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DIFFERENT STRATEGIES FOR LEARNING A LANGUAGE

Annotation. The theory and research on language acquisition strategies are reviewed in this article, along with their implications for future teaching and study. Learning strategies are "operations employed by the learner to aid in the acquisition, storage, retrieval and use of information, specific actions taken by the learner to make learning easier, faster, more enjoyable, more self-directed, more effective and more transferable to new situations," according to the National Council on Learning Disabilities. This article also provides a conceptual framework for comprehending language learning strategies by outlining six different types of strategies and describing their common characteristics.

Key words: the tapestry method, learning styles, self-efficacy, compensating, proximal sub goals.

All language acquisition techniques share the traits of control, goal orientation, autonomy, and self-efficacy. Goals are the fuel that ignites language learning activity and gives it direction; examples of goals include using English effectively and fluently in business situations, ordering food, asking for directions, etc. The achievement of such objectives does not happen right away for language learners who use learning methodologies. They are typically achieved by aiming for smaller, more immediate language objectives, also known as proximal subgoals, which are connected to particular language tasks. [1]

For instance, the goal of reading numerous English-language journal articles quickly but accurately can be achieved by reading and comprehending one such article each week until strong comprehension matches speed. The scheduling of reading time, skimming for main points, identifying key terminology, and inferring from context are all pertinent learning techniques for completing this weekly assignment. Together, these techniques can be referred to as a strategy chain: a collection of interconnected, related, and mutually supportive techniques. Learners who use learning strategies become more independent. To be autonomous, one must actively manage their own learning. [2]

Learning techniques also improve people's self-efficacy, or their belief in their own ability to perform a task or set of activities.

Cognitive, mnemonic, metacognitive, compensatory (for speaking and writing), affective, and social learning techniques are the main categories. The borders between these six categories can theoretically be distinguished, but they are often hazy since learners frequently use multiple strategies at once. [3]

Cognitive methods promote the mental restructuring of information and assist learners in creating and strengthening links between new and prior knowledge. Cognitive techniques include context-based inference, analysis, inductive and deductive reasoning, and systematic note-taking and restructuring knowledge. The tapestry theory of language learning is an alternative theory that draws from Vygotsky's work. Vygotsky stressed that learning takes place through social interactions (social learning), particularly with the assistance of a "more capable other," who is frequently a teacher. When a student no longer requires the aid, the teacher progressively removes the scaffolding they have provided. With these methods, educators can aid children in the development of higher order cognitive skills including analyzing, synthesizing, and reasoning. [4]

Mnemonic techniques aid students in connecting a new concept to a prior understanding. These techniques are helpful for remembering information in an organized string in a variety of ways, such as by sounds (such as rhyming), by body movement (such as total physical response, in which students physically carry out the teacher's English command), or by location on a page or blackboard (the locus technique). It is theoretically and empirically justified to distinguish between cognitive and mnemonic techniques. Mnemonic techniques, in contrast to cognitive techniques, usually promote simple, stimulus-response relationships between concepts rather than deep associations. Mnemonic techniques are frequently the first step in learning vocabulary words or grammar rules, notwithstanding their shortcomings. [5]

Learners can regulate their own learning, the overall learning process, and particular learning tasks with the use of metacognitive methods. There are numerous types. One subset of metacognitive techniques aids in the self-awareness of language learners. Identifying one's own interests, requirements, and preferred learning styles are examples of self-knowledge practices. Each student tackles language acquisition or problem-solving in their own unique way, according to their learning styles. Examples of learning preferences include visual, auditory, kinesthetic, global, sequential, intuitive-random, and ambiguity-tolerant vs. ambiguity-intolerant, among others. While using and learning from various types is undoubtedly beneficial, understanding one's own learning style can help students select tactics that comfortably suit with it? [6]

As with the technique of inferring from context while listening and reading, compensatory strategies for speaking and writing assist learners in filling in knowledge gaps when using English in oral or written communication. Using synonyms, circumlocution, and gestures to imply meaning are examples of compensatory (or communicative) tactics for speaking. Writing compensatory

strategies include some of the same techniques, such the use of synonyms or circumlocution. [7]

Positive attitudes and beliefs can have the opposite effect of the negative ones, increasing learners' motivation and improving language learning. The affective technique can therefore be helpful for a variety of situations, including language learning, native speakers, teachers, and language classrooms. [8]

Social skills enable collaborative learning and aid in the comprehension of the culture of the language being studied. Asking for clarification or confirmation, seeking assistance, learning about cultural or social norms and values, and group study outside of class are a few examples of social techniques. Social techniques are nonetheless essential for expressive language learning even though cognitive and metacognitive methods are frequently downplayed by cognitive information-processing theory.

According to language learning studies, many factors influence strategy use.

❖ *Motivation* was an important influence on strategy use, with greater motivation related to higher frequencies of strategy use. As Dornyei and Otto explained, learning strategies as goal-directed behaviours inherently indicate the presence of motivation.

✓ The language learning environment affected strategy use, with students in ESL environments using strategies more often than those in EFL environments.

✓ Learning style and personality type influenced strategy use;

✓ Gender has frequently been associated with strategy use; with some variation across studies, females usually report greater strategy use than males;

✓ Culture or national origin had a strong effect on how students learn, according to general research and language learning strategy research;

✓ Career orientation also has an influence on strategy use, as reflected in major academic field or educational/career aspirations;

✓ Age affected the kinds of strategies students reported, but even young children were able to identify and describe their language learning strategies;

✓ The nature of the language task was an influence on strategy choice in many studies;

Future research on language learning strategy use must deal with a number of key issues. First, it is crucial to learn how to help language teachers become aware of the importance of language learning strategies. Second, we must discover how to teach strategies effectively in both linguistically diverse and linguistically homogenous classrooms. Third, there must be a focus on the degree of success of various forms of strategy instruction for ESL or EFL students of different ages, cultural backgrounds and career orientations. Fourth, researchers must study the effects of learner motivation, institutional practices and cultural beliefs on the success of strategy instruction. Fifth, the frequent gender differences in ESL/EFL strategy research deserve further investigation. Sixth, if certain learning strategies conflict with cultural norms, we must learn how far to push

students to use them, especially strategies that involve co-operative practice and active communication. Finally, research needs to show the extent to which individuals can successfully challenge their culture's values in using particular learning strategies. Research is burgeoning in the area of language learning strategies. Teachers could conduct 'action research' within their own classrooms in order to know their students better and provide strategy instruction that students need. In larger-scale, multi-classroom studies, within every study investigators could regularly examine multiple factors, such as motivation, age, and gender, cultural background, learning environment, home language, prior language learning and prior travel. If this were done, research results would become more comparable, and we would be able to understand more about strategies and how they operate for different individuals and groups.

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ARALASH TA'LIM VA UNING AFZALLIKLARI

Abstract. The article deals with the selection of the most effective innovative methods and technologies in the modern higher education system, the importance of e-learning in the higher education system, the concept of blended learning and its models, the definitions, approaches, opinions and views of a number of local and foreign scientists as well as, the advantages of introducing mixed education in the modern era

Keywords: blended learning; distance learning; flipped classroom model; station rotation model; lab rotation model; Flex model.

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MIXED EDUCATION AND ITS ADVANTAGES

Abstract. The article deals with the selection of the most effective innovative methods and technologies in the modern higher education system, the importance of e-learning in the higher education system, the concept of blended learning and its models, the definitions, approaches, opinions and views of a number of local and foreign scientists as well as, the advantages of introducing mixed education in the modern era

Keywords: blended learning; distance learning; flipped classroom model; station rotation model; lip rotation model; Flex model.

Elektron texnologiyalarning hozirgi rivojlanish darajasi ta'lim tizimining innovatsion jarayonlarga intilishi bilan birgalikda oliy ta'lim muassasalaridagi o'quv jarayonini o'zgartirish va talabalarning mustaqil ta'lim vaqtini optimallashtirish zarurligini taqozo etmoqda. Zamonaviy oliy ta'lim tizimida eng samarali innovatsion usullar va texnologiyalarni tanlash muammosi dolzarb bo'lib qolmoqda. Innovatsion usullar fan va axborot texnologiyalarining zamonaviy yutuqlaridan foydalanishga asoslangan usullardir. Innovatsion usullar, eng avvalo, ta'lim jarayonini optimallashtirish, o'quv materialini o'zlashtirish uchun eng qulay shart-sharoitlarni yaratishga qaratilgan bo'lib, bu pirovardida ta'lim sifatini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Ishlab chiqarish qobiliyati bugungi kunda o'qituvchi faoliyatining asosiy malakaviy xarakteristikasiga aylanib bormoqda va o'quv jarayonini tashkil etishning yuqori darajasiga o'tishni anglatadi. O'qitish jarayonidagi innovatsiyalar o'quv jarayonining turli jihatlariga, jumladan, o'quv

xonalari maydonini tashkil etishni o'zgartirishga, sinflarni zamonaviy texnik vositalar bilan jihozlashga, shuningdek, yangi ta'lim texnologiyalarini sinovdan o'tkazishga ta'sir qiladi. Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining jadal rivojlanishi olimlar va pedagoglarni ta'lim jarayonida ulardan samarali foydalanishning tobora ko'proq yangi imkoniyatlarini o'rganishga undaydi. Axborot hajmi va talabalarning mustaqil ishi ulushining ortishi, o'qituvchi yagona manba bo'lgan ta'lim jarayoni, shuningdek, talaba bilimning "passiv" obyekt sifatida ko'rib chiqilishi yangi ta'lim texnologiyalarini izlashni va talabalarga yo'naltirilgan ta'limga o'tish zaruratini talab qiladi. Ta'lim jarayonida elektron ta'limni qo'llash darajasiga qarab, onlayn ta'lim va aralash ta'lim ajratiladi. Onlayn ta'lim (onlayn ta'lim) — internet texnologiyalari asosida o'quv muhitidan foydalangan holda o'quv materiallarini mustaqil o'rganish jarayonini tashkil etish usuli. Aralash ta'lim bu — onlayn ta'limning yuzma-yuz ta'lim bilan uyg'unligi, an'anaviy shakllarning elektron texnologiyalar bilan integratsiyasidir.

Zamonaviy ta'lim muhitida qo'llaniladigan aralash ta'lim modelining uchta asosiy komponenti mavjud:

- kunduzgi ta'lim (yuzma-yuz): o'qituvchi-talabaning sinfdagi an'anaviy formatidir;

- mustaqil ta'lim o'rganish: talabalarning mustaqil ishlarini o'z ichiga oladi: resurs xaritasi yordamida materiallarni qidirish, tarmoqni qidirish va h.k.;

- onlayn ta'lim (onlayn hamkorlikda o'rganish): talabalar va o'qituvchilarning onlayn ishi, masalan, onlayn konferensiyalar, Skype yoki wiki va boshqalar.

Aralash ta'lim (blended learning) an'anaviy ta'lim texnologiyalari bilan zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalarining uyg'unligidir. Har qanday texnologiyalar singari aralash ta'limning ham afzalliklari va kamchiliklari mavjud bo'lib, uni qo'llashdan oldin bu jihatlarni inobatga olish zarur.

Aralash ta'lim (blended learning) ning afzalliklari quyidagilardir:

1. Aralash ta'lim qisqa vaqt ichida kengroq auditoriyani qamrab olishga yordam beradi. Chunki an'anaviy usullardan farqli ravishda, aralash ta'lim professor-o'qituvchining doimo auditoriyada bo'lishini talab qilmaydi. An'anaviy ta'lim auditoriyada bir vaqtning o'zida cheklangan miqdordagi odamlar uchun mo'ljallangan. Ba'zi mavzular nazariyadan ko'ra amaliy mashg'ulotlarni talab qiladi. Bunday xollarda online yoki an'anaviy ta'limdan ko'ra amaliy mashg'ulotlar maqsadga muvofiq. O'qituvchi nazariy mashg'ulotlar manbaalarini online platformaga joylab, amaliy qismini talaba mustaqil bajarishi mumkin.

2. Yana bir muhim afzallik shundaki, aralash ta'lim an'anaviy mashg'ulotlarni yanada foydali qilishi mumkin. Talabalar mustaqil ravishda topshiriqlarni bajara olsalar, auditoriyaga har xil bilim darajasi bilan keladi. Talabalar orasida foydali muhokamalar va o'rganganlarini amalda qo'llash uchun ko'proq imkoniyat bo'ladi. Talabalar mustaqil ravishda topshiriqlarni bajarib, o'zlashtirish o'qituvchi qattiq charchab qolmaydi va shu bilan birgalikda past

o'zlashtirayotgan talabalar yoki iqtidorli talabalar bilan ishlashi uchun qo'shimcha vaqti bo'ladi.

3. Ayrim insonlar texnologiyalarni uncha yoqtirmaydi yoki foydalanishga layoqati yo'q, bunday talabalarga yuzma yuz ta'lim olish ma'qul bo'ladi. Aralash ta'lim insonlar orasidagi bu muammoga ham yechimdir.

4. Ba'zi talabalar ko'pchilik bilan o'rganishni xohlamaydi, ayrim talabalar guruh bilan o'zlashtirishni ma'qul ko'radi, aralash ta'lim har ikki xolatda ham imkoniyat yaratadi. Aralash ta'lim qiyinroq mavzularni chuqurroq o'rganishga vaqt beradi va shu bilan birgalikda o'z bilimlarini o'rtoqlashishga sharoit yaratadi.

5. Aralash ta'lim ta'lim harajatlarini kamaytiradi. Vaqtni, auditoriyalarni, o'qituvchilarni va ularga sarflanadigan mablag'ni tejaydi.

6. Aralash ta'lim talabalarni turli qiziqarli topshiriqlar yoki nazorat testlari orqali o'zlashtirish ko'rsatgichlarini yoki fanga qiziqishlarini nazorat qilib borishga imkon beradi.

Aralash ta'lim (blended learning) ning ayrim kamchiliklari ham mavjud bo'lib, ular quyidagilardir:

1. Aralash ta'limga o'tish jarayonida dastlabki bosqichda ish hajmining ko'p bo'lishi. Masalan, online ta'lim resurslarini yaratish, joylash uchun ma'lum bir vaqt sarflanadi, topshiriqlarni, nazorat savollarini puxta o'ylab chiqish zarur bo'ladi, Bu esa dastlabki bosqichda o'qituvchida ish xajmini oshiradi.

2. Aralash ta'limni qanday yo'lga qo'yilganligiga qarab ishtirokchilarda motivatsiya darajasi turlicha bo'lishi mumkin. Talabalarga nazariy materiallarni, mustaqil topshiriqlarni tanlayotganda ularning bilim darajasini hisobga olmaslik aks natija berishi mumkin. Masalan, amaliy ahamiyatga ega mavzularda kompyuter texnologiyalardan ko'p foydalanish unchalik samara bermasligi mumkin. Metodlarni tanlayotganda bunga e'tibor berish zarur.

3. Kompyuter savodxonligi bo'yicha bazaviy bilimlarga ega bo'lmagan talabalar uchun bu qiyin yoki zerikarli bo'lishi mumkin. Buning uchun dastlab ularni bu texnologiyalar bo'yicha bilimni oshirishiga ko'maklashish kerak.

4. Online nazoratlarni amalga oshirayotganda ko'chirmachilikni oldini olish qiyinligi. Buni oldini olish uchun antiplagiat tizimlaridan foydalanish mumkin. Testlarning keng bazasini yaratish zarurati va shu bilan birgalikda yuzma yuz teskor savol javoblarni tashkil etish ham mumkin.

Umuman olganda, aralash ta'lim an'anaviy va zamonaviy ta'limning eng yaxshi xususiyatlarini o'zida jamlashga yordam beradi. Hozirda dunyoda juda ko'p oliygohlarda bu texnologiyalardan keng foydalanilmoqda. Shu sababli ham aralash ta'limdan foydalanish samaradorlikni oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

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ISSUES OF STUDYING KARAKALPAK NATIONAL MUSIC ART: ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

Abstract. The article deals with the issues of studying Karakalpak national music art and the scientific analysis of the historical and current stages of the research process and the problems in the field. It is especially noted that it is necessary to increase the efficiency of research work in the scientific study of Karakalpak music art.

Key words: national musical art, scientific works, research, analysis, artist, development.

In order for young people to be spiritually mature, teaching them world music as well as the national music works of their people, accompanying them in the life of young people, accompanying them in the life of young people is always the highest goal and promotion of musicologists, scientists and intellectuals. became the main directions of their work.

Representatives of the art and culture sphere must be persons with high intellectual potential. The role and importance of national music art in understanding our national culture and identity is incomparable. Music is an art form with divine power. It has a significant impact on the spiritual strengthening of the human heart and the formation of a perfect person. He is always a creative companion of mankind, helps and comforts him in times of joy, happiness, even when his heart is full of sorrow and depression. Music is a type of art that creates an image with different sounds and has an ideological and emotional content. The science of music aesthetics studies these cases. Because it is a science that studies the broad and deep essence of music art, artistic forms and methods of absorption[1].

The people expressed their lifestyle rich in various historical events, spiritual experiences and folk psychology through songs. In the songs, the reality of life of ordinary people is clearly visible. Such works of art, created during difficult times, have not lost their value until now. The people treated their songs with respect and appreciated them. It is no exaggeration to say that there are countless examples of oral folk art that provided spiritual support to our ancestors. Doctor of philology N. Daugaraev said: “The people of Karakalpak could not live without songs, speech and oral poetry, both in their sad days and in their happy days[2]”.

Honorable President Sh. Mirziyoyev also has great love for Karakalpak art. At one of the meetings: "... young people of Karakalpakstan very actively participated in various events and holidays held at our institute. Especially when we went to Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions to pick cotton, after work, in the evenings around the bonfire, we all admired when our Karakalpak girls and boys read poems from poets such as Kunkhoja, Ajiniyaz, Berdaq, sang and danced. I still remember very well when I heard Karakalpak folk songs "Bozatov", "Aydinlar", "Dem bermes" for the first time and felt as if I was somehow enchanted... The land of Karakalpak amazes all of us with its unique art, which has no analogues in the world" he said[3]

In fact, Karakalpak national music art has been polished for centuries and has reached us as a masterpiece without losing its melodiousness and sweet lyrics. Now, the task of bringing these works into the life and education of young people, and being able to listen to them, is literally both a debt and a duty, and at the same time, an honorable task for young artists like us. Collection and publication of Karakalpak folk songs, scientific application began in the former Union period. In the implementation of these works, K. Ayimbetov, N. Daukaraev, N. Japakov, I. Sagitov, Q. Maksetov, A. Tajimuratov, M. Nizamatdinov, O'. Yerpolatov, N. Kamalov collected folk songs, made a great contribution to publication and scientific verification. Among them, A. Tajimuratov studied folk songs of the pre-revolutionary period, N. Kamalov of the Second World War, M. Nizammatdinov of the post-war period, and O. Yerpolatov of the pre-war period.

In the years of independence, S. Bauetdinova learned folk songs, and S. Kazaqbaev learned traditional Karakalpak songs. In the following years, it was Yu. Pakhratdinov who scientifically studied folk songs of the new era. These works are extremely important in the in-depth study of folk songs. The folk songs collected by folklorists are mainly included in the fifth volume of the first published multi-volume. A. Tajimuratov, who studied folk songs, classifies folk songs. In 1903, when the Russian scientist A. Belyaev was a fifth-year student at St. Petersburg University, he visited the Karakalpak villages collecting and researching folklore samples, and seeing the people's passion for singing and performing skills, he recognized that "Karakalpaks – Nightingales of the field" - he described.

The scientists who saw that this is true must have said it based on the fact that our people live with songs and pass through the world with songs. In 1938, a number of artists worked in Karakalpakstan to further develop the art of music. In particular, the composer D. Tumanyan reworked folk tunes and adapted them for piano, violin, and cello instruments.

In 1957, extremely important issues in the development and research of Karakalpak music were reconsidered. Because it was planned to be held in the city of Tashkent. It is necessary to develop measures to eliminate it. In the same year, Karakalpak culture and literature days will be held in Tashkent. In 1957-1966, the establishment of the Karakalpak branch of the Union of Composers of

Uzbekistan and the organization of the Karakalpak folk song orchestra left a huge mark in the history of our culture and art. The services of Abdreyim Sultanov, a well-known composer, conductor, and teacher who served in the Republics of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, were invaluable in the creation of the orchestra[4]. At the same time, in 1959, an art research department was opened under the Karakalpakstan branch of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, where scientists began to collect works of composers along with folk music, record them and scientifically apply them.

The science of musicology has developed in Karakalpak music culture, and the issues and research processes of Karakalpak music art have been studied by experts, critics and musicologists T.Adambaeva, K.Otegenov, S.Levchenko, O.Khomyakova, N.Maksimova, A.Malikov, Q. Kurbanov, G. Kamalova wrote in their scientific works. Of course, Karakalpak folk songs have many genres, so musicologists prefer to divide them according to their music, lines of poetry and character. Uzbek music researcher I. Akbarov expresses a number of opinions in his volume “Karakalpak folk tunes” in the musical analysis of Karakalpak folk tunes. In 1965, A.Tajimuratov published the book “Folk Songs of Karakalpak” in the Karakalpak language. Karakalpak folk songs by the author “Songs of marriage customs”, “Cradle songs and children’s songs”, “Girls’ songs”, “Love songs”, “Sad songs”, “Religious”, “Characteristics and terms”, “Historical songs”, “Folk songs from the Upper Karakalpaks” are classified by content[5].

Unfortunately, at present, it is not necessary to train highly qualified bachelors and masters in the field of national music art, as well as scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel with the potential to conduct deep research in this field, and candidates of philosophical sciences in the fields of musicology, art history, theater studies (PhD) it is necessary to simplify the preparation system. The system of preparation and publication of spiritual-educational and scientific-popular literature based on the results of scientific research is almost undeveloped in Karakalpakstan. There are no journals of the Higher Attestation Commission, which grants academic degrees in art sciences. In order to support young students studying in this direction, by attracting local and international grants, they will effectively organize their education abroad, engage in scientific and creative work, and organize joint concert programs on a regular basis. system development is necessary. Increasing the scientific potential of personnel, further development of scientific and creative activities, wide involvement of talented students and young people in this direction, and retraining of specialists in foreign higher education institutions and improving their qualifications, as well as a number of systematic organization of internships there are disadvantages.

Music is the art of tone (intonation), reality expressed in sounds is an artistic reflection. It reflects existence in its own way, enriches it, and understands it helps to get and change. It is known that music plays an important role in society plays. Music – in a person’s lifestyle and social life, entertainment and recreation It serves as a sign that will definitely be present in your life, making a person

spiritual is a unique tool that achieves values [6]. Musical education is a tool that leads a person to beauty. It forms the aesthetic and emotional characteristics of a person. Real musical works aesthetic-ethical and political ideas of the time summarizes. Human life cannot be imagined without the art of music. Art not only give people spiritual food, but also physical it also plays an important role in their maturation. The art of music correctly feeling its role in moral-aesthetic education, its young generation it is necessary not to forget the importance of education. Musical beauty is an important factor in the formation of a person's spiritual image.

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DEFINITION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF DRUGS IN PATIENTS WITH STABLE ANGINA

Summary. Cardiovascular disease is currently the leading cause of death and disability worldwide. Angina pectoris is one of the most common clinical manifestations of coronary heart disease (CHD). Although the presence of angina is associated with an increased risk of adverse outcomes, its medical or surgical treatment does not appear to translate into a reduction in the risk of heart attack and death from cardiovascular causes. Coronary heart disease is the leading cause of death from cardiovascular disease.

Key words: coronary heart disease, cardiovascular diseases, disability, coronary drugs.

Introduction. It was noted that the system of measures, including phytotherapeutic components of treatment can reduce sensitivity to stress loads by switching on external additional link of self-regulation in more than 30% of cases; the therapeutic effects of the method are aimed at normalizing homeostasis. The experience of centuries-old traditional medicine was based on knowledge about the influence of drugs on all stages of the pathogenesis of ischemic heart disease (CHD), including psychosomatic connections. [4]

Stable angina - disabling, common disease. In more than half of patients, the severity of symptoms is severe limits their daily activities and often leads to premature loss of ability to work. IHD and its consequences main cause of mortality. Great hopes are placed on herbal preparations that could simultaneously influence the pathological process and correction patient's mental status. All this prompted the search for the most effective and harmless treatments based on accumulated experience in traditional medicine. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of coronary drugs in the treatment of patients with stable angina pectoris.

Object and methods. We analyzed the results of treatment of 80 patients with coronary artery disease: group A - 44 patients with angina pectoris class I-II, average age 52.39+5.95 years, receiving coronatera in as monotherapy; group B - 36 patients aged 51.75+6.34 years, treated with the drug "Coronatera" together with basic coronary drugs with the exception of nitrates (angina pectoris class I - 6 (16.7%) people; angina pectoris class II - 26 (72.2%) people;

angina pectoris FC III - 4 (11.1%) people). In all cases, patients took short-acting forms of nitrates as needed, without withdrawal antihypertensive drugs. The groups held instrumental, laboratory, studies before and after the course of treatment in within 4 weeks.

Results. To determine the coronary effect exposure to coronation in group A, 2 groups were distinguished: with angina pectoris class I - 21 patients who received the drug for 4 weeks, 5 pellets 3 times a day; angina pectoris II FC - 23 patients, taking 10 pellets 3 times a day. Patients changed their dose medication according to how you feel. Average number of pellets at angina pectoris class I - 13.19 ± 2.16 , angina pectoris class II - 22.61 ± 6.55 .

Comparative analysis of the effectiveness of coronators in the treatment of group A – B table 1 (1 - before treatment, 2 - after treatment).[2]

During treatment angina pectoris I FC coronator provides an antianginal effect -

the effect of the drug on the occurrence of episodes has been reliably determined

ischemia, an increase in the threshold load power and time was revealed conducting VEP. Positive properties in the treatment of angina pectoris class II

drugs affecting antianginal activity are reduced. Despite to reduce the number of episodes of ischemia, increase tolerance to physical loads and an increase in ejection fraction, significant differences in clinic and hemodynamic characteristics of cardiac activity in the treatment process was not revealed. [1]

Antianginal and coronarolytic properties of Coronatera Effective in monotherapy in the treatment of angina pectoris class I. [4]

Coronarolytics in the complex therapy of patients with coronary artery disease provide pronounced antianginal effect, significantly reduces the amount episodes of ischemia per day, reduces the need for nitrates. These facts indicate coronary and antianginal properties drug. In patients during treatment, according to cardiac ultrasound a minor effect of the drug was detected on the contractile ability of the myocardium: an increase in the fraction was detected emission in% (before treatment - 54.97 ± 3.72 , after treatment - 56.83 ± 4.57 and no effect on left ventricular myocardial contractility in % (up to treatment - 31.83 ± 3.68 , after - 31.75 ± 2.39). Study of the anti-ischemic activity of coronators VEM results showed that a significant increase was achieved exercise tolerance, threshold power load in W increased from 96.32 ± 26.92 to 22.06 ± 22.83 , also increased time of VEM in minutes (from 13.38 ± 3.84 to 16.18 ± 3.29), which indicates an increase in physical adaptation and increased degree of endurance.

Conclusion. Coronalytics has a positive effect on hemodynamic characteristics of cardiac activity, increases tolerance to physical activity and improves the clinical characteristics of cardiac activities, has enough effective antianginal and coronary lytic properties.

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TO'LOV TIZIMLAR FAOLIYATIDAGI RISKLARNI BOSHQARISHDA XORIJ TAJRIBA

Annotatsiya. Maqolada to'lov tizimi risklarini boshqarish vositalarining tasnifini tuzishning turli usullari tahlili keltirilgan. Tadqiqotda shuningdek, to'lov tizimlari risklarini boshqarish usullarini yurtimizda hamda xorijda qanday tartibda amalga oshirishi ham keng yoritilgan. Ushbu tadqiqotni o'tkazishdan asosiy maqsad to'lov tizimlarining bugungi rivojlanayotgan bozoridagi xatarlarni to'g'ri baholash va boshqarishdir. Shuningdek, ushbu maqolada to'lov tizimlarida risklarni boshqarishni takomillashtirish yo'llari tizimli ravishda tahlil qilingan va zarur tavsiyalar va xulosalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: To'lov tizimi, risklarni boshqarish, tasniflash, tizimlashtirish usuli, xorij tajribasi, mahalliy tizimlar.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE ACTIVITY OF PAYMENT SYSTEMS

Abstract. The article presents an analysis of various methods of classification of payment system risk management tools. The study also extensively covered how payment systems implement risk management methods in our country and abroad. The main purpose of conducting this research is to correctly assess and manage the risks in today's developing market of payment systems. Also, in this article, ways to improve risk management in payment systems are systematically analyzed and the necessary recommendations and conclusions are drawn up.

Key words: Payment system, risk management, classification, systematization method, foreign experience, local systems.

Kirish: Pul muomalasining yuqori samarali tizimini tashkil etish va zamonaviy to'lov mexanizmlarini qo'llash mamlakat iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishning zarur shartidir. Tadbirkorlik sub'ektlari o'rtasidagi aylanmaning ortib borayotgani ishonch uyg'otadi to'lov majburiyatlarini o'z vaqtida va to'g'ri bajarishda. Pul oqimining buzilishi moddiy ishlab chiqarishga salbiy ta'sir qiladi, bu esa xizmat qiladi butun mamlakatning moliyaviy resurslarini shakllantirishning asosi. Zamonaviy iqtisodiy tizimda kundalik iqtisodiy aylanma

ishtirokchilari tovarlar, xizmatlar va moliyaviy aktivlarni ayirboshlash bo'yicha ko'plab operatsiyalarni amalga oshiradilar, bu esa o'z navbatida pul hisob-kitoblari orqali amalga oshiriladi. Milliy xo'jalik mexanizmi faoliyatining samaradorligi to'lov tizimlarida to'lovlar va hisob-kitoblarning uzluksiz, tez va xavfsiz amalga oshirilishiga bog'liq. Ilmiy-texnika taraqqiyoti mamlakatda to'lov va hisob-kitob munosabatlarini o'zgartirish jarayonini qo'zg'atmoqda. To'lov shakllari va usullari, to'lov vositalari o'zgarimoqda, ko'rsatilayotgan to'lov xizmatlarining tezligi, ishonchliligi va sifatini oshirish, to'lov operatsiyalari bo'yicha tranzaksiya xarajatlarini kamaytirish uchun eng yangi axborot texnologiyalari joriy etilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, ushbu sohaning jadal rivojlanishi to'lov tizimlariga xos bo'lgan xavflarning oshishiga olib keladi.

Asosiy qism: To'lov tizimlarining risklarini ko'rib chiqish uchun birinchi navbatda risk tushunchasini aniqlash kerak. Xatarlarning ko'plab ta'riflari mavjud, ammo quyidagilar eng muvaffaqiyatli ko'rinadi. valyuta yo'qotish xavfi va boshqalar. Hozirgi vaqtda iqtisodiy amaliyotda turli xil usullar qo'llaniladi to'lov tizimlarining risklarini boshqarish. Shu bilan birga, tadqiqot aniq mantiqiy emasligini ko'rsatdi qo'llaniladigan usullarni tizimlashtirish. Ushbu ish doirasida tasnifni shakllantirish uchun risklarni boshqarish usullarini ikkita usulda ko'rib chiqish taklif etiladi:

- xalqaro moliya tomonidan qo'llaniladigan risklarni boshqarish usullari tashkilotlar;

- ilmiy adabiyotlarda berilgan risklarni boshqarish usullari.

Quyida ushbu jihatlarni batafsil ko'rib chiqamiz. Kredit riskini boshqarish usullari (kredit riski mavjud bo'lgan tizimlardan foydalanish). Xalqaro hisob-kitoblar bo'yicha bank tomonidan qo'llaniladigan metodologiya to'lov tizimlarining risklarni boshqarish usullarining ikkita asosiy guruhini ajratib turadi: analitik va operatsion protseduralar. Shu o'rinda valutar almashinuvini taqozo qiluvchi bitimlar bilan bog'liq risk narxlar siyosati yordamida boshqarilishi mumkin. Shuningdek, riskka pulni to'lash va olish muddatlari ham birmuncha ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Agar valuta tushumi va valuta xarajatlari o'zaro bir-biriga muvofiq bo'lsa operatsion riskni kamaytirish mumkin. Mazkur risk hisob-kitob yoki balans riski sifatida ham ma'lumdir. Uning manbai bo'lib, turli mamlakatlar valutarida ifodalangan aktiv va passivlar o'rtasidagi nomuvofiqlik holati hisoblanadi. Bu riskning paydo bo'lishiga kompaniya balansini hisob-kitob qilish jarayonida aktiv va passiv tomonlari o'zaro munosabatlarining to'g'ri kelmasligi sabab bo'ladi. Kompaniya shoxobchalari turli mamlakatlarda joylashgani va shu mamlakatlarda milliy valuta kursi o'zgarib turishi ushbu risklarni yuzaga keltiruvchi asosiy shartlardir.

Britaniya kompaniyasi AQSHda o'zining sho'ba kompaniyasiga ega bo'lib, uning AQSH dollaridagi aktivlari mavjud. Agar Britaniya kompaniyasining AQSH dollaridagi yetarlicha passivlari bo'lmasa, ushbu aktivlarning AQSH dollaridagi to'langan qiymati tufayli kompaniya riskka duchor bo'ladi. Funt sterlingga nisbatan AQSH dollarining qadrsizlanishi

natijasida sho'ba kompaniyasi aktivlari qiymatining balans bahosini pasayishiga olib keladi, chunki asosiy kompaniyaning balans hisoboti funt sterlingda ifodalanadi. Shu singari, mazkur valuta kursining oshishi holatida xorijiy valutadagi passivlar bilan kompaniya riskka duchor bo'ladi. Iqtisodiy valuta riski. Iqtisodiy risk kompaniya iqtisodiy holatiga almashinuv kursi o'zgarishining salbiy ta'siri ehtimoli sifatida ta'riflanadi. Bir xil turdagi tovarlarni ishlab chiqaruvchilar hamda boshqa turdagi tovarlarni ishlab chiqaruvchilar o'rtasida raqobatlashuvning o'zgarishi, shuningdek, muayyan tovar belgisi iste'molchilari ehtiyojining o'zgarishi natijasida risk yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Iqtisodiy valuta riski mamlakatlar o'rtasida tovar almashishda, tayyor mahsulotlarni sotib olish yoki sotishda valutalar kursining o'zgarishida yuzaga keladi. Kompaniya ishlab chiqarayotgan mahsulotini boshqa mamlakatga sotish yoki kompaniyaning o'sha mamlakatdagi shoxobchasida sotib olinadigan tovarlarni hisob-kitob qilish jarayonida valuta kursi iqtisodiy valuta risklarini yuzaga keltiradi. Valuta kurslarining muvozanatsizligi xalqaro mehnat taqsimotiga, xalqaro savdo balansiga va hajmiga salbiy ta'sir etadi, shuningdek, tovarlar va xizmatlar ekvivalent almashuvini qiyinlashtiradi.

Odatda, bunday risklar to'lov tizimining o'ziga xos risklarga bo'linadi. tizim; muayyan ishtirokchi bankka; individual mahsulotlar. Shunday qilib, to'lov tizimining o'zi xavf-xatar tizimning ma'lum bir segmenti ishlamay qolganda paydo bo'ladi (bu, masalan, to'lov kartalaridan foydalanadigan tizim bo'lishi mumkin) va shu bilan butun to'lov tizimining barqarorligi va barqarorligiga jiddiy xavf tug'diradi.

Lamfalussi standartlari nafaqat ular ishlab chiqilgan muayyan sohaga, balki boshqa ko'plab turdagi to'lov, kliring va hisob-kitob tizimlariga nisbatan (masalan, xavfsizlik va operatsion printsiplari) tobora kengroq qo'llaniladi. yaxlitlik dastlab Lamfalussi hisobotida transchegaraviy ko'p valyutali operatsiyalar bo'yicha hisob-kitoblar uchun tuzilgan, ammo keyin barcha sof hisob-kitob tizimlariga qo'llanila boshlandi). moliyaviy risk; umumiy boshqaruv xavfi;

Bular birinchi marta ECBning ushbu ishida uchraydi. Lamfalussy standartlari bir qator yangi tamoyillarni ishlab chiqadi va qo'shadi va barcha turdagi muhim to'lov tizimlariga keng qo'llaniladi. Hujjat asosan yirik to'lov tizimlariga qaratilgan, ammo uning ko'pgina qoidalari to'lov operatsiyalari hajmi kamroq bo'lgan boshqa tizimlarga ham tegishli. Ishonch bilan aytish mumkinki, Lamfalussi standartlari ishlab chiquvchilar, tarmoq operatorlari va nazoratchilarni xavfni hisobga olish zarurligi haqida ogohlantirishga yordam berdi. Huquqiy va moliyaviy risk tushunchalari sinonim bo'lgan "Asosiy tamoyillar..." da ilgari muhokama qilingan xavflardan farqli o'laroq, ECB veb-saytidagi nashrda huquqiy va moliyaviy risklarga aniq bo'linish mavjud. Bu yerda huquqiy tavakkalchilik deganda qonun hujjatlari yoki unda nazarda tutilgan qoidalarining o'zgarishi, shuningdek, tizim ishtirokchilarining huquq va majburiyatlari huquqiy nuqtai nazardan noaniq bo'lib qolishi natijasida yo'qotish xavfi tushuniladi; Moliyaviy risk deganda sxemaning o'zida va amalga oshirilgan hisob-kitoblarda yuzaga

kelishi mumkin bo'lgan va kredit riski va likvidlik xavfini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin bo'lgan barcha risklar tushuniladi. operatsion xavf; Boshqaruvning (boshqaruvning) umumiy tavakkalchiligi tomonlarning huquq va majburiyatlari aniq belgilanmagan va ko'rsatilmagan va ular bilan bog'liq bo'lgan hollarda yuzaga keladi. Yevropa Markaziy banki (keyingi o'rinlarda ECB deb yuritiladi) ham risklarni boshqarishga jiddiy e'tibor beradi. Shu bilan birga, ECB ham mumkin bo'lgan xavflarni aniqlaydi. Shunday qilib, uning rasmiy veb-saytida (www.ecb.int) e'lon qilingan "Kartalardan foydalangan holda to'lov sxemalari tuzilmasini ko'rib chiqish - Talablar" loyihasida quyidagi xavf turlari qayd etilgan.

1. To'lov tizimi operatori to'lov tizimida foydalaniladigan to'lov tizimida risklarni boshqarishning quyidagi tashkiliy modellaridan birini belgilashi shart:

1) to'lov tizimi operatori tomonidan to'lov tizimidagi risklarni mustaqil boshqarish;

2) to'lov tizimi operatori, to'lov infratuzilmasi xizmatlari operatorlari va to'lov tizimi ishtirokchilari o'rtasida risklarni baholash va boshqarish funktsiyalarini taqsimlash;

3) kredit tashkiloti bo'lmagan to'lov tizimining operatori tomonidan risklarni baholash va boshqarish funktsiyalarini hisob-kitob markaziga o'tkazish.

2. Xatarlarni boshqarish tizimi quyidagi tadbirlarni o'z ichiga olishi kerak:

1) risklarni boshqarishning tashkiliy tuzilmasini aniqlash, to'lov tizimi ishtirokchilari tomonidan to'lov tizimi qoidalarida belgilangan risklarni boshqarish bo'yicha talablarning bajarilishi ustidan nazoratni ta'minlash;

2) risklarni boshqarish uchun mas'ul shaxslarning yoki tegishli tarkibiy bo'linmalarning funktsional majburiyatlarini belgilash;

3) to'lov tizimi operatorining boshqaruv organlariga risklar to'g'risida tegishli ma'lumotlarni yetkazish;

4) Bankning me'yoriy hujjatlari talablariga muvofiq to'lov tizimining uzluksiz ishlashi uchun ko'rsatkichlarni aniqlash;

5) Bankning me'yoriy hujjatlari talablariga muvofiq to'lov tizimining uzluksiz ishlashini ta'minlash tartibini belgilash;

6) Bankning me'yoriy hujjatlari talablariga muvofiq to'lov tizimidagi risklarni, shu jumladan risk profillarini tahlil qilish usullarini aniqlash;

7) risklarni boshqarish uchun zarur bo'lgan ma'lumotlarni almashish tartibini belgilash;

8) munozarali, nostandart va favqulodda vaziyatlarda, shu jumladan tizimning ishdan chiqishi holatlarida o'zaro ta'sir qilish tartibini belgilash;

9) operatsion va texnologik vositalar va tartiblarni o'zgartirish tartibini belgilash;

10) mustaqil tashkilot tomonidan operatsion va texnologik vositalar, axborot tizimlarining ishlash sifatini baholash tartibini belgilash;

11) to'lov tizimida axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlash tartibini belgilash.

3.Xatarlarni boshqarish tizimi quyidagi risklarni boshqarish usullarini o'z ichiga olishi mumkin:

1) xavf darajasini hisobga olgan holda to'lov tizimi ishtirokchilari majburiyatlarining maksimal miqdorini (chegarasi) belgilash;

2) to'lov tizimining kafolat fondini yaratish;

3) to'lov tizimi ishtirokchilarining buyurtmalarini bajarish tartibini boshqarish;

4) ish kuni tugagunga qadar to'lov tizimida to'lovlarni amalga oshirish;

5) to'lov tizimi ishtirokchilari tomonidan taqdim etilgan mablag'lar doirasida hisob-kitoblarni amalga oshirish;

6) kredit berish imkoniyatini ta'minlash;

7) qaytarib olinmaydigan bank kafolati yoki akkreditivdan foydalanish;

8) to'lov tizimi qoidalarida nazarda tutilgan risklarni boshqarishning boshqa usullari.

Muhokama: Tahliliy protseduralar doimiy monitoring va ishtirokchilar tizimga duch keladigan xavflarni tahlil qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Operatsion protseduralar risklarni boshqarish bo'yicha qarorlarni amalga oshirishni o'z ichiga oladi, masalan, xavf ostida bo'lgan pozitsiyalar uchun kredit limitlarini belgilash, tranzaksiya navbatlarini boshqarish va hokazo.

Finlyandiya Bankining to'lov tizimlarining risklarini tartibga solish va nazorat qilish bo'yicha materiallarda risklarni boshqarish mexanizmlari risklarni minimallashtirish strategiyasi yo'nalishlari bo'yicha guruhlangan: hisob-kitoblarni tashkil etish, to'lov tizimining qoidalarini yaratish, o'zini o'zi tartibga solishni tashkil etish yo'nalishlari., xavfsizlik va boshqalar. Angliya Bankining to'lov tizimlari va ularni boshqarish vositalarining risklarini tasniflashga yondashuvining o'ziga xos xususiyati to'lov tizimi ishtirokchilarining asosiy biznes jarayonlarini batafsil tahlil qilishdir. Shuningdek, tavakkalchilik sub'ektlarining (buxgalteriya ishtirokchisi, to'lov agenti, tizim komponenti) va to'lov tizimining ishlashini buzish xavfining uchta asosiy turini ajratib ko'rsatish: buxgalteriya hisobi, biznes va operatsiondir.

Xalqaro hisob-kitoblar bankining To'lov va hisob-kitob tizimlari bo'yicha qo'mitasining materiallarida to'lov tizimlari risklarini boshqarish usullari tasnifining bir varianti tuzilmaviy nuqtai nazardan to'lov tizimining uzluksiz ishlashini buzish xavfini taqdim etadi. xavf turlari tizimi bo'yicha:

kredit riskini boshqarish usullari (kredit riski mavjud bo'lgan tizimlardan foydalanish).

nol;

kirish mezonlari; xavf ostida bo'lgan maksimal miqdorlar uchun kredit limitlari va boshqalar;

likvidlik riskini boshqarish usullari (to'lovlar ketma-ketligini boshqarish);

Xulosa

Amalga oshirilayotgan strategiya va hal etilayotgan vazifaga, shuningdek, ichki biznes-jarayonlarni tashkil etishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga qarab, to'lov tizimining operatori risklarni boshqarish mexanizmlarini tasniflash uchun biz ko'rib chiqqan u yoki bu yondashuvlardan foydalanishi mumkin. Eng avvalo shuni takidlash lozimki, bank faoliyatida gap riskdan umuman qochish to'g'risida emas, balki uni oldindan chamalash, ko'ra bilish va uni minimal darajaga tushirish haqida boradi. Riskni boshqarish o'z oldiga aksariyat hollarda bankning o'z mablag'larining bir qismini yo'qotish «xavfi», daromad ololmay qolish yoki moliyaviy operatsiyalarni amalga oshirish natijasida qo'shimcha xarajatlarga yo'l qo'yib bo'lsa-da, faoliyatni ijobiy natija bilan yakunlashni maqsad qilib qo'yadi.

Umuman bank riskini boshqarish riskni yuzaga kelish ehtimolini xomcho't qilish, risk tufayli yuzaga keladigan noxush holatlarga yo'l qo'ymaslik yoki ularning tasirini kamaytirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqishni o'z ichiga oladi. Riskni boshqarish jarayoni quyidagi bosqichlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

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TOPONYMIC ANALYSIS OF THE NAMES OF SOME TOURIST OBJECTS IN TASHKENT REGION

Abstract. This article describes some tourist sites in the Tashkent region, the geographical factors of their location, as well as the reflection of these features in the names of ecotourism sites. The article also provides information on toponymic analysis of the names of ecotourism sites in the region, known in Uzbekistan and the world.

Keywords: tourism, ecotourism, ecotourist objects, physical and geographical factors, toponymy, topoonym, limnonym.

Introduction. In recent years, significant reforms have been implemented in Uzbekistan for the development of the tourism sector, the establishment of tourist zones, and the improvement of the efficiency of their use, and positive results have been achieved in this regard. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.549 “On Tourism” dated July 18, 2019, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5273 dated December 5, 2017 “On the establishment of the free tourist zone “Charvak” set important tasks for the development of tourism in our country [1, 2]. Along with this, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 2, 2022 No.799 “On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Names of Geographical Objects” defines the necessary tasks regarding the naming and renaming of geographic objects [3]. In particular, it is important to study the names of tourist objects as geographic objects from a scientific point of view, to adapt them to the requirements of the above law.

The main part. When tourist objects are mentioned, first of all, their name is referred to, and no doubt the name of the object, its meaning, etymology are of interest to everyone. This requires a wide and deep study of the names of tourist

objects from a scientific point of view. Taking this into account, we present below our thoughts on the origin of the names of some of the famous and talked-about tourist objects and destinations in the Tashkent region, both abroad and locally.

The mountainous regions of Uzbekistan are extremely rich in tourist facilities, especially ecotourism facilities. The following can be included in such ecotourism facilities:

Lake Ikhnach is a system of lakes located in the Piskom basin in the Tashkent region. The system of lakes of Ikhnach includes 2 lakes (except for a small stream formed by a glacial moraine in the upper part in the summer). Each of them differs from each other in terms of water level and absolute height (Fig. 1).

Lower Ikhnach (Little Ikhnach) lake is a dam lake, located at an absolute height of 2363 m. The length of the lake is 503 m, the width is 271 m, the average depth is 10 m, the maximum depth is 21.5 m, the area is 0.08 km².

Lake Upper Ikhnach (Big Ikhnach) is located at an absolute altitude of 2402 m. The length of the lake is 1.2 km, the width is 145-400 m, the depth is about 14.5 m, some places are 46.5 m, the area is 0.19 km². Upper Ikhnach lake is considered a moraine lake due to its formation.



Figure 1. Space image of the Ikhnach lake system and photo taken by the authors

The names of water bodies in this system of lakes are directly related to their geographical location and the flora growing in this area. That is, the combined use of the “*upper*” and “*lower*” components in the name of the lakes means their location relative to each other. There are different opinions about the etymology of the word Ikhnach. Some sources say that this toponym comes from the word yakhnach, which means “*cool, cold, frozen place*”. Due to its geographical location (thousands of meters above sea level), the region of the lake system enjoys a relatively cool climate throughout the year, even during the hottest days of summer. From this point of view, the meaning of the toponym comes close to the truth. However, there is no such word in the Persian-Tajik language.

Another interpretation can be put forward regarding the etymology of the name of this geographical place. There is a plant called *ikhnach*. The stream

flowing from the place where this plant grows a lot is *Ikhnachsoy*. In mountainous areas, when naming objects located far from residential areas, the names of the natural conditions of this area, dominant flora and fauna are widely used. Taking into account this and the law of predominance of names related to natural conditions as one rises from the plain to the top of the mountain, both of the above explanations regarding the interpretation of the toponym are close to the truth.

At this point, we would like to draw attention to the fact that the toponym of Ikhnach is incorrectly used in the form of *Ikhnoch* in various scientific and popular educational sources. In our opinion, it is appropriate to use the toponym in the form of *Ikhnach* (writing and pronunciation).

The ***Oygaing River*** is also a unique area in our country for tourists interested in ecotourism (Fig. 2). The name of this river is actually ***Oqqayin***, "corrupted" from Russian in its current form. Oygaing valley is rich in white birch forests that cannot be found in other regions of our country. In general, white birch is considered a "non-typical" plant for arid regions and geographical latitudes of our country. It is known that white birch grows more in the northern parts of the temperate climate region and generally in areas with a cold climate. The growth of white birch in this region of our country is directly related to the activity of glaciers in the Quaternary period. It is known that during the Quaternary glaciation, the glaciers expanded from the north of Eurasia towards the interior of the continent. As a result, the fauna typical of the north also migrated in this direction. Along with the expansion (growth) of the glacier, it also pushed rocks and plant remains to the south. The expansion of the ice field from the north to the south (inland) has also moved the cold climate boundary far south. As a result, the area of glaciers in Tianshan has also expanded significantly. The seeds of the white birch plant also spread in the Tianshan Mountains in this way. However, due to the warm weather conditions and gradual drought that occurred after the retreat of the glaciers, all parts of Tianshan, especially Western Tianshan, did not have favorable climatic conditions for the development of white birch. Oygaing river valley is located in front of humid air masses, at 1,500-2,000 meters above the sea level, so the air is always cool (cold in winter). This creates favorable climate-moisture conditions for the growth of white birch in this area. That's why the Oygaing river valley is still rich in birch groves. This was reflected in the formation of the name of the river that flows through this valley.

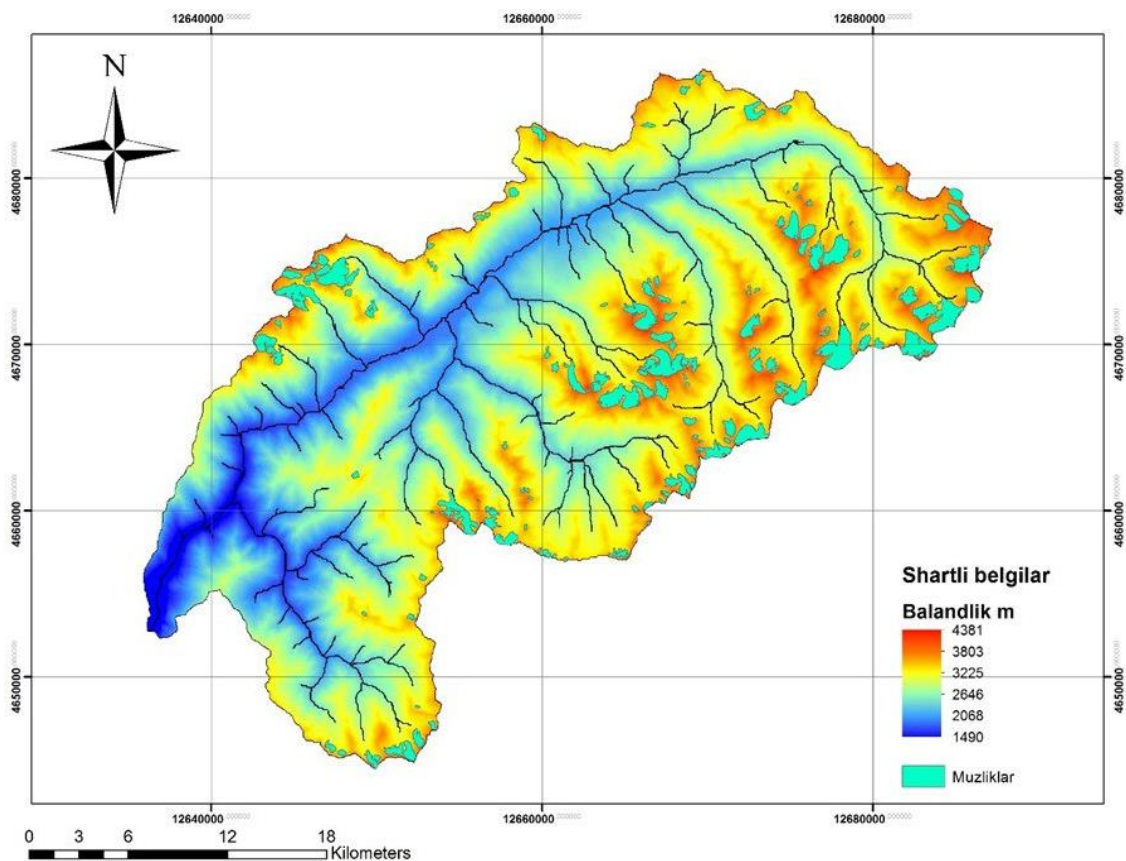


Figure 2. Map of the Oygaing river valley

Not far from Ikhnachkol, there is another unique ecotourism facility – the *Bodak lakes system*. *Bodak lakes system* includes 3 different lakes. These are: Choponkol, Small Bodak and Big Bodak lakes. They are located at an absolute height of 1380 m, 1483 m and 1711 m above sea level, respectively.

The area of Choponkol is 1223 square meters, length is 57 meters, width is 26 meters, average depth is 2.5-3 meters, maximum depth is 5 meters.

The area of Small Bodak Lake is 1314 square meters, length is 85 meters, width is 21.2 meters, average depth is 3-4 meters, maximum depth is 7.5 meters.

The length of Big Bodak Lake is 1217 m, the average width is 188 meters, the widest part is 369 meters, the average depth is 13.5 meters, some places are 23 meters.

There are several interpretations of the origin of the name of the lake. According to some interpretations, the name of the lake is derived from the Turkic words “*badak*” or “*baydak*” which means “*wide*”, and *Bodaksoy* means “*big, wide stream*”. However, neither the lakes nor the stream valley where they are formed are very wide. This situation makes this interpretation about the etymology of the toponym far from the truth. In another interpretation, it is said that the name of one of the ancient Uzbek tribes called *badok* (*bodok*) is the basis of this limnonym. It is worth noting that the population living in the area near the lakes and streams belongs to the Kyrgyz and Tajik nationalities. This information

calls into question the above interpretation that the toponym originates from the name of one of the Uzbek clans.

In the Bukhara region, *badok/bodoq* refers to a ditch where water is released from a large canal [5; p. 111, 6; p. 58]. However, the formation of this limnonym in this sense is probably not correct either. In our opinion, the origin of the name of this stream and the lakes in it, which is observed in June-July as a result of the melting of glaciers and snows, is probably the origin of the word "*botoq*" that comes from the Turkic language meaning the foot of the mountain. Based on this idea, *Bodak* means "*stream at the foot of the mountain*".

The ecotourism facilities listed above are very popular and relatively "new" in Uzbekistan. Below, we will focus on the factors that led to the naming of internationally famous tourist resources and potential ecotourism objects.

One of the regions of our country rich in tourist resources is Beldorsoy. *Beldorsoy* is the name of a stream, mountain-ski resort complex in Tashkent region. This geographical name is also spelled differently in different sources, often in the form of *Bildirsoy*, *Bildorsoy*. Regarding the etymology of the toponym, the meaning of *Bildirsoy* – "*boiling stream*" is put forward. In fact, this is not close to the truth. The correct form of the name of the geographical object is *Beldorsoy*. This name of the ski resort complex built on the river and its basin is directly related to the natural conditions of the area. The word "*bel*" in the toponym is found in many Turkic languages as part of place names in the meaning of "*low mountain*", "*lower part of the mountain range*", "*pass*".

In fact, the terms *bel* (Turkish), *dovon* (Mongolian), *aqba* (Arabic), *kotal/kotal* (Persian-Tajik), *oshuv* (Turkish) are synonyms and mean "*easy way over the mountain*" [5; p. 112-113].

The word *dor* in the geographical name means a pass, a place where there are many places to climb.

The term *soy* contained in the toponym is used in the form of *tea/tea* in Turkey and Azerbaijan. In Western Turkmenistan, this term is used in the form of a stream, meaning "*dry stream*", "*flat ravine*", "*grove*", "*small river*". S.Karaev writes that this term is used in the meanings of "*small river*", "*flowing water*", "*waterway*" [4; p. 52-53, 9; p. 93]. The famous toponymist E.M.Murzaev says that *say* (*say*, *sayr*, *chay*) is a Turkic word meaning "*mountain stream (small mountain river)*", "*valley*" [8; p. 139].

Another popular tourist attraction in our country is the *Chimyon* Mountains and the ski resort complex built at its foot. There is also a village of the same name at the foot of the mountain. The word *Chimyon* in the name of these objects is used as *Chimgan* in the language of the local population [7, p. 70]. While many locals interpret this interpretation as "*kalka*" from the Russian name, *Chimgon/Chimgan* is the original interpretation of the name. This toponym means "*ground covered with grass*", "*slope covered with grass*", "*slope covered with green plants*" and reflects the natural conditions of the area, including the geomorphological condition of the place and its thick vegetation cover.

Conclusion. It can be seen from the above that the naming of most ecotourism objects in Uzbekistan is directly related to the natural conditions of the area, and natural geographical terms actively participated in the naming process. We think that researching the naming of tourist, including eco-tourism objects, the factors affecting them, the etymology of the names of tourist objects will also serve the effect of the toponymic reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan.

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INTENSIV BOG‘LARDA TOMCHILATIB SUG‘ORISH TEXNOLOGIYASINI QO‘LLASH

Annotatsiya. Qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlab chiqarishini yanada barqaror rivojlantirish, sug‘oriladigan yerlarning meliorativ holatini yaxshilash va irrigatsiya tizimlarini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari kompleksini o‘z vaqtida va sifatli amalga oshirishni so‘zsiz ta‘minlash hamda suv va yer resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish hamda intensiv bog‘larni sug‘orishda maqbul sug‘orish rejimi ushbu maqolada ishlab chiqildi.

Kali so‘zlar: suv tejovchi, olma bog‘lari, sug‘orish usuli, sizot suvlar sathi, sug‘orish rejimlari, Chegaraviy dala nam sig‘imi (ChDNS).

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APPLICATION OF DRIP IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGY IN INTENSIVE GARDENS

Abstract. Unconditional provision of timely and high-quality implementation of a set of measures for a more sustainable development of agricultural production, improvement of reclamation of irrigated lands and development of irrigation systems, as well as the rational use of water and land resources, as well as the optimal irrigation regime for irrigating intensive gardens.

Key words: water saving, apple orchards, irrigation method, seepage water level, irrigation regimes, Limiting field moisture capacity (CFS).

Kirish: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishda, suv xo‘jaligining ahamiyati katta. Shu bois bu sohada ilmiy va amaliy tadqiqotlarni talab darajasida tashkil etish, ekinlarni sug‘orishda yangi zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalarni sinab ko‘rish va keng maydonlarga joriy qilishni talab qiladi.

Mintaqamizda hozirgi kunda ortib boryotgan suv taqchilligi sharoitida qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlab chiqarishining barqarorligi va rivojlanishi ko‘p jihatdan sug‘orish texnologiyalarining samaradorligiga bog‘liq. Qishloq xo‘jaligi

ekinlarini sugʻorish usullari orasida tomchilatib sugʻorish tizimi samarali resurs tejamkor texnologiyalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Qishloq xoʻjalik ekinlari egatlar orqali sugʻorilganda oʻq ariqlardan sugʻorish suvining tuproq qatlamlariga shimilishi, bugʻlanishi natijasida behuda yoʻqotishlar kuzatiladi. Bundan tashqari, qishloq xoʻjaligi ekinlari hamda bogʻ va uzumzorlarga ishlov berilishini oʻz vaqtida amalga oshirilmaligi natijasida sugʻorish suvlari katta miqdorda isrof boʻladi. Bogʻ, uzumzorlar va sugʻoriladigan hududlarini sugʻorish meʼyorini ilmiy asoslash hamda kunlik evapotranspiratsiyani hisobga olish muhimdir. Ananaviy sugʻorilganda sizot suvlar sathi yer yuzasiga yaqinlashganligi sababli vegetatsiya davrida namlikning bugʻlanishi yuqori boʻladi va ildiz tizimi rivojlanadigan qatlamda zararli tuzlarning toʻplanishi sodir boʻladi. Shu boisdan suv taqchilligini hisobga olib suv resurslaridan tejamkorlik bilan foydalanish, sugʻorishda ilgʻor zamonaviy innovatsion suv tejamkor texnologiyalarni qoʻllash dolzarb masala hisoblanadi. Suvdan tejamli va samarali foydalanish, mineral oʻgʻitlar, oʻsishni sozlovchi (stimulyatorlar) moddalarni suv bilan aralastirib berishga imkoniyat beruvchi istiqbolli usullardan biri bu tomchilatib sugʻorishdir. Respublikamizda tomchilatib sugʻorish tizimi turli tabiiy-iqlim sharoitlarida tajriba, tajriba ishlab chiqarish va ishlab chiqarish maydonlarida sinovdan oʻtkazilgan. Biroq qishloq xoʻjaligi ekinlarini tomchilatib sugʻorish rejimlarini Respublikamizning tuproq-iqlim sharoitlarini inobatga olgan holda ishlab chiqilmagan. Bu esa oʻz navbatida ilmiy asoslangan resurs tejamkor tomchilatib sugʻorish tartiblarini ishlab chiqishda ushbu maqola muayan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Olingan natijalar va ularning muhokamasi: Namlik tanqisligi boʻyicha sugʻorish meʼyori aniqlash. Tomchilatib sugʻorish tizimi uchun sugʻorish meʼyori quyidagi formula yordamida aniqlanadi:

$$m_{nt} = 100 \cdot h \cdot \alpha \cdot S \cdot (W_{dn} \cdot W_i); m^3 / ga$$

Bu yerda: α - tuproqning hajmiy ogʻirligi, t / m³;

h-hisobiy qatlam chuqurligi. m;

S-umumiy maydonga nisbatan namlantiriladigan maydon;

W_{dn}-chegaraviy dala nam sigʻim, % quruq tuproq massasidan;

W_i-sugʻorish oldi namligi, % quruq tuproq massasidan.

Bunda bizga kerak boʻlgan maʼlumotlar, tuproq hajmiy massasi va dala nam sigʻimi

Hajmiy massasi g/sm ³	Chegaraviy dala nam sigʻimi %	Chirindi % 0-10 sm chuqurlikda	Chirindi % 10-25 sm chuqurlikda	Chirindi % 25-40 sm chuqurlikda	Chirindi % 40-70 sm chuqurlikda
1,3	24	1,2	07	0,35	-

1 jadvalda berilgan. Ushbu maʼlumotlar asosida turli hil sugʻorish rejimlari boʻyicha aniqlangan sugʻorish meʼyorlari quyidagi 2 jadvalda keltirilgan.

2- jadval. Namlik tanqisligi boʻyicha sugʻorish meʼyorlari va davomati

№	CHDNS ga nisbatan sug'orish oldi tuproq namligi, %	Sug'orish me'yorlari m ³ /g			
		Namlantirish qatlami chuqurligi, 0,6 m	Sug'orish davomati, soat	Namlantirish qatlami chuqurligi, 0,8 m	Sug'orish davomati, soat
1	70	187	27,5	249,3	36,6
2	75	155,8	23	207,8	30,5
3	80	124,6	18,3	166,23	24,4

Vegetatsiya davomida sug'orishlar soni o'rganilayotgan variantlar bo'yicha sug'orish oldi namlik tanqisligi va tuproqni namlantirish chuqurligiga bog'liq bo'lib, ushbu miqdor turli hil rejimda turlicha bo'ladi. Agar namlantirish chuqurligi qiymati qancha yuqori bo'lsa sug'orishlar soni ham shuncha kamayadi.

3- jadval. Vegetatsiya davomida sug'orishlar soni

O'rganilayotgan variantlar bo'yicha			
№	CHDNS ga nisbatan sug'orish oldi tuproq namligi, %	Mavsumiy sug'orishlar soni	
		Namlantirish qatlami qalinligi, 0,6 m;	Namlantirish qatlami qalinligi, 0,8 m;
1	70-70-70	20	15
2	80-70-80	26	19
3	75-75-75	26	19
4	70-75-80	27	21
Nazorat variant bo'yicha			
№	Variant	Mavsumiy sug'orishlar soni	
1	Nazorat	6	

4- jadval. Mavsumiy sug'orish me'yorlari

O'rganilayotgan variantlar bo'yicha			
№	CHDNS ga nisbatan sug'orish oldi tuproq namligi, %	Mavsumiy sug'orish me'yori m ³ /ga	
		Namlantirish qatlami qalinligi, 0,6 m;	Namlantirish qatlami qalinligi, 0,8 m;
1	70-70-70	3740	3735
2	80-70-80	3863,6	3822
3	75-75-75	4050,8	3948,2
4	70-75-80	3987,6	3989,24
Nazorat variant bo'yicha			
№	Variant	Mavsumiy sug'orishlar soni	
1	Nazorat	5600	

Dala tajribalari davomida shu narsa ma'lum bo'ldiki intensiv bog'larda parvarishlanayotgan mevali daraxtlar tuproq namligiga bo'lgan talabi dala nam sig'imiga nisbatan 70–80% bo'lishini taqozo etadi. Ushbu talab bajarilgandagina daraxtlar yaxshi o'sib rivojlanadi. Egatlab sug'orilganda tuproqda namlik keragidan ortib ketdi va daraxtlar suvga bo'kishi hisobiga tuproqda kislorod

yetishmasligi sezildi. Ko'pchilik o'simliklar uchun tuproqda suvning yetishmasligi singari mevali daraxtlarda ham tabiiyki namning haddan tashqari ortiqcha bo'lishi ham zararlidir. Tomchilatib sug'orilganda esa suv ekinnining talabiga qarab berilib tajriba maydonining hamma yeri bir xil namlandi va tuproqda ortiqcha namlik 65 yuzaga kelmadi. Intensiv bog'larda yetishtirilayotgan meva daraxtlatining ildiz tizimi popuk ildiz bo'lib, ildiz sistemasi asosiy qismi tuproqning 50-80 sm chuqurlikda joylashganligini sababli qurg'oqchilikka chidamsizligi aniqlandi. Egatlab sug'orilganda sug'orishlar orasi uzoqligi sababli tuproq qurib daraxtlar suvsiz qoldi. Daraxtlarga suv yetishmaganligi sababli, ular erta va tezroq gulladi. Bu esa o'z navbatida meva tugishini kamaytirdi va ko'p meva to'kilishiga olib kelib, daraxt hosiliga sezilarli darajada salbiy tasir ko'rsatdi. Bu masalaning birinchi tomoni masalaning ikkinchi tomoni esa agar o'simlik yetarlicha nam bilan taminlanmagan tuproqda o'sib rivojlansa, uning ildizi suv qidirib tuproqning nam qatlamiga qarab intiladi va ildiz tizimi tuproqqa chuqur kirib, yon tarafga keragidan ortiq tarqalib ketadi. Bu jarayon esa intensiv bog'larda daraxtlarni kuchli o'sishini keltirib chiqaradi va hosilni kamayishiga olib keladi. Ushbu holat yuzaga kelganda intensiv bog'larda qo'shimcha xarajatni talab etadigan daraxt ildizlarini qirqish ishlari bajariladi. Tajriba sxemasi bo'yicha tomchilatib sug'orish qo'llanilgan variantlarda daraxt ildiz qatlamining namligi bir hilda ushlab turildi. Tuproq nam bilan yaxshi ta'minlanganligi sababli ildiz tuproqqa ko'p chuqur kirmasdan tuproq yuzasiga yaqin joylashdi va mevali daraxtlar o'z energiyasini ko'p qismini hosiliga sarfladi.

5-jadval. Variantlar bo'yicha hosildorlik

№	CHDNS ga nisbatan sug'orish oldi tuproq namligi, %	Hisobiy qatlam chuqurligi, m	Hosildorlik, s/ga	Nazorat varianti bo'yicha hosildorlik, s/ga	Nazorat variantiga nisbatan hosildorlikni ortishi
1	70-70-70	0,6	65	35,76	29,24
		0,8	66,67		30,91
2	80-70-80	0,6	74,2		38,44
		0,8	77,6		41,84
3	75-75-75	0,6	69,09		33,33
		0,8	71,96		36,2
4	70-75-80	0,6	70		34,24
		0,8	73,79		38,03

O'tkazilgan dala tajribalarida eng yuqori hosildorlikka CHDNS ga nisbatan sug'orish oldi tuproq namligi 80-70-80 % hisobiy qatlam chuqurligi 0,8 m bo'lgan variantda erishilib, hosildorlik 77,6 s/ga ni tashkil etdi. Eng kam hosildorlikka esa nazorat variantida erishildi. Tomchilatib sug'orish usuli qo'llanilgan har bir variantda egatlab sug'orish usuli qo'llanilgan nazorat variantiga nisbatan yuqori hosil olishga erishildi. Tajriba natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, tomchilatib sug'orish

tizimi qoʻllanilganda hosildorlik albatda ortadi va suv resusrlari anʼanaviy usullarga nisbatan kam sarf boʻladi.

Xulosa

Havodagi namlikni yetarli boʻlishi mevali daraxtlarga ijobiy taʼsir koʻrsatadi. Shu sababli mamlakatimiz sharoitida yangi barpo qilingan bogʻlarda qator oraliq ekinlar ekib foydalanish bogʻni va mevali daraxtlarni rivojlanishiga ijobiy taʼsir koʻrsatadi, yerdan foydalanish samaradorligini hamda tuproq unumdorligini oshiradi. Bogʻ qator oralaridan foydalanishda oraliq ekinlar toʻgʻri tanlashni bilish lozim. Chunki baʼzi oʻsimliklar baqlajon, qalampir, pamidor kasalliklar tarqatish xususiyatiga ega uchun ularni qator oralariga oraliq ekin sifatida ekmagan maqul. Intensiv bogʻni mevali daraxtlarning rivojlanish fazalaridagi suvga boʻlgan talabini inobatga olgan holda sugʻorish rejimini belgilash juda muhim masala hisoblanadi.

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SAFE MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS AND PEDESTRIANS ON CITY ROADS AND STREETS

Annotation. This article aims to ensure the safety of vehicles and pedestrians moving on city roads and streets and to ensure the safety of pedestrians in front of unregulated pedestrian crossings and markets.

Keywords: traffic, pedestrian, car, Reno-PSA, Europe, transport, accidents, statistics, security, market, network, international, traffic.

Introduction. Today, it is impossible to imagine any network of economic sectors, our life in general, without the services of vehicles. Traffic safety plays an important role in the efficient and effective use of the vehicle that enters every aspect of our lives. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Road Safety" of August 19, 2013 clearly defines the obligations and rights and standards of conduct of all organizations and bodies responsible and involved in this work. More than half of all road traffic accidents involve pedestrians. In general, 1/3 of those injured and killed in road accidents are pedestrians and 3/2 are drivers, and most of the road structures are damaged. Currently, road transport is causing several times more losses than other modes of transport. For example, 1 billion. As a result of the accident, 20 people died in road transport, 6 in air transport and 2 in railway transport. Therefore, the issue of traffic safety remains a topical issue. Inspections by the Reno-PSA Physiological and Biomechanical Laboratory provided an analysis of the types of road users killed in road accidents in some

Table 1.1

States	Car drivers and Passengers, (in%)		Pedestrian, (in%)	Drivers of two-wheeled vehicles, (in%)	He is a mummy, (in%)
	Light	Load			
France	50	21	23	6	100
Italy	40	30	28	2	100
Great Britain	38	18	36	8	100

European countries (Table 1.1).

Methodology: In developed countries, the majority of road traffic accidents are pedestrian accidents involving pedestrians. The majority of pedestrians who died and were injured were pedestrians under the age of 10 and over the age of 60. Of the pedestrians killed, 69 percent were crossing the carriageway, 15 percent were walking along the carriageway in the direction of traffic, 5 percent were in oncoming traffic and 11 percent were in the carriageway. According to international statistics, 23 percent of pedestrians killed in the U.S. are intoxicated, and the number of fatalities in most road traffic accidents is -41 percent on straight horizontal sections of road; at intersections - 20 percent; on straight slopes - 14 percent; on streets and local intersections - 13 percent; on roundabouts - 8 percent; -2 percent in parking lots; bridges and other places - 2 percent. An analysis of road traffic coverage and road conditions shows that in the United States, 54 percent of traffic accidents occur at night and 52 percent during the day. Pedestrian traffic accidents occurred on 75% of two-lane roads by road type, including 61% on rural roads and 9% on toll interstate (intercity) highways where pedestrians are generally prohibited.

Analysis and results:

Annual distribution of injured pedestrians.

Table 1.2

Years	Pedestrians injured in a general traffic accident, in the amount of %		Years	Pedestrians injured in total traffic,%	
	died	injured		died	injured
1995	22,8	11,4	2010	19,5	12,5
2000	23,7	13,7	2015	17,7	12,3
2005	21,8	12,7	2020	17,3	12,1

In France, 65 percent of pedestrians killed in road accidents are in cities and 35 percent in out-of-town areas. French experts studied road traffic accidents involving pedestrians and determined that the injured pedestrians were distributed under the following traffic conditions.

Road traffic accidents victims as a result.

Table 1.3

Types of transport	Victims (as a percentage)		
	died	Severe injury	minor injury
Cars	40,3	58,2	1,5
Trucks	31,0	18,5	50,5
Buses	17,3	23,1	59,6
Another type of car.	11,4	10,2	78,4

The results of the analysis of road accidents show that 44-53% of children killed and injured in road accidents as a result of non-compliance with traffic rules by children and inability to apply knowledge of traffic rules in a specific situation. The main reasons for hitting children are: a car parked in front of an oncoming vehicle, running after trees, various obstacles and structures, crossing the carriageway from an unspecified place, and other situations. This indicator takes into account the intensity of traffic flows and uneven loading of roads:

$$P = \sum_i^1 N_{\text{итх}} / \sum (N_i L_i) \quad (1.1)$$

here: $N_{\text{итх}}$ - In 1 year i - the number of road traffic accidents in the territory;
 N_i - i is the average daily intensity of movement in the region;
 L_i - i is the length of the road in the region.

The density of pedestrian flow D , the number of pedestrians Q is equal to the ratio of one unit of sidewalk fuselage.

$$D = Q / F(1.4)$$

Sometimes the pedestrian traffic density is expressed by $f = F / Q$. At present, in the design and construction of cultural and social facilities, the value of the property is used depending on the age and value of the people.

Calculate the average size of a pedestrian.

Table 1.4

Age and clothing of the pedestrian	Human width, m	Human thickness, m	Horizontal projection surface of a person, m ²
Adults:			
1. In summer clothes	0,46	0,28	0,100
2. In street seasonal clothing	0,40	0,30	0,113
3. In winter clothes	0,50	0,32	0,125
4. With a young child	0,75	0,48	0,285
5- With hand luggage	0,9-1,1	0,75	0,350-0,825
6. With a load hanging on the back	0,5	0,8	0,315
7. With a light knot	0,75	0,40	0,235
Teenagers	0,43 - 0,26	0,27 - 0,22	0,09 - 0,067
Young people	0,34 - 0,30	0,21-0,17	0,056 - 0,040

Conclusion. The analysis of the studied literature shows that the region and territory of the markets have not been studied on a scientific basis from the point of view of traffic safety, and no research has been conducted so far. This indicates that the road transport network passing through the market areas, road constructions, parking lots, road signs, passenger stations from the market area are organized on the basis of general rules and requirements. In fact, the speed of traffic and passenger traffic in the market area and the location of the markets in the road transport network have their own characteristics, the relevant rules and regulations for their safe operation.

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MAKTABGACHA VA MAKTAB TA'LIM SOHASIDA IJTIMOIIY E'TIBORNI AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: maqolada respublikamizda maktabgacha va maktab ta'lim sohasida ijtimoiy e'tibor haqida gap borgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim, maktabgacha ta'lim, ta'lim sifati, pedagogika, ijtimoiy e'tibor.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL ATTENTION IN THE FIELD OF PRESCHOOL AND SCHOOL EDUCATION

Abstract: the article talks about social attention in the field of preschool and school education in our republic.

Key words: education, preschool education, quality of education, pedagogy, social attention.

So`nggi yillarda ta`lim sohasiga, xususan, uning ajralmas qismi hisoblangan o`qituvchilarga bo`lgan e`tibor, shubhasiz, ancha o`zgardi. Shuning uchun ham bugungi kunda bu kasbni egallashni xohlovchi yoshlar soni kundankunga oshib bormoqda. Maqolamiz uchun tanlangan mavzuning dolzarbligi, muhimligi va ahamiyati shu jarayon bilan bevosita bog`liq. Xorijda ta`lim sohasiga va o`qituvchilarga berilayotgan e`tibor bilan o`zimizdagi imkoniyatlarni solishtirgan holda shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, bizning ta`lim tizimimiz ko`zlangan maqsadlarga erishish uchun hali ancha qadamlar bosishi kerak. Bu yo`lda o`qituvchi-pedagoglarga bo`lgan hurmat va ularning jamiyatdagi o`rningi yanada yaxshilanishi juda muhim omil hisoblanadi. Fikrlashimizcha, mazkur tamoyil ta`lim tizimimiz rivojlanishining ustuvor yo`nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi

Biz yoritmoqchi bo`lgan mavzu o`qituvchilarimizning yutuqlari, dars jarayonlarini tashkil etishdagi o`ziga xosligi bilan birga, mustaqil fikrlashga asoslangan ta`lim dasturi dolzarbligi hamda innovasion ta`limda qo`llaniladigan metodlar va pedagogik texnologiyalarni to`laqonli ochib berishga qaratilgan.

Haqiqatan ham shunday dars bo`ladi. Bir so`z bilan aytganda, shunchaki "respect".

Mustaqil fikrlashga asoslangan ta`lim. Xabaringiz bor, faqatgina yodlash sistemasi bilan o`tkaziladigan dars va mavzudan foyda – minimal. Aynan shuning uchun ham mustaqil fikrlashga asoslangan ta`lim dasturi har bir universitetning muhim omili bo`lib xizmat qilishi kerak. Bu borada biz, tabiiyki, mana shu dasturni to`liq tushuna oladigan va amalda qo`llashni biladigan zamonaviy pedagoglarga muhtojmiz.

Fikrlashga asoslangan ta`lim dasturi bizga nima beradi?

Bu ta`limning maqsadi – yodlatishdan tashqari, talabaning fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish hisoblanadi. “So`z isboti bilan” – deganlaridek, e`tiboringizga Gustav Lebonning – “Omnia psixologiyasi” asaridan quyidagi parchani keltiramiz:

“Darslarni, grammatikani yod olish, takrorlash va taqlid qilish san`atini egallash – ta`limning eng tuturiqsiz ko`rinishidir. Bu tizim e`tiqodning bir ko`rinishiga o`xshaydi, unda o`qituvchi doim haq hisoblanadi, natijada esa o`quvchilardan zaif va irodasiz shaxslar etishib chiqadi. Bunday ta`lim tizimi foydasiz, boshlang`ich maktabdagi o`quvchi foydali bilimlar olish, o`rganish o`rniga turli fanlardagi ma`lumotlarni yodlash bilan band bo`ladi. Biroq bu tizimning bundan ham ko`proq zararli jihatlari mavjud. Bu tizimda ulg`aygan kishi o`z yurtiga nisbatan nafrat bilan qaraydi va bu yurtidan qochib ketishga bo`lgan xohishi juda kuchli bo`ladi.”

Innovation ta`limda qo`llaniladigan metodlar va pedagogik texnologiyalar. Zamonaviy jamiyat taraqqiyoti sharoitida nostandart fikrlaydigan ijodkorlarga ehtiyoj ortib bormoqda. Hozirgi vaqtda fan sohasida bilim, ko`nikma va malakalarni shakllantirishga yo`naltirilgan mutaxassislarni an`anaviy tayyorlash zamonaviy talablardan ortda qolmoqda. Zamonaviy ta`limning asosi o`quv fanlari emas, balki o`quvchilarning fikrlashi va faolligi bo`lishi kerak. Har qanday oliy o`quv yurtining vazifasi nafaqat yuqori malakali mutaxassislarni bitirishi, balki talabalarni tubdan yangi texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqishga, ularni ishlab chiqarish muhitining real sharoitlariga moslashtirishga qo`shishdir. Shu bilan birga, o`quv jarayonida talabalarning quyidagi qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish muhim: ijodiy faollik, ijodiy fikrlash, baholash, rasionalizasiya qilish va bozorning o`zgaruvchan ehtiyojlariga tez moslashish qobiliyati. Bunday ko`nikmalarni egallash ko`p jihatdan bo`lajak mutaxassislarni tayyorlash mazmuni va uslubiga bog`liq.

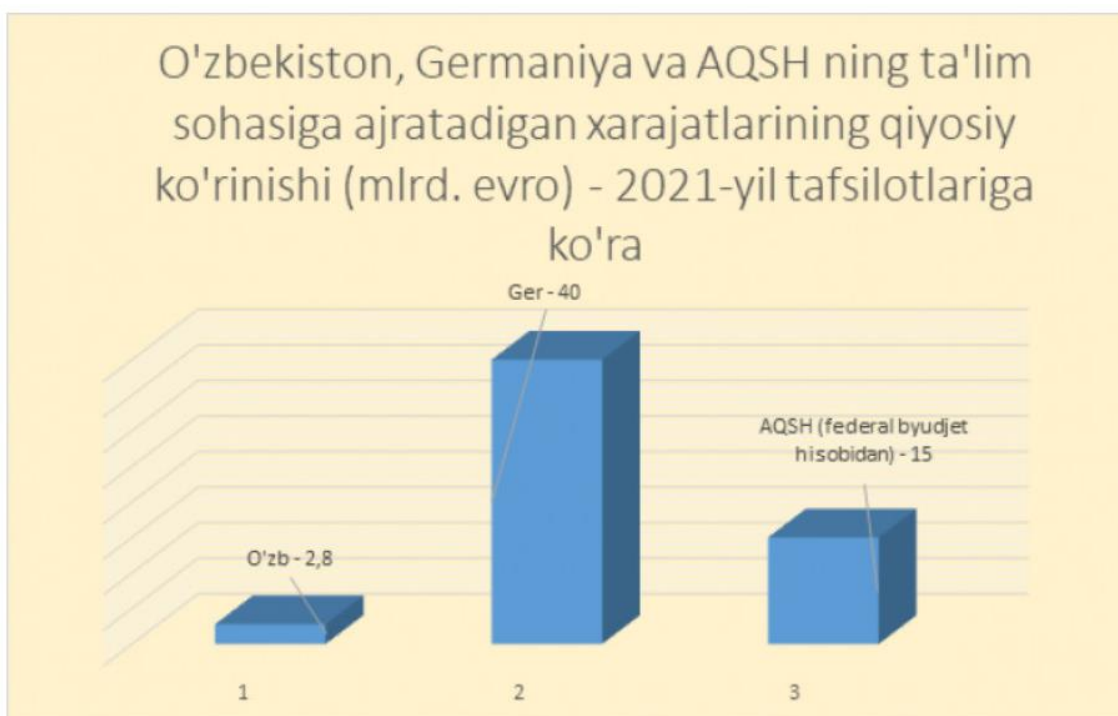
Zamonaviy ilmiy adabiyotlarda talabalarni o`qitishning innovation yondashuvlari tizimli bo`lishi va bo`lajak mutaxassislarni tayyorlashda o`qitish va tarbiyaviy ishlarning barcha jabhalarini qamrab olishiga alohida e`tibor qaratiladi. Shuningdek, ta`lim mazmuni, o`qituvchilarning kasbiy va pedagogik tayyorgarligi, yangi texnologiyalar va o`qitish usullarini ishlab chiqish bo`yicha nazariy va amaliy yondashuvlarni qayta ko`rib chiqish zarur. Bu masalalarni J. Martin, L. Svenson, I. Lerner, M. Skatkin, V. Bepalko, V. Slastenin, O. Pexota,

S. Sysoeva va boshqalar kabi mahalliy va xorijiy tadqiqotchilar faol o`rganishadi. Ammo, o`quvchilar uchun innovasion o`qitish usullarining xususiyatlari va o`ziga xos xususiyatlarini ko`rib chiqish, shuningdek, ta`limning har xil innovasion shakllaridan foydalanishning afzalliklari va istiqbollarini aniqlash maqsadga muvofiqdir. O`quv jarayonida qo`llaniladigan innovasion ta`lim texnologiyalarining asosi o`quvchilarning individual, shaxsiy xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda, ijtimoiy buyurtma, bo`lajak mutaxassislarning kasbiy manfaatlari bo`lishi kerak. Shuning uchun oliy ta`limda mutaxassislar tayyorlashda innovasion shakl va usullardan foydalanish ta`lim va o`qitishning maqsad va vazifalarini pragmatik tushunish bilan birlashtirilishi kerak.

Zamonaviy psixologik va pedagogik adabiyotlarda ta`kidlanishicha, innovasion uslublar o`quv jarayonini rivojlantirish va takomillashtirishga, zamonaviy jamiyatning turli sohalarida professional faoliyat uchun mutaxassislar tayyorlashga qaratilgan ko`plab o`qitish texnologiyalarida o`z aksini topgan. Ular talabalar o`rtasida kasbiy bilim, ko`nikma va malakalarni shakllantirish va mustahkamlash uchun sharoit yaratadi, bo`lajak mutaxassisning kasbiy fazilatlarini rivojlantirishga hissa qo`shadi. O`qitish jarayonida o`qituvchilar tomonidan innovasion usullardan foydalanish turli fanlarni o`qitishda stereotiplarni bartaraf etishga, kasbiy vaziyatlarga yangicha yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqishga, o`quvchilarning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

Ta`limga e`tibor – kelajak poydevori.

Ta`limga sarflanadigan xarajatlar ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning asosiy ko`rsatkichlaridan biri hisoblanadi, chunki ular davlat va jamiyat tomonidan fuqarolar ta`limiga qaratilayotgan e`tibor darajasini aks ettiradi. Ta`limga investisiyalar nafaqat mamlakatning inson kapitalini yuksaltirish va iqtisodiy rivojlanish istiqbollarini yaxshilashning muhim usuli hisoblanadi, balki ular ham o`ziga xos qiymatga ega, chunki ta`lim odamlarning dunyoqarashini kengaytiradi, o`z-o`zini anglash imkoniyatini beradi va o`z materiallarini yaratishga hissa qo`shadi, farovonlik va sog`lom turmush tarziga bevosita bog`liq. Shu bilan birga, bu ko`rsatkich ma`lum bir davlat ichidagi har xil ijtimoiy guruhlar o`rtasida ta`limga sarflanadigan xarajatlar qanday teng yoki notekis taqsimlanganligini, ta`limga davlat va xususiy xarajatlar nisbati va bu xarajatlar tarkibi, shuningdek, ular bilan bog`liqligini hisobga olmaydi. Omillar. Shuni ham unutmaslik kerakki, bir qator rivojlanmagan mamlakatlarning nisbatan yuqori lavozimlari, qoida tariqasida, ushbu davlatlarning xalqaro institutlari va xayriya tashkilotlari tomonidan moliyalashtiriladigan ommaviy savodsizlikni yo`q qilish dasturlari bilan bog`liq. Shuning uchun bu reytingni Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Taraqqiyot dasturining ta`lim darajasi bo`yicha dunyo mamlakatlari reytingi bilan birgalikda tahlil qilish tavsiya etiladi. Faktlarga qaytsak, quyida bir nechta xorij mamlakatlari hamda bizning ta`lim tizimimizdagi vaziyatni solishtirib, bir nechta hayratlanarli xulosalarni olishimiz mumkin:



1-rasm. O'zbekiston, Germaniya va AQSh mamlakatlarining ta'limga ajratadigan bir yillik xarajatlari (2021-yil)

“O'qituvchi abadiyatga ta'sir ko'rsata oladi, uning ta'siri qaerda tugashini hech qachon bilib bo'lmaydi.” - Genri Adams.

Darhaqiqat, avloddan-avlodga o'tib kelayotgan milliy qadriyatlarimiz hamda mentalitetimiz negizida, shubhasiz, o'qituvchiga bo'lgan hurmat va e'tibor mujassam.

Yuqoridagi keltirilgan barcha ilmiy ma'lumotlar va shaxsiy izlanishlarimiz xulosasi sifatida shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, talaba va o'qituvchi o'rtasidagi to'g'ri o'quv dasturini yo'lga qo'ygan va o'zaro hurmatni shakllantirgan ta'lim tizimigina ko'zlangan progressga erisha oladi.

O'qituvchiga ko'rsatiladigan hurmat juda ham ko'p omillar ta'sirida shakllanadi. Ulardan eng birinchisi – hukumat tomonidan beriladigan e'tibor hisoblanadi. Agarda o'qituvchilarga etarlicha sharoit yaratilib berilsa, jamiyatdagi o'rni mustahkamlansa, haqiqatdan ham boshqa barcha kasblarning otasi sifatida qaralishi ta'minlab berilsa, shubhasiz, bu o'z natijasini beradi. Shunday sharoitlarda tarbiyalanib chiqqan har bir avlod o'zidan keyingi avlodga ham shu an'anani meros qilib qoldiradi.

Yuqoridagi ayrimlarinigina sanaganimiz boshi bor-u oxiri ko'rinmay qolgan muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun birinchi qadam sifatida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Maktabgacha ta'lim vazirligi tashkil etildi. Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini isloh qilishdagi mavjud muammolarni bartaraf etish maqsadida qabul qilingan Prezident qarorida keng ko'lamli tadbirlarni amalga oshirish ko'zda tutildi. Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan yagona davlat

siyosatini amalga oshirish, tizimni tarkibiy jihatdan tubdan isloh qilish, boshqaruv tuzilmasini tashkil etish choralari belgilandi.

Metodik ko‘mak qanchalik zarur?

Har qanday ta‘limning asosi — metodika, jumladan, maktabgacha ta‘limniki ham. Maktabgacha ta‘limni sifat bosqichiga ko‘tarishda yangi ta‘lim metodlari, innovatsion texnologiyalarning ahamiyati katta. Sababi MTTning moddiy-texnik bazasi yuqori bo‘lsa-yu, tarbiyachi bola bilan ishlamas, unga har kuni yangi ma‘lumotlarni o‘rgatmasa, hamma qilingan harakatlar natijasi nolga tenglashib qoladi. Sohadagi mutaxassislar mahoratini oshirish, ularga zaruriy metodik ko‘mak berish maqsadida Maktabgacha ta‘lim muassasalari rahbar va mutaxassislarini qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish instituti tashkil etildi

Maktabgacha ta‘lim sohasiga ixtisoslashgan kadrlar tayyorlash masalasiga alohida e‘tibor qaratildi. Qabul qilinayotgan barcha-barcha qarorlarni amalga oshiradigan, farzandlarimizga eng zarur hayotiy tushuncha va ko‘nikmalarni o‘rgatadigan yuqori malakali tarbiyachilarni tayyorlash masalasi kun tartibiga chiqdi. Bu sohada zamonaviy talablarga javob beradigan ilg‘or pedagogik usul va uslublarni ishlab chiqish, o‘quv va o‘quv-metodik adabiyotlarning yangi avlodini yaratish va nashr etish ham g‘oyat dolzarb vazifa edi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining ilk va maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning rivojlanishiga qo‘yiladigan Davlat talablari va “Ilk qadam” maktabgacha ta‘lim muassasasining Davlat o‘quv dasturi qabul qilindi. Endilikda zamonaviy maktabgacha ta‘lim tashkilotining tarbiyachilari bolalarni erkin qo‘ygan holda faollik markazlarida o‘yin mashg‘ulotlari orqali yangi ma‘lumotlarni o‘rgatmoqda.

Maktabgacha ta‘lim tizimida oliy ma‘lumotli mutaxassislariga ehtiyoj esa pedagogika universitetlarida maktabgacha ta‘lim yo‘nalishiga qabul kvotalarining oshirilishi va nomutaxassis kadrlarni qayta tayyorlovdan o‘tkazish evaziga to‘ldirilmoqda. Ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalar asosida maktabgacha ta‘lim tizimidagi pedagog kadrlar malakasini oshirish bo‘yicha o‘quv-reja va dasturlarni takomillashtirish, oliy ta‘lim muassasalari maxsus sirtqi bo‘limlarining “Maktabgacha ta‘lim” yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha 2018—2023-yillar uchun kvotalar ajratish masalasiga e‘tibor qaratildi.

2030-yilga qadar...

Maktabgacha ta‘lim tizimini tanqidiy o‘rganish va yanada takomillashtirish yuzasidan takliflar ishlab chiqish bo‘yicha komissiya tashkil etildi. Komissiya tomonidan maktabgacha ta‘lim sohasidagi qonunchilik undagi bo‘shliqlar, korrupsiya va boshqa huquqbuzarliklarni yuzaga keltiruvchi normalarni aniqlash nuqtayi nazaridan tahlil etildi. Shuningdek, maktabgacha ta‘lim sohasida davlat siyosatini samarali ro‘yobga chiqarishga to‘sqinlik qiluvchi tizimli muammolarni aniqlash hamda kompleks o‘rganish ishlari amalga oshirildi.

Shunga ko‘ra O‘zbekiston Respublikasi maktabgacha ta‘lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi ishlab chiqilib, uni amalga oshirishni

ko‘zlovchi “Yo‘l xaritasi”da 2019—2024 va 2025—2030-yillarda maktabgacha ta‘lim tizimini rivojlantirishning maqsadli ko‘rsatkichlari belgilandi.

Xususan, 2030-yilgacha maktabgacha ta‘lim bilan qamrab olingan bolalar miqdorini joriy 38,1 foizdan 80,8 foizgacha orttirish vazifasi qo‘yilgan. Shu bilan birga, MTV tomonidan ta‘lim muassasalari quvvatlarining kuchaytirilishi davom ettiriladi: 2021-yilga kelib o‘rinlar miqdori yangi MTMlarni ochish hisobiga 56,8 foizga (2030-yilga kelib — 132,3 foizga) ortadi, hamda davlat-xususiy sherikligi va respublikaning chekka tumanlari uchun dolzarb muqobil maktabgacha ta‘lim shakllari rivojlantiriladi. Keyingi yillarda pedagogik va boshqaruv kadrlariga alohida e‘tibor qaratilmoqda. Ishlar ikki yo‘nalishda olib boriladi: pedagoglar miqdorini orttirish va maktabgacha ta‘lim tizimi xodimlarini tayyorlash, qayta tayyorlash, malakasini oshirish va rivojlantirishda yangi yondashuvlarni tatbiq etish. Konsepsiya bilan belgilangan maqsadli ko‘rsatkichlar respublika miqyosidan viloyat, tuman va shahar darajasigacha tushadi hamda ushbu natijalarga erishish uchun qay miqdorda mablag‘larining zarurligi to‘g‘risidagi hisob-kitoblar bilan asoslanadi.

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TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF DISTANCE EDUCATION IN THE INDIVIDUALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES ON THE BASIS OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract: this article reflects on the use of distance learning technologies to design the educational process in higher education institutions.

Keywords: open lesson, e-learning, non-home education, independent education, individual education.

Currently, distance education in higher education institutions is distinguished between "open lesson" (open education), "distance education" (distance education), "e-learning" (correspondence education), "continuing education", (continuing education, prolonged), "competitive based subjects" (non-conventional education), "non-home education" (out-of-school systems), "independent education" (self study), "individual education" (individualized education, private study available).

Of these, the current uses are: consultative education, access to education without home, extracurricular systems, self-education, self-education, individual Education (individualization, privatization).

In practice, the concept of " distance learning " is used to combine several well-known forms: direct distance learning (including teaching in basic and complementary programs); technologies of various mixed forms of teaching (distance learning, correspondence learning, e-learning, mixed learning(blended learning technology)).

If all known educational technologies are used in pedagogy in "distance learning", there are certain advantages in the form of information and technical means for " Distance Education", which, unlike full-time education in higher education, ensures the harmony of correspondence education and production activities, a significant increase in the number of students in continuing education, a significant part of independent.

The formation and development of distance education in higher education was accompanied by increased use and research of the means of its technological supply. As can be seen from the stages of development, as a result of the development of technical means of communication, educational technologies used in correspondence education have undergone appropriate evolution. The introduction of information and technical means of communication into the practice of distance learning at stages 4 and 5 led to the emergence of distance education. The choice and rational use of pedagogical technologies of distance

education in higher educational institutions depends on its content and organizational forms.

And as a result of the increase in pedagogical capabilities, the use of modern technologies in teaching, including electronic software products, multimedia applications, has been established. Computerized teaching methodology, which is considered effective in realizing the educational goal from electronic sound, image, text views of information, has entered education. The importance of such a methodology of teaching can be seen in the following psychological states of the student in the process of cognition:

- in concentration;
- in expanding the perception of information;
- the subject of study, increased interest in the lesson and in the voluntary assimilation of knowledge;
- when actively engaging in research, creativity and independent activities;
- when evaluating oneself in relation to other students.

In turn, computer training in the activities of the teacher: in the correct distribution of working hours; in ensuring that the content of the educational material is bright and convincing; in increasing the scale of the information given; in expanding the types of educational assignment; in creating a healthy competition, creative environment; is considered significant in the regular increase in professional competence.

In a short time, the Internet has become the most important type of delivery, due to its advantage in terms of ease of use, quality, speed, flexibility and low cost of other methods of delivery. In North Carolina, Internet-based courses accounted for 78% of the full-time equivalent of distance learning in 2003-2004, and 15% of other courses such as tele-courses and double-sided video. In doing so, it was more than twice as low as 29% from 2001-2002. In addition, new courses such as blended courses, which require several class meetings, rose from 2% to 7% in two years.

Given the shortcomings of the first approach, the second approach to defining a new term for the change in distance learning seems more appropriate. eLearners.com Dictionary of distance learning on the site (eLearners.com) includes thirteen similar terms:- computer-based learning;- correspondence education;- distance learning;- distance learning;- distance learning;- distance learning;- education to which information is sent to the requested address;- e-learning;-teacher-led teaching; - online learning; - online training; - synchronous reading and web-based learning. However, the proliferation of similar terms creates additional confusion with conflicting and contradictory meanings.

Many educational institutions are looking for more flexible and effective new technologies, improving the modular system and unified credit units. New technologies have opened up new opportunities for different types of training and more information at extra cost. Thus, since the late 90s, teaching in the workplace has been expanding within the framework of university programs related to the

activities of professionals or through direct on-the-job training. Currently, virtual education has appeared and is actively developing. However, there are no ready-made recommendations in the field of virtual learning. Virtual universities should be more flexible than traditional universities. The wrong attitude of a number of employers towards graduates of such universities is inevitable. Virtual Training primarily responds to the needs of the adult population, professionals working on professional development and retraining, as well as those who prefer independent studies. In addition, we must point out that we have people who are disabled, who cannot walk and who, again, cannot study for other reasons, but who want to study. Among them there are many but intelligent people with limited opportunities to study. Establishing distance education in continuing education provides a huge path for such people. And a person with a higher education will definitely contribute to the development of our society in some way.

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SURXONDARYO VILOYATI TUPROQ QOPLAMINI O'RGANISHNING GEOGRAFIK JIHLATLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Surxondaryo viloyatining tuproqlari, tekisliklar bilan tog'li qismi o'rtasida tuproqlarning hosil bo'lish sharoiti, tekislik zonada tuproq qoplaming kengliklar bo'yicha joylashish xususiyati, mintaqada tuproq qatlami, tiplari va tarkibi tekisliklardan tog'larga tomon o'zgarib borishi, Surxondaryo va Amudaryo qayirlarida allyuvial o'tloq, o'tloq-botqoq tuproqlar vujudga kelishiga ta'sir etuvuchi omillar o'rganilib taklif va tavsiyalar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Tuproq, Surxondaryo, Sherabod, cho'l qo'ng'ir tuproqlar, taqirli, sur tusli, qo'ng'ir qumli, cho'l tuproqlari, tuproq qoplami, qum massivlari, chirindi, gums.

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GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF STUDYING THE SOIL COVER OF SURKHONDARYA

Abstract. This article changes the soils of the Surkhandarya region, the conditions of soil formation between the flat and mountainous parts, the location of the soil cover in the flat zone by latitude, the soil layer, the types and composition of the region. from plains to mountains, factors influencing the formation of alluvial meadows, meadow-bog soils on the banks of the Surkhandarya and Amu Darya were studied, proposals and recommendations were given.

Key words: Soil, Surkhandarya, Sherabod, desert brown soils, barren, brown soils, brown sands, desert soils, soil cover, sandy massifs, humus, humus.

Bugungi kunda respublikamizning jami yer maydoni 44,9 mln. gektarni tashkil etib, shundan qishloq xo'jaligi yerlari 20,2 mln ga (45 %)ni va shundan 4,3 mln. gektari yoki 9,5 foizi sug'oriladigan ekin yer maydonlarini tashkil etadi hamda ushbu yerlar respublikamizning "oltin fondi" hisoblanadi. Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari uchun zarur xom-ashyoning katta qismi mazkur suvli yerlar hissasiga to'g'ri keladi. Shu sababdan ham respublikamizdagi sug'oriladigan yerlar alohida muhofaza etiladi.

Surxondaryo viloyatida tabiat komponentlarining paydo bo'lishi, rivojlanishi, geografik tarqalishi va xususiyatlari uning hamma qismida bir xil bo'lmasligi, relyefning murakkabligi, tog' jinslarining kelib chiqishi va litologik tuzilishi, gidrologik sharoitining xilma-xilligi, arid tipli kontinental iqlim va o'simliklarning tarqalishi kabi omillar hududda har xil tuproqlarining vujudga kelishiga sabab bo'lgan.

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

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

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

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

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

Viloyatda taqirli bo'z tuproqlar och tusli bo'z tuproqlar bilan almashinadi Surxon daryolarining quyi qismlari hamda Qiziriqdara platosida uchraydi.. Och tusli bo'z tuproqlar viloyatning tekislik qismida dengiz sathidan 300 metr balandlikdan 500-700 metrgacha bo'lgan hududlarda tarqalgan. Mazkur tuproqlarning chirindi miqdori 1-1,5%ni tashkil etadi. Och tusli bo'z tuproqlar daryo vodiylarida lyoss yotqiziqlari bilan qoplangan. Tuproq hosil qiluvchi jins lyoss va keltirma konuslarning allyuvial va prolyuvial yotqiziqlari hisoblanadi. Viloyatning sug'orma dehqonchilik qilinadigan qismida tuproq unumdorligi yuqori bo'lib, ushbu tuproqlar tabiiy xususiyatlarini yo'qotib sug'oriladigan madaniy voha tuproqlariga aylangan. Och tusli bo'z tuproqlarda chirindining asosiy qismi haydalma qatlamda bo'lib, uning miqdori pastga tomon kamayib ketadi. Viloyatning SHerobod cho'li zonasida och tusli va tipik bo'z tuproqlar sho'rlanishga uchragan. Bu esa ushbu zonada tuproq unumdorligini yaxshilash maqsadida kompleks meliorativ tadbirlarni amalga oshirishni taqozo etadi.

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

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

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

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

Tipik bo'z tuproqlar viloyatning dengiz sathidan 700 metrdan toki 1100-1200 metrgacha bo'lgan balandliklardagi yassi tog'lar va ularning yonbag'irlari, lalmikor va sug'orma dehqonchilik qilinadigan hududlarning bir qismida tarqalgan. Mazkur tuproq qoplami inson ta'siriga eng ko'p uchragan, shu sababdan katta maydonda agroirrigatsion qatlam yuzaga kelgan. Sug'oriladigan tipik bo'z tuproqlar Surxondaryo viloyatining yuqori qismi tog' oldi va daryo yoyilmalari hududlarida tarqalgan. Sug'oriladigan tipik bo'z tuproqlar o'rtacha va og'ir qumoqlardan, ba'zi hollarda yengil qumoqlardan iborat bo'lib profilning quyi qatlamlari tomon mexanik tarkibi kam o'zgaradi. Bu tuproqlar gipslashmagan va sho'rlanmagan, lekin ayrim relyefning pastqam joylarida kuchsiz sho'rlangan. Sug'orish natijasida tipik bo'z tuproqlarda agroirrigatsion qatlamlar shakllangan. Mazkur tuproqlar och bo'z tuproqlarga nisbatan chirindiga boy, tuproqning ustki qatlamiga chirindi miqdori 1,5 dan 2,5 foizgacha, qalin o'tlar bilan qoplangan joylarda 2,88 foizgacha yetadi. Sug'orish natijasida tipik bo'z tuproqlarda agroirrigatsion qatlamlar shakllangan. Sug'oriladigan och tusli bo'z tuproqlar Surxondaryo daryosi havzasida katta maydonlarni egallaydi. Bu tuproqlar tog' oldi (adir) qiya tekisliklari, Xo'jaipok daryosi yoyilmalarini chekka qismlaridagi lyossimon va allyuvial-prollyuvial yotqiziqlarida shakllangan. Sug'oriladigan och tusli bo'z tuproqlarni mexanik tarkibi turlicha bo'lib, o'rta, yengil qumoqdan va qumloqgacha o'zgaradi. Bu hududlarni sug'oriladigan och tusli bo'z tuproqlari sho'rlanmagan. Sug'oriladigan och tusli bo'z tuproqlarni yer

osti suvlari chuqur joylashgan yerlarda avtomorf tartibi, pastqam hamda sizot suvlari yer yuzasiga yaqin joylashgan hududlarda gidromorf rejimga o'tib, bevosita antropogen omillar ta'siri ostida rivojlanib boradi. Sug'oriladigan bo'z tuproqlar uzoq yillardan beri sug'orilib, ishlov berilib, tarkibini boyituvchi mineral o'g'itlar solinib, uning tabiiy holatini, ya'ni fizik va kimyoviy holatini o'zgartirib yuborgan, ustki qismida 1-1,5 metr qalinlikda deyarli bir xil madaniy qatlam vujudga keltirilgan.

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

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

Viloyatning dengiz sathidan 2500 m dan yuqori tog'li hududlarida tarqalgan och-qo'ng'ir tog' tuproqlari tarkibidagi chirindi miqdori 4-5 foizga boradi. Tog'larning archa va yong'oqzorlar o'sadigan joylarda chirindi miqdori 4-5 foiz bo'lgan och-qo'ng'ir tuproqlar tarqalgan. Zarang, olcha, yonroq, do'lana kabi o'simliklar tagidagi tog'-o'rmon jigar rang tuproqlarida chirindi 3—6% ga yetadi. Lekin archazorlar tagida esa jigar rang qung'ir tuproqlar tarkib topgan, tarkibida 14% chirindi saqlaydi.

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

Viloyat yer fondini tadqiq qilish shuni ko'rsatadiki, bu yerda qishloq xo'jaligini keng ko'lamda rivojlantirish (yengi yerlar ochish; shartli sug'oriladigan yerlarga aylantirish; tog' yonbag'ri, sahro yaylovlarining mahsuldorligini artezian quduqlarni qazish hamda suv chiqarish orqali yaxshilash) uchun katta imkoniyatlar bor. Viloyat yer fondidan foydalanish uch zona:

1. To'la sug'oriladigan daryo vodiylari, yahlit tekislik massivlari;
2. SHartli sug'oriladigan tog' oldi irrigatsiya qurilish uncha rivojlanmagan yerlar;
3. Lalmikor (tog'li) ga bo'linadi.

Shundan birinchi zona doimiy sug'oriladigan yerlar bo'lib, uning 55-60 foiz paxta ekiladi. Qolgan qismida don, uzum va meva-sabzavot, poliz kartoshka va xashaki ekinlar ekiladi.

Shartli sug'oriladigan yerlar asosan tog' yonbag'irlarida; tog' daryolari va soy bo'ylaridadir. Bu zonada g'allachilik bog'dorchilik uzumchilik va qisman polizchilik rivojlantirilgan.

Tog'li lalmikor zonada qilinadigan dehqonchilik asosan atmosfera yog'in sochinlariga tayangandir. Ba'zan ikkinchi va uchinchi zona o'rtasida chegara bo'lib turadi.

Uchinchi zonada donchilik yaylov chorvachiligi qishloq xo'jaligining yetakchi sohalari hisoblanadi.

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

Viloyat qishloq xo'jaligida sug'oriladigan dehqonchilikning ahamiyati g'oyat katta. Uni mustaqil rivojlantirish esa bebaho tabiat boyligi bo'lgan yer fondidan maqsadga muvofiq foydalanishni taqozo qiladi.

Sug'oriladigan yerlar unumdorligini oshirish va qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlaridan yuqori hosil olish uchun quyidagi meliorativ tadbirlarni o'tkazish tavsiya etiladi:

1. Sug'oriladigan maydonlarning deyarli yarmisida kollektorzovur tarmoqlarini qayta qurish, ya'ni ularning hajmini (uzunligini) gektariga 40-50 p.m.ga yetkazish, qolgan maydonlarda esa kapital ta'mirlash ishlarini o'tkazish birinchi va kechiktirib bo'lmaydigan vazifalardan hisoblanadi.

2. Bular amalga oshgunga qadar yer osti sizot suvlarining oqimini ta'minlash va ikkilamchi sho'rlanishning oldini olish maqsadida xo'jaliklararo va xo'jalik ichidagi zovurlarni har yili 45 - 50% ini sifatli tozalab turish zarur

3. Hozirda mavjud kollektor-zovur tarmoqlari va tik quduqlar (skvajinalar)ning texnik nosozligi va ish samarasining (unumining) o'ta pastligi bois vujudga kelgan gidromorf suv tartibni yarim gidromorf suv tartibi bilan almashtirish eng maqbul meliorativ tadbir hisoblanadi. Bunda yerosti sizot suvlari sathini «kritik» chuqurlikdan (2,5-3,0 m) pastda ushlab turishga qaratilgan barcha tadbirlar majmuasi o'z aksini topishi lozim. Qishloq xo'jalik ishlab chiqarishida yarim gidromorf meliorativ tartibni qo'llanishi sug'oriladigan sho'rlangan tuproqlarning qulay meliorativ holatda ushlab turilishiga imkon yaratadi.

4. Meliorativ tadbirlar ichida tuproq sho'rini yuvish sho'rlanishga qaratilgan muhim tadbirlardan hisoblanadi. Bu borada haydalib, yaxshi tekislangan maydonlarning olingan cheklarga suv bostirish yo'li bilan tuproq sho'rini yuvish va bu tadbirni o'tkazishdan oldin barcha mavjud kollektor-zovur tarmoqlarini tozalash, tuproqning sho'rlanganlik darajasi, mexanik tarkibi, suv o'tkazuvchanlik xossalari hisobga olgan holda sho'r yuvish me'yorlarini belgilash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Sho'r yuvish ishlarini Amudaryoning quyi qismi regionlarida (Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi va Xorazm viloyati) kuz-qish hamda bahor oylarida, qolgan viloyatlarda kuz-qish oylarida o'tkazish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

5. Respublikamizning ko'pgina viloyatlarida keng tarqalgan gipsli tuproqlarning meliorativ holatini yaxshilash va ularning unumdorligini oshirish alohida tadbirlar majmuasini talab etadi. Bunday og'ir melioratsiyalanuvchi tuproqlarda yerlarni chuqur haydash, organik o'g'itlar solib sho'r yuvish ishlarini sifatli o'tkazish yaxshi samara beradi.

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DAVLAT XARAJATLARINING INFLATSIYAGA TA‘SIRINI EKONOMETRIK MODELLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya. Davlat xarajatlari umumiy iqtisodiyotda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi, iqtisodiy o'sish, bandlik va inflatsiya kabi turli omillarga ta'sir qiladi. Davlat xarajatlarining inflatsiyaga ta'sirini tushunish siyosatchilar va iqtisodchilar uchun juda muhimdir. Ushbu maqolada biz ekonometrik modellashtirishning murakkab dunyosini ko'rib chiqamiz va davlat xarajatlarining inflatsion ta'sirini tahlil qilish va hisoblash uchun qanday foydalanish mumkinligini o'rganamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Ekonometrik model, spetsifikatsiyasi, pul massasi, foiz stavkalari, fiskal siyosat, Fillips egri chizig'i, inflatsiya kutilmalari, NAIRU.

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ECONOMETRIC MODELING OF THE EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON INFLATION

Abstract. Government spending plays a crucial role in the overall economy, affecting various factors such as economic growth, employment and inflation. Understanding the impact of government spending on inflation is important for policymakers and economists. In this article, we explore the complex world of econometric modeling and explore how it can be used to analyze and calculate the inflationary impact of government spending.

Key words: Econometric model, specification, money supply, interest rates, fiscal policy, Phillips curve, inflation expectations, NAIRU.

Kirish: Ekonometrik modellashtirish - bu iqtisodiy o'zgaruvchilarning xatti-harakatlarini tahlil qilish va bashorat qilish uchun iqtisodiy nazariya va matematik usullarni birlashtirgan statistik yondashuv. Ma'lumotlar va statistik modellardan foydalangan holda, ekonometristlar turli iqtisodiy omillar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni tushunishga va asosli bashorat yoki siyosat tavsiyalarini berishga harakat qiladilar.

Davlat xarajatlarining inflatsion ta'siri:

Davlat xarajatlari inflatsiyaga bevosita va bilvosita ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. To'g'ridan-to'g'ri ta'sir hukumat tovar va xizmatlarni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri bozordan sotib olganida yuzaga keladi, bu esa talabni oshiradi va narxlarni oshirishga olib keladi. Boshqa tomondan, bilvosita ta'sirlar davlat xarajatlarining

pul massasi, foiz stavkalari va shaxsiy iste'mol kabi boshqa iqtisodiy o'zgaruvchilarga ta'siridan kelib chiqadi.

Ekonometrik modelni loyihalash:

O'zgaruvchilarni aniqlash: Ekonometrik modellashtirishning birinchi bosqichi biz tahlil qilmoqchi bo'lgan o'zgaruvchilarni aniqlashdir. Bunday holda biz davlat xarajatlarini mustaqil o'zgaruvchi sifatida, inflatsiyani esa qaram o'zgaruvchi sifatida ko'rib chiqamiz.

Malumotlarni to'plash: Ekonometrik modellashtirish uchun aniq va ishonchli ma'lumotlarni to'plash juda muhimdir. Bizga ma'lum vaqt oralig'ida davlat xarajatlari va inflatsiya darajasi bo'yicha tarixiy ma'lumotlar kerak. Ushbu ma'lumotlarni hukumat hisobotlaridan, markaziy banklardan yoki ishonchli iqtisodiy ma'lumotlar bazalaridan olish mumkin.

Model spetsifikatsiyasi: Tegishli model spetsifikatsiyasini tanlash juda muhimdir. Biz oddiy chiziqli regressiya modelini ko'rib chiqishimiz mumkin, bunda inflatsiya davlat xarajatlari bo'yicha regressiyalanadi, YaIM o'sishi, pul taklifi va foiz stavkalari kabi boshqa tegishli o'zgaruvchilarni nazorat qiladi.

Modelni baholash: Statistik dasturiy ta'minotdan foydalanib, biz to'plangan ma'lumotlar asosida ekonometrik model parametrlarini taxmin qilishimiz mumkin. Bu bizga davlat xarajatlari va inflatsiya o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni miqdoriy baholash va statistik ahamiyatga egaligini tekshirish imkonini beradi.

Natijalarni sharhlash: Model taxmin qilingandan so'ng, biz davlat xarajatlarning inflatsiyaga ta'sirining kattaligi va yo'nalishini tushunish uchun koeffitsientlarni sharhlashimiz mumkin. Ijobiy koeffitsientlar davlat xarajatlarning o'sishi inflatsiyaning oshishiga olib kelishini ko'rsatadi, salbiy koeffitsientlar esa aksincha.

Ekonometrik modellashtirishning qiyinchiliklari yo'q emas. Ikkita muhim jihat - chalkashlik va portlash. Murakkablik modelning real iqtisodiy tizimning murakkabligi va nozik tomonlarini qamrab olish qobiliyatini anglatadi. Boshqa tomondan, portlash modelning tahlil qilinayotgan o'zgaruvchilarda yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan keskin o'zgarishlar yoki zarbalarni hisobga olish qobiliyatini anglatadi.

Yuqori darajadagi chalkashlik va portlashlarni ta'minlash uchun ekonometrik modellar murakkablik va soddalik o'rtasida nozik muvozanatni saqlashi kerak. Juda oddiy model muhim munosabatlarni e'tiborsiz qoldirishi mumkin, juda murakkab model esa haddan tashqari moslashish yoki izohlashning etishmasligidan aziyat chekishi mumkin.

Inflatsiyaning asosiy omillaridan biri bu pul massasining o'sishidir. Hukumat ko'proq mablag' sarflaganda, u iqtisodiyotga pul kiritadi, bu esa pul massasining kengayishiga olib keladi. Ushbu ortiqcha pul mablag'lar va xizmatlarga talabni oshirib, xarajatlarni rag'batlantiradi. Talab taklifdan oshib ketganligi sababli, narxlar tabiiy ravishda ko'tarilib, inflyatsiya bosimiga yordam beradi.

Fiskal siyosat va yalpi talab:

Davlat xarajatlari byudjet siyosatining asosiy tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, iqtisodiyotdagi umumiy talabni tartibga solishga qaratilgan. Xarajatlarni ko'paytirish orqali hukumat iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirish va ishsizlikni yumshatishga intiladi. Biroq, bu kengaytiruvchi fiskal siyosat inflatsiyani kuchaytirishi mumkin bo'lgan yalpi talabning oshishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Hukumat fiskal siyosat yordamida inflatsiya ta'sirini nazorat qilishi mumkin. Bu iqtisodiyotda mavjud bo'lgan pul miqdorini kamaytirish uchun soliqlarni oshirish va iqtisodiyotda aylanma pul miqdorini kamaytirish uchun davlat xarajatlarini qisqartirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Hukumat inflatsiyani nazorat qilish uchun pul-kredit siyosatidan ham foydalanishi mumkin, bu foiz stavkalarini o'zgartirish orqali pul massasini nazorat qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu qarz olishni rag'batlantirish yoki to'xtatish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin, bu esa o'z navbatida muomaladagi pul miqdoriga ta'sir qiladi. Nihoyat, hukumat inflatsiyani cheklash uchun narxlar yoki ish haqini nazorat qilish kabi bevosita nazorat vositalaridan foydalanishi mumkin.

Inflatsiyani boshqarish qiyin iqtisodiy muammo bo'lishi mumkin va u nazoratdan chiqib ketmasligi uchun hukumatlar tomonidan ehtiyotkorlik bilan nazorat qilishni talab qiladi. Hukumatlar inflatsiya ta'sirini nazorat qilishning asosiy usullaridan biri bu ularning xarajatlardir. Hukumatlar o'z xarajatlarini oshirsa, bu tovarlar va xizmatlarga talabning oshishiga olib kelishi mumkin, bu esa o'z navbatida narxlarning oshishiga va pirovardida inflatsiyaning oshishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Shuning uchun hukumatlar o'z xarajatlarini cheklash va narxlarning oshishiga olib kelmaydigan maqsadli yo'naltirilganligiga ishonch hosil qilishlari kerak.

Xarajatlarni cheklashdan tashqari, hukumatlar inflatsiyani nazorat qilish uchun fiskal siyosatdan ham foydalanishlari mumkin. Bu inflatsiya oqibatlarini bartaraf etishga yordam beradigan iqtisodiyotdagi pul massasini oshirish uchun soliqlarni kamaytirish va davlat qarzlarini ko'paytirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Hukumatlar inflatsiyani nazorat qilish uchun foiz stavkalarini o'zgartirish kabi pul-kredit siyosatidan ham foydalanishlari mumkin. Foiz stavkalarini pasaytirish orqali hukumatlar pul massasini ko'paytirishi mumkin, bu esa inflatsiya ta'sirini kamaytirishga yordam beradi.

Nihoyat, hukumatlar inflatsiyani nazorat qilish uchun to'g'ridan-to'g'ri narxlar nazoratidan ham foydalanishlari mumkin. Bu ba'zi tovarlar va xizmatlar uchun maksimal narxlarni belgilashni o'z ichiga oladi, bu esa narxlarning haddan tashqari oshib ketishining oldini olishga yordam beradi. Biroq, bu yondashuv ba'zan samarasiz bo'lishi mumkin va boshqa iqtisodiy muammolarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin, masalan, tovarlar va xizmatlar taqchilligi.

Fillips egri chizig'i va inflatsiya:

Fillips egri chizig'i nazariyasi ishsizlik va inflatsiya o'rtasidagi teskari munosabatni taklif qiladi. Hukumat ishsizlikni kamaytirish uchun xarajatlarni oshirsa, u beixtiyor inflatsiya darajasini oshirishi mumkin. Ishsizlik va inflyatsiya

o'rtasidagi bu o'zaro kelishuv siyosatchilarning nozik muvozanatni saqlashi kerakligini ta'kidlaydi.

Fillips egri chizig'ining kontsepsiyasi iqtisodiyotdagi ishsizlikning o'zgarishi narx inflatsiyasiga oldindan aytib bo'ladigan ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ishsizlik va inflatsiya o'rtasidagi teskari bog'liqlik Y o'qida inflyatsiya va X o'qi bo'yicha ishsizlik bilan pastga egilgan, botiq egri chiziq shaklida tasvirlangan. Inflatsiyaning oshishi ishsizlikni kamaytiradi va aksincha. Shu bilan bir qatorda, ishsizlikni kamaytirishga e'tibor ham inflatsiyani oshiradi va aksincha.

1960-yillarda har qanday fiskal rag'batlantirish yalpi talabni oshiradi va quyidagi ta'sirlarni boshlaydi, degan ishonch bor edi. Ishchi kuchiga bo'lgan talab ortadi, ishsiz ishchilar jamg'armasi keyinchalik kamayadi va kompaniyalar raqobat qilish va kichikroq iqtidorlar zaxirasini jalb qilish uchun ish haqini oshiradilar. Ish haqining korporativ qiymati oshadi va kompaniyalar bu xarajatlarni narxlarning oshishi shaklida iste'molchilarga o'tkazadilar.

Ushbu e'tiqod tizimi ko'plab hukumatlarni "stop-go" strategiyasini qabul qilishga sabab bo'ldi, bunda inflatsiyaning maqsadli darajasi o'rnatildi va maqsadli stavkaga erishish uchun iqtisodiyotni kengaytirish yoki qisqartirish uchun fiskal va pul-kredit siyosatidan foydalanildi. Biroq, inflatsiya va ishsizlik o'rtasidagi barqaror almashinuv 1970-yillarda stagflyatsiyaning kuchayishi bilan buzilib, Fillips egri chizig'ining haqiqiylikini shubha ostiga qo'ydi. Stagflyatsiya iqtisodiyotda turg'un iqtisodiy o'sish, yuqori ishsizlik va yuqori narxlar inflatsiyasini boshdan kechirganda yuzaga keladi. Bu stsenariy, albatta, Fillips egri chizig'i ortidagi nazariyaga bevosita ziddir. Qo'shma Shtatlar 1970-yillarga qadar hech qachon stagflyatsiyani boshdan kechirmagan, o'shanda ishsizlikning o'sishi inflyatsiyaning pasayishi bilan mos kelmagan.

1973 yildan 1975 yilgacha AQSH iqtisodiyoti 6 chorak ketma-ket yalpi ichki mahsulotning pasayishini qayd etdi va shu bilan birga inflatsiyani uch baravar oshirdi. Stagflyatsiya fenomeni va Fillips egri chizig'ining buzilishi iqtisodchilarni ishsizlik va inflyatsiya o'rtasidagi munosabatlardagi kutishlarning rolini chuqurroq o'rganishga olib keldi. Ishchilar va iste'molchilar inflatsiya va ishsizlikning joriy sur'atlari asosida kelajakdagi inflyatsiya stavkalari haqidagi taxminlarini moslashtira oladiganligi sababli, inflatsiya va ishsizlik o'rtasidagi teskari munosabatlar faqat qisqa muddatda saqlanib qolishi mumkin.

Markaziy bank ishsizlikni pasaytirish uchun inflatsiyani oshirsa, bu qisqa muddatli Fillips egri chizig'i bo'ylab dastlabki siljishni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin, ammo ishchilar va iste'molchilarning inflatsiya haqidagi kutishlari yangi muhitga moslashgani sababli, uzoq muddatda Fillips egri chizig'i o'zi tashqariga siljishi mumkin. Bu, ayniqsa, ishsizlikning tabiiy darajasi yoki NAIRU (Ishsizlikning tezlashmagan inflatsiya darajasi) atrofida bo'lishi mumkin, bu asosan iqtisodiyotdagi ishqalanish va institutsional ishsizlikning normal darajasini ifodalaydi. Shunday qilib, uzoq muddatda, agar kutishlar inflatsiya sur'atlarining o'zgarishiga moslasha olsa, uzoq muddatli Phillips egri chizig'i NAIRUdagi

vertikal chiziqqa o'xshaydi; pul-kredit siyosati inflatsiya darajasini shunchaki ko'taradi yoki pasaytiradi, bozor kutishlari o'z-o'zidan ishlab chiqilgan.

Stagflyatsiya davrida ishchilar va iste'molchilar pul-kredit organi ekspansion pul-kredit siyosatini boshlashni rejalashtirayotganini bilishlari bilanoq, inflatsiya sur'atlarining oshishini oqilona kutishlari mumkin. Bu qisqa muddatli Fillips egri chizig'ining kengayuvchi pul-kredit siyosati amalga oshirilishidan oldin ham tashqi tomonga siljishiga olib kelishi mumkin, shuning uchun ham qisqa muddatda siyosat ishsizlikni pasaytirishga unchalik ta'sir qilmaydi va amalda qisqa muddatli Fillips egri chizig'i NAIRUda ham vertikal chiziqqa aylanadi.

Inflatsiya kutilmalari: Davlat xarajatlarining to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ta'siridan tashqari, inflatsiya kutilmalari kelajakdagi inflatsiya sur'atlarini aniqlashda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Agar shaxslar davlat xarajatlarining ko'payishi tufayli yuqori inflatsiyani kutsalar, ular o'zlarining xatti-harakatlarini mos ravishda o'zgartirishlari mumkin. Ushbu tuzatish ko'pincha yuqori ish haqi talabini o'z ichiga oladi, bu esa ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari va umumiy inflatsiyani yanada oshirishi mumkin.

Inflatsiya ta'sirini yumshatish omillari:

Davlat xarajatlari inflatsiyaga hissa qo'shishi mumkin bo'lsa-da, uning ta'sirini yumshatishga bir qancha omillar yordam beradi. Markaziy banklar pul-kredit siyosati orqali inflatsiyani tartibga solishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Foiz stavkalarini tuzatish va boshqa chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish orqali ular pul massasini nazorat qilish va narxlarni barqarorlashtirishni maqsad qiladi. Bundan tashqari, oqilona moliyaviy boshqaruv muhim ahamiyatga ega. Hukumatlar ortiqcha taqchilik va qarzlarning to'planishiga yo'l qo'ymaslik uchun barqaror fiskal muvozanatni saqlashga intilishi kerak. Shunday qilib, ular o'ylamasdan xarajatlar bilan bog'liq inflatsiya bosimini minimallashtirishi mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda: Ekonometrik modellashtirish davlat xarajatlarining inflatsion ta'sirini tahlil qilish uchun kuchli asos yaratadi. Tegishli modelni ishlab chiqish va baholash orqali iqtisodchilar davlat xarajatlari va inflatsiya o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik haqida qimmatli tushunchalarga ega bo'lishlari mumkin. Biroq, ekonometrik modellashtirish bilan bog'liq qiyinchiliklar va cheklovlarni tan olish kerak, masalan, chalkashlik va portlash. Ushbu muammolarni hal qilish va modellarimizni takomillashtirish orqali biz iqtisodiyotning murakkab dinamikasi haqidagi tushunchamizni kuchaytirishimiz va yanada oqilona siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilishimiz mumkin.

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TIBBIY XIZMAT OBYEKTLARINI HUDUDIY JIHATLARINI TAHLIL QILISHDA KARTOGRAFIK METODDAN FOYDALANISH (XORAZM VILOYATI MISOLIDA)

Annotatsiya. Ushbu kichik ilmiy tadqiqotda Xorazm viloyati aholisiga tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatuvchi muassasalar va ularning hududiy jihatlari tahlil qilishda kartografik yondashuvning amaliy ahamiyati tahlil qilingan. Tibbiy xizmat muassasalari joylashuvi va mavjud ma'lumotlari asosida geomal'lumotlar bazasini tashkil qilish va ulardan samarali foydalanish bo'yicha fikr mulohazalar hamda takliflar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tibbiy xizmat, Qishloq vrachlik punktlari, ambulator poliklinikalar, aholi salomatligi, shifoxonalar, kartografik metod, ko'chalar soni, tibbiy xizmat geoportali.

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USE OF CARTOGRAPHIC METHOD IN ANALYSIS OF TERRITORIAL ASPECTS OF MEDICAL SERVICE FACILITIES (EXAMPLE OF KHORAZM REGION)

Abstract. In this small scientific study, the practical importance of the cartographic approach in the analysis of the institutions providing medical services to the residents of Khorezm region and their territorial aspects was analyzed. Regarding the location and available information of medical service institutions, opinions and suggestions were given on the organization of a geodatabase and their effective use.

Key words: medical service, rural medical centers, outpatient polyclinics, public health, hospitals, cartographic method, number of boats, medical service geoportal.

Kirish: Bugungi kunda Geografik axborot tizimlar va kartografik raqamli texnologiyalar jamiyat hayotining deyarli barcha sohalariga keng kirib bormoqda.

Xususan aholiga xizmat ko'rsatish sohalrining raqamlashtirilishi, xizmat sifati va tezligining yaxshilanishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi tarkibida tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari muhim amaliy ahamiyat kasb qiladi. Global miqyosda ham aholi salomatligi eng muhim omillardan biridir. Jumladan "Barqaror rivojlanish" konsepsiyasining ustuvor 3-maqsadi – Aholi salomatligini yaxshilash va tibbiy xizmat sifatini oshirishga qaratilgandir. Rivojlangan davlatlar tajribasidan ma'lumki, aholining sifatli tibbiy xizmat bilan ta'minlanishi mamlakat barqaror rivojlanishining eng muhim tamoillaridan biridir. Tibbiy xizmat bilan ta'minlanish ko'p bosqichli tizimlardan iborat bo'lib, moddiy texnik baza, malakali tibbiyot mutaxassislar hamda turli ixtisosliklar bo'yicha farqlanadi.

Respublikamizda ham rivojlanishning "Harakatlar strategiyasi" 4-yo'nalish Ijtimoiy muhofaza qilishga qaratilgan bo'lib, aholini sifatli tibbiy xizmat bilan ta'minlash maqsadida bir qator islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Jumalada Vazirlar mahkamsi tomonidan **"2030-yilgacha bo'lgan davrda barqaror rivojlanish sohasidagi milliy maqsad va vazifalarni amalga oshirishni jadallashtirish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida" qarorida 3-ustuvor maqsad** "Sog'lom turmush tarzini ta'minlash va barcha yoshdagi kishilarning farovonligiga ko'maklashish" sifatida bilgilangan. Ushbu maqsad doirasida o'zaro bog'langan 3 ta vazifa belgilangan bo'lib, aholini har tomonlama tibbiy xizmat bilan ta'minlash sifatini yaxshilash bo'yicha chora tadbir ishlab chiqishni nazarda tutadi.

"Harakatlar strategiyasidan — Taraqqiyot strategiyasi sari" tamoyiliga asosan, ishlab chiqilgan yettita ustuvor yo'nalishdan iborat 2022—2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi va uni "Inson qadrini ulug'lash va faol mahalla yili"da amalga oshirishga oid davlat dasturi tasdiqlandi. Taraqqiyot strategiyasida aholi salomatligini ta'minlash bo'yicha belgilangan vazifalar doirasida 2022-yilda hududlarda birlamchi tibbiy xizmatini "bir qadam" tamoyili asosida yo'lga qo'yib, 105 ta oilaviy shifokor punkti va 31 ta oilaviy poliklinika tashkil qilinishi, xususiyy tibbiyot tashkilotlarida davlat byudjeti hisobidan imtiyozli toifaga kiruvchi shaxslarni davolashga yo'llashning elektron axborot tizimi orqali ularga bepul tibbiy xizmatlarni ko'rsatish mexanizmi joriy qilinishini ta'minlanishi belgilangan.

Ishning maqsadi va vazifalari: Xorazm viloyati misolida aholiga tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatishining tarmoqlar tarkibi va obyektlarining ma'lumotlari asosida geoma'lumotlar bazasini tashkil qilish hamda GIS dasturlari asosida kartografik metodda tahlil qilish. Viloyat tibbiy xizmat sohalarini kartaga olish va tahlil qilish asosida sohaning hududiy tashkil qilishni takomillashtirish va xizmat sifatini yaxshilash bo'yicha taklif hamda tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

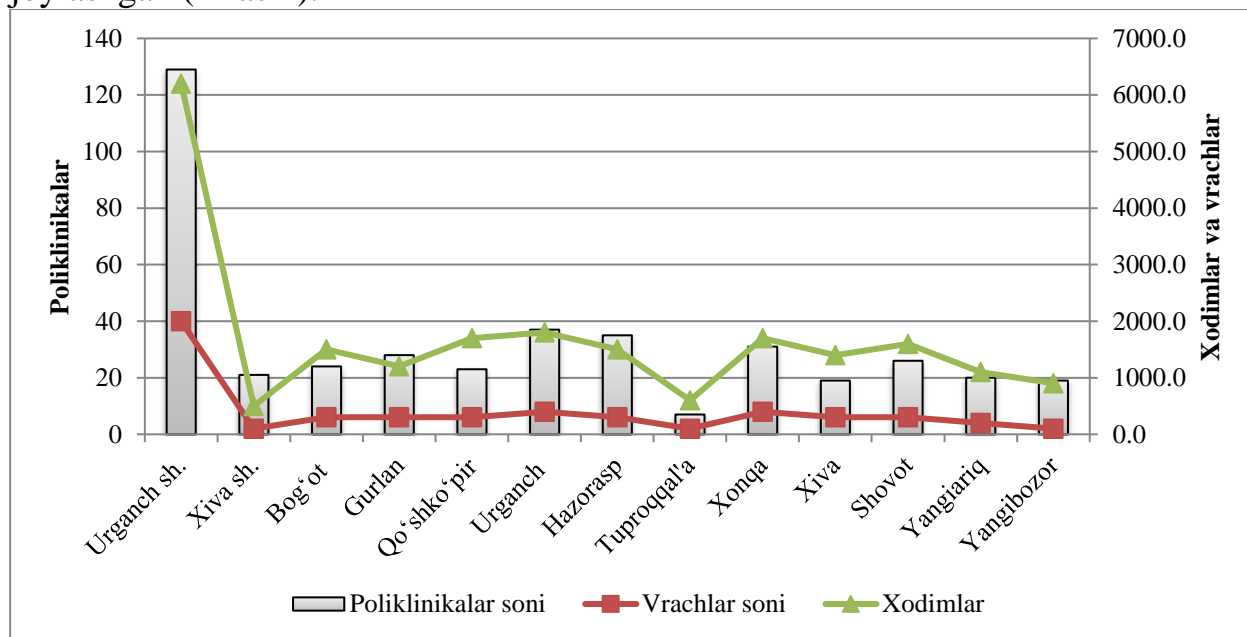
Asosiy qism: Respublikamizda sog'liqni saqlash sohalarini isloh qilish natijasida keyingi yillarda bir qator ijobiy natijalarga erishilmoqda. Jumladan, Ambulator poliklinikalar soni 1990-yilda 2021-yilgacha bo'lgan davrda 2,2 barobarga ko'paygan. Shifoxona muassasalari aksariyati takomillashtirilgan va

kompleks ixtisoslashgan markazlar sifatida qayta tashkil etilgan. Bundan tashqari tibbiyot muassalarining xizmat ko'rsatish imkoniyatlari oshirilib, poliklinikalarda 1 smena doirasida hozirda har 10000 aholiga nisbatan 130 kishin tashkil qiladi.

Aholi salomatligini mustahkamlashda Tibbiy sug'urta tizimining ham muhim amaliy ahamiyati mavjud. Aholini tibbiy sug'urtalash orqali sog'liqni saqlash tizimiga sarflanayotgan mablag'larni tejash hamda xizmat sifatini oshirish imkoniyatlari mavjud. Shu maqsadda respublikamizda tajriba sinov sifatida 2020-yilda prezidentimizning PQ4890 sonli qaroriga binonan, Sirdaryo viloyatida tibbiy sug'urta tizimi joriy qilindi.

Respublikamizda tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatishning hududiy jihatlariga nazar soladigan bo'lsak asosiy markaz sifatida Toshkent va Samarqand shaharlarini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Viloyatlar kesimida ambulator poliklinikalar soni Samarqand-3636 ta, Farg'ona-600 ta, Buxoro-549 ta, Sirdaryo-180 ta, Xorazm-419 tani tashkil qiladi. Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ambulatory poliklinikalar soni aholi soni va mavjud ehtiyojga proporsional tashkil qilingan.

Aholini tibbiy xizmat bilan ta'minlash holati Xorazm viloyatida ham o'ziga xos xussiyatlarga ega. Viloyatda asosiy tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatish muassasa markazlashgan holda tashkil qilingan bo'lib, Urganch shahrida asosiy obyektlar joylashgan (1-rasm).



1-rasm Statistika qo'mitasi ma'lumotlari asosida mualliflar tomonidan tayyorlandi

Viloyat aholisi joylashuvi va hududlarning tibbiy monitoring ko'rsatkichlarda kelib chiqqan holda tibbiy xizmat infratrukturasini takomillashtirish bugungi kunda amalga oshirilishi muhim bo'lgan masalalardan biridir. Hududlarda tibbiyot muassasalari moddiy texnik bazasi, malakali vrachlar, hamshiralalar va koykalar sonini hamda ularning sifatini aholi soni hamda

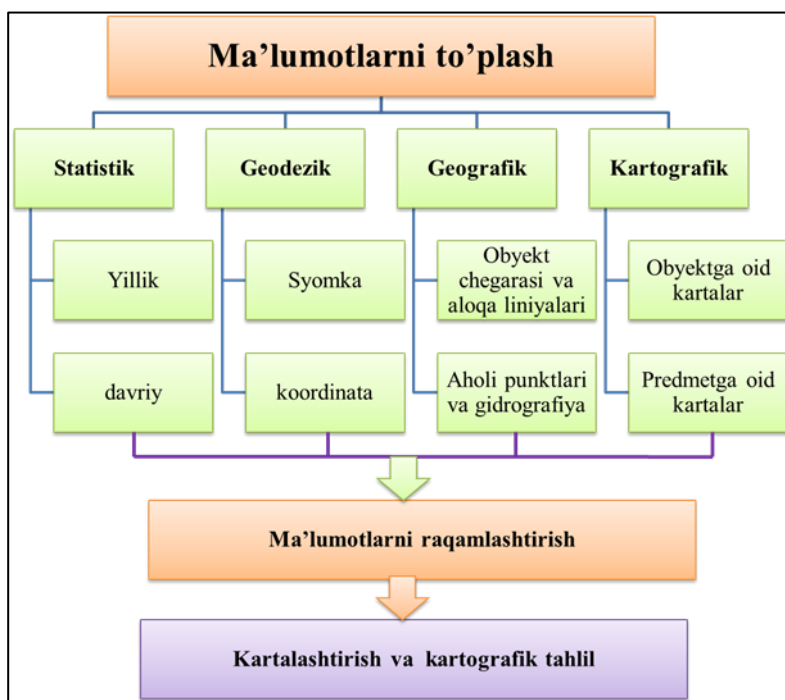
ularning tibbiy ehtiyojidan kelib chiqqan holda tashkil qilish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Viloyatda tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatish obyektlari asosan Urganch shahrida konsentratsiyalashganligini ko'rish mumkin(3-rasm). Bu esa shahardan olisda istiqomat qiluvchi aholiga tibbiy xizmatdan vaqtida sifatli foydalanishda noqulaylik tug'diradi, aniqrog'i, imkonini bermaydi. Shu sababdan bizning fikrimizga ko'ra viloyatda tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatish muassasalarini 3 ta markaz sifatida tashkil qilish samarali bo'ladi. Markazlar orasidagi masofa o'rtacha 20-25 km bo'lsa bu tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatish uchun juda qulaydir. Shuni inobatga olgan holda viloyat shimolida Gurlan tumani, markazda Urganch shahri, janubida esa Hazorasp tumanlarida markazlashgan tibbiyot xizmatlari hududiy tashkil qilinsa aholiga xizmat ko'rsatishda yuqori samaradorlikka erishish mumkin.

Albatta bu masalaning bir tomoni ikkinchi tomondan tibbiyot xodimlarining malakasi va sifatida ham muhim amaliy ahamiyat kasb qilishini alohida e'tirof qilish joiz. Bundan tashqari aholining tibbiy savodxonligini rivojlantirish va tibbiy sug'urta tizimini joriy qilish aholi salomatligini mustahkamlashda yuqori natijalarga erishishni kafolatlaydi deb hisoblaymiz.

Sohani kartaga olishda dastlabki bosqichi loyiha obyekt va predmetidan kelib chiqqan holda ma'lumotlar yig'ishdan boshlanadi. Asosiy ma'lumotlar bazasi shakllantilgandan keyin tahlil bosqichi amalga oshiriladi. Loyiha maqsadidan kelib chiqqan holda kartada tasvirlash rejalashtirilgan ma'lumotlar saralab olinadi. Dala va kameral shaoritda olingan ma'lumotlar raqamlashtiriladi va soha mutaxassislari ishtrokida turli mavzuli kartlarni tuzish orqali tibbiy xizmatning hududiy jihatlari tahlil qilinadi.

Kelajakda tibbiy xizmat sohalarining sifatini hamda tezligini oshirish maqsadida interaktiv kartalashtirish yoki geoprtallar yaratish kabi raqamli texnologiyalarni amaliyotga keng tadbqiq qilish sohani rivojllanishida muhim amaliy ahamiyat kasb qiladi.

Tibbiyot muassalarini hududiy tashkil qilishda zamonaviy kartografik metodlardan foydalanish imkoniyatlari mavjud. Kartografik yondashuv asosida aholi zich bo'lgan hududlarni aniqlash, transport yo'llari va ularning imkoniyatlarini baholash, hududning turli sektorlarini monitoring qilish asosida

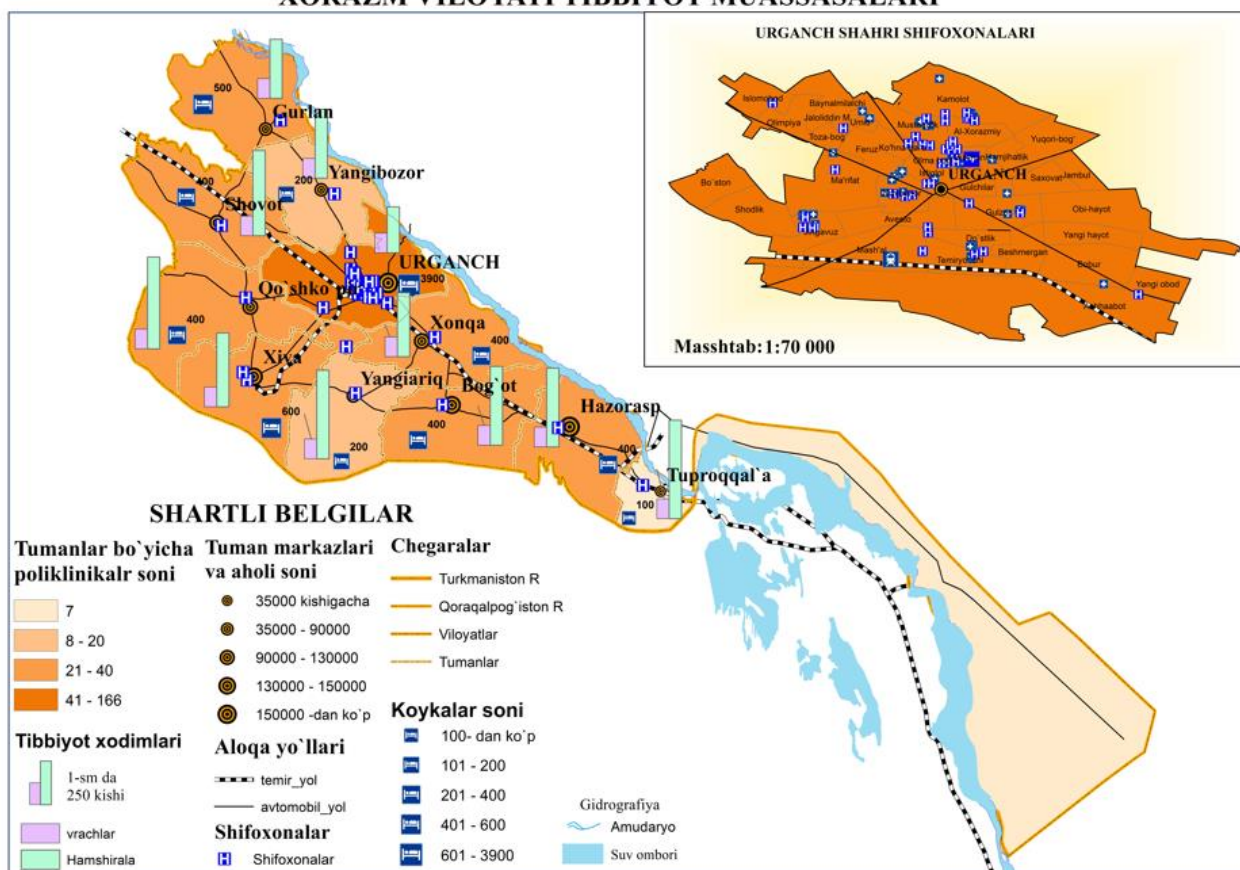


2-rasm Tibbiy xizmat sohalarini kartografik tahlil qilish bosqichlari

o'zaro aloqadorligini tahlil qilish hamda tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatish obyektlarini optimall joylashtirish imkoniyatlari mavjud. Bundan tashqari tibbiyot infrastrukturasi geoma'lumotlar bazasini yaratish orqali ularning faoliyati barqarorligini ta'minlash va xizmat sifatini yanada yaxshilash mumkin.

Aholini tibbiy xizmat sifatini yaxshilashda tibbiy sug'urta tizimini rivojlantirish va butun respublika miqyosida tadbiq qilish yuqori saradorlikka egadir. Tibbiy sug'urta xizmatini ham raqamlashtirish va kartografik modellashtirish orqali hududiy tashkil qilinishini takomillashtirish mumkin.

XORAZM VILOYATI TIBBIYOT MUASSASALARI



3-rasm Xorazm viloyati tibbiyot muassasalari karta sxemasi. Karta sxema Xorazm viloyati statistika boshqarmasi ma'lumotlari asosida mualliflar tomonidan tayyorlandi.

Xulosa: Viloyat tibbiy xizmat muassasalari hududiy jihatlarini kartografik tahlil qilish natijasida quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi:

1. Viloyatda tibbiyot infrastrukturasini yuqori darajada konsentratsiyalashgan bo'lib, bu tarmoqning boshqa hududlarda sust rivojlanishiga olib kelgan.

2. Aholi soni va uning tibbiy ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqib, viloyatda hududlarni monitoring qilgan holda ixtisoslashgan markazlar tashkil qilish maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaymiz.

3. Viloyat misolida Tibbiy xizmat obyektlari va ularning geoma'lumotlar bazasini shakllantirish aholi salomatligini muhofaza qilishda muhim dasturiy vosita vazifasini bajarishi mumkin deb hisoblaymiz.

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TUPROQLAR TASNIFI VA TUPROQ UNUMDORLIGI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada tuproqlar unumdorligi, ularni tarqalishi, tasnifi, turlari haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Bundan tashqari tuproq unumdorligini saqlash maqsadida tuproqqa ekilgan ekinlarni tomchilatib sug'orish usuli keltirilgan. Bunda tuproq unumdorligini sho'rlash va eroziyadan saqlash, bu jarayonni ochiq maydonlardan tashkil etish masalalari keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Tuproqlar unumdorligi, tuproq turlari, tuproq tasnifi, tipchalar, turkumlar, tuproq diagnostikasi, tuproq genetikasi.

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SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND SOIL FERTILITY

Annotation. This article provides information about soil fertility, their distribution, classification, and types. In addition, the method of drip irrigation of crops planned in the soil in order to maintain soil fertility is presented.

Key words. Soil fertility, diagnostics, soil genetics, classification, types, category, soil diagnostics, soil genetics.

Asosiy qism. Yer yuzasi tuproq qoplami o'zining murakkab tuzilishi va xilma-xilligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Tuproqlarni o'rganishda va ulardan oqilona foydalanishdan ularni to'g'ri aniqlash muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tuproqni o'xshash belgilari kelib chiqishi va unumdorligi kabi xususiyatlarga ko'ra muayyan guruhlarga birlashtirishga tuproq tasnifi deyiladi. Tuproqlarni tasniflashda ekologik-genetik-morfogenetik, tarixiy genetik yondashuvlar mavjud. Tuproqlarni ilmiy jihatdan tasniflash ularni genetik hossalari asoslangan bo'lib ularni tasnifi quyidagilarni: tuproq paydo bo'lishining barcha-shart sharoitlari va jarayonlarini tuproqlarning hududlar bo'yicha tarqalishini va tuproqlarning ishlab chiqarish vositasi jihatidan ahamiyatli bo'lgan biologik, fizik-kimyoviy, xossalari umumiy tasnifi aks ettiriladi. Hozirgi zamon tasnifida 100 dan ortiq tuproq tiplari

ajratilgan bo'lib, ular o'z navbatida tipchalar, turkum, tur va boshqalariga bo'linadi. **Tip**-deyarli bir hildagi tuproq paydo bo'lish jarayonlari kechadigon hamda o'xshash tabiiy –geografik sharoitlarda katta maydonlarda shakillangan aniq tuproqlardir. Tuproq tiplarining eng muhim belgilari; 1) tuproqda to'planadigon organik moddalar va ular parchalanish, o'zgarish jarayonlarining deyarli bir xil bo'lishi. 2)tuproqdagi mineral va organik mineral moddalar sintezidagi jarayonlarning bir xilligi. 3)moddalar migratsiyasi. 4)tuproq kesmasi tuzulishining bir xilda bo'lishi. 5)tuproq unumdorligini oshirish va saqlab qolishga qaratilgan tadbirlarning yagona yo'nalishida olib borilishi kabilar hisoblanadi. Har bir ekologik–geografik tiplar sinfidagi tuproqlar 4ta genetic qator (avtomorf, yarimgidromorf, gidromorf, qayir-alluvial)ga o'linadi. Tuproqlarning gidrologoyasiga asoslangan bu qatorlar qishloq xo'jaligida tuproqlardan samarali foydalanishda katta amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Hozirda O'zbekistonda tuproqlarning 22 tiplari va 59 tipchalari ajratilgan. Ularning ba'zilar avvaldan malum va yaxshi o'rganilgan bo'lsada, ayrimlari kam tadqiq qilingan. Tuproqlar tizimli tartibda tuproq tipidan quyi bo'lgan taksonomik birliklar; tipcha, avlod, tur, xil va razryadlar ham ajratiladi.

Tipcha –tuproq tiplari orasida ajratiladigon taksonomik birlik bo'lib, asosiy hamda qo'shimcha tuproq paydo qiluvchi jarayonlarning borishida ayrim sifatli farqlar bilan xarakterlanadi. Tipchalarga bo'layotganda tuproq paydao qiluvchi jarayonlarning zonal o'zgarishi bilan birga fatsial o'zgarishi ham e'tiborga olinadi. Masalan g'arbdan-sharqqa borgan sayin tuproqning issiqlik, suv tarkibi keskin o'zgaradi va bu o'z navbatida tuproqning agronomic xossalriga ta'sir qiladi hamda ekinlarning turlarini tanlab ekishini va maxsus agrotexnikani qo'llashni taqazo etadi.

Avlod-tipchalar orasida tuproq guruhlarini o'ziga birlashtiradi. Tuproqlarning genetic xususiyatlari ko'plab mahalliy sharoitlarning tuproq paydo bo'lish jarayonlariga ta'siri natijasida yuzaga keladi.

Tur-avlodlar orasida ajratiladigon tuproq guruhlari bo'lib, tuproq paydo qiluvchi jarayonlarning borish jadalligiga ko'ra ajratiladi. Maslan podzollanish jarayonlarida gumus to'planishining jadalligi va uning chuqurligi, sho'rlanish, erroziyalanish darajasi singlarlar turlarini belgilovchi ko'rsatkichlar hisoblanadi. demaak tur tuproq paydo bo'lish jarayoninig miqdor jihatlarini aks ettiradi.

Tuproq diagnostikasi-ya'ni obyektiv belgilari sistematik tasnifining muhim qismi bo'lib tuproqlar tasnifining barcha taksonomik darajalarida ajratish imkoniyatini beradi.

Tuproq taksonomiyasi-tuproq tipi asosiy taksonomik birligi. Har qanday boshqa tabiiy obyektlar singari, tuproqlarni tizimli ravishda ta'riflash va o'rganishda tadqiqot ko'lamiga bog'liq bo'lgan u yoki bu obyektни qanday darajada aniqlashga erishishni oldindan aniqlab berish zarur.

Tuproq unumdorligi-tuproqning o'simliklar o'sishi va rivojlanishi uchun zarur suv ozuqasi elementlari va shuningdek boshqa barcha shart sharoitlar bilan

tamin –eta-olishi qobilyatiga aytiladi. Tuproq unumdorligi nisbiy tushuncha bo'lib o'stiriladigon ekinlar turiga ham bog'liq. Tuproqning o'ziga xos xususiyatalri hisoblanadigon unumdorligi –tuproq paydo bo'lish jarayonlari davomida shakillanib boradi va tuproqning barcha xossalari yig'indisi bilan belgilanadi. Unumdorlik tuproqning barcha qatlamlarini harakteri va xususiyatlari bilan belgilanadi.

Tabiiy unumdorlik-Insonlar qo'li tegmagan tabiiy holatdagi tuproqlar uchun xarakterlik unumdorlik hisoblanadi.

Su'niy unumdorlik-Insonlarnimaqsadli faoliyati ya'ni yerni haydash, unga davriy ravishda mexanik ishlov berish, melioratsiya lash, o'g'itlaridan foydalanish kabilar ta'sirida yuzaga keladi.

Potensial unumdorlik-tabiiy tuproqni hosil bo'lishi jarayonlari natijasida paydo bo'lgan hossalari va shuningdek insonlar faoliyati tasirida yaratilgan yoki o'zgartirilgan tuproq xususiyatlari bilan belgilanadigon barcha unumdorliklar yig'indisidan iborat.

Effektiv unumdorlik-Muayyan iqlimlar va texnik-iqtisidiy sharoitda ekinlardan hosil olish uchun tuproq potentsalini unumdorligning foydalanadigon qismi hisoblanadi. Demak –hosildorlik miqdori samarali unumdorlikning asosiy ko'rsatkichi va konkret ko'rinishidir.

Xulosa: Muayyan guppa yoki boshqa turdagi o'simliklarni tuproq unumdorligiga nisabatan bo'gan munosabati bilan belgilanadi. Tuproq unumdorligini doimiy yaxshi va yuqori holatda saqlab turish maqsadida insonlar tomonidan tuproqning tabiiy xossalari o'zgartirish jarayoniga madaniylashtirish deyiladi. Tuproqlarni madaniylashtirishga majmuaviy tadbirlar tizimi ekinlarda barqaror va muttasil yuqori hosil olishni taminlovchi tuproq xossalari yaxshilash imkonini beradi. Tuproqlarni madaniylashtirishda biologik, kimyoviy va fizik usullardan foydalaniladi.

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QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGI INFRATUZILMASI VA UNING RIVOJLANISHI

Annotatsiya. Agrosanoat ishlab chiqarishining yakuniy natijalari nafaqat bevosita qishloq xo'jaligining rivojlanish darajasiga, balki unga xizmat ko'rsatuvchi tarmoqlarga ham bog'liqdir. Qishloq xo'jaligida mahsulot ishlab chiqarish hajmining oshishi bilan moddiy-texnika resurslari, zarur xom ashyo, yordamchi materiallar va boshqalardan foydalanish ortadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Infratuzilma, milliy xo'jalik, infratuzilma tarmoqlari, ishlab chiqarish infratuzilmasi, intensivlashtirish, komplekslarining shakllanishi.

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AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

Annotation. The final results of agro-industrial production depend not only directly on the level of development of agriculture, but also on the sectors that serve it. With the increase in the volume of production in agriculture, the use of material and technical resources, necessary raw materials, auxiliary materials, etc. increases.

Key words: Infrastructure, national economy, infrastructure networks, production infrastructure, intensification, formation of complexes.

Qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlab chiqarishining ta‘mirlash-texnik xizmat ko‘rsatish, moddiy-texnik ta‘minot tashkilotlari, muhandislik, veterinariya, agrokimyxo xizmatlari va boshqa xizmatlarni rivojlantirishga bog‘liqligi ortib bormoqda. Shu bilan birga, qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarining zarur hajmlarini olishga hissa qo‘shadigan tarmoqlarni ham, ishlab chiqarishlarni ham, mahsulotdan samarali foydalanish va iste‘molchiga yetkazishni ta‘minlaydigan tashkilotlarni rivojlantirish ham birdek muhim. Iqtisodiyotdagi bunday tarmoqlar va xizmatlar majmuasi odatda infratuzilma deb ataladi.

Infratuzilma - bu iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy takror ishlab chiqarish uchun normal sharoitlarni ta'minlash uchun mo'ljallangan sanoat va tarmoqlar majmuasidir.

Ishlab chiqarish jarayonida vujudga keladigan texnologik, ishlab chiqarish, iqtisodiy va tashkiliy aloqalarni amalga oshirish orqali agrosanoat majmuasining samarali faoliyat yuritishiga yordam beradi.

Infratuzilma jamiyat ishlab chiqaruvchi kuchlarining ajralmas qismidir. U korxonalar va tashkilotlarning samarali ishlashini ta'minlab, agrosanoat majmuasining yakuniy mahsulotini ko'proq miqdorda va sifatliroq olishga qaratilgan.

Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini yalpi ishlab chiqarish pirovard natijada tarmoqning asosiy ishlab chiqarish fondlari va aylanma mablag'lar, mashinalar, asbob-uskunalar, mehnat resurslari bilan ta'minlanganlik darajasiga ham, xizmat ko'rsatish sohalari va xizmatlarning rivojlanish darajasiga ham bog'liq. Ular orasida agrokimyoviy, veterinariya, maslahat, axborot va boshqalar kabi xizmatlar muhim o'rin tutadi.

Infratuzilma qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishini intensivlashtirish va uning samaradorligini oshirishning muhim omillaridan biri bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Xom ashyo, materiallar va tayyor mahsulotlarni o'z vaqtida yetkazib berish ko'p jihatdan iqtisodiy muomaladagi resurslar hajmini belgilaydi.

Sanoatlashtirish, kimyolashtirish, melioratsiya va ishlab chiqarishning boshqa asosiy omillarini jadal rivojlantirish qishloq xo'jaligi uchun ishlab chiqarish vositalarining miqdoriy ko'payishinigina emas, balki moddiy va pul resurslaridan eng samarali foydalanishni ta'minlaydigan xizmat ko'rsatish tizimini tashkil etishni ham nazarda tutadi.

Bozor munosabatlari rivojlanishi sharoitida tarmoqlar va infratuzilma ishlab chiqarishning vazifalari sezilarli darajada o'zgardi. Qishloq xo'jaligini moddiy resurslar, texnika va uskunalar bilan ta'minlash tizimi mavjud emas. Mavjud xizmat ko'rsatish va ishlab chiqarish negizida agrosanoat majmuasi korxonalariga moddiy resurslarni sotish bo'yicha turli aksiyadorlik jamiyatlari va shirkatlar tashkil etilmoqda.

Moddiy ishlab chiqarish infratuzilmasining eng muhim vazifasi qishloq xo'jaligi korxonalarini ishlab chiqarishga xizmat ko'rsatish funksiyalarini bajarishdan bosqichma-bosqich ozod qilish va kuchlarni asosiy ishlab chiqarish faoliyatiga qaratishdir. Infratuzilma qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarining asosiy turlarini ishlab chiqarish hajmini oshirish va sifatini oshirish uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratishga mo'ljallangan.

Yakuniy mahsulotlarni mustaqil ishlab chiqarishdan, sanoat va infratuzilma xizmatlari asosan ishlab chiqarishning samarali ishlashini belgilaydi. Infratuzilma agrosanoat kompleksi uchun kadrlar tayyorlash va mehnat resurslarini takror ishlab chiqarishda yordam beradi.

Infratuzilma tarkibiga kiradigan tarmoqlar ishlab chiqarish jarayoniga teng darajada ta'sir ko'rsatmaydi va ijtimoiy takror ishlab chiqarish tizimida tegishli o'rinni egallaydi. Shu munosabat bilan infratuzilma tarmoqlarini asosiy belgilariga ko'ra tasniflash katta amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Infratuzilmani tasniflash ijtimoiy takror ishlab chiqarish tizimida ham alohida elementlarning, ham butun tarmoqlarning o'rnini aniqlash imkonini beradi.

Milliy xo'jalik infratuzilmasi butun xalq xo'jaligining samarali faoliyat ko'rsatishiga xizmat qiluvchi tarmoqlar va xizmatlar tizimini ifodalaydi. Shunday

qilib, yirik infratuzilma majmualari mamlakatning yagona energetika tizimi, yagona transport tizimi, yagona aloqa tizimi va boshqalar bo'lib, ular xalq xo'jaligining elektr energiyasiga bo'lgan ehtiyojini qondirish, pochta, telegraf va transport aloqalarining normal ishlashini ta'minlashga mo'ljallangan.

Mintaqaviy infratuzilma alohida iqtisodiy rayonlarning rivojlanishi va hududiy ishlab chiqarish komplekslarining shakllanishi bilan bog'liq. Masalan, Markaziy iqtisodiy rayon infratuzilmasi, Moskva viloyati infratuzilmasi.

Mahalliy ishlab chiqarish infratuzilmasi alohida korxonalar faoliyatini ta'minlovchi elementlar va ishlab chiqarish ob'ektlaridan iborat. Mahalliy infratuzilmaga mashina va asbob-uskunalarni ta'mirlash va texnik xizmat ko'rsatish korxonasi, energiya, saqlash va sovitish inshootlari, xo'jalik ichidagi va xo'jaliklararo yo'llarni qurish tashkiloti va boshqalarni misol qilish mumkin.

Sanoatiga ko'ra infratuzilma tarmoqlari tarmoqlararo va tarmoq ichidagi tarmoqlarga bo'linadi. Tarmoqlararo infratuzilma xalq xo'jaligining ko'plab tarmoqlariga va birinchi navbatda transport, elektr ta'minoti, aloqa tarmoqlariga xizmat ko'rsatishga mo'ljallangan. Tarmoq ichidagi infratuzilma ma'lum bir sanoatning ishlashini osonlashtiradi. Masalan, qishloq xo'jaligining bir tarmog'i sifatida sabzavotchilikni muvaffaqiyatli rivojlantirishni urug'chilik, ilmiy ta'minot, mahsulot saqlash uchun zarur shart-sharoit yaratmasdan, mashina va asbob-uskunalarni ta'mirlash va ularga xizmat ko'rsatishni tashkil qilmasdan turib, muvaffaqiyatli rivojlantirish mumkin emas.

Chorvachilikda veterinariya xizmati sanoat ichki tarmoq infratuzilmasida muhim o'rin tutadi. Bunday xizmat ko'rsatishga bo'lgan ehtiyoj, ayniqsa, sanoatda ishlab chiqarishni ixtisoslashtirish va konsentratsiyalashning rivojlanishi sharoitida yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. Chorvachilikda tarmoq ichidagi infratuzilmaning vazifasi tarmoqlarni asbob-uskunalar, dori-darmonlar, asboblardan va asboblardan bilan to'g'ri ta'minlashdan iborat bo'lib, bu ishlab chiqarishning iqtisodiy samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

Ishlab chiqarish infratuzilmasi ishlab chiqarish vositalarining normal ishlashini ta'minlaydigan va ularning funktsionalligini uzoq vaqt saqlab turishga yordam beradigan tarmoqlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ishlab chiqarish infratuzilmasi qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishiga bevosita xizmat ko'rsatuvchi tarmoqlarni: sanoat transporti, ta'mirlash ustaxonalari, saqlash va sovitish inshootlari, aloqa tizimlari, pochta-telegraf aloqalari, elektr uzatish liniyalari, texnik xizmat ko'rsatish stansiyalari, ilmiy-ishlab chiqarish laboratoriyalari, hisoblash markazlarini o'z ichiga oladi.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytishim mumkinki, Infratuzilmani rivojlantirish bo'yicha takliflar qishloq xo'jaligini moliyaviy sog'lomlashtirish vositalarini ishlab chiqarish, kreditlarga xizmat ko'rsatishning samarali diversifikatsiyalangan tartiblari, ipoteka kreditlash tizimini shakllantirish, ixtisoslashtirilgan bank va muqobil nobank kredit tashkilotlarini yaratish, moliyaviy kafolatlar mexanizmlarini o'z ichiga oladi. qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqaruvchilarining

kreditlarini to'lash, moliyaviy risklarni sug'urtalash, milliy qishloq xo'jaligi bozorini himoya qilish mexanizmlaridan foydalanish mumkin.

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QOROVULBOZOR TUMANIDAGI 4K KANALINING TEXNIK KO'RSATKICHLARI TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Buxoro viloyati Qorovulbozor tumanida joylashgan 4K kanalining texnik ko'rsatkichlari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Kanalning texnik holatini o'rganish natijasida kamchiliklar aniqlangan va mavjud kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish va texnik holatini yaxshilash bo'yicha xulasa va takliflar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Kanal, beton qoplama, filtratsiya cho'kish.

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ANALYSIS OF TECHNICAL INDICATORS OF THE 4K CHANNEL IN THE GUARDRAIL DISTRICT

Annotation. This article provides information on the technical indicators of the 4K channel, which is located in the guard farm District of the Bukhara region. A study of the technical condition of the channel revealed deficiencies and provided a summary and suggestions for eliminating existing deficiencies and improving the technical condition.

Keywords. Channel, concrete coating, filtration immersion.

4K kanali 1983 yilda foydalanishga topshirilgan. 4K kanali Qorovulbozor tumanida joylashgan. Qorovulbozor tumanida suv yetkazib beradi. Kanalning jami uzunligi 10,9 km. Kop yil foydalanish davrida kanal dambasi ayrim qismlari yemirilgan, beton qoplamada yoriqlar paydo bo'lib yaroqsiz xolga kelgan. Shu sababli ularni yemirilishiga qarshi choralar qurish hamda monolit beton qilish ehtiyoji bor

Kanalning maksimal suv o'tkazish qobilyati (bosh qismida): 12 m³/s

Beton qoplamasi: 10,9 km

Tuproq ozanligi: yo'q

Sug'oriladigan maydon: 3593 ga

Balans qiymati: so'm

TEXNIK KO'RSATKICHLAR:

1. Bajariladigan ishlar smeta qiymati - 12,8 mln, so'm
2. Mexanizmlarda bajariladigan tuproq ishlari - 1,5 m.m³
3. Ta'mirlanadigan bo'lim uzunligi-0,7 km
4. Monopolit beton M-150 -60,0 m³

4-K kanali Buxoro viloyati Qorovulbozor tumanida joylashgan. 1982 yilda foydalanishga topshirilgan. 4- KBMK kanali Qorovulbozor tumani yerlariga suv yetkazib beradi. Suv KBMK kanalidan olib boriladi. Kanalning maksimal suv o'tkazish qobilyati (bosh qismida) 12 m³/s.]

Kanalning jami uzunligi 10,9 km. kanalning yuqori qismi kengligi 12,5 chuqurligi 2,6 m. Kanalning tubi kengligi 2 m, kanal o'zani beton qoplamadan bo'lib, qiyaligi 2 m. Beton qoplama qalinligi 12 sm bo'lib qoplama ostidan suv o'tkazmaydigan plyo'nka tushalgan. Kanalda suvning maksimal chuqurligi 2,1 m normal chuqurligi 1,8 m minimal chuqurligi 0,5 m. Kanalning nishabligi 0,0004 kanal asosan chuqurlikdan qazib o'tkazilgan. Sug'oriladigan maydon: 3593 ga. Balans qiymati: 249755397 so'm.

Ko'p yil foydalanish natijasida foydalanish natijasida kanalning ayrim joylarida beton qoplamasi cho'kib, filtratsiyaga qarshi plyo'nkalari yirtilib suv voronkalari paydo bo'lib yer ostiga o'tib ketmoqda. Ayrim qismlarda loyqa o'tirishi natijasida suv o'tkazish qobilyati susaygan. Shu sababli suv yo'qolishini oldini olish uchun ta'mirlash talab qilinadi.

Kanalning 22,5 km uzunligida mexanizm bilan loyqadan tozalash ishlarini bajarish kerak. Bunga 42.8 mln so'm pul talab qilinadi. 0,9km chap va o'ng qiyaliklari damba beton qilinib ta'mirlanishi kerak, buning uchun 16,1 mln. So'm. Shuningdek 22dona ta'mir talab inshootlarni ta'mirlab ishlatish uchun 33,0 mln,so'm, 6 dona gidropostni tiklash uchun 2mln.so'm mablag' talab qilinadi. Jami qurilish mantaj ishlarining taxminiy baxosi 95,9 mln.so'm

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ASSESSMENT OF THE RELIABILITY DURING OPERATION OF "SOUTH SURKHON" WATER RESERVOIR

Annotation. Today, construction of water reservoirs for the development of agriculture, obtaining electricity, development of industry, protection of residential areas from floods, preservation of drinking water reserves, and ensuring the proper use and safety of existing water reservoirs is an urgent issue.

The purpose of the research work is to study the technical condition of the structures in the South Surkhan reservoir and their shortcomings, to study the working conditions and shortcomings of the water transfer structures in the South Surkhan reservoir in field conditions, and to develop recommendations for their safe and reliable operation.

Key words. Reservoir, dam, deadly spillway.

The composition of hydrotechnical structures of the South Surkhan reservoir consists of the following:

- Reservoir basin;
- Dam;
- Destructive water discharge facility;
- Right bank water release facility;
- Protection dam.

The results of field observations on the operational condition of structures in the South Surkhan reservoir:

- The condition of the upper part of the dam is unsatisfactory.



Picture-1.

- Reinforcement of cracks between concrete with tar has not been done for several years.
- No work was carried out to determine the voids under the concrete in the pressure slope.
- Cleaning works were not carried out on the non-pressurized slope of the dam.
- There are no gauges for determining the water level in the reservoir, information about the available water volume in the reservoir is provided to higher organizations in an approximate manner.

Water outlet:

- The gates of the water outlet facility have not been opened since 1996.
- The reducer of the lifting mechanism of the working left-hand shutter No.1 is faulty and unusable.
- Emergency repair gate No. 2 is defective, electric motor is unusable, not repaired.
- Mechanisms for raising and lowering all shutters in the building are severely corroded.



Picture-2

- Sensors indicating the opening and closing of the shutters are useless.
- The diesel power plant in the facility is faulty.
- Seepage water is constantly dripping from the walls of the building.
- No injection work has been done since the construction period.

➤ Emergency repair shutters have not been tested for several years, there are no official documents.

Emergency drainage facility:

➤ Some of the concrete slabs in the structure have moved, repair and restoration works have not been completed.

➤ The facility has not been cleaned.

Piezometers:

➤ Out of 11 piezometers installed in the dam, 7 are working, 4 are defective.

➤ The data obtained from the pressure gauges were not recorded, they were written on different papers.

➤ The sensitivity of piezometers was last determined in 2002.

➤ Existing control and measuring devices (NUA) at the dam:

➤ At the dam, there is a load of reports of control measuring devices (benchmark, mark), none of them have serial numbers.

Measures to increase the reliability of hydrotechnical structures in the South-Surkhan reservoir

To improve the technical condition of the water reservoir and increase its reliability, the following is recommended:

➤ repair of reinforced concrete covers on the pressure slope of the dam;
➤ to identify the voids under the concrete in pressure mortar, to fill them and to strengthen the cracks with mastic;

➤ cleaning the non-pressurized slope of the dam;

➤ installation of rails showing the water level in the reservoir basin and tying them to the rafter;

➤ cleaning and anti-corrosion painting of all shutter lifting and lowering mechanisms in the facility;

➤ repair of sensors in shutters; replacement of electrical cables in the facility with new ones;

➤ switching the lighting system to 36 volts due to the high voltage in the shutter section of the working tunnel;

➤ to repair the diesel power plant in the facility and ensure that it is in constant working condition;

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CREATING A DUTY SCHEDULE FOR EFFICIENT FILLING AND EMPTYING OF THE SOUTHERN SURKHAN WATER RESERVOIR

Annotation. This article provides recommendations on organizing a duty schedule for filling the reservoir with water. It is necessary to save and efficiently use the water in reservoirs. Especially in our region in areas where grain and cotton are planted, irrigation works are carried out almost all year round. For this, it is necessary to strictly control the water supplied from the reservoir. This can be achieved every year, at the beginning of the year, by drawing up a dispatch schedule for the use of the reservoir.

Key words. Reservoir, dam, duty schedule.

According to the natural geographical location and condition of the Southern Surkhan Reservoir, the reservoir is located in the area of Sho'rchi and Kumkurgan districts, 415 meters above sea level, in the middle of the Surkhan Darya, in the Zarkamar-Khujamulki forest. The annual average layer evaporation is 1500 millimeters. The water flowing along the road carries with it rocks and many mineral fertilizers. The long-term average water mineralization is 100 mg/l. In the South Surkhan Reservoir in winter, the direction of the wind is from the north and north-west. The amount of turbidity of water is 6.8 million/m³ every year.

The general condition of the South Surkhan reservoir is a flowing river. It collects the water of the Surkhan river and works at the same time during the work process. Its main function is to supply water to the southern part of Surkhandarya region.

When drawing up the duty schedule, it is necessary to take into account the flow of water in the river supplying the reservoir, the volume of water collected in the reservoir until the beginning of the year, and the plan for delivering water to consumers in the accounting year. First, the change of water flow is studied on the basis of 15-30-year hydrological observations of the river supplying the reservoir, and the years with a lot of water, average and low water are found.

Then, the input and output of the ten-day water balance of the water reservoir of these years are considered. After all the data is collected, a dispatch schedule is created to efficiently fill and empty the reservoir. In order to determine the ordinates of the boundary line of reservoir filling, it is necessary to monitor the inflow and outflow of water for ten days. The ordinates of the boundary line of reservoir filling are determined by the following relationship:

$$w_j = w_{to'la} - S_{max} + \sum_{i=j}^j (A \sum K - \sum C)$$

Here:

w_j - along the boundary line of the fill j – reservoir volume at the end of ten days, mln.m³; $j= 1, 2, 3, \dots, 36$ (numbers of ten days);

w_{full} -The full volume of the reservoir, mln. m³

$S_{max} = \sum_{i=1}^k (A \sum K - \sum C)$ - the maximum value of the aggregate during the year, that is, the maximum volume of collected water reached since the beginning of the year, mln. m³;

k - the number of the decade in which the sum reached its maximum value;

$$A = \frac{w_6}{w_k}$$

w_p - the annual flow volume predicted for the accounting year, млн. м³

w_k - multi-year average flow volume, млн. м³;

$\sum k$ - ten-day average inflow into the reservoir according to previous years' observations, mln.m³;

$\sum C$ – according to the plan, water output during ten days, mln.m³.

Average discharge for ten days - $\sum k_j$ -can be obtained from a year with a multiyear average discharge.



Figure 2.1 Queuing chart for effective reservoir filling and emptying.

1-Watering boundary line. 2-Filling boundary line

The distribution of the dispatch schedule of the South Surkhan reservoir by months during the year and its schedule changes are presented in the following graphic.

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THE FUNDAMENTALS OF TEACHING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

Annotation. This article discusses communicative competence, an integrated approach principle, a principle of conscious approach, a principle of activity, a principle of visualization, a principle of systematic teaching, a principle of accessibility, a principle of automaticity, a principle of meaningful learning, a principle of anticipation of reward, a principle of intrinsic motivation, a principle of strategic investment, a principle of language ego, a principle of self-confidence, and a principle of risk-taking.

Key words: Communicative competence; principle; conscious approach; risk-taking; automaticity; meaningful learning; anticipation of reward; intrinsic motivation; language ego; self-confidence; language culture connection.

Communicative Competence - The purpose of English instruction in schools is to prepare students to utilize the language for communication. The Principle of Communicative Competence is a key methodological tenet. It means that throughout the entire process of learning English, students should engage in both oral and written communication. The greatest way to achieve communication goals is to pay close attention to language use, not simply usage, fluency, not just accuracy, and real language and circumstances, not just parallel structures. There are clear applications of this principle in the classroom. Every technique used by teachers is done with the goal of maintaining its authenticity. Use words and phrases that children will see in the real world.

Keep in mind that your students won't be in your classroom tomorrow. Make sure you're training them to utilize English "out there" and to study it independently.

The Principle of an Integrated Approach - Students learn words, grammar structures, and lexical items via context-specific sentence patterns and pattern-dialogues rather than as discrete language components. Students should make advantage of their abilities as interrelated components of their language learning.

The principle of conscious approach - Students are aware of both the format and the subject matter of the lessons they will be taking. Additionally, students are aware of how they should approach the various exercises and tasks. Such a method of learning a language typically differs from "mechanical" learning through repetitive repetition.

The principle of activity - According to this tenet, a learner can only grasp English if they actively engage in the learning process. Psychology has taught us

that specific circumstances are necessary for activity to occur. First and foremost, the student must feel a need to study the material – in this case, a foreign language. Motivation, desire, and interest are the fundamental drivers of activity.

The principle of visualization - A particularly prepared demonstration of linguistic material from the target language is what is meant by visualization. Visualization should be used heavily in foreign language instruction since students learn a foreign language under artificial circumstances rather than in actual life, as is the case when children learn their mother tongue. The term "visualization" refers to the wide use of audio-visual materials and aids throughout the entire process of teaching a foreign language.

The principle of systematic teaching - Every task that cannot be completed solely mechanically calls for a methodical approach to execution. English instruction needs to be methodical and meticulously organized. This means that each lesson must follow a carefully planned program or blueprint, and the entire course must do the same.

The principle of accessibility - According to this theory, the instruction's subject matter must be appropriate for the students' age and cognitive skills, neither too difficult nor too easy for them (the content should be just above their level), and neither too much or too little.

Automaticity - We'll now examine a group of guidelines known as "cognitive" guidelines because they primarily deal with mental and intellectual processes. It is impossible to argue against the evidence that shows how well kids learn other languages, especially if they grow up in the nation where the language is spoken. We believe that children's success is due to their propensity to pick up language unconsciously, that is, without considering the many linguistic forms. Without even realizing it, they pick up the language. Automatic processing is another name for this childish thought process. Because of this, students must transition from processing language piece by piece and unit by unit to an automatic processing in which language forms must be on the perimeter of attention.

The transition from language to automaticity is hampered by an excessive focus on the language's structures and rules. How should you interpret this principle as a teacher? Here are a few options:

➤ Automaticity isn't acquired overnight, so make sure a significant amount of your teachings are concentrated on the use of language for causes that are as genuine as a classroom situation would let.

➤ Teachers must be patient with their students as they are gradually guided toward fluency.

Meaningful Learning - Greater long-term retention will result from meaningful learning than from mechanical memorization.

In the past, rote learning took up a significant portion of the instructional period. To teach the students language forms, drill after drill was administered to the

class. We now understand that drilling is a good candidate for rote learning. The following are examples of rote learning traps that educators should steer clear of:

- ✓ overly extensive grammar explanation; an excessive number of abstract ideas and theories;
- ✓ excessive drilling and memorization;
- ✓ unclear purposes for activities; activities that don't help students achieve the lesson's objectives;
- ✓ and overly mechanical or difficult teaching methods.

The Anticipation of reward - According to this principle, human beings are universally driven to act or behave by the anticipation of some sort of reward that will ensue as a result of the behavior. Really, there is virtually nothing that we do that is not inspired and driven by a sense of purpose or goal. The anticipation of reward is the most powerful factor in directing one's behavior. Some classroom implications of this principle for teachers are as follows:

- ❖ Provide verbal praise and encouragement to students as a form of short-term reward.
- ❖ Encourage students to reward each other with compliments and supportive action.
- ❖ Display enthusiasm and excitement by yourself in the classroom because if you are dull, lifeless, bored and have low energy, you can be almost sure that your pupils will be the same.
- ❖ Try to get students to see the long-term reward in learning English by pointing out the prestige in being able to speak English.

The intrinsic motivation principle - Simply stated, this principle is that the most powerful rewards are those that are intrinsically motivated within the learner. Teachers can perform a great service to learners and to the learning process by considering what the intrinsic motives of their students are and by carefully designing classroom tasks. The students will perform the task because it is interesting, useful, or challenging, and not because they anticipate some rewards from the teacher.

Strategic Investment - In the past the language teaching profession largely concerned itself with the "delivery" of language to the student. Teaching methods, textbooks, or grammar rules were considered as the primary factors in successful teaching. Nowadays, teachers are focusing more intently on the role of the learner in the process. The "methods" that the learner uses are as important as the teacher's methods – or more so. Thus, this principle is – the successful mastery of the foreign language will be due to a learner's own personal "investment" of time, effort, and attention to the language.

Language ego principle - This principle is one of the four "affective" principles. The word "affective" means moving or touching the feelings. Simply stated this principle says that as human beings learn to use a foreign language, they also develop a new mode of thinking, feeling and acting – a second identity.

The new “language ego” intertwined with the second language can easily create within the learner a sense of fragility and defensiveness.

A classroom implication of this principle suggests teachers must display supportive attitudes to their students. They must consider learners’ language ego states because that will help them to determine who to call on, when to correct a student’s speech error, how much to explain something, and how “tough” they can be with a student.

Self-Confidence - This principle might also be called “I can do it!” principle or the self-esteem principle. In the heart of any learning is the condition that a person believes in his or her own ability to accomplish the task. The eventual success that learners attain in a task is partially a factor of their belief that they indeed are fully capable of accomplishing the task. Some classroom applications of this principle indicate teachers must give ample verbal and non-verbal assurances to students, sequence techniques from easier to more difficult, and sustain self-confidence where it already exists and build it where it doesn’t.

The principle of risk-taking - This principle strikes at the heart of educational philosophy. As a rule, teachers do not encourage risk-taking. Instead they encourage correctness and right answers. Most educational researches show the opposite to be more conducive of long-term retention and intrinsic motivation.

This principle means successful language learners must be willing to become “gamblers” in the game of language, to attempt to produce and interpret language that is a bit beyond their absolute certainty.

How can your classrooms reflect the Principle of risk-taking?

- ❖ Teachers can create an atmosphere in the classroom that encourages students to try out language, to venture a response.

- ❖ They can provide reasonable challenges in their techniques by making them neither too easy nor too hard.

- ❖ They can acknowledge students’ risky attempts with positive affirmation.

In summary, name and describe sixteen principles of teaching foreign languages. Explain what the different principles imply. Explain some possibilities of the principle of automaticity. Explain how your classroom can reflect the principle of risk-taking. Sum up each principle. The development of compensatory competence will allow students in the field of speaking - to simplify the phrase through the use of known words, speech patterns; change or amend your speech; use facial expressions, gestures, colloquial formulas, repetitions, synonymous expressions of the same thought, introductory words, paraphrase, description, synonyms / antonyms, equivalent replacements for additions, clarifications, clarifications of thoughts, rhetorical questions.

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THE ROLE OF SPIRITUAL IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Abstract. This article talks about the role of spiritual and ideological education in general education schools, the influence of ideological influences in social processes on people's mind, thinking and worldview, instilling feelings of love and affection in the psyche of our youth is conducted

Key words: kindness, the idea of national independence, humanitarianism, social development.

INTRODUCTION

In the XXI st century, science and technology (ITI) have developed, and individual consciousness is improving more and more under the conditions of globalization. The demand of the times, the renewal of society requires a different view of the world, independent thinking.

Man and humanity can never live without feeling the changes, developments, happenings, events, and processes in the surrounding world. States, peoples, nationalities, social and political forces in the world, relations between them, especially ideological influences in social processes cannot fail to affect people's mind, thinking and outlook.

In this sense, any society can see its perspective in a certain idea that has become the level of belief of people. Because "if the society, the people of the society, does not have a strong and clear ideology, if it does not have a clear goal, it will inevitably face a crisis."

On the other hand, the ideas and ideologies that occupy the mind and heart of people cannot be formed without education and training, they cannot become a powerful inner force that serves the development of the society, the future of the nation and the people. After all, the ideology of the society is a set of social ideas capable of serving to strengthen the connection between the past and the present and the future, yesterday and tomorrow. The main defining principle of these ideas is the humanity inherent in the nature of our society, the mentality of our nation, and it is the fundamental basis of the formation of our national idea.

Therefore, in the process of instilling feelings of love for people in the psyche of our youth, it is an urgent task of today to turn this principle of the national idea into the main goal of the education system.

MAIN PART

By educating citizens on the basis of a new way of thinking, it is possible to form and perfect the behavior that corresponds to the life-giving humanitarian

principles of the national idea and ideology, universal values, that is, to establish a culture of kindness in the society.

In our opinion, kindness is the main direction of the idea of national independence based on humanitarian principles. That is why it is necessary to pay serious attention to the same direction in the process of education.

It is known that, according to its essence, education is used in broad and narrow senses and is applied in social life. In a broad sense, education is a special process that transfers socio-cultural experiences from generation to generation with a specific goal in mind and creates conditions for the development of a person.

In a narrow sense, educating the culture of compassion means the process of creating the necessary conditions for the development of a compassionate person, the activities of adults aimed at a common goal in order to adapt young people to the complex situations of social life.

These processes are inextricably linked. For the same reason, it is necessary to develop effective organizational and pedagogical methods and tools for the formation of a culture of kindness and put them into practice.

Such forms and tools should be based on the national cultural-historical traditions, customs and universal values of our people, which ensure the achievement of the main goal of realizing the national idea and forming a perfect generation.

Education has always been the most important urgent task that must be solved in front of mankind. It is also organized based on people's ongoing experiences, achievements, customs and traditions.

We have a lot of established customs and eternal traditions related to raising children. Even today, it is appropriate to use them widely in the education of young people.

Therefore, according to the national model, the renewal of the education system naturally creates the need to study our national heritage and bring it into the use of pedagogical thinking.

It's not for nothing, of course. Because the ideological basis of our national heritage - education of the individual, has been the study of the factors that claim his spiritual needs, this problem is manifested as one of the most important issues in the politics of our society.

If the creativity of our ancestors was focused on personal interests, at the same time, all the innovations implemented in our independent country are intended to serve the future of mankind. Ideological harmony based on the modern educational system and national heritage means the need to rely on the spiritual and educational grounds of the national heritage in the educational process.

From this point of view, the importance of the spiritual heritage of the scholars and thinkers of the past in the education of the young generation is incomparable even today.

A person is the main subject and object of the personnel training system, the consumer of educational services and their implementer⁴. That is why our forefathers took into account the characteristics of the human personality in the matter of education. As Abu Nasr Farabi, one of our great scientists, wrote, before starting the work of education, it is necessary to study the personal characteristics of the students.

In his work "On the Attainment of Happiness", the scientist gives a detailed opinion about the method of learning knowledge. According to Farabi's teachings, a person acquires spiritual and moral qualities, moral standards and professional skills with the help of education. He put forward methods of encouragement, habituation and coercion in education. These methods, in turn, should serve for the education of a morally pure and perfect generation in Farabi's "Society of Virtuous People".

Farabi is considered to be the scientist who defined education for the first time. The word "education" means to teach a person, to give theoretical knowledge based on explanation, education is to teach the norms of behavior and practical skills necessary for acquiring human virtue and a certain profession, says the scientist. Scientists who lived after the 9th and 10th centuries also did a lot of work on the issue of human morality and youth education. Scholars of Sufism, Najmiddin Kubro, Fariddin Attar, Bakhovuddin Naqshband, Ahmed Yassavi, Jalaliddin Rumi, Abdurrahman Jami, Aziziddin Nasafi, Alisher Navoi and others contributed greatly to this good work. The foundations of the national educational system were created thanks to the creative activity and rich spirituality of these scholars.

It is known that education is a system of activities aimed at forming a person's personality and spiritual image. Education is teaching a moral and decent person, giving knowledge. Education and upbringing related to the formation of human personality is an integral process. Abdulla Awlani writes about the commonality of education and training: "Even if there is a slight difference between education and training, the two are inseparable, one's body is like a soul and a body that are enriched by one another. Because a learner means a learner, a doer."

Education is of primary importance in the formation of human personality. In general, education includes all the educational complex. Any kind of education is the basis for mature spirituality only when it is combined with upbringing.

When it comes to education, especially national education, it is necessary to dwell on the essence of this concept. The word tarbiya is of Arabic origin and means "to take care of, to educate, to teach".

An educator is a person who implements the above goals. Perfect education is the creation of a subjective factor for the development of all aspects of spiritual maturity.

In all eras, educators tried to shape young people's morals and manners, faith and conscience, knowledge and skills in harmony with the requirements and needs of the time.

Accordingly, any educational process is ultimately ideological education according to its purpose and essence.

A healthy ideological upbringing also means a high outlook and faith upbringing. At this point, it should not be forgotten that education and the personal quality of the teacher and dedication to his work are extremely important in this matter. Ghazali writes in this regard. "The key to educating the murid of a sheikh (educator) is like a farmer cleaning his surroundings from weeds and thorns in order for the blessing that grows from the earth to give a good harvest."

CONCLUSION

Spirituality is a set of views from the mind and heart of humanity related to the long socio-cultural history of each nation. People who preserve their spirituality and culture will have the opportunity to realize their national identity. After all, spiritual values pass the tests of gradual development and take a place in the hearts of peoples.

Spiritual and cultural heritage is a source of strength and inspiration for every nation, not only for its past, but also for its future. A nation could not completely get rid of its identity and reach maturity due to the spirituality of another nation. If a nation abandons its identity and accepts the spiritual world of another nation, it will be a nation that has lost not only its spiritual image, but also its nation. For this reason, the foundation of national independence is spiritual independence. Spiritual independence cannot be imagined without strengthening and developing the spiritual heritage of the people.

A set of skills related to a person's spirituality, his worldview, imagination and faith is mainly formed in the family. In this sense, the family is a real center of spirituality, a factor and environment of ideological education. Therefore, the first concepts specific to our national ideology penetrate into the human heart and mind, first of all, in the family environment. This process is carried out through grandfather's education, father's example, mother's love.

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O'ZBEKISTONNING TRANSPORTI, TRANZIT SAVDO SALOHIYATINI YUKSALTIRISHNING GEOGRAFIK MASALALARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonning transporti, transit savdodagi o'rni haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Bundan tashqari o'zbekistonning iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirish borasida bir nechta takliflar keltirilgan. Misol uchun logistika markazlarini tashkil qilish takliflari ham ushbu maqolada keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. "Uz DaewooAvto" korxonasi, tranzit, logistika, eksport, mehmonxona, iqtisod, turizm, rekreatsiya, elektron transport, magistral.

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GEOGRAPHICAL ISSUES OF IMPROVING TRANSPORT AND TRADE AUTHORITY OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. This article provides information about Uzbekistan's role in transport and transit trade. In addition, there are several proposals for the development of the economy of Uzbekistan. For example, proposals for the organization of logistics centers are also presented in this article.

Key words. "Uz DaewooAvto" enterprise, transit, logistics, export, hotel, economy, tourism, recreation, electronic transport, highway.

Asosiy qism. Dunyodagi har bir mamlakatni iqtisodiy salohiyatini uning transport sohasi belgilab beradi. Albatta O'zbekistonda ham transport sohasiga jiddiy e'tibor qaratilgan. Yurtimizda aynan bu soha 1990-yildan rivojlana boshlagan. 2000-yilga kelib esa bu sohaga bo'lgan e'tibor kuchaydi. Bu sohaga bir qancha katta o'zgartirishlar kiritildi. Bunga misol qilib temiryo'l transportidagi o'zgarishni aytish mumkin, yani Toshkent-Samarqand tezyurar temir yo'lini qurilishidir. O'zbekistonda temir yo'llar qo'shni mamlakatlardagiga qaraganda

texnik jixatdan va zamonaviylik jihatidan ham birmuncha oldinda turadi. Temiryo'l transporti-yuk va yo'lovchilarni lokomotiv va motorvagonlar vositasida temiryo'l bo'ylab tashiydigan transport turi hisoblanadi. Yurtimizdagi bir qancha temiryo'llar tekislik va tog' oraliqlaridan o'tgan. Birgina Angren-Pop va G'uzor-Boysun-Qumqo'rg'on kabi temiryo'llar tog' oralig'idan o'tgan. Bu temiryo'l liniyalarini qurish orqali Toshkent viloyatini Surxondaryo va Farg'ona vodiysi bilan bog'lovchi temiryo'llarni bir necha yuz kilometr masofaga qisqarishiga erishildi. Bunday temiryo'llarni sonini oshirish kerak. Tog' oralig'iga bunday temiryo'llarni o'tkazish bir viloyatdan ikkinchi viloyatga bundan tashqari chet mamlakatlarga tez yetib borish imkonini beradi. Yurtimizda temiryo'llarni ko'paytirish bilan ham iqtisodiyotimiz biirmuncha yuksalishi mumkin. Chunki temiryo'llar xar qanday noqulay ob-xavo sharoitida xam ishlayveradi, uning ish samaradorligi yuqori hisoblanadi. So'ngi yillarda mamlakatimizdagi temiryo'l transportining teplovozlardan elektrovozlarga aylantirish xam temiryo'l transportidagi islohotlarning olib borilayotganligidan dalolat beradi. Jahonning barcha rivojlangan davlatlarida avtomobil transporti yetakchi o'rinlardan birini egallaydi. Avtomobil transporti yuklarni bevosita istemolchiga yetkazib beradi, shu xususiyati bilan avtomobil transporti qulay hisoblanadi. "O'zbekiston avtomobilsozlik sanoati-Vatanimiz mustaqilligining muhim yutuqlaridan biri. Bizning mustaqil davlatimiz rivojlanish yo'lida bormoqda. Bizning ilk muvaffaqiyatlarimizdan biri-iqtisodiyotimiz uchun mutlaqo yangi soha avtomobilsozlik sohasining tug'ulishi bo'ldi" dep aytgan edi. O'zbekiston Respublikasining birinchi Prezidenti Islom Abdug'aniyevich Karimov. Avtomobil sanoati markazi deganda birgina Asaka shahri tushunilar edi. Hozirda esa Toshkent, Samarqand, Xorazm viloyatlari ham bu sanoatning yirik markazlariga aylantirilgan. Bu viloyatlarda zavod va korxonalar avtomobillarning 100 dan ortiq turini ishlab chiqarmoqda. Avtomobilsozlik tarmog'iga 1996-yil 19-iyul kuni Asakada "uz DaewoAvto" qo'shma korxonasini ishga tushirilishi bilan asos solindi. Asaka avtomobil zavodi chet eldagi bir nechta avtomobil zavodi bilan raqobatlasha oladi. Bundan tashqari O'zbekistonning birinchi prezidenti tashabbusi bilan 2012-yil 22-noyabrdagi "2013-2015-yillarda Xorazm viloyatining sanoat salohiyatini rivojlantirish dasturi to'g'risida"gi 1856-sonli qarori va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Maxkamasining 2013-yil 21-fevraldagi "Xorazm viloyatida "Damas" rusumli yengil avtomobillarni ishlab chiqarishni tashkil qilish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 51-sonli qaroriga muvofiq viloyatda "GM Uzbekistan" aksiyadorlik jamiyatining Xorazm viloyat filiali-"Xorazm avto" zavodi ishga tushirildi. Yurtimiz iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishning asosiy kuchi yoshlar. Bu borada yoshlarga barcha imkoniyatlar yaratilgan. Malakali kadrlar tayyorlash uchun shart-sharoitlar yetarli darajada. Buni birgina avtomobil sanoatida ham ko'rish mumkin. Chunki bu soha uchun yetuk va malakali kadrlarga bo'lgan extiyojni qondirish masalasiga katta e'tibor qaratilgan. Andijon Mashinasozlik instituti, Toshkent shaxridagi Turon politexnika universiteti kabi oliy o'quv yurtlari aynan manashu soha uchun malakali kadrlar

yetkazib bermoqda. Avtomobil sanoatini rivojlantirish muhim masala. Lekin ekolog'iyani buzilishiga ham aynan sanoat korxonolari katta salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bu soha rivojlanishi bilan ularga xizmat ko'rsatuvchi yonilg'i quyish shahobchalari soni ham ortadi. Ekologiyaga juda ko'p miqdorda zararli moddalar tarqaydi. Buni oldini olish maqsadida yurtimizda elektromobillar ishlab chiqarishni yo'lga qo'yishni tashkil qilish kerak. Chet el mamlakatlari bilan hamkorlikda elektromobillar ishlab chiqarishni tashkil qilish ekologiyani bir tomonlama buzilishini oldini olgan bo'lar edi. O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishda tranzit savdoga ham katta e'tibor berish lozim. Tranzit- yuk yoki yo'lovchilarning oraliqdagi stansiya, viloyat, davlat orqali o'tishi. Tranzit savdoda katta daromad tushishi ham mamlakat iqtisodiyoti uchun ham, eksport va import masalasi uchun ham muhim. Yurtimiz iqtisodiyoti uchun ham tranzit savdo muhim. Xitoy mamlakatini Yevropa mamlakatlari bilan bog'lash uchun o'zbekiston buyuk ipak yo'lining ustida joylashganligi tranzit yuk va yo'lovchilarni tashish uchun qulay geografik o'ringa ega ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Bu ham iqtisodiyotimiz rivojiga katta hissa qo'shadi. O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishni o'ziga xos bir tomoni rekreatsion hududlardan foydalanish. Bunday geografik hududlardan foydalanish turizmni jadal rivojlanishiga yordam beradi. Rekreatsiya asosan ikki xil bo'ladi: Tabiiy rekreatsiya, tarixiy-madaniy rekreatsiya. Tabiiy rekreatsiyaga tabiiy geografik obyektlar, sharsharalar, g'orlar, buloqlar, so'lim tog' yonbag'irlari kiradi. Tarixiy-madaniy rekreatsiyaga qadimgi shaharlar, maqbaralar, qal'alar, me'morchilik binolari, muzeylar kiradi. O'zbekistonda rekreatsiyani ikkala turi ham mavjud. Tarixiy-madaniy rekreatsion resurslar mamlakatimizda juda ko'p bo'lib jumladan: Toshkent, Samarqand, Xorazm, Navoiy, Surxondaryo viloyatlari va Qo'qon shahri kabi hududlarda mavjud. Yurtimizni tog'li hudud ekanligini hisobga olsak tabiiy rekreatsiya obyektlariga boy. Faqatgina bundan foydalanishni takomillashtirish lozim. Tabiiy rekreatsiya obyektlariga boy hududlar asosan mamlakatimizning sharqiy va shimoliy-sharqiy tog'li hududlarda mavjud. Misol uchun Toshkent viloyatidagi "Chimyon", Farg'ona vodiysidagi "Shohimardon", "Chodak", "Bog'i shamol", "Xonobod", "Chortoq". Mana shunday hududlarni yanada rivojlantirib, bunday maftunkor joylarga dam olish uylari, mehmonxonalar, sanatoriyalar qurilishini ko'paytirish lozim. Chet ellik turistlarni bunday hududlarga tashrifini ko'paytirish uchun bunday tog'li hududlarga yevropa talablariga mos keladigon turbazalar qurish kerak. Rekreatsion resurslar mavjud bo'lgan hududlarning yanada maftunkorligini oshirish orqali chet eldagi turistik tashkilotlarning e'tiborini jalb qilish mumkin, o'z navbatida ichki turizm xam rivojlandi. Turizm sohasi rivojlanishi bilan mamlakat iqtisodiyoti ham jadallik bilan rivojlanadi. Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda logistika markazlarini tashkil qilishga ham katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Logistika-sanoat korxonalariga xomashyo yetkazib berish jarayonida amalga oshiriladigan transport, omborxonalar va boshqa moddiy va nomoddiy operatsiyalarni rejalashtirish va boshqarish. Logistika murakkab ishlab

chiqarish tizimlarini ratsionalizatsiya qilishga imkon beradi. Logitikaning maqsadi- tovarni istemolchiga o'z vaqtida kerakli manzilga yetkazish, saqlash, qadoqlash moddiy resurslarning minimal qiymatida qabul qilinishini ta'minlashdir. **Xulosa:** Xulosa qilib aytganda mamlakatimizni buyuk ipak yo'li ustida joylashganligi ko'plab logistika markazlarini tashkil qilish imkonini beradi. Har bir mamlakat taraqqiyotida uning geografik joylashuvi muhim o'rin tutadi. Bu, ayniqsa, chet davlatlar bilan savdo aloqalarini yo'lga qo'yish, logistikani rivojlantirishda ko'zga yaqqol tashlanadi. Biroq bugungi kunda dunyoning 44 mamlakati to'g'ridan-to'g'ri dengizga chiqish imkoniyatiga ega emas. Bunday sharoitda ularning o'zaro savdo aloqalari rivojlanishi ko'p jihatdan tranzit salohiyati, ochiq va yaxshi qo'shnihilik munosabatining yo'lga qo'yilgani, shuningdek, siyosiy xohishiga bog'liqdir. Rekreatsion resurslarining mavjudligi, avtomobil zavodlarining ko'payishi, Avtomobil transportining rivojlanishi, ya'ni temiryo'l transporti liniyalarining ishga tushirilishi va ularning elektrlashtirilishi O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatishi bilan birga xududning intensiv rivojlanishi uchun samarali yo'l hisoblanadi. Bo'sh mehnatga yaroqli aholi ish bilan taminlanadi.

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CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND MASS SPORTS

Annotation. Physical education and mass sports are recognized as one of the main directions for the organization of a healthy lifestyle for all segments of the population of our republic, and the reforms carried out in this regard in recent years are important for our developing country. This article describes the analysis of the main statistical indicators of physical education and sports based on the results of selective observation in the proportion of individuals (members of households) engaged in physical training in different regions of the Republic (City and village), gender of age and place of residence.

Keywords: physical education, mass sports, healthy lifestyle, physical education training, competition, championship, sports Games, athlete, physical and spiritual health, movement activity, wellness, movement weakness.

Relevance. The formation of a healthy lifestyle in our republic, the creation of conditions in accordance with the requirements of the time for the regular participation of the population, especially the younger generation in physical education and mass sports, the strengthening of confidence in their will, strength and capabilities in youth through sports competitions, courage and patriotism, the maturation of feelings of loyalty to the motherland, as well, large-scale work is carried out aimed at the systematic organization of the selection of talented athletes among young people and the further development of physical education and mass sports. Especially noteworthy are the high performance of representatives of our country at the Olympic Games, World Championships, Asian Games and championships, international competitions, the growing prestige and sports potential of Uzbekistan in the world, the construction of magnificent sports facilities in accordance with world templates in the regions of the Republic, the growing popularity of three-stage sports games “sprouts of Hope”, “perfect generation”, At the same time, in all regions of our country, there are important and significant tasks set out to promote the importance of mass sports in the life of a person and a family, promote physical education, sports are the basis of physical and spiritual health, protect young people who are stepping into the future with high hopes from various harmful habits, provide the necessary conditions for The further development of physical education and mass sports in all regions of the Republic, the involvement of all segments of the population, especially young people, in regular physical education and sports, and the increase

in the effectiveness of the effective use of conditions created in this direction in our country are one of the goals set out.

The object of study – people who actively participate in physical education and sports activities living in different regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan are selected as the object of study.

The subject of the study: is the proportion of individuals (members of households) engaged in physical training in different regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan (city and village), based on the results of selective observation in the age gender and place of residence, the main statistical indicators of physical education and sports are the main subject of the study.

The purpose of the study: is to provide an overview of the main statistical indicators of physical education and sports for January - December 2021, based on the results of selective observation of the proportion of individuals (members of households) engaged in physical training in different regions of the Republic, age, body and place of residence (urban-rural).

The article emphasizes the development of physical education and mass sports and its promotion to the general public, arming all segments of the population, especially the younger generation with healthy lifestyle skills, improving education institutions among student-student youth, wide segments of the population, organizing physical education, mass sports activities, conducting complex sports competitions, choosing talented athletes from among young people, the need to.

The task of the study: to study the results of selective observation in the proportion of individuals (members of households) engaged in physical training in different regions of the Republic, age, gender and place of residence (urban-rural), to determine to what extent they adhere to a healthy lifestyle, to analyze statistically in which age group of the population physical education and sports, based on this, the assessment of the level of physical development, physical fitness of the population is the main task of the study.

METHODS OF ORGANIZING RESEARCH

The occurrence of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic in the world has shown that, among the countries of the world, Uzbekistan has a weak level of health, physical health, healthy living of the population. The COVID-19 coronavirus infection had a negative impact primarily on cardiovascular and respiratory and on the health level of the layer of the population affected by obesity (overweight). As a result of this, citizens in the population were observed to turn a blind eye from the untimely world. In a serious conclusion from all this, it is one of the main issues that it is necessary to constantly engage in mass sports, adhere to the principles of rational eating procedures, in particular, not to consume pastries and sweets, bakery products in excess of the established norm, to live perfectly correctly and turn a healthy lifestyle into everyday life. To ensure the emergence of abilities and strong immunity in each citizen, able to fight various diseases by regularly engaging in physical education and mass sports and the

formation of vital knowledge, skills, skills in a healthy lifestyle, to give up various harmful habits existing in the population, to follow the rules and norms of rational nutrition and enrich it with quality products, in order to establish a systematic and effective organization of rehabilitation work and mass physical activity activities, as well as to create appropriate infrastructure and other necessary conditions in this regard, the main directions of effective implementation of a healthy lifestyle in the life of the general public and further development of mass sports are established. Also in our republic, walking, running, mini-football, cycling, streetball, "Workout" (neighborhood and street fitness) are defined as the Priority Sports in the development of physical education and mass sports among the population and the widespread promotion of a healthy lifestyle. In particular, in order to promote the population to increase movement activity, strengthen the level of Health, daily walks and jogging, in 2021 "healthy lifestyle" (www.1hls.uz) platform was created. On this platform, persons whose citizenship belongs to Uzbekistan aged 18 and above who have walked ten thousand or more steps in the territory of Uzbekistan for one day are financially encouraged. In the same year, a statistical analysis of the results of the physical health of the population and their participation in physical activities on the scale of different regions of the Republic can be said as proof of the above points.

Based on the results of a sample survey of individuals (members of households) engaged in physical training for January-December 2021 in the proportion, age, gender and place of residence (urban-rural) section, the main statistical indicators of physical education and sports compared to all residents observed by the relevant age group show that 46.5% of 3-6 years old For the 7-15 age category, these indicators were 88.8 percent in the rural area, 91.3 percent in the urban area, the female coefficient in this age group was 88.6 percent, and the male coefficient was 91.4 percent. For the age group between the ages of 16 and 18, these rates were significantly higher, with 91.2 percent of the population participating in physical training in the rural area and 92.1 percent in the urban area. Of these, 87.5% were female and 95.4% were male. While 73.4% of the population in the 19-25 age category was active in training in the rural area, the rate is 77.6% for the urban area. The gender distribution of physical education participation of the population 19-25 years old showed 67.9 percent for women and 82.6 percent for men. The next age group was 26-29, with physical activity corresponding to 72.3 percent rural area and 75.0 percent urban area. In this age group, female participation was 64.5% and male participation was 81.7%. The next group of individuals who took part in physical training was 30-39 years old, with 67% participating in physical training in the rural area, 70.5% in the urban area, 61.8% in women, 75.6% in men. For the population between the ages of 40 and 49, these statistical indicators were not particularly high and amounted to 54.7 percent in the rural area and 64.5 percent in the urban area, with a female participation of 54.1 percent and male participation of 65.4 percent. Activity in training among the population under the age of 50-59 years was estimated at 42.2

percent for women and 55.3 percent for men, while 45.5 percent was rural, 51.5 percent was urban area when analyzed in cross-sectional areas. Analysis of basic statistical materials for the latest age group was remarkably low, with 22.0 percent of women and 31.9 percent of men concerned about their health and actively engaged in physical training. For the same age group, area cut results showed 23.9 percent for the village, while the urban area was bounded by 28.6 percent. If we analyze the above main statistical indicators by the regions of the Republic, the active participation of the population in physical education activities is 55.2 percent in Andijan region, 71.1 percent in Tashkent, 50.9 percent in Tashkent region, 68.4 percent in Namangan region, 53.3 percent in Fergana region, 63.2 percent in Syrdarya region, 60.3 percent in Surkhandarya region, 66.7 percent in Kashkadarya region, 60.5 percent in Samarkand region, 62.1 percent in Bukhara region, 51.6 percent in the Khorezm region, and the percentage was 70.8% in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Table 1.

Analysis of the main statistical indicators of individuals engaged in physical training

	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Age group	Women (%)	Men (%)	Total (%)
1	46,5	57,0	3-6	50,6	52,4	51,5
2	88,8	91,3	7-15	88,6	91,4	90,1
3	91,2	92,1	16-18	87,5	95,4	91,7
4	73,4	77,6	19-25	67,9	82,6	75,4
5	72,3	75,0	26-29	64,5	81,7	73,6
6	67,0	70,5	30-39	61,8	75,6	68,7
7	54,7	64,5	40-49	54,1	65,4	59,7
8	45,5	51,5	50-59	42,2	55,3	48,5
9	23,9	28,6	60 and older	22,0	31,9	26,5

Table 2.

Analysis of statistical indicators of individuals engaged in physical education training in cross-sectional areas

Area	General (%)	Women	Men
Andijan	55,2	49,9	60,6
Tashkent city	71,1	65,3	77,1
Tashkent	50,9	47,1	54,6
Namangan	68,4	63,7	72,9
Fergana	53,3	45,2	61,2
Syrdarya	63,2	54,3	72,0
Surkhandarya	60,3	50,8	69,6
Kashkadarya	66,7	69,2	64,2
Samarkand	60,5	52,2	68,6
Bukhara	62,1	60,5	63,8
Khorezm	51,5	49,9	53,4

Republic of Karakalpakstan	70,8	68,1	73,6
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RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of statistical analysis of the data studied show that, the highest indicators of physical education and mass sports in different regions of the Republic and in different age groups of the population were observed within the age group of 16-18 years, as one of the main reasons for this, it can be said that individuals of this age group are educated in various higher educational institutions, and during this period, higher educational institutions or various private entities have organized physical education and mass sports activities, and the active participation of young people in them.

The analysis of statistical data obtained in the cross section of the regions is a pleasant situation when the conditions for the further development of physical education and mass sports in all regions of the Republic are sufficiently organized and all age groups of the population are able to actively participate in this. However, while the highest of the indicators is 71.2 percent (for the city of Tashkent), this figure is not a significant indicator for the further development of physical education and mass sports. The lowest coefficient is 50.9 percent (Tashkent reg.), a sign that physical education and mass sports are not sufficiently promoted among the residents of the area.

It can be said that the statistical data obtained from different age groups of the population in different hudus of the Republic is not in demand or, not sufficiently active in physical education and sports activities of the population is associated with the distribution of the number of physical education and sports groups (sections) organized in the Republic by the cross-section of Regions and their location.

Table 3.

Distribution of the number of physical education and sports groups (sections) by location (city-village) (one thousand units)

	Location (%)	2017 y	2018 y	2019 y	2020 y	2021 y
1	Rural	60.3	54.4	53	58.4	64.2
2	Urban	60.4	60.8	66.3	58.8	58.8
3	Total	120.7	115.2	119.3	117.2	123.0

Table 4.

Distribution of the number of physical education and sports groups (sections) by section of Regions (thousand units)

Area	General (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)
Andijan	10.1	4.5	5.6
Tashkent city	6	0	6
Tashkent	9.4	5.8	3.6
Namangan	10.2	3.5	6.7
Fergana	12.1	5.1	7

Syrdarya	2.6	1.4	1.2
Surkhandarya	9.6	7.2	2.4
Kashkadarya	12.1	7.1	5
Samarkand	13.9	7.6	6.3
Bukhara	7.1	4.2	2.9
Khorezm	13.7	9.7	4
Republic of Karakalpakstan	5.1	2.8	2.3
Total	111.9	58.9	53

The results of the study and analysis show that while the number of physical education and sports groups (sections) in rural areas decreased significantly in the first 3 years, there was an increase in the number of sections in the urban area for the first 3 years. During 2020-2021, there was an increase in the number of physical education and sports sections in rural areas of the Republic, while in the same years, stability was determined in the number of sports groups (sections) in urban areas, which are organized so that residents can actively participate in mass physical education and sports activities. However, during the period 2017-2020, more physical education and sports groups were operating in the urban areas of the Republic compared to rural areas. In 2021, the number of sports sections organized in rural areas increased significantly (5.4 thousand) compared to urban areas. According to the results of the study on the different regions of the republic, the region with the most organized sports groups is the Samarkand region, and the total number of physical education and sports sections is 13.9 thousand. Of these, 7.6 thousand are in the rural area, 6.3 thousand are in the urban areas. The area with the smallest number of sports groups is the Syrdarya region, with only 2.6 thousand, of which 1.4 thousand corresponds to the rural area and 1.2 thousand to the urban area.

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, it can be said that strengthening the health of the population of our republic, increasing the coefficient of rational living and longevity, ensuring active participation in physical education training and mass sports, making good use of their capabilities and created conditions are decisive in the development of physical education and mass sports, and this ensures the continuation of reforms and achievements. Practicing physical education and sports in a public way will help improve the physical health and spiritual life of the population.

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O'ZBEKISTONDA INVESTITSIYA FAOLIYATINI SAMARALI OLIB BORISH YO'LLARI

Annotasiya. Maqolada mamlakatimiz sanoatida investisiyaning o'rni va faoliyatini amalga oshirishning hududiy xususiyatlariga oid masalalar yoritilgan. Respublikada amalga oshiriladigan investisiya faoliyatini samarali olib borishda investisiyalarni jalb etish mexanizmlarini shakllantirish, takomillashtirib borish, investitsiya kiritish istagida bo'lgan tadbirkorlik subyektlari uchun istiqbolli loyiha takliflarini taqdim etish, sifatli loyihalarni ishlab chiqish va ijrosini tizimli ta'minlash, xorijiy sheriklar bilan o'zaro manfaatli hamkorlik qilish, investorlar faoliyati uchun qulay shart-sharoit yaratib berish, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish bo'yicha ilmiy asoslangan taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: sanoat, investisiya faoliyati, investisiya fondi, loyiha, subyekt, mexanizm, mahalliy va xorijiy investisiya, investisiyaviy faollik.

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WAYS OF EFFECTIVELY CONDUCTING INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. The article highlights the issues related to the regional specifics of investment activities. Formation and improvement of investment attraction mechanisms for the effective conduct of investment activities in the region, presentation of promising project proposals for a business wishing to invest, development and systematic implementation of high-quality projects, mutually beneficial cooperation with foreign partners, scientifically based proposals and recommendations. to create favorable conditions for the activities of investors, to attract investments.

Key words: investment activity, investment fund, project, subject, mechanism, local and foreign investment, investment activity.

Kirish

Investisiyalar iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash, texnik va texnologik yangilashda, uning tarkibiy tuzilishini tubdan o'zgartirish va diversifikatsiya qilishda, yuqori barqaror va mutanosib iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. **Prezidentimizning 2022 yil 28 dekabrda**

“O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 2023-2025 yillarga mo‘ljallangan investitsiya dasturini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-459-son qaroriga ko‘ra, 2023-2025 yillar uchun quyidagilar tasdiqlandi:

- Markazlashgan va markazlashmagan investitsiyalarni o‘zlashtirishning yig‘ma maqsadli ko‘rsatkichlari;

- tarmoqlar va hududlar kesimida investitsiya va kreditlarni o‘zlashtirishning maqsadli ko‘rsatkichlari.

Respublikamiz va uning alohida hududlari iqtisodiyoti barqarorligi ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy rivojlanishi investitsiya siyosati bilan uzviy bog‘langan. Mamlakatimiz hududlari o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro iqtisodiy farqlanishlar va nomuvofiqliklarni kamaytirishda investitsiyalarni jalb qilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu imkoniyatlardan samarali foydalanish hududlarda mavjud barcha resurslardan oqilona foydalanishni amalga oshirish hamda mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotning tarkibiy jihatdan takomillashtirishga zamin yaratadi.

Xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasidan ma‘lumki, xorijiy investitsiyalar mamlakat iqtisodiyotining barqaror rivojlanishini ta‘minlashning asosiy mexanizmlaridan biridir. Shuning uchun mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotiga investitsiyalarni, xususan, xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etish masalasini iqtisodiy o‘rinishning muhim omili sifatida ko‘rib chiqish lozim.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi “2022-2026 - yillarga mo‘ljallangan yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida” gi farmonining 26-maqsadida mamlakatda investitsiya muhitini yanada yaxshilash va uning jozibadorligini oshirish, kelgusi besh yilda 120 milliard AQSh dollari, jumladan 70 milliard dollar xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etish choralari ko‘rish vazifasi belgilanganligi ham investitsiyaning rivojlanishi uchun muhim omil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu maqsadga erishishda qurilish sohasi ham salmoqli o‘rinni egallaydi. Qurilish sohasi mamlakatimiz milliy iqtisodiyotining barqaror o‘rinishiga o‘zining munosib hissasini qo‘shib kelayotgan sohalardan hisoblanadi Statistik ma‘lumotlarga asoslanadigan bo‘lsak, 2022-yilning yanvar-dekabr oylarida, O‘zbekiston Respublikasida jami 130 767,1 mlrd. so‘mlik qurilish ishlari bajarilib, o‘rinish sur‘ati 2021- yilning mos davriga nisbatan 106,6 % ni tashkil etdi.

Qurilish ishlarining iqtisodiy faoliyat turlari bo‘yicha ko‘rsatkichlari shuni ko‘rsatdiki: binolar va inshootlar qurilish yo‘nalishi (89 379,6 mlrd. so‘m) 68,4 foiz ulushni tashkil etib, o‘rinish sur‘ati 2021- yilning mos davriga nisbatan 104,4 foizga oshgan; fuqarolik obyektlarini qurish yo‘nalishi (28 139,0 mlrd. so‘m) 21,5 foiz ulushni tashkil etib, o‘rinish sur‘ati 102,7 foizga yetdi; ixtisoslashtirilgan qurilish ishlari yo‘nalishi (13 248,5 mlrd. so‘m) 10,1 foiz ulushni va 138,2 foiz o‘rinish sur‘atini tashkil etdi.

Qurilish faoliyati bu – o‘z kuchi bilan amalga oshirilgan qurilish ishlari, yangi qurilish, kapital va joriy ta‘mirlash hajmlari va boshqalar natijasidir.

Shuningdek, mamlakatimiz rahbari Sh.Mirziyoyev ta‘biri bilan aytganda “Qaysi davlat faol investitsiya siyosatini yurutgan bo‘lsa, o‘z iqtisodiyotining

barqaror o'sishiga erishgan. Shu sababli ham investitsiya – bu iqtisodiyot drayveri, o'zbekcha aytganda iqtisodiyotning yuragi desak, aslo mubolag'a bo'lmaydi”

Biz faqat investisiyalarni faol jalb qilish, yangi ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini ishga tushirish hisobidan iqtisodiyotimizni jadal rivojlantirishga erishamiz. Iqtisodiyotdagi ijobiy natijalar esa ijtimoiy sohada to'planib qolgan muammolarni tizimli hal etish imkonini yaratadi. Buni hammamiz chuqur tushunib olishimiz va ishimizni shu asosda tashkil etishimiz shart. Xorijiy investisiyalarni keng jalb qilish uchun mamlakatimizning investitsiya salohiyatini to'la namoyon etish choralarini ko'rishimiz kundalik hayotimizdan joy olgan eng dolzarb masalalardan biri bo'lmog'i lozim” [1], deb ta'kidlab, xorijiy investisiyalarning iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishdagi g'oyat muhim ahamiyatini va uni jalb qilishning dolzarbligini e'tirof etadi.

Yurtimizda ham xalqaro talablarga javob beradigan investitsion muhit yaratilgan. Xususan, 2019-yil 25-dekabrda “Investitsiyalar va investitsiya faoliyati to'g'risida”gi O'RQ-598-son qonunning qabul qilinishi, O'zbekistonning investitsiya salohiyatiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ushbu qonunda Investitsiyalarni va investitsiya faoliyatini davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha bir qator imtiyoz hamda preferensiyalar berilgan.

Hukumat tomonidan investorlar uchun barcha qulayliklar yaratib berilgan, iqtisodiyot tarmoqlariga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar va yuqori texnologiyalarni keng jalb qilish, investitsiya loyihalarining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy samaradorligini ta'minlash, shu asosda yuqori daromadli ish o'rinlarini yaratish hamda hududlarni jadal ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish kabi vazifalarni amalga oshirishda tanlangan mavzuni dolzarbligini belgilaydi

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili:

Investisiyalar, ularni faol jalb qilish, qulay investitsiya muhitini yaratish, milliy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda investitsiya faoliyatiga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni o'rganish shu jumladan, to'g'ridan to'g'ri, xorijiy investisiyalar va ular ishtirokidagi korxonalarni tashkil etish, investisiyalarni hududlardagi iqtisodiy faoliyatni rivojlantirishdagi roli va ahamiyati haqida ko'plab milliy va xorijiy olimlarning ishlanmalari mavjud:

Masalan, xorijlik iqtisodchi olimlardan K.Eklundning fikricha, investisiyalar - bu kelajakda ko'proq iste'mol qilish sharoitiga ega bo'lish uchun ertangi kunga qoldirilgan narsa. Uning bir qismi hozirda ishlatilmasdan zaxiraga qoldiriladigan iste'mol buyumlari bo'lib, boshqa qismi esa bu ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirishga yo'naltirilgan resurslardir.[3]

E.D.Dolan va D.S. Lindseylarning fikrlaricha investisiyaning mazmuni “shakllanaytgan iqtisodiy tizimda kapital hajmining o'sishi, odamlar amal qiladigan ishlab chiqarish resurslari taklifini yuksalishida” dir.[4]

U.Sharpning aytishicha, investitsiya - istiqbolda yanada ko'proq miqdordagi mablag'olish uchun ma'lum miqdordagi pul bilan bugun ajralishdir.[5]

L.Gitman, M.Djonklarning fikrlaricha investitsiya - bu kapitalni shunday joylashtirishki, bunda uning qiymati saqlanib qolishi, o'sib borishi va ijobiy miqdordagi daromadni keltirishi lozim.[15]

K.Makkonell, S.Bryularning fikrlaricha investitsiya - bu modddiy zaxiralarning ko'payishi, ishlab chiqarish vositalarining jamg'arilishi va ishlab chiqarishga xarajatlardir.[15]

R.Samuelson, V.Nordxauslarning fikrlaricha investitsiya iqtisodiy holat bo'lib, kelajakda ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirish maqsadida bugungin iste'mol xarajatlaridan voz kechish demakdir. Unda vositalar moddiy yoki nomoddiy kapitaliga yo'naltiriladi. Moliyachilar fikriga ko'ra, investitsiya qimmatli qog'ozlarni xarid qilishni anglatadi.[15]

Shuningdek, investitsiya turlari va ularni moliyalashtirish manbalari, investitsiyalarning tasnifi va rivojlanishining ilmiy-amaliy asoslari, investitsiya faoliyati va investitsiya yo'nalishlarda respublikamizning yetakchi olimlari D.G'ozibekov, B.A.Abdukarimov, A.N. Jabriyev, M.K. Pardayev, D. Tojiboyeva, va boshqalar ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borganlar va o'zlarining fikrlarini bergan.

D.G'ozibekov fikriga ko'ra, investitsiyalarning mazmuni aniq va ishonchli manbalardan mablag' olish, ularni asosli holda safarbar qilish, risklar darajasini hisobga olgan holda capital qiymatini saqlash va ko'zlangan samarani olishdan iborat bo'ladi.[15]

B.A.Abdukarimov, A.N. Jabriyev, M.K. Pardayevlarning fikrlaricha "investitsiya – bu moliyaviy (pul) yoki real kapitalga mablag' qo'yish. U pul mablag'lari, kredit, qimmatbaho qog'oz shaklida olib boriladi va ko'chma, ko'chma bo'lmagan mol-mulkka, intellektual mulkka, ne'matlarga bo'lgan huquqqa va boshqa qiymatliklarga qo'yiladi, ya'ni korxonaning barcha aktivlariga ishlatiladi.[10]

D. Tojiboyevaning fikricha investitsiya deganda kelajakdagi natija uchun: ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirish yoki qayta ta'mirlash, mahsulot va xizmatlarning sifatini yaxshilash, malakali mutaxassislar tayorlash va ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borishga mo'ljallangan moliyaviy resurslar tushuniladi.[11]

Yuqorida keltirilgan, xorijiy va mamlakatimiz olimlarining nazariy izlanish natijalaridan kelib chiqqan holda investitsiya mohiyatini yoritib berish bo'yicha quyidagi xulosaga keldik: investitsiya mohiyatining ilmiy asosi resursli va xarajatli yondashuvlar ularning dastlabki tashkil etilishi mablag'lardan foydalanishni talab etadi, foyda olish maqsadida ijtimoiy soha, tadbirkorlik, ilmiy va boshqa faoliyat turlari obyektlariga tavakkalchiliklar asosida kiritiladigan moddiy va nomoddiy boyliklar hamda ularga bo'lgan huquqlar, shu jumladan intellektual mulk obyektlariga bo'lgan huquqlardir.

Bizning fikrimizcha, investitsiyalar – bu hali buyumlashmagan, lekin ishlab chiqarish vositalariga qo'yilgan kapital. O'zining moliyaviy shakliga ko'ra, ular foyda olish maqsadida xo'jalik faoliyatiga qo'yilgan aktivlar hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Izlanishlarimiz jarayonida O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududlari bo'yicha asosiy kapitalga kiritilgan investitsiyalar hajmini

ma'lumotlarni guruhlash yo'li bilan statistik qayta ishlash usuli, tahlil qilish, ekspert baholash, tizimli yondashuv, taqqoslash, qiyosiy tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotiga chet el investitsiyalarini jalb etish uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish, ularni huquqiy himoya qilishning amaliy mexanizmlarini joriy etish va investitsion muhitni yanada yaxshilash iqtisodiy rivojlanish sohasidagi eng muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda bajarilgan qurilish ishlarining katta qismi yangi bino va inshootlarni qurishga tegishli. Jami qurilish ishlarining 68,6 % i yoki 89 695,5 mlrd. so'm qurilish ishlari aynan iqtisodiyotda yangi ishlab chiqarish quvvatlari, turar-joy va boshqa jtimoiy obyektlarni yaratishga qaratilgan. Yirik qurilish tashkilotlari bo'yicha yangi qurilish hisobidan 29 215,4 mlrd. so'mlik ishlar bajarildi yoki jami yirik qurilish tashkilotlarining yangi qurilish ishlaridagi ulushi 32,6 % ni tashkil etdi.

2022 yilning yanvar-dekabr oylarida asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalarning 59,1 % i yoki 159,6 trln. so'mi jalb etilgan mablag'lar hisobidan moliyalashtirilgan bo'lsa, korxonalar, tashkilot va aholining o'z mablag'lari hisobidan 40,9 % yoki 110,3 trln. so'm moliyalashtirildi. 2022 yil yanvar-dekabr oylarida O'zbekiston Respublikasi kafolati ostidagi xorijiy kreditlar hisobidan 15,2 trln. so'm investitsiyalar o'zlashtirilib, 2021 yilga nisbatan 74,9 % ni tashkil etdi. Ularning jami hajmidagi ulushi esa 2,0 % punktga kamayib, 5,6 % darajasida qayd etildi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi bo'yicha Respublika byudjetidan moliyalashtiriladigan infrastruktura, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sohani rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan investitsiyalar hajmi 2021 yilga nisbatan 84,4 % ni yoki 20,9 trln, so'mni tashkil etdi. Shuningdek, suv ta'minoti va kanalizatsiya tizimini rivojlantirish jamg'armasi mablag'lari hisobidan investitsiyalar 2021 yilga nisbatan 92,0 % ni, 2,9 trln. so'mni tashkil etdi.

Ularning jami investitsiyalardagi ulushi, mos ravishda 0,1 % punktga kamayib, 1,1 % ni tashkil etdi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi bo'yicha Respublika byudjetidan moliyalashtiriladigan infrastruktura, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sohani rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan investitsiyalar hajmi 2021 yilga nisbatan 84,4 % ni yoki 20,9 trln, so'mni tashkil etdi. Shuningdek, suv ta'minoti va kanalizatsiya tizimini rivojlantirish jamg'armasi mablag'lari hisobidan investitsiyalar 2021 yilga nisbatan 92,0 % ni, 2,9 trln. so'mni tashkil etdi. Ularning jami investitsiyalardagi ulushi, mos ravishda 0,1 % punktga kamayib, 1,1 % ni tashkil etdi.

Asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalarning statistik hisobi, qo'shimcha qiymat solig'ini qo'shgan holda, hisobot davrida amaldagi narxlarda, to'lov amalga oshirilgan paytdan qat'iy nazar, haqiqatda o'zlashtirilgan hajm miqdorida amalga oshiriladi.

Asosiy kapitalga o'zlashtirilgan investitsiyalarni moliyalashtirish manbalari bo'yicha eng yuqori ko'rsatkichlar va o'sish sur'atlari korxonalar va tashkilotlarning

o'z mablag'lari hisobiga to'g'ri kelib, 2021 yilga nisbatan 110,6 foizni tashkil etdi. Kafolatlanmagan va boshqa xorijiy investisiya va kreditlar hisobidan 60,0 trln. so'm investitsiyalar o'zlashtirilib, jami asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar hajmidagi ulushi 22,3 % ni tashkil etdi.

2022 yilning yanvar-dekabr oylarida korxonalar va tashkilotlarning o'z mablag'lari hisobidan moliyalashtirilgan asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar – 84,5 trln. so'm yoki jami asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalarning 31,3 % ini tashkil etdi. Bevosita to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar hisobidan moliyalashtirilgan investitsiyalardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi bo'yicha 37,0 trln. so'm, yoki 2021 yilga nisbatan 1,2 % punktga ko'paygan holda jami ulushi 13,7 % ga teng investitsiyalar o'zlashtirildi.

Asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalarning iqtisodiy faoliyat turlari bo'yicha tarkibida qayta ishlash sanoati yetakchilik qilmoqda. Yangi avtomobil modellarini ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etish (Oniks, Treker), sement ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirish (3-bosqich), texnik gaz ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etish, mineral o'g'itlar ishlab chiqarish kompleksini tashkil etish, paxta-to'qimachilik va agroklaster tashkil etish kabi yirik investisiya loyihalari natijasida ushbu iqtisodiy faoliyat turida jami moliyalashtirish manbalari hisobidan 76,4 trln. so'm yoki jami asosiy kapitalga kiritilgan investitsiyalarning 28,3 % i o'zlashtirildi.

Hududlarni innovatsion salohiyatini baholashda esa hududni innovatsion salohiyati bilan birga uning iqtisodiy o'sishi, davlatning hududni rivojlantirishda olib borayotgan siyosatini va hududda investitsiyani jalb etishning muhim yo'llarini belgilab beruvchi ko'rsatkichlaridan foydalaniladi

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat Statistika Qo'mitasi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra moliyalashtirish manbalari bo'yicha asosiy kapitalga o'zlashtirilgan investitsiyalar (1-jadval), viloyatlar kesimida asosiy kapitalga o'zlashtirilgan investitsiyalar (2-jadval), viloyatlar kesimida asosiy kapitalga o'zlashtirilgan investitsiyalar (o'sish sur'ati, % da) (3-jadval), aholi jon boshiga asosiy kapitalga o'zlashtirilgan investitsiyalar (4-jadval) quyidagi ko'rsatkichlarni ko'rsatmoqda.

Moliyalashtirish manbalari bo'yicha asosiy kapitalga o'zlashtirilgan investitsiyalar, (mlrd.so'm)

№	Ko'rsatkichlar	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Asosiy kapitalga o'zlashtirilgan investitsiyalar	107333,0	189924,3	202000,0	244 962,6	269857,5
	shu jumladan:					
2	Markazlashgan	34448,4	50686,8	39310,2	93500,5	41436,4
3	Markazlashmagan	72884,6	7752,4	162689,9	151500,5	228421,1

Jadvaldan ko'rinib turibdiki, hisobidan 2018 yilda 107333,02 mlrd.so'mni, 2019 yilda 189924,3 mlrd.so'mni, 2020 yilda 202000,0 mlrd.so'mni 2021-yilda 244962,6 mlrd. so'm tashkil qilgan bo'lsa, 2022-yilda O'zbekistonda iqtisodiy

va ijtimoiy sohalarni rivojlantirish uchun jami moliyalashtirish manbalari hisobidan 269857,5 mlrd.so‘m o‘zlashtirildi.

2023 - yilning yanvar-mart oylarida jami 56,6 trln. so‘m asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar o‘zlashtirilib, 2022-yilning mos davriga nisbatan 103,1 % ni tashkil etdi. Asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalarning tarkibida 61,9 % yoki 35,0 trln. so‘m investitsiyalar jalb etilgan mablag‘lar hisobidan moliyalashtirilgan bo‘lsa, korxonalar, tashkilot va aholining o‘z mablag‘lari hisobidan 38,1 % yoki 21,6 trln. so‘m moliyalashtirildi. Shuningdek, markazlashgan moliyalashtirish manbalari hisobidan asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar hajmi 5,9 trln. so‘mni tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, markazlashmagan moliyalashtirish manbalari hisobidan 50,7 trln. so‘m investitsiyalar o‘zlashtirildi.

(2-jadval)

Asosiy kapitalga o‘zlashtirilgan investitsiyalar, (mlrd.so‘m)

№	Hududlar	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	O‘zbekiston Respublikasi	72155,2	124231,3	195927,3	210195,1	244962,6	269857,5
2	Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi	2822,0	6757,8	8750,6	7089,8	7879,1	10099,8
	viloyatlar:						
3	Andijon	2986,0	4711,9	7452,1	9622,6	12143,7	14758,6
4	Buxoro	11613,4	9610,9	10366,6	12183,9	18995,6	21138,0
5	Jizzax	1788,2	3606,3	7900,9	12545,4	13224,4	10763,1
6	Qashqadaryo	11175,3	16518,5	24462,5	20557,6	16225,1	16181,5
7	Navoiy	3977,9	10579,5	17646,3	15688,4	16309,1	19396,1
8	Namangan	3586,7	8158,1	12084,9	12007,2	13302,4	14348,2
9	Samarqand	4384,2	7061,4	10266,7	14656,4	17722,8	21955,2
10	Surxondaryo	3551,0	7240,6	11835,1	10068,2	11326,5	11507,3
11	Sirdaryo	1628,0	2699,3	5869,1	7191,9	8708,0	12574,7
12	Toshkent	5938,4	11226,9	20353,9	21148,6	27822,4	34954,7
13	Farg‘ona	2954,5	5539,1	8685,4	11040,0	12920,6	15396,7
14	Xorazm	2175,9	3013,8	5032,0	5391,8	8580,3	8806,6
15	Toshkent sh.	13573,7	26435,7	42458,1	50371,3	57611,3	56725,8

(3-jadval)

Asosiy kapitalga o‘zlashtirilgan investitsiyalar (o‘shish sur‘ati, % da)

№	Hududlar	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	O‘zbekiston Respublikasi	129,9	138,1	95,6	105,2	100,9
2	Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi	169,9	100,3	69,9	102,1	113,2
	viloyatlar:					

3	Andijon	113,7	129,0	110,6	115,3	119,9
4	Buxoro	60,6	95,9	104,7	136,4	92,0
5	Jizzax	158,1	194,9	147,4	104,0	108,6
6	Qashqadaryo	112,4	131,2	76,5	72,7	80,8
7	Navoiy	188,0	144,3	77,1	93,4	118,2
8	Namangan	178,1	131,1	88,0	102,9	101,2
9	Samarqand	131,4	134,5	128,8	112,0	129,5
10	Surxondaryo	164,2	144,0	77,4	103,2	87,1
11	Sirdaryo	131,0	186,0	111,2	116,4	137,6
12	Toshkent	139,9	158,5	92,2	119,1	108,2
13	Farg`ona	145,9	132,0	113,5	108,2	112,3
14	Xorazm	111,7	150,7	92,7	144,2	94,5
15	Toshkent sh.	138,2	145,8	108,6	104,0	87,0

Jadvaldan ko'rinib turibdiki, hududlar kesimida asosiy kapitalga investisiyalar o'zlashtirilishi bo'yicha 2021 yilga nisbatan eng yuqori o'sish sur'ati 137,6 % ga o'sib, Sirdaryo viloyatida kuzatildi. Ushbu natijani 1500 MVt quvvatga ega yangi elektr stansiyasi va 220 MVt quvvatga ega gaz pistonli elektr stansiyasini qurish kabi yirik loyihalarga investisiyalarni o'zlashtirish bilan izohlash mumkin.

Shuningdek, Samarqand viloyatida ham yuqori o'sish sur'ati kuzatilib, 2021 yilga nisbatan 129,5 % ni tashkil qildi. Bu hududda turistik markaz qurilishi, quvvati 100 MVt bo'lgan quyosh fotoelektr stansiyasi qurilishi, Samarqand kimyo majmuasi qurilishi kabi yirik investisiya loyihalari amalga oshirilmoqda.

Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasida asosiy kapitalga investisiyalar hajmining 2021 yilga nisbatan 113,2 % ni tashkil etishi, avvalambor 2017-2021 yillarda uglevodorod ishlab chiqarishni ko'paytirish dasturi doirasida investisiyalarning o'zlashtirilishi bilan bog'liq. Investision faollikning eng past o'sish sur'atlari Qashqadaryo viloyatida – 80,8 % (investisiya hajmi 16181,5 mlrd. so'm) va Toshkent shahrida – 87,0 % (56725,8 mlrd. so'm) qayd etildi.

2022 yilning yanvar-dekabr oylarida jami asosiy kapitalga o'zlashtirilgan investisiyalarning asosiy qismi, respublikaning to'rt hududida, jumladan, Toshkent shahrida – 21 %, Toshkent viloyati – 13 %, Buxoro va Samarqand viloyatlarida – 8 % investisiyalar o'zlashtirildi

(4-jadval)

Aholi jon boshiga asosiy kapitalga o'zlashtirilgan investitsiyalar

Hududlar	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
O'zbekiston Respublikasi	3769,6	5834,6	6140,3	7015,9	7570,0
Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi	3641,1	4644,4	3710,0	4069,6	5 146,6
viloyatlar:					

Andijon	1550,3	2406,0	3047,2	3770,4	4 488,5
Buxoro	5112,4	5429,3	6295,0	9681,7	10 604,5
Jizzax	2693,9	5778,9	8984,7	9267,9	7 374,5
Qashqadaryo	5193,4	7534,6	6214,7	4811,9	4 696,4
Navoiy	10892,1	17855,2	15604,2	15931,5	18 566,2
Namangan	2992,5	4344,1	4229,2	4588,1	4 840,3
Samarqand	1878,3	2674,9	3746,0	4442,4	5 387,9
Surxondaryo	2848,3	4552,8	3792,2	4176,4	4 146,8
Sirdaryo	3280,2	7002,9	8425,4	10011,5	14 167,1
Toshkent	3898,4	6970,0	7169,0	9538,7	11 784,3
Farg`ona	1516,8	2336,2	2916,0	3348,9	3 911,4
Xorazm	1655,6	2718,4	2868,2	4495,4	4 536,7
Toshkent sh.	10627,8	16710,5	19065,6	20433,9	19 500,1

Yuqoridagi jadvalda ko'rinib turibdiki, 2022 yilning yanvar-dekabr oylarida aholi jon boshiga hisoblangan asosiy kapitalga o'zlashtirilgan investitsiyalar hajmi bo'yicha yuqori ko'rsatkichlar Toshkent shahrida – 19500,1 ming so'm (yoki 2021 yilga nisbatan taqqoslaganda – 84,4 %), Navoiy viloyatida – 18556,2 ming so'm (yoki 115,8 %) va Sirdaryo viloyatida – 14167,1 ming so'm (yoki 134,8 %) miqdorida qayd etildi.

Ammo qolgan hududlarda bu ko'rsatkichlar deyarli o'rtacha past ko'rsatkichda turibdi. Bu aynan shu hududlarda ham asosiy kapitalga o'zlashtirilgan investitsiyalar miqdorini oshirish kerakligidan dalolat beradi.

Xulosa va takliflar

Bizning fikrimizcha, bugungi kunda respublikada investitsiyalarni jalb qilish bo'yicha quyidagi ishlarni amalga oshirishni lozim deb hisoblaymiz:

Birinchi, bank-kredit tizimini takomillashtirish;

Ikkinchi, investitsiya kiritayotgan investorlarning huquqlarining himoyasini yanada kuchaytirish;

Uchinchi, byurokratik to'siqlarni olib tashlash.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, O'zbekiston Respublikasida investitsiya salohiyatini oshirish uchun viloyat hududlarining har biriga investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, investitsiya kiritish istagida bo'lgan tadbirkorlik subyektlari uchun istiqbolli loyiha takliflarini taqdim etish, sifatli loyihalarni ishlab chiqish va ijrosini tizimli ta'minlash, xorijiy sheriklar bilan o'zaro manfaatli hamkorlik qilish, investorlar faoliyati uchun qulay shart-sharoit yaratib berish, investitsiyalarni jalb qilishga doir chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish kerak bo'ladi.

Yildan-yilga yurtimizdagi investitsion muhitning yaxshilanayotganligi hamda aholining daromadlari oshgayotganligini yuqoridagi raqamlardan ham ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash sharoitida investitsiya jarayonlarini tartibga solish yo'nalishi va taqsimlanishini to'g'ri aniqlashning iqtisodiy asoslarini yaratish, ishlab chiqilgan siyosatni amalga oshirishga imkon yaratuvchi

shart-sharoitni ta'minlash investitsiya siyosatining muhim vazifalaridan biri bo'lib, iqtisodiy o'sishga aynan shu yo'l bilan erishish mumkin.

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ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT OF LABORATORY WORK IN PHYSICS INTEGRATED IN VIRTUAL FORMS

Abstract: this article reflects on laboratory work in physics, demonstration experiments, methods of organizing and conducting solution of issues in the process of remote skill development in natural and virtual forms

Keywords: virtual form, Multimedia, self-control, integrated, demonstration-experiments.

Since physics is an experimental science based on practical experiments, the theoretical knowledge of it can be carefully mastered only on the basis of conducting relevant demonstration experiments, performing laboratory work and solving issues. Therefore, in teaching physics, the organization and conduct of laboratory work, demonstration experiments, solution of issues in order to strengthen, deepen, expand and associate this knowledge with practice, while giving students theoretical knowledge, are considered important components of the educational process. As a result of the fact that the purpose, tasks and content of teaching physics are expanding with the passage of periods, its forms and methods are also improving. Including, now it is becoming known that it is necessary to make some changes to the form, methods of teaching physics in the process of improving their distance skills, as opposed to the form, methods of teaching physics teachers in the traditional process of improving their skills.

In the course of the studies carried out, we came to the conclusion that if a way is chosen to organize and conduct laboratory work, demonstration experiments, solution of issues in a natural state - teachers do not know how to use modern methods, if a way is chosen to organize and conduct the training of these classes in modern virtual forms - then teachers are In our opinion, the solution of laboratory work, demonstration-experiments, issues in the conditions of distance learning is calculated from the ways to achieve the effectiveness that teachers are envisaged to organize parallel training in both methods, that is, both in natural methods (during contact sessions) and in virtual forms.

The organization and conduct of laboratory work, demonstration-experiments, training in natural and virtual forms of solving issues is carried out in the following two different ways:

the first, in its natural form - is carried out in the auditoriums of training institutions in contact-session Sessions;

the second, in virtual form - distance qualification course was carried out in the process of independent study and creative tasks through the network on the educational portal.

In the process of distance learning, the following 5 methods of teaching physics in the process of laboratory work, demonstration experiments, integrated solution of issues in natural and virtual forms have been developed:

first-study of theoretical materials of training;

second-learning classes in the form of video cards (in the form of synchronous and asynchronous demonstration);

third - practical execution of classes in virtual form and calculation of their results, drawing appropriate conclusions;

fourth-control of acquired knowledge in training, self-control;

fifth-to receive consultations from a tutor or other colleagues in the process of training and discuss the implementation of experiments.

As an example of the above training, let's take a closer look at the training of laboratory work in virtual form.

The theoretical part of the laboratory work provides the process of studying the theoretical materials of the performance of laboratory work and reveals the content of information related to scientific and theoretical issues in order to strengthen their knowledge after performing the work, the necessary equipment for the performance of the laboratory work, the purpose of the work, the procedure and stages of Data can be provided in text, graphic and Multimedia.

Visually in the form of Video lesson, the purpose of laboratory work, the necessary equipment, the procedure for performing the work are introduced. In particular, the purpose of this laboratory work is to learn to determine the acceleration of a body moving flat accelerating by measuring the path and time of movement of a ball rolling from an oblique rod, the necessary equipment consists of a metal trough, a steel ball, a tripod, a metal cylinder, a measuring tape, stopwatch, in the order of, the balloon released from the upper end of the rod is displayed by performing the work in an automated way, arguing that the time spent going to the cylinder at the lower end of the rod and until it is hit must be measured using a stopwatch. This helps to develop the necessary knowledge and skills of teachers in order to independently carry out laboratory work.

Synchronous teaching was also used along with asynchronous teaching when organizing and conducting classes in natural and virtual forms in the conditions of distance training of physics teachers.

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF GROWING LEGUMES ON IRRIGATED AREAS

Annotation. One of the most important economic benefits of leguminous crops is the accumulation of nodular bacteria in their roots and, as a result of its activity, they fix atmospheric nitrogen and accumulate biologically available nitrogen in the soil. Many factors affect the accumulation of biological nitrogen, such as the type of plant, soil-climate conditions, soil environment, moisture. It is very useful to apply phosphorus and potassium fertilizers to the ground where leguminous crops are planted, especially mosh, because they have a positive effect on the formation of root nodules. Mosh is demanding on phosphorus and potash fertilizers, when planted in spring, 30-40 kg of nitrogen, 60-90 kg of phosphorus, 30-60 kg of potassium are applied per hectare. Accordingly, in our experiments, we observed the number of nodules on the roots of mosh varieties and showed that it changes with increasing seedling thickness and increasing planting rate.

Key words: economic growth, mosh, vitamin, economic stability, export, value, productivity, fertilizers.

Introduction

Today, the issue of food supply has become one of the priorities in all countries of the world. In particular, the global warming process on the planet has caused flooding in some areas, and more than Hadd water shortages in some areas, and the increase in various natural disasters, first of all, has its negative impact on the agricultural sector.

This problem is being ensured by the supply of ducal grain madsulots in exchange for halal activities. The study of the technology of repeated cultivation of the mosh crop for the purpose of rational use of empty fields from grain crops and the production of poultry food is an urgent issue. Because in recent years, the cultivation area of mosh has been expanding. Mosh is an Asian variety of beans, which is distinguished by the fact that the grain is widely enslaved in food, high-quality and tasty dishes are prepared. It has long been cultivated in Uzbekistan and is considered one of the sources of protein. Mosh is also planted in biology analysis. Mosh grain contains 24-28% oxyl, 2-4% oil and 46-50% starch, vitamins V rice, lysine, arginine. It is joined by 5-10% wheat flour [1].

Currently, arable land is being expanded in our country with a strong emphasis on cereals, legumes, oil crops. Great opportunities have opened up for the development of dexterity and the productive use of the land. One of the main problems today is the question of protein, that is, the satisfaction of human

demand for protein. The importance of the mosh plant from legumes is great in solving this issue.

Literature review

In the conditions of our republic, from autumn wheat to 60-70 ts/ha, and from a mosh crop grown as a repeat crop, a grain crop of 15-20 ts/ha is grown, there are opportunities to bring the grain crop grown for one season to 75-90 ts/ha. On Earth, legumes-grain crops amounted to 135 million tons. It is planted on an area of hectares. Among legumes, the area under which mosh is planted is second in volume in the world after shade (around 74 million hectares in the world), and the third largest is chickpeas (about 10 million hectares in the world).

In the Central Asian and Caucasian back Republics, mosh is widely used in the food industry. Its satiety will increase even more if the flour made from the fly is absorbed into the pasta. Mosh legume is a cereal crop rice that accumulates 24-28% protein in many microns in its grain. Along with the food industry, nutritious feed for livestock can also be grown from it. Also in the roots of the mosh, the legume bacteria develops, absorbing free nitrogen, increasing soil fertility.

The origin of the mosh is associated with Hindestan. Currently, mosh is planted in many countries. Is grown in large areas in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, China, Korea, Japan, India, Pakistan, Egypt, Ethiopia and other countries. According to data from the Ministry of Agriculture, mosh is grown in our republic every year on an area of more than 23-27 thousand hectares as a repeated crop.

Analysis and results

According to preliminary data from the statistical agency, in January-April 2023, Uzbekistan exported 45.5 thousand tons of mosh, worth US \$ 35.1 million, to 23 countries. The volume of Mosh exports increased by 2.4 thousand tons compared with the corresponding period of 2022. The countries where Uzbekistan exported the most mosh:

- China - 42 thousand tons
- Pakistan-1.0 thousand tons
- Kazakhstan-588 tons
- Tajikistan-559 tons
- Russia-257 tons
- Netherlands-191 tons
- Turkey-163 tons
- Korea-48 tons.-+

In the world market in Aynii dam, the wholesale price of one ton of mosh is selling from 1100-1400 dollars. In this case, the consumer needs to take at least 20 tons.

For several years in Uzbekistan, it has been promoted to establish the planting of mosh as a second crop on wheat-free lands.

In Uzbekistan, it is said that an average of 1.5 tons of mosh is obtained from one hectare of land in irrigated areas.

Experts say that Uzbekistan should abandon cotton solitude, which is causing forced labor, and establish the planting of other crops suitable for the local climate.

It is estimated that the profit from Uzbekistan's exports of one-year cotton crop is about \$ 800 million.

In one year from Russia alone, Uzbekistan receives an average of \$ 6-7 billion through migrants.

Economist Anvar Husainov says that a year's income can be around \$ 100 billion if Uzbekistan gives up cotton and sets up the cultivation of other agricultural products.

When growing mosh as a repeat crop, delaying its sowing dates and increasing its norms leads to a decrease in the amount of raw protein in the grain. The early period of rain mosh (30.06) leads to a slight decrease in the amount of raw protein in the grain when germinated from 10 – 14 kg per hectare. Mosh is a moisture-loving plant. In order for the seed to germinate, it must give water equal to the weight. It requires a lot of water, especially during the zoning period.

Conculision

The formation of a protein in Mosh depends on external factors, and the amount of protein also increases when the air temperature increases. The protein content of mosh planted in spring is less than when planted between èz. Due to the cultivation of legumes as a recurring crop, a total of 4.40 tons of anchovies and root residues from wheat and mosh plant accumulate in the soil per hectare of land. The amount of humus in the soil increases due to residual angina and root rot in the soil. As a result, the preservation of soil fertility is achieved. The formation of the protein contained in the Mosh, for favorable planting period it turned out to be the month of summer.

- the planting norm indicates the influence on the formation of dressing in mosh varieties;

- biometric indicators are reduced in the highest standard;

- among the varieties planted in the experiment, the highest degree of specificity was observed in the Zilola variety, and it is recommended to expand their area as a repeated crop in the conditions of development of this variety.

High levels of havo kharorat can affect a certain level of high levels of raw protein in ham mosh grain. Mosh planting deadlines and Meyers have also been found in studies to have an effect on the amount of protein in mosh grain.

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CAUSES OF EGOCENTRISM IN TEENAGERS

Abstract. In today's society, the prevalence of egocentrism among teenagers is increasing, and the development years of teenagers are highlighted in this scientific article.

Key words: society, teenagers, egocentrism.

Introduction. In today's society, the prevalence of egocentrism in teenagers has become a growing concern. As adolescents navigate through their developmental years, they are often characterized by self-absorption and a sense of invulnerability. This ego-centric mindset can be attributed to various factors, including biological changes, cognitive development, and environmental influences. Understanding the causes of egocentrism in teenagers is crucial for devising strategies to mitigate its negative effects on their personal growth and well-being. Therefore, this scientific article discusses the key factors that contribute to the development of egocentrism in teenagers, aiming to shed light on this phenomenon and to provide insights for educators, parents, and mental health professionals in supporting healthy adolescent development.

Several psychological factors contribute to the development of egocentrism in teenagers. Firstly, the adolescent period is characterized by a surge in hormones that affect brain development, particularly in the prefrontal cortex responsible for cognitive control and decision-making processes. This hormonal imbalance may lead to heightened self-focus and a distorted perception of reality, making teenagers more inclined to prioritize their own needs and desires over those of others. Additionally, the process of self-identity formation during adolescence prompts individuals to evaluate themselves in comparison to others, leading to heightened self-consciousness and a need for validation. This self-evaluation process often results in a heightened sense of self-importance and a tendency towards egocentric thinking. Moreover, the social context in which teenagers exist further reinforces the development of egocentrism. Peer pressure, social media, and societal norms all contribute to a constant comparison and competition among teenagers, increasing their self-centeredness as they strive to stand out and gain social acceptance. As a result, these psychological factors interplay to contribute to the prevalence of egocentrism in teenagers, posing significant challenges in their interpersonal relationships and overall emotional development.

Sociocultural factors play a significant role in shaping and exacerbating egocentrism tendencies in teenagers. One notable influence is the prevalence of social media platforms that prioritize self-promotion and individualism. With the widespread use of platforms such as Instagram and TikTok, teenagers are

constantly bombarded with images and videos that celebrate self-centered behaviors and promote the pursuit of personal gain at the expense of others. The constant exposure to curated content that showcases an idealized version of oneself leads teenagers to compare themselves with others, fostering a sense of entitlement and superiority. Moreover, the increased emphasis on material possessions and superficial appearance perpetuated by popular culture magnifies teenagers' self-centeredness. The endorsement of consumerism and the portrayal of wealth as a measure of success contribute to an individualistic mindset that fosters egocentrism. Additionally, parenting styles that prioritize the child's needs and desires over community values can result in teenagers who are more self-absorbed.

Parental influence is one of the key factors contributing to the development of egocentrism in teenagers. Parents play a crucial role in shaping their children's attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors, and therefore, have a significant impact on their level of egocentrism. Through their actions and behaviors, parents often unintentionally reinforce egocentric tendencies in their teenage children. For instance, when parents constantly prioritize their own needs and desires over those of their children, it sends a message that self-centeredness is acceptable. Furthermore, parents who excessively praise and laud their children's accomplishments without teaching them the importance of empathy and understanding can inadvertently foster a sense of entitlement and self-centeredness. Research has consistently shown that parental warmth, involvement, and authoritative parenting styles are associated with decreased levels of egocentrism in teenagers. In contrast, neglectful or authoritarian parenting, which emphasizes control and power, tends to exacerbate egocentric tendencies. Therefore, it is crucial for parents to be mindful of their own actions and modeling behaviors to ensure they promote empathy, selflessness, and consideration for others, rather than inadvertently encouraging egocentrism in their teenagers.

In addition to cultural factors, the impact of technology on egocentrism in teenagers cannot be overlooked. With the advent of smartphones, social media platforms, and instant messaging apps, teenagers today have unprecedented access to a virtual world that revolves around their own lives. This constant exposure to self-centered content, such as selfies, personal updates, and validation-seeking posts, may reinforce egocentric tendencies in teenagers. Furthermore, the instant gratification and attention that can be obtained through technology can lead to a sense of entitlement and narcissism. Research has linked higher levels of daily social media use to increased narcissism and self-centeredness in teenagers. The constant comparison to carefully curated and idealized versions of others' lives on social media can also contribute to feelings of inadequacy and heightened self-focus. Thus, it is crucial to recognize the influence of technology and actively mitigate its potential negative impact on teenagers' egocentrism through promoting digital literacy and self-reflection.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the causes of egocentrism in teenagers are multifaceted, stemming from a combination of biological, cognitive, and socio-cultural factors. The hormonal changes that occur during adolescence can lead to increased self-focus and a heightened sense of identity. Additionally, cognitive development plays a significant role, as teenagers are still acquiring the ability to view situations from others' perspectives and regulate their own emotions.

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SARIBAS KO'LI GIDROGRAFIYASI VA SUV SATHI REJIMI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada Saribas ko'lining gidrografiyasi va suv sathi rejimini o'rganish natijalari keltirilgan. Ko'lining 2008-2022 yillardagi suv sathi rejimining yillik, mavsumiy va qisqa muddatli o'zgarishlari suv balansi usuli yordamida o'rganildi. Bunda suv balansi usulida suv sathiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar o'rganildi. Tadqiqot davomida suv sathiga ta'sir etuvchi asosiy omillar sifatida kirim qismi elementi ya'ni daryo oqimi tanlab olindi. O'rganish davrida ko'l suv sathi amplitudasi 3,38 metrga teng ekanligi aniqlandi.

Kalit so'z: Saribas, gidrografiya, suv sathi, suv balansi tenglamasi, amplituda, suv sathi tebranishlari.

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HYDROGRAPHY AND WATER LEVEL REGIME OF SARIBAS LAKE

Abstract. The article presents the results of studying the hydrography and water level regime of Lake Saribas. Annual, seasonal and short-term changes in the water level regime of the lake in 2008-2022 were studied using the water balance method. The factors affecting the water level were studied using the water balance method. In the course of the study, the river flow was selected as the main factor affecting the water level. During the study period, it was determined that the amplitude of the lake water level is equal to 3.38 meters.

Key words: Saribas, hydrography, water level, water balance equation, amplitude, water level fluctuations.

Kirish. O'tgan asrning 60-yillarigacha Orol dengiziga Amudaryo va Sirdaryodan quyiladigan suv hajmining o'rtacha yig'indi miqdori 64,1 km³ ni tashkil etgan. Orol dengiziga 1963 yilgacha Amudaryo va Sirdaryo suvlarining bir me'yorda quyilishi hisobiga Mo'ynoq, Saribas (Ribache), Dumalak, Jiltirbas kabi ko'llar dengiz bilan o'zaro tutashib bir butun bo'lgan [1]. Amudaryo va Sirdaryodan sug'orish uchun jadal ravishda suv olinishi oqibatida, ularning quyi oqimlarida suv miqdori asta-sekin kamaya borgan. Dengizga 1971-1980 yillarda daryolardan kelib quyilgan o'rtacha oqim miqdori 16,6 km³ ni tashkil etgan.

Ushbu davr oralig'ida dengizga daryolar quyadigan oqim miqdorining kamayishi tufayli, Orol dengizining sathi 51,06 m dan 45,75 m ga pasayib, yiliga o'rtacha 0,53 m ni tashkil etgan. Orol dengizi suv sathining pasayishi va uning qurishi oqibatida bir qator ko'rfazlar dengizdan ajralib qolgan. Natijada, Janubiy Orol bo'yi hududida bir qancha katta-kichik suv havzalari shakllangan. Shunday suv havzalaridan biri Saribas ko'lidir (1-rasm). Mazkur ko'l dengizining Ribachye ko'rfazi o'rnida shakllangan. Hozirgi kunda Saribas ko'li shu hududagi ekologik holatni saqlab qolishda katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan suv havzalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Ishning maqsadi. Yuqorida qayd etilgan holatlardan kelib chiqqan holda, ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi Saribas ko'lining gidrografiyasi va suv sathi rejimini o'rganishga qaratilgan.

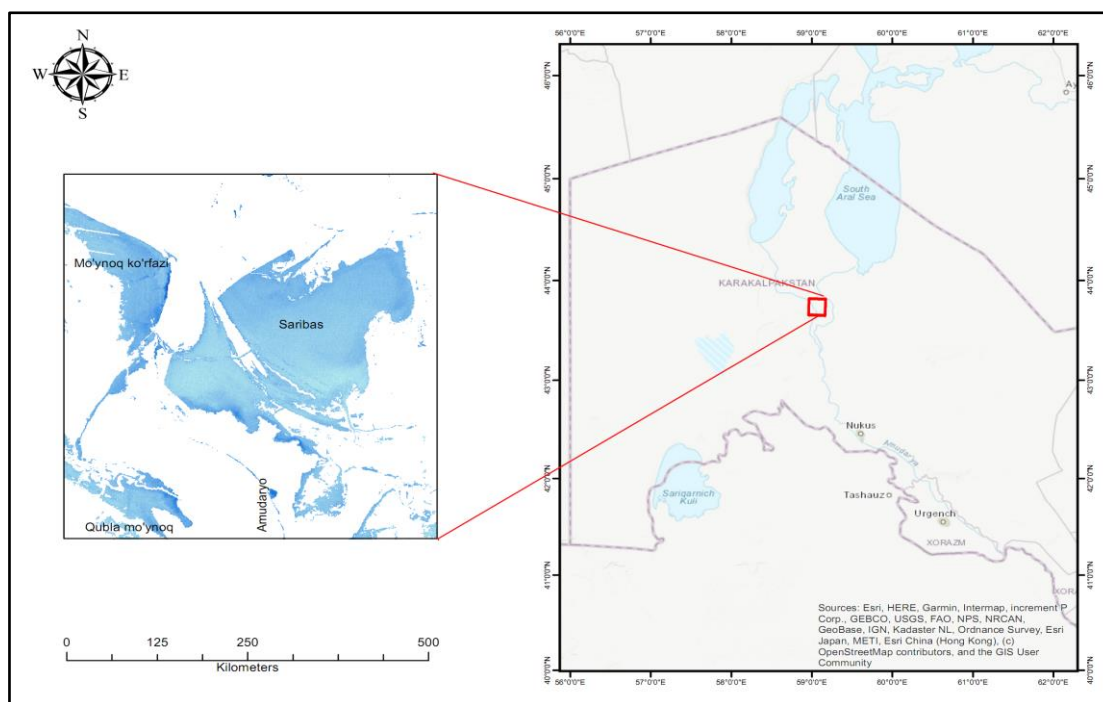
Tadqiqot ob'ekti va predmeti. Ishda tadqiqot ob'ekti sifatida Saribas ko'li tanlab olingan. Ko'lining suv sathi rejimi va gidrografiyasi tadqiqotning predmeti hisoblanadi.

Birlamchi ma'lumotlar va tadqiqot usullari. Ishni bajarish jarayonida Orolbo'yi delta boshqarmasi, Davlatlararo muvofiqlashtiruvchi suv komissiyasi (DMSK) fondi hamda Amerika geologiya tadqiqot markazining axborot portali ma'lumotlaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqot metodlari. Tadqiqotda gidrologik va suv xo'jaligi hisoblashlari, geografik umumlashtirish, chizmalar va grafiklarni tayyorlashda kompyuter texnologiyalarining standart dasturlaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqot obektining o'rganilganligi. Amudaryo delta bo'yi hududining gidrografiyasi K.Shmidt, F.B.Dorant (1874), K.N.Vladimirov, L.A.Molchanov, D.P.Malinin (1907-1913), L.S.Berg (1908), B.N.Semixatova (1915), I.P.Gerasimov (1930), G.V.Nikoloskiy (1933), N.A.Akatova (1950), M.M.Rogov (1964), A.Baxiev (1985), U.Ashirbekov (2003), V.A.Duxovniy (2003, 2007, 2020), A.S.Ijitskiy (2017), B.K.Kenjebekov (2016), va S.M.Mambetullaeva (2019) boshlqar tomonidan o'rganilgan va o'rganilib kelinmoqda.

Asosiy natijalar va ularning muhokamasi. Janubiy Orol bo'yida joylashgan suv havzalarini bir me'yorda saqlab qolish uchun O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasining Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limi (O'zFAQB), O'rta Osiyo irrigatsiya ilmiy tadqiqot instituti (O'OIITI), Davlatlararo muvofiqlashtiruvchi suv komissiyasi (DMSK) tashkilotlarining olimlari va mutaxassislari tomonidan 1995 yilgacha Saribas, Mo'ynoq, Jiltirbas, Dumalak va boshqa suv havzalarining shimoliy va shimoliy-g'arbiy qismiga damba qurildi. Suv yuzasi umumiy maydoni 1600 km² ga yetdi [6].



1-rasm. Tadqiqot obektining geografik o'ri.

Gidrografiyasi. Saribas ko'li Amudaryo deltasi hududagi yirik baliqchilik suv havzalaridan biri bo'lib, Amudaryo daryosining chap qirg'og'ida joylashgan. Suv havzasi 1974 yilgacha qurib qolgan Orol dengizining Ribayche ko'rfazida paydo bo'lgan [2]. Ko'l Marinkin kanali orqali Shegeko'l suv omboridan to'yinadi va Gonchar-uzek, Injiner-uzek (Amudaryo daryosi) orqali oqim chiqib ketadi. 1990 yilda birinchi marta uning maydonining katta qismi 1,5 ming gektarga yaqin suv bilan sug'orilgan. 1991 yilning bahorida suv bilan to'ldirish maydoni 4 ming gektarga yetgan. Saribas suv rejimi darajasi va maydoni Shegeko'ldagi suv oqimi hajmiga bog'liqdir. 2001 yilning kuzida suv ombori ikkita alohida qismdan iborat edi: to'g'on yaqinidagi- kichik va asosiy qismi - ko'rfazning Markaziy qismi. 2001 yil yozida ko'lning ikkala qismi birlashib, uzunligi 8 km, eni 6,6 km va chuqurligi 2,5 m bo'lgan yagona suv havzasini hosil qildi. Suv yuzasining gorizonti balandiligi 51,9 m ni tashkil etdi. Suv havzasidagi suvning minerallashuvi 2,4-2,8 g/l ga yetadi. Asosiy ionlardan **sulfatlar**, **xloridlar** va **natriy** ionlari ustunlik qiladi. Suv sulfat sinfiga, natriy guruhiga, minerallashuv miqdori bo'yicha **baliqchilik faoliyatining barcha turlari uchun mos** bo'lgan ozgina sho'r suvlar turiga kiradi [3].

2019 yilning yozida Amudaryoda suv yetishmasligi sababli suv havzasi maydoni keskin kamaydi. Suvning minerallashuvi daryo oqimi darajasida - 1,5 g/l gacha, ammo suv oqimining pasayishi bilan suv havzasi quriy boshlaydi, suvning minerallashuvi 4-6 g/l gacha ko'tariladi (2002 yil bahorida – ikki yillik suvsizlikdan keyin sho'rlanish 16 g/l ga etgan). Baliqlar tarkibida sazan, ilon boshi, oq Amur va kumush karp ustunlik qiladi. Saribas ko'rfazida qushlarning 45 turi qayd etilgan, ulardan 3 turi O'zbekiston qizil kitobiga kiritilgan [3].

Ko‘l shimoliy va shimoliy sharqiy qismini 8 km masofada damlash ishlari olib borilgandan so‘ng, ko‘l suv yuza maydoni 62,4 km² va suv hajmi 134,2 mln m³ ni tashkil etadi (1-jadval).

1-jadval

Ko‘lning loyihalangan parametrlari*

Havza nomi	Suv yuzasi balandlik belgisi, m	Dambaning balandlik belgisi, m	Suv yuzasi maydoni, km ²	Suv hajmi, mln m ³	Damba uzunligi, km
Saribas	52,5	54	110	165,0	8

* *Orolboyi delta boshqarmosining ma‘lumoti.*

Suv sathi rejimi. Ko‘lning sath rejimi pirovard natijada suv balansining tuzilishini tashkil etuvchi va suv sathining o‘zgarishi dinamikasini belgilovchi ko‘p sonli turli omillar ta‘siri ostida shakllanadi [1].

Suv sathi muhim gidrologik tushuncha bo‘lib, muzliklardan tashqari barcha turdagi suv havzalariga xos bo‘lib, muhandislik hisoblarida, hududlarni rejalashtirishda, tabiiy hodisalarni bashorat qilishda va hokazolarda qo‘llaniladi.

Suv havzasining suv sathi uning qirg‘oq chizig‘ining holatini va suv toshqini maydonini, morfometrik xususiyatlarini (ko‘l yuzasining maydoni, uzunligi, kengligi, chuqurligi, qirg‘oq chizig‘ining uzunligi), suzish imkoniyatini va boshqalarni belgilaydi.

Ma‘lumki, ko‘llarning suv sathi rejimi quydagi omillar ta‘sirida o‘zgaradi:

ko‘l suv balansining kirim (yog‘ingarchilik miqdori, yer osti suvlari) va chiqim qismi (bug‘lanish, yer usti va yer osti oqim) o‘rtasidagi nisbat;

ko‘l kosasi va ko‘l havzasining morfometrik xususiyatlari (ko‘lda suv sathi va ko‘l suv yuzasi maydoni bilan bog‘lanish);

ko‘lning shakli, qirg‘oq deformatsiyasi, shamol, to‘lqinlar ta‘siri ko‘l suv sathini belgilaydi. Ushbu maqolada ko‘rib chiqilgan darajadagi uzoq muddatli o‘zgarishlar birinchi omilga bog‘liq. Shu sababli, suv sathining keyingi o‘zgarishi ko‘llar hajmining o‘zgarishi oqibati sifatida ya‘ni suv havzasining suv balansi elementlari o‘rtasidagi o‘rnatilgan nisbatning natijaviy komponenti sifatida ko‘rib chiqiladi. Bu nisbat o‘zgarishlarning tsiklik xususiyatiga ega bo‘lgan iqlim xususiyatlariga ham, yildan-yilga ortib borayotgan antropogen omilga ham bog‘liq.

Ko‘l sathining o‘zgarishini quyidagi uchta asosiy turga ajratish mumkin: ko‘p yillik, yillik va mavsumiy. Tadqiqot davomida Saribas ko‘lining 2008-2022 yillardagi ko‘p yillik, yillik va mavsumiy tebranishi o‘rganildi.

Ko‘l suv sathining ko‘p yillik va yillik tebranishlarining amplitudasini turlicha omillarga bog‘liq. Jumladan, iqlim sharoiti, to‘yinish turiga, suv to‘planishiga, ko‘l kattaligi, geologik tuzilishiga va boshqalarga. Tabiiy ko‘llar suv sathi tebranish amplitudasining mutloq qiymatlari yuqoridagi sharoitlarning kombinatsiyasiga qarab o‘nlab santimetrdan 2-4 m gacha va undan yuqori

darajada o'zgarib turadi [4]. Saribas ko'lida o'rganish davrida (2008-2022) suv sathining amplitudasi 3,38 m (338 sm) ga teng bo'ldi.

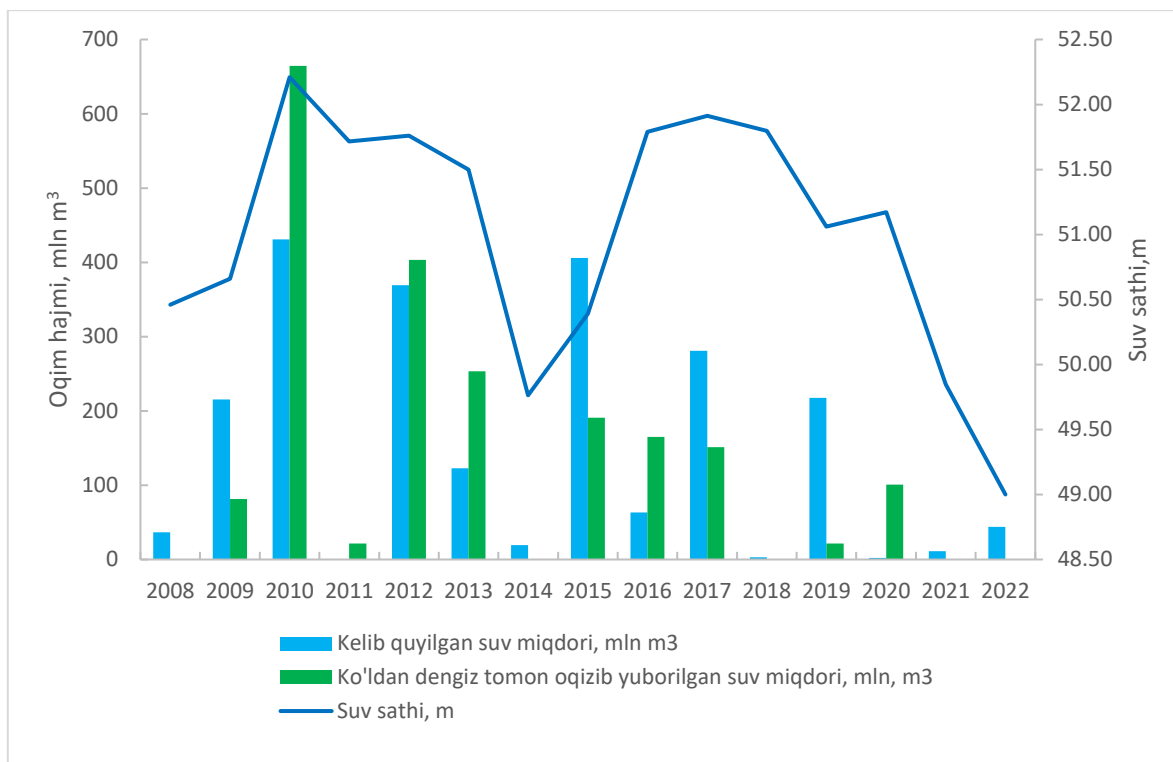
O'rganish davrida suv sathi 48,58 m dan 52,44 m (mutloq qiymatlarda) gacha o'zgargan. Ko'lning ko'p yillik suv sathi rejimi o'zgarishi har xil omillarga bog'liq. Bu omillarning ulishi va miqdorini suv balansi tenglamasini tahlil qilish orqali (m^3) baholash mumkin:

$$W_O + W_{AY} - W_{KO} - W_B = \pm \Delta W$$

bu yerda: W_O -daryo va yer osti oqimi, W_{AY} -atmosfera yog'inlari, W_{KO} -ko'ldan chiquvchi oqimi, W_B -ko'l yuzasidan bug'lanish, ΔW - o'rganish davrida ko'l suv balansi o'zgarishi [5]. Ko'lga kelib tushgan oqim miqdori suv sathi rejimiga asosiy ta'sir etuvchi omil bo'lib, buni suv balansi tenglamasi tahlilidan va 2-rasmdan yaqqol ko'rish mumkin.

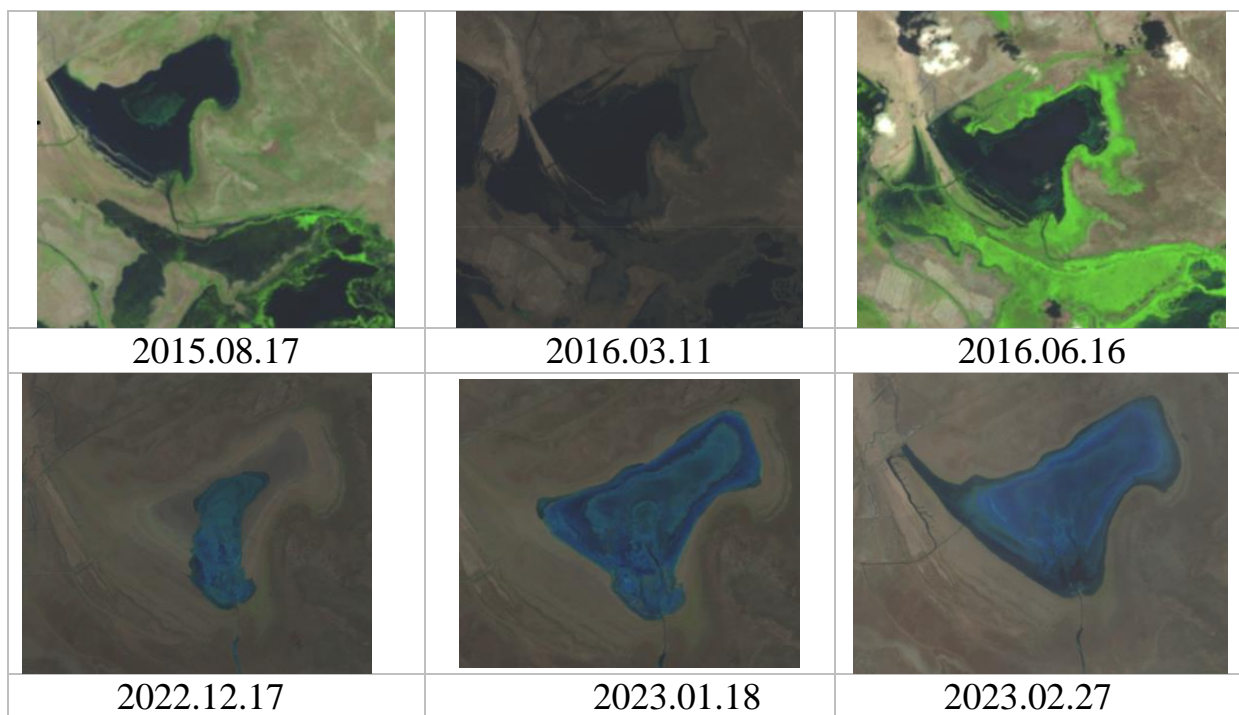
Ko'lida o'rganish davrida jami 2222,07 mln m^3 miqdorida suv kelib tushgan hamda ko'ldan dengiz tomon 2052,64 mln m^3 oqizib yuborilgan. O'rganishlar natijasida shu narsa aniq bo'ldiki, 2010 yilda 431 mln m^3 oqim kelib quyilganligi hisobiga maksimal suv sathi kuzatilgan (52,21 m) hamda 2011 yilda Amudaryodan ko'lga umuman suv tushmagan. Shuning hisobiga suv sathi bir yil ichida 0,83 m (83 sm) ga pasayib ketgan. Lekin 2012 yili 369,1 mln m^3 miqdorida suv kelishi natijasida suv sathi ko'tarilgan. 2013 yilda daryodan ko'lga 122 mln m^3 , kelasi yili esa 19,28 mln m^3 suv tashalgan. Natijada surunkali ikki yil kam suv tashalanganligi uchun birinchi minimal sath 2014 yili 49,76 m m.b. tashkil etdi, ko'lga oxirgi uch yilda surunkali kam oqim quyilishi (2,18; 10,98; 43,88 mln m^3) hisobiga ikkinchi kam suvli yil 2022-yilga to'g'ri keldi hamda suv sathi 49,00 m m.b. ga tushib ketdi (2-rasm).

O'n besh yillik kuzatish ma'lumotlari tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, maksimal va minimal suv sathi 2010 va 2022 yilda kuzatilib, suv sathi amplitudasi 3,38 m ga teng bo'ldi. Suv sathining bunday keskin tebrinishiga asosiy sabab ko'lning sayyozligi (2,5-3,5 m), ko'l suv yuzasidan bo'ladigan bug'lanish, ko'l hajmi va eng asosiy omil Amudaryo orqali Marinkin kanalidan kelib tushadigan suv miqdori hamda Gonchar-o'zek, Injiner-o'zek orqali ko'ldan chiqib ketadigan oqim miqdori bilan izohlash mumkin. Masalan, 2011 yili ko'lga daryo orqali umuman suv tushmagan bo'lsa ham ko'ldan 21,4 mln m^3 oqim dengiz va boshqa ko'llarga oqizib yuborilgan.



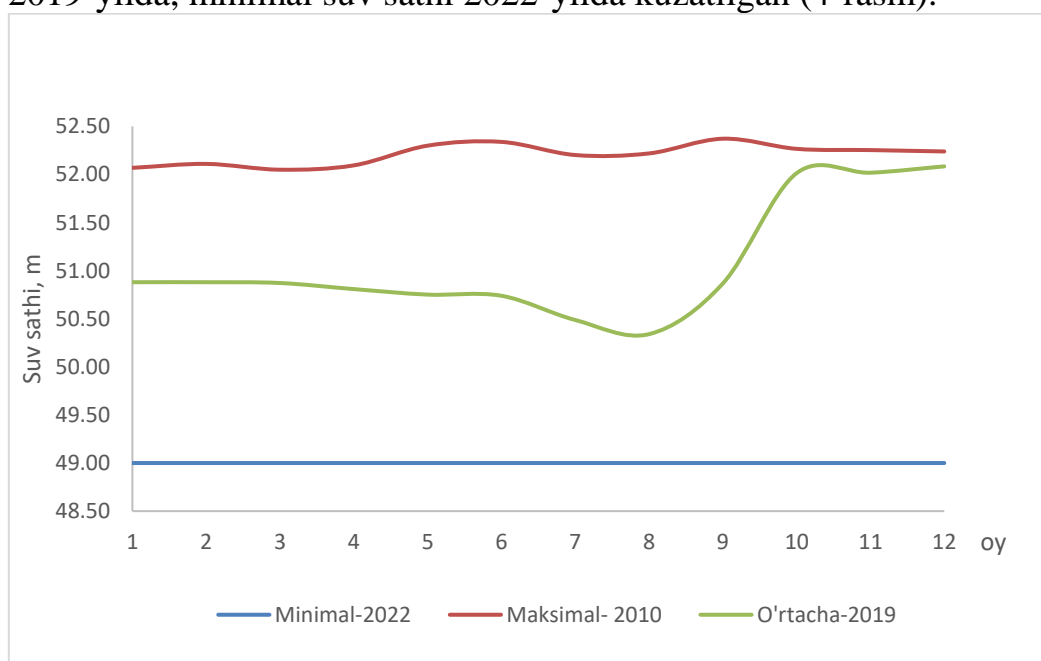
2-rasm. Ko'lgaga quyilgan hamda dengiz tomon tashlangan oqim hajmi hamda suv sathining yillararo tebranishi.

Grafikdan shuni ham ko'rish mumkinki, 2015 yil jami 406 mln m³ suv kelib quyisa ham sathi yetarli darajada ko'tarilmagan ya'ni oqim hajmi bilan suv sathi bog'lanish yo'qdek ko'rinadi. Lekin kirim va chiqim qismi elementlarini batafsil o'rganilganda esa, 2015 yilda kirim qismining 49,7% ko'ldan dengiz va boshqa ko'llarga oqizib yuborilgan. Natijada suv sathi bor yog'i yarim metrga (62 sm) ko'tarilgan. 2016 yilda ko'lgaga nisbatan kam miqdorda (63 mln m³) oqim quyilishiga qaramay suv sathi 1,4 m (140 sm)ga ko'ratilgan. Bu holatni quyidagicha tushuntirish mumkin. 2015 yilning oxirgi oylaridan boshlab katta miqdordagi ko'lgaga oqim quyilgan, bu 2016 yilning suv sathiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatgan. Bundan tashqari, ko'l joylashgan o'rni atroflarida Mo'ynoq ko'rfazi, Domalaq ko'li, Maqpalko'l singari juda yaqin jo'ylashgan suv havzalaridan yer ostidan suv sizib o'tishi natijasida suv sathi ko'tarilishi kuzatilgan [4]. Natijada 2016 yilda suv sathi bilan ko'lgaga kelib tushadigan suv hajmi mutloqa bog'lanmagan holat kuzatildi. Yerning sun'iy yo'ldosh ma'lumotlari o'rganilganda, haqiqatdan ham 2016 yilda ko'l suv yuzasi maydonni boshqa yillarga nisbatan katta bo'lganligi aniqlandi (3-rasm).



3-rasm. Saribas ko‘lining kosmosdan olingan tasvirlari (*Landsat 8-9 OLI/TIRS C2 LI*)

Ko‘l suv sathining yillik o‘zgarishi maksimal, minimal hamda o‘rtachaga yaqin yillar bo‘yicha o‘rganilib chiqildi. Ko‘p yillik ma‘lumotlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, maksimal suv sathi 2010-yilda kuzatilgan, ko‘p yillik o‘rtacha suv sathi 2019-yilda, minimal suv sathi 2022-yilda kuzatilgan (4-rasm).



4-rasm. Xarakterli yillarda suv sathining yil ichida tebranishi.

Ko‘l suv sathining mavsumiy o‘zgarishini, daryo suvliligining mavsum davomida o‘zgarishiga, mavsumning meteorologik sharoitga bog‘liq holda

tebranadi. Mavsumiy tebranishlarni o'rganish davomida o'rtacha oylik suv sathining eng kichik qiymati bahor va kuz mavsumiga (49,0-50,10 m), eng katta suv sathi yoz oylariga (51,45-52,45 m) to'g'ri keladi. (4-rasm).

Suv sathining bunday tebranishga asosan daryodan ko'lga kelib tushadigan oqim hajmi ta'sir ko'rsatishi suv balansi tenglamasi yordamida aniqlandi. Bunga misol sifatida, avgust oyida 120,2 mln m³ (2010 y.) suv kelib tushgan bo'lsa, martda 22,8 mln m³ (2010 y.) suv kelib tushgan. Shu bilan birga Amudaryoning to'yinish manbai muz-qor bo'lib, to'lin suv davri ham aprel-sentabr oylariga to'g'ri keladi. Iyul oyida sathning pasayib ketishi esa, ko'lga mazkur oyda nisbatan kamroq, 31 mln m³ suv kelib tushganligi bilan izohlash mumkin. Demak, ko'l suv sathi rejimining mavsumiy o'zgarishiga meteorologik omil va daryodan kelib qo'shiladigan oqim miqdoriga bog'liq holda o'zgarishi aniqlandi.

Ko'ldagi suv sathining qisqa muddatli yoki nisbiy tebranishlari to'lqinlar, shamolning kuchayishi va seyshlarning natijasida sodir bo'ladi. Saribas ko'lining maksimal chuqurligi 3,5 m gacha yetishini hisobga olib, to'lqinlar ta'sirida suv sathining qisqa muddatli tebranishlari kuzatiladi. Qisqa muddatli tebranishlar asosan mavsumlar almashunivi davriga to'g'ri keladi. Yoz oylarida esa, shtil kuzatilib, deyarli to'lqin kuzatilmaydi. Lekin ayrim ko'p suvli yillarda yoz oylarida sutkalik tebranish 4-7 sm kuzatilgan (17.08.2010).

Xulosa. Tadqiqot yakunida Saribas ko'li suv sathi rejimi bo'yicha quydagilar aniqlandi:

- Saribas ko'li suv sathi rejimining o'n besh yillik amplitudasi 3,38 m (3,38 sm) ni tashkil etdi;
- Saribas ko'li ko'lining suv sathi rejimiga asosiy ta'sir etuvchi omillar suv balansining kirim qismi elementlari ya'ni Amudaryo va xo'jalik kanallaridan kelib tushadigan oqim miqdori hisoblanadi;
- O'rganish davrida bevosita Amudaryo (Marinkin kanali) orqali kelib tushgan oqim miqdori 2222,07 mln m³ chiqim miqdori 2052,64 mln m³ga teng bo'lib suv balansi musbat 169,43 mln m³ teng bo'ldi;
- 2011 yilda Amudaryodan ko'lga umuman suv tushmaganligiga qaramay minimal suv sathi 2014 yil hamda 2022 kuzatilganligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Maksimal suv sathi esa 2010 yilda kuzatilib, shu yili 431 mln m³ miqdorida oqim kelib tushishi natijasida suv sathi 52,56 m gacha ko'tarilgan;
- ko'lda suv sathi asosan erta bahorda past qiymatlari kuzatiladi.

Janubiy Orolbo'yi hududida joylashgan ko'llarning asosiy to'yinish manbai daryo va kollektor-zovur suvlari hisoblanadi. Saribas ko'lining suv sathini o'rganish natijasida shu narsa aniq bo'ldiki, ko'lining gidrologik rejimi, ekosistemi Amudaryoning suvlilik darajasiga bog'liq. Gidrologik kuzatish ma'lumotlari shundan darak beradiki, Amudaryo oqimi ham yildan yilga kamayishi ko'l ekosistemi va gidrografiyasining ertangi kungi holatin savol ostiga qoyadi.

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A MODEL OF PEDAGOGICAL DESIGN OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES IN A DISTANCE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT IN MEDICAL INSTITUTES

Abstract: this article reflects on the methods of using innovative educational technologies in the educational process.

Keywords: application of 3D printer, application of digital education, improving the capabilities, use of advanced data, use of virtual reality, use of cloud technologies.

In the LMS programs currently in use, the possibility of teachers on electronic platforms is becoming wider open, taking into account the holiness of the teacher's course process. From this, it is imperative that each teacher is able not only to become an author, but also to effectively use digital technologies, which methods lead the course process, the reliability of the information, the wide coverage in terms of meaning, the quality of the prepared lectures. In distance education, which is different from traditional education, professors and teachers should also conduct classes, enriching and illuminating the subject of time-keeping with new designs.

And for this, we need to implement the goal of the concept of distance education. The purpose of the distance learning concept is to adapt the educational system to the digital generation (from computers, laptops, tablets, tablets, smartphones and other end devices) through the development and effective use of innovative educational technologies and didactic models in the teaching process, to make it possible to receive education at any time, place and from any teacher.

Digital technology is not a solution to all problems in the educational system, but a means of making lectures and seminars for the digital generation rich and interactive with information. It should be noted that teachers remain in the main role in the interactive learning process, which is focused on the educational areas of students.

It is necessary to maintain and guarantee the leading role of teachers through the following: develop an instruction on the use of innovative educational technologies; publish the instruction and convey it to all teachers in the form of a paper copy; appear interactive multimedia on networks; create a virtual library for video lectures on basic lesson views of the instruction intended for the teacher through innovative educational technologies;; to make proposals to the competent authorities to expand the scope of the use of digital technologies in the organization of the educational process and to develop information resources,

tools and technologies, to update independent and creative-minded students to regulatory legal documents regulating the activities of higher educational institutions by involving them in university digitization projects; Organization of "digital competencies centers", which include structures, study rooms, laboratories, mediastudios and others equipped with digital devices with high efficiency, as well as the application of the experience gained in it in all higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan; ensuring a solid integration of modern ICT and educational technologies, creating conditions for continuous improvement of professional qualifications and skills of pedagogical personnel in this regard;

- * use of interactive presentation systems;
- * development of interactive and multimedia presentations for lectures and seminars in classes in connection with the Internet;
 - implementation of the real-time distance learning process using: interactive presentation systems; virtual halls; video conferencing systems;
 - implementation of the distance learning process at any time using electronic resources: in video/audio format; in text / graphic format;
- * use of cloud technologies;
- use of virtual reality;
- use of advanced data;
- * application of 3D printer in the development of didactic materials and experimental designs;
- * application of digital education models and digital didactics;
- * improving the capabilities of the scientific education website for teachers and students to discuss projects, diploma works, scientific research, etc.

Constant monitoring of the creation and uninterrupted operation of the internet infrastructure. 2. Equipping audiences with interactive presentation systems. 3. Equipping audiences with interactive tables at the request of the course process. 4. The creation of electronic resources based on cloud technologies in the process of teaching and obtaining, the cognitive skills of teachers and students. 6. Equip, taking into account the fact that the educational environment will be better and more comfortable in the team and when working with projects, using furniture that allows you to easily change the location of the auditorium transplant. 7. Effective use of systems that provide bilateral communication in the course of the lesson. 8. Equipping the common areas of the OSCE with interactive information screens that provide up-to-date information about social, cultural, sports and other activities. 9. The use of "lecture recorder" programs in auditoriums. 10. Using security systems to authenticate users and privatize their activities on educational websites.

Development of mixed education (traditional and e-learning) as the main method of training qualified professionals necessary for successful work in Social Digital Life: 1. Development of specialized courses based on andragogy on the application of HiTech complex technologies. HiTech-high technology (high tech, hi-tech) is a very complex technology, often used in electronics and robotics,

including development and other processes. 2. Providing libraries on the basis of modern HiTech technology, extensive implementation of an electronic library system that allows remote use, continuous improvement of professional qualifications and skills of teachers by increasing the use of library funds, information bases after graduation in a higher educational institution of students.

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FACTORS IN THE USE OF WATER RESOURCES AND INCREASE ITS EFFICIENCY IN ECOLOGY REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: at the present time, human society is facing a number of global challenges that pose a serious threat to the future destiny of humanity. In our opinion, the environmental problem is one of the most dangerous threats. An environmental threat is a violation of the natural conditions necessary for human life. The environmental problem in Central Asia is primarily the Aral Sea problem. The drying up of the Aral Sea is one of the issues in the focus of Uzbekistan and the world community. This article provides information on the above processes and discusses important factors in improving the efficiency of water resources and their use.

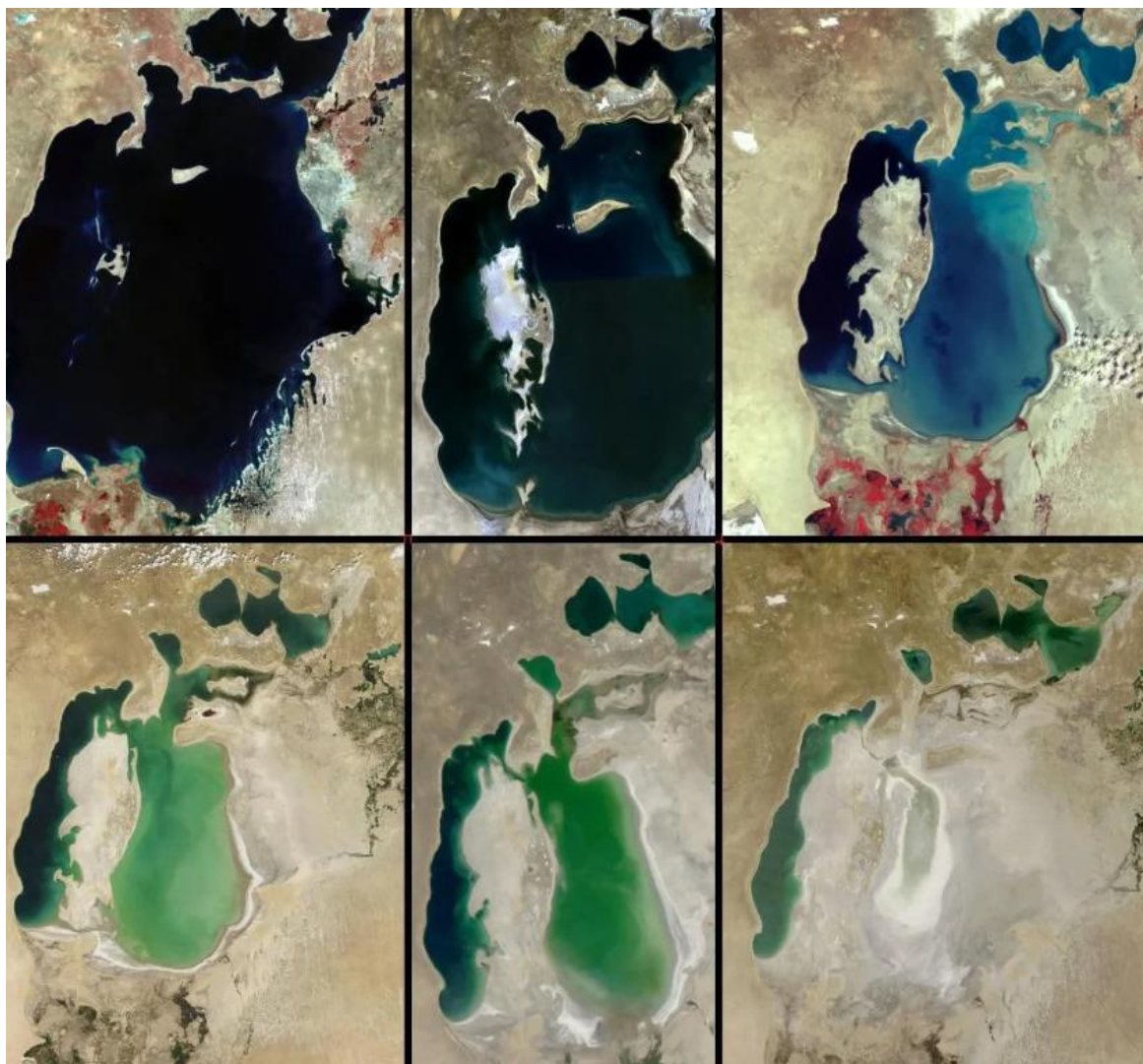
Keywords: Water, Water scarcity, Irrigation, Mirab, Water use, Water use efficiency, Hosilboy salary, Tax type, environment, ditches.

The Aral Sea, once one of the rarest and most beautiful seas, has become a water body that is drying up before the eyes of a generation. Its bottom, which has become a desert, has a devastating effect on the population's health and gene pool. It is causing the decline of agricultural land, flora and fauna.

The island problem is an environmental problem not only in Central Asia, but also on a global scale. When studying this problem, it is necessary to approach it from the point of view of cause and effect. The reason is the disruption of the balance in the relationship between man and nature. In the 1960s and 1990s, the lack of water was caused by the mismanagement of water and the corruption of the eastern tax system.

When it comes to the causes of water shortages, it is customary to point out that in the next 40-50 years, the arable land will be greatly expanded. However, in our opinion, the decrease in the efficiency of water use is one of the most important causes of water shortage, we refer to the evidence:

We use an average of 13,000 m³ of water per hectare of irrigated cropland.



1000 m³ of water is an average amount for one irrigating one hectare of cotton. It is well known that the main crops such as cotton and grain are irrigated 3-4 times during the season. So, while we should spend an average of 4000 m³ of water for one hectare of land, we are actually spending 13000 m³. This means that our water use efficiency is extremely low. What is the reason for the extremely low efficiency of water use?

It is known that in almost all the countries of the East, throughout history, the tax was collected mainly in the form of a share of the harvest. Later, under the influence of Europeans, a type of tax was introduced, which was strictly based on the amount of land.

It is not for nothing that the tax levied on the share of the harvest was created in Eastern countries, that is, in countries whose agrarian economy is based on irrigated agriculture.

This tax system, first of all, allows to increase the efficiency of water use.

Secondly, it plays a key role in the formation of environmental culture in society.

Thirdly, it allows to bring farming culture to a higher level.

Fourthly, it creates an atmosphere of social cooperation in the society. Well, how?

In order to achieve the efficiency of water use, all branches of the state administration should work on the basis of strict discipline and water distribution should be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the state and the interests of the society. It is known that such discipline is difficult to achieve where there is no immediate interest.

A tax as a share of the harvest gives the state a vested interest in the amount of the harvest, and this vested interest creates an efficient mechanism for distributing water.

Mirobs played an important role in achieving the efficiency of water distribution. In contrast to the current employees of the SFU, who receive a certain salary from the state, at that time the salary of the mirobs was given as "mirobona", i.e. as a share of the harvest grown by the farmers. Of course, the work done in this way makes the mirab interested in the PLENTY of the crops grown by the farmers. It is this interest, i.e. direct interest in the amount of the harvest, that ensured the loyalty of the farmers to their work. In addition, the state gave great powers to the holders of these professions and supported them in every way.



We believe that many of the environmental problems we face today are caused by land taxes.

First, the Aral Sea dried up due to a decrease in the efficiency of water use.

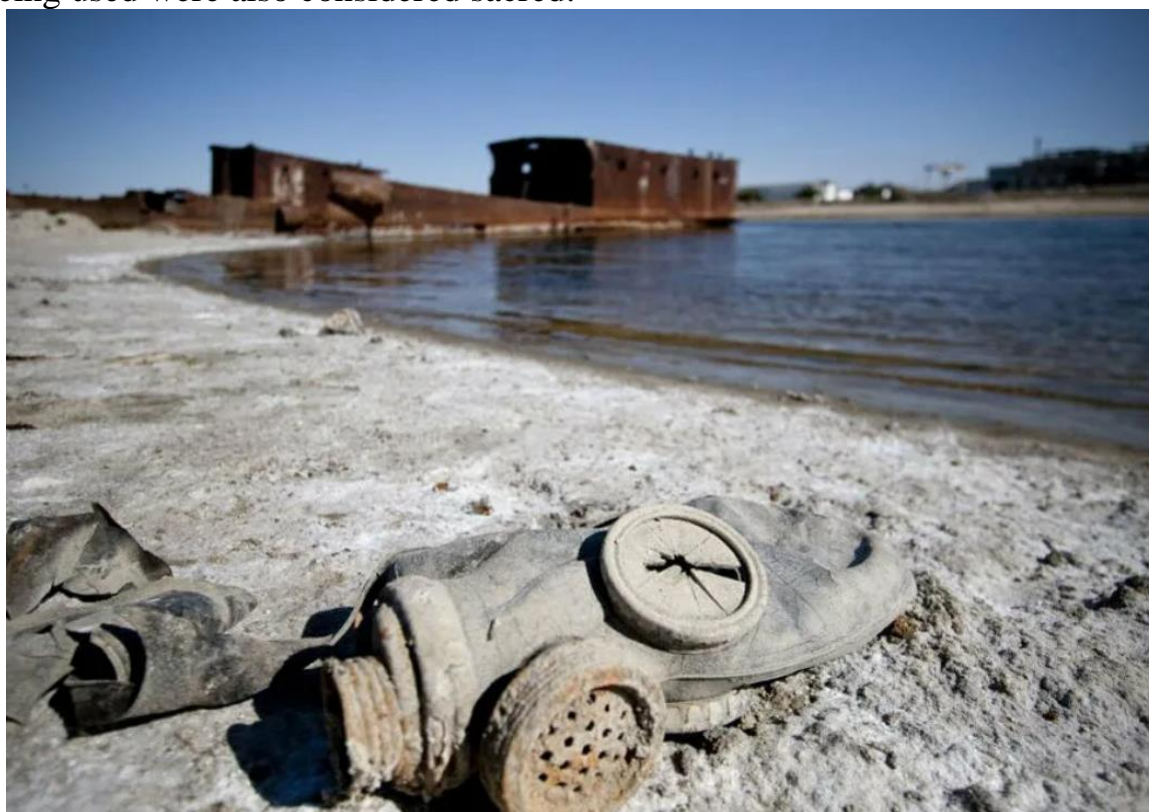
As the irrigated arable land is shrinking, our country is facing great economic losses.

Secondly, due to excessive consumption of water, soil erosion in some places, salinity and waterlogging are increasing in some places.

But this type of taxation exposes us to another big problem, which we think is more dangerous than anything else.

It would be an understatement to say that our attitude towards the environment today is dominated by superficiality and indifference. Look around us today: We are almost used to garbage lying on the banks of ditches and canals in our cities and villages. It has become a habit to burn waste and waste.

Wasn't our attitude to the environment different once upon a time? What was the attitude of our ancestors and grandmothers towards nature - running water, streams and ponds? Let alone running water, ditches lying dry without being used were also considered sacred.



So, where did our ancestors learn to respect nature?

In the East, in societies whose economy was based on irrigated agriculture, as much as water was revered, so were ditches as a means of delivering it.

The whole society - both farmers and the state - was equally interested in the cleanliness and continuous serviceability of these ditches. In other words, ditches and ditches were morally and legally protected.

In our opinion, the role of mirabs was incomparable in keeping ditches and zasurs always clean and ready for work. Because each of them was, in a certain

sense, the owner and guardian of the ditches and ditches in the territory assigned to him.

Just as land is a source of livelihood for a farmer, ditches and ditches at his disposal were a source of livelihood for a mirab. It is said that the mirab protected the ditches and ditches under his care from any unpleasant activities, and the state always supported his actions.

The principle of the state's direct interest in the harvest was undermined by the transition to a tax determined strictly according to the amount of land. As a result, the state's attention to ditches and ditches decreased, in other words, the legal means of protecting ditches and ditches disappeared. After that, dumping garbage into ditches and ditches gradually became a habit, because it is difficult to maintain discipline based on moral criteria alone. it is known to everyone.

If one of the pillars of the building collapses, it will affect the others. It's the same in society - if one of the values that keeps the society stable is disturbed, the others will also be damaged.

With the loss of our respect for running water, ditches and ditches, our attitude towards the environment and nature in general has also changed in a negative direction.

Therefore, the tax taken as a share of the harvest has its proper place in educating our ancestors' respect for water, ditches and ditches, and for nature in general. If we want to restore these precious values of our ancestors, there is only one way to do it, and that is to return to the old type of taxation, which is a share of the harvest.

The tax collected as a share of the harvest is also noteworthy because it creates an atmosphere of social cooperation in the society.

As long as the state determines the tax according to the harvest, both the farmer and the state are interested in the abundance of the harvest. Therefore, all the parts involved in the production, from the simple farmer to the senior manager, cooperate towards one goal. According to sociologists, production relations have a determining effect on the characteristics of the political structure of society. If cooperation is leading in production relations, then cooperation takes a leading place in other spheres of social relations. There is no doubt that creating an environment of social cooperation is one of the most urgent tasks for any society. We are not blind to the benefits of today's tax system. This tax method is simple and convenient. In this method, the tax is fixed according to the amount of land. Therefore, the state knows exactly how much the tax will be every year, and disputes over theft, which are sure to happen during harvesting, will not happen in this way. But we should not forget the price of this convenience: why not stick to this type of tax, which has disastrous consequences just because it is convenient for calculation?

Sooner or later we will still return to the tax system used by our ancestors. Because the current tax system cannot meet the requirements of irrigated farming, our production method. So we have to give it up sometime. Our opinion is also

confirmed by historical evidence. For example: in China in the 4th century BC, the reformer Shai Yan introduced a fixed tax based on the amount of land instead of a tax taken as a share of the harvest. The conquering Greeks and Romans also collected taxes from the Egyptians according to the amount of land. We do not know exactly how long these changes were in effect in China and Egypt. But it is clear that after a certain period of time, both countries returned to the previous tax, which was taken as a share of the harvest.

By the new era, Europeans brought to the East a type of tax levied according to the amount of land. But this type of tax cannot meet the requirements of a society based on irrigated agriculture. So, it is destined to be canceled one day. Because the future development of society requires exactly that.

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OPTIMIZATION OF TREATMENT OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IN THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD

Annotation. The problem of IDA is faced by therapists and general practitioners, and not by an obstetrician-gynecologist and a hematologist. Therefore, their tasks include early detection, treatment and diagnostic programs for IDA in accordance with existing standards, as well as the justification and implementation of preventive programs taking into account patient risk factors.

Key words: iron deficiency anemia, pregnancy, risk factors.

Relevance of the topic. It is mentioned in a number of studies that therapists and general practitioners face the problem of TTK, not obstetrician-gynecologist and hematologist. Therefore, their tasks include the creation of early detection, treatment and diagnostic programs of IDD in accordance with existing standards, and the justification and implementation of preventive programs taking into account the risk factors of patients [1,2,3]

Most recommendations indicate that the diagnosis of the disease by clinical manifestations and peripheral blood imaging is sufficient for the therapist and the UASh [5,6].

Trukhan D.I. According to the results of the researches of et al., a group of symptoms of the diseases that lead to it, "ie" causing IDD, are also observed - bleeding, gynecological diseases, gastrointestinal diseases, chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis of the liver, and alcoholism [7, 8]

If there is no age, TTK in pregnant women is characterized by the fact that it passes without specific clinical manifestations for a long time, it is detected accidentally during preventive examinations, for example, when referring to treatment institutions with unstable angina, respiratory failure, heart failure, and other atherosclerotic diseases [4,5,9]

The clinical manifestations of IDD in pregnant women are mainly manifested by the following, or in most studies and manuals, it is recommended to take them into account (in scientific works, in daily practice, in the planning of prevention and treatment programs): anemia syndrome (quick fatigue, pallor of the skin and mucous membranes, headache, circulation, hypothermic conditions, Hg and erythrocytes and color indicators are abnormally reduced), circulatory - hypoxic syndrome (hyositis, dysphagia, sub- and atrophic gastritis, abdominal pain, constipation, diarrhea, panting, tachycardia, anginal pains, muffled heart tone and presence of systolic noise in the area of the heart tip impulse, decrease of the T wave on the ECG; memory loss and difficulty concentrating, muscle weakness, urinary incontinence despite the normal urine analysis), sideropenic syndrome (stomach - by the intestinal system, skin - with changes in mucous

membranes and nails) and secondary immunodeficiency syndrome (expressed by increased susceptibility to infectious-inflammatory diseases, accelerated recurrences) [9,11]

As etiological reasons and risk factors for IDD in pregnant women, various researchers confirm the following or note their exacerbation due to anemia: Breyman C. et al (2016) and Froessel B. et al. According to (2014), changes in the gastrointestinal system [8,12]

According to Derzsiova K. et al (2001) and Chrobak H. et al (2001) inappropriate quantification and selection of ferropreparations [15] Bozhinova S. et al. (2005) - gynecological diseases and Krochmalczy K. D. et al. (2005) to have other comorbidities [12,14]

The following are confirmed by foreign researchers as the leading risk factors in the population of pregnant women with IDD, that is, with their search and detection as a leading task: chronic blood loss of various locations (excessive menstruation, dysfunctional uterine bleeding), gastrointestinal bleeding (reflux - esophagitis, erosive-ulcer diseases of the stomach, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, helminthosis, diverticulitis, hemorrhagic cystitis), nosebleeds, bleeding due to kidney diseases (glomerulonephritis, urolithiasis, tumors), bleeding gums, endometriosis and bleeding in pulmonary hemosiderosis, increased need for iron, alimentary deficiency (insufficient intake of iron with food), iron absorption disorders (in enteritis, malabsorption syndrome, after resection of digestive organs, taking drugs that have a negative effect on iron absorption and iron transport disorders) [5, 9]

In the case of modern obstetrics and gynecology, for example, TTK, transition to a completely new model of the organization of medicine, in our opinion, there is an urge and an urgent need. This process has been started in other specialties and significant results have been achieved. For example, in the last ten years, the rate of cardiovascular risk from arterial hypertension has decreased by 45% as a result of using this model of medicine [8,10].

This direction is "4P" medicine, which proposes 4 main principles: PREDICT, PREVENT, PERSONALIZE and PARTICIPATE [9].

Its main goal is to identify the disease before its clinical manifestation, to develop comprehensive preventive measures and appropriate use of treatment tools. Modern medicine/obstetrics and gynecology, in its traditional sense, works with the manifestations of the disease (primary or chronic diseases), while "4P" medicine focuses on risk factors and causes of diseases. aimed at determining the problem, developing methods for their elimination.

In order to introduce "4P" medicine in obstetrics and gynecology, first of all, it is necessary to increase epidemiological studies on a large scale [14]

Serov V. N. And so on. (2006), Chilova R. A. etc. (2017) and Tarasova I. S. (2011) emphasized the importance of pathogenesis-based treatment and prevention in women of childbearing age and children and adolescents with IDD problems. It has been reliably confirmed that the cases of iron deficiency in

children and women of childbearing age and pregnant women have started to increase with an epidemic tone due to the fact that preventive and predictive medical direction did not take place early in clinical practice. These data are also confirmed in WHO reports [8,10]. In particular, according to these data, more than 2 billion people in the world, most of whom are women and children, have TTK. In Europe and Russia, IDD is detected with a prevalence of 12% in women of childbearing age, while occult iron deficiency is reported at a frequency of 50%, and children are more affected than adults [11,12].

According to WHO data, 3 groups of population are recognized as the most vulnerable population to anemia: preschool children (0-5 years old), pregnant women, women of childbearing age (15-50 years old) [13].

Stuklov N. I. et al., Konovodova E. N. b.q. and Napalkov D. A. and b. Q. (2012) analyzed the epidemiological situation of anemia, iron deficiency and iron deficiency anemia in women in Russia.

In the Russian Federation, the problem of anemia among the population has intensified for several years and is expressed as follows:

- 1) 20 39.9 percent of the population is sick with anemia;
- 2) in children of preschool age - it is recorded with a frequency of 26.5%;
- 3) IDD in pregnant women is confirmed by the prevalence rate of 20.8%;
- 4) in women of childbearing age, the frequency of detection of this disease is 19.8 percent. In the conditions of Russia, the issue of reducing the global risk of disease and death from it has become extremely urgent in almost all groups of the population, and mainly in women of childbearing age, adolescents, children and pregnant women [15].

On June 29, 1921, as part of the Plenum of the Board of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Russia, the expert council on the condition of iron deficiency in pregnant women discussed the issues of the high prevalence of this disease, as well as issues of timely diagnosis and treatment in women/pregnant women, problems of complications, resolutions were adopted and proposals were formulated.

The panel of experts analyzed the epidemiological situation and the panel noted that the prevalence of prelatent and latent iron deficiency reached 32% in women. All women of childbearing age are iron deficient and are always at risk of developing iron deficiency anemia.

Another consideration emphasized in the Council's conclusion is that it should be taken into account when planning and implementing primary, secondary and tertiary prevention in TYOA and pregnant women.

Accordingly, menarche - premature menstrual cycle always leads to blood loss and, in appropriate cases, loss of micronutrients, such as iron, and bulk ferrotherapy - prevention needs to be changed.

If the losses exceed the consumption capacity, iron deficiency is formed. Then, if iron metabolism is not balanced and the iron element is not replenished,

iron deficiency anemia, especially in pregnant women, becomes more severe and develops [12,14].

Therefore, during pregnancy, during and after childbirth, it is necessary to continue planned active ferrotherapy - prevention together with microelements. For example, clinical-epidemiological, prophylactic and pharmacocontrol issues become more relevant in pregnant women with iron deficiency.

In this process, epidemiological studies have a special place in identifying and solving IDA problems.

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MODERN VIEWS ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN (LITERATURE REVIEW)

Abstract. Iron deficiency anemia (IDD) is noted with a relatively high prevalence in pregnant women and women of childbearing age (TYoA), accounting for up to 95% of cases observed in pregnant women. IDD is considered to be the main cause/risk factor for evening toxicosis, hypotonic bleeding, premature and anemic births, mothers giving birth to mentally and physically weak children.

Key words: iron deficiency anemia, reproductive age, risk factors.

Relevance of the topic. For most women, pregnancy is a time of great happiness and full potential. At the same time, during pregnancy, a woman and a growing child are at risk for various regional health problems. One of such serious problems is pregnancy and childbirth in patients with anemia and iron deficiency.

Currently, about two billion people are anemic, and the most dangerous form of this disease is iron deficiency anemia (IDD) and/or iron deficiency anemia (IDA).

The available sources indicate that IDD occurs in pregnant women and women of childbearing age (WVO) with a relatively high prevalence, up to 95% of cases observed in pregnant women are caused by this disease. IDD is considered to be the main cause/risk factor (XO) of late toxicoses, hypotonic bleedings, premature and anemic births, mothers giving birth to mentally and physically weak children [1,2].

A woman should take an average of 2-3 mg of elemental iron with food every day. During pregnancy, the intake increases up to 6 mg, and the intake of this micronutrient increases over time. In clinical practice, anemia is observed in 25% of clients, in which up to 80% of patients have confirmed IDD [1,3]. Studies show that iron deficiency (IDA) and iron deficiency remain a problem among women today.

In an epidemiological study conducted by A.I.Martinov (2021), for example, in Moscow, the frequency of IDA and IDD among gynecological patients was 38 percent, and in the Moscow region it was determined from 27.8 to 43.3 percent [3].

K. According to the analytical data of Vokoi and A. Konomilron (2017), iron deficiency in the world is recorded among the female population with a prevalence of 70-100 percent, depending on the region [2,4].

The most accurate test for determining iron deficiency is serum ferritin, which is calculated in the absence of inflammatory processes [4]. causes disruption of activity.

Determination of serum ferritin levels allows early detection of all three stages of IDAX (prelatent deficiency, latent deficiency and IDD) and appropriate prevention. Even in the stage of hidden iron deficiency, clinical symptoms are not noticeable, hemoglobin is normal or slightly decreased.

Philip K. E. J., Sadaka A. S., Paul Key M. J. et. al (2020) epidemiological study studied 4451 population and showed the following results: the overall prevalence of latent iron deficiency among the population is 8.8%, among women - 10.9%, and among men - 6.3%. In a 14-year follow-up, the mortality rate in patients with latent iron deficiency reached 58%, compared to patients with normal ferritin levels. Therefore, according to these authors, long-term persistence of latent iron deficiency is associated with an increased risk of death [2,4].

According to the conclusions made by experts within the framework of the SUPER IRON (2020) scientific project carried out in Russia, latent iron deficiency (LIDA) occurs in 20-30 percent of the population, the risk of anemia is observed in 50-86 percent of women. If this condition is not treated, there are three scenarios of the development of cases: the first, it goes away by itself - in 13.4 percent of cases; the second remains at the same level - in 60 percent of cases; and the third one, it becomes obvious anemia - in 26.6 percent of cases [5].

Infectious disease epidemiology/pandemics are of particular importance in increasing the risk of death and complications in anemia of pregnancy.

Researchers have emphasized it separately [5,6]. For example, E.E. Belokrinskaya and co-authors (2015) reliably confirmed that acute respiratory viral infections (ARVI) in pregnant women are one of the most common diseases and are mainly one of the reasons for hospitalization. In 33% of pregnant women, hospital admissions are due to ARVI [6,7].

At the same time, it is known from the analysis of literature data that there are no special algorithms for carrying pregnant women against the background of ORVI and methods of pharmacological prevention of complications. This conclusion is confirmed in the documents of WHO and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC (US Center for Disease Control and Prevention). In these documents and other studies, the following draw attention because of their prognostic, preventive and therapeutic value:

- 1) in pregnant women, the SARS - COVID - 2 virus is detected 2.7 - 3 times more often than in the general population;
- 2) IDD is confirmed as a risk factor associated with severe transmission of COVID-19 in pregnant women;
- 3) Maternal mortality rate in COVID-19 increases by 4.1 times with the effect of IDAK.

Iron deficiency itself has a negative effect on the course of pregnancy, the birth process, the state of the fetus and the baby - placental dysfunction, preeclampsia, premature births increase the risk of bleeding during childbirth, and complications in the postpartum period. [8,9].

Black SB et al. (2004) proved that during annual "epidemiological outbreaks" the incidence in pregnant women doubles compared to non-pregnant women [9].

Based on this, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and CDC (American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists) and WHO experts recommend giving small amounts of iron preparations to all pregnant women starting from the first trimester for the purpose of prevention of IDD. It is meaningful recommendations that are widely used in scientific and practical sources of recent years [10].

Also noteworthy are the results of a large meta-analysis published by Wei S. Q. et al (2021). Because, firstly, it is based on 42 studies with the participation of 438,548 pregnant women, and secondly, it has been proven in the research that severe covid-19 causes many complications in pregnant women. Such information is provided by other researchers.

Thus, it is concluded from the analysis that appropriate monitoring of IDAX/IDD and their risk factors and comorbid diseases accompanying anemia in women planning pregnancy and pregnant women in general, especially during epidemic periods, is an urgent issue. During respiratory infections, the consumption of vitamins and microelements, including iron element, in pregnant women increases up to 88%. [11].

In particular, N.A. According to the scientific conclusions confirmed by Korotkova and co-authors (2015, 2016), one in five non-pregnant women of reproductive age and one in three pregnant women have IDD. The frequency of prelatent and latent iron deficiency reaches 92% in the world. Until now, the diagnosis of IDD and latent iron deficiency is insufficient. The reason for this is that they are mainly cut and expressed with unusual symptoms. It is clear from the review of the literature that there are still no clear recommendations for patients/pregnant women with IDA regarding the effective way to carry it out [10,12].

From the results of studies from the above-mentioned sources, it can be seen that the frequency of anemia in most pregnant women is confirmed to be 30-35%. Iron deficiency is primarily a nutritional problem. Therefore, it is necessary to give priority to this factor in the primary prevention of IDD. In this case, the following are taken into account as important practices to prevent shortages:

- the daily need for iron is 1-2 mg for adults, 0.5-1.2 mg for children;
- a typical diet can provide between 5 mg and 15 mg of iron per day;
- 12 - only 15 percent of the iron taken with food is absorbed in the small intestine;

- the main role in the development of anemia is played by social and climatic conditions, nutritional traditions;
- animal products (containing heme iron) are considered the main source of iron, but most of the world's population/women are fed daily with products containing a small amount of iron (food, diet products, vegetable oils that contain a small amount of heme iron);
- as the gestation period increases, iron consumption increases to 16% in the first trimester, 59% in the second, and 67% in the third;
- the total loss of iron associated with physiological pregnancy, childbirth and lactation is 1400 mg [15].

In clinical recommendations based on proven medicine, the first manifestations of iron deficiency in pregnant women are generally confirmed as general malaise, decreased energy, mood swings, susceptibility to stress, susceptibility to infections, decreased mental activity and labor productivity. It is not possible to cure IDD with any diet and alternative ferrotherapy is common (of course, use of iron-retaining drugs, priority use of ferrous drugs intended for oral administration, ordering a sufficient amount of iron drugs, following a sufficient treatment period and monitoring the effectiveness of ferrotherapy) [12]

Based on the analysis of the publications of the last 20 years, it is clear again that anemia increases with age. The disease is not only a problem for young people or TYoA and pregnant women, but also geriatrics is an actual scientific topic [6,10]. It is even interpreted and recognized as an independent geriatric syndrome [14].

It follows from them that modern anemias represent a group of diseases characterized by a decrease in circulating erythrocytes and/or hemoglobin in a unit of blood volume below the norm typical for a certain gender and age. In clinical practice, mainly (making up 80-95 percent of all anemias) chronic IDD occurs. "Unopened pages" of the disease remain and their insufficient assessment can cause diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive complications.

According to the recommendations of WHO (2001), the diagnostic criteria for anemia are interpreted as follows: Hg concentration is below 110 g/l in children, below 120 g/l in women, below 110 g/l in pregnant women, and below 120 g/l in men. be lower than Mild anemia (Hg blood level above 90 g/l), moderately severe anemia (Hg 70-80 g/l) and severe anemia (Hg less than 70 g/l) are distinguished [12].

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SACHRATQI O`SIMLIGINING KIMYOVIY TARKIBI VA UNDA XALQ TABOBATI VA ZAMONAVIY TIBBIYOTDA FOYDALANISH USULLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada sachratqi o`simligi haqidagi ma`lumotlar keltirilgan. Xususan: O`zbekistonda tarqalishi, tabobatdagi ahamiyati, zamonaviy tibbiyotdagi o`rni, kimyoviy tarkibi, tarkibidagi organik va noorganik moddalar, vitaminlar haqida.

Kalit so`zlar: Sachratqi, inulin, tannin, pektin, ateroskleroz, taxikardiya, biostimulyator.

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CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF SACHRATKI PLANT AND METHODS OF USING IT IN FOLK MEDICINE AND MODERN MEDICINE

Abstract. This article provides information about the chicory plant (cichorium intybus). In particular, about its distribution in Uzbekistan, its importance in medicine, its role in modern medicine, its chemical composition, organic and inorganic substances, and vitamins.

Key words: chicory (cichorium intybus), inulin, tannin, pectin, atherosclerosis, tachycardia, biostimulant.

Sachratqi - *Cichorium intybus* L. (Цикорий обыкновенный). Sachratqi – Asteraceae oilasiga kiruvchi urchuqsimon va yo`g`on ildizli ko`p yillik o`simlik. Poyasi tik turuvchi va uzun tuklar bilan qoplangan, barglar qarama qarshi joylashgan. Gullari ko`k, pushti va oq rangda, to`pgullari ichida yoki kalta savatchalarda joylashgan. Sachratqi mevalari – pardasimon popukli prizmasimon pistacha. Bitta sachratqi to`pidan 3-25 ming dona urug` olish mumkin. O`simlikning barcha organlarida sutlama naylari joylashgan. Sachratqi yozda gullab, yozning oxiridan kuzning o`rtalariga qadar mevalaydi. Hozirgi vaqtda sachratki dunyoning ko`plab mamlakatlarida mazali ziravor va parhez taom mahsuloti sifatida ommabop hisoblanadi. Maydalanib qovurilgan sachratqi ildizi uzoq vaqtlardan beri Yevropaliklarning qahvaga (kofe) qo`shiladigan sevimli ichimliklaridan biridir. Sachratqi ildizidan sut va qaymoq qo`shib tayyorlangan sharbat qahvaning o`rnini bosuvchi ichimlik sifatida asosan bolalar va sog`ligi

tufayli qaxva ichish mumkin bo'lmagan odamlarning ratsioniga kiritilgan. Belgiyaliklar sachratqini pishloq va olma bilan dimlaydilar, latviyaliklar asal, limon va olma sharbati qo'shilgan holda sachratqi ildizidan salqin ichimlik tayyorlashadi. Maxsus salat sachratqisining barglari va novdalari turlituman salatlarning tarkibiy qismi sifatida ishlatiladi, o'simlikning yosh novdalari qaynatiladi yoki xamirga qo'shib pishiriladi. Toshkent, Jizzax, Samarqand, Qashqadaryo va Surxandaryo viloyatlarida keng tarqalgan, quyi va o'rta tog' mintaqasining toshli va shag'alli qiyaliklarida o'sadi. [1]

Sachratqining ildizi kuzda sentyabr-oktyabr oylarida yig'ib olinadi. Buning uchun ular birinchi navbatda belkurak yordamida kovlanadi, ba'zida plug yordamida haydab olinadi. Shundan so'ng ildizlar qo'l yordamida ajratiladi, yuviladi hamda quritiladi. Ildizni quritishdan oldin poyaning keraksiz qismidan tozalanadi. Ildizlar yo'g'on va uzun bo'lsa, ular bo'ylamasiga va ko'ndalangiga bir necha bo'laklarga bo'linib, quritgichda 50-600C haroratda quritiladi. Quritilgan xom ashyo burishgan ko'rinishiga ega bo'ladi. Tashqi tomondan ozgina jigarrang, ichi oq yoki sarg'ish bo'ladi. U o'ziga xos hidga ega emas, faqat achchiq ta'mga ega. Yer usti qismi har qanday dorivor o't kabi tayyorlanadi: sachratqi novdasining yuqorigi qismi gullash davrida yig'iladi, alohida bo'laklarga bo'linib, havo yaxshi aylanadigan soya joylarda quritiladi. Sachratqi ildizida 60% gacha inulin, 10-20% fruktoza, intibin glikozidi (farmatsevtika sanoatida qo'llaniladi), shuningdek, karotin, B (B1, B2, B3) vitaminlar guruhlari, C vitamini, makro va mikroelementlar (Na, K, Ca, Mg, P, Fe va boshqalar), organik kislatalar, taninlar, pektin, oqsil moddalari, smolalar mavjud. Sachratqi ildizi tarkibida qimmatli modda inulin mavjud bo'lib, metabolizmni yaxshilaydi va ovqat hazm qilish tizimining faoliyatini normallashtiradi. [2]

Sachratqi o'simligi uzoq vaqtdan buyon xalq tabobatida mashhur bo'lgan qimmatbaho dorivor o'simlik. Sachratqi ildizi qadimgi Rimda ovqatni hazm qilishni yaxshilash uchun ishlatilgan, Misrda undan ilon va o'rgimchak chaqqanida zaharga qarshi zardob tayyorlashgan. Mashhur Abu ali ibn Sino oshqozon-ichak trakti va ko'z kasalliklari, ko'z yallig'lanishi hamda podagra kasalliklarini davolashda sachratqi qo'llanilgan. Zamonaviy tibbiyotda sachratqi o'zining foydali dorivor xususiyatlari (tinchlantiruvchi, shakar miqdorini pasayturuvchi, bog'lovchi, o't haydovchi, siydik haydovchi, yallig'lanishga qarshi, isitma tushiruvchi, gijja haydovchi xususiyatlar) tufayli juda xilma-xil qo'llanishlarni topgan. Ildiz qaynatmasi ishtahani yaxshilash, oshqozon osti bezi faoliyatini normallashtirish uchun eng yaxshi vositalardan biri bo'lib kelgan. Bundan tashqari, o't qopi toshlarini eritishga yordam beradi, o't haydovchi ta'sirga ega, jigarda qon oqimi va uning metabolitik jarayonlarini yaxshilaydi. O'simlikdan olingan inulin bifidostimulyator bo'lib, foydali ichak mikroflorasini rivojlanishiga yordam berib, organizmning umumiy immunitetini mustahkamlaydi. Yuqoridagi xususiyatlar tufayli sachratqi oshqozon va o'n ikki barmoqli ichak yaralari, gastrit, disbakterioz, dispepsiya, ich qotishi, jigar va o't pufagi kasalliklari (sirroz, gepatit va boshqalar) profilaktikasi va davolashda keng

qo'llaniladi. Sachratqi asab va yurak-qon tomir tizimi uchun juda foydali. Ildizidan tayyorlangan sharbati kofeinni o'zida saqlamaydigan kofe o'rnini bosuvchi ichimlik sifatida qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lmagan holatlar aniqlanmaganligi uchun gipertoniya, nevrasteniya, depressiya, uyqusizlik va migren kasalligi bor insonlar uchun foydali hisoblanadi. Sharbat B vitaminiga boy bo'lganligi tufayli inson asab tizimiga tinchlantiruvchi ta'sir ko'rsatadi (bu vitaminlar yaxshi kayfiyat, sog'lom uyqu, energiya va quvvat uchun javobgar). Shu bilan birga kaliyga boy bo'lgan sachratqi (yurakning normal ishlashi uchun zarur) qondan ortiqcha xolesterindan foriq bo'lishda, tomirlarning kengayishiga, yurak qisqarishining amplituda va ritmini normallashtirishda yordam beradi. Aynan shu sababli ateroskleroz, taxikardiya, yurak-qon tomirlar tizimi kasalliklari va boshqa kasalliklarga chalingan insonlar uchun ratsionda sachratqi ichimligi istemol qilish foydali hisoblanadi. Sachratqi tarkibida yuqori miqdorda temir moddasi kamqonlikning (anemiya) oldini olish va kompleks davolashda ishlatiladi. Xalq tabobatida oftob urganda va sachrama toshmalarni davolashda poyasi kaynatmasi va kulidan foydalaniladi. [3]

Tibbiyotda sachratqi ildizi tarkibida yuqori molekulyar polisaxarid inulinning yuqori miqdorini saqlagani uchun qimmatli hisoblaniladi. Aynan inulin qondagi qand miqdorini kamaytirishda, metabolizm va ovqat hazm qilishni yaxshilashda yordam beradi, bu barcha xususiyatlari kompleks ravishda diabetning oldini olish va davolashda ijobiy rol o'ynab, ortiqcha vaznga qarshi kurashda samarali hisoblanadi. Sachratqi teri kasalliklarini kompleks davolashda ham qo'llaniladi. Sachratqi bakteritsid va yallig'lanishga qarshi ta'sirga ega bo'lganligi uchun yarani davolovchi vosita sifatida ishlatilishi mumkin (o'simlikning damalama, qaynatma va spirtli nastoykasi seboreya, allergik dermatit, neyrodermatit, diatez, ekzema, suvchechak, psoriaz, pes, husnbuzar, furunkul va boshqalar). Kundalik hayotda sachratqidan foydalanish taloq kasalliklari, buyrak yallig'lanish kasalliklari va buyrak toshlarini davolashda sezilarli ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bundan tashqari, sachratqi tarkibini muntazam iste'mol qilish insonlarni toksinlar, radiaktiv moddalar va og'ir metallardan tozalashda yordam beradi. 1 qoshiq maydalangan sachratqi ildizi ustiga 200 ml qaynoq suv qo'shib, 10 daqiqa davomida past olovda qaynagandan so'ng qizdiriladi, so'ng tindirib suzgichdan o'tkaziladi. Qandli diabeti uchun kuniga 3 mahal 50 ml dan ichiladi. Sachratqi ildizi o'q ildiz, tuproqqa 1,5 m chuqlikkacha kiradi. Sachratqi ildizida 20% gacha inulin bor (Yevropa mamlakatlarida dorivor ekin sifatida ekiladi). Mart-mayda o'sa boshlaydi, iyuldan oktabrgacha gullaydi va mevalaydi. Urug'idan ko'payadi. Ildizining qaynatmasi oshqozonosti bezi, o't pufagi, jigar (o't tosh kasalligida ham) kasalliklarida o't haydovchi vosita sifatida qo'llaniladi, siydik haydovchi vosita sifatida buyrak kasalliklarida, ovqat hazm qilishni yaxshilash va metabolitik kasalliklarni davolashda ishlatiladi. Tashqi tomondan teri kasalliklari va podagra kasalligi uchun vanna, ho'llanma va kompresslar sifatida qo'llaniladi. [4]

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EVOLUTION OF CORPORATE INCOME TAX

Abstract. The evolution of corporate income tax has been a dynamic and multifaceted process shaped by economic, political, and social factors. This research paper explores the historical trajectory of corporate income tax, tracing its development from its inception to the present day. By analyzing the trends in tax rates, tax bases, and tax structures over time, the study provides insights into the changing landscape of corporate taxation. Additionally, it examines the implications of this evolution for businesses and economies, including the impact on tax planning, compliance, investment decisions, revenue generation, economic competitiveness, income distribution, and economic stability. Through a combination of qualitative analysis of tax policies, historical documents, and scholarly literature, along with quantitative analysis using relevant economic indicators, this research enhances our understanding of the evolution of corporate income tax and its broader implications. The findings contribute to informed discussions on tax policy design, economic development, and the role of taxation in shaping business environments.

Key words: evolution, corporate income tax, tax structures, trends, implications, businesses, economies, tax planning, compliance. Background and Significance.

Introduction

Corporate income tax is a key component of the fiscal policies implemented by governments worldwide. It is a tax levied on the profits earned by corporations, serving as a significant source of revenue for governments to finance public expenditures, infrastructure development, and social welfare programs. The evolution of corporate income tax has been shaped by various economic, political, and social factors, making it a subject of great importance and interest.

The origins of corporate income tax can be traced back to the early 20th century when governments recognized the need to tax corporate profits. Over time, the tax has undergone significant transformations, reflecting changes in economic systems, globalization, and shifting priorities in public finance. The historical context provides valuable insights into the motivations behind the introduction and subsequent modifications of corporate income tax structures.

Understanding the evolution of corporate income tax is essential for policymakers, tax authorities, businesses, and researchers. Policymakers need to comprehend the historical context and the factors that have influenced the development of corporate income tax systems to design effective tax policies that balance revenue generation, economic growth, and fairness. Tax authorities rely

on a thorough understanding of the evolution of corporate income tax to enforce compliance and combat tax evasion effectively.

For businesses, corporate income tax represents a significant financial obligation that impacts their profitability and competitiveness. Awareness of the historical trends and changing landscape of corporate income tax allows businesses to adapt their strategies, optimize their tax planning, and navigate the complexities of tax regulations in different jurisdictions.

Researchers and scholars in the fields of economics, finance, and public policy benefit from studying the evolution of corporate income tax as it provides valuable insights into the dynamics between taxation, economic growth, income distribution, and international competitiveness. By analyzing historical trends and examining the impact of corporate income tax on businesses and economies, researchers can identify patterns, assess the effectiveness of tax policies, and contribute to the development of optimal tax systems.

Furthermore, the significance of studying the evolution of corporate income tax extends to broader societal implications. Corporate income tax policies shape the distribution of wealth, influence investment decisions, and impact income inequality. Understanding the historical context and the consequences of corporate income tax evolution contributes to the ongoing debate on tax reform, fairness, and social welfare.

Literature Review

The evolution of corporate income tax has been extensively studied, shedding light on its economic implications, historical trajectory, and policy considerations. This review highlights some pivotal papers and their contributions to our understanding of corporate income tax

Zodrow and Mieszkowski in their analyzes of the impact of local corporate taxation and its interplay with the provision of public goods. The authors propose that there exists a trade-off between attracting businesses and adequately funding local services [1].

Devereux and Freeman assess the relationship between corporate income tax rates and foreign direct investment (FDI). Their findings underscore the sensitivity of FDI to taxation, offering crucial insights for countries aiming to attract foreign capital [2].

Graham delves into corporate financial structures, suggesting that a company's debt policy can be significantly influenced by the marginal corporate tax rate. This indicates that tax policy not only impacts investment decisions but also corporate financing decisions [3].

Desai & Dharmapala Investigating the intricacies of tax planning, Desai and Dharmapala discuss the economic implications of corporate tax avoidance. Their research proposes that while there are value increases associated with tax planning, there's also a potential risk due to increased scrutiny and regulatory challenges [4].

In their research, Grubert and Mutti examine how U.S. multinational corporations decide on investment locations, concluding that tax rates play a decisive role. The results also emphasize the significance of non-tax factors, such as market size and labor costs [5].

Likewise, Slemrod's analysis sheds light on the global trend of declining corporate tax rates. While countries appear to reduce their statutory rates, the effective tax rates—what companies actually pay—show a more nuanced picture [6].

In the same vein, Dharmapala provides an exhaustive review of the BEPS (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting) phenomenon. This paper highlights the strategies employed by multinational corporations to exploit gaps and mismatches in tax rules, leading to artificial shifting of profits [7].

The literature offers rich insights into the multi-dimensional nature of corporate income tax, from its influence on investment decisions to its implications for fiscal policy and global economic trends. The evolution of corporate income tax, as encapsulated by these studies, reflects the ever-changing dynamics between businesses, economies, and regulatory environments.

Methods

Conducting a comprehensive literature review is an essential method to gather existing knowledge and scholarly insights on the evolution of corporate income tax. This involves searching academic databases, books, reports, and other reputable sources to identify relevant studies, historical documents, and theoretical frameworks. The literature review helps establish the historical timeline, key events, policy changes, and theoretical perspectives related to corporate income tax.

Analysis

The historical overview of corporate income tax reveals a fascinating evolution shaped by economic, political, and social factors. Understanding its development provides valuable insights into the motivations behind the implementation and modifications of corporate income tax systems.

The origins of corporate income tax can be traced back to the early 20th century when industrialization and the rise of large corporations led governments to recognize the need to tax corporate profits. The United States was among the pioneers in introducing corporate income tax, with the Revenue Act of 1909 establishing a federal tax on corporate profits. Other countries, including Germany and France, followed suit shortly after.

In the early stages, corporate income tax rates were relatively modest, and the tax base was narrower, primarily targeting domestic corporations. However, with the onset of World War I and the need for increased revenue, corporate income tax rates escalated significantly. The war served as a catalyst for expanding the tax base, introducing more complex provisions, and raising tax rates to finance war efforts.

Following the war, corporate income tax continued to evolve. The interwar period witnessed various changes in tax policies as countries sought to recover from the economic turmoil and adapt to new economic realities. The Great Depression of the 1930s prompted governments to reconsider their tax systems, leading to further adjustments in corporate income tax rates and structures.

The post-World War II era saw a significant expansion of corporate income tax systems as countries aimed to rebuild their economies and finance social welfare programs. The tax rates increased, and regulations became more comprehensive. Many countries adopted worldwide taxation systems, requiring corporations to report and pay taxes on their global income. Double taxation relief mechanisms, such as foreign tax credits and tax treaties, were also established to address the challenges faced by multinational corporations operating in multiple jurisdictions.

The late 20th century witnessed a growing trend of tax competition and globalization. Countries began to reduce corporate income tax rates to attract investment and stimulate economic growth. This led to a phenomenon known as "tax havens," where jurisdictions offered low or no corporate income tax rates to attract businesses. The rise of multinational corporations and the increasing complexity of global business operations posed challenges for tax authorities in effectively taxing corporate profits.

In recent times, there has been a renewed focus on corporate income tax as governments seek to ensure tax fairness, combat tax evasion, and address income inequality. International efforts, such as the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project led by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), aim to address tax avoidance strategies employed by multinational corporations.

Furthermore, debates surrounding corporate income tax continue to explore issues such as the optimal tax rate, the effectiveness of tax incentives, the impact on economic growth and investment, and the balance between taxing corporations and protecting competitiveness.

The historical overview of corporate income tax demonstrates its evolution from a relatively modest tax on domestic corporations to a complex and globally interconnected system. The motivations behind its implementation and subsequent changes have been influenced by economic circumstances, political priorities, and the need for revenue generation. Understanding this historical context is crucial for policymakers, tax authorities, businesses, and researchers to navigate the complexities and implications of corporate income tax in the present day.

Discussion

Analyzing historical trends in the evolution of corporate income tax provides valuable insights into the implications for businesses and economies.

Historical trends in corporate income tax have significantly influenced the tax planning strategies adopted by businesses. As tax laws and rates change over

time, businesses must navigate complex tax regulations, deductions, and credits to optimize their tax liabilities. Understanding historical trends helps businesses anticipate and adapt to changes in tax policies, ensuring compliance and minimizing tax risks.

Furthermore, corporate income tax policies impact investment decisions made by businesses. High tax rates can discourage investment, whereas tax incentives and favorable tax structures can attract businesses to specific jurisdictions. By studying historical trends, businesses can identify patterns in tax policies and make informed decisions regarding capital allocation, expansion plans, and international operations.

In terms of compliance costs, changes in corporate income tax regulations and reporting requirements can impose additional compliance costs on businesses. Historical trends can shed light on the evolution of compliance obligations, such as increased disclosure requirements, transfer pricing regulations, and anti-avoidance measures. Understanding these trends helps businesses allocate resources efficiently to comply with tax regulations.

Another aspect of corporate income tax is implications for economies: Firstly, Corporate income tax is a significant source of revenue for governments. Historical trends in tax rates, tax bases, and tax collection mechanisms directly impact government revenue. Analyzing these trends helps policymakers assess the effectiveness of corporate income tax systems in generating revenue and funding public expenditure, including infrastructure development, social welfare programs, and public services.

Secondly, Corporate income tax policies can influence a country's economic competitiveness. High tax rates may deter businesses, foreign direct investment, and innovation, potentially hindering economic growth. Conversely, lower tax rates or tax incentives can attract businesses, stimulate investment, and enhance competitiveness. Historical trends provide insights into the relationship between tax policies and economic performance, enabling policymakers to design tax systems that foster economic growth.

Finally, Corporate income tax policies can have implications for income distribution within an economy. Tax rates and tax structures can impact the distribution of wealth and income among various stakeholders, including shareholders, employees, and society at large. Historical trends help policymakers assess the equity and fairness of corporate income tax systems and consider measures to address income inequality.

Analyzing historical trends in corporate income tax helps businesses anticipate tax implications, make informed decisions, and manage tax risks. Additionally, understanding the implications for economies assists policymakers in designing tax systems that promote economic growth, revenue generation, income distribution, and stability.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the historical overview of corporate income tax reveals a dynamic and multifaceted evolution shaped by economic, political, and social factors. Studying the trends and implications of this evolution provides valuable insights for businesses and economies alike.

For businesses, understanding historical trends in corporate income tax is crucial for effective tax planning, compliance, and investment decision-making. By analyzing the historical trajectory of tax rates, incentives, and compliance requirements, businesses can navigate the complex tax landscape, optimize their tax liabilities, and make informed investment choices. Moreover, monitoring historical trends helps businesses anticipate changes in tax policies, adapt to new regulations, and manage compliance costs efficiently.

On the other hand, the implications of historical trends in corporate income tax for economies are significant. Governments rely on corporate income tax as a vital source of revenue, and studying historical trends helps policymakers evaluate the effectiveness of tax systems in generating revenue and funding public programs. It also enables policymakers to design tax policies that enhance economic competitiveness, promote economic stability, address income distribution concerns, and create a conducive environment for businesses to thrive.

By analyzing historical trends, policymakers can assess the impact of tax policies on economic growth, investment levels, and income distribution. This knowledge can inform the design of tax systems that strike a balance between revenue generation and economic competitiveness while ensuring fairness and stability.

Overall, the historical overview of corporate income tax highlights the importance of considering the past to shape the future. Businesses and policymakers alike can benefit from understanding the motivations behind tax policy changes, the implications for businesses and economies, and the lessons learned from historical experiences. By doing so, they can adapt to evolving tax environments, foster economic growth, and create a fair and sustainable tax system that meets the needs of businesses, governments, and society as a whole.

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COMPETITIVE APPROACH AND MARKETING TOOLS TO THE TRANSPORTATION SERVICES MARKET

Abstract. The article investigates the study of the transport services market through systematic and comprehensive marketing research in the context of increasing competition among transport companies.

Keywords: transport, marketing research, transport services, competitiveness.

Transport is one of the most important sectors of the economy, and its stable development is of priority in the system of factors that provide conditions for the development of other sectors, in the implementation of reforms in all spheres of life. The integration of transport and the development of the market of transport services is one of the most urgent topics for modern Uzbekistan. In recent years, large-scale measures have been implemented in our country aimed at developing the field of transport and transport communications, ensuring a high level of safety of transport, improving the management system in the field of transport, and training qualified specialists for the field.

The modern trends of economic development and the implemented reforms show that, taking into account the geographical location of the republic, the formation and implementation of a unified transport policy aimed at ensuring the quality and popularity of transport services, and the introduction of modern technologies and intellectual systems of industry management are of particular importance.

Today, the growth of the country's economy is due to the insufficient development of the transport system and the market of transport services, the existence of systemic problems in this area that have not been solved for many years.

In order to fundamentally improve the system of state management in the field of transport, increase the investment attractiveness and export potential of the republic, ensure the strategic development of transport communications and ensure their stable operation, as well as in accordance with the tasks defined in the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, newly established

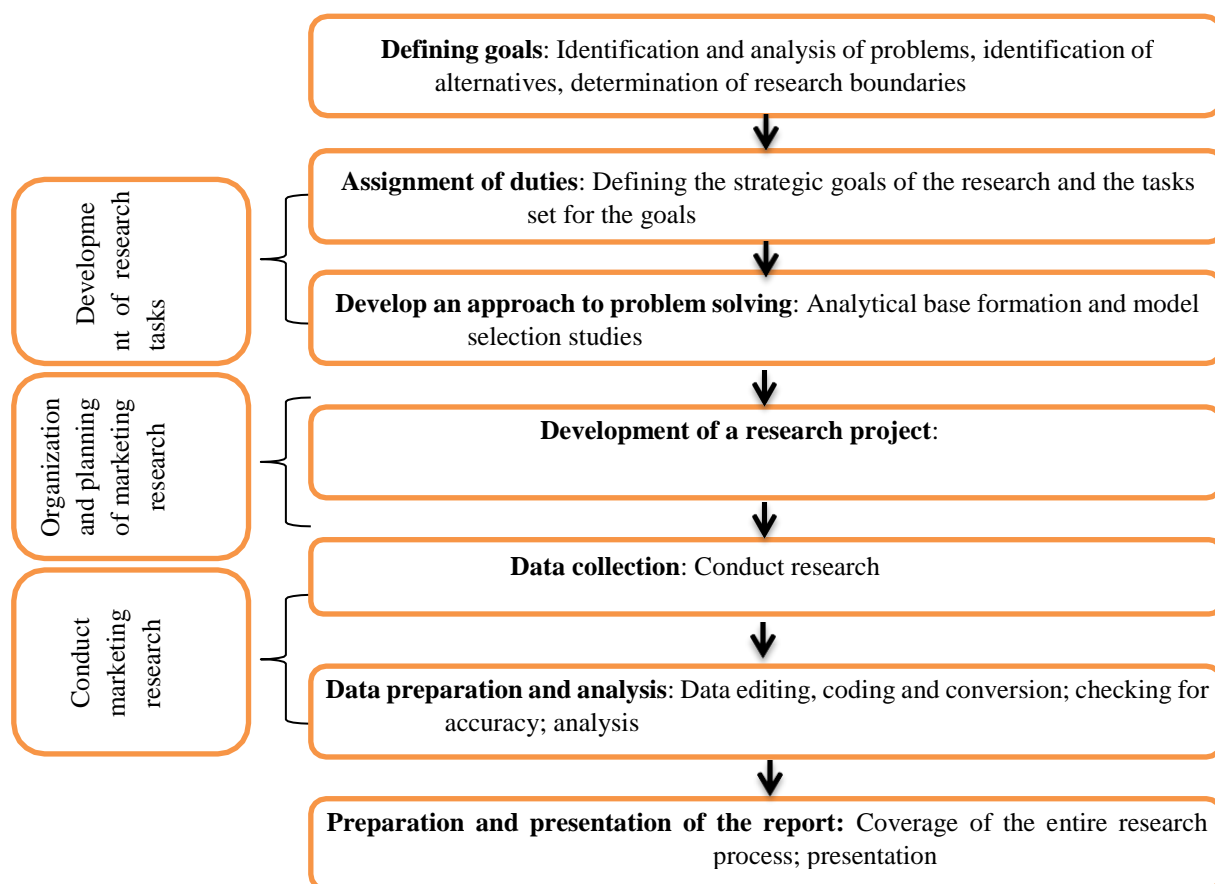
The Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan serves to eliminate these shortcomings on the basis of the Agency of Road Transport of Uzbekistan.

As a result, in the process of growth in demand for transport, the underdevelopment of transport services threatens the economic growth of some

regions and weakens Uzbekistan's influence in the international transport services market, leading to the loss of the country's competitiveness at the global level.

The specific features of the transport system remain factors such as the new economic conditions of transport enterprises and consumers of their services, the formation of the transport services market and the strengthening of competition between transport market entities. In such conditions, any transport enterprise whose ultimate goal is to make a profit based on the production of the transport service necessary for the consumer, without taking into account the market requirements, cannot develop in a traditional way.

Fig. -1. Marketing research process



In the context of increasing competition among transport companies, it is necessary to study the transport services market through marketing research, which is an effective tool for achieving strategic goals. Marketing research includes market conditions, competitor activity, consumer preferences, information interpretation, and transportation is to formulate recommendations on the development of marketing strategy of service market entities.

Marketing research can be presented in the form of a constantly updated marketing cycle [1], including all stages - from information-analytical research (initial stage) to evaluating the effectiveness of marketing activities based on market activity management (final stage). Stopping more at the stages of research,

seven stages can be distinguished that determine the list of tasks solved by marketing research (Fig. 1).

As it was mentioned above, the need of transport service companies in conducting research of the transport market and direct marketing is determined by the strong competitive environment of this market in the modern conditions of the development of the world economy. The process of globalization, the growth of the world economy and international trade serve to increase the volume of cargo and passenger transportation and the positive dynamics of the services provided at the level of the world and state transport services markets. In addition, the main trend of the market of transport services, which is the rapid development of information technologies in transport enterprises, is not only the need to form a marketing research system in the market of transport services, but also determines the regular development of this system, taking into account the development trends of the market. Usually, the marketing activities of transport services market enterprises are focused on providing and promoting services to consumers, with a high importance on advertising means that influence consumers. Recently, special attention has been paid to the formation of a positive image of the transport company, but, as a rule, these activities are also carried out within the advertising strategy of the company. so that marketing research of the market of transport services can serve as a strategic resource for transport enterprises and a means of forming a competitive advantage in the conditions of information scarcity in the market economy, and as a means of obtaining objective information that can be used to implement an effective marketing policy in general. Depending on the specific characteristics of the service, it is appropriate to classify the marketing research of the transport service according to the nature of the research into "planned" and "unplanned" activities. Planned activities represent a set of marketing research aimed at obtaining a standardized volume of a number of parameters necessary for making tactical and strategic decisions in the transport services market. gives Unplanned studies are usually conducted to solve problems that arise regularly, which are associated with unforeseen problems in the operation of transport enterprises. Unconventional methods of marketing research, which are almost impossible to standardize, come to the fore to solve problematic unplanned problems. In general, the general structure of marketing research of the transport services market is shown in Figure 2.

As can be seen from the picture, the main goal of marketing research is to form a package of strategic alternatives and a general understanding of the structure and laws of market dynamics, as well as to more effectively adapt them to the requirements of the external market environment (demand and final consumer requirements) for market products or services. is to determine the strategic possibilities of marketing subjects. In other words, the main goal (result) of marketing research is the production of marketing information to make decisions on the interaction (communication) of the subjects of the marketing

system, which ensures the quantity and quality of services required by the market, meets the requirements of the environment and the main factors of the consumer.

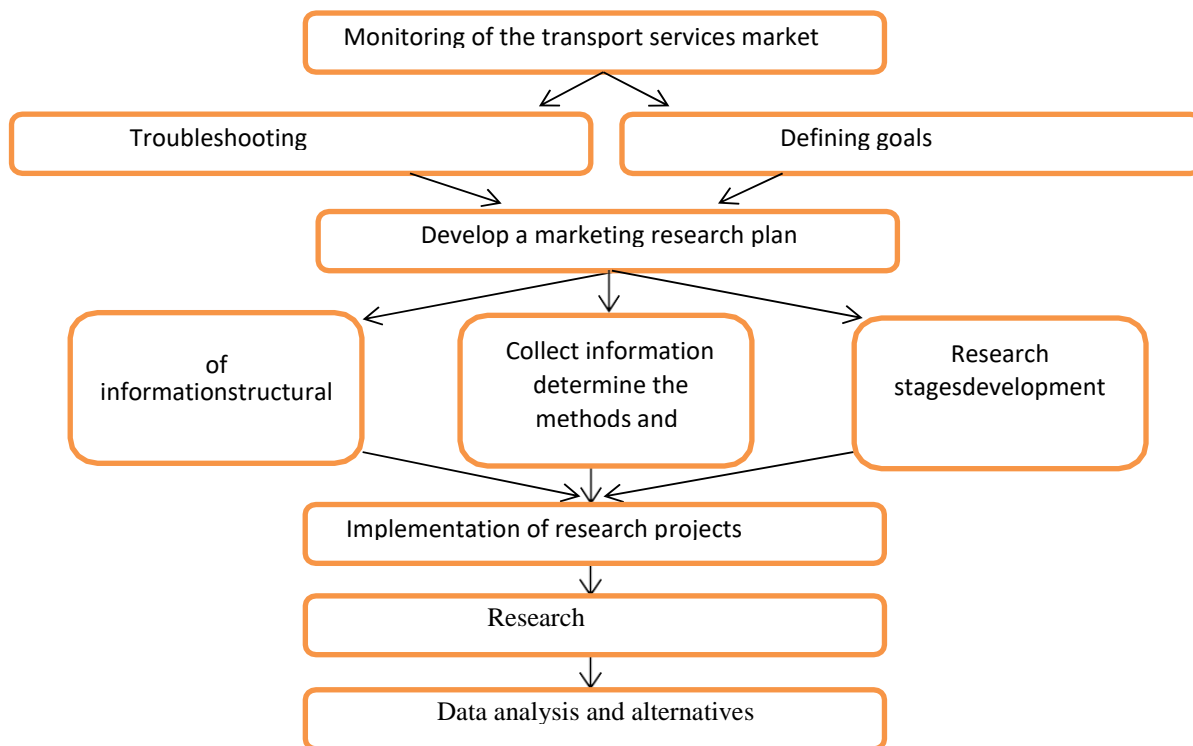


Figure -2. Marketing research in the transport services market process.

Furthermore, the necessity and importance of marketing research, is strengthened. If you think about the general concept of the structure and laws of market dynamics, this concept of marketing should be based on the general scientific methodology and own marketing methods. The development of the marketing concept of transport services itself and the impact on the process of formation and improvement of the scientifically significant system of competitiveness: essence, power, factors, competitive relations, competitive intensity, segmentation, marketing strategy, internal production systems that ensure a continuous and safe transport process, positioning, demand formation, promotion of sales of motor transport services. When developing a marketing concept, it is important to understand that the competitiveness of transport services should be based on human needs. The main goal of the developed concept is to satisfy consumer needs by studying consumer preferences and encouraging them to purchase services. The concept of marketing is based on the theory derived from the priority principle of the consumer formulated by F. Kotler. Continuing this idea, there is an idea that it is necessary to change the approaches to the tasks of transport and development in modern conditions. One of the possible approaches can consider transport as a part of the socio-communication system of society, one of its goals is not production, but the actions of man and

his self-organization and the development of interaction of society with the environment at different territorial levels. need

In conclusion, it can be said that the essence of the concept of competitiveness of transport services market entities, which should be developed on the basis of a complex of marketing research, is to work with consumer values, to determine the needs of business entities of target markets and to achieve service to consumers that is more efficient and effective than competitors. Marketing research is the most effective means of obtaining market feedback, which allows for a comprehensive approach to concept development and word-of-mouth competition strategy development. It should be noted that this issue is relevant not only for organizations of the commercial sector, but also for the implementation of various public and social projects.

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PROBLEMS RELATED TO MARKETING RESEARCH IN THE FURNITURE MARKET OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. In this article, the buyer makes a decision to buy home furnishings, in general, he determines which type of furniture will fully satisfy his needs, buying the goods from the market, company store or via the Internet, what are the advantages of the goods, what kind of guarantee the seller gives.

Keywords: Furniture market, marketing, efficiency, competition, universal, standard.

Nowadays, we had to study some of our national characteristics in the marketing of furniture products. That is, it turned out that the possibility and effectiveness of marketing depends significantly on the type of market, the products produced and sold, and the scale of competition in the market. In particular, the absence of universal, standard, unified recommendations in the application of the marketing concept plays an important role, and in practical marketing, everything depends on external and internal factors, consumer characteristics.

In Uzbekistan, 5-6 years ago, the "gross" approach prevailed in the application of the marketing concept, while at the same time, the differentiated approach is widely used. If we analyze the manufactured furniture products according to the types of content, 58 percent are household furniture, 39 percent are organizational furniture, and 3 percent are other furniture. In this regard, a significant share is made up of office furniture and special furniture for educational institutions, shops, hospitals, restaurants, stores, warehouses, barbershops, etc.

The regional analysis of the production structure of furniture products showed that 52% of household furniture went to Tashkent city, 14% to Fergana region, 10% to Tashkent region, 47% of organizational furniture to Tashkent city, 15% to Samarkand region, 35% of other furniture to Tashkent city, 29% to Kashkadarya. and 20 percent corresponded to the share of Namangan regions.

As mentioned above, the sustainable development of any industry is directly related to the production and sale of goods that are in demand. This, in turn, requires effective organization of marketing activities of network enterprises, regular study of the furniture market, taking into account the wishes of consumers, detailed analysis of purchasing process factors. Technological change, the increasing role of social media, demographic changes and the increasing purchasing power of women are key factors that must be considered in

the marketing efforts of furniture manufacturers and retailers. We found it appropriate to segment the furniture products based on history, culture, customs, traditions and features of the furniture products consumers in our country.

When buying furniture, consumers use a wide range of information, that is: analyze various information, try to find the optimal purchase option, choose the product based on their lifestyle, taste and opportunity. Also, the consumer takes into account financial, technical, time loss and psychological risks when purchasing a durable product.

The buyer performs the purchase and use of home appliances only after clarifying their need, which consists of several interrelated steps to make the purchase decision. That is, the general need is focused on solving the following problems:

- determines which type of furniture fully meets his needs;
- buys goods from the market, company store or via the Internet;
- what are the advantages of the product, what warranty does the seller provide, how long can this product be used?

To what extent does the media influence the purchase of furniture: the analysis shows that 52.5% of people buy home furnishings from TV shows, 43.1% from newspaper and magazine ads, 49.7% from visiting company stores, 50.6% from catalogs and uses brochures.

Furniture manufacturers need to improve the positioning process in order to achieve a competitive advantage and ensure a stable place for their products in the target market and in the minds of consumers, clearly different from the products of competitors. Enterprises in this field direct their considerable efforts in the implementation of marketing activities to the formation of a marketing complex. As a result, there is a lag in the process of positioning, which plays an important role in the systematic and effective marketing activities of enterprises.

Failure to properly organize the positioning process of furniture manufacturing enterprises can cause the following negative consequences:

- If the manufacturer does not determine the position of the goods in the market, in this case the consumer can perform this task himself and the company may not be able to have the position it expects, and may even lead to the formation of a negative image;

- Marking of a position that is close to the position of a competitor's, without clearly indicating its unique characteristics, different from competitors' goods - can serve to have the opposite effect, rather than to motivate the consumer to buy the product;

- Failure to provide a clear position of the product may interfere with the formation of the marketing complex and ensure its sequence, and may even cause conflicting strategies for the formation of each element of the marketing complex.

- Even if the position is clearly chosen, but if it is narrowly defined, such positioning can act as an obstacle to the expansion of the market of the existing

goods of the enterprise and the introduction of new goods into the market. The main reason for this is the use of a common brand strategy in the industry.

Based on the above, furniture manufacturers should pay attention to two main directions when implementing the positioning process:

- Determining the compatibility or, in other words, the matching point of the product being positioned. That is, on the basis of research, it is intended to determine which category of goods the company's goods are equated with in the minds of consumers, or rather, which category they include. This, in turn, provides an opportunity to identify its direct competitors on the basis of revealing the specific characteristics of the product category.

- Determining the point of differentiation of the product being positioned. It consists in showing the competitive advantage of the product on the basis of identifying one or more specific features that are clearly different from the products of competitors.

- Furniture manufacturing enterprises should take into account the following specific features of the network before positioning in the highlighted areas:

- The complexity of the product production process and the high impact of technology. The production of modern furniture requires complex technologies, which ultimately leads to an increase in the market price of goods.

- The length of the period of launching the production of a new type and model of furniture. The average duration of the production of a new model of furniture for large furniture manufacturing enterprises is 7-15 months.

- High demand for product quality. Since furniture is a type of goods that require prior selection, consumers expect long-term service from the product. In order to maintain the quality of their products at a high level, industry manufacturers use high-quality fittings in their production, while maintaining its functional nature. Therefore, many companies use the words "quality", "solid" in positioning their products.

Warranty service. Usually, the cost of warranty service and post-warranty service is not high, but in some cases it can be 20-25% of the cost of the product. Also, after-sale furniture collection service can be equal to 10% of the cost of the product.

The consumer spends a lot of time on the product selection and purchase process. Marketing research shows that in the consumer goods market, a consumer can spend up to 4 weeks choosing and purchasing furniture.

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BUXORO VILOYATI EKOLOGIK MUHITIGA TRANSPORTNING TA'SIRI

Annotatsiya. Transportning atrof-muhitga ta'siri ortib, zamonamizning eng dolzarb muammosiga aylanib borayotgan bir paytda uning mohiyatini tushunish, salbiy oqibatlarini bartaraf etishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish va amaliyotda qo'llash juda muhimdir. Maqolada Buxoro viloyati transportning tabiiy-geografik xususiyatlari va uning atrof muhitga ta'siri mujassamlashgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Transport, atrof-muhit, zaharli birikmalar., karbonat anhidrid, azot (IV)-oksidi, qo'rg'oshin elementlari, metanal, inson salomatligi.

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INFLUENCE OF TRANSPORTATION ON THE ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT OF BUKHARA REGION

Abstract. At a time when the impact of transport on the environment is increasing and becoming the most urgent problem of our time, it is very important to understand its essence, to develop and implement measures aimed at eliminating its negative consequences. The article describes the natural and geographical characteristics of transport in the Bukhara region and its impact on the environment.

Key words: Transport, environment, toxic compounds, carbon dioxide, nitrogen (IV)-oxide, lead elements, methanal, human health.

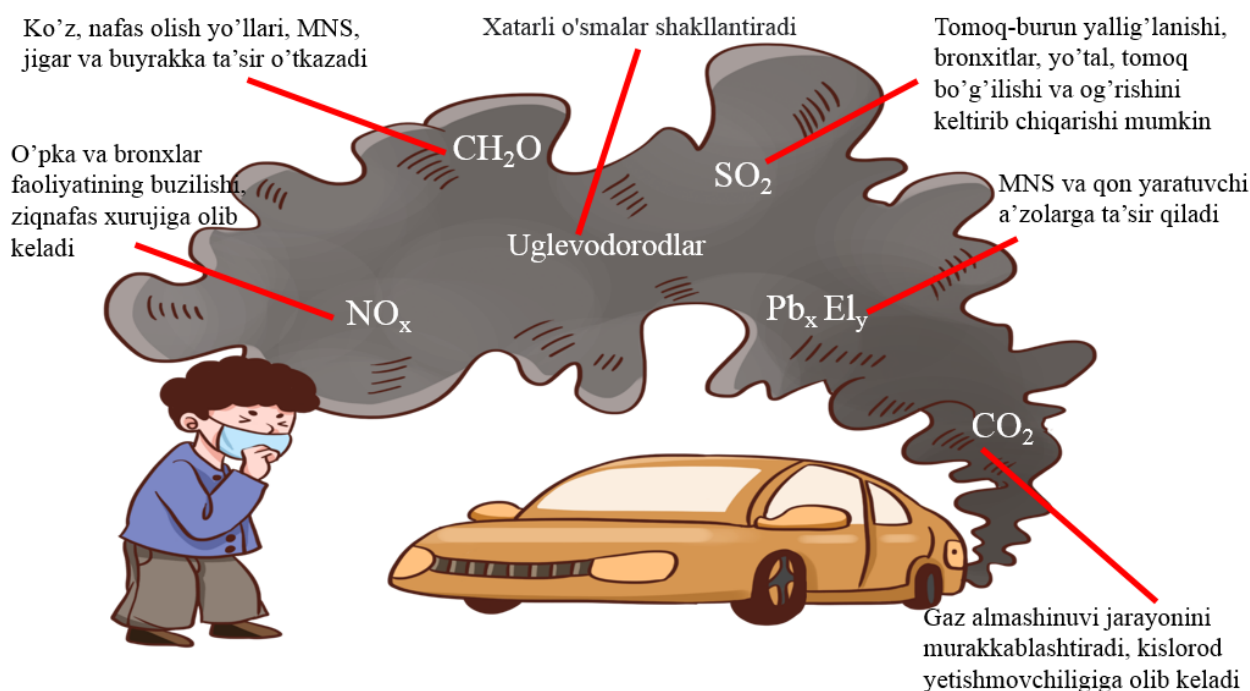
Shaharlarning vujudga kelishi va tarqqaiyoti, insonlarning ish, o'qish, ko'chish, dam olish, bozorga borish va boshqalarni osonlashtirish, mamlakat va mintaqalarning asosiy o'sish yo'nalishlarini ifodalashda uning "qovurg'asi" ya'ni transport muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bu haqda rus geograf olimi N.N.Baranskiy "Shaharlar va transport yo'llari o'zaro bog'liq va biri ikkinchisiz bo'lishi

mumkin emas, shaharlar va transport yo'llari har qanday hududning asosiy qovurg'asi, qolgan barcha narsalar esa shular tufayli vujudga keladi, ularga suyanadi" deb ta'kidlagan edi. Biroq, har bir voqeilikning foydali va zararli tomonlari bo'lgani kabi transportning ham ijobiy tomonlari bilan birga atrof-muhit ifloslanishiga olib keladigan, tabiat komponentlariga salbiy ta'sir qiladigan, tirik organizmlarga xavf soladigan jihatlari mavjud. Jumladan, zaharli moddalarning havo, tuproq, yer usti va yer osti suvlarini ifloslash bilan birga, transport harakatlari natijasida atrof-muhitning fizik ifloslanishi (shovqin), yo'l tirbandliklari, yo'l-transport hodisalari kabi turlicha muammolarni keltirib chiqarmoqda.

Transportning bir nechta turlari mavjud bo'lsada, lekin atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatish nuqtai nazaridan eng xavfli avtomobil transporti hisoblanadi. So'nggi yillarda avtomobillardan foydalanish darajasi ortdi. Buning natijasida avtomobil transportidan atmosferaga chiqarilgan zaharli birikmalar ulushi o'tgan asrning 70-yillarida 10-15% ni tashkil etgan bo'lsa, bugungi kunga kelib 50% ga yetdi. Yirik shahar va zamonaviy megalopolislarda bu ko'rsatkich 65-70% ga yetishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, atmosferaga chiqarilayotgan zararli moddalar miqdorining har yili 3% ga ko'payishi insoniyat kelajagi uchun jiddiy xavf tug'diradi. Ma'lumotlarga qaraganda, bitta avtoullovning yoqilg'ini sarf qilish jarayonlari bir yil davomida o'rta hisobda 4 t. kislorod yutmoqda. Avtomobil dvigatelining ishlashi natijasida yiliga taxminan 800 kg is gazi, 180-200 kg uglerod va 35-40 kg azot oksidi atmosferaga chiqarilmoqda[3].

Buxoro viloyatida quruqlik transporti yaxshi rivojlanganligi bois, hududdagi qator avtomobil yo'llari xalqaro va davlat ahamiyatiga ega. Hozirgi kunda avtomobil yo'llarining umumiy uzunligi 4100 km dan ortiq bo'lib, yuk va yo'lovchilarning asosiy qismi ham avtomobil transportida tashiladi[2]. Statistika agentligining ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 2022-yil 1-yanvar holati bo'yicha respublikamizda jismoniy shaxslarga tegishli 3 268 470 ta avtotransport vositalari qayd etilgan. Buxoro viloyatida bu ko'rsatkich 212 757 tani tashkil qilmoqda. Bu ko'rsatkich esa yuqoridagi ma'lumotlar asosida ya'ni 1 ta avtomobilning bir yil davomida o'rtacha 4 t. kislorod yutishi va insonning kunlik taxminan 25 kg kisloroddan nafas olishini inobatga olsak, viloyatimizda o'rta hisobda 93 263 kishining bir yillik kislorod iste'moliga to'g'ri kelmoqda.

O'zbekistonda atmosferaga jami zararli tashlamalarning 58 foizi (1,4 mln tonna) avtotransportlar ulushiga to'g'ri keladi. Toshkent, Samarqand, Buxoro, Farg'ona, Andijon kabi katta shaharlar havosi ifloslanishining 80 foizi avtotransport hissasiga to'g'ri keladi. Ta'kidlash joizki, avtomobillardan chiqayotgan zaharli birikmalar – karbonat angidrid (CO_2), azot (IV)-oksid (NO_x), oltingugurt angidrid (SO_2), qo'rg'oshin elementlari ($\text{Pb}_x \text{El}_y$), metanal (CH_2O) inson salomatligiga ham ta'sir o'tkazadi (1-rasm). Shuningdek, zararli birikmalar faoliyatini ifloslanayotgan suv, eroziyaga uchrayotgan tuproq, quriyotgan o'simliklar, kasallanayotgan hayvonlar orqali ham bilish mumkin.



1-rasm. Avtotransportdan chiqayotgan tutunning inson organizmiga ta'siri

Avtomobillardan chiqayotgan gazlar atmosfera-suv↔ tuproq-o'simlik-hayvon zanjirini hosil qilib, modda va energiya almashinuviga ishtirok etib, uni buzmoqda. Natijada o'simliklarda fotosintez jarayoni yaxshi kechmay, mevali daraxt va ekinlar kam hosil bo'lib, transpiratsiya (o'simliklarning tanasi orqali suvni bug'latishi) ham 3 barobarga qisqarmoqda. Masalan, qayrag'och dalalarda 300-400 yil yashasa, shahar parklarida 120-220 yil, avtomobil yo'llari atrofida 40-50 yil yashar ekan[5].

Avtotransport vositlarida etillangan benzindan foydalanish atrof-muhitning, shu jumladan tuproqning ham, qo'rg'oshin bilan ifloslanishiga olib keladi. O'rtacha yuk tashuvchi yuk avtomobili yil davomida taxminan 2,5-3 kg qo'rg'oshin chiqaradi.[4] Ba'zi ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, yo'l yoqasidagi tuproq yuzasida qo'rg'oshin miqdori odatda 1000 mg / kg gacha, lekin juda ko'p qatnov bo'ladigan shahar ko'chalarining changida u 5 baravar yuqori bo'lishi mumkin. Aksariyat o'simliklar tuproqdagi og'ir metallarning ko'payishiga osonlikcha toqat qiladilar; faqat qo'rg'oshin miqdori 3000 mg / kg dan oshganda jiddiy zarar yetkazishi mumkin. Hayvonlarning ozuqasida esa 150 mg / kg qo'rg'oshinning bo'lishi yetarlicha xavf tug'diradi[1].

Suv obyektlarining ifloslanishi transport chiqindilarining yer yuzasiga oqim havzalarida, yer osti suvlariga va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ochiq suv havzalariga tushishi natijasida yuzaga keladi. Viloyatimizda yirik gidrografik obyektlarning yo'qligi sababli suv transporti shakllanmagan. Quruqlik transportlarining aksariyati daryo va ko'llardan uzoqda qurilganligi suv obyektlarining to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ifloslanishi kabi salbiy jarayonlar bevosita kuzatilmaydi. Biroq, quruqlik

transportidan chiqayotgan zararli gazlar atmosferadan yog'inlar shaklida tushib tuproq va yer osti suvlariga oz miqdorda bo'lsada o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatmoqda.

Buxoro viloyati iqtisodiyoti uchun avtomobil transportidan keyingi o'rinda turuvchi temir yo'l transportida ko'mir yoqish orqali atmosferaga issiqxona gazlari va zaharli moddalar: karbonat angidrid, metan, uglerod oksidi, azot oksidi, oltingugurt dioksidi va turli zaharli kimyoviy zarrachalar chiqarilmoqda. Poyezdlarning harakati ma'lum ekotizim uchun shovqin va tebranishning asosiy manbai bo'lib, qush va hasharotlar sonining kamayishiga olib kelmoqda.

Turli tabiiy sharoit va iqlimiy xususiyatlarda faoliyat ko'rsata oladigan, tashishdagi yo'qotishlar minimal darajada bo'lgan quvur transporti ahamiyati jihatidan avtomobil va temir yo'l transportidan kam emas. Biroq, boshqa transport tarmoqlari kabi quvur transportining ham atrof-muhitga ta'siri bilinadi. Gaz va neft quvurlarini yotqizilishi bir qator ekologik muammolarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin (trubaning yorilishi va neft va gazning chiqishi, trubani yotqizish paytida tabiiy qobiqning buzilishi, shimoliy hududlarda quvurlarning yer ustida yotqizilishi hayvonlarning tabiiy migratsiyasiga to'siq bo'ladi).

Yuqorida qayd etilgan bir qancha zararli oqibatlarni oldini olish, atrof-muhitga, jumladan atmosferaga transport vositalarining ta'sirini kamaytirish chora-tadbirlari 1996-yil 27-dekabrda qabul qilingan "**Atmosfera havosini muhofaza qilish to'g'risida**"gi qonunning 15-16-17-moddalarida alohida qayd etib o'tilgan. So'nggi yillarda "ekologik toza" hisoblangan elektromobillarni ommalashtirish bo'yicha prezident qarorlarining imzolanishi, sanoat korxonalaridan atmosfera va atrof-muhitga chiqayotgan chiqindilar salmog'inining pasayishi yaqin kelajakda ekologik holatning yaxshilanishiga turtki bo'lmoqda.

Har qanday ekologik muammoni har tomonlama va global miqyosda harakat qilib, birlashib hal etish mumkin. Avtomobillarning ekologik muhitga salbiy ta'sirini kamaytirish bo'yicha quyidagi xulosa va takliflarni ta'kidlash mumkin:

- transport turlarida yuqori sifatli tozalangan yoqilg'idan foydalanish;
- muqobil energiya manbalaridan foydalanib harakatlanuvchi transport vositalari ishlab chiqish;
- elektromobillardan foydalanuvchilar sonini ko'paytirish;
- jamoat transportidan foydalanishni oshirish va h.k.;
- eng kamida oyida ikki marta transportsiz kun tashkillashtirish atrof-muhit holatini ijobiy tomonga o'zgarishiga turtki bo'ladi.

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ULUGBEK HAMDAMNING "YAXSHIYAM, SEN BORSAN!.." HIKOYASIDA REALISTIK VA SIMVOLISTIK OBRAZLAR TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada yozuvchi Ulugbek Hamdamning "Yaxshiyam, sen borsan!.." hikoyasida obrazlar realistik va simvolistik mano qatlamlariga kora tahlil qilinadi, voqealar rivozi obraz va obrazlilik tushunchalari asosida talqin etiladi.

Kalit sozlar: Quroni Karim, Yusuf, Zulayho, epilog, fabula, motiv, psixologiya, problema va problematika, tendensiya, realistik, simvolistik obrazlar, vizuallik, sujet, iyerarxik tizim, detall.

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ANALYSIS OF REALISTIC AND SYMBOLIC IMAGES IN ULUGBEK HAMDAM'S STORY "I AM GOOD, YOU ARE!"

Annotation. The author Ulugbek Hamdam's story "Okay, you're going!" Analyzes the images according to the layers of realistic and symbolic meaning, and the plot is interpreted on the basis of the concepts of image and imagery.

Keywords: Quran, Yusuf, Zulayha, epilogue, fable, motive, psychology, problem and problem, trend, realistic, symbolic images, visuality, plot, hierarchical system, detail.

Yozuvchi Ulugbek Hamdam hikoyalari tahlil qilar ekanmiz, uning ijodidagi kop jihatlar alohida etiborimizni tortadi. Bu hikoyalarni shunchaki oqish mumkin emas, chunki har bitta jumla, qahramonlar nomi, hatto, hikoya nomining ortida ham bir dunyo fikr yotadi. Ularni tushunib yetish uchun har bir jumlaning kalitini topishga, magzini chaqishga togri keladi. Aks holda qoniqish hissini tuyib bolmaydi. Ularni tushunish va togri tahlil qilish yolida tadqiqotchidan nafaqat keng dunyoqarash, baland tafakkur, shuning bilan, gayri oddiy qarash va eng muhimi — uygoq qalb sohibi ham bolishi talab etiladi. "Tosh", "Safar", "Unitilgan nay navosi" va "Yaxshiyam, sen borsan!.." kabi koplak hikoyalari ham shular jumlasidandir. Ilk tadqiq nigohimizni yozuvchining "Yaxshiyam, sen borsan!.." hikoyasidagi realistik va simvolistik obrazlar tahliliga qaratdik.

Hikoyaning bosh qahramonlari sifatida Yusuf va Zulayho obrazlari tanlab olinar ekan, bevosita “Quron” qissalari va ananaviy razmlar, bozor, dokon, yol kabi motivlar hamohangligida tarix va bugun, otmish va kelajak birlashtiriladi.

Hikoya Quroni Karimdan olingan epigraf bilan boshlanadi: “Va albatta Alloh qabrlardagi kimsalarni tiriltiruvchidir” Haj surasi, 7-oyat. Odatda, asarga yozuvchi epigraf tanlashda bir qancha xususiyatlarni inobatga oladi. Jumladan, asar mazmuniga qisqa kirish qilish yoki umumiy voqealar fonini oquvchiga qisqa, aniq, londa shaklda mazmunni gavdalantirish maqsadini epigraf tanlash bilan amalga oshiradi. Ulugbek Hamdamning “Yaxshiyam, sen borsan!..” hikoyasi epigrafi esa ham shakliy, ham mazmuniy, ham boshlanish, ham yakun vazifasini bajarishga xizmat qiladi. Badiiy asar kompozitsiyasining bir bolagi hisoblanuvchi epilog — xotima vazifasini bajaradi. Oziga xos boshlama, yani hikoya avvalida yozuvchi yakundan keyingi bolajak hodisalarga ishora qiladi. Shu bilan birga oquvchini boshlanajak hikoyaga did va saviya jihatidan tayyorlab, asarning shunchaki vaqt otkazish vositasi emasligiga ishora qiladi.

Hikoya juda sodda, oquvchining hozirgi zamon psixologiyasiga mos tarzda yigit va qiz ortaasidagi telefon suhbatidan boshlanadi. Mavzu atamasining ustki qatlamida roy beruvchi ikki sevishgan Yuzuf va Zulayho ismli yigit-qizning hozirgi zamonda tez-tez uchrab turuvchi tushunmovchilik — telefon “muammosi” oquvchida qahramonlarga favqulodda yaqinlashish va asarga kirish vazifasini bajaradi. Yanikim bir eshik, avvalgi ostonani yozuvchi qahramonlar va oquvchi qalbidan boshlaydi. Badiiy tafakkurdan kelib chiqib ilmiy tahlilga asoslanadigan bolsak, aslida hikoya problemi va problematikasi chuqur tarixiy asoslarga ega ekanligini voqea davomida, sujetning keyingi chiziqlarida aniqroq kora boshlaymiz.

Asar fabulasining oddiy boshlama bilan harakatga kelishi ham oquvchining xotirasida tez qolish va uning oqishlilikini favqulodda kuchaytirib yuboradi. Xosh, “telefon mojarosi” nima bilan tugarkin? “Meni yozibdi-a?” Shu kabi oylar oquvchida hikoyadan ilgarilash uchun kuchli istakni vujudga keltiradi. Garchi hali baholash tendensiyasi roy beragan bolsa-da, yarim soat otar-otmas ularning bekatdan restoranga yol olishi bilan obrazlar, razmlar harakatining jadal suratda hikoyaga kiritila boshlaganini sezamiz. Bekat — bu umrning avvali. Restoranga yol olmish kishilar esa, tugilishga choglangan godaklardir. Restoranda esa hamma narsa muhayyo, faqat unga tolov muqarrar. Bunday tariflash hali ochqichlanmagan hikoyaga biroz erish tuyulsa-da, shuni unutmaylikki, haqiqiy asar bir marotaba emas, on, yigirma, ottiz bor qayta oqilgandagina oz sirlarini sinchov oqirmanga, adabiyotshunosga ochishi mumkin.

Yuzuf va Zulayho otirgan katta oynavand restoran va issiq choy — yangi tugilgan chaqaloqning issiqlik istashi va bu dunyo sovuqligidan chochishi deb anglasak, yanada teranroq goyani, badiiy asarni baholash tendensiyasini anglab yetgan bolamiz. Musiqqa alla, buyurtma esa — taqdiri azal. Yozuvchi shu yerda qahramonlarning restoran menyusini korgan-kormaganliklarini oquvchiga qorongu qoldirib, tezda u yerdan voqeani kochaga kochiradi. Axir tavallud

topganimizda bizga ne taqdir qilinganini korgan yoki kormaganimiz esimizda yoqda! Bu faqat Yaratuvchigagina malum haqiqat.

Zulayhoning bozorga borish istagini bildirishi bilan Yusuf va Zulayho ismining hamda bozor toponimining realistlik obrazdan simvolizmga toliq kochib otganini koramiz. Garchi voqeada real hayotga xos keyingi uchrovchi detallar mavjud bolsa-da, ular endilikda manoviy qatlamlarida faqat va faqat kochma mano, metaforaviy va arxtipik darajalangan manolarni ifodalashini anglaymiz.

“Bozor ham naq dunyoning ozi edi. Kirdingmi konglingni berasan. Kirdingmi, chiqqing kelmaydi. Kirdingmi, sal bolmasa bozorning oziga aylanasan”. Hikoyadagi ushbu uchta gap zamirini sharhlash uchun biza tasavvufiy atamalarning manosidan xabardor bolishimiz shart. Lekin yozuvchi oquvchini yanada asar bagriga va ramzlarga sinchkov nazar tashlashi kerakligini aytmoqchi bolgandek, mayli bu safar ham sehrli kalitni bera qolay, degandek, fikrini ochiq bayon qiladi. Dunyo bir bozor. Bozor dunyoning ozi. Yusuf va Zulayho boshqa bir dunyodan bozorga — bu dunyoga keldilar. Bu dunyoga kongil berib, qolib ketganlar, qalbini, kechmishni, kelmishini unutganlar millionlab topiladi. Dunyodan ketar chogida unga bogalib, jonini mushtiga tugib olganlar, ajalga bas kelaman deb urinib yotganlar minglab topiladi. Bozorga ozini sotib yuborganlar, bozor desa paloncha deb tushunilib qolganlar yuzlab topiladi bu yerda. Ana shunday razmlardan iborat kochimlar oquvchining badiiy did va saviyasini ostira boshladi. Hikoya sujeti qizgin tus oladi. Dokonlarda hamma narsa bor. Yusuf va zulayho faqat u yerda insof-u diyonatni topa olishmaydi xolos. Axir zorda insof nima qilsin? Axir bozor otliq dunyoda diyonat nima qilsin? Qadim dunyoni bekorga yuzsiz kampirga oxshatishmaydi-ku?

Yozuvchi dokon oralab borayotgan Zulayho tilidan “Odam” sozini tabiiy hayot materiali — spontan shaklda qollaydi. Biroq bunda ham tub mano bor. “Mana Odamlar qayerda ekan”. Odam atoning avlodlari bozorga, dunyoga qorishib, aldanib, qoshilib, sotilib ketibdilar-ku! Badiiy adabiyotning aytmay turib aytish xususiyati — oquvchi psixologiyasida oziga qarshi oz konfliktni paydo bolishiga olib keladi. “Ozi shundaymasmidi Zulayho!” — Yusuf tilidan jaranglaydigan bu gaplar zamirida aktual qatlam mavjud. Axir hammaning ishi bozorda bitadi-da!

Hikoyaning shu yerda Zulayho bozorga kelishidan maqsad hech narsa kerak emasligini, hech narsa olib ketish niyati yoqligini aytadi. Yusuf esa ajablanib, hech narsa kerak bolmasa, nega kelding, deb hayratlanadi. Mana shu gaplar negizida haqiqiy tub estetik qatlam — obrazlarning universal xarakteri ochiladi. Chin inson bu dunyoga faqat sayr uchun keladi, undan hech narsa tama qilmaydi va hech narsa olib ketmasligini anglab yetadi.

“Yozildimi osha chigal?” — Yusufning savoliga Zulayho battar chuvalashdi deb javob beradi. Alaxusu, hech qachon bu dunyoda inson kongli xotirjam bolmagan va bolmaydi demoqchi yozuvchi. Bu esa asarda ijtimoiy-tarixiy asoslarning chuqur singdirilganligidan dalolatdir. Keyin esa har ikkovlonning bozor chiqish eshigini topolmay qolishlari, “chiqishni bilmadim-u,

ana kirish hamma joyda”, javobini olishlari asarda tugunning paydo bolganligidan dalolat beradi. Bir tugunki, asrlar aro yechish mumkin bolmagan, bir kiprik qoqgudek harakatdan uzilib ketadigan tugunak. Yon atrofdagi barcha eshiklar faqat kirish eshiklari edi, chiqish bolib tuyulganlarining bari kirish edi. Chiqish qayerda? Dunyoda adashgan obrazlar sifatida garchi badiiy adabiyotda hali Yusuf va Zulayho obrazi mavjud bolmagan bolsa-da, biz ularni tarixan nafs va sabr timsoli deb bilar edik. Ulugbek Hamdam esa hikoyaning ushbu qismiga kelib, ularni tipik qahramon darajasiga kotaradi. Butun insoniyatning yuziga oyna tutgan git va qiz, erkak va ayol, chol va kampir obrazi — favqulodda umumlashma, yigma obraz darajasiga kotariladi.

Hikoyada moysafid chol obrazi — ananaviy Hizr obraziga juda oxshash, yanikim u haqiqatni biladi. U yolda insonlarga kutilmaganda duch keladi. Uning manzili kutilmaganda paydo boladi. Bu obraz oz haqiqati tomon dadil intilganlargagina togri yol korsatadi. Choyxona obykti esa manaviy voqealar tizimidagi aqlni peshlab oladigan, yol oldidan mulohaza qilinadigan, otgan umrga va kelajakka nazar tashlanadigan joy simvoli vazifasini otaydi. Shu yerda hikoya kulminatsiyaga qarab harakatlanadi. Voqealar zanjirida Zulayhoni chiqish eshigi tomon — qabrison orqali otiladigan yol tomon yetaklayotgan Yusuf uni yoqotib qoyadi. Ayol kishining oltin-u zeb-ziynat oldida ojiz ekanligi xuddi shu detal orqali mohirona korsatib berilgan. Keyin esa vaqtida erkak kishining korsatgan dadilligi sabab ozligiga qaytgan Zulayho faylasufona gap aytadi: “Yaxshiyam bozordan avvalini korganmiz. Bozordan keyinini ham korarmikanmiz”.

Ikkinchi bor choyxonachi chol oldiga kelib qolish bilan davom etuvchi voqealar zanjirida bir kunlik chagish inson umridagi boshlangich nuqtaga qaytarib qoyishi, umr boyi qilgan ishlarining hechlikka tomon yuz burish motivi asosida oquvchiga tushuntiriladi. Voqealarning keyingi fonida Yusuf obrazining olib ketilishi, bozor xojayiniga aylanishi, ortidagi xizmatkorlar — yigit kishining ayollardan kora dunyoga xirs boglashi ozgacha kechishi va bu juda ogir kulfatlarga olib kelishini ifodalaydi.

Yuqorida aytilgan simvolistik detal obrazlar: bekat, restoran, bozor, eshik, choyxona, hattoki choy va qahva iyararxik tizimga birlashadi. Ular oz navbatida Yusuf va Zulayho bilan boglangan ushbu detallar xarakter obrazini yaratishga, u esa oltin ipga terilgan vaziyatlar obrazini shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Bu esa asar mikrosistepasini vujudga keltiradi.

Xuddi shu yerda tarixiy voqelikning qarshilantirilishi asar kulminatsiyasiga yangilik, originallik bagishlaydi. Tarixda Yusuf obrazi gozallik timsoli bolsa, hikoyada bu husn Zulayhoga kochib otadi. Bu husnda ham majoz, ham razm, ham tasavvuf, ham islomiy qarashlar mavjud. Jumladan, faqatgina Zulayhoning yuziga qarash uchun dunyoga keldim deydigan Yusuf — ham haqiqiy ishqqa, ham Yaratganga, ham Quronga shak keltirib qoyganligini Zulayho qoliga xanjar olgandagina tushunib yetadi. Biroq bir umrga yoqotilgan jamol — abadiy husnning inson qalbiga, Yusuf qalbiga tushgan bir jarohat deb anglashimiz ham mumkin. Zero, Alisher Navoiyning “Farhod va Shirin” asaridagi razmlardan

yaxshi voqif bolgan Ulugbek Hamdam Yusufning chin komil inson va Zulayhoning uning koʻzgusi sifatida obrazlashtirishi ham yetuk ijodkor tajribasidan kelib chiqqan desak, mubolaga bolmaydi.

Yusufning “yoldan ozgan gumroh” deya oʻzini tan olishi va bashang kimlaridan voz kechishi — hikoyaning yechimga yaqinlashganidan darak beradi. Korinadigan vizuallik — voqelikning qabrison darzovasi yonida ikki qalbning — bir butunlikning, yozuvchi takidlaganidek, “tuynukdan” otib ketishi reallikka asoslangan umrning tugashi va Zulayho yuzining shu onda yorishib qayta gozallikka burkanishi ilohiy jamolning akslanishi sifatida qabul qilinishi oquvchida hech qanday qiyinchiliksiz bir tabiiy jarayon holda sodir boladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, “Yaxshiyam, sen borsan!..” hikoyasida Ulugbek Hamdam qollagan reallikdan simvolizmga koʻchgan obrazlar sistemasi deganda, Yusuf, Zulayho, choyxonachi chol, odamlar, tillachilar, dokondorlar, eshiklar, dokonlar, choyxona, qabrison, romolcha (asar songgida Yusuf tomonidan Zulayhoning yuzlaridagi qonni toxtatish uchun qollangan — minimalizm asosida, bizningcha, bir parcha mato insonga eng songgi dam zarurligi anglashilgan) asarning yaxlit konsepsiyasini komillik yolidagi bashariyat oldiga qoyilgan umumbashariy etiqodlarni — ezgulik va gozallikning hech qachon bozorda sotilmasligi va sotib olib bolmasligini, insoniy umrning bir lahzalik yalt etgan shula misol harakatlanayotgan voqelikda haqiqat izlab otilishi hamda bozor deb atalmish dunda hech qachon yolni yoqotmaslik zarurati, ilohiy muhabbatni qalbidan mahkam tutganlar qismati firdavsi jannatda bolishi haqida faylasufona bayon qilinadi.

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GEOINFORMATSION KARTOGRAFIYANING ISTIQBOLLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda rivojlanib kelayotgan Geoinformatsion kartografiya va uning istiqbollari haqida ma'lumot berildi. Bundan tashqari Geoinformatsion kartografiyaning afzalliklari va qulayliklari to'g'risida ham bir qancha fikrlar bayon etilgan. Geoinformatsion kartografiyaning muhim yo'nalishlaridan bo'lgan Geografik Axborot Tizimi (GIS) dasturi haqida yetarlicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Shuni aytish mumkinki maqolaning asosiy qismida Geoinformatsion kartografiyani oliy ta'lim muassasalarining “Geografiya” yo'nalishlarida o'quv dasturiga kiritish va alohida fan sifatida o'rganish taklifi ham ko'zda tutilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Geoinformatsion kartografiya, kartografiya, infratuzilma, landshaft, geometrik tarmoq, proyeksiya, kadastr kartalari.

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PROSPECTS OF GEOINFORMATION CARTOGRAPHY

Abstract: This article provides information about Geoinformation cartography, which is developing today. In addition, several opinions about the advantages and conveniences of geoinformation cartography have been expressed. Sufficient information is given about the Geographic Information System (GIS) program, which is one of the important areas of geoinformation cartography. It can be said that in the main part of the article, the proposal to include Geoinformation cartography in the "Geography" curriculum of higher educational institutions and to study it as a separate subject is envisaged.

Keywords: Geoinformation cartography, cartography, infrastructure, landscape, geometric network, projection, cadastral maps.

Asosiy qism. Kartografiya fanlari rivojlanib borgan sari yangi mavzuli xaritalar yaratishga talab ortmoqda. Resurs kartalari, ekologik kartalar, kadastr kartalari kabi bir qancha mavzuli elektron kartalar insonlarga qulaylik yaratish maqsadida ishlab chiqilmoqda. Bundan tashqari zamon talabiga mos yangi informatsion texnologiyalar asosida axborotlarni elektron xaritalarga aylantirish ham ko'zda tutilgan g'oyalardan biri hisoblanadi. G'arbda kompyuterli

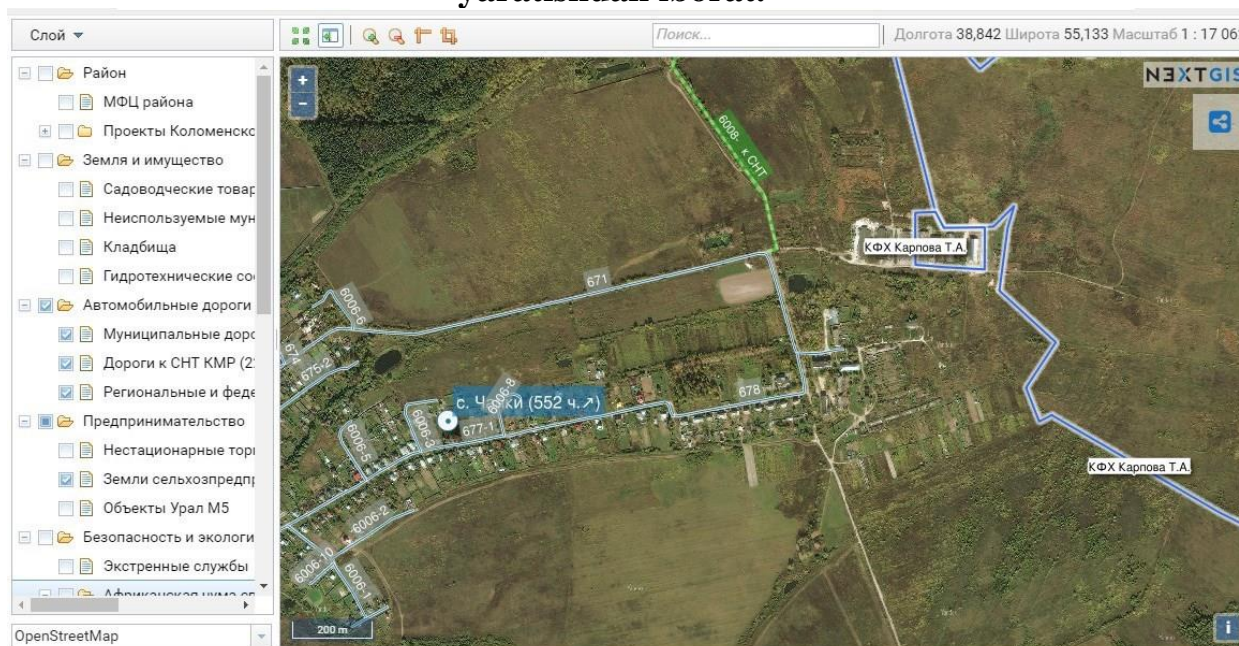
xaritashunoslik imkoniyatlari XX-asrning 60-yillarining o'rtalarida Kanada va AQSHda tashkil qilingan bo'lsada bu soha 80-yillariga kelib tarix sohasida GISni qo'llash bo'yicha ilmiy ishlar paydo bo'lishi bilan Geoinformatsion kartografiya shakllana boshladi. Geoinformatsion kartografiya bizga xaritadan elektron foydalanish imkonini beradi va ijtimoiy-texnik masalalarni hal etishda katta hajmdagi topografik, gidrografik, infrastrukturaviy ob'ektlarni joylashtirishda qulaylik yaratadi. Geoinformatsion texnologiyalar elektron xaritalar tizimi va turli tabiatdagi ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlovchi muhitlar ko'rinishida ifodalanuvchi berilganlarni amalda qo'llashga qaratilgan. Geoinformatsion tizimlarni (GIS) qo'llash - ilm-fanda yangi, ammo tobora ommalashib borayotgan yo'nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi. Geoinformatsiyani prof. A.M. Berlyant shunday ta'riflaydi. U geosistema strukturasi, bog'liqlikni, dinamikasini (o'zgarishini, zamon va makon bilan bog'liqligini) kompyuterda modellashtirish yo'li bilan o'rganuvchi ilmiy sohadir. Bu soha faqat geosistemada emas texnologiyada va ishlab chiqarishda ham ishlatilmoqda. GIS (Geografik informatsiya sistemasi) avtomatlashtirilgan apparat sistemasi bo'lib, makon ila zamon koordinatsiyalashtirilgan geoinformatsiyani yig'uvchi, ishlov beruvchi, saqlovchi, tasvirlab beruvchi va tarqatuvchi ilmiy sohadir. Hozirgi paytda GIS dan geografiya, geologiya, xaritashunoslik, iqtisodiyot sohalari bilan birgalikda tarix, demografiya, arxeologiya va arxeografiya kabi bir qancha sohalar foydalanmoqda. Ma'lumki, tarixiy hodisa va jarayonlar biror makon va zamonda ro'y beradi. Barcha tarixiy ob'ektlar u yoki bu sarhadda mavjud bo'ladi. Ushbu sarhadning xaritada belgilanishi tarixiy hodisa to'g'risida yanada to'liqroq tasavvur hosil qilishga imkon beradi. Demak, xarita bilan ishlash tarixiy tadqiqotlarning zaruriy tarkibiy qismi bo'lib hisoblanadi. Ammo tarixiy xarita tuzish jarayoni ancha murakkab jarayon bo'lib, geografik xaritani o'rganilayotgan davrga moslab korrektirlash, ushbu tarixiy sarhad to'g'risidagi umumiy ma'lumotlar asosida barcha ob'ektlarni kiritish, xaritalarni bir-biriga qiyoslash kerak bo'ladi. Bu ancha vaqtni talab qiladi. Shuning uchun xarita yaratish jarayonini kompyuterga yuklash maqsadga muvofiq. Geografik informatsiya sistemasida Geoinformatika-2000 deb ataluvchi (Rossiyaning Tomsk shahri) xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyada uchta yirik tadqiqot loyihasi e'lon qilingan:

- Janubiy Sibirning temir asri davrini tadqiq qilish ilmiy dasturi – Flamandriya ilmiy tadqiqotlar Fondining loyihasi - A.V. Shitov, V. Van Xyule, Yu.P. Malkov;

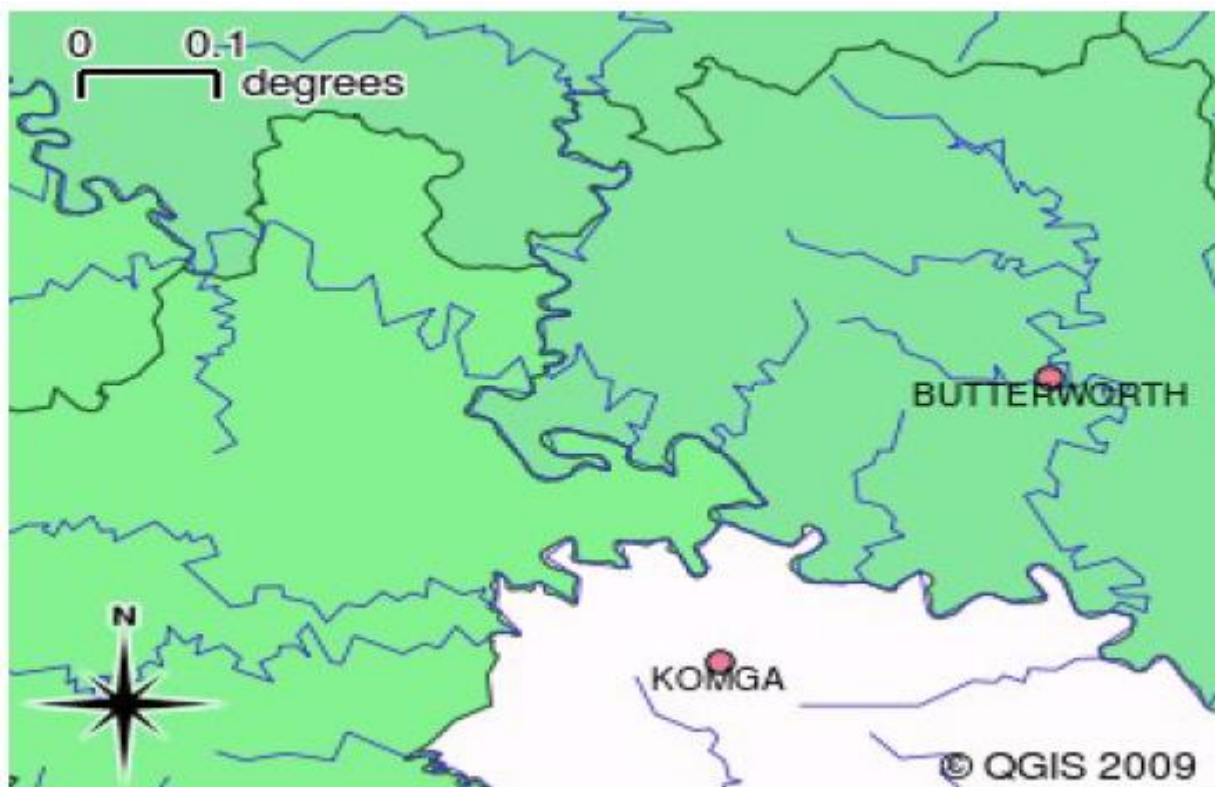
-Tomsk viloyati arxeologik geoinformatsion tizimini yaratish bo'yicha loyiha- A.I. Ryumkin, A.T. Topchiy, L.A. Chindina, E.I. Chernyak, Ya.A. Yakovlev.

-Xakasiya apxeologik yodgorliklari bo'yicha geoinformatsion tizim- V.P. Balaxchin, N.A. Bokovenko, I.A. Grachev, A.I. Ryumkin, V.V. Shandrovskiy.

Keyingi ikki loyihaning maqsadi Tomsk viloyati va Xakasiya respublikasidagi arxeologik yodgorliklarning taqsimoti xaritalarini yaratishdan iborat.



GIS texnologiyalaridan foydalanishda berilganlarni visual taqdim etish asosini vektorli va rasterli modellar tashkil etadi. Vektorli modellar geometrik axborotni vektorlar yordamida ifodalashga asoslanadi. Rasterli modellarda ob'ekt (hudud) davriy to'rni tashkil etuvchi fazoviy yacheykalarga akslanadi. Rasterli modelning har bir yacheykasiga hajmi bo'yicha bir xil, ammo xarakteristikalari bo'yicha (rang, zichlik) turlicha bo'lgan sath qismlari to'g'ri keladi. Ushbu protsedura pilsellashtirish deb ataladi. Rasterli modellar regulyar, noregulyar va rekursiv yoki ierarxik mozaikalarga bo'linadi. Tekis regulyar mozaikalar uch tipda bo'ladi: kvadrat, uchburchak va oltiburchak. Kvadratli shakl katta hajmdagi axborotlarni qayta ishlashda, uchburchaklisi sferik sirtlar yaratishda qulay hisoblanadi. Noregulyar mozaikalar sifatida noto'g'ri shakldagi uchburchakli to'rlar va Tissen poligonlari ishlatiladi. Ular berilgan nuqtalar guruxlari bo'yicha berilgan hudud qismlarining raqamli modellarini qurishda foydalaniladi. Shunday qilib, vektorli modellar ob'ektning joylashgan o'rni to'g'risidagi, rasterli model esa ob'ektning u yoki bu nuqtasida joylashgan narsa to'g'risida ma'lumotni saqlaydi. Rasterli modellar asosan aerokosmik suratlarni qayta ishlashda foydalaniladi. Raqamli xarita qatlamlar majmuasi ko'rinishida tashkil etilishi mumkin. GIS qatlamlari umumiy funksional xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan fazoviy ob'ektlarning birlashuvi asosida raqamli kartografik modellar to'plamidan iborat. Qatlamlar majmuasi GIS grafik qismining asosini tashkil etadi.



Ochiq tizimlarga tegishli GIS. Geoaxborot tizimlari.

Xulosa va takliflar. Ayni davrda axborotlashgan jamiyat uchun Geoinformatsion kartografiya singari zamonaviy sohalariga bo'lgan talab kundan kunga ortib bormoqda. Shuni aytish mumkinki geoinformatsion kartografiyani alohida mustaqil fan sifatida oliy ta'limda o'qitilishi bu sohani jadal suratda rivojlanishiga olib keladi. GIS har bir sohaga kerakli dastur bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Nafaqat geografiya sohaları qolaversa tarix, arxeologiya, qishloq xo'jaligi, yo'l qurilishi sohaları uchun ham muhim.

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FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF HEMORRHAGIC VASCULITIS AMONG CHILDREN

Annotation. This article reflects the results of a clinical and immunological study of 20 children with hemorrhagic vasculitis. Of these, there were 12 boys (60%), 8 girls (40%). Depending on the clinical forms of hemorrhagic vasculitis, the children were divided into four groups. The first group consisted of 6 (30%) patients with a cutaneous form, the second 4 (20%) – with a skin–articular form of the disease, the third group was represented by 5 (25%) children with an abdominal form, and 4 (20%) patients - with a cutaneous-renal form of the pathological process.

Keywords: hemorrhagic vasculitis, skin syndrome, joint syndrome, renal syndrome, immune status.

Hemorrhagic diathesis accounts for about half of all diseases of the hematopoietic system. Among hemorrhagic diathesis, thrombocytopenic purpura occupies a leading place, followed by hemorrhagic vasculitis, which is considered one of the most common vascular diseases in childhood from the group of primary systemic vasculitis (23-25 cases per 100 thousand children) [1, 2].

According to a number of researchers, in the last decade hemorrhagic vasculitis is characterized by a severe, often recurrent course, changes in clinical variants of the disease, more frequent involvement in the pathological process of the kidneys.

The development of hemorrhagic vasculitis in children is accompanied by the formation of disorders of various parts of hemostasis. Such changes are characterized by small foci, parietality and hypercoagulation [3, 5].

Despite the fact that hemorrhagic vasculitis was described more than 180 years ago, there are still many unresolved problems. These are issues related to the mechanism of disease development, the search for factors that determine the features of clinical and laboratory course, outcomes of the disease, etc.

The comprehensive study included a thorough general clinical examination, a general blood test, a biochemical blood test, a general analysis of urine and feces, a coagulogram, ultrasound of internal organs and retroperitoneal space, a study of the immune status of peripheral blood by indicators of cellular and humoral immunity with the determination of iga, M, G by Machina, T and B lymphocytes by Mendes and by enzyme immunoassay. If necessary, specialists were consulted.

Statistical processing was carried out using the computer program Statistica 5.0. The significance of the differences between the indicators was assessed using the Student's t-test, taking a significant value of $p < 0.05$ as statistics.

In all patients of the first group, skin manifestations were noted at one stage or another of the disease. Most often, a small-point bright red hemorrhagic or papular-petechial rash was observed, sometimes with urticarial manifestations, mainly on the lower extremities, extensor surfaces with a symmetrical arrangement. At the beginning of the disease, all elements of the rash were of the same size and shape (small-point red rashes on the skin), which did not disappear when pressed, but the intensity of their coloring decreased. In more severe cases, the rash was generalized, spreading to the trunk and buttocks, the elements of the rash tended to merge with the formation of necrosis in the center – in 2 patients. Angioedema of the Quince type was observed in 2 patients, and in 3 patients the rash was with erythematous spots, papules, vesicles.

Among the children of the second group, the skin-joint syndrome was observed in all patients. Clinical manifestations were noted in the form of migrating symmetrical polyarthritis, usually large joints, accompanied by pain of various types – from short-term pain to acute, leading patients to immobility. The ankle joints were most often affected – 34.4%, less often the elbow joints – 6.2% and the wrist joints – 3.8%.

Arthritis often coincides with the appearance and localization of the rash and was usually manifested in the form of periarticular edema, hyperemia, soreness and other signs of inflammation. Articular syndrome was rarely prolonged and usually did not exceed one or two weeks in duration. Pronounced articular syndrome with pain and swelling was noted in 63.3% of patients, in 37.7% – manifested only in the form of arthralgia.

The main clinical manifestations of abdominal syndrome in patients of the third group were cramping abdominal pains of varying intensity and duration. The pains were paroxysmal, started suddenly, had features of intestinal colic, usually did not have a specific localization. In 30.7% of children in this

group, along with skin-abdominal symptoms, there is a joint syndrome in the form of arthralgia and periarticular edema.

Comparison of the average values of serum IgA, M, G between groups of patients, depending on the clinical forms of GW, found no significant differences ($p > 0.05$). At the same time, in patients with combined clinical forms of HBV, the average content of all three classes of immunoglobulins (IgA, M, G) was slightly higher compared to the corresponding indicators of the group of patients with isolated cutaneous form of the disease ($p > 0.05$).

Thus, in patients with various clinical forms of HV, there is an increase in the number of T-lymphocytes with CD4 receptors in the peripheral blood and, in contrast, a decrease in the number of cells with CD8 receptors with an increase in the CD4/CD8 ratio. In addition, the average content of immunoglobulins A and G in the blood serum of these patients was increased.

The stated immunological shifts were more pronounced in the combined forms of the disease. Sensitization of the immune system of patients with HV by an imbalance of the cellular link of immunity with activation of β -cells, with hyperproduction of immunoglobulins, with the formation of circulating immune complexes, contributes to the implementation of the capillarotoxic process.

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FACTORS OF INFLUENCE OF TEACHER'S POSITION ON STUDENT'S PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. The current stage of development of Russian society focuses the educational process on creating conditions for the development of creative, leadership potential, humane attitude towards others, the team, and microcommunity in the student. Due to the fact that students cannot develop autonomously, without the participation of the teacher, the latter is a key figure in the process of training and education of students. In this regard, the teacher needs to realize the importance and necessity of his creative position in the development of the student's personality and build his activities based on the primary goal. For the successful development of students, the teacher needs to analyze his professional methods, techniques and methods of pedagogical interaction with students. Therefore, the question of the influence of the teacher's position on the development of the student's personality is especially relevant in modern pedagogy.

Key words: training, development, professional methods, participation, education.

Introduction: The essence of the teacher's position. As noted in the previous paragraph, the process of development of the student's personality is influenced by the relationship with the teacher. In this case, the position taken by the teacher is important. The position of a teacher is a system of those intellectual, volitional and emotional-evaluative attitudes towards the world, pedagogical activity in particular, which are the source of his activity. It is determined, on the one hand, by the requirements, expectations and opportunities that society presents and provides to him. On the other hand, there are internal, personal sources of activity - the desires, experiences, motives and goals of the teacher, his value orientations, worldview, ideals. The teacher's position reveals his personality, the nature of his social orientation, and the type of civic behavior and activity. The authority of a teacher consists of two components: the authority of the role and the authority of the individual. At the moment, it is the personality of the teacher that has a powerful educational (pedagogical) impact on students. In this regard, the important personal qualities of a teacher are:

- Ability to understand relationships between people;
- Humanity, kindness, sincerity and responsiveness;
- A sense of the new and the ability to develop innovative thinking among students;

- The ability to empathize, to mentally put oneself in the place of another person;

This list of desirable properties and qualities constitutes a psychological portrait of an ideal teacher.

The social position of a teacher grows out of the system of views, beliefs and value orientations that were formed in secondary school. One of the leading, core formations of a teacher's personality, determining its integrity and readiness for activity, is professional value orientation. It can be characterized as a selective attitude of a teacher to the teaching profession, to the personality of the student, to himself, formed on the basis of a wide range of spiritual relationships of the individual, in all types of activities that are professionally significant for him. We know that education is always built on the basis of personal interaction. That is why a teacher, clearly aware of what he is doing, cannot always give a detailed answer as to why he acts this way and not otherwise, often contrary to common sense and logic. The choice of a professional position for a teacher is influenced by many factors. However, the decisive ones among them are his professional attitudes, individual typological personality traits, temperament and character. Successful pedagogical communication and interaction between a teacher and students requires him to have certain psychological qualities and abilities.

- The ability to control oneself, one's mental state, facial expressions, voice; be able to manage mood;

- Good verbal abilities: culture and development of speech, rich vocabulary;

- Interest in students and working with them, sociability;

- Use of various means of influence (persuasion, suggestion).

It is generally accepted in scientific sources that teaching talent is the highest degree of a person's abilities, providing the opportunity for the most successful, creative performance of teaching activities. As you can see, the key word here is ability. Let us also establish that the concept of "pedagogical qualification" means an individual's preparedness for teaching activity, i.e. the presence of special knowledge, skills and abilities necessary to carry out this activity. The key word here is "preparedness." Comparing these concepts, we come to the conclusion that a person's ability as an individual feature, which is a condition for successful performance of teaching work, cannot be reduced to the notorious ZUN, that is, talent cannot be taught.

It is obvious that an excellent teacher can be one whose pedagogical talent is complemented by special pedagogical education and will be developed in practical teaching activities. One who relies only on his teaching talent or only on the pedagogical education he has received may not become a real teacher. The choice of role positions of a teacher directly depends on his professional qualities. The final result of his joint activities with students depends on the choice of positions occupied by the teacher in the educational process.

The pedagogical position is a product of pedagogical thinking, a consequence of awareness of the nature of the educational process and at the same

time an indicator of the level of professional readiness to work with children. This is the position that the teacher previously occupies in relation to students in interaction with them and which determines all subsequent professional behavior of the teacher. The position that the teacher takes will dictate his reaction to the circumstances that develop in his interaction with children. If he goes to children in order to “restrain” them, “defeat”, “pacify” them, then an insignificant mistake of the child causes his negative behavior: shouting, maxims, harsh assessment, infringement of his interests. If a teacher is part of a group to “work”, “explore the world”, “communicate”, “achieve a common goal”, then minor misdeeds of students are corrected gently and imperceptibly, without stopping the general movement towards a common goal. The difference in professional positions is obvious and, as a rule, is recorded quite easily by observing the work of the teacher, from actions to his facial expressions, plasticity, and intonation. With all the richness of the palette of individual manifestations, the position is clearly and distinctly indicated. From the point of view of analysis, a person builds communication by choosing one of three internal positions: parental (instructs, cares for, controls); children's room (expects care, help, does not take responsibility); adult (offers sharing responsibility, demonstrates a desire for dialogue on equal terms). Influencing students and interacting with them, he is constantly in contact with the inner, spiritual world of the child. It must be remembered that this moment of contact is very responsible and requires from the teacher, in addition to deep professional knowledge and skills, a demonstration of high general culture, morality, and tact.

A teacher nowhere and never meets a child as an “object” (if he is really a teacher and not a worker with “human material”): in a personal position he always meets another person, and in a professional position he always meets with the conditions of his development. When implementing interaction functions, the teacher’s task is not to suppress activity, but to provide internal motivation so that the student wants to speak, read, write and obtain new information. “Whatever the role and position of the teacher, he is always under the strongest control, under which no other person in the world is,” said M.I. Kalinin. “Dozens of children’s eyes look at him, and there is nothing more attentive, more vigilant, more receptive to the various nuances of a person’s mental life; no one can catch all the subtleties like a child’s eye.” If the teacher does not have sufficiently developed certain pedagogical skills and personal qualities, then certain gaps in the work are observed. Thus, teacher N. does not have sufficient self-criticism. The teacher does not experience obvious difficulties in communicating with children, but there are difficulties in maintaining the contingent, difficulties arise in the construction and organization of the educational process (there is no clarity in the organization of classes). On the other hand, this experienced teacher strives for better performance, sometimes stops seeing the child in the child, interferes in the student’s practical activities, and suggests answers to assignments. Students of such a creative association do not trust themselves, are afraid of making mistakes,

do not prefer free activity, but try to please the teacher and guess his wishes. Thus, the professional position of a teacher is one of the most important factors in the development of a child's personality. A teacher is a person who has not only mastered the theory of pedagogy, he is also a practitioner who must be able to cognize and feel the spiritual world of a child, understand the "personal" in each child [10, 24-25]. A child's communication with teachers is an independent, quite significant factor influencing the development of his personality, and can help strengthen the student's "I" if this contributes to his self-affirmation in the eyes of his peers. This happens if the teacher shows respect for the child's feelings and thoughts and does not allow situations of insult or ridicule. Otherwise, communication may force him to compensate for the feeling of humiliation through aggressive actions towards peers. It is known that communication with elders is the only possible way for a small child to comprehend and "appropriate" the knowledge acquired by other people. It is to this social inheritance that human evolution, changes in the general structure and the emergence of new forms and types of behavior, and the formation of new structures for reflecting reality are due. This is the specificity of a person's mental functions, the specificity of his development. Moreover, the assimilation of social experience is closely related to the child's personal experience and his own activity. It should be noted that in this case, communication plays a decisive role not only in enriching the content of a child's consciousness, but also determines the structure of consciousness and determines the mediation of the structures of specific human mental processes. As the child's mental life is enriched, the meaning of communication becomes more complex and deeper, expanding in connections with the world and in the emergence of new abilities. The main and most striking positive impact of communication is its ability to accelerate the development of children. The influence of communication on various aspects of the development of a child's psyche has been widely studied. It is known that the process of intensive communication with adults allows children to overcome unfavorable situations of personal formation: a state of conflict among peers and unfamiliar adults, expressed in timidity, embarrassment, and anxiety; insufficiency in the development of active and passive speech. The influence of communication was also observed in various areas of children's mental development: the formation of curiosity, the development of emotionality, a friendly attitude towards peers, sociability, speech development, in the field of personal development and the formation of self-awareness, the effectiveness of the learning process. Another factor in the influence of the teacher's position on the development of the student's personality is the latter's involvement in activities that improve the child's environment. If the child is not involved in such activities, then there will be no development in the positive sense of the word. Recognition of the activity of the individual as the leading factor in its development raises the question of purposeful activity, self-development of the individual, i.e. continuous work on oneself, on one's own spiritual growth. The personality must move from an object

of development to the status of a subject. When solving a particular pedagogical problem, the teacher encourages students to perform certain activities or prevents undesirable actions. In order for students to begin to show their own activity, this influence must be realized by them and turn into an internal stimulant, a motive for activity. At a certain stage of development of the individual, his intellectual abilities and social self-awareness, a person begins to understand not only the goals external to him, but also the goals of his own development. He begins to treat himself as a subject of development. With the emergence of this new, very unique factor in the development of personality, a person himself becomes an educator, that is, a teacher in the full sense of the word.

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YENGIL ATLETIKA BO'YICHA YUGURISH TEXNIKASINING ASOSLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada yengil atletikaning eng asosiy turlaridan biri hisoblangan yugurish bo'yicha batafsil ma'lumot berilgan. Yugurish texnikasining asoslari va sportchilarning yugurishidagi harakatlari haqida fikrlar bildirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: yugurish, yengil atletika, texnika, harakat, mashq, mashg'ulot.

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FUNDAMENTALS OF RUNNING TECHNIQUE IN ATHLETICS

Abstract. This article provides detailed information on running, which is one of the main types of athletics. Opinions are expressed about the basics of running technique and the actions of athletes while running.

Key words: running, athletics, technique, movement, exercise, training.

Kirish

Insonning joydan-joyga ko'chishi oddiy usul bo'lib, turli yoshdagi kishilar uchun ajoyib jismoniy mashq hisoblanadi. Uzoq va bir tekis yurganda tananing qariyb barcha mushaklari ishlaydi, organizmdagi yurak-qon tomir, nafas olish va boshqa tizimlari faoliyati kuchayadi. Natijada, modda almashinuvi ortadi. Jismoniy mashq sifatida oddiy yurish avvalo, sog'lomlashtirish ahamiyatiga ega. Oddiy yurishdan tashqari boshqa xillari ham mavjud: sayohatda yurish, safda yurish va sportcha yurish. Musobaqalarda yurishning texnika jihatdan eng- qiyin, lekin eng foydali xili - sportcha yurish qo'llaniladi. Uning tezligi oddiy yurishga nisbatan ikki marta ortiq. Ammo, bunday tezlikka erishish uchun sportcha yurish texnikasi asoslarini o'rganib olishning o'zigina kifoya qilib qolmay, balki oddiy yurishga qaraganda anchagina jadal ish bajarish talab qilinadi, ya'ni energiya sarflash ortadi. Shu sababdan sportcha yurish sportchi organizmiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodologiya

Yugurish — yengil atletikachilarning mustaqil turini va ko'pgina boshqa sport turlarining tarkibiy qismini tashkil qiladi. Yugurishning to'rtta turi bor: tekis yugurish 60 m dan —400 m gacha qisqa masofalar; o'rta masofalardagi — 800

va 1500 m; uzun masofadagi — 10000 m; o'ta uzoq masofadagi va marofoncha yugurish - 42 km 195 m. Tabiiy va sun'iy to'siqlardan oshib yugurish - 100 m (ayollar), 110 m (erkaklar), 400 m (erkaklar va ayollar), 3000 m (erkaklar va ayollar). Joylarda yugurish — krosslar; estafetali yugurish 4x100 m, 4x200 m, 4x400 m, 4x1500 m.

Sportchi yugurish texnikasini o'rganishda, yurishni tuzilishiga oyoqlarning harakati va ularni qo'yish usuli, gavda, qo'lning holati va harakati, yugurish ritmi va nafas olish to'g'risidagi aniq tushunchaga ega bo'lishlari zarur. Yugurish start va startdan chiqib tezlanish, masofadagi harakatlarni (to'g'ri yoki qayrilishdagi) va marradan o'tishni o'z ichiga oladi. Qisqa va o'rta masofalardagi yugurishlar texnikasining umumiy tuzilishi o'xshash bo'lsa ham ayrim vaqtlarda farqlanadi. Masalan, qisqa masofadagi yugurishni hamma harakatlari, stardan finishgacha o'rta masofadagidan ko'ra tezroq bajariladi. Gavdani oldinga engashishi ko'proq bo'lib, qadamlar kengligi va qo'llarning amplitudasi kengayadi. Har qanday kishi ham yugurish texnikasining u yoki bu bosqichda bajara oladi, shuning uchun mashg'ulotlarda yugurish malakasini yanada takomillashtiradi va texnikaning kamchiliklari tuzatiladi, Yugurish texnikasida aniqlangan kamchiliklar maxsus yugurish mashqlari orqali yo'qotiladi. Quyidagi ketma-ketlik tavsiya qilinadi:

1. Har bir shug'ullanuvchini yugurish xususiyatlari bilan tanishib, asosiy kamchiliklarini aniqlash.

2. Shug'ullanuvchilarda yugurish texnikasi haqida to'g'ri tushuncha hosil qilish. Buning uchun yugurish texnikasining asoslari bilan tanishish, harakatlarining davrlari va fazalarini farqlash, yugurib ketayotgandagi xatosini aniqlashga o'rgatish.

3. To'g'ri masofada yugurish texnikasini o'rgatish. Bu maqsadda maxsus yugurish mashqlarini o'rgatish.

4. Qayrilishdagi yugurish texnikasini o'rgatish: doira bo'yicha yugurish, masofa bo'laklarini to'g'ri, keyin qayrilishga kirish bilan yugurish, qayrilishdan to'g'ri masofaga chiqish bilan yugurish.

5. Yuqori startga va startdan chiqib tezlanish texnikasiga o'rgatish.

6. Past startga va startdan chiqib tezlanish texnikasini o'rgatish.

7. Start tezlanishidan masofaga yugurishga o'tishni o'rgatish.

8. Qayrilishdan chiqib, masofani to'g'ri qismiga o'tishda to'g'ri yugurishga o'rgatish.

9. Finish kuchlanishiga (lentočkaga) o'rgatish.

10. Yugurish texnikasini butunligicha takomillashtirish.

Yugurish texnikasini o'zlashtirishda qo'llaniladigan mashqlar:

bir tekisda tezlanish bilan yugurish; 15-20 m bo'lak masofani qayta tezlanish va ular 6'rtasida erkin yugurish; qayrilishdagi yo'lakchada bir tekisda yugurish; to'g'ri yo'lakchani oxirida yugurishni boshlab, qayrilishdagi yo'lakchadan bir tekis tezlikda yugurish; qayrilishni oxiridan yugurishni boshlab 20-30 m to'g'ri yo'lakchada yugurish.

Maxsus yugurish mashqlari: sonni yuqori ko'tarib yugurish va oyoqni - eshkak eshgandek» qo'yish; sonni orqaga qoldirish va boldirni siltash bilan yugurish; yon tomonga oyoqlarni chalishtirmasdan yugurish; sonni yuqori ko'tarib yugurish va boldirni orqasini siltash bilan; yugurishdagidek turgan joydan qo'llar harakati. Yengil atletika yugurishlarda tezkor-kuchlilik, chidamlilik va harakat texnikasini rivojlanish bosqichini hal qiluvchi omillardan hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun, yuguruvchi doimiy ravishda bu qobiliyatlarni oshirishi shart. Yugurish joydan-joyga ko'chishning tabiiy usulidir. Yengil atletikaning eng ko'p tarqalgan turidir. Yugurish futbol, basketbol, qo'l to'pi, tennis va boshqa bir qancha sport turlarini asosiy tarkibini tashkil etadi. Yurish paytida organizmning ishlashiga katta talab qo'yiladi, badandagi muskullarni hammasi ishga tushadi, yurak-qon tomir, nafas olish va boshqa sistemalar faoliyati kuchayadi, modda almashinish ancha oshadi.

Xulosa

Yugurish har tomonlama rivojlanishning asosiy vositasidir. Hamma sport turlarida shug'ullanish jarayonida yugurish mashqlariga ko'proq e'tibor beradilar. Bundan tashqari faol dam olishda, ish faoliyatini yaxshi saqlab qolishda ham keng vosita sifatida qo'llaniladi. Yurish va yugurish-harakatning, yo'nalishlarning, amplitudalarning ayrim zvenolar tezligining, sur'atning, ritmning va yaxlit faoliyatidagi bir vaqtda va ketma-ket ijro etilgan harakatlar muayyan mosligining kinematik tuzilishi bilan bog'liqdir. Yurish va yugurishda harakat malakasining tuzilishini, boshqarilishi va ko'pgina boshqa tomonlarini belgilab beradigan irodaviy uch ko'rsatish va nerv protsesslari sistema bilan, muskullar kuchlanishi va qisqarishi bilan, tezlikni, kuchni, chidamlilikni optimal daraja ko'rsatish bilan xarakterlanadi. Yurish va yugurish mashqlarini ortiqcha qiynalib bajarish juda katta ahamiyatga ega. Maksimal kuchlanish kerak bo'lganda ham biron daqiqa ishlamay turishi kerak, muskullarni o'sha daqiqa bo'shashtira bilish kerak. Yurish va yugurish tezkor, chidamli, kuchli bo'lish yuqori natijalar ko'rsatishda ahamiyati katta. Muskullardan ortiqcha holi bo'lishi harakatlarni tejamli bajarish imkonini beradi. Bu o'rta, uzoq, o'ta uzoq masofalarga, yuguruvchilar va tez yuruvchilar uchun ayniqsa, muhimdir. Harakatlarni tejamli bajarish yuqori ish qobiliyatini uzoq vaqt saqlab qolishdir. Shuning bilan birga maksimal kuchlanish vaqtida harakatlarini ratsional bajarish, ortiqcha mashqlarni bajarish imkonini beradi.

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SYSTEMS THAT CONTROL THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN THE FORMATION OF DISTANCE LEARNING PROCESSES

Abstract. This article comments on the systems that control the educational process in the formation of the system of teaching pharmacology and distance learning processes.

Keywords: Learning Management System, Course Management System, Learning Content Management System, Managed Learning Environment, Learning Support System, Learning Platform, Virtual Learning Environments.

The main place in the formation of distance learning processes is occupied by systems that control the learning process. We will use the following abbreviations of the management systems of the educational process presented in foreign literature.

- LMS-Learning Management System;
- CMS-Course Management System;
- LCMS-Learning Content Management System;
- MLE-Managed Learning Environment;
- LSS-Learning Support System;
- LP-Learning Platform;
- VLE-Virtual Learning Environments (virtual learning process environment).

E-learning is an information and communication technology based on the teaching of the tourist anglatuvchi Keng tirovchadir. E-learning organizing screening can be changed.

- Copyright software products (Authoring tools);
- Distance learning process management systems LMS (Learning Management Systems);
- Internal content management systems CMS (Content Management Systems).

With the transition from the age of science to the age of digital technology, today the world is witnessing the spread of information. The forums of all old higher education institutions are moving to new, modern and user-friendly platforms, which widely cover the number of students and facilitate any task. Since it violates the storage of information about simple restrictions on paper, it is also necessary to revise the methodology of their training. And to ensure this compatibility, there are a lot of the most common and used software systems called LMS.

The reason for the widespread use and expansion of software systems is due to its purpose and functionality. In particular, they deal with the management, administration, rollback, reporting and supervision of any course of study, curriculum or e-learning tasks. In fact, the fact that this software was created to be used in the business sector and applied unexpectedly well to practice in higher education systems abroad has established new directions of success in the field of Personnel Management and training.

Benefits of using educational management software:

1. Evaluation of tasks. The main convenience of LMS is that it provides planning, execution and evaluation of a particular learning process. With a separate login ID for each user, a grouped work environment that helps to share all resources with all their groupmates in a session, this user can track their actions and record them with the actions of other peers in the same task. For users who have a teacher role in LMS, additional functions have been implemented to control the performance of tasks, as well as compliance with the deadlines and very simple resolution of visiting issues.

2. Remote collaboration. Another great feature of LMS is to ensure that users work on the application with the necessary methodological technologies for remote group work. By introducing the LMS, the need to be with the groupmates to share thoughts and work in a grouped form is eliminated and shifted to individuality –independent reading and learning. Communicating with a science teacher and groupmates through an effective chat room (both grouped and individual) should allow effective negotiation. In addition, easy-to-use File Sharing features make it easy to work remotely. Some high-end LMS, including built-in version control to overcome the difficulties encountered when working in remote groups, were determined based on which program exactly LMS systems used.

A careful review of Corporate Domains shows that this practice has helped to increase the speed of task performance. With a supervising administrator or science teacher, it was difficult to complete these tasks before, covering several thousands of distances in a virtual environment, managing the practice, helping, reviewing.

3. Creation of a database from the subjects of professors and teachers. The main concern of each department is the interest of its employees or students in the educational process. This interest is a real driving force that makes their work unique and different from the work of others. Thus, the LMS provides these additional functions to help teachers participate and monitor interactions with lesson content and learning resources. It also makes them better aware of the interest trends of the participants, and this in turn leads them to better plan the course and for the teacher/host of the project in the best interests.

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INDIVIDUALIZATION TECHNOLOGIES BASED ON DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING PHARMACOLOGY

Abstract. This article reflects on the technologies of individualization of educational processes on the basis of digital technologies in the design of the process of streamlining the science of Pharmacology.

Keywords: Virtual learning, educational technologies, distance learning, didactic means, individualize.

Today, digital technology is one of the important conditions for achieving an effective result and progress through education and modern information technology.

Digital technologies improve the management of the state and society, creating greater comfort in the social sphere. It also sets the stage for economic growth, increasing the quality of products and services, reducing overhead costs. Another important advantage is that it puts an end to corruption.

Currently, it is important to design elements of the distance learning process based on modern approaches to teaching, principles, individualize and intellectualize the methods and rules of learning, provide students with knowledge, creative acceptance of educational materials, communicativeness and informativeness of Applied didactic means, ensure high motivation for students to receive education.

Distance-distance learning is not a defining feature of e-learning. The use of digital technologies indicates the physical separation of the student from the teacher at any stage of the educational process. Due to the capabilities of many new technologies, it is convenient for the most effective use and data delivery to enrich and support lectures, seminar meetings and face-to-face classes. In 2004/2005, an in-depth study of e-learning practices was conducted in 13 countries in the Asia-Pacific region (Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Thailand), Europe (France, Germany, Spain, 13), Switzerland, UK), Latin America (Mexico, Brazil) and 19 higher education institutions in North America (Canada, USA).

A significant change in the functions of the teacher, such as the introduction of digital technologies into the pedagogical process, is indicated. It turned out that most teachers are long and not ready to switch to virtual technologies. The grounds for training pedagogical personnel are recommended to create such principles and conditions as flexibility, the interaction of the teacher and the

student as equal partners, independence from the promotion process, independence from the assessment and accreditation systems, diversity, openness, vertical and horizontal integration, participation in social changes. Technical support for Virtual learning and the development of educational technologies will lead to further educational effectiveness.

Even in distance learning, traditional teaching tools in the form of printed educational materials are widely used. Alternatively, the main advantage is given to modern digital technology tools, while maintaining the role and importance of traditional teaching tools in distance learning. On the basis of this, each of the educational materials is reflected by several different teaching tools, each of which has its own didactic capabilities.

Through the selection of distance learning tools and forms of communication, three types of educational information visualization can be shown.

In doing so, when working with various learning tools, interactivity provides the opportunity to solve the following didactic problems:

- differential training-in this case, the distance learning course is intended to develop educational materials, various e-learning resources taking into account the level of training of the learners.

- activation of learners, assistance in obtaining individual education — obtaining information on various e-learning resources based on the content established in the curriculum, completing tasks of different complexity, obtaining additional information, creating opportunities for creative activity and understanding educational materials, mastering new knowledge, directing them to the development of thematic skills, and obtaining information on the mistake made in the process of;

- the use of various information sources of the network during knowledge acquisition activities-the distance learning course can be used in the educational process to supplement the basic knowledge of various developed interactive information, to develop individual thoughts about the phenomena under study;

- independent work with educational material-the creation, editing, independent product design as a creative, intellectual activity of basic educational materials, secondary materials;

- through the filling of gaps in knowledge, deepening of previously acquired knowledge, formation of necessary skills, improvement of digital technologies, individual activities — filling gaps in knowledge of each learner through individual activities, deepening previously acquired knowledge, achieving the formation and improvement of necessary skills;

- development of basic theoretical knowledge-the use of multimedia tools to help solve the problem of visualization in the presentation of new educational materials;

— the formation of a culture of mental labor-the achievement of the formation of a culture of mental labor on the basis of access to the necessary information materials, dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc.

It is also possible to carry out the organization of communication with the teacher and other participants in distance learning, such as the educator, the educationist and the educationist, on the basis of the requirements of the times, in which the following possibilities can be considered:

- collaborative activities of learners-the use of mutual assistance in the process of working in groups, the distribution of roles in the process of completing one task, the development of various intellectual abilities, skills for working with information, the organization of classes that serve to ensure joint activities in small groups of cooperation, allowing the use of various problematic techniques in the process of;

- exchange of ideas-Organization of exchange of ideas in different large-small groups of learners in the implementation of distance learning through digital technologies;

- control and management of the activities of learners —to ensure that the control and management of educational activities in distance learning courses is carried out mainly by teachers in charge of subjects, modules;

- consultation with tutors-achieving the successful completion of the course by receiving appropriate advice from the tutors receiving each education in the distance learning process;

- contacts with external partners who are not direct participants in the educational process - communication with specialists who are not participants in the educational process relevant to the educational process, but who will be useful in the acquisition of knowledge by the educator;

- joint activities with partners in project activities in other regions and countries-joint activities with partners in other regions and countries involved in the educational process.

All this is an individual development of distance education on the basis of digital technologies, interactivity, which is provided by the speed of information transmission.

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**IQLIM O'ZGARISHI SHAROITIDA TEKISLIK MINTAQASI
SHAHARLARINING RIVOJLANISH XUSUSIYATLARI (JANUBIY
O'ZBEKISTON MISOLIDA)**

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada bugungi global iqlim o'zgarishi sharoitida tabiiy komponentlar va tabiiy resurslarning shaharlar rivojlanish jarayoniga ta'siri Janubiy O'zbekiston tekislik mintaqasi misolida tahlil qilingan. Bunda asosiy tabiiy komponent sifatida iqlim omilining ta'sirini baholash va shaharlar rivojlanish jarayonlariga iqlim o'zgarishining salbiy ta'sirini kamaytirish bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tabiiy sharoit, tabiiy resurs, tabiiy komponentlar, iqlim, shahar, demografik salohiyat, urbanizatsiya, shaharcha, kichik shahar, resurs shaharlar.

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**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITIES OF
THE PLAIN REGION UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF CLIMATE
CHANGE (IN THE EXAMPLE OF SOUTH UZBEKISTAN)**

Abstract. This article analyzes the influence of natural components and natural resources on the process of urban development in the context of today's global climate change on the example of the plain region of South Uzbekistan. In this, proposals and recommendations are given to assess the impact of the climate factor as the main natural component and to reduce the negative impact of climate change on urban development processes.

Key words: natural conditions, natural resource, natural components, climate, city, demographic potential, urbanization, town, small city, resource cities.

Hozirgi geoeologik sharoitda shaharlarning milliy iqtisodiyotdagi rolini e'tiborga olgan holda, ularda sanoat korxonalari joylashtirishda tabiiy sharoit va resurslardan oqilona foydalanishning amaliy ahamiyati ortib bormoqda. Tabiiy sharoit va tabiiy resurslardan foydalanish alohida hududlarning iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirish bilan birga, ulardagi mehnat va xom ashyo resurslarining ishga solinishi mavjud shaharlarning kengayib borishi va yangi shaharlar tashkil

topishida muhim o'rin tutadi. Biroq, bunday vaziyatda tabiatning ta'sirini faqatgina bir tomonlama baholamaslik lozim. Masalan turli xil agrotexnik va meliorativ tadbirlarning amalga oshirilishi natijasida shahar hududidagi tabiiy landshaftlar o'zgarib boradi va madaniy landshaft turlari shakllanadi. Bu o'zgarishlar ayniqsa yirik shaharlar va ular atrofida yaqqol namoyon bo'lib, ularda buzilgan yerlarni rekultivatsiya qilish, xo'jalik oborotiga kiritish dolzarb masalalardan hisoblanadi (xususan, tog' kon sanoati rayonlarida).

O'z o'rnida tabiiy sharoit, ya'ni joyning reliefi, iqlim, tuproq, yer usti va grunt suvlari, seysmik holati shaharlar to'g'ri va aholi joylashuviga, arxitektura–loyihalashtirish ishlarining olib borilishiga, aholi punktlarining tashqi qiyofasiga ta'sir qilsa, tabiiy resurslar foydali qazilma konlari, gidroenergiya, rekreatsiya, fitoresurslar shahar manzilgohlarda sanoat tarmoqlarining shakllanishida ijobiy rol o'ynaydi. Shuningdek tabiiy sharoitning qishloq xo'jaligi ixtisoslashuvida yetakchi o'rin tutishi, ushbu tarmoq mahsulotlarini asosan shahar joylarda qayta ishlanishi ham shaharlar rivojlanishiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Jumladan, respublikada yetishtiriladigan paxta, pilla, meva, qorako'l va boshqa qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari qayta ishlash uchun shaharlarga yuboriladi hamda ular agroindustrial markaz sifatida rivojlanib boradi.

Tabiiy sharoitni shaharsozlik nuqtai nazaridan o'rganishning ilmiy uslubiy asoslarini ishlab chiqish va umumlashtirilgan xulosalar berish, shaharlarda murakkab infratuzilma va xo'jalik tarmoqlarini joylashtirishda ahamiyati katta. Shaharlar rivojlanishining tabiiy geografik jihatlari bilan sobiq Ittifoq iqtisodiy geograflari V. V. Pokshishevskiy (1952, 1963), Yu.G. Saushkin (1953), V.V. Vladimirov, A.S. Kryukov (1963), A.M. Kolotiyevskiy (1962), mamlakatimiz olimlaridan N.V. Smirnov, T. Raimov, A. Soliyev, G'. Pardayev, A. Soatov va boshqalar shug'ullanishgan. Ularning ilmiy ishlarida ayrim shaharlar shakllanishiga tabiiy geografik tavsif, shaharlarning geomorfologiyasi va mikro iqlimiga ta'rif berilgan. Ammo respublikani shaharsozlik nuqtai nazardan tabiiy rayonlashtirish ishlari global iqlim o'zgarishlarini hisobga olgan holda mukammal darajada yakunlanmagan. Buning uchun iqtisodiy va tabiiy geograflar, iqlimshunoslar, gidrologlar, geologlar, geomorfologlar va boshqa tegishli soha vakillari birgalikda tabiiy sharoit holatini tadqiq qilgan holda hududni shaharsozlik maqsadida tabiiy rayonlarga ajratish shaharlarni to'g'ri joylashtirish va rivojlantirishda katta amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Umuman olganda, tabiiy sharoit va tabiiy resurslar shaharlar shakllanishi va rivojlanishining eng asosiy omili sanaladi. Qadim zamonlarda ham shaharsozlikda joyning tabiiy sharoiti hisobga olingan. Shahar manzilgohlari yoki qo'rg'onlar harbiy-strategik jihatdan qulay bo'lgan tepaliklarda, qattiq tog' jinslaridan iborat bo'lgan daryo qirg'oqlarida, serhosil allyuvial tuproqli yerlarda, sug'orma dehqonchilik madaniyati bilan bog'liq shaharlar daryolarning quyilish qismida joylashgan. Ana shunday tabiiy sharoiti qulay bo'lgan hududlarda joylashgan shaharlarga zamonlar silsilasiga dosh berib hozirgi kungacha rivojlanib kelmoqda. Ayni vaqtda, u yoki bu tabiiy geografik komponentlarning

noqulayligi yoki ularni e'tiborga olinmasligi sababli qator qadimiy shaharlar (Nasaf, Tuproqqal'a, Pop, Axsi va boshqalar) vayronaga aylangan.

Shaharsozlik nuqtai nazaridan eng avvalo joyning reliefi, iqlimi yer usti va yer osti suv manbalarining ta'siri va ahamiyati juda katta. Shunga o'xshash tabiiy landshaft xususiyatlari va ularning aholi punktlarining vujudga kelishi, arxitektura planirovkasiga ta'siri kabi munosabatlarini urboekologiya o'rganadi [1].

Ma'lumki, tabiiy komponentlar orasida eng muhim omillardan biri iqlim hisoblanadi. Iqlimning shaharlar tashkil topishi va rivojlanishida ta'siri yuqori bo'lib, bunda ayniqsa, havo harorati va namligi, shamol rejimi va yo'nalishi, atmosfera yog'inlari singari iqlimning eng muhim elementlarining o'rni katta. Respublika iqlimining shakllanishida eng asosiy omil quyosh radiatsiyasi bo'lib, ushbu omil iqlimshunos olimlar tomonidan mamlakatimiz xududini cho'l-dasht, tog' oldi, tog' iqlim zonalariga ajratilishida ham asosiy mezon sifatida xizmat qilgan. Binobarin, joyning iqlim xususiyatlari shaharsozlikda qurilish materiallarining turlariga, binolarining pastbalandligiga, shahar ko'chalarining yo'nalishiga ta'sir etadi. Shu bilan birga, sanoat mujassamlashuv darajasining va aholi zichligining yuqoriligi bois, shaharlarda, ayniqsa yirik shaharlarda o'ziga xos mikro iqlim shakllanadi. Mazkur jihatni Samarqand shahri iqlimi misolida G'. Pardayev o'zining nomzodlik dissertatsiyasida yoritib bergan (Pardayev G', 1977). Tabiiyki, O'zbekiston Respublikasi kabi keskin kontinental iqlim mintaqasida joylashgan davlatlarda aholi joylashuvi, sanoat, qishloq xo'jaligini kabi iqtisodiyot sohalarining normal faoliyat yuritishi yog'inlar miqdori va namlik katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Suv manbalari, xususan tekislik (cho'l) hududlarida shaharlarning joylashishi va vujudga kelishiga yanada kuchliroq ta'sir etadi. Qolaversa, bunday sharoitda hududning iqtisodiy negizini nafaqat shaharlar va yo'llar (Baranskiy N.N., 1980), balki gidrografik to'r ham belgilab beradi. Gidrografik omilda daryo va soylar, ularning gidrografik rejimi, o'zani, qiyaligi, uzunligi va havzasining eni, oqim tezligi, suv hajmi kabilar joyning demografik sig'imini, shaharlarning katta - kichikligini belgilab beradi. Janubiy O'zbekiston shaharlari ham aynan ushbu gidrografik omillar asosida shakllangan. Janubiy O'zbekiston tekislik zonasini tabiiy xo'jalik nuqtai nazardan farq qiluvchi Sandiqli cho'li, Quyi Qashqadaryo va Surxon Sherobod zonachalariga ajratiladi. O'z navbatida, Quyi Qashqadaryo va Surxon Sherobod tekislik kichik zonalarida qadimdan sug'oriladigan daryo vodiylari hamda qishloq xo'jaligida yangi o'zlashtirilgan yerlarni (Qarshi va Surxon Sherobod cho'llari) o'z ichiga oladi. Mazkur zona yer usti tuzilishi, ba'zi qoldiq tog'lar va platolarni hisobga olmaganda, deyarli tekis bo'lib, u Qashqadaryo viloyatida g'arbdan sharqqa, Surxondaryo viloyatida janubdan shimoli - sharqqa ko'tarilib boradi. Qarshi va Sherobod cho'llaridagi yerlar meliorativ holatining yomonlashuvi yer osti suvlari va ularning minerallashuv darajasining ko'tarilib borishiga, pirovardida tuproqning ikkilamchi sho'rlanishiga olib kelmoqda. Bunday tuproqlardan shaharsozlikda binokorlik materiallari sifatida ham foydalanib bo'lmaydi. Tekislik zonasining qadimdan foydalaniladigan qismi mintaqaning daryo

vodiylariga to'g'ri kelganligi bois suv taqchilligi sezilmagani holda, uning yangi o'zlashtirilgan hududlarida doimiy oqar suvlarning deyarli yo'qligi aholi va qishloq xo'jaligining suvga bo'lgan talabini asosan kanallar va suv omborlari hisobiga qondirilishiga olib keladi. Ammo hozirgi vaqtda Qarshi cho'li (Koson, Mirishkor, Muborak, Nishon, Kasbi) tumanlarida suv, ayniqsa toza ichimlik suvi muammosi keskinlashib bormoqda.

Jadval

Janubiy O'zbekiston shahar aholi manzilgohlarining tekislik (500 metrgacha) mintaqasi bo'yicha taqsimlanishi (01.01.2023 y.)

Hududlar	Jami shahar joylar		Shu jumladan, tekislik mintaqasi bo'yicha:			
	Soni, ta	Aholisi, ming kishi	Jami shahar joylarga nisbatan		Jami shahar aholisi soniga nisbatan	
			soni	foizda	ming kishi	foizda
Janubiy O'zbekiston	249	2508,4	162	65,1	1640,5	65,4
Surxondaryo viloyati	120	1016,8	95	79,1	562,9	75,2
Qashqadaryo viloyati	149	1491,6	67	51,9	636,0	57,9

Jadval statistik ma'lumotlar asosida muallif tomonidan hisoblab chiqilgan.

Janubiy O'zbekiston tabiiy geografik o'rnini shaharsozlik nuqtai nazardan qulay yoki noqulay ekanligini belgilashda uning yer usti tuzilishi, reliefi bilan birga hududning foydali qazilma konlari bilan qanday ta'minlanganligi ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Ma'lumki, shaharlarning ikki asosiy shahar hosil qiluvchi va shaharga xizmat qiluvchi (ichki yo'lovchi transporti, shahar aholisiga xizmat qiluvchi tarmoqlar) funksiyalari mavjud. Shahar hosil qiluvchi omillarga transport, ilmu-fan, dam olish maskanlari, bank-moliya, har xil foydali qazilmalari konlari, turizm kabilar kiradi. Ular orasida tabiiy sharoit va resurslar omili eng muhimi bo'lib, ushbu omil asosida shakllangan shaharlar "resurs shaharlar" deb ataladi.

Umuman olganda, tekislik zonasida kuchli zilzilalar va sel hodisalarining kamdan-kam kuzatilishi, katta miqdorda mineral xom ashyo zahiralarning aniqlanganligi, yer ustining tekisligi shaharlar shakllanishiga ijobiy ta'sir etsa, ichimlik suv manbalarining yetarli emasligi, iqlimning turli noqulayliklari bunga aks ta'sir qiladi.

Ayni vaqtda Surxondaryo va Qashqadaryo viloyatlarining cho'l zonasi, ya'ni Qarshi va Surxon Sherobod cho'llari namgarchilik va suv resurslarining yetishmasligi sababli aholi joylashuvi va shaharsozlik nuqtai nazardan qulay emas. Xususan, global iqlim o'zgarishi natijasida tobora isib borayotgan hududning jazirama issiq va quruq havosi shaharlar qurilishi va aholi yashashi uchun katta qiyinchiliklarni vujudga keltirmoqda[2]. Shaharlardagi yashil

maskanlar va daraxtzorlar maydonining qisqarib borishi, keng ko'lamli qurilish ishlari, avtomobillar va sanoat korxonalarini tomonidan atmosferaga chiqarilayotgan karbonat angidrid gazining miqdori ortib borishi Termiz, Qarshi, Muborak, Koson, Yangi-Nishon va boshqa shaharlarda yoz oylarida harorat rekordlari har yili yangilanib bormoqda. Bu esa tekislik hududlarda joylashgan shaharlarning investion jozibadorligi, ichki qishloq-shahar migratsiya jarayonlariga, pirovardida iqtisodiy rivojlanishi va aholi salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda.

Iqlim o'zgarishining salbiy oqibatlarini kamaytirish maqsadida, butun respublikada, jumladan Janubiy O'zbekiston shahar manzilgohlarida quyidagi chora tadbirlarni amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq:

- issiqxona gazlarini kamaytirish uchun birinchi navbatda yirik ishlab chiqarish korxonalarini shahar atrofiga ko'chirish, sanoat korxonalarida ekologik toza texnologiyalarni joriy etish hamda ekologik toza transport vositalarini ko'paytirish, shu jumladan keng jamoatchilik uchun qulay bo'lgan veloyo'lakchalar tashkil etish;

- ko'kalamzorlashtirish ishlarini jadallashtirish orqali shaharlarning qulay mikroiklimini yaratish, tabiiy drenaj hisoblangan ko'p yillik daraxtlar kesilishini mutlaq taqiqlash;

- suv resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish, kanalizatsiya va sug'orish tizimlarida suvni qayta ishlab foydalanishni yo'lga qo'yish;

- energiyatejamkor, resurstejamkor, chiqindisiz yoki kam chiqindili texnologiyalardan foydalanishni joriy etish ya'ni yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tishni tezlashtirish;

- qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalari

- quyosh, shamol energiyalaridan foydalanish orqali atmosferaga issiqxona gazlari chiqarilishini oldini olish orqali iqlim o'zgarishlari oqibatlarini ma'lum bir darajada kamaytirish mumkin.

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STUDY OF USE OF AUTONOMOUS ENERGY SUPPLY SYSTEM IN A MOBILE HOME

Abstract. In this article, the effectiveness of integrated solar and biogas energy devices with an autonomous energy supply system for a mobile home is studied. In addition, calculations were made on the storage and use of heat in a mobile home. For the thermal regime of this mobile home, the formula for calculating infiltration, that is, heat loss from the building walls and its cracks, is also presented.

Key words: mobile home, heat, heat loss, infiltration, solar energy, heating system, biogas energy.

Introduction. One of the areas considered technologically ready for the practical use of solar energy in countries around the world is the conversion of solar energy into heat and electricity and its use to partially cover the energy needs of the population.

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is especially appropriate to use solar energy for heating, because our republic is very rich in solar resources. In particular, Kashkadarya region, which is located in the southern part of the Republic of Uzbekistan, has solar energy resources with a very large capacity in the climatic conditions. Because in the southern regions, the duration of sunny days during the year is 300-3200 hours, and in July, up to 1 kW of solar energy falls on 1 m² of the earth's surface. Observations show that on average there are 3-5 hours of sunshine in winter days, and 13 hours a day in summer. -14 hours corresponds to sunny time. In the Kashkadarya region, the total average solar radiation is 0.5...0.96 kW/m², and 6...10 kW×hour/m² of energy falls on the earth's surface in a day. This heat is equivalent to 21,600 kJ...36,080 kJ, which makes it possible to save up to 1.26 kg of conventional fuel from each m² of land area, which is effectively used from this heat. The purpose of heating buildings is to maintain the temperature of the air inside at a given level. For this, it is necessary to maintain a balance between the heat lost by the building and the heat supplied to it. The heat balance of the building can be expressed by the following equation:

$$Q = Q_{I,U} + Q_{IN} = Q_{IS} + Q_{IM}; (1)$$

where: $Q_{i.u.}$ -heat lost as a result of heat transfer through the external walls of the building; J

Q_{IN} .- heat lost as a result of cold air entering through cracks in external walls; J

Q_{IS} – heat supplied to the building through the heating system; J

Q_{IM} – heat released from internal sources of the building. J

Heat loss of buildings occurs in two ways: J

a) with heat transfer through the outer walls – Q_{IU} ; J

b) by infiltration – Q_{IN} . J

$$Q = Q_{IU} + Q_{IN} \quad (2)$$

$$Q = Q_{IU} + (1 + \mu) \quad (3)$$

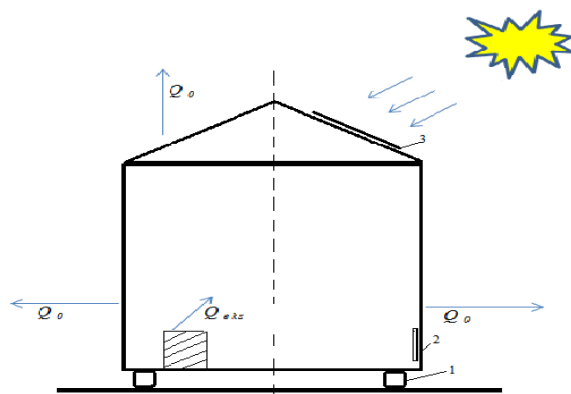


Figure 2. Physical model of a mobile home based on completely alternative energy sources.

1-mobile home wheels; 2-heating batteries; 3-solar collectors.

where Q_0 is the heat lost through the walls of the house, kW;
this heat consists of the sum of the heat lost from the walls, floor, windows,
and ceiling of the house.

Q_r – heat entering the house due to solar radiation, kVt ;

Q_{eks} – operational heat, for example, heat emitted from people living in the
house and equipment and devices, kVt .

in which: $\mu = Q_{IN}/Q_{IU}$ – the infiltration coefficient expresses the ratio of heat
lost by infiltration to heat lost as a result of heat transfer through external walls.

Heat lost due to heat transfer can be calculated based on the following
equation: $Q_{IU} = \sum FK \cdot \Delta t, kJoul / hour$; (4)

where: F is the surface of the outer walls of the building, m^2 ;

K - heat transfer coefficient of external walls,
[kJoul / $m^2 \cdot hour \cdot grad.$ or $Wt / m^2 \cdot grad$];

Δt - internal and external temperature difference, [grad].

$K_d, K_{der}, K_{ship}, K_{pol}$ - heat transfer coefficients of building walls, windows,
upper floor ceiling and lower floor floor, [(kJoul / $m^2 \cdot hour \cdot grad.$) or ($Vt / m^2 \cdot grad$)];

φ - the percentage of the surface of all windows taken in relation to the total
surface of the external walls of the building.

φ_1 and φ_2 – correction coefficients for the temperature difference on the
upper and lower horizontal surfaces of the building.

Always $\varphi_1 < 1$ and φ_2 , because the temperature of the air under the floor of the building and above its ceiling is higher than the calculated temperature of the outside air. In many cases $\varphi_1 = 0,75-0,9$; $\varphi_2 = 0,5-0,7$.

Conclusions. According to the results of the research, the following conclusions were reached: based on the existing resources of renewable energy sources (solar and biomass energy) in southern climatic conditions, schemes of the combined energy (heat and electricity) supply system of rural houses working on the basis of renewable energy sources were developed and recommended. This energy-saving system works on 100% solar energy throughout the year in the hot water supply of houses located far from the central energy supply and provides 400 liters of hot water with a temperature of not less than 50 °C per day. Also, in centralized energy supply districts, the use of local autonomous energy sources allows to create a competitive environment of the energy market.

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O‘ZBEKISTONDA SUG‘URTA BOZORINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING IQTISODIY, TASHKILIIY VA HUQUQIY MEXANIZMLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada mamlakatimizda sug‘urta bozorining holati va unda mavjud muammolar, shuningdek ushbu bozorni rivojlantirishda sug‘urta munosabatlarini erkinlashtirishning zarurligi yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: sug‘urta faoliyati, sug‘urta bozori, ustav kapitali, minimal talab, sug‘urta nazorati, sug‘urta bozorini rivojlantirish agentligi.

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IMPROVEMENT OF ECONOMIC, ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL MECHANISMS OF INSURANCE MARKET DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The article examines the state of the insurance market and the existing problems in our country, as well as the need to liberalize insurance relations in the development of this market.

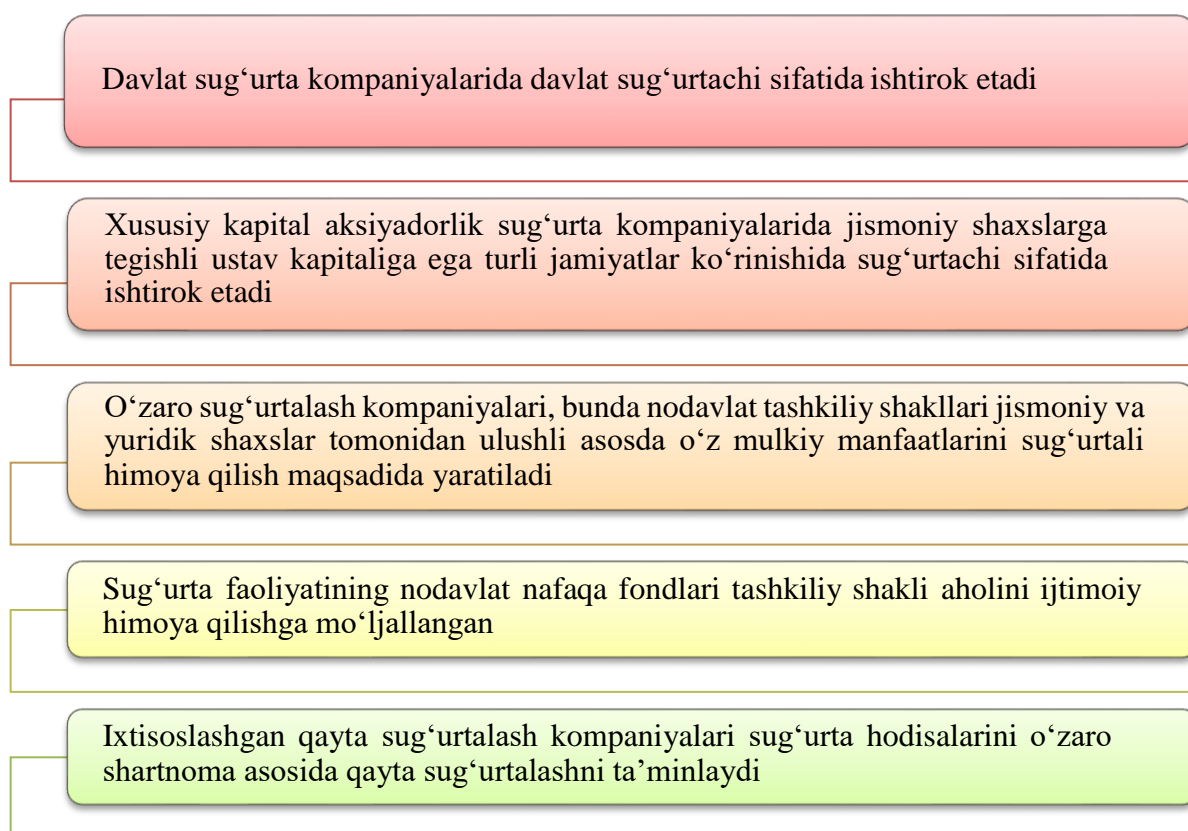
Keywords: insurance activity, insurance market, authorized capital, minimum requirements, insurance control, insurance market development agency.

Bugungi kunda jahon bozori kon'yukturasidagi keskin o'zgarishlar, globallashuv sharoitida raqobat tobora kuchayib borayotgani davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur'atlar bilan rivojlantirish uchun mutlaqo yangicha yondashuv hamda tamoyillarni ishlab chiqish va ro'yobga chiqarishni taqozo etmoqdaki, buni e'tiborga olgan holda mamlakatimizda qabul qilingan 2017-2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasining uchinchi yo'nalishida makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni yanada mustahkamlash va yuqori iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlarini saqlab qolishda bir necha vazifalar belgilanib olindi. Shulardan biri sug'urta va lizing hamda boshqa moliyaviy xizmatlar hajmini ularning yangi turlarini joriy qilish va sifatini oshirish hisobidan kengaytirish, shuningdek, kapitalni jalb qilish hamda moliyaviy institutlar va aholining erkin resurslarini joylashtirishdagi muqobil manba sifatida fond bozorini rivojlantirishdir[1].

Sug'urta faoliyati iqtisodiy infratuzilmaning ajralmas qismi sifatida bir tomondan, ijtimoiy kafolatni ta'minlansa, ikkinchi tomondan, shartnomaviy majburiyat va tariflar mexanizmi orqali turli sug'urta risklaridan ogoh etish negizida iqtisodiyot subyektlari manfaatlarining himoyasini ham o'z zimmasiga oladi.

Mamlakatimizda bosqichma – bosqich bozor munosabatlari shakllanishi va rivojlanishi, iqtisodiyot subyektlarining yuksak darajadagi iqtisodiy mustaqilligi, erkinligi darajasi ortib borayotgan jarayonda doimo risklar mavjud bo'lishi kuzatiladi. Ular manfaatlariga zarar keltirishi mumkin bo'lgan va doimiy takrorlanib turadigan risklarni qayta taqsimlash, ya'ni o'ziga xos bo'lgan maxsus xizmat bilan sug'urta shug'ullanadi. Sug'urta xizmati bahosining yuqori chegarasi talab hajmi va bank foizining miqdori bilan aniqlanadi. Sug'urta xizmatining ma'lum bir turiga yetarli darajada talab mavjud bo'lganda, sug'urta tashkiloti mazkur xizmat bahosini yuqori darajada saqlab turishi mumkin. Lekin, vaqt o'tishi bilan bozorda sug'urta xizmati ko'rsatish turlarining ko'payishi bilan, o'z-o'zidan tarif stavkalari kamayadi. [8].

Sug'urta kompaniyalarining tashkiliy shakliga ko'ra 5 ta turi faoliyat yuritadi (1- rasm).



1- rasm. Sug'urta kompaniyalarining tashkiliy shakliga ko'ra tavsifi[2]

Sug'urta bozori hududiy joylashuviga qarab xalqaro, mintaqaviy va milliy sug'urta bozorlariga bo'linadi. Milliy sug'urta bozori biron-bir mamlakat

hududidagi sug'urta muassasalarini va ularni faoliyatini o'z tarkibiga oladi. Jahondagi eng yirik milliy sug'urta bozori Amerika Qo'shma shtatlaridir.

Iqtisodiy jihatdan rivojlangan mamlakatlarda yig'iladigan sug'urta tushumlarining 43 foizdan ortig'i AQSh hissasiga to'g'ri keladi. Bu yerda hayotni sug'urta qiluvchi 2600 dan ortiq va boshqa umumiy turdagi sug'urta xizmatlarini ko'rsatuvchi 3800 ta kompaniya faoliyat ko'rsatmoqda. Ulardan ba'zi birlari dunyo sug'urta bozorida ham oldingi o'rinlardadir. Masalan, "Prudensial of Amerika" kompaniyasi mamlakat ichki bozorida birinchi va 1992-yil boshida mavjud aktivlari, to'plagan sug'urta mukofotlari bo'yicha uchinchi o'rinni egalladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2002-yil 27-noyabrda 413-sonli Qarori sug'urta faoliyatida muhim yangilik bo'ldi. Ilk bor sug'urtalovchilarning ustav kapitaliga eng kam miqdorlar belgilandi. Sug'urtalovchilar va sug'urta brokerlarining sug'urta faoliyatini litsenziyalash to'g'risida nizom, sug'urta faoliyati klassifikatori tasdiqlandi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2014-yildagi PQ-1544 sonli Qaroriga asosan sug'urta kompaniyalari ustav kapitaliga qo'yiladigan talab miqdori belgilandi.

1-jadval

O'zbekistonda sug'urta kompaniyalari ustav fondining minimal miqdoriga qo'yilgan talablar [3]

Sug'urta faoliyati turlari	01.01.2008 yildan, ming AQSh dollari	01.01.2010 yildan, ming evro ekvivalentida	01.07.2012 yildan, ming evro ekvivalentida	01.07.2014 yildan, ming evro ekvivalentida	01.07.2018 yildan, milliardso'm
Umumiysug'urta	500	750	1125	1500	7,5
Hayotsug'urtasi	750	1000	1500	2000	10
Majburiysug'urta	1000	1500	2250	3000	15
Qaytasug'urta	3000	3000	4000	5000	30

Ushbu qaror sug'urta bozorini yanada rivojlantirish, raqobatni kuchaytirish, sug'urta faoliyatining zamonaviy va yangi turlarini yaratish, sug'urtalovchilarning moliyaviy barqarorligini mustahkamlash, ularning hududiy tarmoqlarini kengaytirish va sug'urtani nazorat qilish shakllarini takomillashtirish bo'yicha muhim hujjat bo'ldi.

Milliy sug'urta bozorini yanada isloh qilish va uning jadal rivojlanishini ta'minlash, sug'urta xizmatlarining talab yuqori bo'lgan yangi turlarini joriy etish, iste'molchilarning sug'urta bozoriga bo'lgan ishonchini oshirish maqsadida qabul qilingan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 2 avgustdagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasining sug'urta bozorini isloh qilish va uning jadal rivojlanishini ta'minlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" PQ-4412-son qarori bilan

mamlakatimizda sug'urta kompaniyalari ustav fondining minimal miqdoriga qo'yilgan talablar o'zgardi.

2019-yil may oyida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Senatining o'n to'qqizinchi yalpi majlisida Senat raisi N.Yo'ldoshev (o'sha davrda) sug'urta bozoridagi kamchiliklar haqida to'xtalib, o'z fikrlarin bildirdi[5]:

“Qonunchilikdagi bo'shliqlar, ayrim vazirlik va idoralar mas'ullarining sovuqqonligi va e'tiborsizligi oqibatida milliardlab mablag'lar mamlakat iqtisodiyoti rivojiga jalb etilmasdan, chetga chiqib ketmoqda.Xususan, bundan 15 yil avval qabul qilingan va takomillashtirilmagan “Sug'urta faoliyati to'g'risida”gi qonun sug'urta bozoridagi zamonaviy talablarga javob bermay qolgan.

2-jadval

Sug'urtalovchilar (qayta sug'urtalovchilar) uchun ustav kapitalining minimal miqdorlari, mlrd so'mda[4]

T/r	Sug'urta faoliyatining turlari	2020 yil 1 iyuldan	2022 yil 1 iyuldan
1.	Umumiy sug'urta yoki hayotni sug'urta qilish tarmog'ida ixtiyoriy sug'urta	15	20
2.	Umumiy sug'urta yoki hayotni sug'urta qilish tarmog'ida majburiy sug'urta	25	35
3.	Faqat qayta sug'urta	35	45

10 200 nafar professional ishtirokchi faoliyat ko'rsatadigan sug'urta bozorini Moliya vazirligi huzuridagi bor yo'g'i 6 nafar xodim ishlaydigan sug'urta nazorati inspeksiyasi “nazorat qilmoqda”.Mazkur tashkilot o'z zimmasidagi vakolat hamda vazifalarini to'laqonli amalga oshirish imkoniyatiga ega emas. U aksariyat hollarda tegishli hisobotlarni umumlashtirish bilangina shug'ullanmoqda. Oqibatda mamlakat sug'urta bozori nazoratdan deyarli chetda qolib ketmoqda. Bu esa, faqat o'z manfaatlari yo'lida ishlaydigan ayrim sug'urta tashkilotlari va ularning rahbarlariga qo'l kelmoqda”.

Ma'lumki, jahon amaliyotida yirik tavakkallarni sug'urtalashda mamlakatdagi bir necha sug'urta tashkilotlarini guruhlariga, jamiyatlarga yoki uyushmalarga jamlash orqali, qayta sug'urtalash tashkilotlarini tuzish tajribasi XIX asrdayoq yo'lga qo'yilgan. Mamlakatimizda esa, shu kunga qadar bu muhim mexanizmdan foydalanilmayapti.

Qonunosti hujjatlaridagi turli to'siq va cheklovlar esa, mazkur mablag'lardan samarali foydalanish, jumladan, ularni sug'urta kompaniyalarining ustav kapitaliga jalb etish imkonini bermaydi. Bir so'z bilan aytganda, qonun hujjatlaridagi eskirgan normalar, tafovutlar, chalkashliklar va boshqa kamchiliklar bu kompaniyalar uchun istiqbol eshiklarini yopib qo'ygan.

Sug'urta sohasidagi og'riqli nuqtalardan yana biri kadrlar salohiyati bilan bog'liqdir. Bugungi kunda soha xodimlarining bor yo'g'i 32 foizi oliy va 30 foizi o'rta maxsus ma'lumotga ega. Boz ustiga, ularning aksariyati sug'urtaga aloqasi

bo‘lmagan kasb egalaridir. Bu kabi ko‘plab muammolar sug‘urta bozorining mamlakat yalpi ichki mahsulotidagi ulushiga ham salbiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatmoqda.

Islohotlarning hozirgi bosqichida iqtisodiyotning barqaror o‘shishini ta‘minlashga, aholi hayotining sifati va darajasini oshirishga yo‘naltirilgan moliyaviy xizmatlarni faol rivojlantirish respublikada sug‘urta bozorining rolini kuchaytirishni

va sug‘urta vositalarini keng qo‘llashni taqozo etmoqdaki, ushbu xususida Prezidentimiz Sh.Mirziyoev sug‘urta xizmatlari bozorini rivojlantirish masalalari bo‘yicha o‘tkazgan yig‘ilishida quyidagi fikrlarni bildirdilar: “Sohaga nazoratchi emas, ilg‘or va zamonaviy standartlarni joriy etadigan, barcha ishtirokchilar o‘rtasida chinakam raqobat muhitini yaratib, sug‘urta bozorini rivojlantiradigan tuzilma kerak”[6].

Shu bois, Moliya vazirligi huzuridagi Sug‘urta nazorati davlat inspeksiyasi tugatilib, Sug‘urta bozorini rivojlantirish agentligi tashkil etildi. Shuningdek, sug‘urta sohasini o‘rta va uzoq muddatli rivojlantirish strategiyasini ishlab chiqish, 2022 yilgacha aholi jon boshiga to‘g‘ri keladigan sug‘urta mukofoti hajmini 3 baravar, sohaning yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushini esa 2 barobar oshirish vazifasi qo‘yildi.

3-jadval

2019-2022 yillarda O‘zbekiston Respublikasining sug‘urta bozorini jadal rivojlantirishning maqsadli ko‘rsatkichlari [7]

T/r	Ko‘rsatkichlar nomi	2018 y.	2019 y.	2020 y.	2021 y.	2022 y.	O‘shishi, barobar
1.	Sug‘urta xizmatlarining YAIMdagi ulushi (foiz)	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	2
2.	Aholi jon boshiga sug‘urta mukofotining miqdori (min gso‘m)	50,0	65,0	88,0	114,0	148,0	3
3.	Jami sug‘urta mukofotlarining hajmi (trln so‘m)	1,6	2,1	2,9	3,8	5,2	3,3
4.	Sug‘urta tashkilotlarining jami ustav kapitali (trln so‘m)	0,5	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,2	2,4
5.	Sug‘urta tashkilotlarining jami aktivlari (trln so‘m)	2,5	3,0	3,6	4,3	5,2	2,1
6.	Sug‘urta tashkilotlarining jami investitsiyalari (trln so‘m)	2,0	2,5	3,3	4,1	5,3	2,7
7.	Sug‘urta xizmatlari turlarining soni (birlik)	105	115	135	155	175	1,7
8.	Hududiy bo‘linmalar soni (birlik)	1 450	1 500	1 580	1 660	1 740	1,2

Mamlakatimizda sug‘urta bozorini rivojlantirish masalalari o‘rganish natijasida quyidagi xulosalar shakllandi:

Birinchiidan, bugungi kunda mamlakatimiz milliy sugʻurta bozori nisbatan tez rivojlanayotgan boʻlsada, bugungi kun jahon talablariga toʻliq javob bera olmaydi.

Ikkinchiidan, sugʻurta xizmatidan foydalanayotgan va foydalanishi mumkin boʻlgan aholining aksariyat qismi, sugʻurta haqida toʻliq maʼlumotga ega emas. Holbuki, bu sugʻurta turiga talabning ortishi sugʻurtalanuvchi va sugʻurtalanuvchiga moliyaviy holatini yaxshilashda oʻzining salmoqli xissasini qoʻshadi. Yuridik shaxslar sugʻurta qildirishi uchun, birinchi navbatda, ularga ishonch kerak. Jismoniy shaxslarga esa toʻgʻri maʼlumot. Maʼlumotlar toʻgʻri va toʻliq boʻlishi ularni sugʻurtadan toʻgʻri va maqsadli foydalanishga jalb qiladi. Bu jarayonni amalga oshirish uchun sugʻurta bozoriga malakali mutaxassislar talab etiladi. Sugʻurta kompaniyalarida faoliyat yuritayotgan aksariyat hodimlar sugʻurta ishining mutaxassisi emas. Bir boʻlim xodimi ikkinchi boʻlim xodimining faoliyati, amalga oshirayotgan ishlari haqida maʼlumotga ega emas. Agentlar faoliyatida ham xuddi shunday muammo mavjud. Natijada sugʻurtalanmoqchi boʻlgan shaxsga sugʻurta xizmatlari toʻgʻri va toʻliq yetkazilmaganligi natijasida aholi toʻliq maʼlumotga ega boʻlmasdan sugʻurtaga boʻlgan talabning pasayishi va faoliyatga nisbatan ishonmaslik holatlari yuzaga kelmoqda.

Yuqorida qayd etilgan muammolarni bartaraf etish maqsadida, quyidagi takliflarni berish mumkin:

Birinchiidan mamlakatimiz sugʻurta bozorini rivojlangan mamlakatlar darajasiga yetkazishning eng muhim va asosiy omillaridan biri bu, Oʻzbekistonda xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasidan kelib chiqqan holda oʻzaro sugʻurtani joriy etishdir va bunda davlatning tashabbuskorligidan foydalanish sugʻurta sohasidagi bugungi kunning dolzarb masalasidir. Mamlakatda oʻzaro sugʻurtani joriy etish uchun avvalambor uning huquqiy taʼminotini yoʻlga qoʻyish, oʻzaro sugʻurtani rivojlantirish maqsadida ushbu sohaga taalluqli imtiyoz va preferensiyalarni taqdim etish zarur deb hisoblaymiz.

Shunday holatda oʻzaro sugʻurta, sugʻurtaning alohida shakli sifatida tijorat sugʻurtasi bilan parallel ravishda rivojlanadi va koʻp sonli potensial sugʻurtalanuvchilarni sugʻurtaga jalb etish barobarida fuqarolarning moddiy farovonligini oshishida, ularning tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan bogʻliq tavakkalchiliklarini kafolatlashda, korxonalar va tashkilotlarning barqaror faoliyat koʻrsatishida muhim omil boʻlib xizmat qiladi. Ikkinchiidan, sugʻurta faoliyatini rivojlanishi uchun sugʻurta xizmatlarini keng koʻlamda reklama qilish samarali natija beradi. Eng ommabop boʻlgan ijtimoiy tarmoqlar: telegram, instagram va boshqa ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda sugʻurta xizmatlari va uning afzalliklari haqida maʼlumot berib turish. Misol uchun sugʻurta xizmatlari boʻyicha telegramda bir kanal ochib, bu haqida boshqa kanallarga maʼlumot tashlash orqali, aholini sugʻurta kanaliga aʼzo qilish va sugʻurta faoliyatining yangiliklaridan muntazam ravishda xabardor qilib turish mumkin.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

- [1] 2017-2021-yillarda O‘zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasini “Xalq bilan muloqot va inson mafaatlari yili”da amalga oshirishga oid davlat dasturini o‘rganish bo‘yicha ilmiy- uslubiy qo‘llanma. Toshkent-2017.
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- [3] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 29-sentabrdagi PF-5197-sonli Farmoni asosida tayyorlandi.
- [4,7] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 2 avgustdagi “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining sug‘urta bozorini isloh qilish va uning jadal rivojlanishini ta‘minlash chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” PQ-4412-son qarori
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- [6] Mirziyoyev Sh., 2019 yil 10 iyuldagi sug‘urta xizmatlari bozorini rivojlantirish masalalari bo‘yicha yig‘ilish. <https://sputniknews-uz.com/>
- [8] Жиянова Н.Э., Управление финансовыми рисками предприятия в современных условиях //«ИНТЕРНАУКА» Научный журнал №16(145) Май 2020 Часть 2. Б.82-84

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METHODS OF BRINGING THE EDUCATION SYSTEM TO A NEW LEVEL IN RAISING THE WORLD VIEW OF YOUTH

Annotation. The article describes in detail the methods of bringing up the youth, who are the future of our country, spiritually, morally and physically, making them active participants in the ongoing reforms, raising the worldview of young people to a new level.

Key words: Youth, education, to a new stage, our country, future.

Introduction. Youth is the most sensitive period of human life. Young men and women make up the majority of the population of our country. Ample conditions have been created for their education and occupation. At the same time, organization of meaningful free time of young people is an urgent issue. Society cannot achieve its future without developing and strengthening moral values in the minds of young people. At the same time, the period of youth is also the time when a person stands at the crossroads of life paths. If a person gets on the right path at that crossroads, he, his family, relatives, people, etc., will face a lot of trouble. It should be noted that the growth and development of our country is due to the peace and tranquility prevailing in our country, and peace does not happen by itself.

Discussion and results

It is self-evident that the issue of attracting our attention to the unresolved problems of our youth, who make up the majority of our population, and turning them into a truly decisive force in our lives, is in the focus of our public's attention. Of course, if we bear in mind that this is a huge responsibility for our state, it requires a lot of attention and care. Because now more than half of Uzbekistan's labor resources are young people. The new generation is an important force and a potential resource for the future of every country, which causes changes in society and implements creative ideas. Of course, by supporting young people socially, morally and materially, by helping them fully realize their rights and obligations, by creating favorable conditions for them to occupy a worthy place in society, they can be turned into a great force that decides the fate and future of the country..In particular, it is no exaggeration to say that the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Policy Regarding Youth" was a novelty in the field of creating legal mechanisms for comprehensive support of young people. It is known that this law consists of 4 chapters and 33 articles, which is implemented by the state and envisages the creation of conditions for the social formation of young people and the development of their intellectual, creative and

other potentials. The norms defined in it ensure the rights and freedoms of young people. Also, this law includes additional measures of state support for young people, state support for talented and talented young people, youth entrepreneurship, norms for youth social service. For example, the International Olympiad of Young Mathematicians named after the great scholar Muhammad al-Khorazmi was successfully held in Uzbekistan, and as a logical continuation of it, the international science Olympiads named after Ahmad Farghani in physics, Abu Rayhan Beruni in chemistry, Abu Ali ibn Sina in biology, and Mirzo Ulugbek in astronomy were organized., is to support gifted and talented young people. Today, in practice, the main purpose of state awards such as creation, presidential schools, specialized schools, introduction of gold and silver medals, science Olympiad winners, Zulfia, "Brave Boy", "Future Builder" is to ensure the viability and implementation of the law. Another important aspect of the law is that it aims to solve important tasks such as creating conditions for young people to engage in entrepreneurship, protecting them from various harmful effects, and early prevention of crimes. Therefore, from now on, the Law "On State Policy Regarding Youth" serves to strengthen the rights and legal interests of young people in our country, to strengthen the responsibility of state bodies and other organizations in the implementation of state policy regarding youth, and to further increase the effectiveness of measures aimed at raising a healthy, well-rounded generation in this area. does. Currently, the so-called spider's web social network has emerged all over the world, and this network has become an integral part of young people's lives. It is now the essence of young people's lives, and they cannot imagine their lives without such a factor. This thing has more of a negative effect than a positive effect on the growth of the spiritual image of young people. This is probably the reason why young people are influenced by various foreign ideas, and at the same time, their moral education is disturbed and their mental and psychological effects are negative. Another reason for such a sad situation among our youth is the dependence of our youth on social networks. Because social networks have a strong influence on teenagers, especially from a spiritual and psychological point of view. Adolescents are prone to social outbursts and the virtual world, resulting in dehumanization and nervousness. So, it can be seen that the reason for our youth to fall into the streets of crime and crime is the widespread information attacks through social networks that affect the mind, heart and soul of a person. It is known that today there is a sharp struggle and competition in the world, and the conflict of interests is increasing. Globalization processes are creating new opportunities for young people as well as unexpected problems. Threats and dangers against national identity and moral values are increasing. Thinking only of oneself, looking lightly at work and family is masterfully instilled into the minds of young people in particular. At present, the spiritual image of the youth in our country can be attributed to the education of the youth who do not know the history of the nation. At the same time, young people began to adopt the culture of dressing and speaking, which promoted the process of

globalization, as a negative effect of the process of globalization. It is also worth noting that young people stick some words on their cars or t-shirts without realizing it. That is probably why we see that many young people start drawing conclusions about an event without thinking or thinking deeply.

A number of works are being carried out to strengthen the spiritual foundations of our country's independence, to preserve our national values, traditions and customs, to deeply instill in the hearts of our people, especially the young generation, feelings of love for the motherland and loyalty to the idea of national independence.

- Further improvement of moral and educational work, formation of high moral and cultural qualities in young people, universal human values, understanding of national identity, pride and pride, healthy lifestyle, independent family based on rich historical and cultural heritage. preparing for life, finding one's place in the society based on the age-old traditions and customs of our people, strengthening the desire to acquire a profession:

- to increase the socio-political activity of young people, to raise their legal culture by widely promoting the content of the reforms being carried out in our country;

In particular, more than 40 legal documents related to youth have been adopted by the parliament, and more than 30 international legal documents have been ratified. In general, Uzbekistan is using all its strength and capabilities to create modern, advanced and innovative conditions for young people to get an education, acquire a profession, and grow into mature people. Because the more attention is paid to supporting the young generation in every way, raising them to be spiritually mature, physically healthy, patriotic and selfless, protecting their rights and interests, the more effective it will be. Therefore, Uzbekistan considers the youth group, which is recognized as an active layer of the society, not as a "problem", but as a great strategic resource of the country, which ensures the development of the country.

Conclusion: The methods of bringing the education system to a new level in raising the worldview of young people have been mentioned, all the work, material and spiritual support, attention paid to them will definitely show the result. We believe in it. We support the policy of our President regarding such young people, and we must respond to his every call with "labbay". After all, the future of New Uzbekistan is in the hands of young people. It can be concluded from the above that our main goal is. To inculcate the ideas of patriotism, humanity and truthfulness in our youth, who are the future of the new Uzbekistan. In addition, we need to enrich the moral education of our youth so that they can use social networks wisely by forming a media culture. After all, education of a generation with a high intellectual potential is disappearing as one of the most important tasks not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the whole world.

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INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE OF APPLYING VALUE ADDED TAX MECHANISMS

Abstract. This article describes the stages of development and various mechanisms of value added tax in international practice. The analysis mainly analyzed the features and systems of VAT implementation in the USA and European countries. Research has shown that in practice there are two mechanisms of VAT: sales tax and VAT mechanism, and two methods such as invoicing and deduction are used in the calculation.

Key words: VAT, sales tax, invoice, consumption, tax base.

INTRODUCTION

Pre-VAT indirect taxes were generally limited to a narrow range of products (such as excise taxes on alcohol and tobacco) and, in particular, sales and turnover taxes. The economic inefficiencies and revenue losses resulting from these tax systems (for example, encouraging vertical integration of industries solely to reduce tax liabilities) coupled with increased demand for revenue have prompted the search for alternative taxes to taxing consumption. In turn, in the first half of the 20th century, new tax mechanisms (VAT) were created to improve existing consumption tax mechanisms and to replace them. [1]. Today, the analysis of the experience of foreign countries in terms of taxation of added value shows that VAT or other consumption taxes equivalent to it have been introduced in about 170 countries of the world. Studying the steps and various mechanisms of the introduction of this tax in the world practice plays an important role in choosing the appropriate model for the same country.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In international practice, there are mainly two types of VAT:

The first is the sales tax, which is a one-time tax levied on the final consumption of goods and services.

The second is value added taxation.

Sales tax is a consumption tax levied at a single point of sale. A system of one-stage taxation of added value (consumption) can be applied to any individual stage of the production and sales chain. This can be the manufacturing, wholesale or retail stage. Therefore, if it is imposed at the wholesale stage, it is a wholesale tax. If it is levied at the retail stage, it is considered a retail sales tax.

Since sales tax applies to a single stage of trade, it is not necessary to deduct tax credits or business purchases from the tax base. Therefore, in theory, it allows

retail sales tax and value added tax to collect the same amount of tax if the casdagar tax rate is the same.

This tax is considered a success of the fiscal reforms implemented in the USA in the first half of the 20th century. It originated as a desperate experiment during the height of the Great Depression, and was introduced by the state of Mississippi in 1932 by replacing the flat rate of the general business tax with a two percent tax on retail sales. This tax was phased in by US states as an alternative fiscal instrument to combat declining property tax revenues during the Great Depression. [2].

Today, this type of consumption tax is mainly seen as an American model. Among developed countries, only the US at the state and local government level and provincial governments in Canada have introduced retail sales taxes. Also, this tax was introduced in Malaysia on 1 September 2018 under the name of Sales and Services Tax, which replaced the existing Goods and Services Tax system (from 2015) and is divided into local and two separate (local and federal) regulated by law.

Although the sales tax system does not contribute to budget revenues at the federal level in the United States, it forms the basis of budgets at the local level. In particular, sales tax in the US today is implemented in a total of 46 states at the state level and 37 states at the local (city and municipal) level.

Tax liability varies from state to state, as well as at the state and local government levels, depending on which sales of goods are taxed or exempt. Generally, the seller is responsible for collecting the tax from the consumer, and the consumer then remits the tax collected to the state or local tax authorities. Table 1 below provides examples of sales tax collection methods that apply at the state level.

Table 1
Peculiarities of the sales tax collection mechanism in the United States¹

Tax collection methods	Content and mechanism	Applicable States
1. States with a preferential seller or merchant tax. (tax for the privilege of doing business within the state)	A business can pay sales tax itself (tax absorption)	Michigan, Missouri and South Carolina
	The business collects the tax from the consumer (tax transfer) is possible	Connecticut and Kentucky
2. States with a consumption tax	The seller collects tax on behalf of the state from the consumer at the time of retail sale. (Tax embezzlement by the seller is prohibited)	Vermont, West Virginia and Oklahoma
3. States in which the transaction is taxed	Both the buyer and the seller are responsible for paying sales tax	In Colorado it is illegal to embezzle sales tax,

¹ Манба: URL: <https://www.masterclass.com/articles/vat-vs-sales-tax-explained#what-is-vat-tax>

		but in Georgia it is legal.
4. States that impose a gross receipts (turnover) tax	States that do not charge an income tax charge a gross receipts tax, which is a state-level tax, rather than a sales tax.	Washington and Delaware

METHODOLOGY AND ANALYSIS

The share of sales tax in US local government revenue varies by state, with an average of 35.5% of local government revenue coming from this tax. Vermont (15.7%), New York (17.7%), District of Columbia (19.2%), Virginia (23.2%), and Massachusetts (24.2%) were the states with the largest share of the sales tax budget. The states include Texas (67.9%), Florida (64.6%), South Dakota (64.2%), Nevada (60.8%), and Tennessee (58.4%). The average sales tax share of personal income by state is 2% (see Figure 1).

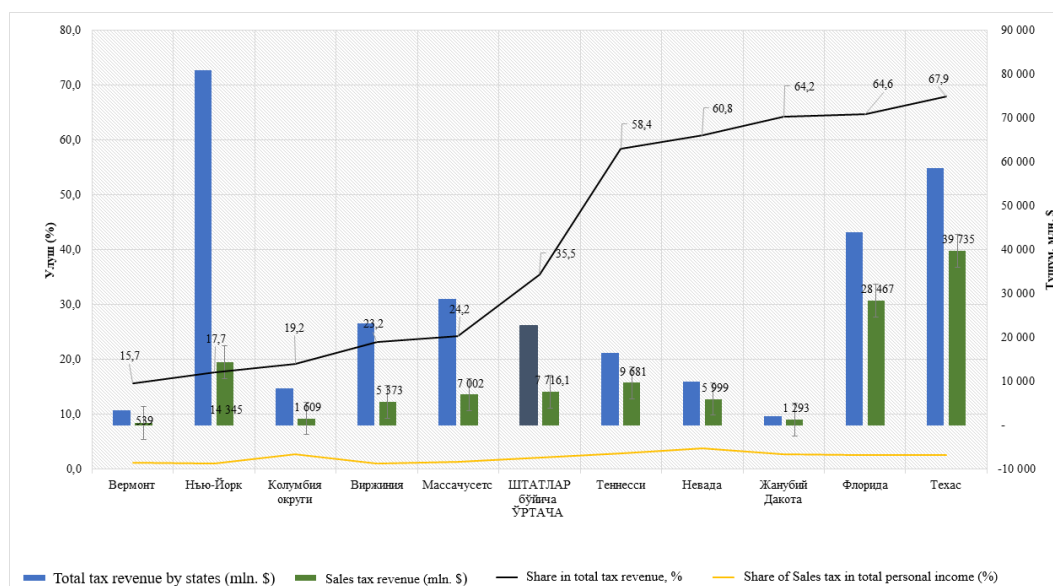


Figure 1. US sales tax revenue by state²

The advantage of sales tax is that since it applies to a single stage of sales, it is not necessary to deduct tax credits or business purchases from the tax base. Therefore, it does not create a cascading effect, and theoretically, under the same tax rate, it allows to collect the same level of tax as the value added tax.

Ensuring the economic efficiency of this tax regime depends on the extent to which two main principles are ensured: [3]

First, this tax should be applied at the same rate to all sales at the final consumption stage.

Second, it should not tax savings or intermediate consumption in production.

² State Sales Tax Breadth and Reliance, Fiscal Year 2020 <https://taxfoundation.org/sales-tax-base-reliance-2020/>

In general, a one-step sales tax creates a serious loophole in the tax system and results in revenue leakage. In particular, tax collection is limited to only one stage of the chain. If some businesses manage to get out of this tax coverage, there will be an immediate decrease in tax revenues.

Sales tax, being a complex tax regime, poses a great challenge to the tax administration. Also, most international organizations point out that taxing consumption through the sales tax mechanism in developing countries is inefficient, as it is mainly effective in generating budget revenues at the local level. [4].

Therefore, since 1980, most developed and developing countries have replaced the existing sales tax system for consumption taxation with VAT. This process led to the rapid spread of VAT from Europe to the rest of the world. This event is considered the most important event in the evolution of the tax structure in the second half of the 20th century. With the introduction of VAT by Western European countries, many developing countries began to pay more attention to it as a way to rationalize (develop) their sales tax and increase revenue.

Table 2.

Regional distribution of VAT [5]

(number of countries that have introduced VAT by year)

Year	Europe	Asia	Africa	North America	Latin American and Caribbean countries	Oceania countries
1960-1969	6	0	1	0	2	0
1970-1979	8	2	0	0	6	0
1980-1989	4	5	4	0	5	1
1990-1999	21	19	20	1	9	4
2000-2009	6	3	16	0	5	3
2010-2020	1	6	6	0	5	1
Total	46	35	47	1	32	9

Table 2 shows the number of countries that introduced VAT by regions and years. The acceleration of the introduction of VAT across the region is explained by the following:

- In Western Europe - after the decision of the European Community to accept VAT as a general form of trade tax; and
- In Latin America - after the initiative in Brazil.

By the mid-1980s, the only countries outside these regions to adopt VAT were Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Israel, Senegal, South Korea, and Turkey.

Since the late 1980s, the acceleration of the spread of VAT took place in three directions:

- acceptance by the majority of transition economies;
- the spread of a large number of developing countries, especially in Africa, as well as in the Asia-Pacific region (more than half of all countries in these regions now have VAT, compared to about 15% ten years ago);
- Introduction by small island economies, almost none of which had VAT before 1990 [6].

Although there is a strong intellectual and practical connection between the distribution of VAT across regions, the underlying objective in each case has been different. In particular, the adoption of VAT in Western Europe is closely related to the provision of deeper economic integration between the member states of the European Union. Because VAT prevents international trade distortions, especially those associated with the cascading indirect taxes it replaces. On the contrary, it is argued that VAT was adopted in Latin America because it was a more efficient tax to raise sufficient revenues, consistent with an outward-oriented economic policy. [7]. The rapid introduction of VAT in countries with economies in transition reflects the need to replace traditional sources of revenue that are declining as a result of economic reforms (for example, levies from state-owned enterprises) with a tax regime adapted to a developing market economy.

From an economic point of view, there are minor differences between VAT and retail sales tax. Being levied at the same rates and covering the same amount of goods and services, both taxes raise the same amount of revenue. If VAT is the same as retail sales tax, it is a legitimate question why retail sales tax has been replaced by VAT by many jurisdictions. Although the economic impact of both taxes is the same, the design and administration of the taxes are different. VAT is generally preferred by many countries and international organizations for four reasons [8]:

- width of the potential tax base frame;
- his ability to distinguish producer goods from consumer goods;
- ability to (effectively) correct tax violations; and
- its administrative suitability.

Today, VAT is called by different names in the countries where it is introduced, but based on the method of tax calculation, it follows two main mechanisms. In particular,

1) Invoicing (invoice or indirect deduction) method. In this case, the amount of tax paid to the budget is determined by deducting the amount of VAT paid to the supplier of goods for production (commercial) purposes from the amount of VAT received on resale of products.

2) Deduction (Direct deduction) method. In this method, the amount of value actually added (created) by the enterprise during the creation of the finished product is determined by deducting the amount of material costs for which VAT has been paid from the value of the finished (final) product, and it is taxed.

Calculation of VAT based on this procedure is valid only in the Japanese tax system [9].

Today, the invoice-based VAT mechanism is the most common form of VAT in practice. Although VAT is currently calculated in this way in almost all countries of the world, they are based on two main models. Most European countries and most high-income countries use the traditional (European) VAT model. The modern (New Zealand) model of VAT is common in most developing countries.

The main difference between these models is explained by the fact that the traditional model introduces a tiered rate in the design of the tax rate and uses a wide range of benefits.

CONCLUSION

1. The initial views on taxation of added value were developed in the early 20th century in the USA and European countries as an alternative to the existing tax mechanisms at that time. The analysis of the literature showed that VAT was developed mainly in two directions, that is, on the basis of "traditional" and "modern" models.

2. From a practical and theoretical point of view, having an ideal (good) VAT mechanism is determined by its consumption-based, comprehensiveness and ability to reach the retail stage. Ideally, its mechanism involves taxing all and only final consumption expenditures at a single optimal rate, without any concessions and including input VAT for intermediate consumption.

3. Analysis of the experience of foreign countries, it became known that currently taxes of two types are used for taxing the added value (consumption) in the countries. These are, a) sales tax - based on taxation of added value created at a certain stage of the production chain (wholesale or retail); b) VAT – refers to the transfer of the total tax generated along the chain to the final consumer by taxing each step in the value-added chain.

4. The analysis of the countries where VAT has been introduced has shown that two main methods of calculating it apply. In particular, the first method, i.e. the invoicing method, envisages taxing the added value created at each stage of the production chain, while the second method, i.e. the deduction method, envisages taxation of the value determined by deducting the costs incurred from the cost of the final product.

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TRANSPORT VOSITALARINI TA'MIRLASH VA ISHGA TUSHIRISHDA ENG KO'P KUZATILGAN QOIDABUZARLIKLARNI ANIQLASH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola transport vositalarini ta'mirlash va ulardan foydalanishda eng ko'p kuzatiladigan qoidabuzarliklarni o'rganadi. Bu transport vositalarining xavfsizligi va to'g'ri ishlashini ta'minlash uchun ushbu qoidabuzarliklarni aniqlash muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Maqolada noto'g'ri texnik xizmat ko'rsatish, ishlab chiqaruvchining texnik xususiyatlariga rioya qilmaslik, noto'g'ri ta'mirlash, qalbaki qismlardan foydalanish va xavfsizlik qoidalariga rioya qilmaslik kabi turli xil buzilishlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Ushbu qoidabuzarliklarni tan olish va bartaraf etish orqali transport vositalari egalari, ta'mirlash ustaxonalari va nazorat qiluvchi organlar baxtsiz hodisalarning oldini olish, transport vositalarining ishlashini yaxshilash va sanoat standartlariga rioya qilishni rag'batlantirish uchun birgalikda harakat qilishlari mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: qoidabuzarliklar, ta'mirlash, foydalanish, transport vositalari, noto'g'ri texnik xizmat ko'rsatish, mos kelmaslik, ishlab chiqaruvchining texnik xususiyatlari, noto'g'ri ta'mirlash, qalbaki qismlar, xavfsizlik qoidalari, transport vositalarining ishlashi, muvofiqligi, sanoat standartlari.

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DETERMINATION OF THE MOST OBSERVED REGULATIONS IN THE REPAIR AND START-UP OF TRANSPORTATION VEHICLES

Abstract. This article examines the most frequently observed violations in the maintenance and operation of vehicles. This highlights the importance of detecting these violations to ensure the safety and proper operation of vehicles. The article examines various violations such as improper maintenance, failure to follow manufacturer's specifications, improper repair, use of counterfeit parts, and failure to comply with safety regulations. By recognizing and addressing these violations, vehicle owners, repair shops, and regulators can work together to prevent accidents, improve vehicle performance, and promote compliance with industry standards.

Keywords: violations, repair, use, vehicles, improper maintenance, non-conformity, manufacturer's specifications, improper repair, counterfeit parts, safety regulations, vehicle performance, compliance, industry standards.

Avtotransport vositalarini tekshirish va muvofiqlik dasturlari yo'l harakati xavfsizligini ta'minlash, chiqindilarni kamaytirish va avtomobil standartlarini saqlashning muhim tarkibiy qismidir. Ushbu dasturlar mexanik muammolarni, xavfsizlik muammolarini va transport vositalari bilan bog'liq atrof-muhitga ta'sirlarni aniqlash va hal qilishga qaratilgan. Ushbu insho transport vositalarini tekshirish va muvofiqlik dasturlarining ahamiyati, ularning asosiy maqsadlari va jamiyatga taqdim etayotgan afzalliklarini o'rganadi.

Avtotransport vositalariga xavfsiz texnik xizmat ko'rsatish amaliyoti yo'l harakati xavfsizligini ta'minlash, transport vositalarining ishlash muddatini uzaytirish va mexanik nosozliklar natijasida yuzaga keladigan baxtsiz hodisalar xavfini kamaytirish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Avtotransport vositalariga xavfsiz texnik xizmat ko'rsatish amaliyotini targ'ib qilishga qaratilgan ta'lim kampaniyasi xabardorlikni oshirish, avtomobil egalarini o'rgatish va transport vositalariga mas'uliyat bilan qarash madaniyatini oshirishda muhim rol o'ynashi mumkin. Ushbu inshoda bunday kampaniyaning ahamiyati, etkazilishi kerak bo'lgan asosiy xabarlar va uning shaxslar va jamiyat uchun mumkin bo'lgan foydalari o'rganiladi.

Avtotransport vositalarini tekshirish va muvofiqlik dasturlarining ahamiyati:

1. Yo'l harakati xavfsizligi: Yo'l harakati xavfsizligini ta'minlashda transport vositalarini tekshirish muhim rol o'ynaydi. Muntazam tekshiruvlar mexanik nuqsonlarni, noto'g'ri tormozlarni, eskirgan shinalarni, noto'g'ri ishlaydigan chiroqlarni va boshqa mumkin bo'lgan xavflarni aniqlash va tuzatishga yordam beradi. Ushbu muammolarni zudlik bilan hal qilish orqali avtotransport vositalarini tekshirish dasturlari transport vositalarining noto'g'ri ishlashi natijasida yuzaga keladigan baxtsiz hodisalarning oldini olishga yordam beradi.

2. Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish: Avtomobil chiqindilari havoning ifloslanishi va iqlim o'zgarishiga sezilarli hissa qo'shadi. Emissiya sinovlari va standartlar kabi muvofiqlik dasturlari transport vositalaridan zararli chiqindilarni kamaytirishga qaratilgan. Emissiya qoidalariga rioya qilishni ta'minlash orqali ushbu dasturlar atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va havo sifatini yaxshilashga yordam beradi.

3. Iste'molchilarning huquqlarini himoya qilish: Avtomobilni tekshirish dasturlari transport vositalarining xavfsizlik va ishlash standartlariga javob berishini ta'minlash orqali iste'molchilarni himoya qilish darajasini ta'minlaydi. Ushbu dasturlar xavfli yoki sifatsiz transport vositalarini sotishning oldini olishga yordam beradi, iste'molchilarni ishonchsiz yoki mexanik jihatdan yaroqsiz

transport vositalarini sotib olish bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan xavf va moliyaviy yo'qotishlardan himoya qiladi.

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Avtotransport vositalarini tekshirish va muvofiqlik dasturlarining ahamiyati:

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Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, transport vositalarini ta'mirlash va ishga tushirishda eng ko'p kuzatiladigan qoidalarini aniqlash transport vositalarining xavfsizligi va to'g'ri ishlashini ta'minlashning muhim jihati hisoblanadi. Ushbu qoidalarini aniqlash va ularga rioya qilish orqali ta'mirlash bo'yicha mutaxassislar va transport vositalari operatorlari baxtsiz hodisalar yoki mexanik nosozliklarga olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan xavflarni va mumkin bo'lgan buzilishlarni minimallashtirishi mumkin.

Tadqiqot va tahlillar orqali transport vositalarini ta'mirlash va ishga tushirish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan umumiy qoidabuzarliklarni aniqlash mumkin. Ushbu qoidabuzarliklar noto'g'ri texnik xizmat ko'rsatish tartib-qoidalari, noto'g'ri o'rnatish, noto'g'ri sozlashlar, noto'g'ri xavfsizlik choralari yoki amaldagi qoidalar va standartlarga rioya qilmaslik bilan bog'liq muammolarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin.

Eng tez-tez kuzatilgan qoidabuzarliklarni aniqlash uchun turli manbalarga murojaat qilish tavsiya etiladi, masalan, sanoat hisobotlari, tadqiqotlar va nazorat qiluvchi organlar, ishlab chiqaruvchilar va avtomobil sohasidagi tajribali mutaxassislarning fikrlari. Bundan tashqari, ta'mirlash ustaxonalarini tekshirish, texnik xizmat ko'rsatish yozuvlari va muntazam monitoring natijasida olingan amaliy bilimlar umumiy qoidabuzarliklar haqida qimmatli ma'lumotlarni taqdim etishi mumkin.

Eng ko'p kuzatilgan qoidabuzarliklar aniqlangandan so'ng, ularni maqsadli choralar ko'rish orqali bartaraf etish juda muhimdir. Bu tuzatish chora-tadbirlarini amalga oshirish, texnik xodimlar uchun o'quv dasturlarini o'tkazish, sifat nazorati jarayonlarini yaxshilash va transport vositalari operatorlari va egalari o'rtasida qoidalarga rioya qilish muhimligi haqida xabardorlikni oshirishni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin.

Oxir oqibat, transport vositalarini ta'mirlash va ishga tushirishda eng ko'p kuzatilgan qoidabuzarliklarni aniqlash va bartaraf etish transport vositalarining umumiy xavfsizligi, samaradorligi va uzoq umr ko'rishiga yordam beradi. Bu transport vositalarini belgilangan standartlarga muvofiq saqlash va ulardan foydalanishni ta'minlaydi va shu bilan transport vositalarining yo'lovchilarini va boshqa yo'l foydalanuvchilarini himoya qiladi.

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TURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISH AMALIYOTI VA AMALDAGI TAMOYILLAR

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada turizmning iqtisodiy rivojlanishdagi ahamiyati, mamlakatimizda turizm sohasini rivojlantirish bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar tahlil etilgan. Rivojlangan xorijiy davlatlarning huquqiy qiyosiy tahlillari hamda ilg'or tajribasi asosida yurtimizda turizmni rivojlantirish bo'yicha takliflar keltirilgan. Mamlakatlar turizmni rivojlantirishi uchun nima qilishi kerak, buning ijobiy omillari nimada, global iqtisodiyotning ushbu muhim sektoridagi joriy trendlar – tamoyillar nimalardan iborat? Bu maqolada turizmni rivojlantirish amaliyotlari haqida fikr yuritilib, ushbu sohadagi joriy tamoyillar bayon qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: turizm, viza, vizasiz rejim, sayyohlar, infrastruktura, gidlik faoliyati, xorijiy davlatlar, qonun va qonunosti hujjatlar.

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TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES AND APPLICABLE PRINCIPLES

Abstract. This article analyzes the importance of tourism in economic development, the work being done in our country to develop the tourism industry is analyzed. Based on the comparative analysis of developed foreign countries, proposals for the development of tourism in our country are presented. What should countries do to develop tourism, what are its positive factors, what are the current trends and principles in this important sector of the global economy? This article reflects on tourism development practices and outlines current principles in the field.

Key words: tourism, visas, visa-free regime, tourism, infrastructure, guide activities, foreign countries, law and legal documents.

Kirish: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentning 2023 yil 26 apreldagi "Respublikaning turizm salohiyatini jadal rivojlantirish hamda mahalliy va xorijiy turistlar sonini yanada oshirishga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida" PQ-135 sonli qarorida Respublikaning turizm salohiyatidan to'liq va samarali foydalanish, birinchi navbatda transport-logistika va turizm infratuzilmasidagi

muammolarni tezkor hal etish, shuningdek, mavjud resurslar va imkoniyatlardan har tomonlama foydalanish hisobiga turizm sohasida faoliyat yuritayotgan tadbirkorlik subyektlari uchun qo'shimcha sharoitlar yaratish ga alohida e'tibor berildi[1]. O'zbekiston Respublikasida mustaqilligimizning ilk kunlaridanoq turizm sohasini davlat tomonidan qo'llab – quvvatlash, mazkur soha bilan shug'ullanuvchi korxonalariga imtiyozlar yaratib berish, shuningdek, turizm sohasi uchun infratuzilmani shakllantirish borasidagi ishlar jadal sur'atlar bilan davom ettirilmoqda. Shuni alohida ta'kidlash lozimki, O'zbekiston 1993 yil 4 oktyabrda Butunjahon turizm tashkilotiga Markazi Osiyo davlatlari orasida birinchi bo'lib a'zo bo'ldi. Bu o'z navbatida O'zbekistonda xalqaro turizmni rivojlantirish ishlariga katta ijobiy turtki berdi. Respublikamizda turizmni rivojlantirish juda katta iqtisodiy samara berishi hammamizga ayon, chunki u xorijga resurs chiqarmay valyuta olib kirish imkonini beradi. Tahlillar shundan dalolat beradiki, ko'pgina rivojlangan mamlakatlarda turizmdan keladigan daromad boshqa sohalarga qaraganda ancha ko'proq valyuta tushumlarini keltiradi. Masalan: Turkiya yiliga 4-5 mlrd dollarlik tovar eksport qilsa, turizm faoliyatidan 10 mlrd. dollardan ortiq daromad oladi. Avstriya, Angliya, Italiya, Frantsiya, Ispaniyalarda ham xuddi shunday yuqori ko'rsatkichlarni ko'rishimiz mumkin. [2].

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlarning tahlili: Jahon tadqiqotlarida turizm sohasida alohida e'tibor qaratilib kelinmoqda. Jumladan, hozirgi kunda rivojlangan davlatlar ilmiy tadqiqotlarida turizm sohasini ularning iqtisodiyotiga, ijtimoiy sohasiga, ekologiya va boshqa sohalarga ta'siri o'rganish bo'yicha bir qancha tadqiqotlar olib bormoqdalar. Ushbu tadqiqotlarning asosiy mazmunida ijtimoiy kapitalning turizm yo'nalishida olib borilayotgan siyosatga mos tushadimi. Ushbu jumboqni ochib berishda bir nechta olimlar AQSh 3 ta shtati, Avstraliya va Okeaniya mamlakatlarida 74 qiziqish bildirgan tomonlar bilan tadqiqot o'tkazilgan. Ushbu tadqiqot natijasiga ko'ra ular o'zaro bog'liq bo'lib ijtimoiy kapitalning o'sishi turizm sohasini rivojlanishiga bilvosita ta'sir o'tkazishi asoslangan [3]. Kujel Yu. o'zining darsligida turizm sohasini mamlakat ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirishdagi rolini ochib bergan. Bunda mamlakatning eng tez rivojlanadigan sohasi sifatida turizmga alohida e'tibor qaratish zarurligini keltirib o'tadi [4]. N. Xaydarovning fikriga ko'ra, mamlakatda ta'lim sohasiga xorijlik talabalarni qabul qilishni keskin ko'paytirish kerak. Ular kamida 4 yil o'qish davrida turistlar kabi hayot kechiradi. Ularni o'qish davrida ota-onalari va yaqin do'stlari ko'rib ketish uchun kelib-ketish imkoniyati juda kata [5]. Ko'rib o'tilgan mutaxassislarning fikriga ko'ra, turizm sohasini rivojlantirish mamlakatning barcha sektorlarining rivojlanishiga bevosita ta'siri yuqori ekanligi asoslab berilgan. Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimiz turizm salohiyatini rivojlangan davlatlar foydalanayotgan tajribalar asosida mavjud bo'lgan turistik salohiyatdan foydalanish orqali dunyoga namoyon qilish zarur hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi: Tadqiqot jarayonida turizmni rivojlantirish bo'yicha xorijiy davlatlarning ilg'or tajribalari o'rganildi. Turizm bo'yicha

rasmiy statistik ma'lumotlardan foydalanildi. Maqolada nazariy mushohada, tizimli yondashuv, kuzatish, umumlashtirish, qiyosiy tahlil, sintez kabi usullardan samarali qo'llanildi.

Xulosa va takliflar: Bugungi kunda rivojlangan davlatlarda “Evropaning aqlli turizm poytaxti” tashabbusi (The European Capital of Smart Tourism initiative) ilgari surilmoqda. Ushbu tashabbus “aqlli turizm” vositalarini, chora-tadbirlarini qamrab oladi hamda shaharlarda to'rtta toifa: baqarorlik, nogironligi bor insonlar uchun maxsus imkoniyatlar yaratib berish, raqamlashtirish, madaniy meros va ijodkorona yondashuv bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan loyihalardan xabardorlikni oshirishni nazarda tutadi. Turizmni rivojlantirish strategiyasi mahalliy hamjamiyatlarni mazkur soha orqali qanchalik ko'p qo'llab-quvvatlasa, u mamlakatda shunchalik barqaror bo'ladi. Olinadigan daromadlardan foydalanishning eng yaxshi yo'li yodgorliklarni ta'mirlash, hamjamiyatni qo'llab-quvvatlash, odamlarga huquq va imkoniyatlar berish, kambag'allik darajasini pasaytirish [6]. Barqaror turizm ham mehmonlarning, ham ularga mezbonlik qiluvchi shaharlarning xavfsizligini ta'minlashi, atrof-muhitning ifloslanishiga va aholi tiqilinch bo'lishiga yo'l qo'ymasligi kerak. Turistlar oqimini adolatli taqsimlash ham barqarorlik uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu rivojlangan mamlakatlar uchun ham, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar uchun ham birday muhim. Xulosa sifatida, o'rganilgan xorijiy tajriba, egallangan nazariy bilimlar hamda bir qator me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarni tahlil qilish natijasida ishlab chiqilgan quyidagi taklif va tavsiyalarni keltirib o'tamiz: 1. O'zbekiston Respublikasida mahalliy turizmni rivojlantirish maqsadida mamlakat hududida harakatlanuvchi sayyohlarning harakatlanish tartibi, ularga yaratib beriladigan sharoitlar va imtiyozlar bo'yicha alohida hujjat ishlab chiqish va tasdiqlash; 2. Turizm sohasida faoliyat yurituvchi gidlar malakasini oshirish, ularning ko'nikma va bilimlarini baholash bo'yicha maxsus dasturiy tizim yaratish, bunda gidlarni imtihonlardan o'tkazish va malakasini oshirish ishlarida inson omili ishtirokini imkoni boricha cheklashga qaratilgan alohida loyiha ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish; 3. Mustaqil gidlik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanuvchi shaxslar faoliyatining huquqiy asoslarini ishlab chiqish hamda gid-tarjimonlar tayyorlash maxsus o'quv markazlari faoliyatini yo'lga qo'yish hamda bu jarayonga nodavlat-notijorat tashkilotlarini keng jalb etish; 4. Turistlarga mamlakatimizdagi tarixiy obidalar, tarixiy shaxslar, davlatning hududiy va ma'muriy tuzilishi, shuningdek, urf-odatlar va an'analar to'g'risida ma'lumot beruvchi gid-tarjimonlar berayotgan ma'lumotlarning to'g'riligi va asoslanganligi javobgarlik masalasini turizm qonunchiligida aniq belgilab qo'yish hamda ularga beriladigan jazo turini O'zbekiston Respublikasi “Ma'muriy javobgarlik to'g'risida”gi Kodeksda mustahkamlab qo'yish; 5. Turistik tashkilotlar tomonidan xorijiy valyutalarning O'zbekistonga kiritilishini yanada rag'batlantirish maqsadida, ularga soliq imtiyozlari berish, ya'ni ularning xorijiy valyutadagi daromadlarining ma'lum qismini soliqlardan ozod qilish. Bu narsa tadbirkorlarning sohaga yanada ko'proq investitsiya ajratishiga olib keladi. 6. O'zbekiston Respublikasida turistik

faoliyatni litsenziyalash tartibini qayta ko'rib chiqish va yanada soddalashtirish; 7. O'zbekistonda turizm sohasiga yangi axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini joriy qilish bo'yicha maxsus loyiha ishlab chiqish va shu mavzuda xalqaro konferentsiyalar tashkillashtirish; 8. "Aqlli turizm" vositalaridan samarali foydalanish; 9. Har bir turistik faoliyat bilan shug'ullanuvchi tadbirkorlik sub'ektida, turizm sohasida faoliyat yuritishda asos bo'luvchi me'yoriy-huquqiy xujjatlar bazasi yaratilishi va doimiy tarzda yangilab borilishi lozim. Xulosa o'rnida shuni alohida ta'kidlash lozimki, bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda turizm sohasini rivojlantirish va davlat tomonidan huquqiy tartibga solish borasida katta yutuqlarga erishildi. Mazkur sohani rivojlantirish maqsadida tadbirkorlarga juda katta imtiyoz va imkoniyatlar yaratib berilganligi soha rivojining asosiy omili bo'ldi. Shu bilan bir qatorda ba'zi bir kamchilik va foydalanilmayotgan imkoniyatlar borki, ularni bartaraf etish va bu yo'lda rivojlangan xorijiy davlatlarning ijobiy tajribalaridan samarali foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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TIBBIY GEOGRAFIK MUHITNI SHAKLLANISHIDA TABIIY VA IJTIMOYIY-IQTISODIY OMOLLARNING AHAMIYATI

Annotasiya. Ushbu maqolada tabiiy sharoitning kishilar salomatligiga ta'siri va ayniqsa iqlimiy omillarning ta'siri o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Ekologik muhit, adabtatsiya, kishilar salomatligi, iqlim elementlari, epidemik kasalliklar, ekologik omillar.

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ECONOMIC FACTORS IN THE FORMATION OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF NATURAL AND SOCIO- THE MEDICAL GEOGRAPHIC ENVIRONMENT

Annotation. This article examines the influence of natural conditions on human health, and especially the influence of climatic factors.

Keywords. Ecological environment, adaptation, human health, climate elements, epidemic diseases, environmental factors.

Kirish. Inson tabiatning bir bo'lagi sifatida muayyan tabiiy geografik sharoitda tug'iladi, yashaydi va faoliyat ko'rsatadi. Inson hayot faoliyati davomida o'zi yashab turgan tabiiy muhit (iqlim, suvlar, tuproq, gidrogeologik holat, o'simlik va hayvonot dunyosi) ga moslashadi va bu jarayon kishilarning mehnat faoliyati bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'ladi.

Asosiy qism. Ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy omillar kishilarning turmush tarzi, mehnat faoliyati, urf – odatlari, diniy etiqodlari bilan bog'liq bo'lib, tabiiy muhit va insonlar o'rtasidagi aloqalardan iboratdir. Yani tabiiy sharoitning qulayligi tufayli ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy omillar yuzaga chiqadi. Shunga ko'ra inson salomatligini optimal modelida ushbu omillarning mutanosibligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. (1-jadval).

(1-jadval).

Kishilar salomatligida tabiiy va ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy omillar modeli.

Tabiiy omillar	Ijtimoiy omillar	Iqtisodiy omillar
Harorat, namlik, atmosfera bosimi, suv muhiti, tabiiy resurslar, relyefning holati, tuproqning unumdorligi,	Turmush tarzi, urf – odatlari, demografik omillar, etiqodlari, oilaviy muhit, o'zaro munosabatlar, dam olish va ovqatlanish rejimi,	Mehnat faoliyati va turi, ish haqi, oila budjeti, yashash va ishlash muhiti, iqtisodiy ta'minlanganlik darajasi.

havoning tarkibi ekologik holat.	sog'liqni saqlash va profilaktik tadqiqotlar.	va
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(Jadval muallif tomonidan tuzilgan).

Yuqoridagi jadvalda keltirilgan omillar hamma vaqt ham mutanosib bo'lavermaydi va insonlar o'z ehtiyojlariga ko'ra optimal sharoitni yaratishga harakat qiladilar.

Kishilar salomatligiga ta'sir etuvchi tabiiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy omillarni muayyan muhit bilan bog'liq holda ekologik omillar ko'plab yo'nalishdagi ekologik muhitga ta'sir etuvchi manbalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Birlashgan millatlar tashkiloti va butunjahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti faoliyati negizida BEKSA (Sharqiy Evropa, Kavkaz, Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari) ishtirokchilari tomonidan e'tirof etilgan ekologik muammolar ichida: iqlim o'zgarishi, atmosfera havosi sifati, suv resurslari, yer resurslari va tuproq, bioxilmaxillik, chiqindilar, o'rmon resurslari, baliq resurslari, sotsial-iqtisodiy holatlar bo'yicha masalalar kiritilib ularni yechishda ekologik indikatorlarni aniqlash muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligi ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Unga ko'ra tashkilotga a'zo bo'lgan mamlakatlarda ekologik indikatorlarning quyidagi asosiy ko'rsatkichlari aniqlanishi belgilab qo'yilgan (2-jadval)

(2-jadval)

BEKSA ishtirokchilari davlatlarida atrof muhit muhofazasida ko'zda tutilgan ekologik indigatorlar.

Muammo	Indikatorlar soni	Iqtisodiyot turlari
Atmosfera havosi	25	Qishloq xo'jaligi energetika, transport
Iqlim o'zgarishi	11	
Suv	35	
Yer resurslari	6	
Bioxilmaxillik	12	
Chiqindilar	12	

Jadval ma'lumotlaridan ko'rinib turibdiki, kishilar salomatligiga eng katta xavfni keltirib chiqaruvchi omillar ichida atmosfera xavosi va suv muhim o'rin egallaydi. Atmosfera havosida ifloslovchi indikatorlar 25 tani, suvda esa 35 tani tashkil etmoqda.

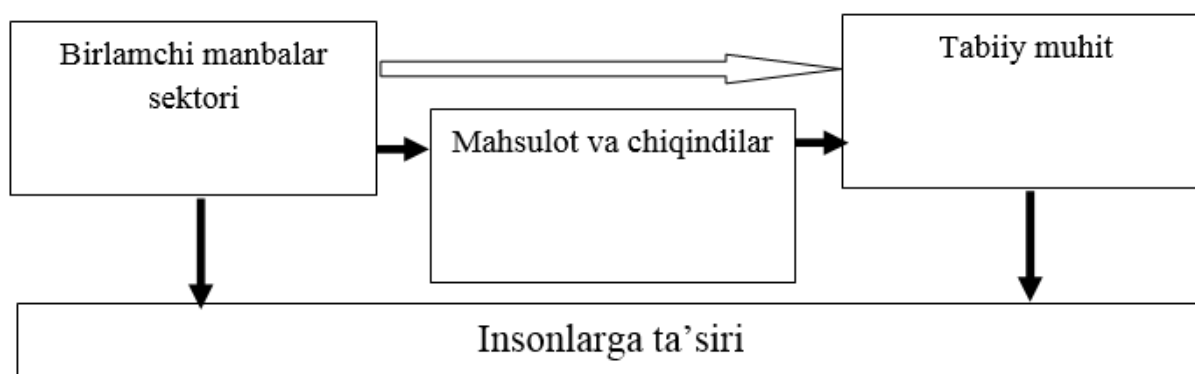
Tadqiqotlarga qaraganda ayrim tabiiy minerallar yoki tog' jinslaridan uni qayta ishlash jarayonida olingan qurilish materiallari – marmar, shifer, asbest kabilarda ma'lum darajadagi radiaktivlik mavjud va bu xavfli kasalliklarni kelib chiqishiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Insonlar hayot jarayonining umumiy modeli atrof muhit omillarini o'zida birlashtiradi (3- jadval).

Kishilar salomatligida hayot jarayonining umumiy modeli

Bosqich	Komponent	Tushuncha
1	Ifloslantiruvchi manba	Birinchi bosqichda ekologik omil yuzaga keladi. Uning manbasi aniqlanadi.
2	Tashuvchi	Kasallik manbasi istemol tovarlari yoki chiqindilar orqali keladi.
3	Tashish muhiti joylanishi	Omillar havo, suv yoki tuproq muhitida joylashadi.
4	Ta'siri	Insonlar kasallanishini kelib chiqish va ta'sir qilish omillarini tushunadi.

(Jadval muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.)

Kasalliklarni kelib chiqishi va tarqalishida relyefning ro'liga ham yetarlicha baho beriladi. Ma'lumki balandlik ortishi bilan bosim kamayib, harorat pasayadi, namlik esa ortib boradi. Bunday o'zgarishlar kishilar salomatligida sezilarli holatlarni yuzaga keltiradi. Ayniqsa tekislikda yashovchi aholining baland tog'larga ko'tarilishi bilan nafas olishining qiyinlashuvi, yurak urishining tezlashuvi, qon bosimining ortishi, burundan qon kelishi, yuz tana pigmentlarining o'zgarishi sodir bo'ladi. Balandlik oshgan sayin ultra binafsha, infraqizil quyosh nurlarining miqdori ortadi va bunday sharoitda kishilar uchun noxush holatlar yuzaga keladi. Tog' kasalligi shunday tarzda yuzaga keladi. Shuningdek, dengiz kasalligi ham muayyan tabiiy muhitda yuzaga keladi. O'rmonlar zo'nasida o'rmon kasalligi, cho'llarda cho'l kasalligi deb nomlanuvchi mahalliy iqlimiy sharoitlar bilan bog'liq kasalliklar tarqalgan. Shunga ko'ra kasallanish holati tabiiy muhit bilan bevosita bog'liqdir. (1-chizma)



(1-chizma). Kasallanish manbalarini tabiiy muhit bilan bog'liqligi
(Chizma muallif tomonidan chizilgan).

Kasalliklarni yuzaga kelishida tabiiy sharoitlarni tashkil qiluvchi alohida komponentlar ham mavjudki, ayrim holatlarda epidemik kasalliklar yuzaga keladi. Bu holat ifloslangan havo, suv, tuproq bilan bevosita bog'liqdir. Ma'lumki tabiatda sodir bo'ladigan namlik almashinuvi, biogen almashinuv, abiotik almashinuv jarayonlari kimyoviy elementlarning hosil bo'lishi, parchalanishi,

geokimyoviy migratsion jarayonlarga tortilishini tiklaydi. Kimyoviy elementlarning ayrimlari radiaktiv faol bo'lishi mumkin. Tuproq tabiat komponentlari ichida eng ifloslangan muhitni hosil qiladi. Atmosfera orqali, suv orqali tuproqqa kirib kelgan minerallar, og'ir metallar, o'simlik organlari orqali odamga o'tishi mumkin. Tibbiy geografik muhitni biz kishilar salomatligining ekologik omili sifatida ko'rishimiz zarur. Ekologik omilga esa o'z navbatida biologik, fizik, kimyoviy omillar birlashadi.

Yuqoridagi rasmda ekologik omillarni hosil bo'lishiga ta'sir qiluvchi manbalar ko'rsatilgan. Tibbiy geografik muhitni hosil qiluvchi tabiat komponentlarini biz yuqorida ekologik omil deb e'tirof etdik. Ekologik omillar ham kelib chiqishiga ko'ra bir qancha turlarga tabaqalanadi (4-jadval).

4-jadval

Ekologik omillar va ularning ta'sir turlari

Ekologik omil.	Kasallanishni asosiy manbalari.	Inson hayoti uchun xavfli kasalliklar.
Mikrobiologik omil.	Patogen mikroorganizmlar.	Infeksion kasalliklar.
Tabiiy omil.	Shovqin, reaktivlik, ultrabinafsha nurlar.	Yuqori stress holati, o'sma kasalliklarini ko'payishi, teri raki.
Kimyoviy omil.	Tabiiy va sun'iy moddalar	Turli darajada zaxarlanish.

(Jadval muallif tomonidan tuzilgan).

Tabiiy sharoitning turli holatlarida kasalliklarning potogenezi epidemologik sharoitga bog'liqdir. Epidemiologik sharoitni esa yuzaga keltiruvchi muayyan omillar mavjud: bunga biologik omillar – parazit mikroorganizmlarni manbalari va egalari mavjudligi, ijtimoiy omillar – epidemik muhitning hosil bo'lishida ijtimoiy muhit (ijtimoiy faollik, ijtimoiy rivojlanish, sanitar epidemologik holat) muhim o'rin egallaydi. Bunday sharoitlarda virusli gepotit, jinsiy yo'l bilan hosil bo'ladigan infeksiyon kasalliklar, giyoxvandlik va hokazolar yuzaga kelishi mumkin.

Tabiiy omillar – bunga biotik va abiotik elementlar kiradi. Biotik elementlarni tabiat komponentlari hosil qiladi. Abiotik elementlarga iqlim, landshaft-geografik sharoit kiradi. Kasalliklarni o'tkazuvchi omillar – bu tabiiy omillardan havo, suv, tuproq, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari, maishiy buyumlar bo'lishi mumkin.

Tabiiy ekologik muhitni yomonlashuvi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan epidemik kasalliklar, qisqa vaqtda yoki muayyan vaqt davomida asta sekin rivojlanishi mumkin. Hududiy joylanishiga va kechish intensivligi kasallanish masshtabiga ko'ra:

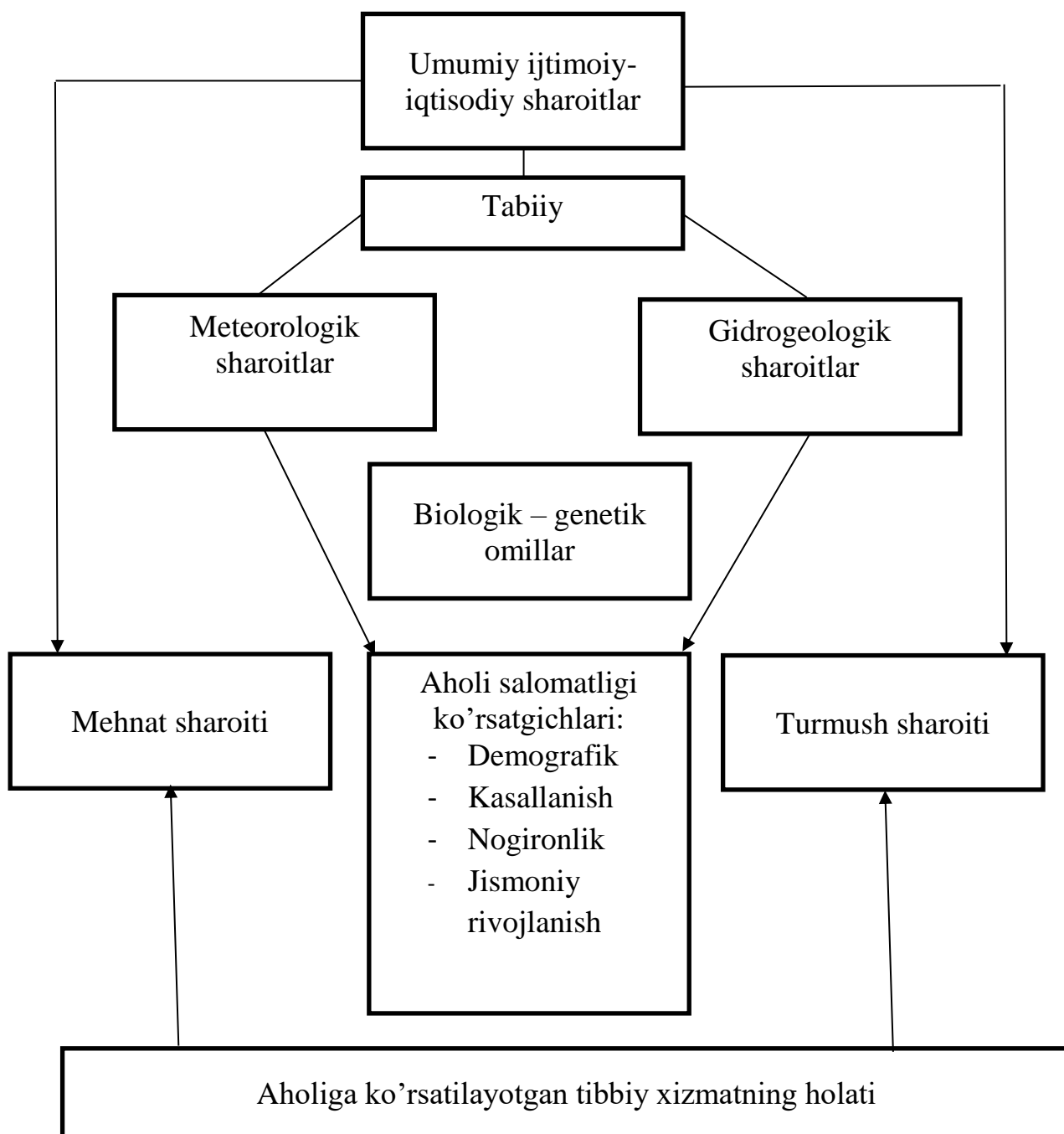
1. Epidemiya – muayyan hudud yoki regionlarda vujudga keladigan mavsumiy kasalliklar.
2. Pandemiya kasallanishning keng ko'lamli yuqori darajali, dunyo yoki uning ayrim qismlari miqiyosida sodir bo'ladigan xavfli turi.

Epidemik kasalliklarni potogenezi iqlimiy sharoitning o'zgarishi (masalan, gripp epidemiyasi) yoki ifloslanishi bilan bog'liq bo'lib ko'proq tabiiy genezisga ega. Muayyan tabiiy muhitni o'zgarishi bilan epidemiyalar kamayib ketishi mumkin.

Birmuncha xavfli kasalliklarning geografik tarqalishida juda katta yani global ko'lamdagi infeksiyon – epidemiologik holatlar bo'lishi mumkin. Bugungi kunda jahonda yuz berayotgan Covid-19 pandemiyasi yer yuzasida millionlab kishilar hayotiga nuqta qo'ydi. Pandemiyaning kelib chiqishi va aniq manbalari to'liq asoslanmagan bo'lsada, ularni biologik turlar, yani ko'rshapalaklar odamga yuqtirgan degan uncha to'liq isbotlanmagan qarashlar mavjud. Pandemiyaning kelib chiqishi va uning hududiy tarqalishi Xitoy davlatidan boshlangan bo'lsada, uning qisqa vaqtda dunyoni egallashi kasallikni keltirib chiqaruvchi viruslarni turli tabiiy iqlimiy sharoitlarga chidamliligini ko'rsatib berdi. Uning nam iqlim sharoitida ko'proq tarqalishi tabiiy kelib chiqishi manbaalarining muayyan iqlimiy sharoitlari bilan bog'liqdir.

Tabiiy geografik muhitning shakllanishida tabiiy omillar bilan birga ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy omillar ham muhim o'rin egallaydi. Aholi salomatligi ko'rsatkichida barcha omillar muayyan tibbiy geografik muhitni hosil qiladi.

Demografik ko'rsatkichlar ham aholining salomatligini belgilovchi muhim ko'rsatkichlarini tashkil etadi. (2-chizma).



(2-chizma). Aholi salomatligini tavsiflovchi tibbiy statistik va demografik ko'rsatkichlar (B. Mamatqulov 2013).

Bugungi kunda tushuncha kengayib faqat patologik jarayonlarni emas, balki jamiyatning fiziologik holatini yoki potologik jarayonlarni kelib chiqishi sabablari va tarqalganligining qonuniyatlarini o'rganuvchi fan tushuniladi.

Turli tabiiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va demoeologik sharoitda turli kasalliklarni kelib chiqishida xavf omillari (risk faktori) biologik, genetik, ekologik, gigienik, ijtimoiy yo'nalishlar orqali yuzaga keladi. Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tizimida xavf omillarini to'rtga bo'lib o'rganishni tavsiya etiladi:

1. Turmush tarzi va turmush sharoitiga bog'liq omillar (salomatlikka ta'sir kuchi 50%).

2. Genetik omillar (20 %).

3. Tashqi (tabiiy) muhit omillari (20%).

4. Sog'liqni saqlash tizimi omillari (10%).

Ushbu ma'lumotlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, tashqi (tabiiy) omillar genetik omillar bilan kasalliklarni kelib chiqishida bir xil sharoit yaratib beradi. Genetik omillar kishilarda nasliy kasalliklarga moyilligini keltirib chiqarsa, tashqi muhit (tabiiy) omillarga havo, suv va tuproqning zararli moddalar bilan ifloslanishi, turli noqulay geografik va iqlimiy sharoitlar kiradi.

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USING GAMES TO INCREASE STUDENTS' ATTENTION DURING THE LESSON

Annotation. It is very important to use various methodical games to attract students' attention during the lesson. The student looks at the lesson with interest. If he participates in games, his activity and acting skills will increase. Speech develops well. The level of knowledge decreases. The more the teacher can make the student interested in the lesson, the more successful he will be. In this article, I would like to introduce you to some games that are used to attract students' attention during the lesson.

Key words: methodical activities, English, students, English lessons, Charades, Introducing a Stranger, progress.

Today, English, which is becoming the second language of the world, is studied as a second language in our independent Uzbekistan. After the independence of our country, many opportunities were created for our youth. Studying abroad and contributing to the development of our national language is one of them. For this, it is very important to learn a language, especially English. Half of the world's population is currently learning English. This science is very complicated. It requires a lot of reading and research from the student. And we, the teachers, need to be the foundation for our students to acquire thorough knowledge.

A teacher is like a gardener. He wants to get a good harvest (knowledge, skills) from his lands (students). Therefore, he should plant good seeds (thoughts, information, knowledge, news) in his place. They should be watered with knowledge, new ideas. Various exercises, use of various games to make the lesson interesting, conducting lessons using visual aids and so on. Only then, the gardener will achieve his goal.

It is very important to use various methodical activities to attract students' attention during the lesson. The student looks at the lesson with interest. If he participates in games, his activity and acting skills will increase. Speech develops well. Bored with the monotony of the lesson process, students' interest in science decreases. The level of knowledge decreases. The more the teacher can make the student interested in the lesson, the more successful he will be. Below, I would like to introduce you to some games that are used to attract students' attention during the lesson.

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In the course of classes in specialized groups (foreign philology, socio-legal, concrete economics), it is necessary to explain many grammatical topics. The sentence "Grammar is the foundation of language" is indeed true. You cannot learn a language without learning grammar. 2-3 hours is not enough to explain some grammatical topics. Moreover, listening to boring lectures does not remain completely in the mind of the student. If each topic is explained with interesting games and examples, it will definitely have a good effect. It is desirable for the teacher to be active in the second place, and the student to be active in the first place.

1. "Find someone who..." - comes in handy when passing the theme of "Who is the" activity, The Present Simple Tense is used in this activity.

Preparation: A list of sentences with a number of initial parts for students to continue. Time 15-20 minutes. The progress of the activity: Continues from the beginning of the sentences written on the board or on the lists distributed to the students. For example:

- gets up at 6: 00 every morning;
- teaches at two different schools;
- drives a car;
- watches TV every evening;
- plays a musical instrument;
- likes to watch football on TV;
- cooks meals every day;
- often listens to music.

Students are given 5 minutes to find out who is doing the above by asking each other. For example, do you get up at 6:00 every morning from one student to another? asks, if she says yes, "Shahnoza gets up at 6.00 every morning." that student's name is written. The importance of the game: Strengthening the form of personal unity in the uncertain present tense.

2. "Charades" - "Pantomime" activity. Present Progressive Tense is used in this activity.

Preparation: A list with a picture or a list of words written or illustrated with several action verbs. Time: 15 minutes.

The progress of the activity: One student goes to the board. Without speaking, the teacher shows the action verb or the picture on the paper shown by the teacher. The rest of the students will find. For example, the student who found drinking water, thinking, driving a car... goes to the board and shows another action.

e.g.: *He is driving, she is drinking.*

The importance of the game: The student's acting skills increase. The present tense strengthens the continuous verb.

3. "Once when I was young" - "In my childhood" – Preparation: Preparing to talk about an interesting or funny event that happened when you were young. Time: 20 minutes. The progress of the activity: the teacher tells about an event that happened in his childhood, using sentences related to the past tense. It is given as an assignment to tell a story about such an interesting event that happened in the life of the students. The importance of the game: to develop the student's oral speech, to increase vocabulary, to teach him to write words correctly.

4. "Put your pen" activity – Preparation: Prepare some commands to tell the students. (eg. put your pen ... in the book, Time: 15 minutes.

The progress of the activity: All students have a notebook and a pen in front of them. The teacher commands them (put your pen in the notebook, put your pen in front of the book) in English: put your pen in the book; put your pen on the book. Students follow the command.

The importance of the game: to strengthen the use of prepositions in their place, to increase the mental activity of students. The progress of the activity: The essence of the competition is explained to the students. 10 lessons are given to 20 students in a row. Every two students take turns to teach the lesson with the help of the teacher. Each student will use his imagination as he wants to study. At the end of the "Decade Competition", the lesson passed by each pair is analyzed together with the students. Shortcomings and achievements are told, and the students of the best pair are awarded with a gift, for example, a dictionary. This competition had a very good effect on the students of the first year. A very useful activity for groups specializing in the English language. Significance of the activity: The students themselves prepared visual aids on the computer. In addition to various test bankers and crosswords, the students memorized words in English and spoke in English in order to resemble a real teacher.

5. "Introducing a Stranger" - "Unknown Acquaintance" method. Time: 15-20 minutes. Preparation: Picture booklets with pictures of different professions.

The progress of the activity: Each student is given a picture of a person. Students choose his name, age, profession, hobby, nationality, etc. to introduce him to others. For example:

This is Marjona. She is 38 years old. She is from Tashkent and she is a secretary. Her hobby is playing tennis...

3-4 minutes are given to introduce each person.

The importance of the game: to expand the scope of students' verbal thinking, to check whether they can correctly construct sentence devices.

A grammarian can use puns to attract students' attention to the lesson so that they don't get bored while explaining the topic. Another student must say a word with the last letter of the word spoken by one student. If the spoken word is said, the student loses. In this way, 3 – 4 or 5 points are assigned to the last three students. This game can also be written on the board. It requires the student to

write without mistakes. The purpose of the game is to increase the student's vocabulary and develop his interest in the lesson.

The more the teacher speaks English in class, the more the student's speech will improve. For example, at the beginning of the lesson, the teacher tells the students a story in English. The students analyze it as they understand it, give the story an English name and briefly analyze the story.

Or, you can have a short free conversation with students on a topic, for example, about the work done the previous day, holidays, some local news, a program on TV, weather, family, etc.

In summary, every lesson is a great performance. The more the director enriches it with imagery, the more it will leave an impression on the audience. It is in the hands of the teacher to attract the student's attention in the lesson, interest him anew - with new games, exercises, pass the lesson well and leave this lesson in the memory of the student in a strong and memorable way.

How high the achievements of our students will be in the future is in the hands of our teachers. Above, I introduced you to a review of some interesting games for English lessons. The more we use them in the lesson, the more our skills increase.

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SYMBOLIC-STYLISTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF PALEONYMS IN LITERARY DISCOURSE

Abstract. This theme delves into the captivating world of paleonyms and their profound role in literary discourse. Paleonyms with their inherent symbolism, serve as compelling elements in literature, offering authors rich symbolism and stylistic opportunities to explore.

Key words: symbolism, literary device, symbolic function, descriptive function, knowledge structures, characterological function, emotional impact.

Symbolic-stylistic significance in literature refers to the way in which literary devices, such as symbolism or figurative language, serve both a symbolic and stylistic purpose in a work of literature.

Symbolism involves the use of objects, actions, or images to represent abstract ideas or concepts. When a literary device is used symbolically, it conveys meaning beyond its literal definition and serves to enrich the overall theme and message of the work.

Stylistic significance refers to the way in which a literary device contributes to the style or tone of the work, often through the use of figurative language or other techniques. When a literary device is used stylistically, it helps to create an emotional or sensory effect, adding depth and meaning to the work.

The symbolic-stylistic significance of a literary device, then, is the way in which it serves both a symbolic and stylistic purpose, contributing to the overall impact and meaning of the work. Examples of devices that have symbolic-stylistic significance include metaphors, similes, imagery, motifs, and allegories.

Paleonyms can function variously when used in literary discourse. In this chapter, these functions will be analyzed thoroughly.

➤ *Symbolic function*

Symbolically, precious stones can represent various concepts. For example, a diamond can symbolize purity, strength, and durability, while a ruby can symbolize passion, love, and energy. Similarly, a sapphire can symbolize wisdom, truth, and faithfulness, and an emerald can symbolize rebirth, growth, and harmony. Pearls, on the other hand, are associated with purity, innocence, and elegance.

In literature, the symbolic meaning of precious stones can vary depending on the context and the author's intent. For example: The pearl in Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter" - The pearl represents the purity and sin of Pearl, the daughter of the main character Hester Prynne. The pearl is also a symbol of hidden truth and is revealed at the end of the novel to be a valuable treasure. In

general, pearls are often associated with purity, innocence, and beauty. In the context of the novel "The Scarlet Letter," the name Pearl is given to Hester's daughter, who was conceived through an adulterous affair. Therefore, the name Pearl can be seen as ironic, as the child is born from a morally impure act, yet is associated with a symbol of purity.

Additionally, Pearl is portrayed as a child who is different from other children, often described as "elf-like" or "otherworldly." This can be interpreted as a symbol of the consequences of Hester's adultery, as Pearl's unique appearance and behavior reflect the societal stigma and isolation that Hester and Pearl experience as a result of the affair. Therefore, the name Pearl serves as a symbol of the conflicting themes of purity and impurity, as well as the consequences of moral transgressions.

The diamond in F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby" - Diamonds are a symbol of wealth and status in the novel. Gatsby throws lavish parties and flaunts his wealth to impress Daisy, his love interest. However, the diamond also represents the fragile and fleeting nature of love and beauty.

The sapphire in Emily Bronte's "Wuthering Heights" - The sapphire is a symbol of Catherine's love for Heathcliff. When Catherine is dying, she gives Heathcliff a necklace with a sapphire in it, symbolizing their enduring love despite the obstacles they face.

The emerald in L. Frank Baum's "The Wizard of Oz" - The Emerald City symbolizes hope and promises of a better future. The Emerald City is a magical place where everything is green, representing growth and renewal.

➤ *Descriptive function to create image-bearing structure*

The descriptive function of language is to create images or mental pictures in the reader's or listener's mind. It is used to convey a sensory experience or provide a detailed representation of a person, place, object, or event.

When an author uses descriptive language, they use words and phrases to create a vivid picture of a scene or character, engaging the reader's senses and imagination. This can be accomplished through the use of sensory details, such as sight, sound, taste, touch, and smell, as well as figurative language, such as metaphors, similes, and personification.

Paleonyms can also be a descriptive function in creating imagery. They are often associated with vivid colors, glittering reflections, and sparkling lights, which can be used to create a vivid picture in the reader's mind.

Furthermore, different types of precious stones can be used to evoke different images and emotions. For instance, rubies may be used to create a sense of passion and love, while emeralds may be used to create a sense of serenity and tranquility. Therefore, the use of precious stones as a descriptive function can be a powerful tool in creating imagery and conveying meaning in literary discourse. In literary texts, paleonyms can also be used to create imagery. Here are some examples for this function:

From "The Scarlet Letter" by Nathaniel Hawthorne:

"But she named the infant 'Pearl,' as being of great price, purchased with all she had, —her mother's only treasure!"

In this passage, Hawthorne uses the word "Pearl" to describe the infant as a precious and valuable object. The image of a pearl is often associated with beauty, purity, and rarity, and in this context, it is used to convey the importance of the child to Hester. The use of the word "treasure" also reinforces the idea that the child is a precious possession to Hester, and the imagery of a pearl adds to the overall richness and beauty of the description.

From "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald:

"I took him into the drawing-room, where Mrs. Wilson was sitting, and offered him a cocktail, which he refused, and then I asked him would he like to go upstairs and see the place. He nodded and moved toward the door. 'Excuse me,' said Gatsby, 'I have just a friend here who wants to see you.'

He disappeared into the living-room and returned an instant later carrying a tray with four glasses on it. Over his shoulder I saw the familiar thinning minty outline of a maid's head.

'Old sport,' he said, 'the julep is up,' and the limousine drove away."

In this passage, Fitzgerald uses the word "diamond" to describe the appearance of the maid's head. The phrase "thinning minty outline of a maid's head" creates an image of the maid's head as a glistening diamond, with a sharp, clear outline. The use of the word "minty" adds to the sparkling imagery, and the contrast between the sharp outline and the "thinning" quality of the image creates a sense of delicacy and fragility. The image of a diamond is often associated with wealth and luxury, and in this context, it is used to create a vivid image of the maid's head in the reader's mind.

From "The Picture of Dorian Gray" by Oscar Wilde:

"As he spoke, Dorian Gray turned slowly round and looked at him with a strange expression in his eyes. It was not without a certain wild pleasure he felt, as he watched [Lord Henry] come closer, stealing over the smooth carpet, like a strange, ruby-shadowed animal. It was an extraordinary sensation."

In this passage, Wilde uses the word "ruby" to describe the shadow cast by Lord Henry. The use of the word "ruby-shadowed" creates an image of a deep red, almost blood-like hue, that seems to envelop Lord Henry as he moves across the room. The image of a ruby is often associated with passion, love, and desire, and in this context, it is used to convey the intense feelings that Dorian Gray experiences as he watches Lord Henry approach him. The use of the word "animal" also reinforces the sense of wildness and intensity in the imagery, as if Lord Henry is some sort of exotic creature stalking its prey.

"Her eyes were as green as emeralds, and every time she laughed, they sparkled like they were alive." - The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald

In this example, the use of the precious stone "emerald" creates a vivid and striking image of the woman's eyes. The comparison of her eyes to emeralds emphasizes their intense green color and their lively and sparkling appearance

when she laughs. The use of the word "sparkled" further emphasizes this image and adds a sense of life and energy to the description.

➤ *To activate knowledge structures*

Knowledge structures can be defined as blocks of information including a system of interrelated concepts. As Gerasimov and Petrov state that knowledge is regarded as the result of cognition and categorization of the surrounding world, as an adequate reflection of reality in the human mind, as a product of processing verbal and non-verbal experience that forms "the image of the world", on the basis of which one can make his own judgments and conclusions (Герасимов, Петров, 1988, с.14). As it is mentioned in the book "Cognitive Linguistics" by Ashurova D.U, Galieva M.R, observation of the theoretical literature can allow us to state that different scholars distinguish varying types of knowledge structures which are presented in opposition. These are the following types:

- empirical (derived from investigation, observation, experimentation, or experience) – rationale/theoretical (based on logical or mathematical assumptions);
- a priori/explicit (the knowledge that does not need experience) – posteriori/tacit (the knowledge derived from reasoning, experience and observation (inductive);
- propositional/descriptive/declarative – (knowing "what"; knowledge of smth., f.e. the construct of human body, a phone) – non-propositional/procedural (knowing "how", f.e. how to drive, how to use a phone);
- linguistic (verbal) – extralinguistic (non-verbal);
- collective (knowledge shared by a definite community) – individual (personal qualitative and quantitative features of collective knowledge);
- concrete (facts, statistics, dates) – abstract (feelings, emotions, religious notions);
- general (encyclopedic) – special (f.e. professional area);
- conceptual (notions, ideas) – factual (f.e. the length of the river, the density of iron).

Paleonyms can serve as powerful triggers for activating knowledge structures and associations in readers or listeners, particularly when used symbolically in literary texts.

For example, if a reader encounters the word "diamond" in a text, they may activate knowledge structures associated with the stone, such as its hardness, rarity, and value. If the diamond is used symbolically to represent something in the text, such as wealth or power, the reader may also activate knowledge structures associated with those concepts.

Similarly, the mention of other paleonyms such as sapphires, rubies, and emeralds can also activate specific knowledge structures and associations in readers, depending on the context in which they are used.

By using paleonyms symbolically in literary texts, authors can tap into readers' pre-existing knowledge structures and associations to create richer and

more nuanced imagery and meaning in their writing. Examples of paleonyms how the use of diamonds in literary texts can activate knowledge structures and associations.

"Her eyes were as hard as diamonds, cold and unyielding." - The Maltese Falcon by Dashiell Hammett

In this example, the mention of diamonds triggers knowledge structures associated with the stone's hardness and durability. This is then used to create a metaphor for the woman's eyes, emphasizing their cold and unyielding nature.

The use of diamonds in this way can also activate knowledge structures associated with wealth, luxury, and value, as diamonds are often associated with these concepts in popular culture. This can add layers of meaning to the metaphor and create a richer and more complex image for the reader.

"She smiled like a pearl" - The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald

In this example, the comparison of the woman's smile to a pearl activates linguistic knowledge structures associated with the various connotations and metaphorical uses of the word "pearl" in the English language. Pearls are often used metaphorically to represent beauty, elegance, and purity, which are all characteristics that the author is associating with the woman's smile.

The use of "pearl" in this context also activates linguistic knowledge structures associated with idiomatic expressions and common phrases that use the word "pearl," such as "pearls of wisdom" or "pearls before swine." This adds a layer of linguistic depth to the text and can enhance the reader's appreciation of the author's use of language.

The use of pearls in literary texts can activate various linguistic knowledge structures and associations, creating a more nuanced and engaging reading experience.

"She was wearing a pearl necklace, which was not unlike the one worn by Anne Boleyn in her famous portrait." - The Other Boleyn Girl by Philippa Gregory

In this example, the mention of the pearl necklace activates knowledge structures with allusion associated with Anne Boleyn and her historical significance. Anne Boleyn was the second wife of King Henry VIII of England, and her portrait famously depicted her wearing a pearl necklace. By referencing this image, the author is creating an allusion to Anne Boleyn and her historical context.

The use of pearls in this way can also activate knowledge structures associated with other literary or cultural references that use pearls symbolically, such as the Biblical parable of the pearl of great price or the myth of Venus rising from the sea on a bed of pearls. This adds a layer of intertextuality to the text and can enhance the reader's appreciation of the author's use of allusion.

*"And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!
Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage*

*And then is heard no more. It is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing."*

Macbeth by William Shakespeare

In this passage, Shakespeare uses the metaphor of a diamond to create an allusion to the diamond's traditional association with hardness and durability. By describing the passage of time as something that "lights fools / The way to dusty death," he implies that time is a destructive force that can wear down even the hardest substances, such as diamond.

This allusion to the durability of diamonds is reinforced later in the passage when Shakespeare compares life to "a walking shadow" and a "tale / Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, / Signifying nothing." This description suggests that, like a diamond, life may seem solid and enduring but is ultimately fleeting and insignificant.

The use of diamonds in this passage activates allusion knowledge structures associated with the symbolism and cultural meanings of diamonds, adding depth and complexity to Shakespeare's exploration of the human condition.

➤ *Characterological function*

Characterological function refers to the use of literary devices to develop the personality and traits of fictional characters in literature. This function helps readers understand the motivations, behaviors, and emotions of characters and how they evolve throughout the story.

Through characterological function, authors can use various literary devices such as dialogue, actions, inner thoughts, and physical descriptions to reveal a character's personality and development. This allows readers to empathize with and relate to the characters, as well as create a deeper emotional connection with the story.

Paleonyms can be used to give emotional or intellectual character in texts. Also, they can function in order to illustrate appearance of literary characters.

The use of precious stones to give emotional character in literary texts is a common literary technique. Paleonyms have symbolic meanings that can be used to convey various emotions and character traits in a literary context. Here are some examples:

In F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel "The Great Gatsby," the character Daisy is associated with pearls, which symbolize her beauty and purity. However, the pearls also represent the shallowness of her character, as she is more concerned with material possessions than with genuine love or affection.

While precious stones are often used to convey emotional or aesthetic qualities in literary texts, they can also be used to give intellectual character. Here are some examples of how precious stones can be used to give intellectual character in literary texts:

In Nathaniel Hawthorne's short story "The Birthmark," the character Aylmer is a brilliant scientist who is obsessed with perfection. He becomes fixated

on removing a small birthmark from his wife's cheek and believes that a rare and precious stone called a "crimson ruby" may hold the key to removing the imperfection. The use of this stone reflects Aylmer's intellectual curiosity and his belief in the power of scientific discovery.

In J.R.R. Tolkien's "The Lord of the Rings," the character Arwen gives Aragorn a rare and precious stone called the "Evenstar" as a symbol of her love and devotion. The stone is said to have been crafted by Elven jewelers, demonstrating Arwen's knowledge and appreciation of Elven culture and craftsmanship.

In Ayn Rand's novel "Atlas Shrugged," the character Francisco d'Anconia is described as a brilliant industrialist who also has a deep knowledge of precious stones. He uses his expertise to manipulate the market and further his own interests, demonstrating his intellectual prowess and strategic thinking.

In Arthur Conan Doyle's "The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle," the character Sherlock Holmes uses his knowledge of precious stones to solve a case involving the theft of a rare and valuable gem. His attention to detail and expertise in the field of gemology reflect his intellectual curiosity and analytical mind.

These are just a few examples of how precious stones can be used to give intellectual character in literary texts. The symbolic meaning of each stone can vary depending on the context and culture of the literary work, but they can often be used to convey a sense of knowledge, expertise, and curiosity.

The use of precious stones to describe the appearance of characters in literary texts can be a powerful tool for creating vivid and memorable descriptions. Here are some examples of how precious stones can be used in this way:

In F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel "The Great Gatsby," the character Daisy Buchanan is described as having "a voice full of money" and wearing a diamond tiara that "sparkled like her personality." The use of the diamond tiara emphasizes Daisy's wealth and status, while also creating an impression of radiance and glamour.

In Jane Austen's novel "Pride and Prejudice," the character Elizabeth Bennet is described as wearing a necklace of "fine dark pearls" when she attends a ball. The use of pearls in this description emphasizes Elizabeth's natural beauty and simplicity, while also highlighting her social status (pearls were traditionally associated with nobility and wealth).

These are just a few examples of how precious stones can be used to describe the appearance of characters in literary texts. By associating characters with particular stones, authors can create powerful images and convey a wealth of information about their personalities, social status, and even magical abilities.

➤ *To make emotional impact*

The use of precious stones in literary texts can be a powerful tool for making an emotional impact on readers. Here are some examples of how precious stones can be used in this way:

In William Shakespeare's play "The Merchant of Venice," the character Shylock demands a pound of flesh from the merchant Antonio as collateral for a loan. When Antonio's ships are lost at sea and he is unable to repay the loan, Shylock demands his pound of flesh. In this scene, Shakespeare uses the image of a diamond to make an emotional impact on the audience. Shylock says, "I would not have given it for a wilderness of monkeys," referring to the diamond he had received as payment. This image of the diamond, which represents wealth and value, emphasizes the extent of Shylock's greed and cruelty, making an emotional impact on the audience.

In Emily Bronte's novel "Wuthering Heights," the character Catherine Earnshaw is described as wearing a necklace of "pearls tangled with gold." The image of the pearls and gold emphasizes Catherine's beauty and elegance, as well as her wealth and social status. When Catherine dies and is buried with the necklace, the image of the pearls becomes a symbol of her tragic fate, making an emotional impact on the reader. In J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter" series, the character Ron Weasley gives his girlfriend Hermione Granger a necklace made of blue diamonds as a Christmas present. The image of the blue diamond's emphasizes Ron's love and devotion to Hermione, making an emotional impact on the reader.

In Oscar Wilde's novel "The Picture of Dorian Gray," the character Dorian Gray becomes obsessed with a rare and precious stone called a "yellow diamond." The image of the diamond represents Dorian's fascination with beauty and wealth, but also foreshadows his eventual downfall. When Dorian's portrait ages and becomes hideous, the image of the yellow diamond takes on a sinister quality, making an emotional impact on the reader. These are just a few examples of how precious stones can be used to make an emotional impact in literary texts. By associating characters and objects with particular stones, authors can create powerful images and symbols that resonate with readers on an emotional level.

To conclude, the use of paleonyms in literature can carry symbolic and stylistic significance. They have long been associated with wealth, power, and beauty, and their use in literature can evoke these ideas as well as convey deeper meanings.

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TERRITORIAL CLASSIFICATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE POPULATION IN THE REGION

Abstract. Measuring the quality of life is currently at the forefront of various fields of science. Despite the great interest in quality of life and many attempts to measure it, there is no methodologically sound and generally accepted way of measuring life. Quality of life remains a controversial concept that can be measured in different ways: analysis of one or more factors of quality of life (material well-being and GDP per capita), using objective and subjective measures, created collective indicators.

Keywords: quality of life, well-being, indicator, population, districts.

The problem of quality of life includes the issue of indicators (indicators), with the help of which researchers try to measure this complex social phenomenon [1,4,5]. Some researchers believe that the quality of life is a multi-component phenomenon, which cannot be homogenized and measured using a single indicator. At the same time, various assumptions have been put forward to measure the quality of life: from survey methods, research that reveals the assessment by individuals and groups of their position in society, their level of satisfaction with their position, to complex schemes and models based on a number of specific factors that describe the quality of life methods [2,3].

An important aspect of the quality of life of the population is determined by the standard of living of the population, that is, economic conditions. The following 15 indicators reflecting the economic conditions of the quality of life of the residents of the administrative-territorial units of the Republic of Karakalpakstan were used in the study (Table 1).

The criteria in this list reflect the average amount of income of the residents of the Republic of Karakalpakstan from various sources, their purchasing power, the price of the most necessary food products, and some parameters of poverty. In the assessment of the quality of life of the residents of the regions according to the relevant indicators, the data of the General Directorate of Statistics of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the General Directorate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the General Directorate of Family and Community Support of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of the Republic of Karakalpakstan were used.

The data was obtained as of the end of 2020. The prices of food products were studied as a result of selective observations in farmers' markets in the administrative centers of the city of Nukus and 16 rural districts of the republic, and their average values were calculated in the region. Then, the average monthly salary calculated by the statistical authorities in the region was divided into the relevant prices. These indicators were taken into account during the direct evaluation process.

The indicators of the regions according to each evaluation criterion were divided by the average indicator of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and relative coefficients were determined. It should be noted that most of the criteria in the economic bloc (12 out of 15) have a positive character, that is, the higher their quantitative value, the more positive the material conditions of the population's living. However, such indicators as the share of working-age population, debt for communal services per capita, and the share of the population included in the «Temir daftar», on the contrary, have a negative character, that is, their high values indicate a low standard of living of the population.

Table 1. Classification of the districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan according to the economic indicators of the quality of life of the population

№	Administrative-territorial units	Average monthly salary		Average pension amount		Number of small business entities (per 1,000 population)		Share of working-age population of those who went abroad to work			Retail turnover per capita	
		A thousand sums	Coefficient of relativity	A thousand sums	Coefficient of relativity	In unity	Coefficient of relativity	%	Coefficient of relativity	Reverse coefficient	A thousand sums	Coefficient of relativity
1	Nukus city	3034,5	1,27	926,8	1,15	16,6	1,21	10,4	0,95	1,06	6628,0	1,92
2	Amudarya	1794,7	0,75	702	0,87	10,3	0,75	12,1	1,10	0,91	2208,1	0,64
3	Beruni	1764,9	0,74	770,6	0,96	12,0	0,88	13,5	1,23	0,81	2862,2	0,83
4	Bozatau	1818,3	0,76	752,4	0,93	18,4	1,34	6,4	0,58	1,72	1811,6	0,52
5	Kegeyli	1996,8	0,84	756	0,94	12,0	0,88	10,4	0,95	1,06	2182,8	0,63
6	Muynak	1835,2	0,77	850,3	1,05	18,3	1,34	6,1	0,55	1,80	1524,0	0,44
7	Nukus	2319,9	0,97	870,1	1,08	24,4	1,78	9,0	0,82	1,22	2157,7	0,62
8	Takhiatas	2436,8	1,02	873,1	1,08	8,9	0,65	11,6	1,05	0,95	2033,9	0,59
9	Takhtakupir	1790,5	0,75	808	1,00	15,0	1,09	5,8	0,53	1,90	3556,6	1,03
10	Tortkul	1919,5	0,81	728,7	0,90	16,1	1,18	11,3	1,03	0,97	2778,5	0,80
11	Khodjeli	2075,9	0,87	750,5	0,93	9,1	0,66	8,8	0,80	1,25	5401,5	1,56
12	Chimbay	2007,8	0,84	768,3	0,95	10,7	0,78	12,9	1,17	0,85	2221,1	0,64
13	Shomanay	1958	0,82	776,9	0,96	14,3	1,04	7,4	0,67	1,49	2457,8	0,71
14	Ellikkala	2009,8	0,84	798,7	0,99	12,7	0,93	14,9	1,35	0,74	2234	0,65
15	Kanlikul	1825,2	0,77	797,9	0,99	18,7	1,36	8,2	0,75	1,34	2931,1	0,85
16	Karauzak	1841,9	0,77	801,1	0,99	18,2	1,33	7,3	0,66	1,51	3532,2	1,02
17	Kungrad	2889,6	1,21	952,9	1,18	10,7	0,78	11,4	1,04	0,96	3623,6	1,05
18	Karakalpakstan Republic	2383,4	1,00	806,4	1,00	13,7	1,00	11,0	1,00	1,00	3455,90	1,00

the continuation of the table

№	Administrative-territorial units	Volume of paid services per capita		Accounts receivable for utilities per capita			Population included in the "Temir daftar"			Amount of deposits in banks per capita		Employment rate (relative to working-age population)	
		A thousand sums	Coefficient of relativity	A thousand sums	Coefficient of relativity	Reverse coefficient	Per mille	Coefficient of relativity	Reverse coefficient	Sum	Coefficient of relativity	%	Coefficient of relativity
1	Nukus city	8621,5	2,53	192,87	1,16	0,86	0,24	2,18	0,46	1272139,3	3,37	75	1,15
2	Amudarya	1728,9	0,51	106,65	0,64	1,56	0,05	0,45	2,20	194714,6	0,52	63	0,97
3	Beruni	1732,1	0,51	141,31	0,85	1,18	0,06	0,55	1,83	321815,5	0,85	64	0,98
4	Bozatau	1224,8	0,36	136,44	0,82	1,22	0,19	1,73	0,58	0	0,00	60	0,92
5	Kegeyli	1745,4	0,51	160,6	0,96	1,04	0,08	0,73	1,38	127295,4	0,34	75	1,15
6	Muynak	2603,2	0,76	156,39	0,94	1,07	0,21	1,91	0,52	170884,3	0,45	64	0,98
7	Nukus	2687,1	0,79	200,85	1,20	0,83	0,07	0,64	1,57	113505,6	0,30	68	1,05
8	Takhiatas	2157	0,63	159,29	0,95	1,05	0,17	1,55	0,65	195700,4	0,52	70	1,08
9	Takhtakupir	2558,2	0,75	87,63	0,53	1,90	0,19	1,73	0,58	132437,8	0,35	56	0,86
10	Tortkul	2347,7	0,69	161,94	0,97	1,03	0,05	0,45	2,20	230556	0,61	59	0,91

11	Khodjeli	2338,3	0,69	295,65	1,77	0,56	0,09	0,82	1,22	200581,4	0,53	59	0,91
12	Chimbay	1735,8	0,51	122,43	0,73	1,36	0,06	0,55	1,83	99995,7	0,26	65	1,00
13	Shomanay	1667,8	0,49	126,21	0,76	1,32	0,06	0,55	1,83	98788,9	0,26	57	0,88
14	Ellikkala	1777,3	0,52	150,91	0,90	1,11	0,14	1,27	0,79	130568,5	0,35	66	1,02
15	Kanlikul	1710,7	0,50	121,37	0,73	1,37	0,09	0,82	1,22	111571,2	0,30	62	0,95
16	Karauzak	2301,4	0,67	109,6	0,66	1,52	0,07	0,64	1,57	106502,2	0,28	61	0,94
17	Kungrad	6782,3	1,99	283,39	1,70	0,59	0,05	0,45	2,20	349148	0,92	67	1,03
18	Karakalpakstan Republic	3412,0	1,00	166,83	1,00	1,00	0,11	1,00	1,00	377500	1,00	65	1,00

the continuation of the table

Administrative-territorial units	The amount of products that can be purchased for 1 person with an average monthly salary (kg)										Sum of coefficients	Ranking position	The level
	Wheat flour (local, first class)		Cottonseed oil		Beef		Sugar		Potatoes				
	Kg	Coefficient of relativity	Liter	Coefficient of relativity	Kg	Coefficient of relativity	Kg	Coefficient of relativity	Kg	Coefficient of relativity			
Nukus city	905,8	1,44	168,6	1,27	51,4	1,28	319,4	1,31	674,3	1,41	21,68	1	High
<i>Districts:</i>													
Amudarya	366,3	0,58	105,6	0,79	31,2	0,77	149,6	0,61	358,9	0,75	13,19	10	Low
Beruni	578,7	0,92	107	0,80	28,2	0,70	207,6	0,85	320,9	0,67	13,52	8	Low

	Bozatau	505,1	0,80	101	0,76	31,9	0,79	186,5	0,76	427,8	0,89	12,38	15	Low
	Kegeyli	487	0,77	99,8	0,75	31,9	0,79	210,2	0,86	399,4	0,84	12,77	14	Low
	Muynak	601,7	0,95	99,2	0,75	33,4	0,83	166,8	0,68	319,2	0,67	13,07	13	Low
	Nukus	672,4	1,07	132,6	1,00	37,1	0,92	237,9	0,97	515,5	1,08	15,25	3	Average
	Takhiatas	459,8	0,73	141,3	1,06	45,1	1,12	249,9	1,02	487,4	1,02	13,17	11	Low
	Takhtakupir	606,9	0,96	102,3	0,77	34,8	0,86	193,6	0,79	358,1	0,75	14,35	5	Average
0	Tortkul	436,3	0,69	109,7	0,82	30,7	0,76	207,5	0,85	365,6	0,76	13,99	6	Low
1	Khodjeli	461,3	0,73	120,3	0,90	33,2	0,82	218,5	0,89	437	0,91	13,46	9	Low
2	Chimbay	483,8	0,77	105,7	0,79	32,4	0,80	211,3	0,86	422,7	0,88	13,16	12	Low
3	Shomanay	435,1	0,69	105,8	0,80	31,3	0,78	200,8	0,82	356	0,74	13,64	7	Low
4	Ellikkala	502,5	0,80	111,7	0,84	33,5	0,83	211,6	0,87	446,6	0,93	12,19	16	Low
5	Kanlikul	507	0,80	98,7	0,74	29,2	0,72	187,2	0,77	365	0,76	13,46	9	Low
6	Karauzak	603,9	0,96	100,9	0,76	31,8	0,79	204,7	0,84	350,8	0,73	14,69	4	Average
7	Kungrad	760,4	1,21	165,1	1,24	52,5	1,30	275,2	1,13	550,4	1,15	17,95	2	High
8	Karakalpakstan Republic	630,5	1,00	133	1,00	40,3	1,00	244,5	1,00	478,1	1,00	15,00		

In order to ensure that all indicators in the block are analysed in the same direction during the statistical calculation process, and as a result, in order to provide an integrated assessment, the inverse value of the coefficients of relativity determined in the cross-section of regions for these 3 indicators was calculated, and those numbers were used in the final calculations.

After determining the relativity coefficients in the cross-section of regions for all indicators and the reverse coefficients in necessary cases, the sum of 15 coefficients was found in the cross-section of each district and city of Nukus. Based on this digital indicator, the ranking of territorial units was released.

Since the national average value for all criteria is equal to 1.00, the sum of the relative coefficients determined by 15 evaluation criteria of administrative territorial units was compared with 15. Areas with an integral indicator equal to the range of 14-16 should be assessed as having an average level of economic conditions for the quality of life of the population, areas with less than 14 - at a low level, and areas with a value higher than 16 - at a high level. The city of Nukus (21.68) and Kungrad district (17.95) are at a high level, the districts of Nukus (15.25), Karauzak (14.69) and Takhtakupir (14.35) are at a medium level, and Tortkul (13.99), Shomanay (13.64), Beruni (13.52), Khodjeli (13.46), Kanlikul (13.46), Amudarya (13.19), Takhiatas (13.17), Chimbay (13.16), Muynak (13.07), Kegeyli (12.77), Bozatau (12.38) and Ellikkala (12.19) districts are at a low level (Table 1). It can be seen that compared to the average level of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the economic (material) living conditions of the population are rated high only in 2 regions and medium in 3 regions, and low in most administrative-territorial units (12 out of 17). This situation indicates that regional differences in the standard of living of the population in the region are quite significant.

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PEDAGOGICAL APPROACHES TO INCREASING THE ACTIVITY OF TEACHING STUDENTS IN THE COURSE OF LESSONS

Abstract. To date, the development of creative abilities of students in higher education institutions, broadening their worldview, educating them in the spirit of national and universal values if it is gaining importance, it is also the formation of management qualities in them is an important task. In this article, management qualities in students the problems of the necessity of formation and development will be discussed. Students will be taught the essence of the concept of education, educational motives, the technique of managing students in the psychological lesson process of developmental education, and the psychological aspects of computerized education to develop their knowledge about, to explain to them the future development of society and the interdependence of education.

Keywords: Psychological-pedagogical features, development of creative abilities of students, expansion of worldview, educating students in the spirit of national and universal values, increase students' ability to think independently.

Introduction

Formation and development of management qualities in students is not only it acquires its relevance as a psychological-pedagogical, but also a social problem. Today's development of creative abilities of students in higher educational institutions, expansion of worldview, how important it is to educate them in the spirit of national and universal values if there is, the formation of management qualities in them is also an important task. Therefore, the formation of management qualities in students, the ability to think independently and to be active in a democratic society in the future it is considered one of the factors that ensure becoming a member. In the formation of management qualities in preschoolers, their age, taking into account psychological and physiological characteristics, as well as abilities, interests and abilities helps to achieve the expected result. Having management skills is the ability of a person to organize

collective activities, social, including successful resolution of organizational issues in the organization of spiritual and educational events to do, to ensure that the events are carried out in a methodical manner according to the goals and events directing the performance of certain tasks by each participant in the process represents the existence of a need. Organizer - a person who organizes team activities to assume certain obligations, to feel a deep sense of responsibility, to act boldly, to be strict to the given word, to be demanding to each member, to the result of the process must be able to demonstrate qualities such as a sense of responsibility. First of all, experienced pedagogues working on approaches to methods in improving pedagogical potential and skills. It emphasizes the need to have the ability to see. A team based on foresight ability to organize social activities, good health, intellectual potential, physical perfection will consist of achieving high civilization. In the opinion of the author, the qualities of controllability of modern pedagogical methods in education ability to organize a team, educate specialists, tasks to be solved in the future (organized events) is characterized by strict control. Qualities of control in a person are manifestations of certain psychological characteristics is formed in the process. A number of sources reveal the essence of the concepts of "teaching activity" and "pedagogical method". A person with this characteristic has an influence on others to be able to organize their joint activities to achieve certain goals has the ability; leadership means influencing other people. The leader and his followers there is a mutual relationship between them, and it is always the same from the leader to the group members will be oriented; leadership is the status of management, decision-making is a social position associated with. The manager of the team should be a personal example in managing the team, i.e he is the leader in front of all things, at the beginning. In general, in most literature, "leader" There are many cases of replacing the word "leadership" with the term "leadership" and active interest in science in higher education. Thus, replacing the word "leader" with only the term "leadership activity" is the state of leadership narrows his psychological interpretation. Based on this reasoning we think it is better to use the word "leader" in the text of our manual. Besides, Understanding the explanatory meaning of the word "leader" is familiar to the Uzbek reader. Modern psychological science, through its achievements, the nature of qualities characteristic of a leader and how to achieve it can give enough information about the directions. In this regard, it is characteristic of a leader we can divide aspects into three categories:

1) Conducting lesson processes based on the interests of the community in the pedagogical system.

2) Professional skill in pedagogical and psychological situations, taking on the challenge in any problem situation and doing the work it is necessary to take the initiative in solving it to the end.

3) Characteristics of emotional, emotional attraction. Of the set of qualities listed above sequence also has its own logic.

Research shows that emotional appeal is usually very bright in a leader it should not be conspicuous. The average presence of this indicator in a person, it enough to be recognized at the leadership level. But it is an indicator of human emotional attractiveness its low level can have a negative impact on business communication and negotiations. The leader this is because he knows the secrets of communication well and can create a positive impression on others is the main tool for increasing the indicator. When teaching students, pedagogues should pay attention to the main content and essence of the method. In order to increase students' interests, it is necessary to present interesting information in the method of pedagogues in the educational process. It is intended that the pedagogue will bring information about the lesson that should remain in the imagination of the students. There are many communities in life, in which the official leader and the leader are individual consists of In many situations in the life of such a group, the members of the group are not leaders, but informal leaders the probability of being on the side is observed. The relationship between the official leader and the informal leader in the team relationships are always within the scope of difficult issues. In this situation, usually most leaders if it is observed that they are trying to oust the leader, to get rid of him, it is a different leader than the leader can mobilize it to achieve the group's goal faster. The leader of the leader being able to get along with him is definitely a guarantee of future success. for this ingenuity, patience and the ability to stand above one's own interests are brought up by the leader. Disagreement between the official leader and the group leader, if they are different people perceived by many employees as a violation of social justice. With the leader on the other hand, developing attitudes means recognizing the forces in the group and choosing the path of rationality. is evaluated. A leader as a sensitive person is not only a leader, but everyone who has this quality should be able to pay special attention to the group member. The existing relationship with the leader is taken separately the opportunity to form mutual positive feelings with other members of the group through development is born Analyzed in this sense, the presence of an informal leader in the group is for the official leader is an additional bridge in establishing warm relations with group members. But everything in life does not go smoothly as expected and the conflict of interests of the official leader and the unofficial leader, despite the gracious step of the leader, the stubbornness of the informal leader can be encountered. And that's it is represented by collective conflict and collective conflict about how to deal with such situations will be discussed in detail. In pedagogical methods, the way students ask and talk about psychic phenomena is mainly internal, subjective. In this method, the research is carried out approximately as follows. The researcher examines any phenomenon of mental life, for example, how the feeling of happiness goes subjectively in a person, how the process of poetic creativity goes, how the decision-making process takes place in actions related to the will, the thinking process in solving a problem goes and so on. Similar gives assignments prior to incident investigation, research interview predetermines the questions to

be asked to the examinee. The questions are chosen in such a way that the examinee has which experiences and processes of consciousness are to be explored, let him identify those experiences and processes of consciousness in his answers. It depends on how the investigation is conducted and the identity of the person being investigated depending on the characteristics, change questions during the interview, fill in, may be given differently. At this point, the researcher examines the subject for example, tracking speech, facial expressions, and similar features notes the characteristics. The questions asked are the person being examined will respond. Features and questions of the phenomenon under investigation looking at it, the examined person describes his inner experiences in detail As many words can be reported and answered as desired, sometimes the person being tested only needs to answer "yes" or "no". For the remainder of the study, all examiner questions and examiner answers are completely reversed from thread to needle zib is taken, it is written in the protocol. type can be checked the person's answers are recorded on a tape recorder. Can be checked with a few people, and sometimes with tens or hundreds of people a question-and-answer session will be held on one topic. So, the preliminary in the plan the material is systematized, developed statistically, analyzed, classified and concluded.

Conclusion

In a word, it is about the formation of qualities of leadership and activity in educational processes in students there are several practical works in the field of psychology, and these programs are based on the interactive educational method is reflected in practical training based on one of the modern approaches to the development of a person's leadership potential is in a person to rely on the ability that has been formed and to demonstrate this ability in an enabling situation requires. This approach is called "situational leadership," in which the individual is recognized as the leader to be able to show one's ability in a problem situation to achieve a common goal understood. According to this theory, a group can always have more than one leader each team member has his own ability and opportunity to solve the problem situation can show. We believe that an effective leader's team has this kind of environment each employee should take advantage of his opportunity in the right situation and create a problem to participate in solving the situation and feel involved in the management process. From this for a team that has a deep sense of responsibility in solving any situation and is a master of its work should have professional staff. At the same time, it always happens in a group employees are considered universal, able to solve many problematic situations that arise has the ability From this perspective, leadership is largely an innate human ability it is distinguished by its sufficient formation.

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**YER TUZISH LOYIHASINI JOYGA KO'CHIRISH,
RASMIYLASHTIRISH VA AMALGA OSHIRISH UCHUN ILMIIY
AMALIY VAZIFALAR**

Annotasiya. Har qanday mamlakatda, uning milliy boyligi hisoblangan yerdan foydalanishni samarali tashkil etish, birinchi navbatda, uni shu joyda tashkil etilgan maxsus organlar yordamida oqilona tashkil etishni talab etadi. Bu qoida respublikamiz yer maydonlariga ham tegishli bo'lib, ular umumxalq mulki, mamlakatning milliy boyligidir. Rasmiy ma'lumotlarga qaraganda, 2023-yil 1-yanvar holatiga O'zbekiston Respublikasining umumiy yer maydoni 44892,4 ming gektarni tashkil etib, uning 58,44% ga yaqini qishloq xo'jaligiga mo'ljallangan yerlar hisoblanadi. Hududni tashkil etish hisobiga olinadigan sof daromad o'sishining mos loyiha va qidiruv ishlari xarajatlariga, kapital xarajatlarga, ishlab chiqarishning joriy xarajatlariga nisbati loyihani amalga oshirish uchun zarur tashkiliy-hududiy tadbirlar, kapital xarajatlarni samaradorligini baholash imkonini beradi. Yer tuzishni loyihalash O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Yer kodeksi" asosida olib boriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Yer tuzishni loyihalash qismlari, loyihani joyga ko'chirish va rasmiylashtirish, hayotga tadbiq etish.

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**SCIENTIFIC PRACTICAL TASKS FOR LOCATION,
OFFICIALIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LANDSCAPE
PROJECT**

Annotation. In any country, effective organization of the use of land, which is considered its national wealth, first of all, requires its rational organization with the help of special bodies established in this place. This rule also applies to the land areas of our republic, which are public property, national wealth of the country. According to official data, as of January 1, 2023, the total land area of

the Republic of Uzbekistan is 44,892.4 thousand hectares, and about 58.44% of it is agricultural land. The ratio of the increase in net income due to the establishment of the territory to the costs of appropriate projects and exploration, capital costs, and current costs of production allows to assess the effectiveness of the necessary organizational and territorial measures and capital costs for the implementation of the project. conducted on the basis of the "Land Code".

Key words: Landscaping design parts, relocation and formalization of the project, implementation.

Yer tuzish murakkab ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayon bo'lib, u doimiy ravishda rivojlanib boradi. Shuning uchun ham, u bir marta o'tkaziladigan tadbir emas. Yer tuzish loyihalari ma'lum davrlardan keyin yangilanib turishi kerak. Yer tuzishni loyihalash jarayoni quyidagi bosqichlardan iborat:

- ❖ yer tuzish ishlarini belgilash;
- ❖ yer tuzish ishlarini o'tkazish (tayyorgarlik ishlari, loyiha tuzish va uni yer tuzish qatnashchilariga taqdim etish);
- ❖ loyihani tasdiqlash va amalga oshirish (joylarda chegara belgilarini o'rnatish, loyiha elementlarini joylarga ko'chirish va boshq.);
- ❖ yer tuzish qatnashchilariga beriladigan hujjatlarni tayyorlash va berish.

Yer tuzish loyihasi 4 qismdan iborat:

- ❖ tushuntirish xati
- ❖ hisob jadvallari
- ❖ loyiha chizmalari
- ❖ xuquqiy xujjatlar

Taklif va tavsiyalar. Loyihani joyiga ko'chirish uchun tayyorlangan ishchi chizma yangi chegaralarni kerakli aniqlikda yerga tushirish imkonini berishi kerak. Xo'jalik chegaralari davlat geodeziya tarmoqlariga bog'lanadi. Joylarga ko'chirilgan xo'jaliklar chegaralari yer tuzilayotgan xo'jalik vakillariga ko'rsatiladi va topshiriladi. Loyihani joylarga ko'chirish dalolatnoma bilan tasdiqlanadi. Dalolatnomada chegaralarning yerdagi o'rni ta'riflangan bo'ladi. Unga belgilangan chegaralarning aniq o'rinlari (koordinatalar) ko'rsatilgan chizma qo'shimcha qilinadi. Loyihani joylarga planda yaxshi va aniq belgilangan tasvir elementlari (kanallar, yo'llar, daryochalar va sh.o'.) bo'yicha ham ko'chirish mumkin. Ochiq tasvir elementlari yo'q joylarda teodolit yo'llarini o'tkazish kerak bo'ladi. Loyihani joylarga ko'chirish uchun 1:5000, 1:2000, 1:1000 va 1:500 mashtabdagi planlardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi. Chunki planda barcha ma'lumotlar aniq tasvirlanadi hamda joyga ko'chirish aniqligi ortadi.

Loyiha joyga ko'chirib bo'lingandan so'ng va xo'jalik chegaralari belgilangandan keyin, xo'jalikka yerdan foydalanish yoki unga egalik qilish huquqini beruvchi Davlat dalolatnomasi beriladi. Yer turlarining tarkibi va maydoni ko'pchilik hollarda xo'jaliklarning ixtisosligini, paxta, don, yem-xashak, boshqa mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarishning mumkin bo'lgan hajmlarini,

chorvachilik tarmoqlarining joylashishini aniqlaydi. Masalan, haydalma yerlarning nisbati yuqori bo'lsa, paxtachilik va g'allachilik ishlab chiqarishlarini rivojlantirish uchun eng qulay sharoit yaratiladi; bunda birinchi navbatda e'tibor dalalarni to'g'ri tashkil etishga qaratiladi. Yaylov va pichanzorlarning katta maydonlarida birinchi qatorga ular yerlarini yaxshilash, mahsuldorligini oshirish, hududni yaylov va pichanzor almashishlarini, poda, otar uchastkalarini, navbat bilan mollar boqiladigan uchastkalarni, mollar haydaladigan yo'llarni joylashtirish hisoblanadi. Barcha vaziyatlarda boshqa qimmatbaho turdagi yerlarga transformatsiyalanadigan yerlar izlab topiladi, xo'jaliklarning o'zida yetarlik pul, mehnat va texnik resurslar mavjud bo'lsa, o'zlashtirilishi yoki yaxshilanishi mumkin bo'lgan yerlarni ichiga oluvchi meliorativ yer fondi aniqlanadi. Bunda xo'jalikka birlashtirilgan yerlarni iqtisodiy baholash materiallaridan foydalaniladi. Iqtisodiy baholashda nafaqat tuproqlar sifati, balki, xo'jaliklarning mahsulotlarni sotish bozorida va moddiy-texnik ta'minot punktlaridan, yer uchastkalarining - aholi yashash joylari va xo'jalik markazlaridan uzoqligi, uchastkalarining texnologik xususiyatlari va boshqa dehqonchilik va chorvachilikning samaradorligini aniqlovchi sharoitlar hisobga olinadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda yer tuzishda iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sharoitlarni hisobga olish hamda uni loyiha yechimlarida asoslash yer munosabatlarini rivojlantirish, ishlovchilarning moddiy talablarini qondirish, mehnat, turmush, aholiga madaniymaishiy xizmat ko'rsatish sharoitlarini yaxshilash masalalarini o'zida mujassamlashtiradi. Yer tuzish loyihalarini ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy asoslash orqali butun yer tuzishning samaradorligini oshirish hozirgi yer islohoti sharoitida agrosanoat majmuasini muvaffaqiyatli rivojlantirish uchun katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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YER RESURSLARINI BOSHQARISH MAQSADINI AMALGA OSHIRISH UCHUN ILMIIY AMALIIY VAZIFALAR

Annotasiya. Har qanday mamlakatda, uning milliy boyligi hisoblangan yer resurslaridan foydalanishni samarali tashkil etish, birinchi galda, uni shu joyda tashkil etilgan maxsus organlar yordamida oqilona boshqarishni talab etadi. Bu qoida respublikamiz yer maydonlariga ham tegishli bo'lib, ular umumxalq mulki, mamlakatning milliy boyligidir. Rasmiy ma'lumotlarga qaraganda, 2021-yil 1-yanvar holatiga O'zbekiston Respublikasining umumiy yer maydoni 44896,4 ming gektarni tashkil etib, uning 80% ga yaqini turli korxonalar, muassasa va tashkilotlarga, shuningdek fuqarolarga turli huquqlar asosida foydalanishga berilgan. Shunday ekan, ushbu yer maydonlarini bugungi bozor sharoitiga mos ravishda iqtisodiyotning turli sohalarida samarali va unumli foydalanishni, ularni va umuman, atrof muhitni muhofaza qilishni o'z vaqtida davlat darajasida amalga oshirishni yo'lga qo'yish uchun ham respublikada maxsus boshqaruv tizimi tashkil etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanish va boshqarishning funksiyalari, yerlarning miqdor va sifat o'lchovi, bozor sharoiti.

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SCIENTIFIC PRACTICAL TASKS TO IMPLEMENT THE OBJECTIVES OF EARTH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Annotation. In any country, the effective organization of the use of land resources, which is considered its national wealth, first of all, requires its rational management with the help of special bodies established in this place. This rule also applies to the land areas of our republic, which are public property, national wealth of the country. According to official data, as of January 1, 2021, the total land area of the Republic of Uzbekistan is 44,896.4 thousand hectares, and about 80.0% of it is given to various enterprises, institutions and organizations, as well

as citizens for use based on various rights. Therefore, a special management system has been established in the republic in order to ensure the effective and productive use of these land areas in various sectors of the economy in accordance with today's market conditions, as well as timely implementation of their protection and environmental protection at the state level.

Key words: functions of effective use and management of land resources, quantity and quality measurement of land, market conditions.

Yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanishni boshqarish-iqtisodiy texnik, tashkiliy-xo‘jalik va huquqiy jihatdan davlat tadbirlar tizimi bo‘lib, yer munosabatlarini tartibga solish, yer resurslaridan oqilona foydalanishni tashkil qilish va muxofaza qilishda jamiyat hamda yer egaligi va yerdan foydalanuvchilar manfaatlarini uyg‘unlashtira oladigan tadbirlar kompleksi hisoblanadi.

Yer resurslarini boshqarish maqsadini amalga oshirish uchun quyidagi ilmiy amaliy vazifalarni hal etish ko‘zda to‘tadi.

- yer resurslarini boshqarish bo‘yicha chet el tajribalarini tadqiqot qilish va foydalanish;

- yerdan foydalanish tushunchasining iqtisodiy mohiyatini ochib berishni. Uning shakllanishi va jarayon ko‘lamining ob‘ektiv shart - sharoitlarini bozor munosabatlariga o‘tish jarayoniga mos holda tatqiq qilish;

- ma‘muriy tuman, viloyat va davlat miqyosida yagona davlat kadastrlari va yer kadastrini yuritish mexanizmlarini o‘rganib chiqishning va samarali, istiqbolli yo‘nalishlarini belgilashni;

- yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanishni boshqarishning davlat tadbirlar tizimi sifatida tushunchasi va iqtisodiy mohiyatini yoritishni;

- yer kadastrini murakkab va yaxlit tizim sifatida ilmiy – uslubiy asoslarini ishlab chiqishni;

- yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanish tamoyillari tizimini asoslashni;

- maxsus yer fondini tashkil etishning iqtisodiy mexanizmini yaratishni tatqiq qilishni;

- yer resurslarini tarmoqlararo taqsimotining modellarini yaratishi;

- yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanishni boshqarishda ko‘chmas mulklar omilini ta‘sir mexanizmini takomillashtirishni.

Taklif va tavsiyalar. Taklif etilgan vazifalarni bir nechta yo‘nalishlardan iborat kilib bajarish ko‘zda tutiladi. Masalan, yer kadastrini joriy etishda davlat kadastrlari tizimidagi o‘rni, vazifasini bilgan holda yer egaliklari va yerdan foydalanuvchilarni ro‘yxatga olish, «yerlarning mikdor va sifat o‘lchovi», «yerlarning iqtisodiy bahosi» kabi masalalarni alohida va uzviy bog‘liqlikda ko‘rib chiqishni takozo etadi.

Albatta, ushbu tizim ma‘lum ma‘noda YeRSFB ning asosiy yo‘nalishlarini belgilab beradi. Lekin bozor iqtisodiyoti qonuniyatlarini xalq xo‘jaligining barcha sohalariga bo‘lgan ob‘ektiv ta‘siri keltirilgan tizimga juz‘iy tuzatmalar

kiritishni takozo etadi. Masalan, tarmoqlararo va tarmoq ichidagi yer taqsimoti, yer toifalaridagi ob'ektiv o'zgarishlar, yerdan foydalanish bo'yicha huquqiy masalalar qayd etilgan tizimni takomillashtirishga asos bo'ladi. Yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanishni boshqarish vazifalarini ilmiy va amaliy jihatdai o'rganish va taxlil qilish natijasida quyidagi o'zaro uzviy bog'liq. bo'lgan tizimni tavsiya etamiz:

1. Yer resurslarini kompleks o'rganish.
2. Davlat kadastrlar tizimi tarkibida yer kadastrini joriy etash.
3. Yer resurslarini tarmoqlararo va yer toifalari bo'yicha taqsimoti.
4. Yer resurslarini prognozlash.
5. Yer tuzishni loyihalash.
6. Yer munosabatlarini tartibga solish.

7. Yerdan foydalanishni nazorat qilish va yerdan foydalanuvchilarni rag'batlantirish.

8. Yerga egalik qilish va foydalanish bo'yicha huquqiy asoslarni takomillashtirish hamda nizolarni hal etish.

9. Boshqarish vazifalari tizimida bog'liqlik va uzluksizlikni ta'minlash va belgilangan tadbirlarni hayotga tadbiq etishga erishish.

Yuqoridagi vazifalarni samarali va oqilona bajarish uchun Yer Resurslaridan Samarali Foydalanish va Boshqarishning barcha funksiyalarini birlashtirish asosida faollashtirish zarur bo'ladi.

Respublika yer resurslaridan, shu jumladan, shaharlarga birlashtirilgan yer fondidan samarali foydalanishni boshqarish masalalari amalga oshirilayotgan iqtisodiy isloxlarning negizi hisoblandi.

➤ yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanishni boshqarish tamoyillari nazariy jihatdan rivojlantirilgan;

➤ bozor munosabatlari sharoitida yer taqsimoti nazariyasining asosiy yo'nalishlari, mohiyati va ahamiyati o'rganilgan hamda shunga asoslanib ilmiy amaliy xulosa va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan;

➤ davlat yer monitoringining ilmiy uslubiy asoslarini ishlab chiqish va amaliyotda qo'llash usullari asoslab berilgan;

➤ tuman, viloyat, mintaq va davlat miqyosida, bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida maxsus yer fondini tashkil yetish mexanizmi ilmiy jihatdan asoslanib, aniq tavsiyalab ishlab chiqilgan;

➤ xalq xo'jalik tarmoqlari va tarmoq ichidagi sohalar bo'yicha yer taqsimotining nazariy va amaliy masalalari bo'yicha yechimlar berilgan;

➤ yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanishni boshqarishda yerga bevosita birlashtirilgan ko'chmas mulklar xususiyatlarining bozor munosabatlari sharoitidagi o'rni aniqlangan;

➤ yer kadastrining tamoyillari va tarkibiy qismlari hozirgi davr talab darajasida ilmiy - uslubiy jihatdan asoslab berilgan;

➤ yer munosabatlarini bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida tartibga solish tizimida yer tanqisligi qonuniyatlarini ilmiy jihatdan chuqur o‘rganish natijasida resurslar mutanosibligini iqtisodiy asosi yaratilgan;

➤ yer egaligi va yerdan foydalanuvchilar psixologik xususiyatlarini yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanishni boshqarishga ta’siri qonuniyatlari aniqlangan;

➤ yer resurslaridan foydalanishdagi nazoratning tezkor usullarini qo‘llash uslublarini chuqur tahlil qilish natijasida tashkiliy - iqtisodiy tadbirlar ishlab chiqilgan.

Foydalanilgan manbalar va adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Yer kodeksi - T.: O‘zbekiston, 1998
2. Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019 yilning 9 yanvar «Fermer xo‘jaliklari va boshqa qishloq xo‘jaligi korxonalarini yer maydonlarini maqbullashtirish hamda qishloq xo‘jaligi ekin yerlaridan samarali foydalanishga doir qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida»gi 14-sonli qarori.
3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining qonuni «Fermer xo‘jaligi to‘g‘risida». Yangi taxrir. -T.: O‘zbekiston,2004
4. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 23 oktyabrdagi “O‘zbekiston respublikasi qishloq xo‘jaligini rivojlantirishning 2020 — 2030 yillarga mo‘ljallangan strategiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi PF-5853-sonli farmoni.

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ANTIHYPERTENSIVE THERAPY IN COMORBID PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION

Abstract. Arterial hypertension (AH) is a global health problem and one of the leading risk factors for the development of cardiovascular diseases (CVD) and chronic kidney disease (CKD). Hypertension occurs in 30-45% of the adult population and can be both a cause and a consequence of CKD.

The pathophysiology of hypertension associated with CKD includes various mechanisms of increased blood pressure (BP), including changes in the activity of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system. The comorbidity of hypertension and CKD increases the risk of developing end-stage chronic renal failure, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular complications. Controlling blood pressure in patients with CKD helps reduce this risk and slow the progression of kidney disease.

According to коморбидных current clinical guidelines for hypertension, a combination of antihypertensive drugs (AHPs) should be considered as a starting drug therapy in comorbid patients with hypertension and CKD антигипертензивных to achieve the target blood pressure level. Additional renoprotective and/or cardioprotective effects should be considered when choosing medications кардиопротективное. The results showed that the combination of angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors and блокаторов calcium channel blockers (CCB) is most optimal for the treatment of patients with hypertension and CKD. According to the current strategy of combination therapy, the appointment of fixed combinations (FC) of AHP is most preferable. This paper presents a clinical observation of the successful use of ACE inhibitor FC/BCC in a comorbid patient with hypertension and CKD.

Keywords: arterial hypertension, chronic kidney disease, clinical observation, ramipril, amlodipine.

Introduction

The prevalence of arterial hypertension (AH) in general in the adult population is 36-48%, and among elderly people it reaches 6.2% [1]. The disease is diagnosed in 4.1% of women and 4.6% of men [2]. Hypertension contributes to the development of cardiovascular diseases (CVD), increases the risk of mortality and disability by 70% [1]. According to the NHANES (National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey) registry, 20% of patients with hypertension Nutrition Examination Survey are diagnosed with chronic kidney

disease (CKD) with varying degrees of renal dysfunction [3, 4]. CKD, in turn, occurs in 10-15% of the world's population, ranking 16th. place among the causes of loss of years of life [5]. CKD is manifested by renal dysfunction (estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) <60 ml / min/1.73m² [3]) or signs of renal damage (albuminuria, changes in urine sediment, metabolic or structural disorders) for 3 months or more. The progression of CKD is indicated by a decrease in eGFR by 25% or more from baseline or a decrease in eGFR by more than 5 ml/min/1.73m² per year [6, 7].

Depending on the degree of eGFR reduction, there are 5 stages of CKD. The staging also takes into account the level of albuminuria. In addition, due to the peculiarities of the prognosis for patients, stages 3a and 3b are distinguished (eGFR 45-59 ml / min/1.73m² and 30-44 ml / min/1.73 m², respectively) [6]. For patients with stage 3b (eGFR 30-59 ml / min/1.73m²) or stage 4 (eGFR 15-29 ml / min/1.73 m²) CKD, the risk of death from CVD was higher than the risk of progression to end-stage chronic renal failure (ESRD) (eGFR <15 ml / min/1.73 m²) [8]. In the case of comorbidity of CKD and hypertension, the risk of developing CVD complications increases [9].

Comorbidity of hypertension and CKD

The prevalence of hypertension among patients with CKD reaches 90%, and as eGFR decreases, the frequency and severity of the disease increases [10]. Other CVD conditions are also common among people with CKD. It was shown that among 175,840 adults with CKD aged 66 years and older, concomitant CVD was diagnosed in 65%, while among 1 086 232 adults without CKD-only in 32% [10]. Moreover, CKD is associated with worse cardiovascular outcomes. A study [10] demonstrated that the presence of CKD worsened two-year survival rates in patients with CVD.

Pathogenetic mechanisms коморбидности of HYPERTENSION and CKD comorbidity

Pathogenetic mechanisms such as activation of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS), salt and water retention, endothelial dysfunction, and increased arterial vessel wall stiffness [11-13] lead to the development of persistent hypertension and CKD progression due to the development of hypertensive nephroangiosclerosis [14] and contribute to the comorbidity of these diseases.

A significant factor in the progression of CKD is protein uria (PU), which occurs when the kidneys are damaged. Subsequently, PU, becoming an autonomous factor, contributes to the progression of renal pathology, the development of CVD and their complications [15]. Quantification of PU allows you to stratify this risk, and can also be used to assess the response to treatment. "Gold standard" — determination of the daily PU. In practical medicine, the determination of the ratio of albumin to creatinine in morning urine (ACR) is more often used as the equivalent of determining the daily PU, the ACR value ≥ 3 mg /mmol is sufficient for the diagnosis of CKD regardless of eGFR [16].

Principles of drug therapy in comorbid patients

According to epidemiological data, from 30 to 60% of patients with hypertension do not achieve stable blood pressure stabilization at the target level, which is especially important for high-risk patients [17].

Achieving the target BP values in patients with hypertension and CKD leads to a decrease in PU, a slowdown in the rate of eGFR decline, a decrease in the frequency of CVD and the risk of ESRD, which generally improves the prognosis [18].

Current clinical guidelines for AH¹ recommend that systolic blood pressure (SBP) 130-139 mm Hg. ст., and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) 70-79 mm Hg as the target BP level in adults with CKD^{ст.}

The CKD² clinical guidelines^{ст.} for high-risk patients with CKD and PU (PU \geq 500 mg/day or ACR \geq 500 mg/g) recommend нефропротективнойreducing SBP to 120-130 mm Hg and DBP < 80 mm Hg for nephroprotective purposes and in the absence of contraindications^{ст.}

Lowering blood pressure to lower values (target SBP<120 mm Hg), according to the new KDIGO (Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes) guidelines [19], can provide higher renoprotection in individuals with significant PU (>1 g /day or ACR>70 mg / g). Based on the results of the Systolic Blood Pressure Intervention (SPRINT) study [20], achieving SBP <120 mm Hg (compared to SBP <140 mm Hg) is associated with a 25% reduction in the risk of cardiovascular complications and 27% reduction in all-cause mortality [20]. However, it should be noted that a pronounced decrease in blood pressure can negatively affect the state of renal blood flow with the development of ischemic kidney damage^{1.}

When choosing drug therapy, it should be remembered that some AHPs, in addition to direct BP reduction, provide additional independent renoprotective and / or cardioprotective effects [21].

An important factor in the treatment of hypertension in CKD is the effect of the drug on PU. In particular, the blockade of RAAS provides a BP-independent reduction in PU [22]. Accordingly, AHPs блокаторовof the RAAS blocker class (ACE inhibitors (aCEI) andблокаторыangiotensin II receptor antagonists (blockers)ангио-тензина) have the properties of both cardioprotectorsand nephroprotectors and therefore are of particular value for the treatment of patients with CKD, being first-line drugs. БлокаторыRAAS blockers provide a BP-independent reduction in PU in both diabeticand nondiabetic CKD [22]. It should be noted that timely administration блокаторовof RAAS blockers reduces the possibility of microalbuminuria [23].

To achieve the target BP values in patients with CKD, combination drug therapy is recommended^{1.} 1 In 2008, data from the COMPLETE study (Avoiding Cardiovascular Events in Combination therapy in Patients Living with Systolic Hypertension) were presented, which focused on the prevention of cardiovascular events through combination therapy in patients with hypertension. This study was

the first to evaluate the effectiveness of combined dihydropyridine BCC and ACE inhibitors in reducing CVD mortality compared with a combination of a thiazide diuretic (TD) and ACE inhibitors in patients with hypertension and a high risk of CVD associated with diabetes mellitus (DM), left ventricular hypertrophy, peripheral artery disease, CKD, or a history of CVD [24]. The COMPLETE trial was terminated prematurely due to the higher efficacy of the ACE inhibitor/ACE inhibitor combination for CVD mortality, which confirmed the synergistic properties of the RAAS blocker and ACE inhibitor in cardioprotection. The use of a fixed combination (FC) of ACE inhibitors/amlodipine reduced the risk of cardiovascular death by 38% compared to the FC of ACE inhibitors/hydrochlorothiazide. It is noteworthy that the rate of progression of kidney pathology was also lower by 48% in the amlodipine BCC group, regardless of the achieved BP values. These results suggest that the addition of BCC amlodipine to ACE inhibitor therapy actually has an additional nephroprotective effect compared to the addition of TD in this risk group [24].

Clinical observation

Patient K., 64 years old, complained of constrictive headaches; non-systemic dizziness; blood pressure rise to the level of 165/90-95 mm Hg, frequent, painless urination, nocturia.

Medical history

The above complaints bothered the patient for 6 years, she was not examined for this reason, occasionally took amlodipine 5 mg on her own, and the drug was well tolerated. During the last year, the state of health has worsened: headaches have become more frequent, with a predominant localization in the parietal-occipital region; frequent urination has appeared at night (2-3 times a night), which has led to sleep disorders and poor health during the day. The patient began to notice a significant increase in blood pressure: SBP up to 160-165 mm Hg, DBP up to 90-95 mm Hg. The deterioration of the condition is associated with non-compliance with the diet, weight gain of 10 kg and lack of treatment.

Denies bad habits. From the transferred diseases, he notes frequent acute respiratory infections. He denies any injuries or operations. The allergic history is not burdened. Heredity is burdened by CVD: the father died of a myocardial infarction at the age of 70. The patient is unemployed, retired, and lives in rural areas.

Objective inspection data

The patient is overweight: BMI 29.7 kg/m², waist circumference 94 cm; skin and visible mucous membranes of normal color, no lymphadenopathy and peripheral edema, focal neurological symptoms were not detected. Assessment of the state of the cardiovascular system: during percussion — the left border of relative dullness of the heart is 0.5 cm inside from the left mid-clavicular line; during auscultation, the rhythm is correct, the heart tones are muted, the emphasis of the second tone is on the aorta. Heart rate 7-8 in 1 min, blood pressure 165/95 mm Hg.

The patient was examined by an ophthalmologist. An increase in arteriole tone with narrowing of their lumen (a "wire" symptom) was found, venular tone was reduced, and the vessels were convoluted.

Laboratory tests

Indicators of the general blood test within the reference values.

In the biochemical analysis of blood, the laboratory picture of impaired lipid metabolism and nitrogen-releasing function of the kidneys: total cholesterol 6.6 mmol/l (norm 3.1–6.2 mmol/L); HDL cholesterol 1.37 mmol/l (norm 0.9–2.0 mmol/L); LDL cholesterol 5.99 mmol/l (norm 2.28-5.26 mmol/L); triglycerides 1.75 mmol/l (norm <2.3 mmol/L), atherogenicity index 3.3 (norm <3); creatinine 115 mmol/l (norm 55-105 mmol/L), urea 7.3 mmol/l (norm 2.8-8.0 mmol/L).

In the general analysis of urine—a laboratory picture of a decrease in the concentration function of the kidneys (hypostenuria, relative density 1013), an alkaline reaction of urine (pH 6.0).

In the Zimnitsky urine test, a laboratory picture of hypostenuria, nocturia, indicating tubulopathy (relative urine density 1008-1015, daytime diuresis 500.0 ml, nocturnal diuresis 800.0 ml).

In the Rehberg sample, glomerular filtration rate decreased to 59 ml/min, and tubular reabsorption decreased to 98%, which indicates damage to the renal glomeruli and tubules. eGFR calculated using the CKD-EPI formula was 60 ml / min/1.73m².

Attention was drawn to the laboratory picture of hyperalbuminuria as an early marker of renal damage and an independent risk factor for CVD and its complications. Daily urinary albumin excretion was 84 mg /day (norm 0-29 mg /day), the ratio of albumin to creatinine (in the morning portion of urine) was 6.5 mg/mmol (norm <3 mg/mmol).

Data from instrumental research methods

Electrocardiography data: sinus rhythm, deviation of the electrical axis of the heart to the left, signs of left ventricular myocardial hypertrophy. The Sokolov — Lyon index is 3.6 mm.

Данные Echocardiography data: a slight increase in the size of the left atrial cavity. Left ventricular myocardial hypertrophy. No areas of local myocardial contractility were detected. Global myocardial contractility is not affected. The ejection fraction is 64%. Violation of the diastolic function of the left ventricle in the first type. There were no signs of pulmonary hypertension.

With daily мониторингом monitoring of blood pressure (ABPM), periods of its increase were recorded during the day. The maximum increase in blood pressure to 165/98 mm Hg. During daytime hours the current SBP value was 158 mm Hg, DBP-9.6 mm Hg; at night: SBP 13.7 mm Hg, DBP 8.7 mm Hg. Increased variability of SBP and DBP was noted, and the diurnal BP profile was non-dipper.

Данные Daily ECG monitoring data: the main rhythm is sinus. The average heart rate during the day is 73 in 1 min, at night-60 in 1 min, the average value

per day is 69 in 1 min. Maximum heart rate-128 in 1 min; minimum heart rate-51 in 1 min. No rhythm pauses lasting more than 2 seconds were registered. No episodes of significant ST segment displacement were recorded.

Ultrasound examination of the kidneys and adrenal glands revealed echographic signs of diffuse changes in the renal parenchyma, a decrease in speed indicators and a violation of renal blood flow in the interlobar parts of the renal artery of both kidneys. The revealed changes in the kidneys with a violation of their blood supply can be accompanied not only by renal dysfunction, but also by an aggravation of the course of hypertension.

When assessing the condition of the main vessels, taking into account lipid metabolism disorders and age, according to ultrasound Dopplerography of the brachiocephalic arteries, a flat atherosclerotic plaque with a thickness of 2.2 mm and a length of 4.7 mm, with clear even contours, was found in the area of the bifurcation of the common left carotid artery (CCA), stenosing CCA by 27%.

Based on complaints, examination data and additional research methods, the diagnosis was established: hypertension of stage II, 2nd degree, risk 3 (high); hyperlipidemia, left ventricular myocardial hypertrophy. CKD stage C2, GFR (according to the CKD-EPI formula) 60 ml / min/1.73 m², grade A2 (according to the KDIGO classification). Target blood pressure is 130-139 / 70-79 mmHg.

The patient is recommended a diet with restriction of animal fats, easily digestible carbohydrates, purine-rich foods, salt up to 5 g /day, a physical activity regime (30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity 5 days a week (walking, Nordic walking)).

Taking into account the comorbid pathology (combination of hypertension and CKD), the patient was prescribed treatment with FC AHP amlodipine 5 mg and ramipril 10 mg (Egipres®, EGIS, Hungary) 1 r/day in the morning. Taking into account the high risk on the SCORE scale (6%), rosuvastatin 10 mg was prescribed in the evening.

By the end of the 1st week of treatment, a positive trend was noted in the form of regression of pain syndrome, a decrease in the severity of hypertension (maximum SBP of 150 mm Hg, maximum DBP of 90 mm Hg). While taking Egipres® for a month, the target blood pressure level of 130/75–80 mm Hg was achieved. In the future, the target blood pressure level was maintained (according to self-monitoring and office blood pressure measurement). The patient noted good tolerability of the treatment.

When monitoring laboratory parameters after 3 months, a positive trend was noted: the level of total cholesterol decreased to 5.5 mmol/l, LDL cholesterol to 3.99 mmol/l, triglycerides to 1.65 mmol/l, and the atherogenicity index to 2.9.

Indicators of the functional state of the kidneys also showed positive dynamics. The results of the Zimnitsky urine test indicated an improvement in the concentration function of the kidneys: the relative density of urine was 1012-1018, nocturia passed. There was an improvement in filtration (eGFR calculated by the CKD-EPI formula was 66 ml/min/1.73m²) and nitrogen-releasing renal

function (creatinine 103 mmol/ l). Normoalbuminuria was detected in the assessment of daily albumin excretion and determination of the ratio of albumin to creatinine in the morning urine (normoalbuminuria).

According to the results of repeated ABM, there was a decrease in the average daily SBP by 26 mm Hg, the average daily DBP by 21 mm Hg, the average daily DBP by 16 mm Hg, and the average daily DBP by 19 mm Hg. The variability of SBP and DBP in daytime and night hours returned to the normal range.

When examined after 5 months, against the background of continuous administration of Egipres®, the patient has a persistently normal blood pressure level (normotension), and she feels satisfactory. During ultrasound of the kidneys, an improvement in renal blood flow parameters was noted in dynamics.

Thus, antihypertensive therapy with FC amlodipine 5 mg and ramipril 10 mg (Egipres® 5/10) contributed to achieving the target blood pressure level by the 4th week of treatment with stable blood pressure control in the future. Along with a high antihypertensive effect, we observed a pronounced nephroprotective effect, confirmed by the positive dynamics of laboratory parameters of filtration, concentration, and nitrogen-releasing renal function and the regression of albuminuria to normal by the 3rd month of treatment with Egipres®, which, of course, improved the quality and prognosis of the patient's life. That is why the patient was recommended to continue treatment with FC amlodipine/ramipril in the same mode.

Discussion

Based on current clinical guidelines for the treatment of hypertension, the initial therapy of comorbid patients with hypertension and CKD involves the appointment of a combination of an RAAS blocker with BCC. Among the representatives of the ACE inhibitor class, ramipril is the drug of choice, which is characterized by a rapid onset of antihypertensive effect (after 1-2 hours). The long half-life of ramipril (from 8 to 14 hours) determines the effective control of blood pressure during the day, which is confirmed by the results of the PRISMA I (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis) study [25]. The peculiarity of the therapeutic effect of this drug is that with a pronounced decrease in total peripheral resistance, renal blood flow does not suffer, and the absence of a sulfhydryl group in the structure excludes its nephrotoxicity. Due to its high lipophilicity, ramipril has a pronounced organoprotective effect [26]. The MICRO-HOPE (Microalbuminuria, Cardiovascular and Renal Outcomes in the Heart Outcomes Prevention Evaluation) sub-study [27] in the large Heart Outcomes Prevention Evaluation study, which included 3,577 patients with DM with an average age of 65.4 years, showed that ramipril significantly reduced the relative risks of cardiovascular mortality by 25% and the relative risk of death from all causes by 24%. The frequency of microalbuminuria in the ramipril group was also significantly lower, which reduced the risk of PU and proved a high nephroprotective efficacy of the drug in

patients with DM, especially in the initial microalbuminuria. The results of the clinical study REIN (Ramipril Efficacy in Nephropathy) in patients with chronic nondiabetic nephropathy (with PU>1 g/day) demonstrated a significant nephroprotective effect. It should be noted that the nephroprotective effect was more pronounced in patients with significant PU. рамиприлаESRD was 58% lower in the ramipril group than in the placebo group. With further follow-up of these patients for three years, the level of PU decreased by another 13% in the ramipril group (p=0.003), while in the placebo group it increased by 15%, and in the same group 30% of patients developed chronic renal failure [28].

Conclusion

The comorbidity of hypertension and CKD determines a high risk of developing cardiovascular and renal complications. According to current clinical guidelines, FC AHP is recommended as a starting therapy for high-risk patients to achieve the target blood pressure level and improve the prognosis. First-line medications are блокаторыRAAS blockers. ACE inhibitor ramipril has been shown to have high antihypertensive and organoprotective (including nephroprotective) effects, which makes it the drug of choice in patients with hypertension and CKD. When prescribing combination therapy, taking into account the evidence base, the use of dihydropyridine BCC is indicated as the second drug. FC блокатораof the RAAS blocker and BCC (ramipril/amlodipine) promotes effective blood pressure control at the target level and provides organoprotective action, improving the quality of life and prognosis of a comorbid patient. FC reduces the risks of polypharmacy and improves drug safety.

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STUDY OF NITRIC ACID DECOMPOSITION PROCESSES OF TECHNOGENOUS WASTE

Abstract. The article presents the processes of processing man-made waste of the Central Kyzylkum phosphorite production plant with nitric acid and the possibilities of producing fertilizers based on them.

Keywords. nitric acid, nitrogen-phosphoric acid porridge, mineralized mass, man-made waste.

Introduction. Based on local raw materials, a number of scientific researches are being carried out on the creation and development of complex fertilizers containing nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and other nutrients. In particular, in the production of phosphorous fertilizers, there are many scientific and practical achievements, as well as shortcomings. The main raw material for the production of phosphorus fertilizers in our country is Central Kyzylkum phosphorites.

A number of man-made wastes are released during the production of phosphorite flour at the Kyzylkum plant, causing great damage to the environment, and the demand for phosphate raw materials requires the inclusion of these wastes in production processes. One of the most urgent problems today is the development of technologies for obtaining simple and complex fertilizers necessary for agriculture, involving the production of man-made waste. Processes of obtaining liquid and (or) granular fertilizers based on the processing of man-made waste (mineralized mass) formed during the enrichment of Central Kyzylkum phosphorites were studied in order to attract man-made waste to production. At first, the processes of decomposition of mineralized mass in different concentrations of nitric acid were studied.

Research object and methods.

Under laboratory conditions, the experiments were carried out in a laboratory apparatus consisting of a tubular glass reactor equipped with an electric motor-driven screw stirrer. In order to carry out laboratory work, man-made waste (mineralized mass composition: P_2O_5 – 12.91%; CaO – 42.88%; CO_2 – 12.84%;)

produced at the Central Kyzylkum Phosphorite Combine was treated with incomplete standards of 57% nitric acid for 25 -Degraded for 30 minutes

Calculation of the amount of nitric acid was based on the breakdown of phosphate, free calcium oxide and calcite minerals in the mineralized mass sample, and the formation of monocalcium phosphate and calcium nitrate salts. The acid ratio was 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100% relative to stoichiometry. The temperature was 65-85°C depending on the acid standard. The composition of the obtained nitrogen-phosphoric acid porridge samples was chemically analyzed

Determination of different forms of phosphorus in samples of raw materials and fertilizers used in scientific research was carried out by differential photometric method [1-5]. The method is based on the formation of a phosphorus vanadium molybdenum complex with a yellow color and photometric measurement of the optical density of this complex at a wavelength of $\lambda = 440$ nm compared to a reference solution containing a certain amount of P_2O_5 . Total phosphates were extracted with nitric acid, soluble phosphates were extracted with citric acid and Trilon-B solution, and water-soluble phosphates were extracted with water.

The total amount of nitrogen in the samples was determined using the methods presented in the literature [6-10]. This method is based on the reduction of the nitrate form of nitrogen to ammoniacal nitrogen with the help of Devard's alloy, and the subsequent expulsion of ammonia and its titrometric determination.

Calcium and magnesium in raw materials and samples were determined by the complexometric method [11-15]. It is based on the change in the color of the indicator as a result of the interaction of calcium and magnesium ions with the trilon-B solution.

Table1

Chemical composition of nitric acid decomposition product of man-made waste, nitrogen-phosphoric acid porridge, %

N			P_2O_5			CaO			CO ₂	H ₂ O
common	amm.	nitre.	common	appro.	wat. mel.	common	appro.	wat. mel.		
when the rate of nitric acid is 30%										
4,38	1,04	3,34	10,19	3,46	-	33,84	9,41	6,68	7,09	10,61
when the rate of nitric acid is 40%										
5,36	1,21	4,15	9,50	4,27	-	31,54	11,67	8,30	5,67	13,43
when the rate of nitric acid is 50%										
6,22	1,36	4,86	8,89	4,98	-	29,54	13,65	9,72	4,42	15,9
when the rate of nitric acid is 60%										
7,03	1,55	5,48	8,36	5,60	-	27,77	15,38	10,97	3,33	18,06
when the rate of nitric acid is 70%										
7,75	1,71	6,04	7,89	6,15	-	26,2	16,92	12,07	2,35	19,99
when the rate of nitric acid is 80%										
8,46	1,91	6,55	7,49	6,51	0,07	24,87	18,23	13,12	1,49	21,76
when the rate of nitric acid is 90%										
9,05	2,08	6,97	7,09	6,80	0,11	23,55	22,60	13,99	0,71	23,25

when the rate of nitric acid is 100%										
9,61	2,24	7,37	6,75	6,74	1,42	22,41	22,18	15,30	0,05	24,64

Research results and discussion. The dependence of the chemical composition of the obtained nitrogen-phosphoric acid porridge on the acid standard was chemically analyzed (table).

The results of the analysis showed that when the norm of nitric acid is 30%, the total amount of nitrogen is 4.38%, phosphorus is 10.19%, and calcium is 33.84%. The amount of water-soluble calcium is 6.68%, i.e. 19.74% of total calcium. When the acid level is 40-100% of the standards, the water-soluble form of calcium increases to 26.31-68.27%, respectively. It can be seen that the increase in water-soluble calcium in these samples is associated with an increase in calcium nitrate in the sample. The conclusion is that when the acid level increases, the amount of calcium nitrate in the sample also increases. Depending on the acid ratio (when the acid ratio is 30-100), the amount of water in the nitrogen-phosphoric acid porridge, which decomposed the mineralized mass in different standards of nitric acid, is from 10.61% to 24.64%. Also, its decarbonization rate reaches 99.90%.

Conclusion. So, it was found that it is possible to decompose the mineralized mass with nitric acid and extract the calcium nitrate formed in it by filtering, to obtain high-quality phosphoconcentrate and liquid fertilizers from man-made waste (mineralized mass) and nitrogen-calcium (calcium nitrate) fertilizers.

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ASSESSMENT OF WATER RESERVOIR IMPACT ON CHANGING OF DROUGHT INDICATORS OF THE RIVER RUNOFF OF CHIRCHIK BASIN

Annotation. In the article, first time, river streams flowing into the Chravak reservoir was studied by the standardized stream index (SSI). Initially, the drought indexes of the natural stream of the Chatkal and Pskem rivers flowing into the Charvak reservoir and anthropogenic outflow from the reservoir were estimated separately for the period of 1977-2020 years and their drought characteristics were determined. As a result, the reservoir effect on the river runoff and drought characteristics was estimated. These results can be helpful to assess the state of water resources management.

Key words: river, river basin, river stream, drought, meteorological drought, hydrological drought, standardized stream index, reservoir, drought characteristics, drought duration, drought peak value, drought magnitude, drought intensity.

Introduction. Nowadays, as a result of climate change, human demand for water resources is gradually increasing. Every summer month, people in many places of the world suffer from seasonal drought. In addition, there is an increase in the number of regions where drought frequency and severity is increasing. From hot deserts to cold poles, drought is affecting plants, animals, and people

around the world. Studying this phenomena trends in the future and finding ways to prevent them remains relevant.

Drought is a complex phenomenon that can be considered as a manifestation of climate change. There are mainly meteorological, hydrological and agricultural types of drought.

The main sign of **meteorological drought** is a relatively low amount of atmospheric precipitation in a certain period of time. This is combined with other phenomena such as the decrease of surface runoff, seepage, and ground water reserves, as well as high temperature, low relative humidity, and increased flow of solar radiation. All of them, together, lead to an increase in evaporation and transpiration of moisture through plants.

Hydrological drought is characterized by a decrease in water flowing into rivers and lakes, a decrease in their level, and a decrease in groundwater reserves. It is formed in the rivers of Uzbekistan under the influence of low water content, high seasonal air temperatures and low amount of autumn-winter precipitation.

Meteorological and hydrological droughts is assessed by internationally accepted standardized precipitation and stream indices. Standardized precipitation index (SPI) is an indicator of atmospheric precipitation in a certain period of time compared to the long-term norm. Similarly, the Standardized Stream Index (SSI) is understood as the value of the river flow in a certain period of time compared to the long-term flow norm. Indicators revealing its characteristics are determined by drought indices. These drought indicators include the duration of drought, maximum depth of drought, magnitude of drought, intensity of drought etc. The duration of the drought is understood as the drought observed in a certain period of time. The maximum depth of drought indicates the minimum value of SPI or SSI in a certain period, and the magnitude of drought is the sum of SPI or SSI indices of observed drought. The intensity of the drought is understood as the ratio of the magnitude of the drought to its duration.

Taking into account the above, the main goal of this research is to evaluate the changes in river flow, drought index and indicators of the water reservoir.

In order to achieve the goal, the following objectives were defined and solved in the study:

- a) Determining the flow of the Chatkal and Pskem rivers flowing into the Charvak reservoir as a natural flow with a drought index;
- b) Estimation of drought index of the flow of the Chirchik River, which outflows from Charvak reservoir, considering as an anthropogenic flow;
- c) Assessment of anthropogenic drought indicators caused by the effect of the reservoir, compared to the naturally formed drought index, which is flows into Charvak reservoir.

Chirchik river and its tributaries - Chatkal and Pskem rivers were selected as research objects. The subject of the study is the assessment of the flow of rivers flowing into and out of the reservoir using standardized drought indices.

Results and discussion. Based on the objectives of the research, firstly,

stream index of the Chatkal and Pskem rivers flowing into the Charvak reservoir for the natural years 1977-2020 (SSI1 to SSI12, SSI18, SSI24, SSI36, SSI48, SSI60, SSI72, SSI84, SSI96) were estimated. Drought indices of natural and anthropogenic flow for 6-month and 12-month conditions were shown on Figures 1 and 2, respectively.

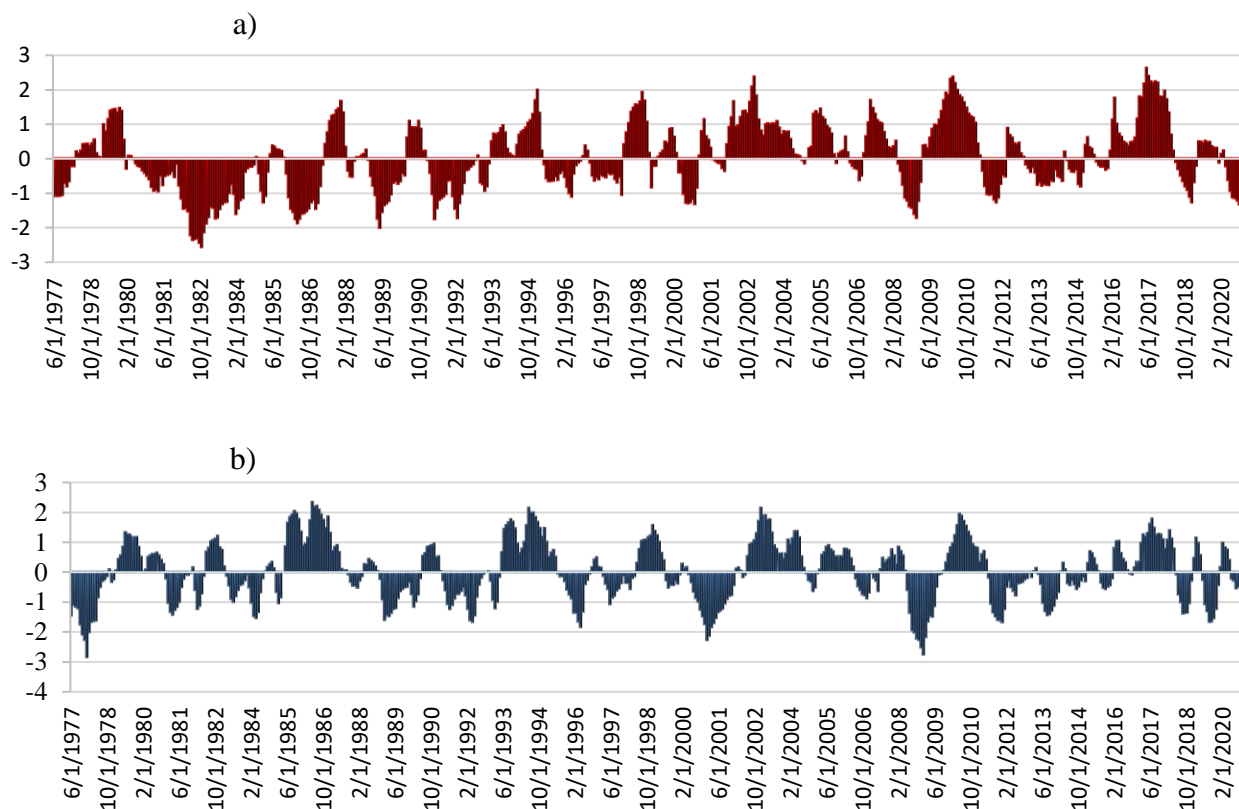


Figure 1. Interannual variation of drought indices of inflow (a) and outflow (b) runoff to Charvak reservoir (SSI6)

In Figure 1a, duration of 6-month drought index of the rivers Chatkal and Pskem flowing into the Charvak reservoir was 33 months in 1982-1984, and it lasted 3 months by 1985 (Table 1). In the last years, 2018-2019, the duration of the drought index was equal to 4 months. It was found that the duration of drought was 130 months during the period when natural flow was observed on SSI6 during the observing years.

In this research 6-month drought indices of the river flow from the reservoir with anthropogenic influence were analyzed. During the observing period, the longest drought was 19 months in 2011-2013 (Figure 1b), and the shortest was 2 months in 1985 (Table 2). The total drought duration was 169 months due to the influence of flow management in the reservoir.

Table 1

Drought indicators of the natural flow of Pskem and Chatkal rivers
for the period 1977-2020 (SSI6)

Drought index indicators						
Start time	End time	Duration, month	Maximum	Magnitude	Intersity	Median
01.06.1977	01.04.1978	10	-1,1	-8,04	-0,8	-0,94
01.02.1982	01.11.1984	33	-2,56	-46,64	-1,41	-1,44
01.02.1985	01.05.1985	3	-1,27	-2,74	-0,91	-1,09
01.01.1986	01.05.1987	16	-1,88	-21,88	-1,37	-1,46
01.03.1989	01.05.1990	14	-2,01	-14,99	-1,07	-1,05
01.04.1991	01.12.1992	20	-1,76	-18,4	-0,92	-1,03
01.05.1996	01.10.1996	5	-1,11	-1,94	-0,39	-0,2
01.03.1998	01.04.1998	1	-1,05	-1,05	-1,05	-1,05
01.06.2000	01.01.2001	7	-1,32	-8,22	-1,17	-1,27
01.07.2008	01.03.2009	8	-1,72	-10,41	-1,3	-1,31
01.07.2011	01.04.2012	9	-1,27	-8,43	-0,94	-1,03
01.12.2018	01.04.2019	4	-1,27	-3,28	-0,82	-0,9
Sum/Mean		130	-2,56	-146	-1,01	

Table 2.

Drought indicators of anthropogenic flow from Charvak reservoir
for the period 1977-2020 (SSI6)

Drought index indicators						
Start time	End time	Duration, month	Maximum	Magnitude	Intensity	Median
01.06.1977	01.11.1978	17	-2,82	-22,68	-1,33	-1,44
01.01.1981	01.12.1981	11	-1,42	-8,11	-0,74	-0,99
01.02.1982	01.06.1982	4	-1,23	-3,19	-0,8	-0,92
01.02.1984	01.08.1984	6	-1,53	-6,21	-1,03	-1,17
01.02.1985	01.04.1985	2	-1,03	-1,88	-0,94	-0,94
01.01.1989	01.06.1990	17	-1,59	-15,44	-0,91	-0,86
01.05.1991	01.11.1992	18	-1,66	-15,07	-0,84	-0,8
01.02.1993	01.05.1993	3	-1,21	-2,36	-0,79	-0,99
01.01.1996	01.09.1996	8	-1,83	-8,2	-1,03	-1,33
01.05.1997	01.05.1998	12	-1,07	-5,95	-0,5	-0,46
01.09.2000	01.01.2002	16	-2,25	-21,68	-1,36	-1,3
01.06.2008	01.09.2009	15	-2,74	-23,49	-1,57	-1,64
01.06.2011	01.01.2013	19	-1,67	-14,36	-0,76	-0,51
01.05.2013	01.01.2014	8	-1,43	-9,09	-1,14	-1,2
01.07.2018	01.01.2019	6	-1,38	-6,39	-1,07	-1,19
01.06.2019	01.01.2020	7	-1,66	-8,88	-1,27	-1,3
Sum/Mean		169	-2,82	-173	-1,01	

Drought duration indicators of rivers flowing into and out of the reservoir was also analyzed based on the results of SSI12 (Figure 2a). It can be seen from the graph that the highest values of the duration of the drought index in the natural

flow flowing into the reservoir corresponded to 47 months, and this value was observed between 1981 and 1985. The drought index in these rivers lasted from January to June 2012, that is, for 6 months. In the subsequent period, there was no high level of drought (Table 3).

The duration of the drought index of the river flowing from the reservoir (Figure 2b) has been changing in different values over the years under the influence of the human factor. For example, in 1977-1979, the duration of drought was 16 months, but by 1989-1990, it was reduced to 12 months. As a result of the effect of the reservoir, a drought duration of 59 months was observed in 2011-2016 (Table 4). This value is considered to be the longest drought month during the operation period of the reservoir. In general, when the drought index with SSI12 was estimated for natural and anthropogenic flow, its duration was equal to 156 months.

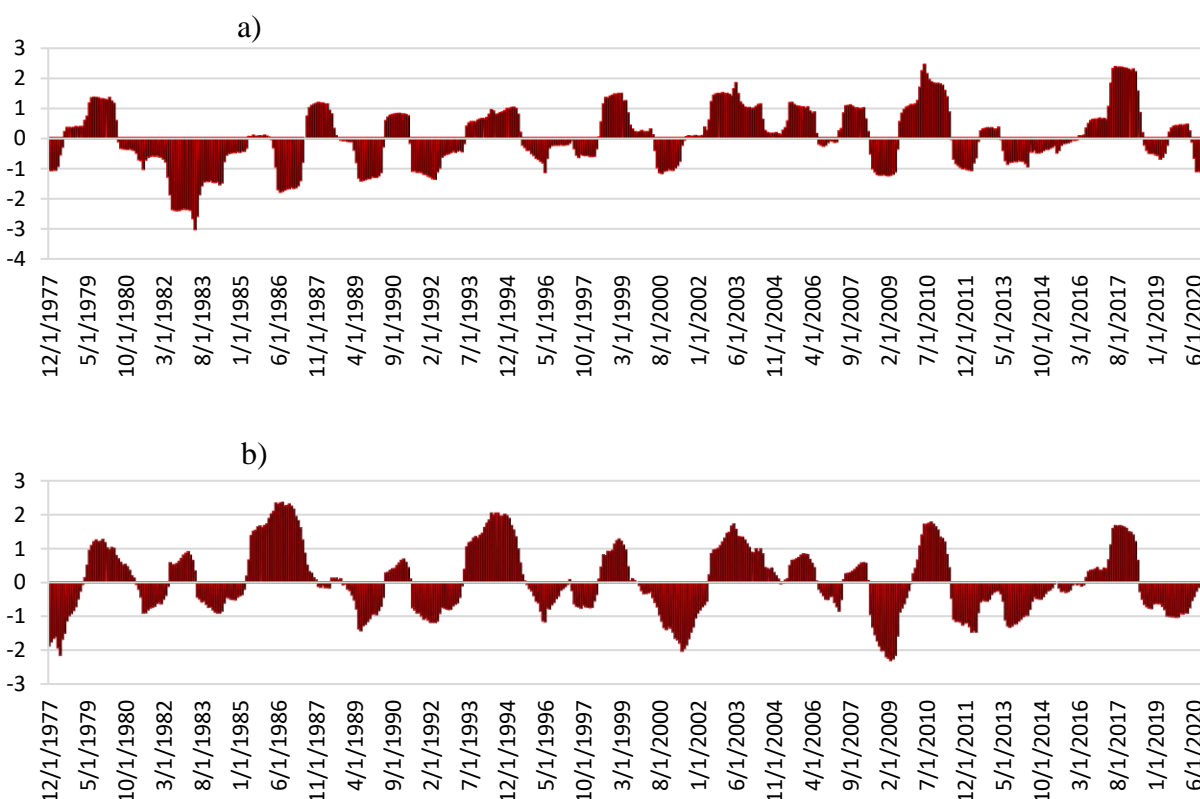


Figure 2. Interannual variation of drought indices of inflow (a) and outflow the Charvak reservoir (SSI12)

The next part of the research was focused on the change of the duration of the drought index of inflow and outflow of the Charvak reservoir under the influence of natural and anthropogenic condition (Figure 3). Drought indices of the Pskem and Chatkal rivers, which flow into the reservoir, and the Chirchik river, which outflows from the reservoir were analysed by the categories of moderate (-1), severe (-1.5) and extreme (-2) values from drought for the time interval from 3 months to 12 months (Figure 3).

Table 3

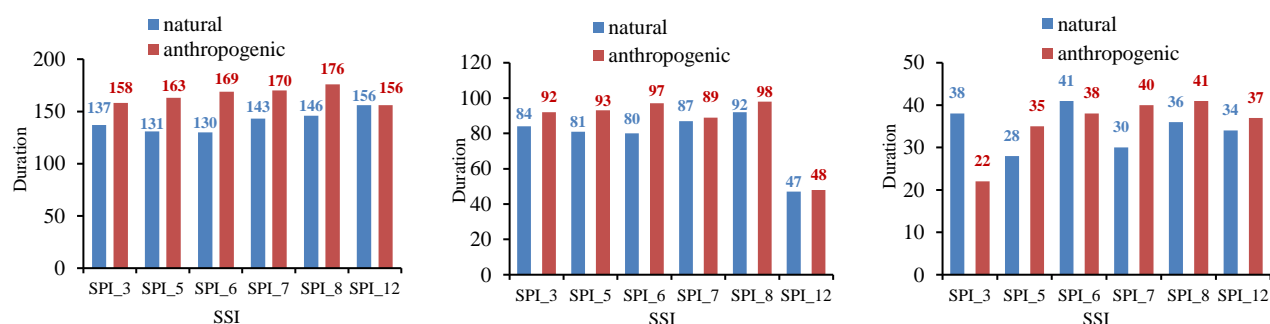
Drought indicators of the natural flow of Pskem and Chatkal rivers
for the period 1977-2020 (SSI12)

Drought index indicators						
Start time	End time	Duration, month	Maximum	Magnitude	Intensity	Median
01.12.1977	01.07.1978	7	-1,06	-5,96	-0,85	-1,04
01.06.1981	01.05.1985	47	-3,01	-61,76	-1,31	-1,4
01.06.1986	01.06.1987	12	-1,78	-18,9	-1,58	-1,66
01.06.1989	01.06.1990	12	-1,41	-14,61	-1,22	-1,3
01.06.1991	01.06.1993	24	-1,35	-20,18	-0,84	-1,03
01.05.1996	01.05.1998	24	-1,13	-9,91	-0,41	-0,34
01.08.2000	01.08.2001	12	-1,16	-10,43	-0,87	-1,03
01.07.2008	01.07.2009	12	-1,23	-13,22	-1,1	-1,19
01.01.2012	01.07.2012	6	-1,06	-4,68	-0,78	-0,92
Sum/Mean		156	-3,01	-160	-1,00	

Table 4

Drought indicators of the anthropogenic flow of Charvak reservoir
for the period 1977-2020 (SSI12)

Drought index indicators						
Start time	End time	Duration, month	Maximum	Magnitude	Intensity	Median
01.12.1977	01.04.1979	16	-2,13	-19,26	-1,20	-1,3
01.06.1989	01.06.1990	12	-1,41	-12,16	-1,01	-0,99
01.11.1991	01.05.1993	18	-1,17	-14,97	-0,83	-0,79
01.04.1996	01.04.1997	12	-1,15	-6,44	-0,54	-0,53
01.09.2000	01.06.2002	21	-2,01	-27,75	-1,32	-1,34
01.07.2008	01.01.2010	18	-2,28	-25,91	-1,44	-1,64
01.07.2011	01.06.2016	59	-1,45	-38	-0,64	-0,51
Sum/Mean		156	-2,28	-144	-1,00	



Moderate drought, -1

Severe drought, -1.5

Extremely drought, -2

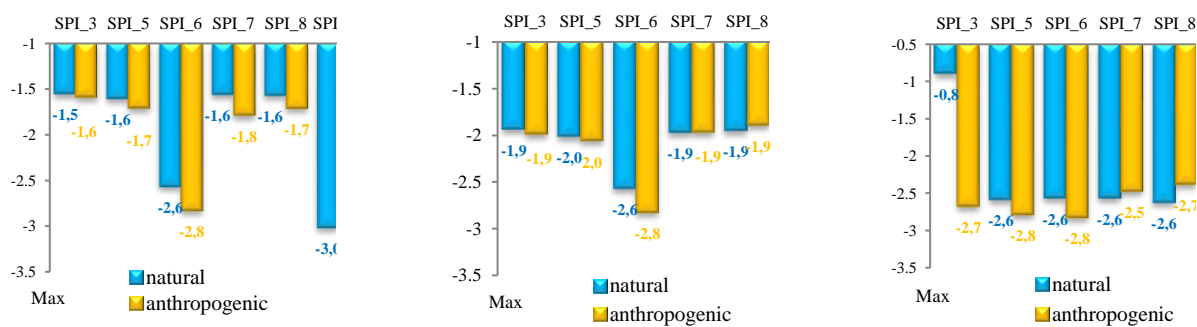
Figure 3. Changes in the duration of the drought index in natural and anthropogenic conditions at different drought thresholds

The duration of the drought of the Pskem and Chatkal rivers, which flow into the reservoir, was initially studied according to the -1 degree of the drought

severity of SSI. Duration of drought in the natural flow of SSI3 was observed 137 months, and in the anthropogenic flow it was 158 months. On SSI6 duration of drought was observed 130 months in natural flow and in anthropogenic flow its value increased up to 169 months. It should be noted that at moderate severity (-1) boundary of SSI, duration of drought was longer compared to the natural flow due to the influence of the human factor (Figure 3). It was found that the duration of drought increased under the influence of anthropogenic flow even at the extreme drought limit (-1.5) (Figure 3).

We continue the research work by analyzing the duration of drought according to the extreme drought threshold (-2). In that case, duration of drought in the natural flow of SSI3 was observed 38 months in total, while 22 months under the influence of anthropogenic condition. Moreover, in total drought lasted 41 months in the natural flow of SSI6, and 38 months in the anthropogenic condition. Except for the 3-month and 6-month drought indices, it was found that the duration of drought was longer in the anthropogenic flow than in the natural flow in all other months (Figure 3). From these results, it can be stated that the drought caused by anthropogenic factors, i.e. as a result of the reservoir effect, lasted longer than the naturally formed drought. Therefore, it can be concluded that due to the (mis)management of the Charvak reservoir the duration of the drought was observed more frequently than natural condition.

In the study, the change of the maximum deepening of drought indices of the river flow under natural and anthropogenic conditions was also studied (Figure 4). The greatest value of the drought index of the Pskem and Chatkal rivers flowing into the reservoir was -3.01 in SSI12, and the smallest value was -1.5 in SSI3. The largest value of the maximum deepening of the drought index of the river leaving the reservoir was -2.8 (SSI6), and the smallest was -1.6 (SSI7-8). The maximum deepening of the drought index was recorded in the range of -3.0 ÷ -1.5 in almost all cases (Figure 4).



Moderate drought -1

Severe drought -1.5

Extreme drought -2

Figure 4. Changes in peak of drought the of the river flow under natural and anthropogenic conditions

Estimation on determining the magnitude of the drought index for the natural and the anthropogenic flow was performed (Figure 5). According to the

Figure 5, the value of the drought index magnitude in SSI5 was -145 at the moderate drought threshold (-1) in natural flow, while it was -173 in anthropogenic flow due to the influence of the reservoir. The sum of the magnitude of the drought index of the natural stream flowing into the reservoir during the studied accounting period was -146. The magnitudes of the drought index on SSI12 were 159 and 144 in the natural and anthropogenic condition, respectively (Figure 5a).

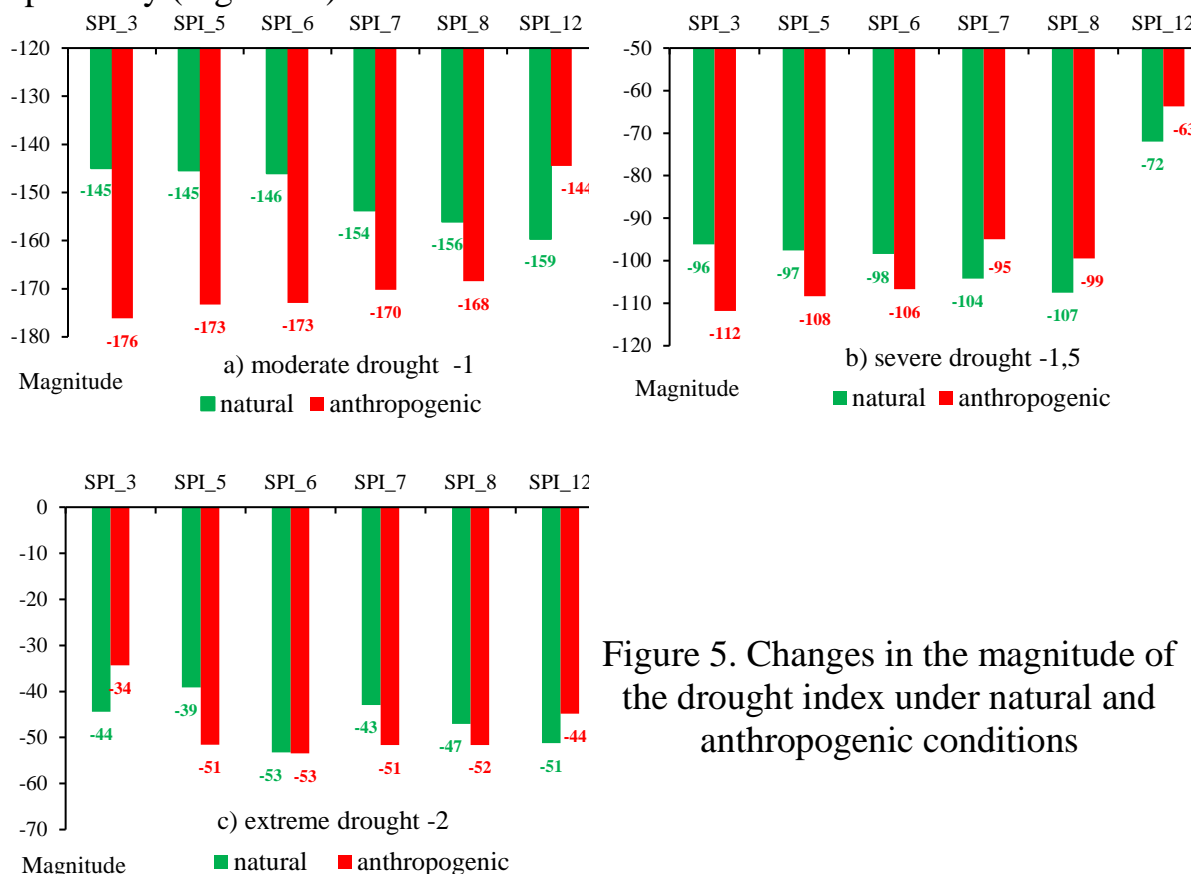


Figure 5. Changes in the magnitude of the drought index under natural and anthropogenic conditions

The change in the magnitude of the drought index under natural and anthropogenic conditions was also confirmed for the severe drought limit (-1.5). The drought magnitude of SSI5 was recorded as -97 in the natural flow, and -108 in the anthropogenic flow. The highest indicator of drought magnitude on SSI12 in the border (-1) was observed -72 in the natural flow and -63 in the anthropogenic flow (Figure 5b).

In the case of extreme drought (-2), the magnitude of drought in 3 months and 12 months was smaller in the anthropogenic flow compared to the natural flow. The value of the magnitude of the 6-month drought index has not changed in natural and anthropogenic flows (-53). During periods of extreme drought, it was found that the magnitude of drought did not differ significantly in natural and anthropogenic flows (Figure 5c).

Based on the results of the research conducted to assess the impact of water reservoirs on changes in the drought index and indicators of river flow, the following main conclusions can be noted:

1. First time the impact of water reservoirs on river flow was evaluated by drought index and indicators. The flow of the Chatkal and Pskem rivers flowing into the Charvak reservoir was defined as a natural condition its longest drought duration was observed 33 months in the period 1982-1984. It was found that the duration of drought on SSI6 was 130 months for natural flow;

2. The highest values of the duration of drought in the natural stream flowing into the reservoir corresponded to 47 months, and it was found that this value was observed between 1981 and 1985. It was noted that the drought index in these rivers lasted from January to June 2012, that is, for 6 months, and in the subsequent period, no high level of drought was observed;

3. Peak values of drought index of Pskem and Chatkal rivers was observed maximum -3.01 on SSI12, and minimum -1.5 on SSI3. The maximum depth of the drought index was recorded in the range of -3.0÷-1.5 in almost all cases. The value of drought index magnitude in SSI5 was -145 at moderate drought threshold (-1) in natural flow, while it was -173 in anthropogenic flow. The sum of the magnitude of the drought index of the natural stream flowing into the reservoir during the observed period was -146. The magnitude of the drought index on SSI12 was -159 in natural and -144 in anthropogenic condition.

4. Drought caused by anthropogenic factors by (mis)management of the water reservoir lasted longer than the naturally occurring drought. The main focus for future research should be considered on studying drought indices before and after construction of Charvak reservoir, and ultimately on determining the main factor causing drought phenomena.

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“MIXED EDUCATION” FORMATION OF AN INTEGRATED TEACHING STYLE

Abstract: this article reflects on the methods of using innovative educational technologies in the educational process and the formation of an “integrated teaching style of mixed education.

Keywords: Blended learning, face-to-face, distance learning, Podcasting, individualize.

Blended learning combines face-to-face styles" with computer-mediated actions to form an integrated teaching style " (Pennsylvania State University, 2009). Mixed/hybrid courses that make each course unique can have different characteristics. For example, the course may include online discussions, tutorials, and research work, and student responses to a podcast or video.

Podcasting-podcasting (from English podcasting, iPod and English broadcasts - ubiquitous broadcasting, broadcasting) is the process of creating and distributing voice or video files (podcasts) in the manner of radio and television broadcasts on the internet (internet distribution). Typically, podcasts have a specific topic and frequency of publication.

A podcast is a regularly updated series of such files published in a separate audiophile (usually MP3, AAC, Ogg / Vorbis (for audio); Flash Video and AVI (for video podcasts) format, or on a single Internet resource with the option to subscribe.

According to Smith and Braim, what distinguishes a distance or online course from a mixed course is the classes that online courses do with respect to a face-to - face meeting: online courses-at least 80% of the course content is delivered online mixed learning 30-80% of the course that is conducted online through face-to-face interaction. "The state and structure of the reading environment is mixed and distance learning is not the only thing that is different from the traditional face-to-face mode; these teaching methods determine the role of traditional education and provide a variety of opportunities for learning" (Smith & Brame).

Designing a mixed education course:

1.Reconfiguring a traditional course for mixed or distance learning based on blended learning technology takes more time and effort, the in-house technologies of the required mixed learning used for the online portion of the classroom. An effective review of course design should include multimodal learning strategies and matching course goals and objectives with both online

activities. To develop ideas for conducting face-to-face courses for effective online education at each faculty, it is possible to create lesson processes rich in graphics, using the graphic (design) services of the necessary programs.

2. Tools used in a mixed and distance learning environment are not limited to the internet and the set of computers. In the course of the lesson, students use mobile technologies—for example, smartphones, laptops and tablets. All this includes our mobile communication culture (Milne, 2006). Mobile teaching (mLearning) is another way for teachers to better explain their guidance to students. One way to shape mobile learning in course design is to design online learning materials that can be obtained through the smartphone application of the learning process management system (e.g. Blackboard) and virtual learning activities that can be accessed and completed on mobile devices. Mobile learning (mLearning) is another way in which teachers use the "blended learning" technology of lesson content and meet the students' demands for the lesson.

3. For study, the physical and virtual classroom space is combined. For example, a mixed learning environment does not occur between a traditional classroom and an office in someone's home. If a teamwork lesson is expected, by designing activities that can be done remotely, to provide opportunities to work as a team both in and out of the classroom, such as chat-using groups and discussion forums, social media to support online learning communities, course-related websites, and peer-to-peer electronic assessment.

If working in a team increases the effectiveness of the lesson, it is necessary to give the opportunity to work in a team both in the audience and outside it.

Benefits of mixed and distance learning:

Flexibility. The mixed learning learning environment allows students to access a variety of media for multimodal learning - hands-on learning files in video, audio, and videoformat for visual learning. Multimodal learning involves students studying in several ways to strengthen concepts and help students learn faster and deeper than information is presented in a single mode.

Social environment. Online teaching components such as synchronous conversations, Q & A sessions, and asynchronous hands-on activities and group work give all students, especially those who tend to be silent in face-to-face classes, the opportunity to talk in a safe and open lesson about changing environment, individual engagement, being one-of-a-kind in the room, decreased arousal. In addition, the interaction of groups is facilitated by students sharing files, creating discussion topics and participating in a virtual conversation. At the same time, the social environment of the online learning environment must be carefully developed by the teacher through the possibilities of effective and mutual cooperation online.

Reusable educational facilities. Materials such as tutorials, simulations, practical work and assessment can be used for use in other learning environments with the aim of saving design and development time. After the initial effort and time spent developing these materials, the course will be prepared for a mixed

education course that will update course materials and use blended learning technologies as needed.

Mixed and distance learning problems. There may be some difficulties in creating the course design. For example, an existing course that students cannot master can be made online so that it is convenient. Initially, it is up to the teacher to determine which content is presented face-to-face in traditional education and which content is provided for the course mixed online/offline.

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WORLD EXPERIENCE OF MARKETING SERVICES IN HOTELS, SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THEIR USE IN OUR COUNTRY

Abstract. In this article, it is considered to ensure the safety of the residents of the hotel, other employees should have qualifications in the field of ensuring the safety of their food, they should meet the requirements such as knowledge of all foreign languages, be ready to fulfill every request of the customer with kindness, increase the visit of foreign tourists who are restrained in communication with the residents.

Keywords: tourism, hotel, customer, service, service, qualification, activity, experience.

One of the main directions of tourism activity is to solve the issue of providing accommodation to tourists. Among the comprehensive services provided to tourists during the trip, the accommodation service is central and is a component of each tour.

The hospitality industry as an economic activity refers to the provision of hotel services and short-term accommodation in hotels, campsites, motels and hostels. This activity also includes restaurant services.

When talking about the types of hotels, it is necessary to take into account the recommendations of the World Tourism Organization on the classification of hotels. This organization has developed standards for placement tools. And based on it, the following requirements are imposed on hotels:

- having more numbers than the minimum set number (usually 10) and joining a single leadership;
- provision of basic (daily room cleaning, bed making) and additional (laundry, dry cleaning, hairdressing, car rental, etc.) services;
- grouping of hotels into classes and categories based on the requirements of national standards according to the composition of services and equipment.

Austria is one of the world's recognized models of tourism. Therefore, there are more than 20 thousand hotels in the mountainous parts of the country. The cheapest means of accommodation include no less than 100 "youth hotels" in Austria (for comparison: less than 10 in Russia). Inexpensive youth-friendly hostels are available for those who want to stay overnight, but there are no special amenities.

Austrian hotels are rated according to the 5-star system, but there are also "off-category hotels" in rural areas. They consist of one-, two-, and three-story houses, and are often opened by farming families.

3 and 5 star hotels in Austria are not much different from each other. Many hotels of this class have a swimming pool, sauna, restaurant, buffet and similar services. The similarity deepens with the decoration of hotel interiors in the "romantic style" common in Austria. In this style, modern technology is combined with the equipment of the ancient series. Sometimes, the equipment in a three-star hotel can be better than a four-star hotel (for example, for the presence of a swimming pool). In general, the hotels of the two highest categories justify their stardom with the help of a large number of rooms and a large set of services provided. Five-star hotels are distinguished by providing additional high-level service more than four-star ones.

Stars are also used to classify hotels in Egypt, but unlike the European classification, the stars are increased by about 1/2 star.

By early 1996 in China 4000 means of close proximity were available. The most common 5-star system is used to evaluate them. In addition, there is a specific scale in the country, according to which the simplest places of reception include "guest houses". These caravanserais or hotels can be equated with student dormitories. "Guest houses" are considered more comfortable, and these are among 2-star hotels. Hotels that meet the requirements of the more prestigious three- and four-star levels can be included - tourist hotels, and "wine houses" can be included in the five-star level. In this regard, Chinese standards do not lag behind European standards.

England The classification of hotels is somewhat complicated. Although some catalogs use the traditional star classification, the fronts of hotels display crowns rather than stars. To transfer the level of a hotel to a star classification in the language of crowns, one must be subtracted from the total number of crowns. For example, the Royal Norfolk Hotel in London can be listed as 3-star or 4-crown.

The most accurate classification is the classification proposed by the Association of British Travel Agencies:

- budget hotels are one-star (*) and are located in the city center and have the least amenities.

- Tourist-level hotels are two-star (**) and have a restaurant and bar.

- Mid-range hotels are three-star hotels (***). Their level of service is high enough.

- Hotels of the first level are considered four-star (****). Such hotels are designed to provide very good living conditions and excellent service.

- High-class hotels will be five-star (*****). Accommodation and service in such hotels will be at a high (extra class) level.

There are 40,000 hotels in Italy, spread throughout the country. When tourists see familiar stars at the doors of Italian hotels, their categorization is very complicated. There is no official "star" scale in the country. According to the standards accepted in Italy, hotels are divided into 3 levels.

Corresponds to 1 level - 4 star****, 2 level - 3 star***, 3 level - 2 star** hotel. In addition, each level can move freely in one direction or another.

A distinctive feature of Italian hotels is their small size (hotels with 50-80 rooms). Usually, small hotels are not included in the upper level and they correspond to the 2-star level. But in resorts in the Alps, the provision and level of service are small hotels that meet the highest requirements. Some of the advantages of Italian hotels are that they have well-equipped conference rooms.

Tourist accommodation in Spain is divided into the following levels:

- Hotels of 5 levels (from 1 to 5 stars);
- hotels scale houses (from 1 to 4 stars)
- boarding houses on 3 levels.

In addition, there are state-owned enterprises that receive tourists belonging to the State Ministry of Tourism. They are mainly ancient castles, palaces, palaces located in the beautiful districts of the city and will be equipped as "Luxury" hotels.

Thus, each country has its own way of categorizing hotels, and hotels of the same level located in different countries differ greatly from each other.

The requirements for service staff in hotels can be conditionally divided into 4 groups:

1. Qualification, specialization (for all levels in hotels).

All service personnel must undergo professional training. The level of preparation should be commensurate with the services they provide. One employee should be trained to ensure the safety of hotel residents, while another employee should be qualified in the field of food security, all of them should meet requirements such as knowledge of foreign languages.

In 1-star hotels, it is enough for reception and accommodation staff to know one foreign language.

The same is true for 2-star hotels.

3-star hotels require all staff to have sufficient knowledge of 2 foreign languages or the languages most commonly spoken by customers visiting the area.

4-star hotels have the same requirements, but they must know languages at a higher level.

In 5-star hotels, all employees must know at least 3 foreign languages and be able to communicate freely with customers.

2. Ethics, behavior. It is necessary that hotel employees of all levels know how to create a hospitable environment in the hotel, be ready to fulfill every customer's request with kindness, and be calm and patient in communicating with residents.

3. Medical (medical) requirements. Employees of hotels of all levels must undergo periodic medical examinations and receive relevant certificates.

4. Uniform. Hotel staff of all levels who communicate with customers must always wear uniforms, uniforms must always be clean and well-groomed, and

each employee must wear a personal badge with his name and surname written on it.

All hotel complexes must have special conditions for employees to rest and eat. The size of these conditions should correspond to the number of employees.

Our hotels must also meet the level of these world standards, because for the development of tourism, it is necessary to receive tourists from all corners of the world, from all classes and categories. These require proper conditions. Only then it is possible to increase the number of foreign tourists.

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THE ESSENCE OF THE STAGES OF DISTANCE LEARNING IN ESTABLISHING PROCESSES

Abstract: this article reflects on the essence of the stages of distance learning in establishing processes, the technologies most used in foreign universities to individualize distance learning.

Keywords: blended learning, mixed education, distance learning, face-to-face learning, online learning, lifelong learning.

The principle of the priority of the pedagogical approach in the design of distance learning. It is necessary to start the design of the distance learning environment from the development of its theoretical concepts, implementation and the creation of didactic models of the intended work. The experiences gained in educational institutions on the computerization of the educational process are more effective in the event that the pedagogical aspect of the system is prioritized.

The principle that distance learning does not contradict existing forms of Education. In order for the projected distance learning environment to have the necessary social and economic effect, it is necessary that the created and implemented information technologies do not remain a foreign element in the traditional educational system, but are integrated into it naturally.

The principle of the relationship of content with the purpose of teaching. It is necessary that the activities of the distance learning system and the content of training courses comply with state educational standards and other regulatory requirements.

The principle of pedagogical feasibility of applying the means of digital technologies. This principle is a leading pedagogical principle and requires the organization of a distance learning system, giving an assessment of each step of design from the point of view of pedagogy.

Of the technologies most used in foreign universities to individualize distance education, this "blended learning" (mixed education) is considered a relatively new, however, increasingly popular form of modern education. In the process of teaching in this form, the student receives independent education, but at the same time he is provided with support by a group and a teacher. Due to the use of blended learning (mixed learning) during group training, each student acquires communication skills, reproduces the materials mentioned and prepares to learn a new topic, demonstrating the positive changes that occur in himself regarding the acquisition of educational materials.

"Blended learning" (mixed learning) relies on supervisory assignments in many cases and is organized on the basis of basic, important information, while additional materials are transmitted to the student online. As the student receives an independent education, he cooperates with other members of the group by participating in the discussion being organized online. The degree to which classes are organized in the auditorium and online may vary in the amount of time. In "Blended learning", educational effectiveness depends on the proper selection of tools used in the educational process. The advantage of this form of education is that the student himself determines the speed of mastering the educational material and the intensity of the educational process himself.

In mixed education, the following European education models are summarized: 1. Distance learning (distance learning). 2. Audience education (face-to face learning). 3. Internet learning (online learning). 4. Continuing Education (lifelong learning).

According to the Slayton Christensen Institute, there are basic models of blended learning technology:

Rotation model. In the "Rotation" blended learning model, the curriculum uses a variety of learning techniques, one of which is online learning. Students are required to follow a strict schedule that alternates with different teaching methods, such as classroom activities, e-lessons, and even joint group classes and discussions.

Flex model. Unlike the "Flipped classroom" model, online education is a key component of the Flex blended learning model. It also includes group training, projects or individual training by the teacher and a certain number of Group Training.

Enriched Virtual (enriched virtual) model. In this teaching model of mixed education, students initially learn on the internet with a mandatory face-to-face mandatory component (their own group). This can happen in a group and Intergroup audience through a virtual instructor or training instructor (VILT).

What the enriched virtual model can give students: a powerful learning system for students studying remotely; continuing their studies even in emergencies (like the current pandemic); training directly or in virtual auditoriums; online teacher support through interviews or forums.

The Carte model-(formerly the Self - Blend model) is a model in which students take one or more courses in a fully online mode with a teacher, taking some courses in a traditional way and at the same time continuing their traditional and distance learning experiences.

Opportunities in the Carte mixed learning model: teacher-instructor training as an important component; additional Internet training (micro-learning formats such as video, infographics, interactive electronic textbooks, etc.); online training in the higher education system and for extracurricular activities; strengthening education through online formats; online resources for additional information for students.

We must be able to make appropriate use of mixed learning models in these different blended learning models to discover new solutions to old problems.

In addition, distance education, by its exact definition, means: the physical separation of a student from a teacher, at least at certain stages of the educational process.

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XALQ DOSTONLARIDA FE'LGA MANSUB SO'ZLARDAGI KO'PMA'NOLILIK HODISASI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada xalq og'zaki ijodining yirik janri hisoblangan dostonlardagi ko'pma'nolilik hodisasining matn semantik qurilishidagi ahamiyati, xususan, fe'l so'z turkumiga oid bir qator so'zlarning polisemiya hodisasi asosida ko'chma ma'no anglatishi kabi masalalar o'z aksini topgan.

Kalit so'zlar: xalq og'zaki ijodi, polisemiya, ko'chma ma'no, semantik qurilish, ko'pma'nolilik, fe'l so'z turkumi.

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THE PHENOMENON OF MULTIPLE MEANING IN WORDS BELONGING TO VERBS IN FOLK EPI

Annotatsion. This article examines the significance of the phenomenon of polysemy in epics, considered the main genre of folk art, in the semantic construction of the text, in particular, such issues as the figurative meaning of a number of verb words.

Key words: folklore, polysemy, figurative meaning, semantic construction, polysemy, verb phrase.

Kirish: Avvalo, ta'kidlash lozimki, ko'p ma'nolilik har qanday tilda salmoqli o'rin tutadi. Til boyligi faqat so'zlar, iboralar bilangina emas, so'zlarning leksik ma'nolari bilan ham o'lchanadi. So'zlarning ko'p ma'noliligi – polisemiya hodisasi til boyligida o'z o'rniga ega. Ko'p ma'noli so'zning alohida olingan semalari qanchalar rang-barang bo'lmasin, ular har doim yagona ma'noviy asos tevaragida guruhlashadi. Ikkilamchi ma'nolar dastlabki ma'noning keyingi taraqqiyoti tarzda e'tirof etiladi. Ko'p ma'nolilik so'zning semantik qurilishiga oid lisoniy hodisalardandir. Birdan ortiq ma'noga egalik (polisemiya) deyarli barcha so'z turkumlarida uchraydi. Ayni tamoyillarga asoslanib «Rustamxon» dostoni matnida qo'llangan ko'p ma'noli so'zlarni semantik, leksik-grammatik va genealogik nuqtai nazardan o'rganishga harakat qildik.

Dastlab ish-harakat va holat ma'nosida qo'llanilgan so'zlardagi ko'p ma'nolilik masalasiga qisqacha to'xtalamiz. Izlanishlarimiz ko'p ma'nolilikning

fe'l kategoriyasiga oid so'zlarda faolligini ko'rsatdi. Doston matnida ellikdan ortiq sof turkiycha ko'p ma'noli fe'llar uchradi. Quyida ushbu fe'llarning ayrimlariga to'xtalamiz.

Biz o'rgangan doston matnida ko'rmoq fe'l leksemasi quyidagi ma'nolarda ishlatilganligi ma'lum bo'ldi:

1) "Ko'rish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lmoq, epik qahramon va narsalarning borliqning ko'rinishi qandayligini farqlay bilmoq" ma'nosida: Ko'nglida sal quvvat enganday bo'lib, ko'zini ochdi. Boyagi o'zining boqib yurgan tozilarini ko'rdi, Rustamga ko'zi tushmay, bu so'zlarni aytib turdi: (387); Shu vaqtda Huroyim Rustamni ko'rdi; dunyoga qaytadan kelganday bo'ldi.(389);

2) "Duch kelmoq, ko'rmoq, uchratmoq" ma'nosida: Bu yerlarni Huroyim ko'rdi, chaldivor, cho'liston bo'lib qolgan, Arabning qilgan ishi shu bo'lgan. (382); Hayallamay beri kelgin, Rustamjon! // Seni ko'rdim, ketdi mendan yuz armon, (389);

3) "Boshdan kechirmoq" ma'nosida: Ajab ishlar ko'rdim foni dunyoda, // Uch kun yayov yurdim poyi piyoda. (382); Jallodlar zulmida og'ir kun ko'rdim, // Yetmagan ajalim, qutulib qoldim. (391);

4) "Ko'z bilan ilg'amoq, ko'z vositasida aniq farqlamoq, sezmoq, bilmoq" ma'nosida: Bir qora ko'ziga ko'rindi. Ko'rdi, to'zon kelayapti. (385); Jallod, eshit mening aytgan so'zimdi, // Men ham ko'rdim kelayotgan qo'zimdi, (386);

5) "Biror narsani ta'kidlash va unga diqqat-e'tiborni jalb etish" ma'nosida: Ko'rdi: bu rabot tillaning suvini yugurtirib solgan, eshik bo'sag'alarini yoqut-javohirotlardan o'tqazib, tilladan suv bergan. (394); Ko'rdi: ajab suratli bir qiz, jamoli kunni xira qilguday, har kim husnini ko'rsa, aqli ketib, otdan yiqilib qolguday. (396);

6) "Hol-ahvol so'rab yo'qlamoq" yoki "so'rash orqali vaziyatni bilmoqlik" ma'nolarida: Omon-eson o'lmay, enajon, ko'rdim, // Eson-omon ko'rdim sening davlating. (390); Hayron qolib, ahvolingni so'rayman. // Elingni ko'rdimu bo'lganman hayron, (402);

7) "Biror kimsa yoki narsaga ega bo'lmoq, erishmoq, yetishmoq" ma'nolarida: Yotib edim tong oldida tush ko'rdim, // Bu tushimda bir ajoyib ish ko'rdim, // G'arib bo'lgan ko'nglimni xush ko'rdim, // Bu tushimda u ajdahar o'lganday, (405); Tog'ay kelib yangi ko'rdi beklikni, // Shiqirlatib kiydi-ku ko'k etikni. (410);

8) "Yuz bergan voqeaga boshqa kishi yoki narsani sabab qilib ko'rsatmoq" ma'nosida: Necha vaqtlar qolding horlik tortib, // Bu yerda kun ko'rding ko'p g'amga botib, (416); Avval qilich urib so'ngra bildim, // Ajdahar o'lganin, men so'ngra ko'rdim, // Tirik emas, o'likka duchor bo'ldim; // Shohim, borib Oftob qizingni ko'rdim, (417);

9) "Ko'z bilan ko'rmoq, ko'z vositasida aniq farqlamoq, sezmoq, bilmoq" ma'nosida: Zo'r ajdahar armon bilan o'libdi, // Sanab ko'rdi: qirq bir bo'lak bo'libdi. (415); Enasini ko'rdi, ikki tozini ikki yoqqa boylab, yo'lga tiklab o'tiribdi. (422);

Dostonda ko‘rmoq fe‘l leksemasi ko‘makchi fe‘l vazifasida “muayyan harakatning sinash uchun bajarilish natijasini, hohish-istagini yoki bajarilmaslik haqidagi ogohlantirish, umidsizlik” ma‘nosini ifodalaydigan matnlar ham uchraydi.

Dostonda faol ishlatilgan o‘tmoq fe‘li ham bir necha ma‘noni ifodalashi bilan diqqatimizni tortdi. Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida bu so‘zning yigirma besh ma‘nosi aniqlangan (O‘TIL, 5, 181-183). Ushbu fe‘lning eski turkiy tilda faol qo‘llanganligi (DTS, 391), Navoiy asarlari tilida o‘n ma‘noda ishlatilganligi (ANATIL, II, 614-615), xususan, shoir tarixiy asarlari leksikasida sakkiz ma‘noda qo‘llanganligi aniqlangan. Biz o‘rgangan doston tilida ushbu fe‘l leksemaning quyidagi ma‘nolarda qo‘llangani ko‘zga tashlandi:

1) “Muayyan yo‘nalishda harakatda bo‘lmoq (yurmoq, uchmoq, oqmoq va x.k)” ma‘nosida: O‘tar dunyo o‘tarini o‘ylading, // Qiyomat deb, shirin joning qiynading, (423); G‘amu kulfat ketib, ena, boshingdan, // Ko‘rmaganday bo‘lib bunda yurarsan. (423);

2) “Biror makonda, ma‘lum bir yo‘nalishdagi harakatni ta‘minlaydigan narsa yo‘nalgan” ma‘nosida: Tog‘ning toshi zing‘illashib o‘tadi. // Ajdahar damiga toshlar ketadi. (400);

3) “Ma‘lum joy, sath va shu kabi oralig‘ida (biror tomonga qarab) harakatlanmoq, shunday harakat bilan uni orqada qoldirib, undan keyingi joyda mavjud bo‘lmoq” ma‘nosida: Shunday qilib qirq kechayu qirq kunduz oradan o‘tdi; yo dev, yo odamzod: «bu joy bizniki edi», deb kelmadi. (395);

4) “Egalik, tasarruf o‘rni o‘zgarimoq” ma‘nosida: Josus degan so‘zing menga o‘tadi, // Bachchag‘ar, josus deb kimni aytadi?! (403); Bahra tog‘dan o‘tib yo‘l yurib ketdi, // Adadsiz cho‘llarni ko‘p bosib o‘tdi. (442);

5) “Keyinda qolmoq; kechirmoq (gunoh haqida)” ma‘nosida: Shu oqshom Oqsaroyda o‘tdi. (405); Kunin borib, kelaman deb edi, uch yarim oy o‘tdi, hali daragi yo‘q. (422);

6) “Bir xil yo‘nalishdagi harakatda (yurish va b.) ortda qoldirmoq, undan uzoqlashib ketmoq” ma‘nosida: Yurt topshirib kelgan Huroyim yoring, // Necha yillar o‘tdi, yo‘qdir xabaring, (364); Shunda Sultonxon: - Biz Oqtoshdan chiqib ketganimizga necha zamon o‘tdi, balki o‘n to‘rt yilga yaqinlab yetdi. (365);

7) “Yuz bermoq, bo‘lib o‘tmoq (jabrlanish)” ma‘nosida: Rustamxon aytdi: - Men enadan bino bo‘lgandan beri umrim tagizaminda [o‘qishda] o‘tdi. (372); Rustamning zarbidan ajdahar o‘tdi, // Tog‘ning jondoriga yemish bo‘p yotdi; (400);

8) “Jondan o‘tmoq – azob beradigan darajada qattiq ta‘sir qilmoq” ma‘nosida: Jafu tig‘i bukun jondan o‘tadi, // Meni taqdir shu kulfatga eltadi, (431);

9. “Kun o‘tmoq – muayyan muddat (vaqt)” ma‘nosida: Shunday gaplar kirib sening tushingga: // Kun o‘tmaydi jallod kelar qoshingga. (366); Hayal o‘tmay kelib qolar ustingga, // Tortganda damiga duchor bo‘lasan! (398);

Ta'kidlash lozimki, "Qadimgi turkiy lug'atida" qayd etilishicha, o'tmoq so'zining qadimgi va eski turkiy til yozma yodgorliklarida ikki ma'nosi, ya'ni "ichiga kirmoq, suqilib kirmoq" va "ado bo'lmoq, tugamoq" ma'nolarida qo'llanilgan (391). Biz o'rgangan doston matnida ushbu fe'l leksemaning to'qqiz ma'nosi qo'llanganini ko'rsatdi. Bu o'z navbatida o'tmoq fe'li leksemasining ko'p ma'nolilik tabiati xilma-xil ekanligini ko'rsatsa, ayni paytda, xalq baxshisining doston kuylash jarayonidagi noyob iqtidori yuksakligini tasdiqlay oladi.

"Biror yeridan ushlab, tutib, o'ziga tomon surmoq yoki surishga harakat qilmoq" ma'nosidagi tortmoq istilohining hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilida yigirma bir ma'noda qo'llanganligi tilshunoslikda aniqlangan (O'TIL, 4, 154-156). Ushbu fe'l leksemaning ko'p ma'nolilik tabiati qadimgi yozma yodgorliklarda ham mavjudligi ma'lum (DTS, 538). Navoiy tarixiy asarlari leksikasida o'n uch ma'noda ishlatilganligi ham aniqlangan. Biz o'rgangan doston matni ham ushbu leksemaning matn tarkibidagi ma'nolari xilma-xil ekanligi ma'lum bo'ldi.

1) "Dalda bermoqlik yoki biror nasihat qilmoqlik" ma'nosida: Ko'rinmagan yo'lbarsdan ko'rqib, bunday xafalik tortma. (392); Yolg'iz qolib ko'zdan yoshin to'kmasin, // Motam tutib yana afsus tortmasin. (406);

2) "Muayyan harakatni tezlashtirmoq, tezlik bilan yo'l yurmoq yoki yo'l yurmoq, yo'lda davom etmoq" ma'nosida: Rustam bu so'zni aytib turib edi, tozilar yo'l tortib, chap qo'ldagi yo'lga tushib jo'nay berdi. (382); Necha kundan beri yo'l tortib Huroyim bechora abgor, abgashta bo'lib kelgan. (382);

3) "Biror yeridan o'ziga tomon tortmoq yoki tortishga harakat qilmoq" ma'nosida: U bir katta ilon; qora ko'ringandan damiga tortadi, odam damiga tortadi, odam boruvi bilan ot-poti bilan ichiga urib ketadi; (407); Ancha o'tib otning boshini tortdi, // Ajdahar qoyagaga er Tog'ay yetdi. (415);

4) "Ovozni balandlamoq, yuqori ko'tarmoq yoki kuchli ovoz chiqarmoq" ma'nosida: G'orda yotar edi, xurrakni baland tortar edi, botmon nosvoyni to'rt bo'lib otar edi, (356); Huroyim birga o'tlanib, tozilarini iyartib, Bahra tog'iga qarab yo'l tortdi. (394);

5) "Harakat qilmoq, mashaqqat tortmoq" ma'nosida: Qistab yurar endi ostida otdi, // Cho'lu ko'lda necha vaqtlar yo'l tortdi. (392); Bizlar xafa bo'ldik sening holingga, // Piyodalab yo'l tortgan ahvolingga, (364);

6) "Hursandlik bilan qator turmoq yoki ketma-ket joylashmoq" ma'nosida: Buyoqda keyinida jallodlar sarboz nag'masi qilib, sibiziq, surnay tortib borayapti. (369); Kelsa mamlakatni to'zon qiladi, // Ishqirib damiga tortib oladi, (398);

7) "Yuziga tortmoq yoki jalb qilmoq, munosabat bildirmoq" ma'nosida: «Endi bo'lmadi, Rustamdan hech xabar kelmadi, vaqti-zamoni mening kunim bitdi», deb fotihani yuziga tortib, jondan umidini uzib, tag'i ko'z tutib, qibla betga qaradi. (385); Mening mehrim tortib, shu g'ayrat bilan Rustam kelsa, mening bu ahvolimni ko'rsa, bu jallodlarni omon qo'ymaydi. (385);

8) Dorga tortmoq – “dorga osmoq” ma’nosida: Haydab borib bizlar Mansur doriga, // Boshin kesib ani, dorga tortamiz. (368); Gapingga jallodlar quloq solmaydi, // Kel, shallaqi, cholib dorga tortayin! (383);

9) Lashkar tortmoq - “Qo‘shin bilan yurish qilmoq, bosib bormoq” ma’nosida: Qancha sipoyi ham adadsiz lashkar, // Shavkati olamni bosib boradi. (355); Oqtosh tarafiga qarab qo‘shinini iyartib ketdi. (382) kabi.

Keltirilgan misollar tortmoq so‘zining nafaqat mustaqil, balki boshqa leksik birliklar bilan sintagmatik munosabatga kirishib, yordamchi fe’l vazifasini o‘taganini ham tasdiqlaydi. «Rustamxon» dostoni matnida bu so‘z o‘ttizdan ortiq o‘rinda yuqorida keltirilgan to‘qqiz ma’noda qo‘llanganligi aniqlandi.

Xulosa: Biz tadqiqotning hajmi imkoniyatidan kelib chiqib, yuqorida faqatgina solmoq, o‘tmoq, tortmoq, ko‘rmoq kabi fe’l leksemalarining matndagi ma’no qirralarini ko‘rib chiqish bilan cheklandik. Bu boradagi keng qamrovli muayyan kuzatishlarimizni monografik tadqiqotda berishni ma’qul topdik.

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O‘SMIRLARNING VIRTUAL OLAMDAN SAMARALI FOYDALANISHI VA ULARNI OTA-ONALAR TOMONIDAN NAZORAT QILISH YUZASIDAN KO‘RILADIGAN CHORALAR

Annotatsiya. O‘smir yoshidagi bolalar bugungi kunda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, video o‘yinlar olamiga ko‘p vaqt sarflayotganliklari ko‘pchilik ota-onalarning muammosi. O‘smirlarning virtual olamdan noto‘g‘ri, maqsadsiz foydalanishlari oiladagi avlodlar o‘rtasida tushunmovchiliklar ba‘zida ziddiyatlarga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Insonlarning e‘tiborini tortish maqsadida OAVlarda, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda dunyo aslidagidan yomonroq qilib tasvirlanadi. Bu esa odamlarni tushkunlikka soladi va qaror qabul qilishda adashtiradi, ayniqsa o‘smirlarni. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar afzalliklarini e‘tirof etgan, holda bu olamning zararlaridan farzandlarni qanday himoya qilishimiz kerak, necha yoshdan foydalanishlariga ruhsat bersak bo‘ladi? Shu kabi savollarga dunyodagi bir nechta mutaxassislar fikrlarini tahlil qilib o‘rganib quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi.

Kalit so‘zlar: ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, virtual olam, internetga qaramlik, o‘smirlik davri, ota-ona nazorati, avlodlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar, bola va texnologiyalar, o‘smir va virtual olam, xavfsizlik sozlamalari.

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EFFECTIVE USE OF THE VIRTUAL WORLD BY TEENAGERS AND MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THEIR PARENTS

Abstract. The fact that teenage children spend a lot of time in the world of social networks and video games today is a problem for many parents. Misunderstandings between the generations in the family are sometimes the cause of conflicts due to the wrong and aimless use of the virtual world by teenagers. In order to attract people's attention, the media and social networks portray the world as worse than it actually is. This discourages people and confuses them when making decisions, especially teenagers. Having recognized the benefits of modern technologies, how should we protect children from the harms of this world, and at what age should we allow them to use them? The following conclusions were reached after analyzing the opinions of several experts in the world on similar questions.

Key words: social networks, virtual world, Internet addiction, adolescence, parental control, intergenerational relations, child and technology, teens and virtual world, security settings.

O‘smir yoshidagi bolalar bugungi kunda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, video o‘yinlar olamiga ko‘p vaqt sarflayotganliklari ko‘pchilik ota-onalarning muammosi. Sababi o‘smir yoshidagi bolalar foydalanish me‘yorlariga ko‘pincha amal qilmaydilar, ya‘ni, virtual olamga tushganidan keyin o‘zlarini boshqarolmay qoladilar. Qachon to‘xtash kerakligini aksar hollarda o‘zlari hal qilolmaydilar. Afsuski ota-onalarning zamonaviy texnologiyalar va ulardagi yangi dasturlar, o‘yinlar haqidagi bilim va ko‘nikmalari yetarli darajada emas. Bunga turli iqtisodiy, texnologik, moddiy resurs yetishmovchiligi kabi omillar sabab bo‘lgan. AQSH 2021-yilda yoshlarning ruhiy salomatligini himoya qilishga qaratilgan maslahatnoma chiqardi, unda ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning bolalarga ta‘sirini o‘rganish muhimligi tan olinadi. O‘smirlarning virtual olamdan noto‘g‘ri, maqsadsiz foydalanishlari oiladagi avlodlar o‘rtasida tushunmovchiliklar ba‘zida ziddiyatlarga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Ota-ona, bobo-buvi va o‘smirlar o‘rtasida o‘zaro do‘stona munosabatlar buzilishi ortidan yoshlar o‘zlariga tashqaridan yoki virtual olamdagi o‘zi ko‘rmagan tanishidan maslahat olish, dardlashish holatlarini keltirib chiqarmoqda. Bu esa oiladagi avlodlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarga salbiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Virtual olamga qaramlik turli salbiy oqibatlarini keltirib chiqarishi tadqiqotlarda isbotlangan jumladan, vaqt isrofi – o‘zlari uchun foydali bo‘lgan maktab darslari, qo‘shimcha kurslar, sport mashg‘ulotlari, kitob o‘qish, hunar o‘rganish o‘rniga ko‘p vaqtlarini virtual olam qarshisida o‘tkazib yubormoqdalar. Bunday vaziyatlarda ularni ruhiy va jismoniy jihatdan barqaror rivojlanishlariga birinchi navbatda ota-onalari, pedagoglar ma‘sul hisoblanadi. Iqtisodchi Behzod Hoshimov virtual olamda yangiliklar o‘qishga ko‘p vaqtni sarflash inson uchun azobli o‘ylar, ruhiyat uchun tushkunliklarga sabab bo‘lishi haqida quyidagilarni aytib o‘tdi: “Men o‘zim uchun qilayotgan ishlarimdan ko‘pi samarasiz natija beradi ayniqsa bilim olishda. Men yangiliklar, gazetalarni ko‘p o‘qish, internetda ko‘p o‘tirish yaxshi narsa deb o‘ylamayman. Lekin o‘zim ko‘p o‘tiram. Men o‘ylaymanki, internetda o‘tirish bizning aqlimiz uchun xuddiki shakardek. Chunki shakar badanimizga tez ta‘sir qiladi, lekin ma‘noga ega emas, balki zararli hamdir, agar men o‘zimni-o‘zim boshqara olganimda, ideal bo‘la olganimda internetga kam vaqt sarflagan bo‘lar edim. Mening katta xatolarimdan biri internetga ko‘p kiraman, ko‘p yangiliklar o‘qiyman, obunalarim ko‘p, kuzatadigan kanallarim ko‘p. Bu yangiliklar oqimi meni qiynaydi. Agar men o‘z ustimda jiddiy shug‘ullanmoqchi bo‘lsam “axborot parhez”ini qilaman. Bu degani iloji boricha kamroq New York Times o‘qish, iloji boricha kamroq ijtimoiy tarmoq kanallarini o‘qishdir. “Yangiliklarni doimiy va ko‘p o‘qish – yomon”³ deganimning sababi shundaki, Agar siz biror narsa ustida jiddiy shug‘ullanmoqchi, jiddiy fikr yuritmoqchi bo‘lsangiz bunda siz qidirib o‘qigan ma‘lumotlar ichida yangiliklardan ko‘ra yomonroq manba yo‘q. “Inson o‘zining atrofiga qarab namuna oladi” deyiladi lekin bunday namuna olish ham xato. Sababi har bir inson alohida qobiliyatlari mavjud. Ammo virtual olamdagi

³Nimalardan voz kechishimiz kerak?. B.Hoshimov

shaxslarga qaraganda inson o'zining atrofidagi shaxslardan ibrat olishi nisbatan yaxshi. Chunki virtual olamdagi shaxs boshidan qanday qiyinchiliklar o'tkazgani yoki qanday sharoitda voyaga yetganini tasavvur qilish qiyinroq. Dunyo OAVlarda, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda aslidagidan yomonroq qilib tasvirlanishi haqida Hans Rosling shunday deydi: "Urush, zo'ravonlik, tabiiy va texnogen ofatlar, korrupsiya. Vaziyat yomon va vaqt o'tgani sari yana ham yomonlashib borayotgandek tuyuladi, to'g'rimi? Boylar yana boyib kambag'allar yanada kambag'allashib ketyapti. Kambag'allar soni ortmoqda. Agar favqulodda chora ko'rmasak, tez orada tabiiy resurslarimiz ham tugab bitadi. Umuman olganda g'arbliklarning aksariyati OAVlarda shunday manzarani ko'radi va miyasida ham shu fikrlar aylanadi. Men buni o'ta dramatik dunyoqarash deb atayman. Bu odamni stressga solidi va qaror qabul qilishda adashtiradi."⁴ Virtual olamdagi yangiliklarning asosiy biznes modeli insonlarni qandaydir mavzular haqida qayg'urishga majburlash hisoblanadi. Ya'ni ular ma'lum muammoni ko'p gapirishadi va bu muammoni sizning muammoyingiz qilishga harakat qilishadi. Jurnalist, blogerlar qaysidir muammo haqida narsa yozsa yoki video olib chiqsa shu muammo haqida kengroq tushuncha berishi kerak. Ko'p ijtimoiy tarmoqda yangiliklar kuzatuvchi shaxs uchun esa bu samarali emas sababi bu xabarlarni o'qib butun dunyo tashvishlari sizning yelkangizda bo'lib qoladi, bu sizga salbiy bosim qiladi. Bu har qanday inson ruhiyatiga salbiy ta'sir qiladi. Yangiliklarni o'qish, ayniqsa statistikasi yaxshi bilmay turib o'qish, jurnalist, blogerlar bilan gaplashish insonda dunyo haqida salbiy taassurot uyg'otib tushkunlik kayfiyatini keltirib chiqaradi. Ular aytadiki dunyoda urush, kasallik, ekologiya yomon, iqtisodiy inqiroz, ochlik, korrupsiya darajasi ortyapti deb sizning e'tiboringizni jalb qilishga harakat qilishadi, aslida dunyo yaxshi. Dunyo o'tmishda insonlar uchun hozirgidan ko'ra boyroq, tinchroq, farovonroq, xavfsizroq davri bo'lmagan. Lekin yangiliklar ichidagi odamlar uchun hozirgi dunyodan xunukroq, jirkanchroq davri yo'q. Shunday dunyo haqida eng to'g'ri xulosalarni qanday chiqaramiz atrofimizdagi insonlar tajribasidanmi, virtual olamdanmi yoki statistikadanmi? Eng maqbul variant statistikaga qarab xulosa chiqarish, lekin ko'p odamlar buni qilolmaydi sababi bu ko'proq bilimni, jiddiyroq fikrlashni talab qiladi. Shuning uchun ko'plab insonlar atrofidagi insonlarga qarab xulosa qilishadi. Ammo eng yomon turdagi xulosalar bu yangiliklarga qarab xulosa qilishdir. Chunki yangiliklarda, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko'pincha salbiy xabarlar ko'proq tarqaladi, shov-shuv bo'ladi.⁵ Ijobiy yangiliklar tarqalishi, o'qishlar soni kam bo'lganligi uchun ham bunday xabarlar nisbatan kamroq. Insonlarning xatolaridan biri informatsion oqim ichiga tushib qolishdir. Ayniqsa o'smir yoshidagi bolalar qarovsiz qoladigan bo'lsalar ular uchun vaqtlarini qiziqarli qilishning eng oson yo'li ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga kirish, video o'yinlar o'ynash hisoblanadi. Ularda hali o'z vaqtlarining qadriga yetish tushunchasi yaxshi shakllanmagan bo'ladi. Aksar o'smirlar yarim kechagacha, tuni bilan vaqtlarini

⁴ Factfulness. H.Rosling – Toshkent: Nihol., 2021-y 26-bet

⁵ Nimalardan voz kechishimiz kerak? B.Hoshimov

qanday qilib kompyuter yoki mobil telefon ekrani qarshisida vaqt o'tkazishlarini sabablaridan biri ham shunda. Undan avvalo o'zimiz samarali foydalanishni o'rganishimiz kerak, keyin esa farzandlarimizga o'rgata olamiz va bu kerak.

O'smirlar bolalarni ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan xavfsiz va samarali foydalanishlari uchun ota-onalar, pedagoglar quyidagilarga e'tibor berishlari lozim. "O'smir yoshidagi bolalarga ijtimoiy tarmoqlarni ta'qiqlash har doim ham ularni xavfsiz saqlashga yordam bermaydi"⁶. Chunki o'smirlik davrida o'smir o'zini kattalardek: o'z fikriga ega, mustaqil inson sifatida ko'radi. O'smir yoshi va undan kichik yoshdagi bolalarni virtual olamdan samarali va xavfsiz foydalanish bo'yicha ota-onalar, pedagoglar uchun quyidagi tahliliy maslahatlarni jamladik.

Facebookning sobiq xodimi Frensis Haygen Facebook va Instagramning yosh bolalar va o'smirlar uchun xavfliligi haqida fikr bildirib o'tdi. Bugungi kunda ko'plab ota-onalar o'smir farzandlarining smartfonlardan samarali foydalanishi uchun o'z qoidalarini o'rnatish haqida qayg'ura boshlagan. Ko'plab ota-onalar va maktab jamoalari allaqachon ma'lum tartiblar ham o'rnatgan. Xattoki davlatlar ham misol uchun Niderlandiyada maktab o'quvchilarining mobil telefon va planshetlardan foydalanishi 2024-yil 1-yanvardan ta'qiqlanishi to'g'risida hukumat qarori e'lon qilindi⁷. Telefonlar bilan birga, darslarda smartsoatlar va planshetlardan foydalanish ham man etiladi. Faqat bu qurilmalar kerak bo'ladigan raqamli savodxonlik darslari hamda sog'lig'i yoki nogironligi sababli bu qurilmalardan foydalanishi shart bo'lgan o'quvchilar uchun istisnolar ko'zda tutildi. Bu e'longa izoh qilib Niderlandiya ta'lim, madaniyat va fan vaziri Robert Deykgraf quyidagi so'zlarni aytdi: "Mobil telefonlar deyarli hayotimizning ajralmas qismiga aylangan bo'lishiga qaramasdan, ularga sinfxonalarda o'rin yo'q. O'quvchilar diqqatlarini jamlashi va yaxshi tahsil olish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishlari lozim. Ilmiy tadqiqotlardan bilamizki, mobil telefonlar ta'lim jarayonini buzadi". Bizchi o'smirlarimizning internetdagi xavfsizligini ta'minlash uchun yetarlicha harakat qilyapmizmi?

Aksariyat ijtimoiy media ilovalari 13 va undan katta yoshdagi bolalar uchun ochiq va ularning aksariyati o'smirlar orasida juda mashhur bo'lib ulgurgan, ayniqsa pandemiya davrida bu ko'rsatkich oshib ketdi, an'anaviy ijtimoiylashuv ko'rinishlari o'rnini virtual ijtimoiylashuv egallab bormoqda. Haygen ijtimoiy tarmoq tanqidchilari va tadqiqotchilari yillar davomida aytgan so'zlarini takrorladi: "Ijtimoiy media o'ziga qaram qilib, bu o'smirlar ongini turli zararli fikrlar orqali zaharlaydi va ruhiy muammolarga hissa qo'shadi". O'smirlik davrida o'smir oilasidan tashqaridagi mashhur insonlarga taqlid qilishga, ulardan ibrat olishga harakat qiladi. O'sha mashhur insonlar jamiyat, tabiat uchun foydali ish qilyaptimi yoki aksincha buning aksar o'smirlar o'ylab o'tirmaydi. Shu

⁶ Farzandlaringizga Instagramni taqiqlash ularni xavfsiz saqlashga yordam bermaydi. Bu maslahatlar yordam beradi. H.Kelly "The Washington post" 2021-y

⁷ <https://www.iamexpat.nl/education/education-news/netherlands-ban-mobile-phones-school-classrooms>

sababidan virtual olamdagi qaysidir oddiy, ma'nosiz video ham yoshlar orasida trend sifatida aylanmoqda.

Haygenning va ko'plab pedagog-psixologlar fikricha "O'smirlarda o'zini-o'zi boshqara olish qobiliyati yaxshi shakllanmagan bo'ladi. O'smirlar ochiqchasiga aytadilar: "Instagramdan foydalanganimda o'zimni yomon his qilaman va to'xtata olmayman". Biz bolalarni himoya qilishimiz kerak". Bunday holatlarda ijtimoiy tarmoq, video o'yin, internet uchun "vaqt cheklovi"ni o'rnatib undan samarali foydalanish ko'nikmasini shakllantirish kerak. Bu o'smirdan ham uning ota-onasidan ham sabr va iroda talab qiladi. Mashhur ijtimoiy tarmoqning sobiq hodimining yuqoridagi iqrori ota-onalar farzandlarining xavfsizligi haqida ko'proq qayg'urishi kerakligiga bir signaldir. Chunki biznes kompaniyalar birinchi o'ringa o'zlarining foydalarini qo'yishadi. Frensis Xaygen qonun chiqaruvchilarga "umumiy manfaatimiz uchun" mazmunli islohotlar zarurligini aytdi. Bu ma'lumotlarni o'qib farzandlaringizga barcha ijtimoiy tarmoqlarni ta'qiqlayman degan fikrga borishga shoshmaslik kerak. Sababi o'smirlar qanday yo'l bilan bo'lmasin, qachondir ijtimoiy tarmoqqa kirish yo'lini topishadi. Virtual olamdan foydalanish ustida o'zaro tortishib qolishingiz ham mumkin. Bunday holatlar tez-tez uchrab ham turibdi. Siz ijtimoiy tarmoqlarni ta'qiqlagan vaqtingizda qolgan ota-onalarning hammasi ham ta'qiqlamaydi. Eng katta muammo o'smirlar bilan katta avlod vakillarining o'zaro ochiq muloqotning yetishmasligi hisoblanadi.

"Bolalarni ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ro'yxatdan o'tkazish uchun kamida 13 yoshga to'lishini kutish kerak, lekin avvalroq qanday foydalanish kerakligini tushuntirib borish zarur"⁸. Texnologiya va bolalar bo'yicha mutaxassis Devorah Xaytner "Bolalarga 11 yoki 12 yoshdan boshlab tushuntirishlarni boshlash kerak"⁹, deydi. Ijtimoiy media qanday ishlashini o'z smartfonlaringizda birgalikda ishlatish orqali tushuntirish; Instagram postlari yoki TikTok muhitini ko'rsating, siz bolalarga ushbu ilovalarning xavf-xatarlari va imkoniyatlari bo'yicha yo'l-yo'riq ko'rsatishingiz zarur.

Bola 13 yoshga to'lganda, virtual olamga shunchaki tashlab qo'yimaslik kerak, albatta ma'lum darajada nazorat, ma'lum funksiyalarga ta'qiq bo'lishi kerak. Bolaning hissiy tayyorgarligini hisobga olish zarur. "Hissiy tayyor ekanligini qayerdan bilamiz? Agar bolalaringizdan "You tube"ni tomosha qilishni to'xtatishni yoki video o'yinni o'chirishni so'rasangiz, ular sizni eshitib, buni qilishadimi? Agar ular o'z-o'zini tartibga solishga qodir bo'lsa, bu ularni kamroq nazorat qilsangiz bo'ladi degani. Lekin aslo nazoratsiz qoldirmaslik zarur. O'z-o'zini tartibga solish belgilarini qidiring", deydi Stenforddagi "Yoshlarning ruhiy salomatligi va farovonligi" markazi direktori Vikki Harrison.

Ular ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalanishni boshlaganlarida ular a'zo bo'lgan guruhlardagi yozishmalardan va insonlardan xabardor bo'ling.

⁸ Farzandlaringizga Instagramni taqiqlash ularni xavfsiz saqlashga yordam bermaydi. Bu maslahatlar yordam beradi. H.Kelly "The Washington post" 2021-y

⁹ Screenwise: Bolalarning raqamli dunyoda rivojlanishiga (va omon qolishiga) yordam berish. D.Xaytner

Bir vaqtning o'zida hamma dasturlardan foydalanishga ruhsat bermang, 13 yoshlik bolada media ko'nikmalarni asta-sekin rivojlantirish yaxshi. O'smirlarga bir vaqtning o'zida bitta ijtimoiy tarmoq xizmatini o'rnatishga ruhsat berish va faqat oila a'zolari, yaqin do'stlar kabi kichik guruhlar bilan muloqot boshlashga ruhsat berish kerak. Agar qizlaringiz ijtimoiy tarmoqlarida bo'yanish, moda bo'yicha guruhlar, raqsga bag'ishlangan ma'lum bir guruhlar bo'lsa, siz ham o'sha davralarda nima sodir bo'layotganidan xabardor ekanligingizga ishonch hosil qiling.

Harrison fikricha: "Ota-ona real hayotda bo'lganidek, farzandlarining onlayn muloqot qiladigan jamoalarida ham dastlabki bilimlarni berishi lozim".

O'smirning ota-onasi sifatida farzandingiz xavfsizligi uchun bir qator ilova va ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi sozlamalar yordamida bolalaringizning ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi faoliyatini ma'lum darajada nazorat qilish imkoniyatlari mavjud. Smartfonlardagi ota-ona nazorati orqali ularning YouTube'da qancha vaqt sarflashini cheklashingiz, ma'lum soatlarda Wi-Fini uzib qo'yadigan qilib sozlashingiz, ular xavfli kontent bilan duch kelganda ogohlantirish olish uchun "Bark" kabi xizmatdan foydalanish mumkin. Google imkoniyatlari yordamida zararli, pornografik, qo'rqinchli ma'lumotlar chiqishini ta'qiqlashingiz mumkin!

Shuningdek google "Play market"ida "My hours" kabi ilovalar yordamida telefondagi har qanday ilovadan foydalanish vaqtini ma'lum soatlar bilan chegaralashingiz, ilovalardan bir kunda, bir haftada, bir oyda necha soat foydalanilganini ko'rib turishingiz mumkin. Bunday ilovalarni aldab bo'lmaydi. Qolaversa, o'smir o'ziga berilgan bu vaqtdan foydalanib virtual olam o'ziga tortayotgan "xumor"ni bosib oladi, o'zini nazorat qilishni, vaqtni to'g'ri boshqarishni o'rganadi; kerakmas, zararli narsalarga vaqt ajratishdan o'zini tiyadi. Ota-ona esa shu paytdan foydalanib o'smir farzandi nimalarga qiziqishini bilib, real hayotida shu qiziqishiga aloqador qo'shimcha fan va hunar to'garaklariga berishi mumkin. Bu o'smirning shaxs bo'lib, mutaxassis bo'lib shakllanishida muhimahamiyat kasb etadi. Ota-onasi bilan munosabatlari ham ziddiyatlarga qadar borishi oldi olinadi. Me'yorni unutib qo'yyapti yoki qayta-qayta shu virtual olamga, video o'yinlariga murojaat qilyaptimi demak u endofrin (baxt) garmonini boshqa mashg'ulotlardan topa olmayapti, boshqa hunar, boshqa mashg'ulot, jonli o'yin haqida u bilmaydi yoki hayotida bu mashg'ulotlar salbiy taassurot qoldirgan. Ota-ona va pedagoglar bu muammo ustida ishlashlari lozim bo'ladi. Mutaxassis psixolog ko'rigi, maslahati ham kerakdir. Agar bola vaqtini foydali kasb-hunar, fanga ajratmayotgan ekan, u jismonan katta bo'lsa ham aqlan va ruhan kamoloti orqada qola boshlaydi. Tengdoshlari qilayotgan ishlarni eplolmayotgan o'smirda esa ruhiy tushkunlik, o'z-o'ziga ishonchning pasayishi, ijtimoiy yakkalanish holatlari paydo bo'ladi. U o'zini qulay his qiladigan, o'ziga o'xshagan do'stlari bor, online "vazifalar"ni zo'r uddalab ruhiy ozuqa oladigan virtual olamiga yanada chuqurroq kirib ketib qoladi.

O'smirlarni ko'p nazorat qilish ham ularning asabiga tegadi va sizdan yashirincha foydalanish yo'llarini qidirishadi shuning uchun nazorat qilishda,

ta'qiqlashda me'yorni unutmagan yaxshi. Ko'proq ta'qiqlashlardan emas, o'sha yomon kontentlarning qanday salbiy oqibatlariga olib kelishi haqida tushuntirishlar berish yaxshi samara beradi. Farzandingizga "Nima uchun bundan foydalanyapman?" degan savolni berishga o'rgating. Undan so'ng "Bunga sarflaydigan vaqtinga boshqa qanday foydali ishlar qilishim mumkin?" degan savollarni berishi kerak. Mayli o'ynasin, ijtimoiy tarmoqda o'tirsin lekin me'yorida foydalanishni bilishi kerak. Me'yoriy vaqtni dastlab siz o'rnatgan bo'lsangiz keyin bolaning o'zi o'rnatmasin. Bir oq varoqqa virtual olamdan necha soat foydalansa me'yorda bo'lishi, necha soatdan oshib ketsa zararli bo'lishi; qaysi dastur va kontentlar foydali, qaysi kontentlar zararli ekanligini o'smirning o'zi yozib chiqsin ota-ona sifatida bu kontentlarni to'ldirishga yordamlashing. Yozgan kontentlarizni nimalari foydali ekanligi-yu nimalari zararli ekanligini batafsil tushuntiring. Farzandingiz yosh bola emas u o'smir, o'smirlar o'zini ulg'aygan shaxs sifatida biladi va atrofida gilar ular bilan kattalardek munosabatda bo'lishini kutishadi. "Ota-onalarga yashirin nazorat qilishdan farqli o'laroq, bu haqida o'smir bilan ochiqcha gaplashgan ma'qul"¹⁰.

Farzandlaringiz har kuni internetda nimalar bilan shug'ullanayotgani haqida so'rang va bu o'ziga xos "hisobot"ni ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga kirish shartiga aylantiring. Ulardan onlaynda nima ko'rayotgani va hatto qanday yangiliklar haqida eshitayotgani haqida so'rang. Ularga ko'rgan narsasi bilan ishlash uchun imkon bering, ularga nima haqiqiy yoki yo'qligini tushunishga yordam bering. Ba'zi xato narsalarni o'smirning o'zi tushunib yetishi ham uning shaxs sifatida shakllanishiga, o'z fikriga ega bo'lishida katta ahamiyatga ega. Olinayotgan axborotlarni tanqidiy fikrlash orqali tahlil qilishga o'rgatish har bir ota-ona va maktab jamoasining vazifasi bo'lishi zarur. Tanqidiy fikrlashda olinayotgan ma'lumotga ko'r-ko'rona ishonib ketmay balki uni 3-4 turli manbalardan tekshirib ko'rish, uni kim, nima maqsadda tarqatayotgani bilan qiziqib ko'rish kabilar kiradi. Virtual olamda o'z manfaati yo'lida insonlarning ishonchini suiste'mol qilish oddiy holat.

Ba'zi ilovalar o'smirlarga internetdan xavfsizroq foydalanishlari uchun ba'zi sozlamalarni taklif qiladi. Farzandingiz internetda o'zini xavfsiz his qilishlari uchun xavfsizlik sozlamalaridan foydalanishlari zarur.

"Google voyaga yetmaganlar va ularning vasiylariga qidiruv tizimining rasm natijalaridan fotosuratlarini o'chirishni so'rash imkoniyati mavjud. Googlening bu harakati Facebookning sobiq xodimi Instagram yosh ayollar va qizlarning ruhiy salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi haqidagi tadqiqotlarni oshkor qilganidan keyin yuz berdi. Instagram bolalar uchun ilovasining maxsus versiyasini e'lon qildi, keyin tanqidchilar bu noto'g'ri fikr deb aytishganda, uni qaytarib oldi. Avgust oyida Apple bolalarning aniq tasvirlari uchun telefonlarni skanerlashni boshlashini e'lon qildi, keyin esa maxfiylik bilan bog'liq xavotirlar

¹⁰Screenwise: Bolalarning raqamli dunyoda rivojlanishiga (va omon qolishiga) yordam berish. D.Xaytner

fonida buni qaytarib oldi ¹¹”. Yirik texnologiya kompaniyalari bolalarning xavfsizligi va maxfiyligini Internetda yaxshilashga harakat qilmoqda - ammo ishning aksariyati hali ham ota-onalarga to‘g‘ri keladi.

Biz farzandlarni nazorat qilish kerakligi haqida gapirar ekanmiz lekin bundagi me‘yorni ham unutmasligimiz kerak. Ortiqcha nazorat bosimi bolalarni ota-onasidan uzoqlashtirishi, oilaviy munosabatlarga salbiy ta‘sir qilishi mumkin. Hamma o‘smirlar ham ota-onasi o‘smir haqida qayg‘urayotganini his qilmaydi. “Ota-onalar farzandining har bir ishini internetda kuzatib borishi standartga aylanganidan biroz xavotirdaman. Bu o‘rta sinfning ota-ona tarbiyasining standartiga aylanib qoldi, bunda bola o‘zi mustaqil boshqa odamlar bilan uchrashmagani uchun erkinligi cheklanganligini doimiy his qilib turadi, deydi San-Fransiskodagi media dizayn bo‘yicha maslahatchi Xarrell.

Onlayn xavfsizlik haqida gap ketganda, mutaxassislar ota-onalar tomonidan kamroq gaplashishni va ko‘proq tinglashni tavsiya qiladilar. O‘smirlar yaxshi ko‘radigan ilovalardagi xavfsizlik sozlamalari ota-onalar uchun nazorat qilishning yaxshi yechimi bo‘lishi mumkin.

Sensor Tower tahliliy kompaniyasi ma‘lumotlariga ko‘ra, 2021-yilda TikTok, Instagram, YouTube va Snapchat kabi mashhur ilovalar AQShdagi o‘smirlar orasida eng ko‘p yuklab olingan iPhone ilovalari beshligidan joy oldi. Ularning barchasining sozlamalarida foydalanishni cheklashga yordam beradigan ma‘lum xavfsizlik sozlamalari mavjud. Bu sozlamalarga misol tariqasida bildirishnomalarni yubormaslik, maxfiylikni himoya qilish kabi imkoniyatlari mavjud.

Bu maqolada har bir ota-ona va o‘smir ko‘rib chiqishi kerak bo‘lgan muhim xavfsizlik sozlamalari va vositalari haqida ma‘lumot. Xavfsizlik sozlamalari, shuningdek, onlayn xavflar haqida ochiq gapirish imkoniyatidir: o‘smiringizdan o‘zini xavfsiz his qilish uchun nima kerakligini so‘rang va qanday raqamli chegaralar va sozlamalar ularga erishishga yordam berishi haqida gapiring.

Googlening yangi siyosatiga ko‘ra, 18 yoshga to‘lmagan odamlar, shuningdek, ularning vasiylari yoki vakolatli vakili kompaniyadan o‘smirning fotosuratlarini qidiruv natijalaridan olib tashlashni so‘rab onlayn shaklda ariza bilan murojaat qilishlari mumkin. Shuni yodda tutingki, bu faqat qidiruv natijalaridan rasmni olib tashlaydi, rasmlarni tarqatgan veb-saytlardan esa faqat sayt egalari o‘chirishi mumkin.

Google qidiruv natijalarida farzandingizning rasmlari bor yoki yo‘qligini bilish uchun qidiruv tizimiga uning to‘liq ismini kiriting va “Rasmlar” yorlig‘ini bosing. Agar siz va farzandingiz rasmni olib tashlashni xohlasangiz, sizga rasmning URL manzili, qidiruv natijalari sahifasining URL manzili va skrinshot olinishi kerak bo‘ladi¹².

¹¹ O‘smir farzandingizga Internetda o‘zini xavfsiz his qilishiga yordam beradigan xavfsizlik sozlamalaridan foydalaning. Tatum Hanter 2021-yil

¹² O‘smir farzandingizga Internetda o‘zini xavfsiz his qilishiga yordam beradigan xavfsizlik sozlamalaridan foydalaning. Tatum Hanter 2021-yil

Qisqa video almashish ilovasi TikTok ota-onalarga o'z akkauntlarini o'smirning akkaunti bilan bog'lash va sozlamalarni, jumladan, ilova uchun kunlik vaqt chegaralarini o'rnatish, o'smirlar to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xabarlarini yuborishi va qabul qila olishi, akkauntlar ochiq yoki shaxsiymi, o'smirlar videolariga fikr bildiradigan odamlarni cheklash va nazorat qilish imkonini beradi. O'smirlar ilovaning qidiruv panelidan foydalanishlari mumkin.

Ammo agar siz o'smir farzandingizga ilovada ko'proq avtonomiya berishni xohlasangiz, sozlamalarni birgalikda muhokama qiling - ular ko'pchiligini o'zlari boshqarishi mumkin.

TikTokning standart xavfsizlik sozlamalari yoshga bog'liq - agar bolangiz o'z yoshi haqida to'g'ri ma'lumot kiritisa, ilova 13 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalar uchun maxsus yaratgan "Kichik foydalanuvchilar uchun TikTok"ga o'tishlari mumkin, u yerda bolalar tanlangan tarkibga ega va hech qanday almashish, xabar almashish yoki sharhlashsiz videolarni ko'rishi mumkin. Kompaniyaning ta'kidlashicha, 13 yoshdan 15 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalar 16 va 17 yoshli bolalarga qaraganda boshqacha standart sozlamalarga ega. Ammo yosh ma'lumotlarini foydalanuvchi o'zi kiritgani uchun bu ma'lumotlarni o'smirning o'zi xohlagan vaqtda soxtalashtirishi oson.

Mavjud maxfiylik va xavfsizlik sozlamalarini ko'rish uchun ilovaning pastki o'ng burchagidagi profil belgisiga, so'ng yuqori o'ngdagi uchta kichik chiziqqa o'xshash menyuga teging. "Maxfiylik"ka o'ting va siz "Shaxsiy hisob" ko'rinishini o'zgartirishingiz mumkin, ya'ni siz baham ko'rgan videolar faqat siz obunachi sifatida ma'qullagan odamlar uchun ko'rinadi holos. Hisob maxfiyligi 16 yoshdan kichiklar uchun sukut holatida turgan bo'lishi kerak.

Undan pastroqda, sizning hisobingizni kuzatish tavsiya etilganlar sifatida kim ko'rinishini boshqarishingiz mumkin. Misol uchun, agar siz hisobingizni do'stlaringizning do'stlariga taklif qilishni xohlamasangiz, o'chirish tugmachasini o'chirish holatiga suring.

"Xavfsizlik" sarlavhasining barcha sozlamalari yoqilgan holda bo'lsa, siz baham ko'rgan videolaringizni boshqa odamlar yuklab olishi, videolaringizga izoh qoldirishi, TikTokda siz kuzatayotgan odamlarni ko'rishi va siz baham ko'rgan videolarni o'z profilida ulashishi mumkin. Shuningdek, siz to'g'ridan-to'g'ri sizga yoziladigan xabarlarini o'chirib qo'yishingiz mumkin.

Yuqori chap burchakdagi orqaga yo'nalishli belgini bossangiz, o'zingizni "Sozlamalar va maxfiylik" sahifasiga o'tasiz. "Kontent va faoliyat" bo'limida yuqorida tavsiflangan ota-ona hisobini ulash va "Raqamli farovonlik" kabi vositalar mavjud bo'lib, u yerda barcha auditoriyaga mos kelmasligi mumkin bo'lgan kamroq "kontentni ko'rish uchun ilovaning cheklangan rejimini yoqishingiz mumkin." Bu orqali TikTok hamjamiyati ko'pchilik uchun zararli deb hisoblagan kontentlar sizning oynagizda ko'rsatilmaydi.

Instagram. Instagram – Facebookka tegishli bo'lgan surat va kichik videolar almashish ilovasi. Instagram yoshi 18 yoshdan kichik bo'lganlar uchun tayyor o'rnatilgan xavfsizlik funksiyalari bilan birga taqdim etiladi.

Agar o‘smir notanish odamlarga “ergashmasa” (follow), notanish odamlar Instagramda ularga to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xabar yubora olmaydi. 16 yoshdan kichiklar uchun hisoblar avtomatik ravishda shaxsiy qilib o‘rnatiladi, shuning uchun begonalar o‘smirning ruxsatisiz ularni do‘st sifatida qo‘sha olmaydi.

Hisob qaydnomasini ochiqdan shaxsiyga o‘zgartirish uchun Instagram ilovasini oching va pastki o‘ng burchakdagi kichkina odam belgisini bosib. Keyin yuqori o‘ng burchakdagi uchta kichik chiziqqa o‘xshaydigan menyuni oching. “Sozlamalar”ga, keyin “Maxfiylik”ka o‘ting va “Shaxsiy hisob” ko‘rinishini yoqing.

Ilova, shuningdek, Instagram akkauntlaridan voyaga yetmaganlarga xabarlar yoki do‘stlik so‘rovlarini yuborish uchun foydalanadigan yoki yaqinda voyaga yetmaganlar tomonidan bloklangan yoki xabar bergan kattalar uchun cheklovlar kiritdi. Bu hisoblar qidiruv paneli yoki tavsiya etilgan kontent bo‘limlari orqali bolalarning hisoblarini topa olmaydi va kuzata olmaydi. Agar o‘smir shubhali kattalar bilan bog‘lansa va u kattalar xabar yuborishga harakat qilsa, ilova xavfsizlik bildirishnomasini ochadi va jo‘natuvchini bloklash yoki xabar berishni so‘raydi. Instagram vakilining so‘zlariga ko‘ra, bu shubhali hisoblar o‘chirilmaydi, chunki ular ilova qoidalarini aniq buzmagani.

Nihoyat, agar o‘smirlaringiz “tadqiqot” yorlig‘ida va asosiy fotosuratlar tasmaidagi tavsiya etilgan kontent joylarida kamroq “sezgir” kontentni, jumladan, yalang‘och tanalar, zo‘ravonlik va giyohvand moddalarni ko‘rishni istamasangiz, menyuga qaytib, “Sozlamalar” - “Hisob” - “Sezgir kontentni boshqarish” - “Bundan ham ko‘proq cheklash”. (“Ruxsat berish” nozik kontent opsiyasi 18 yoshdan kichiklar uchun ko‘rsatilmaligi kerak.)

Nozik kontentni cheklash o‘smirlar uchun ruhiyatiga salbiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatuvchi kontentlarni filtrlashi bilan birga inson tanasi ustida bajariladigan ayrim sohalarni ham ko‘rsatilmaligi mumkin masalan, tana massaji, tanaga oid tibbiy bilim kabilarni. Instagramning ta‘kidlashicha, filtr o‘zining noaniq tavsiya etilgan ko‘rsatmalariga asoslanadi. Instagram sizga “sezgir kontent” ustidan ko‘proq nazorat qilish imkoniyatini beradi.

Snapchat. 18 yoshgacha bo‘lgan odamlar uchun Snapchat akkauntlari sukut bo‘yicha shaxsiydir, ya‘ni ular har qanday yangi do‘stlarni tasdiqlashlari kerak va begonalar o‘smirning Snapchat foydalanuvchi nomini bilmasa yoki umumiy do‘st bilan bog‘lanmagan bo‘lsa, ularni topa olmaydi. Ularning do‘stlari ro‘yxati ham ko‘rinmas qoladi.

Snapchatdagi har bir kishi faqat do‘st sifatida qabul qilgan odamlardagina to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xabarlar olishi mumkin. Ilovaning so‘nggi imkoniyatlaridan biri foydalanuvchilarni do‘stlar ro‘yxatini ko‘rib chiqishga va keraksiz odamlarni olib tashlashga undaydigan bildirishnomalarni taqdim eta boshladi.

YouTube. Googlening video almashish ilovasi. YouTube 2021-yil avgust oyida o‘z siyosatini o‘zgartirdi, unda 13 yoshdan 17 yoshgacha bo‘lgan odamlar tomonidan yuklangan videolarni faqat video to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri ulashilgan bo‘lsa

ko‘rish mumkin holos. Shuning uchun ular o‘smirning profilida yoki qidiruv natijalarida ko‘rinmaydi.

Ilova avtomatik ijroni ham o‘chirib qo‘ydi, bu esa yangi video yoqilganda darhol navbatda turadi

Ilova, shuningdek, o‘smirlarga tegishli hisoblar uchun yangi video tugashi bilanoq avtomatik ijroni o‘chirib qo‘ydi. Standart video maxfiyligi ham avtomatik ijro etish sozlamalari ham o‘smir tomonidan osongina o‘zgartirilishi mumkin.

Boshqa ilovalar singari, kompaniya ota-onasi yoki vasiysi ruxsat bermasa, 13 yoshdan kichik odamlarga foydalanishga ruxsat bermasligini aytadi. Google 2015-yilda YouTube Kidsni ishga tushirgan. O‘smirlar hisoblarini kengaytirilgan kontent cheklovlari bilan nazorat qilgan.

Twitch. Twitch – bu 13 va undan katta yoshdagi odamlar uchun mo‘ljallangan jonli translatsiyalar va boshqa videolarni almashish uchun dasturdir. Kontentning katta qismi video o‘yinlar bilan bog‘liq.

Twitchdagi video ko‘pincha real vaqt rejimida uzatilganligi sababli, kompaniya har doim ham ijodkorlar nima deyishi yoki nima qilishini nazorat qila olmaydi. Ammo o‘smiringiz jonli videolar bilan bir qatorda sharhlar oqimida qanday “til”(so‘z)ni ko‘rsatishini filtrlashi mumkin bo‘lgan sozlamalar mavjud, jumladan, haqoratli so‘zlar, adovat, shahvoniy so‘zlar va kamsitishlar kabi so‘zlarni. Garchi zararli “til”(so‘zlar) uchun avtomatlashtirilgan filtrlar tarixda munosabatlarni to‘g‘ri yo‘lga qo‘yishda tushunmovchiliklar keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.

“Til” (so‘z) filtrlarini yoqish uchun istalgan video oqimidagi fikr-mulohazalar maydonining yon tomonidagi uch nuqtali belgini bosing. “Haqoratli tilni yashirish” bandini tanlang. Siz yoqish va o‘chirish mumkin bo‘lgan turli xil filtrlarni ko‘rasiz.

Shuningdek, siz Twitchda notanishlarning to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xabarlarini bloklashingiz mumkin. Ilovaning yuqori chap burchagidagi profil belgisiga teging, so‘ng “Hisob sozlamalari”ga, so‘ng “Xavfsizlik va maxfiylik”ka o‘ting va “Begonalarning xabarlarini bloklash” belgisini yoqing.

Discord – bu geymerlar va boshqa onlayn hamjamiyatlarda mashhur bo‘lgan tezkor xabar almashish ilovasi bo‘lib, u o‘smiringiz yoqib qo‘yishi mumkin bo‘lgan xavfsizlik sozlamalari bilan birga keladi. Kompaniya vakilining so‘zlariga ko‘ra, Discorddagi odamlar 13 yoki undan katta yoshda bo‘lishi kerak, ammo yoshni o‘zingiz kiritganingiz uchun buni o‘smir xohlagancha o‘zgartirishi mumkin.

Ushbu sozlamalar ilovaning pastki o‘ng burchagidagi o‘yin boshqaruvchisiga o‘xshab ko‘rinadigan hisob qaydnomasida joylashgan. Belgini bosing, so‘ng “Maxfiylik va xavfsizlik”ka o‘ting. “Xavfsiz to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xabarlar” ostidagi “Meni xavfsiz saqlang” sozlamasi ilova barcha to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xabarlarini aniq fotosuratlar uchun skanerlashini anglatadi.

Undan pastroqda, o‘smirlar chat jamoalari yoki serverlaridagi odamlardan to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xabarlar yuborishga ruxsat beruvchi sozlamani o‘chirib qo‘yish

imkoniyatiga ega. Va “Kim sizni do‘st sifatida qo‘shishi mumkin” ostida ular “hamma”, “do‘stlar do‘stlari” va “server a‘zolari” variantlarini ko‘radi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, sizning farzandingiz yuqoridagi ilovalardan, ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan hozir foydalanmayotgan bo‘lishi mumkin. Lekin kelajakda ham bulardan mening farzandim foydalanmaydi deb kafolat berolmaysiz. Yuqoridagi sozlamalardan har bir ota-ona xabardor bo‘lishi farzandini xavfsiz rivojlanishi uchun kerak bo‘ladi. Farzandingizni tarbiyasi yaxshi, axloqiy immuniteti shakllanganiga ishonchingiz komil bo‘lsa yuqoridagi sozlamalarning ahamiyati pasayadi, lekin o‘smir turli narsalarga qiziquvchan yoshda bo‘lganligi sabab ruhiy olami sog‘omligiga doim ham kafolat berib bo‘lmaydi, tarbiyasini o‘z holiga tashlab qo‘yib bo‘lmaydi. Virtual olamning zararlari borligi isbotlangan lekin ayni vaqtda farzandlaringizga ijtimoiy tarmoqlarni taqiqlash ularni xavfsiz saqlashga doim ham yordam bermaydi. Yuqoridagi ma‘lumotlar ma‘lum miqdorda farzandingizni virtual olam vositalaridan samarali foydalanishiga, uni nazorat qilingizga yordam beradi. O‘smirning rivojlanishini bir ota-onaning o‘zi nazorat qilishi qiyin bu jarayonga oilaning boshqa a‘zolari, jamiyat va davlat muassasalari ham e‘tibor berishi lozim. Zamonaviy ilova, dastur, o‘yin, content yaratayotganlar o‘z yaratgan kontentlari xavfsizligiga, yoshlarga salbiy ta‘sir qilmasligiga javobgar bo‘lishlari zarur. Lekin asosiy nazorat qilish vazifasi baribir ota-ona va pedagoglar zimmasida qoladi.

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2. Factfulness. H. Rosling – Toshkent: Nihol., 2021-y 26-bet
3. Nimalardan voz kechishimiz kerak? B. Hoshimov
4. Farzandlaringizga Instagramni taqiqlash ularni xavfsiz saqlashga yordam bermaydi. Bu maslahatlar yordam beradi. H. Kelly “The Washington post” 2021-y
5. <https://www.iamexpat.nl/education/education-news/netherlands-ban-mobile-phones-school-classrooms>
6. Farzandlaringizga Instagramni taqiqlash ularni xavfsiz saqlashga yordam bermaydi. Bu maslahatlar yordam beradi. H. Kelly “The Washington post” 2021-y
7. Screenwise: Bolalarning raqamli dunyoda rivojlanishiga (va omon qolishiga) yordam berish. D.Xaytner
8. Screenwise: Bolalarning raqamli dunyoda rivojlanishiga (va omon qolishiga) yordam berish. D.Xaytner
9. O‘smir farzandingizga Internetda o‘zini xavfsiz his qilishiga yordam beradigan xavfsizlik sozlamalaridan foydalaning. Tatum Hanter 2021-yil
10. O‘smir farzandingizga Internetda o‘zini xavfsiz his qilishiga yordam beradigan xavfsizlik sozlamalaridan foydalaning. Tatum Hanter 2021-yil

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MILLIY IQTISODIYOTDA ERKIN IQTISODIY ZONALARI FAOLIYATINI YO`LGA QO`YISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Milliy iqtisodiyotni isloh qilish borasida tashqi savdo, soliq va moliya siyosatini liberallashtirish, tadbirkorlikni qo`llab-quvvatlash va xususiy mulk daxlsizligini kafolatlash, qishloq xo`jaligi mahsulotlarini chuqur qayta ishlashni tashkil etish hamda hududlarni jadal rivojlantirishni ta`minlash bo`yicha amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar haqida fikr yuritilib, fuqarolarning ijtimoiy himoyasini kuchaytirish va kambag`allikni qisqartirish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo`nalishi sifatida belgilanib, aholini yangi ish o`rinlari va kafolatli daromad manbai, malakali tibbiy va ta`lim xizmatlari, munosib yashash sharoitlari bilan ta`minlash masalari haqida tahlil bayon qilingan.

Kalit so`zlar: Taraqqiyot strategiyasi, eksport, import, erkin iqtisodiy zona, iqtisodiyot, soliq, liberallashtirish, qiyosiy tahlil, sintez.

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LAUNCHING THE ACTIVITY OF FREE ECONOMIC ZONES IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Abstract. In this article, regarding the reform of the national economy, liberalization of foreign trade, tax and financial policy, support of entrepreneurship and guarantee of private property integrity, organization of deep processing of agricultural products and provision of rapid development of regions considering the ongoing work, strengthening the social protection of citizens and reducing poverty as a priority of the state policy, providing the population with new jobs and a guaranteed source of income, qualified medical and educational services, decent living conditions An analysis of the issues of provision is presented.

Key words: Development strategy, export, import, free economic zone, economy, tax, liberalization, comparative analysis, synthesis.

Kirish: O`zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentning 2022 yil 28 yanvardagi “2022—2026-yillarga mo`ljallangan yangi O`zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to`g`risida” PF-135 sonli farmonida inson huquqlarini ta`minlash, davlat organlarining hisobdorligi va ochiqqligini kuchaytirish hamda fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari, ommaviy axborot vositalarining roli, aholi va jamoat

birlashmalarining siyosiy faolligini oshirish, Milliy iqtisodiyotni isloh qilish borasida tashqi savdo, soliq va moliya siyosatini liberallashtirish, tadbirkorlikni qoʻllab-quvvatlash va xususiy mulk daxlsizligini kafolatlash, qishloq xoʻjaligi mahsulotlarini chuqur qayta ishlashni tashkil etish hamda hududlarni jadal rivojlantirish masalalariga jiddiy eʼtibor berilib, fuqarolarning ijtimoiy himoyasini kuchaytirish va kambagʻallikni qisqartirish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yoʻnalishi sifatida belgilanib, aholini yangi ish oʻrinlari va kafolatli daromad manbai, malakali tibbiy va taʼlim xizmatlari, munosib yashash sharoitlari bilan taʼminlash sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga koʻtarish masalalariga alohida eʼtibor qaratilgan. Oʻzbekistonda ham mazkur sohada bir qator ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda 14 ta erkin iqtisodiy zona mavjud boʻlib, ulardan ayrimlarining faoliyati ancha jadallashgan. Xususan, “Navoiy”, “Angren”, “Jizzax”, “Urgut”, “Gʻijduvon”, “Qoʻqon” va “Hazorasp” erkin iqtisodiy zonalarida umumiy qiymati 486 million dollarga teng 62 loyiha amaliyotga tatbiq etilgan, qolaversa, 4 ming 600 dan ortiq ish oʻrni yaratilgan. Shuningdek, “Nukus-farm”, “Zomin-farm”, “Kosonsoy-farm”, “Sirdaryo-farm”, “Boysun-farm”, “Boʻstonliq-farm”, “Parkent-farm” singari farmatsevtika sohasiga ixtisoslashgan 7 yangi erkin iqtisodiy zonalarini rivojlantirish boʻyicha ham barcha chora-tadbirlar koʻrilyapti. Shu bilan birga, erkin iqtisodiy zonalarda investitsiya loyihalarini amalga oshirishni jadallashtirish, xorijdan yuqori texnologik uskunarlar xarid qilish uchun Oʻzbekiston tiklanish va taraqqiyot jamgʻarmasi mablagʻi hisobidan 100 million \$ miqdorida chet el valyutasidagi kredit liniyasi ochilgan. Bundan tashqari, kichik sanoat zonalaridagi direksiyalar kredit olish va bank xizmatlaridan foydalanishda har bir zonaga birlashtirilgan tijorat banklari bilan hamkorlikda ish olib borayotganligi ham muammolarni bartaraf etishda ayni muddao boʻlmoqda. Bozor talablari va import nomenklaturasini oʻrganish asosida tadbirkorlar uchun takliflar, istiqbolli loyihalar roʻyxati shakllantirilgan. Imtiyozlardan yana biri shuki, kichik sanoat zonasida ishlaydigan subyektlar 2 yil barcha soliqlardan ozod etilgan.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlarning tahlili: Erkin iqtisodiy zonalarda loyihalar aniq hisob-kitoblarsiz joylashtirilishi oqibatida ayrim faoliyat turlari uchun sunʼiy imtiyoz berilishiga va bu, oʻz navbatida, bozordagi raqobat muhitining buzilishiga olib kelmoqda. Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda 23 ta erkin iqtisodiy va 348 ta kichik sanoat zonasi faoliyat yuritayotgan boʻlib, ularda umumiy qiymati 2,6 milliard dollarlik 453 ta loyiha amalga oshirilishi natijasida 36 mingga yaqin ish oʻrni yaratilgan. Kichik sanoat zonalarida esa 5 trillion soʻmlik 1 ming 497 ta loyiha ishga tushirilib, 36 mingdan ziyod kishining bandligi taʼminlangan. Davlatimiz rahbarining “Maxsus iqtisodiy va kichik sanoat zonalarini muhandislik-kommunikatsiya infratuzilmasini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida” qarori erkin iqtisodiy zonalar hududida investitsiya loyihalarini oʻz vaqtida ishga tushirishga toʻsqinlik qilayotgan muammolarning yechimiga qaratilgani bilan ahamiyatlidir.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi: Tadqiqot jarayonida Milliy iqtisodiyotni isloh qilish borasida tashqi savdo, soliq va moliya siyosatini liberallashtirish, tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash va xususiy mulk daxlsizligini kafolatlash, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini chuqur qayta ishlashni tashkil etish kabi ma'lumotlardan foydalanildi. Maqolada nazariy mushohada, tizimli yondashuv, kuzatish, umumlashtirish, qiyosiy tahlil, sintez kabi usullardan samarali qo'llanildi.

Xulosa: Xulosa o'rnida aytganda, erkin iqtisodiy zona — bu yangi ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini barpo etish, yuqori texnologik ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish, zamonaviy raqobatbardosh, import o'rnini bosuvchi, eksportga yo'naltirilgan tayyor sanoat mahsulotini ishlab chiqarishni o'zlashtirishga faol jalb etish maqsadida tashkil etiladigan hududdir. Uni tuzishdan maqsad eng avvalo, mamlakatni yoki alohida olingan hududni strategik rivojlantirishga doir vazifalarini, ya'ni tashqi savdo, umumiqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, hududiy va ilmiy-texnik masalalarni hal qilishdan iborat bo'ladi. Mamlakatimiz hududlarining ishlab chiqarish, resurs salohiyatidan kompleks va samarali foydalanishni ta'minlash, transport, muhandislik-kommunikatsiya hamda ijtimoiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirishda erkin iqtisodiy zonalarning alohida o'rnini bor. Umuman, **mamlakat iqtisodiyotining raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda asosiy e'tibor hududlar tabiiy resurslari hamda industrial salohiyatidan foydalanish va eksport tizimini kuchaytirishga qaratilmog'i lozim.** Aynan shu o'rinda xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etishning unumli shakli bo'lgan zamonaviy erkin iqtisodiy zonalarni tashkil etish alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Aynan ushbu yo'nalishda jahon tajribasida keng qo'llanilayotgan va o'z samarasini berayotgan bir qator iqtisodiy chora-tadbirlarni qayd etish joiz.

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IQTISODIY TAHLILDA FOYDALANILADIGAN AXBOROT MANBALARINING TURLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada iqtisodiy tahlilning mohiyati va mazmuni, bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitidagi zaruriyati hamda uning ahamiyati to'g'risida mualliflar tomonidan fikr-mulohazalar keltirilgan. Qolaversa, bugungi rivojlangan zamonamizda bozor iqtisodiyotini tizimlashtirishda iqtisodiy tahlilda qo'llaniladigan axborotlar tizimi bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: bozor iqtisodiyoti, ma'lumotlar to'plami, tahlil qilish, iqtisodiy tahlil, axborot tizimlari, mahsulot, xizmat.

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TYPES OF INFORMATION SOURCES USED IN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Abstract. In this article, the opinion of the authors is presented on the nature and content of economic analysis, its necessity and importance in the conditions of the market economy. In addition, in today's advanced age, proposals and recommendations have been developed for the information system used in economic analysis in the systematization of the market economy.

Key words: market economy, data set, analysis, economic analysis, information systems, product, service.

Iqtisodiy tahlil qilish orqali mamlakatimizda har qanday soha va tarmoq, ob'yekt va boshqa narsalarning holati o'rganiladi. Shuning uchun iqtisodiy tahlilda axborot manbalari turlaridan samarali foydalanish maqsad muvofiq.

Tahlilning maqsadi. Tahlilning maqsadi bo'lib, xo'jalik faoliyatining barcha tomonlarining natijalarini, birinchi navbatda, uning zaif va oqsoq

tomonlarini chuqur o'rganib, xo'jalikning iqtisodiyotini ya'nada mustahkamlash va iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirish imkoniyatlarni aniqlash hisoblanadi.

Mavjud imkoniyatlarni aniqlash orqali qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishni ko'raytirish va ularning sifatini oshirish, tannarx va mehnat sarfini kamaytirish, barcha resurslardan foydalanish darajasini oshirish, oqibatda pirovard natija – foydani ko'paytirish mumkin. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, har bir xo'jalik iqtisodiyotini, qolaversa, mamlakat milliy iqtisodiyotini mustahkamlanishiga sabab bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ham iqtisodiy tahlilning asoslarini o'rganish ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Tahlilning vazifalari bo'lib, quyidagilar hisblanadi:

1. Xo'jalikning biznes rejasini tuzish uchun zarur bo'lgan ob'yektiv hisobot ma'lumotlari bilan ta'minlash;

2. Xo'jalikning ta'minot, ishlab chiqarish, tijorat va moliyaviy faoliyatlarining natijalarini ifodalovchi barcha ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha biznes rejaning bajarilish darajasi yoki dinamikasi o'zgarishini o'rganish;

3. Har bir jarayon natijasi o'zgarishiga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni aniqlash hamda har birining ta'siriga baho berish;

4. Xo'jalikda mavjud bo'lgan tabiiy, mehnat, moddiy va moliyaviy resurslardan samarali foydalanish usullarini ishlab chiqish;

5. Korxonani samarali boshqarish uchun ilmiy asoslangan tahliliy axborot manbalarini yetkazib berish.

Iqtisodiy tahlilda qo'llaniladigan axborotlar mazmuniga ko'ra quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi:

1. Iqtisodiy ma'lumotlar;

2. Huquqiy-me'yoriy ma'lumotlar;

3. Ilmiy-texnikaviy ma'lumotlar;

4. Tabiiy-ekologik ma'lumotlar;

5. Boshqa ma'lumotlar.

Iqtisodiy ma'lumotlar asosan buxgalteriya hisobi, statistika va tezkor hisob va hisobotlarda o'z aksini topadi. Ushbu axborotlarga quyidagi talablar qo'yiladi:

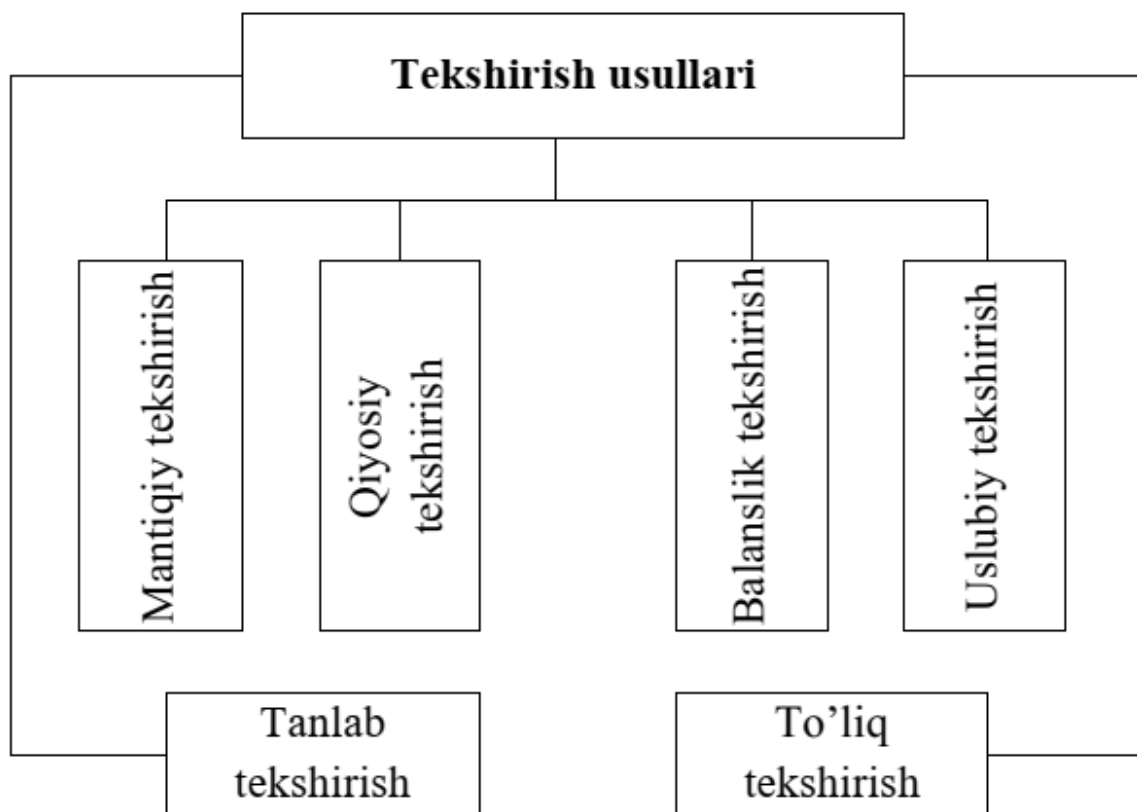
1. Haqqoniylik va holisonalik tamoyiliga amal qilish.,

2. Iqtisodiy jarayonlar va hodisalar mazmunini to'liq ob'yektiv yoritish.,

3. Iqtisodiy jarayonlar va hodisalarni ifodalovchi ma'lumotlarni aniq o'lchamda aks ettirish.

4. Barcha manbalarning umumiy birligi va uzviy bog'liqligi hamda ulardagi axborotlar bir-birini to'ldirib turushligi.

Iqtisodiy axborotlarni tekshirish usullarini quyidagi chizmadan ko'rish mumkin.



1-rasm. Iqtisodiy axborotlarni tekshirish usullari

Mulkdor o'zining mulkini ko'payishidan, ko'proq foyda olishdan manfaatdor. Shuning uchun u xo'jalik faoliyatini iqtisodiy tahlil qilib turishni doimiy ravishda boshqaradi. Demak, iqtisodiy tahlilning tashqilotchisi o'zi bo'lib hisoblanadi. Iqtisodiy tahlilni barcha mutaxassislar o'z sohalari bo'yicha o'z vaqtida samarali olib borishlari kerak. Korxonada bo'yicha boshqaruv tahlili bosh iqtisodchi, moliyaviy tahlil bosh buxgalter rahbarligida tashqil qilinadi. Xo'jalikda rahbarning iqtisodiy ishlar bo'yicha o'rinbosari mavjud bo'lsa, iqtisodiy tahlil uning bevosita rahbarligi ostida tashqil qilinadi.

Iqtisodiy tahlil quyidagi bosqichlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

1. Tahlil ob'yektini tanlash va rejasini tuzish;
2. Hisobot va reja ma'lumotlarini yig'ish va tekshirish;
3. Ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash va taqqoslama holatga keltirish;
4. Ko'rsatkichlarni taqqoslash orqali o'zgarishini aniqlash va ushbu o'zgarishga omillar ta'sirini hisoblab, baho berish;
5. Tahlil natijalarini umumlashtirish, xulosa chiqarish va takliflar berish.

Iqtisodiy tahlil natijalari tahlilning yakuniy bosqichida umumlashtirilgan holda rasmiylashtiriladi, xulosalar qilinadi va takliflar beriladi. Tahlil xo'jalik faoliyatining natijalarini umumlashtirishda o'zaro bog'liqlik va uslubiy ketma-ketlik saqlangan holda, korxonada biznes-rejasini bajarilishi, tabiiy, moddiy, mehnat va moliyaviy resurslari hamda tadbirkorlik faoliyatidan foydalanish darajasiga baho beradi. Yo'l qo'yilgan kamchiliklar va ularning sabablari, ichki imkoniyatlar

va ulardan ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish maqsadida foydalanish bo'yicha takliflar va tavsiyalar beriladi.

Xulosada barcha erishilgan yutuklar bilan bir qatorda yo'l qo'yilgan kamchiliklar, ularning sabablari va qanday oqibatlarga olib kelganligi ko'rsatiladi. Bularning hammasi ma'lumotnoma (bayonnoma)da o'z aksini topadi.

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IQTISODIY TAHLILNING IQTISODIY-MATEMATIK USULLARI MOHIYATI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada iqtisodiy tahlilning mohiyati va mazmuni, bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitidagi zaruriyati hamda uning ahamiyati to'g'risida mualliflar tomonidan fikr-mulohazalar keltirilgan. Qolaversa, bugungi rivojlangan zamonamizda bozor iqtisodiyotini tizimlashtirishda iqtisodiy tahlilda qo'llaniladigan iqtisodiy matematik usullar mohiyati bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: bozor iqtisodiyoti, ma'lumotlar to'plami, tahlil qilish, iqtisodiy tahlil, axborot tizimlari, mahsulot, xizmat.

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THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMIC-MATHEMATICAL METHODS OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Abstract. This article presents the opinions of the authors about the essence and content of the economic analysis, its necessity in the market economy and its importance. In addition, proposals and recommendations have been developed on the nature of economic mathematical methods used in economic analysis in the systematization of the market economy in today's advanced age.

Key words: market economy, data set, analysis, economic analysis, information systems, product, service.

Iqtisodiy tahlilni takomillashtirishning muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri korxonalar faoliyatida iqtisodiy-matematik usullardan hamda bu boradagi ilg'or axborot texnologiyalaridagi yangiliklardan samarali foydalanishdir. Ushbu tadbirlarning muvaffaqiyatli amalga tatbiq etilishi iqtisodiy tahlil imkoniyatlarini

oshirib. yanada ko'proq turdagi va murakkab tavsifdagi masalalami qisqa muddatda to'g'ri hal qilish imkonini beradi.

Natijada korxonada iqtisodiy faoliyatidagi juda ko'plab omillar topiladi hamda o'rganiladi, iqtisodiy resurslardan foydalanishning eng maqbul yo'li tanlanadi, qabul qilinadigan boshqaruv qarorlari ilmiy jihatdan asoslanadi hamda faoliyat samaradorligini oshiruvchi zaxiralar aniqlanib, ular maqsadga muvofiq yo'nlantiriladi. Matematik usullar iqtisodiy tahlil vazifalarining ilmiy tasnifi hamda iqtisodiy-matematik modellashtirish metodologiyasiga asoslangan holda qo'llaniladi.

Iqtisodiy tahlil qilishda matematik usullarni qo'llash korxonada faoliyatida qator o'ziga xos shartlarni e'tiborga olishni talab qiladi. Ularning asosiylari quyidagilardir: korxonada iqtisodiyotini to'liq axborot texnologiyalariga asoslangan tizimga moslashtirish, iqtisodiy-matematik modelni ishlab chiqish, korxonaning axborot manbalarini takomillashtirish, korxonani zamonaviy kompyuter vositalari bilan ta'minlash, xodimlar malakasi va shu kabilar. Iqtisodiy tahlil maqsadiga ko'ra matematik usullar turli xil bo'ladi. Misol uchun, integral, logarifm, korrelyatsiya, regressiya, matematik dasturlash, nazariy o'qish va shu kabilar.

Determinizm lotincha «*determino*» so'zidan olingan bo'lib, voqealarning obyektiv qonuniyat asosida o'zaro bog'lanish hamda shart-langanligi to'g'risidagi ta'limotdir. Determinlash asosida sababga ko'ra amalga oshadigan, ya'ni aniq sharoitda bir voqea (sabab) boshqa voqeani (oqibat) keltirib chiqaradigan holatlardagi bog'liqliklar yotadi. Determinlashgan tahlil - tadqiq etilayotgan voqeani (o'rganilayotgan ko'rsatkichni) bevosita omillarga bo'lib o'rganishdir.

Bevosita omillar - bog'lanishlari uzluksiz zanjirlar asosida modellashtirib quriladigan hamda o'rganilayotgan ko'rsatkichni shakllantirayotgan hamda ta'sir miqdorini o'chash mumkin bo'lgan alohida voqealardir. Bu yerda tadqiq etilayotgan ko'rsatkich (voqea) omillar hosilasi bo'lib qaraladi.

Determinlashgan model qurilishida quyidagilar nazarda tutiladi: uzluksiz zanjirdagi bevosita bog'liqliklarning davomiyligi asosida omillar miqdori aniqlanadi; ular mantiqiy jihatdan tanlanadi; tahlil yo'li bilan modellashtirilgan ko'rsatkichlar va omillarning miqdori hamda mantiqiy muvofiqligi aniqlanadi.

Determinlashgan modelda o'rganilayotgan ko'rsatkichga uni shakllantirgan barcha omillarni alohida-alohida ta'sirini aynan bir vaqt bo'yicha aniqlash imkoniyati mavjud emas. Determinlashgan omillarni tahlilda o'rganilayotgan ko'rsatkichga har bir omilning ta'sir miqdori ularni xolislantirishga asoslangan usullar vositasida amalga oshiriladi.

Integral usul. Mazkur metod multiplikativ, karrali va karrali-additiv ko'rinishli aralash modellarda omillar ta'sirini baholash uchun qo'llaniladi. Ushbu usuldan foydalanish zanjirli o'rin almashtirish, mutlaq va nisbiy farq usullariga nisbatan omillar ta'sirini hisoblashda aniqroq natijalar olishga imkon beradi,

chunki omillar ta'siri ostidagi natijaviy ko'rsatkich qo'shimcha o'sishi oxirgi omilga birlashtirilmaydi, balki ular o'rtasida teng bo'linadi.

Logarifmlash usuli. Logarifmlash usuli multiplikativ modellarda omillar ta'sirini hisoblash uchun qo'laniladi. Integratsiyalashdagi kabi bu yerda ham hisoblash natijasi omilning model da joy lashuviga bog'liq emas va integral metodga nisbatan hisoblashning yanada yuqori aniqligi ta'minlanadi. Agar omillar ta'siridagi qo'shimcha o'sish integratsiyalashda ular o'rtasida teng bo'lsa, u holda logarifmlash yordamida omillarning birgalikdagi ta'siri natijalari natijaviy ko'rsatkich darajasiga har bir omilning ajratilgan ta'sir ulushi proporsional taqsimlanadi. Uning ustunligi shunda, kamchiligi esa - uni qo'lash sohasi cheklanganligidir. Integral metoddan farqli ravishda logarifmlashda ko'rsatkichlarning absolyut o'sishi emas, balki ularning o'sish (pasayish) indeksi qo'laniladi

Stoxastik tushunchasi grekcha *stochastikos* so'zidan olingan bo'lib, topish yo'lini biladi, degan ma'noni anglatadi. Stoxastik tahlil - statistik yo'l bilan baholanadigan turli xildagi masalalarni hal etish usulidir. Mazkur usul ko'p turdagi empirik ko'rsatkichlar hamda ularning o'zgarishini to'g'ridan to'g'ri aloqada boimagan, o'zaro funksional bog'lanmagan va shartlanmagan omillar ta'sirida sodir bo'lishini modellashtirish yo'li bilan o'rganadi. Stoxastik bog'liqlik ko'rsatkichlar o'rtasidagi tasodifiy aloqadorlikni ifodalaydi. Bir-biriga bog'liq boimagan holda muayyan ko'rsatkichni o'zgarishi boshqa ko'rsatkichlarning o'zgarishiga ta'sir qiladi. Stoxastik model qurilishi asosida o'rganilayotgan iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarni bir-biriga to'g'ridan to'g'ri bog'liq boimagan holatdagi o'zgarishlari o'rtasidagi qonuniy aloqasini hamda tebranishlarini umumlashtirish yotadi.

Korxonaning hisob tizimidagi iqtisodiy tahlilida stoxastik modellashtirishni qo'lash uchun uning faoliyati yalpi kuzatish imkoniyati mavjud bo'lishi kerak. Modellashtirish matematik-statistik usullar bilan amalga oshiriladi. Bu tartib xo'jalik faoliyatidagi ko'rsatkichlarni, ularni keltirib chiqargan omillar va sharoitlarni e'tiborga olgan holda, sababoqibati bo'yicha aloqalarni tadqiq qilish imkonini beradi.

Iqtisodiy tahlilda determinallashtirilgan modelni mazkur holatlar bo'yicha amalga oshirish har doim ham mumkin emas. Matematik-statistik usullardan foydalanish bu borada maxsus tajribalar o'tkazishlarni keskin kamaytiradi. Stoxastik modellashtirish va o'rganilgan ko'rsatkichlarning o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlik korrelyatsiya usulidagi tahlildan boshlanadi.

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MORPHOLOGY OF PINE POLLEN

Abstract. Morphology of pine pollen is the study of the shape, structure and size of the microscopic grains that are produced by pine trees for reproduction. Pine pollen is a type of gymnosperm pollen, which means it has a single opening (aperture) and a thick outer wall (exine). Pine pollen can be classified into different types based on the number, position and shape of the apertures, as well as the ornamentation and sculpturing of the exine. Morphology of pine pollen is important for understanding the evolution, diversity and ecology of pine species and their interactions with pollinators and the environment.

Key words: pine, morphological, pollen, grain, parameters, produced, male, structure.

Pine pollen is the male gamete of the pine tree, which belongs to the family Pinaceae. Pine pollen grains have a distinctive morphology, characterized by two wing-like air sacs on either side of the grain. These air sacs help the pollen to disperse by wind over long distances. The pollen grain also contains a large tube cell, which will grow a pollen tube after landing on a female cone, and a small generative cell, which will divide into two sperm cells. Additionally, there are two prothallial cells, which are remnants of the male gametophyte. Pine pollen is produced in male cones, or microstrobili, which are clusters of microsporophylls with two pollen sacs each. The pollen is released in spring or early summer, when the male cones turn yellow and open up.

The high ecological plasticity and polymorphism of the Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) caused the emergence of a large number of forms, races and varieties in the pre-cases of the species range. In hydromorphic ecosystems, pine populations are represented by swamp forms adapted to the pessimal regimes of the main environmental factors - temperature, hydrological, edaphic. A significant role in the formation of swamp populations of pine is played by phenological isolation in terms of dusting from dry stands. Data on the peculiarities of the development of male generative structures of the common pine in hydromorphic localities are few. In 1991-1998, route studies of the structure of populations of Scots pine by the color of microstrobiles were carried out. Differentiation into yellow- and red-pollen forms (with different color intensity) was carried out by the presence or absence of anthocyanins in them, according to the recommendations of G.M. Kozubov. The sample size was approximately 2500 trees on oligotrophic swamps, 900 on eutrophic and 1200 on dry forests.

The production-physiological and morphological parameters of Scots pine pollen were studied in various parts of the species range. In general, the variability of pollen parameters for the species remains low both at endogenous and intrapopulation levels. Data on the features of the structure and the size of pollen in swamp populations of pine are few and cover only the European part of its range. At the same time, there were no significant differences in pollen sizes between swamp and dry pine populations. At the same time, there is a higher viability of pollen in pine trees in the swamp compared to dry woods. The peculiarity of the male generative sphere of the scots pine in low-temperature conditions of swamp ecotopes is a significantly higher proportion of the red-pollen form compared to the dry land. A decrease in the linear size of microstrobiles and the number of microsporophylls in pine trees in oligotrophic swamps probably provides accelerated and "economical" development of male generative structures in trophic limiting conditions. Pine trees in swamps have an increase in the size of pollen grains compared to trees on dry land. The sizes of microstrobiles and the number of Microsporophylls in the red-pollen pine are significantly lower than in the yellow-pollen pine. At the same time, this feature does not have a noticeable effect on the size of the pollen grains forming. It is obvious that the mold differentiation of scots pine by the color of microstrobiles, which optimizes the process of microsporogenesis at low temperatures, does not apply to such species-specific parameters as the size of pollen grains.

Conclusion. Morphology of pine pollen is an important topic in botany, ecology and paleontology. Pine pollen grains have a distinctive shape and structure, with two or three air sacs attached to the main body. These sacs help the pollen to disperse in the wind and increase its chances of reaching a female cone. The morphology of pine pollen can also provide clues about the evolutionary history and environmental conditions of pine trees and their relatives.

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OROL DENGIZINING EKOLOGIK HOLATI-BUGUNGI DUNYONING DOLZARB MUAMMOSI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Orol dengizining holati, hamda qurib borish sabablari haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Bugungi kunda Orol dengizining ekologik holati, atrof-muhitga ta'siri haqida fikr va mulohazalar bildirilgan. Ekologik holatni ijobiy tomonga o'zgartirish borasida taklif va yechimlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Orol dengizi, daryolar, tuzli changlar, kasalliklar, suv, mintaqa, sho'rlanish.

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ECOLOGICAL STATUS OF THE ARAL SEA IS THE CHALLENGING PROBLEM OF TODAY'S WORLD

Abstract: This article provides information about the state of the Aral Sea and the reasons for its drying up. Today, opinions and comments about the ecological condition of the Aral Sea and its impact on the environment are expressed. Proposals and solutions for changing the ecological situation in a positive direction are given.

Key words: Aral Sea, rivers, salt dust, diseases, water, region, salinity.

*Topolmay yetibmiz dardiga chora
O'zi suv dardiga topolmay davvo,
Bizdan yordam so'rar Orol bechora*

Bir vaqtlar to'lib, mavjlanib turgan moviy dengiz qurib, bepoyon bir sahroga aylandi. O'zida kemalarni harakatlantiradigan Orol dengizidan asar ham qolmadi. Bular endi faqat tarixda qoldi. Dengizning qurishi g'oyat keskin muammoga aylandi. Afsuski, bu insoniyatning milliy kulfati bo'lib qoldi.

Umuman olganda, Orol dengizining muammosi yaqin tarixga borib taqaladi. O'tgan asrimizning 80-90 yillariga qadar bu dengiz dunyodagi eng katta ichki dengizlardan biri hisoblangan. Kattaligi jihatidan dunyoda to'rtinchi, Yevrosiyo materigida ikkinchi o'rinda bo'lgan. Havzasining kattaligi uchun "dengiz" deb nom olgan. Dengiz shimoli-sharqdan janubi-g'arbga cho'zilgan, bo'lib uzunligi 428 km bo'lgan. Eng keng joyi esa 235 km bo'lgan. Havzasining maydoni 69 ming km. kvni tashkil qilgan edi. Suvining hajmi 1000 km. kubga teng bo'lgan. Eng chuqur joyi dengizning g'arbiy qismida bo'lib, 69 m.ga teng bo'lgan. O'rtacha chuqurligi 16,5 m. atrofida o'zgarib turgan. O'tmishda Orol dengizi suvi vaqti-vaqti bilan Kasbiy dengiziga quyilib turgan. Orol dengizi chuqurligi deyarli yuqori bo'lmagan. Chuqur joylari g'arbiy ya'ni Qoraqalpog'istonning Ustyurt platosida bo'lib, 69 m.ga yetgan [1].

Orol dengizini birinchi marta A.I. Butakov 1848-1849 yillarda tadqiq etgan va xaritaga tushirgan. Umuman olganda Orol dengizi insoniyat hayotida muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan. Dengizda navigatsiya mavsumi 7 oy davom etgan. Aralsk va Mo'ynoq kabi yirik portlar faoliyat ko'rsatgan. O'tgan asrning 90-yillarigacha dengizdan baliq ovlanib kelingan. Afsuski keyinchalik, dengizning suvi kamayib ketishi natijasida unda yashayotgan jonzorlar soni kamaya borgan.

Xususan shuni ta'kidlash joizki, Orol dengizining qurishiga birinchi navbatda, unga quyiladigan daryolar suvidan boshqa maqsadlarda foydalanilgan bo'lsa, ikkinchidan uning quriyotganini bilaturib e'tiborsiz qoldirilgani bo'ldi. Oxir-oqibat bu katta bir muammoga aylandi. O'zbekiston va Qozog'iston davlatlari mutaxassislarining fikricha, Sho'ro ittifoqi ham Xalqaro hamjamiyat ham "Orol fojiasi"ga yetarli e'tibor bermagan. Umuman olganda Orolga quyiladigan Amudaryo va Sirdaryo daryolari suvidan noo'rin foydalanish natijasida "Orol fojeasi" deb atalgan global ekologik holatni paydo qiladi. Nadomatlar bo'lsinki, bu hol yillar o'tgan sayin yomonlashib boraverdi. 2007-yilga kelib, Orol dengizi hududining 90% qismini yo'qotib uchta alohida ko'lga aylandi. Sho'rlanish darajasining oshishi natijasida, atrofdagi o'simlik va hayvonot olamining qirilishiga sabab bo'ldi. Bu holat nafaqat o'simlik va hayvonot dunyosi balki, iqlim o'zgarishiga ham sababchi bo'ldi. Yozi issiqroq, qishi esa sovuqroq bo'la boshladi.

Akademik A.S. Berg o'zining asr boshlarida yozgan "Orol dengizi" asarida dengiz suvi qurib qolsa uning tubida tuz qoplami paydo bo'lishi haqida ogohlantiradi. Mahalliy shamollar kuchli, tez ko'tarilib, Orol dengizidan yuzlab kilometrlarga shu jumladan dengizni to'yintiradigan daryolar Pomir tog'liklaridagi muzliklarga yetib borishini ta'kidlaydi. Falokat shunda boshlanadi deb ogohlantirgan. Mana shunday ham bo'ldi. Tuzli changlar orolqumdan o'nlab, hatto yuzlab km. masofaga tarqalib ketdi. Tabiiy o'tloqlar, bog'lar, shaharlar va qishloqlar ustiga yog'ildi. Orolidagi tuzli changlar hatto Pomir va Tyanshan tog'larining cho'qqilaridagi muzliklarga ham yetib bordi. Bu esa muzliklarning erishini tezlashtirib yubordi. Bundan ham achinarli holat shundaki, dengizning qurib qolgan qismida hosil bo'lgan tuzlar, shamol esganda chang bilan aralashib

dengiz atrofida yashab kelayotgan insonlar sog'lig'iga katta ta'sir ko'rsatgan [2].

Mutaxassislar fikriga ko'ra har yili dengiz o'rnidagi sahrodan 100-150 million tonnadan ko'proq chang-tuz osmonga ko'tarila boshlagan. Tabiiyki bu holat nafaqat atrof-muhit balki insonlar hayotiga ham katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Buning oqibatida har xil kasalliklar ko'paygan. Xususan, saraton turlari, o'pka va yurak kasalliklari avj olgan. Ayniqsa 1990-yillarda yosh bolalar o'rtasidagi o'lim Qoraqalpog'istonda mamlakatning boshqa hududlariga nisbatan yuqori bo'lgan. Hatto tug'ilayotgan bolalarning ko'pchiligida nogironlik holati kuzatila boshlaydi. Bir so'z bilan aytganda Orol dengizining qurishi mintaqaga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Orol dengizi muammosi hal qilinishining tub mohiyati suv resurslaridan oqilona foydalanishni amalga oshirishdir. "Biz Orol dengizini qutqarmoqchimiz ammo butun mintaqani ham sug'orma dehqonchilikdan voz kechishi ham imkonsiz" deydi-Orolni Qutqarish Xalqaro Jamg'armasi rahbari Medad Aspanov. Orolning qurishi birgina suv muammosini emas balki, atrof-muhitning ifloslanishiga ham olib keldi.

Xususan tuzlarning yer yuzasiga yog'ilishi paxta hosildorligining 5-15% sholining esa 3-6% ga hosildorligi kamayishiga olib keldi. Orol bo'yida yog'ilayotgan chang-tuz zarralarining umumiy miqdori o'rtacha har gektar maydonga 52 kg.ni tashkil etgan holda tuproq holati yomonlashuvini asosiy sababchilaridan biri bo'lib qolganligi hech kimga sir emas. Sho'rlangan qum to'zonlari yiliga Orol bo'yidagi 15 ming gektarga yaqin yaylovlarni ishdan chiqargan. G'o'za uchun ajratilgan maydonlar kasallik qo'zg'atuvchi zararkunandalar bilan zararlangan. Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsuotlarining hosili esa yildan-yilga pasayib bormoqda. Bu esa katta iqtisodiy yo'qotish edi. Xolis qaralsa fojeaning og'ir yuki O'zbekiston chekiga tushmoqda. Ayrim xalqaro mutaxassislar O'zbekiston hukumati Orolni qutqarish yo'lida jiddiy harakat qilmadi degan fikrlar bildirilgan. Ammo O'zbekiston bu muammoni hal qilish uchun qo'ldan kelgancha harakat qilmoqda. Bir so'z bilan aytganda muammo hali ham o'z yechimini topgani yo'q[3].

Hozirda O'zbekiston Orol dengizini emas, balki uning atrofida yashayotgan insonlarni, mavjud eko-tizimlarni asrab qolishga e'tibor qaratmoqda. Chunki birdan bir yo'l endi uni tiklash emas balki, bu joyni atrof muhitga ta'sirini kamaytirish. Aks holda bu yanada katta muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Iqlim keskin o'zgarayotgan bir paytda Orol dengizining holati yanada yomonlashmoqda. Shuning uchun mavjud barcha imkoniyatlardan foydalangan holda O'zbekiston o'z yordamini bermoqda. Bu birgina davlatga tegishli emas balki, hozirgi kunda mintaqaviy muammo sanalmoqda. Shuning uchun O'rta Osiyo davlatlari o'zaro kelishgan holda bu masalaga yechim topib mavjud muammoni bartaraf etishlari lozim. Shunday ekan barchamiz xushyor bo'lishimiz va yordam berishimiz kerak.

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THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL WARMING ON MEDICINAL HERBAL PLANTS

Abstract. Global warming, driven by human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation, has become a pressing concern in recent decades. This phenomenon is causing significant alterations in climate patterns, including rising temperatures and changing precipitation levels, which can have profound effects on ecosystems worldwide. Medicinal herbal plants, a vital component of traditional and modern healthcare systems, are particularly sensitive to environmental shifts. This article explores the multifaceted impacts of global warming on herbal plants, shedding light on potential consequences for human health and biodiversity conservation.

Introduction:

Medicinal herbal plants have played a crucial role in healthcare for centuries, providing a rich source of natural remedies. These plants are valued for their diverse therapeutic properties and have contributed to the development of numerous pharmaceutical drugs. However, global warming is now challenging the availability and efficacy of these botanical resources, putting human health and biodiversity at risk.

Climate Change and Herbal Plants:

2.1. Temperature Changes:

One of the most noticeable effects of global warming is the rise in average global temperatures. This increase in temperature can directly impact herbal plants, as they are often adapted to specific climate conditions. Species that have evolved in cooler regions may find it increasingly difficult to thrive in a warmer environment. Conversely, some plants may benefit from the extended growing seasons and increased temperatures, potentially expanding their range.

2.2. Altered Precipitation Patterns:

Global warming is also associated with shifts in precipitation patterns, leading to more frequent and severe droughts in some regions and increased rainfall in others. These changes can negatively impact herbal plants, as many are highly sensitive to water availability. Drought stress can reduce the productivity and quality of medicinal compounds in these plants, potentially rendering them less effective for therapeutic purposes.

Effects on Medicinal Properties:

The chemical composition of herbal plants, including the concentrations of bioactive compounds responsible for their medicinal properties, can be influenced by environmental factors. Higher temperatures and increased levels of carbon dioxide (CO₂) can alter the production of secondary metabolites in these plants, potentially affecting their therapeutic efficacy. Additionally, shifts in precipitation patterns can lead to changes in the timing and intensity of flowering and fruiting, which may impact the collection and harvest of medicinal herbs.

Biodiversity Conservation:

Global warming poses a significant threat to the biodiversity of herbal plants. As temperature and precipitation patterns change, the distribution of plant species may shift, potentially leading to the displacement or extinction of some species. Loss of biodiversity in herbal plant populations can reduce the genetic diversity available for breeding programs and compromise the sustainability of traditional and modern medicine.

Adaptation and Mitigation:

To mitigate the adverse effects of global warming on herbal plants, various strategies can be employed:

5.1. Conservation Efforts: Establishing protected areas and conserving natural habitats where herbal plants thrive can help safeguard their populations from climate-related threats.

5.2. Sustainable Harvesting Practices: Implementing sustainable harvesting and cultivation techniques can ensure the long-term availability of medicinal herbs while minimizing the impact on wild populations.

5.3. Research and Breeding Programs: Investing in research to identify heat- and drought-tolerant herbal plant varieties can aid in the development of climate-resilient crops.

Conclusion:

Global warming is a complex and multifaceted challenge that affects herbal plants in numerous ways, from altering their distribution to potentially changing the composition of their medicinal compounds. The consequences of these changes extend beyond the herbal plant populations themselves, impacting human health and biodiversity conservation efforts. Recognizing the vulnerability of herbal plants to climate change is essential for the sustainable management of these valuable resources, ensuring their continued availability for generations to come.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ГИПОТЕРМИЧЕСКОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ У НОВОРОЖДЕННЫХ С РАЗЛИЧНЫМ ГЕСТАЦИОННЫМ ВОЗРАСТОМ И ЕГО ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ В ПЕРИОДЕ АДАПТАЦИИ

Аннотация. Гипотермия новорожденных в раннем неонатальном периоде значительно влияет на течение адаптации и, соответственно, показатели смертности и перинатальной заболеваемости.

Ключевые слова: дыхания, новорожденный, кровоизлияния, перинатальной, гипотермии.

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FEATURES OF HYPOTHERMIC STATE IN NEWBORNS WITH DIFFERENT GESTATIONAL AGE AND ITS PREVENTION DURING THE ADAPTATION PERIOD

Annotation. Hypothermia of newborns in the early neonatal period significantly affects the course of adaptation and, accordingly, mortality rates and perinatal morbidity.

Key words: breathing, newborn, hemorrhage, perinatal, hypothermia.

Актуальность. Гипотермия новорожденных в раннем неонатальном периоде значительно влияет на течение адаптации и, соответственно, показатели смертности и перинатальной заболеваемости. Она также является важным звеном этио-патогенетической цепочки, таких состояний, как внутрижелудочковые кровоизлияния, синдром дыхательных расстройств, ДВС-синдром, язвенно-некротический энтероколит. Частота встречаемости гипотермии и ее исходы у новорожденных в различных регионах мира неизвестны из-за нескольких причин: недостаточное

понимание важности соблюдения теплового режима новорожденного, недооценка последствий гипотермии, небрежное измерение температуры тела, мало изученность данного вопроса.

Целью настоящего исследования стало установление влияния соблюдения концепции тепловой цепочки на профилактику гипотермии и особенности течения периода адаптации новорожденных.

Материалы и методы: Исследование проводилось на базе родовспомогательных учреждений 1-го уровня, там, где в практик и полностью внедрены принципы оказания перинатальной помощи ВОЗ и выполняется концепция тепловой цепочки (I группа), и там, где ограниченно используются эти принципы (II группа). Обследованы 90 новорожденных детей в гестационном возрасте 34-39 недель. В I группу вошли 48 детей, из них 46 (95,83%) - доношенные, 2 (4,16%) - недоношенные. Особенности течения пренатального периода были отмечены у 37 (77%) детей - такие, как асфиксия, - у 22 (45,8%), тугое обвитие пуповины - у 8 (16,7%). Во II группу вошли 42 новорожденных, из них 38 (90,5%) - доношенные, 4 (9,5%) - недоношенные. У 30 детей (71,4%) этой группы имелись отклонения в перинатальном периоде: асфиксия у 21 (50%), тугое обвитие пуповиной у 2 (4,8%), родовая травма мягких тканей. Обследованные нами дети были практически здоровы, не нуждались в реанимационных мероприятиях и специальном уходе. В ходе работы проводился мониторинг выполнения каждого звена тепловой цепочки в I и II группах обследуемых детей. Мониторинг показателей термометрии проводился в первые 24 часа жизни: через 30 минут после рождения, перед переводом из родильного зала в палату, по прибытии в палату; на вторые и третьи сутки жизни через каждые 4 часа. Термометрия осуществлялась электронным термометром с нижней границей регистрируемой температуры 32°C для регистрации низких температур (согласно требованиям международного протокола ВОЗ).

Результаты и обсуждение: Для выявления случаев гипотермии среди новорожденных и определения основных этапов потери тепла в раннем неонатальном периоде, а также нарушения перинатального ухода, способствующих развитию гипотермии, нами был проведен мониторинг показателей термометрии и соблюдения всех этапов «тепловой цепочки». В I группе детей нами были зафиксированы 9 новорожденных, перенесших состояние гипотермии, что составило 18,75%. Во II группе 18 новорожденных детей перенесли состояние гипотермии, что составило 42,8%. У наблюдаемых нами детей гипотермия дифференцировалась, согласно классификации ВОЗ 2000 г., как состояние холодового стресса (до 36°C), умеренно выраженной гипотермии (35,9-32°C), тяжелой гипотермии (ниже 32°C).

Согласно опубликованным данным и анализу наших исследований, указанные патологические симптомы у этой подгруппы детей могут быть

связаны с длительным пребыванием их в состоянии гипотермии, что было подтверждено течением адаптационного периода с признаками напряжения.

Остановка физиологической убыли массы тела у них обнаружилась только к пятым суткам жизни, а максимальная убыль массы тела достигла 9-10%. Физиологическая желтуха протекала с выраженной иктеричностью лица, склер, верхней части груди, имела более длительное течение. Первое мочеиспускание зарегистрировано у большинства из них к 36 часам жизни. Отмечались вялое сосание и срыгивания. Этот контингент детей был выписан на 6-7-е сутки жизни в удовлетворительном состоянии, при нормальной температуре тела. У остальных 11 (26,1%) детей этой группы, перенесших гипотермию, стабилизация массы тела отмечалась с четвертых суток жизни, при максимальной убыли массы тела 8-9%, с выраженной физиологической желтухой. Они были выписаны на 4-5-е сутки жизни в удовлетворительном состоянии, с нормальной температурой тела. Адаптация детей из I группы, перенесших снижение температуры, прошла без особенностей, вероятно, из-за быстрого восстановления нормальной температуры тела. Они были выписаны на 4-5-е сутки жизни в удовлетворительном состоянии, при нормальной температуре тела.

Таким образом, результаты анализа проведенных нами исследований показали, что нарушение принципов «тепловой цепочки» значительно снижает компенсаторно-приспособительные возможности даже у здоровых, доношенных новорожденных, ведет к ухудшению процессов адаптации центральной нервной системы, сердечно-сосудистой и дыхательной систем, почек и зависит от степени и длительности гипотермии. Строгое соблюдение концепции «тепловой цепочки» значительно повысит качество ухода и исходы перинатального периода.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ КЛИНИЧЕСКОГО ТЕЧЕНИЯ ВРОЖДЕННЫХ ПНЕВМОНИЙ

Аннотация. Лидирующее место в структуре заболеваемости и смертности новорожденных детей занимают врожденные (ВП) и неонатальные (НП) пневмонии.

Ключевые слова: пневмония, дети, новорожденный, дыхания, грудная клетка

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FEATURES OF THE CLINICAL COURSE OF CONGENITAL PNEUMONIA

Annotation. The leading place in the structure of morbidity and mortality of newborns is occupied by congenital (CP) and neonatal (NP) pneumonia.

Key words: pneumonia, children, newborn, breathing, chest.

Актуальность. Лидирующее место в структуре заболеваемости и смертности новорожденных детей занимают врожденные (ВП) и неонатальные (НП) пневмонии.

Отмечают, что клиника пневмонии у новорожденных детей обладает рядом особенностей и может проявляться только дыхательными расстройствами без симптомов очагового и системного воспаления. Некоторые исследователи считают важным диагностическим признаком пневмонии у новорожденных детей наличие лихорадки и тахипноэ. По мнению ВОЗ, «золотым стандартом» диагностики пневмонии являются инфильтративные изменения на рентгенограмме. В нашей стране исследований по особенностям клиники врожденных пневмоний не проводилось.

Материалы и методы. Нами изучены особенности клинического течения у 106 новорожденных детей с врожденной пневмонией в отделении реанимации новорожденных перинатального центра г. Андижана. Диагноз врожденная пневмония поставлен при развитии клинико-лабораторных данных в первые 72 часа после рождения.

Тяжесть состояния оценивалась по наличию опасных признаков у новорожденных детей (Руководство «Карманный справочник. Оказание стационарной помощи детям» ВОЗ, 2012) К опасным признакам, указывающим на крайне тяжелое заболевание отнесены: неспособность сосать грудь; судороги; сонливость, или отсутствие сознания; частота дыхания менее 30 в 1 мин. или апноэ; частота дыхания свыше 60 в 1 мин; кряхтящее дыхание, сильное втяжение грудной клетки, центральный цианоз. Оценка явлений дыхательной недостаточности проводилось по Шкале Даунса по 5 критериям: цианоз кожных покровов, втяжение податливых мест грудной клетки, хрипы при дыхании, крик, частота дыхания, каждый показатель оценивался от 0 до 2 баллов. Статистический анализ проводился при помощи программы SPSS 17.0, сравнение средний, Т-критерию двух независимых выборок, где p - это вероятность ошибки. Вероятность ошибки $p < 0,05$ значимое (5% уровень значимости- 95%), $p < 0,01$ очень значимое (1% уровень или 99%), $p < 0,001$ максимально значимое (0,1% уровень или 99,9%).

Результаты и их обсуждение. Установлено, что клиника врожденных пневмоний на современном этапе полиморфна и имеет ряд особенностей. Так, у большинства больных на осмотр выявляется вялая реакция (75,5%, $p < 0,05$), а у 8,5% ($p < 0,01$) детей отмечено коматозное состояние. Лихорадка же, являющаяся специфическим проявлением пневмонии, у 91,5% ($p < 0,001$). детей с врожденной пневмонией отсутствует. Характерной особенностью заболевания является ослабление (у 74,5%), или угнетение (21,7%, $p < 0,01$) всех физиологических рефлексов. В основном отсутствует акт сосания (в 78,3%), а у части детей - даже глотания (в 21,7%, $p < 0,01$). В клинике преобладает (у 92,45%) гипоксическая энцефалопатия (ГИЭ). Причем в равных соотношениях ($p > 0,05$) и синдром угнетения (39,6%) и синдром возбуждения (34,9%). Судорожный синдром отмечен у 17,6% больных. У большинства детей выявляется акроцианоз (71,7%, $p < 0,001$), а у 28,3% – центральный цианоз. Выраженная сосудистая сеть на передней брюшной стенке определяется у 42,5% больных детей. Характерно чаще снижение мышечного тонуса (в 88,7%, $p < 0,001$) вплоть до полной атонии (в 5,7%).

Со стороны дыхательной системы имеются все специфические проявления пневмонии: одышка (у 98,1%, $p < 0,001$) с участием всей вспомогательной мускулатуры, большинство новорожденных (72,6%, $p < 0,001$) из-за тяжести состояния подключены к аппарат ИВЛ. По шкале Даунса у 72,6% ($p < 0,01$) больных имеется тяжелая степень ДН (более 8

баллов), средняя степень (6 – 8 баллов) отмечена у 27,4%. В клинике преобладает тахипноэ (в 91,5%, $p < 0,001$), а в 8,5% - тахипноэ переходит в брадипноэ. Со стороны физикальных данных чаще ($p < 0,01$) прослушивается ослабленной дыхание (в 71,7%), чем жесткое (в 28,3%). Данные аускультации полиморфны: отсутствие хрипов (27,4%), наличие разнокалиберных влажных (17,9%) и проводных (17,9%) и влажные мелкопузырчатые хрипы с крепитацией (36,7%, $p < 0,05$).

Помимо изучения общей симптоматики врожденных пневмоний, мы исследовали особенности их клинического течения в зависимости от тяжести заболевания. По степени тяжести больные разделены на 2 группы: у 86 (81,1%) новорожденных детей наблюдается тяжелое течение и у 20 (18,9%) - крайне тяжелое течение заболевания

Врожденные пневмонии протекают на фоне сопутствующих заболеваний: внутриутробная инфекция (ВУИ) 29,2%, недоношенности (25,5%), ВПС (20,0%), анемии (7,5%) и задержка внутриутробного развития (ЗВУР) 4,7%. Однако при распределении наиболее частых сопутствующих заболеваний по тяжести пневмоний достоверных различий практически не выявлено

При рентгенологическом исследовании тяжёлой пневмонии выявляются двухсторонние мелкоочаговые воспалительные инфильтраты ($p < 0,05$), а при крайне тяжелых пневмониях – сегментарные ($p < 0,05$). Следовательно, крайне тяжелые пневмонии характеризуются более обширными воспалительными изменениями легочной ткани.

Выводы. Особенности врожденных пневмоний на современном этапе является полиморфность клинической картины с множеством опасных признаков, угрожаемых жизни детей. В зависимости от тяжести течения заболевания в клинике преобладает вялая реакция на осмотр, вплоть до полного её отсутствия. Крайне редко выявляется защитная реакция на воспаление в виде гипертермии. Физиологические рефлексы ослаблены вплоть до полного угнетения при крайне тяжелом течении с отсутствием акта сосания, а у части детей - глотания. Самым характерным проявлением заболевания является ГИЭ с синдромами угнетения, возбуждения и судорогами (92,45%) детей. У большинства больных выявляется акроцианоз, а при крайне тяжелой степени - центральный цианоз. Характерно снижение мышечного тонуса вплоть до полной атонии. Пневмонии проявляются тяжелой степенью ДН и ССС, осложненным отеком головного мозга, геморрагическим синдромом, ВЖК и ЯНЭК. Причем эти клинические проявления более выражены и достоверно чаще отмечаются при крайне тяжелой степени заболевания. В рентгенологической картине крайне тяжелые пневмонии характеризуются более обширными воспалительными изменениями легочной ткани. У них так же более осложнен исход заболевания вплоть до летального.

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МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКАЯ ПОДГОТОВКА СТУДЕНТОВ В СФЕРЕ БУДУЩЕЙ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ЭКОНОМИСТОВ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена математической подготовке студентов экономических специальностей в высших учебных заведениях. Основная мысль статьи направлена на истолкование основных математических понятий согласно экономическому смыслу. Приведены примеры задач из каждого раздела математики с прикладным экономическим содержанием. Сделаны выводы о роли использования прикладного применения математики.

Ключевые слова: разделы высшей математики, функция, экономический смысл математических понятий, тексты условия примеров, связь математики с экономикой.

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MATHEMATICAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS IN THE FIELD OF FUTURE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF ECONOMISTS

Abstract. The article is devoted to the mathematical training of students of economic specialties in higher educational institutions. The main idea of the article is aimed at interpreting the basic mathematical concepts according to the economic sense. Examples of problems from each section of mathematics with applied economic content are given. Conclusions are drawn about the role of the use of applied mathematics.

Keywords: sections of higher mathematics, function, economic meaning of mathematical concepts, texts of the conditions of examples, the connection of mathematics with economics.

Успех страны в XXI веке, эффективность использования природных ресурсов, развитие экономики, обороноспособности, создание современных технологий зависит от уровня математической науки, от эффективного использования математических методов.

Направленность курса математики на профессиональную деятельность – залог успешной и качественной подготовки студента, его ориентации на будущую специальность. На современном этапе качество математической подготовки студента характеризуется его математической компетентностью, выражающей способность и готовность использовать математические знания, умения, навыки для решения профессиональной задач в соответствии с направлением и уровнем подготовки.

Решая профессионально-ориентированные задачи различного уровня сложности и в определенной последовательности, студенты оперируют профессиональными терминами, приобретают умение анализировать ситуации, характерные для будущей профессиональной деятельности в сфере экономики.

Использование задач с прикладным экономическим содержанием в процессе изучения математики способствуют расширению кругозора студентов, накоплению математических знаний, учит студентов выделять главное и второстепенное, творчески подходить к решению задач.

Основным средством реализации математического образования для подготовки специалистов является трактовка основных математических понятий на основе экономического смысла и использование профессионально-прикладных экономических задач. Эти задачи имеют практическое содержание, отражая взаимосвязь задач экономики и приобретенных математических знаний.

При восприятии студентами математики абстрактной наукой профессионально прикладное обучение вызывает интерес к изучению математики, указывает на значимость этого предмета и необходимость его использования в будущей специальности.

В системе математической подготовки студентов–экономистов нужно выделить разделы высшей математики, необходимые в будущей профессионально деятельности. К таким разделам следует отнести линейную алгебру, аналитическую геометрию, введение в математический анализ, дифференциальное и интегральное исчисление, теорию вероятностей.

При изучении линейной алгебры понятия матриц, определителей, систем линейных уравнений используются в планировании производства и в транспортных перевозках, в межотраслевом балансе, расчетах фонда заработной платы. Системы линейных уравнений применяются в модели Леонтьева. Рассмотрим примеры прикладного характера для данного раздела.

Пример 1. Предприятие выпускает четыре вида изделий с использованием 4-х видов сырья. Нормы расхода сырья представлены матрицей

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 7 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

в которой: виду изделия соответствуют строки, а виду сырья – столбцы. Необходимо определить затраты сырья для производства каждого вида изделий, если план выпуска продукции задан матрицей-строкой (70 60 35 40).

Пример 2. Обувная фабрика специализируется на выпуске изделий трех видов: сапог, кроссовок и ботинок; при этом используется сырье трех типов S_1, S_2, S_3 . Нормы расхода каждого из них на одну пару обуви и объем расхода сырья на один день заданы табл. 1.

Таблица 1 – Нормы расхода сырья на производство обуви

Вид сырья	Нормы расхода сырья на 1 пару, усл.ед.			Расход сырья на 1 день, усл.ед.
	Сапоги	Кроссовки	Ботинки	
S_1	5	3	4	2700
S_2	2	1	1	800
S_3	3	2	2	1600

Найти ежедневный объем выпуска каждого вида обуви. При изучении аналитической геометрии внимание нужно уделять различным видам уравнений прямой, линиям 2-го порядка, чтобы грамотно толковать кривые потребительского бюджета.

Пример 3. Издержки производства на 200 единиц продукции составляют 1000 сум., а на 1800 единиц – 7000 сум. Определить графическим способом издержки на производство 600, 1000, 1400 единиц продукции, считая, что функция издержек является линейной. При изучении раздела «введение в математический анализ» часто используются производственная функция, функция выпуска, спроса, потребления и предложения. Рассмотрим примеры конкретных функций.

Пример 4. Пусть некоторое предприятие имеет издержки производства на выпускаемую продукцию. Эти издержки двух видов: а) переменные, пропорциональные объему продукции; б) постоянные. Составить уравнение функции полных издержек производства.

Пример 5. Оптимальная скорость (в м/с) вращения молотильного барабана кукурузомолотилки определяют по формуле

$$y = \begin{cases} 0,2x + 0,6 & \text{при } 15 < x < 23 \\ 0,7x - 10,9 & \text{при } 23 < x < 35 \end{cases}$$

где x – влажность зерна в процентах. Найти область определения функции.

$$Q = \frac{200}{p+2}$$

область

Пример 6. Дана зависимость спроса Q от цены p : Изучить поведение функции спроса при неограниченном увеличении цены ($p \rightarrow \infty$).

При изучении дифференциального исчисления студентам требуется найти наибольшее (наименьшее) значение того или иного показателя, например, максимальную прибыль, наивысшую производительность труда, минимальные потери сырья и т.д. В этом разделе нужно пояснить экономический смысл производной как скорости изменения величины продукции при данном уровне затрат или производная функции – предельная полезность, предельная выручка, предельные затраты. Рассмотрим примеры.

Пример 7. Объем продукции, произведенный цехом, может быть описан уравнением $u = -t^3 + 9t^2 + 120t + 60$, где $1 \leq t \leq 8$ – рабочее время (в часах). Вычислить производительность труда и скорость ее изменения при $t = 2$.

Пример 8. Для функции затрат $V(x) = 500 + 20x$ и данной стоимости единицы продукции $p = x - 100$, найти интервалы, в которых функция затрат возрастает.

При изучении интегрального исчисления функции одной переменной нужно пояснить экономический смысл определенного интеграла: если $u = \int_0^T f(t) dt$ где $f(t)$ – производительность труда в момент t , то $\int_0^T f(t) dt$ есть объем выпускаемой продукции за промежуток времени $[0, T]$.

Пример 9. Найти объем продукции, произведенной за 4 часа, если производственная функция имеет вид $g(t) = (1+t) e^{3t}$.

Функции нескольких переменных используются в задаче об оптимальном распределении ресурсов и в практике менеджмента. Линии уровня функции полезности позволяют рассматривать вопросы замещения одного товара другим и иллюстрировать решение задачи об оптимальном потреблении.

Пример 10. Производится два вида товаров в количестве x и y . Пусть цены на эти товары соответственно равны $p_1 = 16$, $p_2 = 14$, а функция затрат имеет вид $c = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$. Какое количество обоих видов товаров нужно произвести, чтобы иметь наибольшую прибыль?

Дифференциальные уравнения применяются при моделировании проблем инфляции, взаимосвязей денежного и реального рынков, при анализе инфляции. Например, дифференциальное уравнение $y' = kx$ имеющее решение $y(t) = y_0 e^{k(t-t_0)}$, где $y_0 = y(t_0)$ описывает динамику роста цен при постоянной инфляции.

Пример 11. Инвестиции величиной 10 000 рублей растут непрерывно со скоростью пропорциональной 5%. Найти значение инвестиций в произвольное время.

Пример 12. Найти функцию дохода $y = y(t)$, если известно, что величина потребления задается функцией дохода $C = 2t$, коэффициент капиталоемкости прироста дохода $b = 0,5$ и известно начальное условие $y(0) = 2$.

Законы и формулы теории вероятностей применяются как в экономике, так и в реальных явлениях. Теория вероятностей служит для обоснования математической и прикладной статистики, которая используется при планировании и организации производства, при анализе экономических процессов. Рассмотрим примеры задач.

Пример 13. Из 12 акционерных обществ 7 успешно функционируют, 3 на грани банкротства и 2 являются банкротами. Гражданин приобрел случайным образом по одной акции 5 акционерных обществ. Какова вероятность того, что среди купленных акций только одна принадлежит банкроту.

Пример 14. Зарботная плата работников фирмы имеет нормальное распределение со средним значением 4 млн.сум и средним квадратическим отклонением 40 000 сум. Какова вероятность того, что зарплата случайно выбранного работника больше 4 млн.сум?

Математическая подготовка студентов с прикладным экономическим содержанием способствует следующему:

- 1) Активизирует процесс обучения, повышает уровень восприятия изучаемого материала.
- 2) Помогает увидеть необходимость применения математики в профессиональной деятельности.
- 3) Способствует формулированию экономической проблемы так, чтобы в ней уже содержался путь ее математического решения.
- 4) Повышает интерес к изучению математики за счет решения задач с прикладным экономическим содержанием.
- 5) Увязывает основные математические понятия со значениями, применяемыми в экономических задачах.
- 6) Помогает применять законы экономических дисциплин на современном уровне научных достижений.
- 7) Развивает творческие способности в профессиональной деятельности.

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КУРАШ КАК ОСНОВА ФИЗИЧЕСКОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ СТУДЕНТОВ В ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯХ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается роль и значение национального вида спорта кураш в физическом воспитании студентов в высших учебных заведениях. Кураш — это средство воспитания молодежи в духе национальных и общечеловеческих ценностей. Кураш как национальный вид спорта являются неотъемлемой частью культурного наследия в области физической культуры и спорта.

Ключевые слова: ценность, физическая культура, спорт, элемент, техника, тактика, учебный план.

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KURASH AS THE BASIS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Annotation. The article discusses the role and significance of the national sport kurash in the physical education of students in higher educational institutions. Kurash is a means of educating young people in the spirit of national and universal values. Kurash as a national sport is an integral part of the cultural heritage in the field of physical culture and sports.

Key words: value, physical culture, sport, element, technique, tactics, curriculum.

Занятия физической культурой являются обязательной составляющей учебного плана на протяжении всего обучения в высших учебных заведениях. Одной из главных особенностей программного построения физического воспитания в университете считается наличие дополнительных часов в учебном плане, рассчитанных на выявление студентов с наиболее ярко выраженными способностями к дальнейшему профессиональному обучению в области спорта. Особенно важную роль в

планомерном развитии спорта в университете играет вовлечение студентов в массовые спортивные мероприятия, что обеспечивает заинтересованность в спорте как можно большего количества учащихся. На занятиях по физическому воспитанию можно вводить элементы борьбы кураша требующие быстроты реакции.

Кураш как национальный вид спорта являются неотъемлемой частью культурного наследия Республики Узбекистан в области физической культуры и спорта, основой воспитания у населения чувств патриотизма и любви к Родине, стремления к повышению авторитета страны на международной арене.

Кураш – древнейший вид единоборства, корни которого находятся на территории современного Узбекистана. По последним данным научных исследований, возраст Кураша составляет, по меньшей мере, три с половиной тысячи лет. Кураш – это один из самых древних видов единоборств известных человечеству.

Кураш неопределим в воспитании здорового поколения, укреплении обороноспособности страны и совершенствовании боевых искусств.

Кураш-это одна из исторических ценностей, формирующих единую нацию и единый народ. Кураш — это средство воспитания молодежи в духе национальных и общечеловеческих ценностей.

Содержание Кураша включает в себя идеи спортивной этики и гуманности, такие как мужество, честность, аккуратность, чистота, признание победы и поражения, уважение к сопернику, тренерам, зрителям, судьям. Кураш помогает воспитывать каждого молодого человека в духе таких человеческих качеств, как любовь и преданность Родине, бескорыстие.

В целях доведения до будущих поколений богатых традиций и ценностей национального вида спорта кураш, унаследованных от великих предков, повышения роли кураша на международной арене в качестве бренда узбекского спорта, дальнейшего укрепления у молодежи чувства патриотизма путем поддержки и поощрения ее интереса к национальным видам спорта, создания условий, необходимых для привлечения к курашу всех слоев населения, особенно молодежи, а также народов мира была принято Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан, от 04.11.2020 г. № ПП-488 «О мерах по развитию и дальнейшему повышению международного авторитета национального вида спорта кураш¹³».

Занятия по курашу в высших учебных заведениях проводится теоретически и практический. На теоретических занятиях студенты приобретают основные знания по теории и методике кураша. А на практических занятиях студенты повышают общую и специальную физическую подготовленность, овладевают техникой и тактикой кураша.

¹³ Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан, от 04.11.2020 г. № ПП-488 «О мерах по развитию и дальнейшему повышению международного авторитета национального вида спорта кураш»

Теоретические занятия проводятся в форме лекций, семинарских и методических занятий по разбору вопросов техники выполнения, методики тренировки, организации работы по курашу.

На практических занятиях могут быть поставлены задачи различного характера: совершенствовать определенные физические качества, усвоить новый материал или закрепить ранее пройденный, проверить подготовленность занимающихся. Практические занятия проводятся по общепринятой структуре, состоящей из трех частей: подготовительной, основной и заключительной.

В подготовительной части занятия специально-подготовительные упражнения создают условия для полноценности разминки, которая позволяет перейти к обработке технических приёмов.

В основной части занятия элементы самостраховки обеспечить безопасное и длительное выполнение технических действий, что позволит повысить спортивное мастерство.

В заключительной части занятия корригирующие упражнения помогут снять чрезмерную нагрузку с опорно-двигательного аппарата, спортсменов и создадут условия для раннего восстановления.

Обучение курашу проводится различными методами:

- словесными методами (лекция, рассказ);
- демонстрационными методами (непосредственная демонстрация, демонстрация фильмов, слайдов).

Упражнения как средство обеспечивают прочное усвоение приемов кураша, способствуют укреплению опорно-двигательного аппарата учащегося, развитию всей вегетативной сферы организма и облегчают усвоение тактико-технических построений в кураше.

Совокупность всех физических упражнений кураша разделяют на общеразвивающие (подготовительные), специальные (подводящие, имитационные) и основные (соревновательные).

В ходе учебного процесса преподаватель применяет методы слова, показа, упражнений, игровой. Каждый из методов не является универсальным, а поэтому они применяются в сочетании один с другим. Выбор средств и методов определяется содержанием учебного материала, педагогической задачей, подготовленностью занимающихся, условиями занятий.

Таким образом, кураш как современный вид спорта эффективно используются в физическом воспитании молодежи. Кураш — это не просто спорт, а средство достижения физической и духовной зрелости. Последовательное использование национального вида спорта кураш в образовательном процессе в высших учебных заведениях дает большие результаты.

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ОБЩЕЕ ОПИСАНИЕ СЕМЯН ПУСТЫННЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ

Аннотация. В данной статье представлена информация о семенах пустынных растений и их развитии. Физико-механические свойства семян и механизм сбора семян даются в широком спектре сведений.

Ключевые слова: Растения пустыни, растения, приспособленные к пустынной зоне, смесь семян, чистота семян, состав и свойства семян.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DESERT PLANT SEEDS

Abstract. This article provides information about the seeds of desert plants and their development. The physical and mechanical properties of seeds and the mechanism of seed collection are given in a wide range of information.

Keyword: Desert plants, plants adapted to the desert zone, seed mixture, seed purity, composition and properties of seeds.

Введение

В постановлении Президента Республики Узбекистан от 18 марта 2019 года «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию и поддержке отрасли животноводства» № ПП-4243 большое внимание уделено укреплению кормовой базы в животноводстве. При этом обозначены специальные задачи по правильному подбору питательных сортов сельскохозяйственных культур и проведению первичной семеноводческой работы на уровне потребности для укрепления продовольственной базы. В связи с этим большое значение имеют научные исследования по механизации подготовки семян пустынных пастбищных культур и разработке семяподготовительных машин.

Семена пустынных питательных растений отличаются от семян обычных питательных растений по ряду уникальных особенностей. Во-первых, семена собираются вручную, поэтому их чистота очень низкая. Поэтому, когда говорят о семенах пустынного питательного растения, правильнее понятие «семенная смесь», а не чистые семена. «Семенная смесь» имеет низкий удельный вес и низкую дисперсность. В семенной

кожуре развиваются различные типы крыльев. Это свойство также уменьшает их дисперсию.

Эффективность механизации во многом зависит от физико-механических свойств семян. Изучением физико-механических свойств семян занимался ряд ученых: по механизации сбора семян - М.А. Абдуллаев [1]., по посадке - Т. Мусаев [2], С.М. Мамаджонов [3] и другие.

Форма и размер семян. Семена почти всех пустынных пищевых растений плоские, округлые, покрыты крылышками.

Размер семян варьируется в зависимости от размера (таблица 1.1).

таблица 1.1

Измерения семян пустынных растений

Растение	Измерения	Размеры семян, мм			±σ, мм
		max	min	средний	
По Абдуллаеву					
1. Куйровук	диаметр/толщина	11/5,0	3,0/2,1	6,63/3,49	1,67/0,663
2. Изен		6,0/3,0	1,2/1,0	3,43/1,67	0,897/0,275
3. Чугон		16,0/6,0	7,0/2,4	3,43/1,67	2,050/0,647
По Мусаеву					
1. Куйровук	диаметр/толщина	13,0/3,5	3,0/2,0	-	-
2. Изен		4,2/3,0	1,9/1,0	-	-
3. Чугон		2,0/0,8	1,5/0,6	-	-

Массовые характеристики семян. Массовые свойства (табл. 1.2) также различны и характеризуются легкостью и изменчивостью.

таблица 1.2

Массовые характеристики семян

Растение	Вес 1000 семян, гр.		Сравнительный вес, кг/м ³	
	средний	±σ	средний	±σ.
По Абдуллаеву				
1. Изен	0,70-0,79	-	-	-
2. Куйровук	5,90-6,97	-	60-83	-
3. Чугон	9,60-13,00	-	-	-
По Мусаеву				
1. Изен	0,70-2,4	-	110	-
2. Саксовул	3,5	-	70	-
3. Куйровук	7,0	-	120	-
4. Шувок	0,26	-	220	-

Распространяемость. Семена пустынных кормовых растений относятся к малорассеивающимся или нерассеивающимся семенным группам. Например, семена изена относятся к группе недисперсных семян ($54^0 < \alpha < 72$). Благодаря низкой дисперсности семян в семенном бункере появляются зазоры, и семя не падает на землю. При посадке семян Черкеза

и Чугона быстро образуются пустоты, реже при посадке семян Изена. Поэтому семенные бункеры оснащены специальным перемешивающим устройством.

Угол статического трения. Исследования показывают, что (таблица 1.3) наименьший угол трения наблюдается на полиэтиленовой основе. Угол трения на полиэтиленовой основе у разных растений следующий: у черных семян саксофона - $27^{\circ}0^{\prime}$, а на цветной металлической основе этот показатель равен $35^{\circ}42^{\prime}$. У семян Изена этот показатель оказался равным $28^{\circ}06^{\prime}$, $31^{\circ}03^{\prime}$ и $31^{\circ}03^{\prime}$ в пропорциональном порядке.

таблица 1.3

Угол статического трения некоторых семян

Название растения	Поверхность трения	Влажность, %	Угол трения, °			
			мах.	min.	средний	$\pm\sigma$
Черный саксовул	Окрашенный металл	12,1	$41^{\circ}30^{\prime}$	$30^{\circ}30^{\prime}$	$35^{\circ}54^{\prime}$	3,15
	полиэтилен		$31^{\circ}30^{\prime}$	$28^{\circ}30^{\prime}$	$27^{\circ}00^{\prime}$	1,03
	резина		$41^{\circ}00^{\prime}$	$33^{\circ}00^{\prime}$	$37^{\circ}42^{\prime}$	2,60
Изень	Окрашенный металл	12,2	$35^{\circ}00^{\prime}$	$27^{\circ}00^{\prime}$	$31^{\circ}03^{\prime}$	2,76
	полиэтилен		$29^{\circ}30^{\prime}$	$27^{\circ}00^{\prime}$	$28^{\circ}06^{\prime}$	0,83
	резина		$34^{\circ}30^{\prime}$	$27^{\circ}00^{\prime}$	$31^{\circ}03^{\prime}$	2,55

Чистота семян. Чистота семян при обычном способе сбора семян (ручная уборка) не превышает 60%. Перед посадкой семена обычно очищают от более крупных палочек, веток и трав с помощью сеток и сит с большими отверстиями.

Представленный выше анализ характеристик семян пустынных растений служит основой для проведения теоретических и практических исследований по разработке рабочих органов семяочистительной машины.

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ВОЛЕЙБОЛ КАК ОСНОВА ФИЗИЧЕСКОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ СТУДЕНТОВ В ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯХ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается роль и значение волейбола как основа физического воспитания студентов в высших учебных заведениях. Волейбол, применяясь в учебном процессе как средство физического воспитания оказывает положительное влияние на укрепление и сохранение здоровья студентов, на развитие их физических качеств.

Ключевые слова: этап, развития, процесс, кафедра, программа, спорт, физическая культура.

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VOLLEYBALL AS THE BASIS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Annotation. The article examines the role and significance of volleyball as the basis of physical education of students in higher educational institutions. Volleyball, when used in the educational process as a means of physical education, has a positive effect on strengthening and maintaining the health of students and on the development of their physical qualities.

Key words: stage, development, process, department, program, sport, physical culture.

В настоящее время проблема модернизации физического воспитания студентов высшего учебного заведения является одной из главных задач, позволяющей решить вопрос с эффективным оздоровлением и воспитанием студентов на основе их двигательной деятельности. Волейбол включен в программу курса высшего учебного заведения. Внедрение волейбола как раздела программы практического учебного материала помогает решать

основные задачи физического воспитания на современном этапе развития общества [2].

Волейбол является одним из привлекательных для студенческой молодежи видом спорта, поэтому он включается кафедрами физической культуры многих вузов в рабочие и учебные программы по физическому воспитанию студентов, занимающихся как в учебных группах, так и в спортивных отделениях. Применяясь в учебном процессе как средство физического воспитания, он оказывает положительное влияние на укрепление и сохранение здоровья студентов, развитие физических качеств, способствует формированию необходимых для будущей профессиональной деятельности личностных свойств [7,8].

В настоящее время волейбол является одним из самых популярных игровых видов спорта в мире, прочно занимает одно из ведущих мест в занятиях физической культурой и спортом. Волейбол существует с 1859 года в качестве игры для развлечения, он быстро начал развиваться и как вид спорта. Слово волейбол происходит от английского, который означает «volley» — удар с лёта и ball — мяч. [1].

Систематические занятия волейболом оказывают комплексное и разностороннее воздействие на организм студентов, развивают основные физические качества – быстроту, ловкость, выносливость, силу. Дозированная физическая нагрузка повышает функциональные возможности организма, способствует формированию необходимых двигательных навыков. Благодаря разнообразию двигательной деятельности и координационным возможностям занимающиеся волейболом быстрее и успешнее осваивают жизненно важные двигательные умения и навыки, в том числе и трудовые.

Волейбол получил большое распространение в высших учебных заведениях. Несмотря на высокую эмоциональность, способствующую выполнению большого объема физических нагрузок, на занятиях по волейболу не переступаются границы оптимальных усилий и исключается переутомление в силу того, что волейбол – самодозирующееся упражнение. Поэтому волейболом могут заниматься и студенты с отклонениями в состоянии здоровья [3].

Программа по спортивным играм и физической культуре для студентов высших учебных заведений предусматривает изучение раздела «Волейбол» в рамках предмета, а также в ходе факультативных занятий. В процессе обучения студенты приобретают теоретические и практические знания, умения и навыки владения техникой игры, достигают определенного уровня развития физических качеств, необходимых для ее ведения, а также постигают основы правил судейства [4].

Теория, методика и практика игры подразумевают овладение техникой, использование технических элементов в игре, а также популяризацию игры в студенческих кругах.

В учебном процессе волейбол используется как важное средство общей физической подготовки учащихся. Программа по волейболу предусматривает приобретение учащимися теоретических сведений, овладение основными приемами техники и тактики, приобретение навыков участия в игре и организации самостоятельных занятий. Содержание материала, весь набор профессиональных навыков и умений специалистов отражены в рабочей программе по специализации соответствующей кафедры [5,6].

Программа включает:

- общие основы волейбола;
- методику обучения игре;
- медико-биологические и психологические основы волейбола;
- организацию, проведение и методику судейства соревнований по волейболу;
- материально-техническое обеспечение занятий данным видом спорта;
- спортивно-массовую работу;
- планирование и контроль уровня спортивной подготовки волейболистов.

Учебные занятия проводятся в форме лекций, учебной практики, самостоятельной работы студентов. На лекциях сообщаются все предусмотренные программой теоретические знания. На практических и методических занятиях студенты приобретают и закрепляют знания и навыки обучения волейболу.

Таким образом, волейбол у студентов воспитывает чувство ответственности перед коллективом, умение работать в команде и доверять окружающим. Помогают студентам преодолеть комплексы, раскрепоститься, найти общий язык сверстникам и людям разных поколений. При постоянных занятиях волейболом повышается не только двигательная активность студентов, но и появляется мощный стимул приобщения их к здоровому образу жизни, активным, регулярным занятиям физической культурой

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ СТУДЕНТОВ НА ОСНОВЕ ВИРТУАЛЬНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. Сегодня использование 3D-моделей и виртуальных технологий в преподавании биологии открывает перед учащимися большие возможности. В статье описаны преимущества и эффективность использования информационных технологий. В ходе урока студенты рассказали о проектах 3D-печати, структурно-ориентированной классной деятельности, самостоятельном изучении источников информации, интерактивной кинестетической классной деятельности, виртуальной лаборатории, VR-технологиях, формировании компетенций.

Ключевые слова: элементы технологии, методика преподавания, образование, студенты, материально-техническая база, методика преподавания, 3D-моделирование, VR-технологии.

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IMPROVING METHODOLOGICAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS BASED ON VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PROCESS OF BIOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Abstract. Today, the use of 3D models and virtual technologies in teaching biology creates great opportunities for students. The article describes the advantages and efficiency of using information technologies. During the lesson, the students talked about 3D printing projects, structurally oriented classroom activities, independent learning of information sources, interactive kinesthetic classroom activities, virtual laboratory, VR technologies, competence formation.

Key words: elements of technology, teaching methodology, formation, students, material and technical base, teaching methodology, 3D modeling, VR technology.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Виртуальное образование – это процесс и результат коммуникативного взаимодействия субъектов и объектов в сфере

виртуального образования. Виртуальное обучение доступно каждому, а занятия проводятся где угодно и в удобное для вас время. В результате вы сами выбираете время занятий.

Технология виртуальной реальности уже успешно используется в поддержке принятия решений, а также в государственном управлении, однако следует отметить, что термин «виртуальная реальность» не является общепринятым термином. В основном этот термин используется для описания точности трехмерных компьютерных моделей. В. Карлсон определяет виртуальную реальность как «трехмерную компьютерную симуляцию» и средство «использования компьютерных технологий для создания эффекта трехмерного мира».

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

«Виртуальные образовательные технологии» — новые мультимедийные средства и технологии, использование технологий виртуальной реальности (виртуальной лаборатории, симуляторов, виртуальных путешествий, экскурсий и т.п.) в образовательном процессе, мобильных образовательных технологий, сети Интернет и социальных сетей, их возможностей и объясняется улучшением их знаний о безопасности и открытых образовательных ресурсах и их возможностях.

Виртуальное образование – это совершенно новый уровень образовательного процесса. Преподавание через виртуальные очки гарантирует, что вы будете заниматься только процессом обучения, не отвлекаясь на внешние факторы. Такое обучение позволяет ученику понять предмет и сохранить в памяти больше информации. В конце процесса обучения каждый ученик усвоит больше информации, чем дал преподаватель. И самое главное, у ученика есть возможность испытать на себе то, чему ему нужно научиться [3].

Преимущества использования виртуального образования.

1. Опыт. Обучение десять дней. Использование виртуального образования используется для подхода к научному эксперименту. Но нужно помнить о дополнительной работе и получать информацию систематически, чтобы лучше усвоить материал.

2. Передача информации. Декорации необходимы для приобретения определенных знаний. Поэтому, помимо передачи информации, пейзаж используется совместно со звукозаписью.

Для погружения в виртуальную реальность используются две основные темы [4]:

1). Шлем (каска) для погружения в виртуальную реальность. Гарнитура не только позволяет видеть то, что перед вами, но и позволяет максимально четко видеть все вокруг. Окружающий мир отражен в 3D.

2). Очки полностью погружают в атмосферу, вы познаете увлекательный мир и предмет, не отвлекаясь на внешние факторы.

Положительные особенности использования виртуального образования.

1. Всегда есть возможность узнать новую информацию в формате виртуального обучения через компьютер дома.

2. Современные студенты настолько привыкли к гаджетам, что всю информацию им лучше получать через мобильный телефон, компьютер или планшет.

Виды VR-обучения.

1). Полностью погрузитесь в виртуальность. Возможность использовать технологию с компьютером делает ее настолько заметной, насколько вы можете ее видеть. Все происходящее кажется реальным, а ваши действия происходят с декорациями, погруженными в реальность.

2). Погружение в виртуальную реальность. Это похоже на проектную работу. Когда вы закончите, вы сможете как можно глубже погрузиться в проект, увидеть все ошибки и исправить их.

Дебаты, круглый стол, пресс-конференция, организованные как нетрадиционная форма обучения, организуются по важным темам конкретного предмета и служат формированию умений обучающихся самостоятельно мыслить, выдвигать свое мнение, обосновывать его и отстаивать. В организации таких занятий важны ясность цели и активное участие учителей. Среди них значительные результаты достигаются в применении программных средств информационных технологий в образовательном процессе, глобальной сети Интернет, рекламе, туризме и других сферах. Данные работы представлены в виде сайта, виртуальной лаборатории, виртуальных туров, электронного учебника, рекламных роликов [5].

Технология виртуального образования важна в развитии самостоятельной мыслительной деятельности учащихся. Также одним из важных является проведение занятий на лоне природы или других учебных объектах, живое общение в разных местах, организация встреч, позволяющих учащимся непосредственно применить полученные знания и навыки на практике и увидеть результаты своими глазами. инструменты, которые помогают расти. Использовать эти нетрадиционные методы необходимо время от времени, когда студенты приобретают важные знания и навыки.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Обсуждены теоретические основы использования виртуальных образовательных технологий, психолого-педагогические условия, результаты практического анализа дидактических возможностей виртуального образования и сделаны следующие выводы:

1. Трудно представить достижения в сфере образования без виртуальных технологий. Использование виртуальных технологий в

совершенствовании методической подготовки будущих учителей биологии рассматривается как будущая основа сферы образования.

2. Форма виртуальной реальности современной системы образования – эффективный процесс.

3. Панорамные анимированные ресурсы предоставляют пользователям больше информации.

4. Использование панорамных изображений и анимации в сфере интернет-сайтов и рекламы дает эффективные результаты.

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ВАЖНОСТЬ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ЖИЗНИ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Аннотация. В данной статье говорится о роли биологического образования в жизни человека. Также выделены основные особенности биологического образования, значение методов преподавания биологии в эффективности образования.

Ключевые слова: Биологическое образование, окружающая среда, человечество, естественные науки, Наследственность, ДНК, РНК, медицина, Бионика.

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IMPORTANCE OF BIOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HUMAN LIFE

Abstract. This article talks about the role of biological education in human life. The main features of biological education and the importance of methods of teaching biology in the effectiveness of education are also highlighted.

Key words: Biological education, environment, humanity, natural sciences, Heredity, DNA, RNA, medicine, Bionics.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Роль биологического образования очень важна в жизни человека. Учитель биологии должен иметь глубокое понимание роли биологических знаний в жизни и деятельности каждого человека, быть в этом уверенным, а это необходимо для воспитания такой уверенности у учащихся. Это первое условие успешной работы учителя в школе, ведь образовательный процесс основан на доверии. Профессия учителя биологии требует высокого уровня знаний и сильного авторитета, чтобы объяснить учащимся, почему каждый

должен изучать биологию. В 20-21 веке наука и техника развиваются, в результате чего человечество сталкивается с конфликтом с окружающей средой, в которой оно живет, окружающая среда угрожает его здоровью и жизни. Во всем мире защита природы, восстановление ее ресурсов и эффективное их использование являются важными задачами, стоящими перед всем человечеством. Распространенность и значимость биологических знаний для каждого человека, государства и всего человечества возросли до беспрецедентного уровня.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

Достижения биологической науки достоверно свидетельствуют о том, что человечество вступило в новую эпоху — эпоху биологии. Достижения биологической науки во многом являются результатом использования достижений в области физики, химии, математики и астрономии. На основе достижений и методов этих наук используются электронная микроскопия, спектроскопия, рентгеноструктурный анализ, исследование клетки на молекулярном и субмолекулярном уровне. В результате проведения экспериментов на основе методов биохимии и биофизики был раскрыт механизм обмена веществ, особенно биосинтеза белков, раскрыты тайны фотосинтеза. Материальной основой наследственности являются строение и функции ДНК и РНК, выявлен генетический код аминокислот. Внимание ученых направлено на определение сущности жизненных событий, выработку различных методов управления обменом веществ, наследственностью и изменчивостью. Достижения науки, раскрывающие физико-химическую и биологическую природу многих процессов в клетке и ее органоидах, открывают возможности для активного вмешательства в жизненные процессы. Достижения биологической науки поставили перед медициной задачу лечения рака, вирусов, болезней сердца, кровеносных сосудов и других заболеваний, и эти болезни постепенно находят свое лекарство. В настоящее время возникло новое направление в естественных науках — ботаника, основанная на кибернетике — технической науке, основанной на строении живых организмов и происходящих в них процессах, представляющей собой науку, соединяющую биологию с физикой и техникой.

Бионика выявляет и анализирует морфологические и функциональные адаптации организмов в рамках решения инженерных задач. Например, насекомые с очень маленькими органами чувств, быстрыми и частыми движениями, малым потреблением энергии, быстрой реакцией, избирательностью и самоконтролем привлекают внимание ученых и порождают представления о способах применения техники. В настоящее время разработано множество устройств, основанных на строении животного и растительного мира. Роль физиологически активных веществ в управлении процессами жизнедеятельности чрезвычайно возрастает. Именно поэтому биологи создают штаммы микроорганизмов,

продуцирующих биологически активные вещества, гормоны, витамины, антибиотики и белки, используя методы геной и клеточной инженерии для синтеза необходимых человечеству веществ. Примером этого является синтез инсулина путем встраивания гена, контролирующего синтез инсулина, в генотип бактерий *Escherichia coli*. Эти процессы широко используются в биотехнологии. В настоящее время человечество, опираясь на достижения современной генетики и биотехнологии, сможет создавать штаммы микроорганизмов, свойства которых известны заранее. Они производят из микроорганизмов витамины, антибиотики и другие необходимые животным гормоны. Эти биопрепараты разрабатываются в промышленных масштабах и добавляются в корма животным.

С помощью микроорганизмов установлены способы повышения продуктивности животных, ускорения роста и развития растений, повышения урожайности и устойчивости растений к болезням. Методами геной инженерии выращены хлопок, устойчивый к совке, и сорт картофеля, устойчивый к колорадскому жуку. В это время возникла новая область биологической науки — космическая биология. Ожидается, что он ответит на универсальные вопросы о формах, распространении и характеристиках жизни во Вселенной, есть ли признаки жизни на чужих планетах или нет. Биологическое образование становится элементом профессиональной подготовки людей по мере внедрения в производство достижений биологической науки. Вместе с развитием общей технологии возрастают и требования к специальностям.

Изучение биологии дает широкие возможности для воспитания любви и уважения к труду, признания труда источником всех материальных и духовных богатств человечества. При правильной организации курса биологии в школе возникает и развивается потребность в постоянном обновлении знаний путем самостоятельного получения информации даже после окончания школы. Невозможно представить жизнь современного человека без научных знаний о живой природе, ведь его жизнь полностью связана с миром растений и животных. А ведь растения являются источником органического сырья и энергии на Земле. Животный мир, в свою очередь, служит источником разнообразного пищевого и промышленного сырья. Умелое использование природных ресурсов и их приумножение служит повышению благосостояния народа и государства. Правильно организованное биологическое образование позволяет воспитать научное мировоззрение. Учащиеся учатся понимать факты и явления природы по отношению друг к другу, в состоянии движения, изменения и развития.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

В заключение можно сказать, что биологическое образование во многом помогает эстетическому воспитанию молодого поколения. Прекрасный пейзаж оказывает такое огромное воспитательное воздействие

на развитие молодой души, что с ним не может сравниться влияние педагога. При изучении биологии эстетическое воспитание рассматривается как неотъемлемая часть всего образовательного процесса. Научное восприятие включает в себя эстетическое восприятие и чувства. Биологическое образование имеет все возможности положительно повлиять на сердце и разум человека. Восприятие природы приносит огромную радость человеку, который знакомится с ней поближе. Обеспечение эстетического воспитания естественными средствами способствует общему эстетическому воспитанию молодого поколения.

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РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЯ ТРУДА НА СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЭТАПЕ

Система стимулирования трудовой деятельности в современном обществе выступает важной составляющей общего механизма управления предприятием и дает дополнительную возможность влиять на конкурентоспособность фирмы.

Мотив, стимул, трудовая деятельность, персонал.

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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF LABOR INCENTIVES AT THE PRESENT STAGE

The system of stimulating labor activity in modern society is an important component of the general mechanism of enterprise management and provides an additional opportunity to influence the competitiveness of the company.

Motive, incentive, work activity, staff.

Современный сотрудник предприятия является экономически активной составляющей любого общества. Он занимается поисками такой работы, которая приносила бы ему не только моральное удовлетворение, но и, скорее всего (даже в первую очередь) – достойную заработную плату для удовлетворения своих потребностей и потребностей своей семьи [4].

Данные установки становятся актуальными составляющими модели мотивации персонала, который готов работать в удовольствие и расти в профессиональном плане.

Мотивация труда в современном обществе – это одна из важнейших функций менеджмента, которая представляет собой стимулирование работника к деятельности по достижению целей предприятия через удовлетворение его потребностей [1].

В условиях современной экономики для многих предприятия большое значение приобретает более эффективное и действенное использование человеческих ресурсов, приводящее к росту основных показателей производства.

Это связано со следующими проблемами большинства современных предприятий:

1. Уход или сокращение высококвалифицированных работников.
2. Недостаточная квалификация персонала фирмы.
3. Нехватка рабочих в организации.
4. Недостаточный уровень квалификации отдельных руководителей предприятия.
5. Недостаточное понимание значения мотивации персонала в современных экономических условиях.
6. Отсутствие учета ожиданий и интересов сотрудников при разработке и внедрении системы мотивации в организации.
7. Отсутствие у персонала информации о факторах и видах мотивации.
8. Отсутствие постоянного мониторинга системы мотивации на предприятии.
9. Высокий уровень синдрома «персонального выгорания» у большинства работников.

Путь к эффективному управлению сотрудников лежит через понимание его мотивации или мотивационных мотивов. Только зная то, что движет человеком, что заставляет его действовать, какие мотивы лежат в основе его действий, можно постараться разработать эффективную систему форм и методов управления им.

По нашему мнению, необходимо знать ответы на следующие вопросы: каким образом возникают или чем вызваны определенные мотивы; как и каким способом или методом мотивы могут быть приведены в действие; как в действительности осуществляется мотивирование людей.

Система мотивации включает в себя комплекс специальных мероприятий, направленных к внутренним (духовным) ценностям и потребностям людей, осуществляющих трудовую деятельность на предприятии.

Мотивационный потенциал работника заключается в наличии на предприятии резервов повышения эффективности производства. С одной

стороны - такой потенциал взаимосвязан с удовлетворенностью актуальных мотивов работника и реализацией его базовых мотивов. С другой стороны, важно и необходимо уделять внимание потенциалу комплексных (объединенных) стимулов.

Актуальные потребности любого человека необходимы для него в каждый определенный момент, а вот базовые – важны и необходимы «по жизни».

Следует отметить, что базовые потребности могут быть и отстранены на второй план. Только в данной ситуации требуется избегать каких-то крайних ситуаций. Потому что, высокий уровень демотивации или же наоборот – высокая степень удовлетворенности могут привести к ограничению возможностей у руководителя по выявлению роста результативности работы подчиненных [3].

К комплексным стимулам возможно отнести следующие (рис.1):



Рис.1. Разновидность комплексных стимулов при формировании мотивационных факторов на предприятии

Таким образом, производительность труда в организации зависит от общей системы управления предприятием и от ряда инструментов и факторов стимулирования персонала, которыми обладает руководство фирмы.

Следует отметить, что вопросы материального стимулирования труда занимают важное место в мотивации персонала и существенно влияют на конечные результаты деятельности организаций и систем оплаты труда, применяемых в организациях любых форм собственности и отраслях хозяйствования.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ВЗГЛЯДЫ К ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОМУ ПОДХОДУ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ПРИ ЭХИНОККОККОЗЕ ПЕЧЕНИ

В статье представлен обзор литературы по хирургическому лечению эхинококкоза печени. Особое внимание уделено развитию чрескожных операций. Также описаны современные тенденции в лечении эхинококковых кист печени. При правильном ее выполнении и проведении послеоперационной противорецидивной терапии можно добиться полного излечения пациента и снизить риск рецидива практически до нуля.

Ключевые слова: эхинококкоз, гепатохирургия, чрескожное лечение.

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MODERN VIEWS ON THE SURGICAL APPROACH TO TREATMENT FOR LIVER ECHINOCOCCOSIS

The article presents literature review about surgical treatment of liver hydatidosis. Particular attention is paid to the development of percutaneous treatment. Also modern trend of surgical treatment are described. We presented results of percutaneous treatment of liver hydatidosis in our clinic. We analyzed them and made the conclusion that percutaneous treatment is effective and safe method for liver hydatidosis.

Key words: echinococcosis, hepatosurgery, percutaneous treatment.

История хирургического лечения эхинококкоза, как и самого заболевания, насчитывает более 1 тыс. лет. Еще Гиппократ, описывая эхинококковые кисты как «содержащие воду опухоли», пытался опорожнять их путем прожигания каленым железом брюшной стенки над кистой [1, 2]. В 1976 г. О.Б. Милонов разработал свою классификацию, в которой разделял эхинококкэктомиию на открытую и закрытую. Р.П. Аскерханов в своей классификации выделял три основных метода

хирургического лечения: эхинококкэктомия, перицистэктомия и резекция органа с кистой, в каждом из которых выделял идеальный, закрытый, полузакрытый и открытый варианты. А.З. Вафин в 2000 г. разработал классификацию, в которой предложил делить операции по способам эхинококкэктомии на открытые, закрытые и сочетанные, с полной или неполной ликвидацией остаточной полости либо различными вариантами дренирования последней [1]. Вопрос классификации оперативных вмешательств при эхинококкозе до сих пор вызывает немало разногласия, что прежде всего касается терминов открытой и закрытой эхинококкэктомии. Дело в том, что часть авторов под закрытой эхинококкэктомией понимают операцию, при которой эхинококковая киста удаляется без вскрытия ее полости, что исключает контакт здоровых тканей с зародышевыми элементами паразита, в то время как другие авторы определяют эти термины по отношению к остаточной полости (глухое ее ушивание или подшивание краев фиброзной капсулы к ране передней брюшной стенке) [4]. Еще одним камнем преткновения касательно хирургического лечения эхинококкоза является выбор гермицида. В разное время в качестве гермицида применялись различные растворы, такие как эфир, раствор перекиси водорода, поваренной соли в разных концентрациях, спирт и вазелиновое масло и др. Доказанной гермицидной активностью на протосколексы и ацефалоцисты обладает 80–100% водный раствор глицерина и 30% раствор хлорида натрия

Однако ввиду «саморазбавления» раствора хлорида натрия и связанной с этой потерей противопаразитарных свойств его применение имеет существенные недостатки. Тем не менее, несмотря на доказанную противопаразитарную эффективность глицерина и многолетний опыт неудачного применения иных гермицидных веществ, в литературе, в том числе и зарубежной, до сих пор встречаются данные об использовании малоэффективных препаратов, перечисленных выше [1]. Современные методы лечения эхинококкоза подразделяются на консервативные и хирургические. В свою очередь хирургические методы подразделяются на традиционные и миниинвазивные (пункционные и видеоэндоскопические). В качестве консервативного метода лечения на сегодняшний день используется химиотерапия альбендазолом [2]. Наиболее распространенными открытыми методами операций при эхинококкозе печени являются эхинококкэктомия, идеальная эхинококкэктомия, перицистэктомия, резекция печени вместе с кистой, однако более эффективный объем вмешательства остается предметом дискуссий, так как до сих пор нет единого мнения о том, может ли фиброзная капсула нести в себе зародышевые элементы и являться причиной рецидива

Видеоэндоскопические операции все больше внедряются в хирургическую практику. Но в хирургии эхинококкоза необходимо руководствоваться принципами апаразитарности и антипаразитарности. В

связи с этим при выполнении лапароскопической эхинококкэктомии необходимо проводить мероприятия, направленные на изоляцию брюшной полости от контакта с содержимым кисты. Во время пункции кисты из-за высокого интракистозного давления часть гидатидной жидкости изливается в брюшную полость. И даже применение различных приспособлений, препятствующих обсеменению брюшной полости, не может предотвратить подтекание гидатидной жидкости. Результатом подобных вмешательств становятся выраженные анафилактические реакции и послеоперационные рецидивы. В связи с этим при эхинококкозе печени лапароскопические операции не нашли широкого применения. Однако они достойно заняли свое место при технической возможности удаления кисты без ее вскрытия, т.е. при возможности выполнения так называемой идеальной эхинококкэктомии. Такая ситуация возможна лишь при краевом, так называемом экстраорганным расположении кисты. Либо кисты должны быть локализованы в нижнепередних сегментах печени [3].

Методы хирургического лечения постоянно совершенствуются, показывая достаточно успешные результаты. Несмотря на это, ученые не оставляют попыток найти способ медикаментозного лечения эхинококкоза, который мог бы позволить отказаться от хирургического лечения. В последние годы появилось множество публикаций, посвященных успешной консервативной терапии эхинококкоза, поэтому вопрос о выборе тактики между консервативным лечением и хирургическим вмешательством сохраняет свою актуальность. Большинство авторов считают, что химиотерапия не может быть альтернативой хирургическому методу, и рекомендуют использовать ее только в комбинации с ним или в тех вынужденных случаях, когда хирургическое вмешательство не гарантирует полного излечения от эхинококкоза.

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РЕШЕНИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ДОРОЖНО-ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ ПРОИСШЕСТВИИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация: В этой статье раскрываются понятия дорожно-транспортного происшествия, статистика дорожного движения в Узбекистане и меры предосторожности их.

Ключевые слова: дорожно-транспортные происшествия, статистика, автомобильная авария.

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SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF ROAD ACCIDENTS IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article reveals the concepts of a traffic accident, traffic statistics in Uzbekistan and their precautions.

Keywords: traffic accidents, statistics, car accident.

Дорожно-транспортное происшествие, также называемое столкновением с автомобилем (автомобильная авария, если в столкновении участвуют автомобили), происходит, когда транспортное средство сталкивается с другим транспортным средством, пешеходом, животным, дорожным мусором или другим движущимся или неподвижным препятствием, таким как дерево, столб или здание. Дорожно-транспортные происшествия часто приводят к травмам, инвалидности, смерти и материальному ущербу, а также финансовым издержкам как для общества, так и для вовлеченных в них лиц.

Дорожно-транспортное происшествие - самая опасная ситуация, с которой люди сталкиваются ежедневно, но данные о пострадавших в результате таких инцидентов привлекают меньше внимания средств массовой информации, чем другие, менее частые виды трагедий.

Широко используемый термин "Автомобильная авария" все больше теряет популярность у многих правительственных ведомств и организаций, при этом в руководстве по стилю Associated Press рекомендуется соблюдать осторожность перед использованием этого термина.

Несколько факторов повышают риск столкновений, включая конструкцию транспортного средства, скорость движения, дорожный дизайн, погоду, дорожную обстановку, навыки вождения, ухудшение состояния из-за алкоголя или наркотиков и поведение, в частности, агрессивное вождение, рассеянное вождение, превышение скорости и уличные гонки.

За 8 месяцев 2023 г. на дорогах погибли 1415 человек, еще 5448 пострадали согласно представленным данным, только в августе ежедневно в ДТП погибали около 10 человек. Председатель Комитета Сената по вопросам обороны и безопасности Толибжон Мадумаров подверг критике состояние дел в сфере безопасности дорожного движения.

По словам председателя сенатского комитета, за восемь месяцев 2023 года всего по стране зафиксировано более 9 млн нарушений правил дорожного движения, в том числе около 8 млн серьезных нарушений, около 26 тыс. случаев вождения в нетрезвом состоянии, более 161 тыс. нарушений правил пешеходного движения.

В результате за этот период произошло 5772 дорожно-транспортных происшествия, в которых пострадали 5448 граждан и погибли 1415 граждан. В том числе, в августе в 1000 ДТП безвременно погибли 300 граждан.

Установлено, что сегодня в нашей стране насчитывается около 11 тысяч пешеходных переходов, и только 1834 из них имеют светофоры и другие дорожные знаки, служащие для обеспечения безопасности пешеходов.

На большинстве нерегулируемых пешеходных переходов не установлены дорожные знаки, вовремя предупреждающие водителей об этом объекте, а линии дороги прочерчены неправильно.

Кроме того, нерегулируемые пешеходные переходы не обеспечены достаточным искусственным освещением в темное время суток, поэтому большая часть ДТП происходит в ночное время.

Согласно анализу, за 2021-2023 годы на нерегулируемых пешеходных переходах произошло 2784 ДТП, из них 1007 произошло в темное время суток.

Игнорирование водителями пешеходов на нерегулируемых пешеходных переходах также является причиной роста ДТП, и таких случаев с каждым годом становится все больше.

Например, в 2021 году количество административных нарушений, примененных к водителям за движение, не уступая дорогу пешеходам, составило 101 796, в 2022 году этот показатель – 142 967, а за 8 месяцев 2023 года – 90211.

Однако за последние 2 года были приняты 1 Указ и 1 решение Главы государства, 1 решение Кабинета Министров, а также «Дорожная карта», направленные на надежное обеспечение безопасности людей на автомобильных дорогах.

Пропаганда правил дорожного движения среди молодежи, в том числе в образовательных учреждениях, не находится на должном уровне. Практически каждый день в социальных сетях можно увидеть множество несовершеннолетних, нарушающих правила дорожного движения. Кроме того, не были полностью реализованы начатые работы по строительству парковок вокруг станций метро на въезде в столицу. Поэтому мы хотели бы спросить руководство Службы безопасности дорожного движения Департамента общественной безопасности МВД, какое еще юридическое и организационное обеспечение необходимо возглавляемой вами системе?!

После ограничения скорости до 60 км/ч аварийность в местах установки камер слежения снизилась на 30%. Сообщается, что на дорогах Узбекистана установлено более 2500 камер и радаров. На совещании под руководством президента отмечено, что установление предельной скорости в городах до 60 км/ч, уменьшило количество ДТП на треть.

На сегодняшний день в Узбекистане установлено более 2500 камер и радаров для фиксации нарушений. Об этом было объявлено на совещании под председательством президента. Отмечается, что аварийность в районах, где установлены камеры, снизилась на 30% за счет снижения скорости движения в жилых районах до 60 километров в час.

Шавкат Мирзиёев заявил, что необходимо продолжить эти работы, шире внедрять системы управления «умный перекресток» и «умный светофор». Отметим, что с 1 апреля 2023 года максимальная скорость автомобильного движения во всех городах и районных центрах Узбекистана снижена с 70 до 60 километров в час. Ранее сообщалось, что за 7 месяцев 2023 года в результате несчастных случаев погибло 1115 человек.

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РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ИСТОРИИ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается роль и значение изучения истории экологической культуры. Экологическую культуру следует понимать, как совокупность материальных и духовных ценностей, созданных человечеством в процессе исторического развития.

Ключевые слова: культура, природа, богатства, вариант, идея, мысли, образование, воспитания.

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ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING HISTORY ECOLOGICAL CULTURE

Annotation. The article examines the role and significance of studying the history of environmental culture. Ecological culture should be understood as a set of material and spiritual values created by humanity in the process of historical development.

Key words: culture, nature, wealth, option, idea, thoughts, education, upbringing.

Взаимоотношение между человеком (*Homo erectus* - человек прямоходящий) и природой насчитывают 3 миллиона лет. В течение этого времени природная среда, трудовая способность и социальная организация человека изменились и усложнялись. Начиная с использованием огня продолжались до атомного взрыва, полета в космос, и до достижения науки и техники

В результате давление человека на природу углублялось и расширялось. В результате сложности природопользования экологическая ситуация из первобытно-цивилизационной превратилась в опасную, что

привело к возникновению очень опасного для людей экологического кризиса.

Ухудшение такой экологической практики начинает проявляться в использовании людьми природы. Теперь человек вынужден выбирать один из двух путей: сохранять доминирующий способ взаимодействия с природой там, где происходит экологическая катастрофа, или использовать природу для поддержания комфортной среды обитания и управления всей своей деятельностью, учитывая законы природы.

Понятно, что здесь приемлем второй вариант. Иными словами, оно вызвало фундаментальное изменение материального и духовного богатства и возникновение новой экологической культуры. Однако принято определять культуру, противопоставляя ее природе, и это в какой-то мере правильно, поскольку она в какой-то мере является результатом сознательной деятельности субъекта. Однако культурные различия не следует абсолютизировать из-за природных особенностей.

На самом деле между природой и культурой существует противоречие, и их различия имеют свои особенности.

В процессе развития они влияют друг на друга и объединяются. Поэтому закономерен переход к экологически ориентированной культуре, которая была подготовлена всей историей человечества, потому что культурные привычки человек приобрел не в результате борьбы с природой. Основной причиной развития человеческой культуры является ее гармония с природой, она научилась у природы понимать уникальные явления и законы природы и в измененном виде отразила их в своих материальных и духовных ценностях.

Слово «культура» произошло от латинского *cultura*, которое изначально переводилось как «возделывание», а позже приобрело еще несколько значений: воспитание, образование, развитие. Понятие «культура» имеет множество значений и трактуется по-разному в различных областях: философии, истории, политологии, экономике и т. Д. Итак, культура – это возникновение сознательной деятельности как необходимости, правильно принимаемой и практикуемой людьми.

Культура – это материальные и духовные ценности общества, а также комплексные методы человеческой деятельности, обеспечивающих развитие общества, а в таких случаях экологическая культура обеспечивает развитие общества и ее единства с природой. Следовательно, природа – это природные ресурсы, создающие условия для проживания человека.

В истории народов Востока отношения с природой имеют иное значение. Это наглядно подтверждается некоторыми сведениями в книгах таких как «Авеста», «Карим Коран», «Аль-Джамиас Сахих», где религиозные воззрения народов Востока были связаны с природной средой. Среди них «Авеста» занимает особое место для наших великих народов. Там перечислены земля, вода, воздух и огонь, и подчеркивается, что ценить

их — главный долг человека. Кроме того, была предоставлена информация о том, как не причинять страдания животным, как их сохранять, о разновидностях воды и об их пользе, о водах реки Амударьи и об их свойствах.

В работах таких великих мыслителей, как Аль-Хорезми, Абу Наср Аль Фараби, Мирза Улугбек, Захириддин Мухаммад Бабур большое значение придавалось концепциям и учениям о эволюционном развитии природных явлений, взаимоотношениях человека и природы, о вопросах не причинение вреда к природе. Абу Наср Аль Фараби как философ, политолог и музыковед написал более 160 работ, среди которых особое значение имеют такие работы, как «Об органах животных» И «Об органах человека».

В трудах великого мыслителя Востока, энциклопедиста Абу Райхана Беруни содержится много сведений о компонентах природы. В своей книге «Памятники минувших поколений» он описывает тропическую флору и фауну северных районов Ирана.

О фенологических наблюдениях за животными и растениями Беруни в своих трудах описывает: «Когда наступает суровая зима, хищные птицы спускаются с гор в долину, и муравьи прячутся в муравейниках. Весной змеи играют брачные игры, размножаются рыбы. Между всеми этими хадисами существует тесная связь». Идея Беруни о естественном искусственном отборе стала воплощением теории эволюции, популяризированной 900 лет спустя Чарльзом Дарвином.

Абу Али ибн Сина является основателем экологической культуры. Он одним из первых объяснил, что если человек будет принимать особенности природной среды основой для существования, то подчиняясь законам природы будет приспосабливаться к условиям существования и формирует нормы.

Свое мнение о строительстве дома он высказал в своем труде «Законы медицины» и проверил каждый аспект места, где будет построен дом, т. е. ровность земли, расположение дома и освещения. Также он утверждал, что эти факторы, помимо обеспечения подходящего микроклимата в месте проживания, являются важными факторами для здоровья человека. Он рекомендовал, что важно соорудить окна и двери, обращенные на восток и назад. Также он обратил особое внимания на следующее: восточные ветры должны вступать в дом, луч от солнца должна падать на все места дома, рядом должен быть водоем и чистая вода, вода холодная зимой и горячая летом, хорошая и полезная вещь». Эти рекомендации ученого является основой экологической культуры.

Корни этой экологической культуры простираются, глубоко начиная от древних натурфилософов и принято во внимание в научных трудах современных натуралистов. Потому что молодые исследователи, которые изучали экологические проблемы и обогатили свою работу, изучая детали этих мыслителей, раскрыли бы причины экологических проблем и факторы,

влияющие на них, когда бы они поняли законы природы. Идеи о правильном использовании природы и ее охране, апробированные в трудах этих ученых, не потеряли своего значения и в наши дни.

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ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ НА ОКРУЖАЮЩУЮ СРЕДУ ПРИ ПЕРЕРАБОТКЕ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО СЫРЬЯ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются основные экологические факторы воздействия производственных процессов на окружающую среду при переработке сельскохозяйственного сырья. В основном, при переработке органического сырья серьезный ущерб наносится водным объектам и на атмосферу.

Ключевые слова: эффективность, структура, ресурс, тип, уровень, интенсивность, условия.

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ECOLOGICAL FACTORS OF THE IMPACT OF PRODUCTION PROCESSES ON THE ENVIRONMENT WHEN PROCESSING AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS

Annotation. The article discusses the main environmental factors of the impact of production processes on the environment during the processing of agricultural raw materials. Basically, when processing organic raw materials, serious damage is caused to water bodies and the atmosphere.

Key words: efficiency, structure, resource, type, level, intensity, conditions.

Сельское хозяйство, его территориальная и отраслевая структуры тесно связаны с природной среды. Направления и эффективность сельскохозяйственного производства обусловлены главным образом почвенно-земельными ресурсами, являющиеся главным и незаменимым

средством производства в сельском хозяйстве, пространственным базисом его размещения.

Современный этап развития сельского хозяйства характеризуется процессами интенсификации, углублением специализации и повышения концентрации производства, расширения межхозяйственных кооперационных связей, высоким уровнем механизации и химизации земледелия, что способствует усилению антропогенного воздействия на природные компоненты агроландшафтов и отражается на качестве сельскохозяйственной продукции. Это, нередко, ведет к ухудшению экологической ситуации и развитию негативных процессов, например, как, деградация земель, снижение плодородия почв, уменьшение содержания гумуса, загрязнение поверхностных и почвенно-грунтовых вод, уменьшение природно-ресурсного и эстетического потенциала, ухудшение среды жизнедеятельности сельских жителей в аграрных районах и др. [3; С. 85-95].

Сельскохозяйственное производство является основным потребителем природных ресурсов. Интенсификация сельскохозяйственного производства обуславливает все возрастающее негативное влияние его на окружающую среду. Современное сельское хозяйство превратилось в одного из загрязнителей природной среды, существенно изменяющего условия развития живых организмов на обширных территориях [4; С.171-176].

В настоящее время стали проявляться негативные последствия интенсификации земледелия: идет накопление в сельскохозяйственных продукциях и в почве остаточных количеств пестицидов, нитратов и других элементов из-за внесения высоких доз удобрений и химических средств защиты растений. Также развитие промышленной переработки сельскохозяйственной продукции связаны с рядом экологических проблем, требующих немедленного решения на основе экономической заинтересованности всех участников [5; 143с.].

По данным ученых в отраслях перерабатывающей промышленности сельскохозяйственной продукции ежегодно образуется не менее 40 млн т побочных продуктов и отходов. Важно отметить, что во вторичный оборот вовлекается до 93 % всего объема вторичных ресурсов, что эквивалентно 32 млн т. В результате от эффективного использования вторичных ресурсов возможно получение более 130 наименований продукции в различных отраслях и сферах деятельности [1, 3; С.171-176].

Основными направлением использования вторичных ресурсов перерабатывающей сельскохозяйственной продукции является кормовое, представленное животноводческим комплексом. Так до 70 % от всего объема вторичных ресурсов скармливается животным, от 15 до 20 % направляется на переработку, а около 7 % ресурсов не используется. Тем не менее, перерабатывающая промышленность сельскохозяйственной

продукции наносит большой ущерб окружающей среде, а высокий уровень ресурсоемкости снижает экономическую эффективность данной сферы деятельности [1; 296 с., 4; С.171-176].

Предприятия перерабатывающие сельскохозяйственную продукцию по уровню потребления энергетических и материальных ресурсов относятся к аутсайдерам. Это связано с довольно высокой технологической отсталостью данной отрасли и отсутствием масштабного финансирования по модернизации существующих производственных мощностей. В результате снижается конкурентоспособность выпускаемой продукции, за счет ее удорожания, а также возникает ряд экологических проблем. Повышение экологической эффективности перерабатывающей промышленности АПК на основе экономических инструментов [8; С.305-314].

Перерабатывающие предприятия сельскохозяйственной продукции оказывает негативное экологическое воздействия на окружающую среду. В основном, при переработке органического сырья за счет их исчерпания и выбросах серьезный ущерб наносится водным объектам. Содержащиеся в стоках органические вещества подвержены гниению, где происходит биохимическое потребление кислорода, которые негативно влияют на состояние живых организмов в водоемах [9; 220 с.].

Предприятия, перерабатывающие сельскохозяйственную продукцию, также негативно оказывает влияние на атмосферу. Необходимо отметить, что среди загрязняющих компонентов атмосферы можно выделить формальдегиды, углеводороды, ацетат аммония, эфиры уксусной кислоты и т. д. Следует отметить, что наибольший ущерб воздушной среде наносится органической пылью, двуокисью углерода (CO₂) [6].

Еще одним из негативных источников загрязнений предприятий перерабатывающей сельскохозяйственной продукции являются отходы. Особую опасность представляют отходы мясоперерабатывающих предприятий и убойных цехов. В данном случае существует опасность не только экологического загрязнения, но и высока вероятность ухудшения санитарно-эпидемиологического состояния регионов.

Таким образом, для решения экологических проблем при переработке сельскохозяйственной продукции необходимо создать эффективный организационно-экономический механизм. Необходимо создать условия для эффективной, с экологической точки зрения, переработки сельскохозяйственной продукции, также необходимо пересмотреть подходы к обеспечению ресурсосберегающего уклада в сфере переработки. Минимизация отходов позволит снизить экономические затраты за счет эффективного использования ресурсов. Применение малоотходных и безотходных технологий позволит снизить экологический ущерб окружающей среде.

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СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ И ЕЁ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ В УПРАВЛЕНИИ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ

Аннотация. В настоящей статье огромное внимание уделяется рассмотрению вопросов социальной политики организации, в настоящее время особое значение приобретают вопросы активизации работника, мотивация труда, в том числе за счет социальных факторов повышения эффективности производства. Это связано с тем, что в условиях конкуренции успех достигается организацией, которая не только правильно и своевременно знает, как определить потребность в продукте или услуге, но также может качественно удовлетворить ее по минимальной цене, путем рационального использования внутренних резервов и эффективного использования производственного потенциала.

Ключевые слова: социальная политика, мотивация труда, конкуренция, себестоимость, управление персоналом.

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SOCIAL POLICY OF THE ORGANIZATION AND ITS USE IN PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Annotation. In this article, great attention is paid to the consideration of issues of social policy of the organization; currently, issues of employee activation and labor motivation, including through social factors of increasing production efficiency, are of particular importance. This is due to the fact that in a competitive environment, success is achieved by an organization that not only correctly and timely knows how to determine the need for a product or service, but can also satisfy it qualitatively at the lowest price, through the rational use of internal reserves and the effective use of production potential.

Key words: social policy, labor motivation, competition, cost, personnel management.

Именно социальная политика организации обеспечивает формирование благоприятных условий в организации для работы всех сотрудников, является необходимым фактором для раскрытия работниками своих способностей и реализации возможностей. Достижение стратегических целей организации невозможно без формирования определенных социальных условий. При формировании конкретных социальных условий появляется значительно больше возможностей для раскрытия работниками своих способностей и наиболее эффективного выполнения работы.

Выделяют следующие компоненты социальной политики организации: наиболее подходящие условия труда и отдыха персонала организации; поощрение за труд; социальная защита сотрудников; формирование нормального морально-психологического состояния рабочего коллектива; реализация совместной социальной работы и делового сотрудничества.

Проведение социально-экономических мероприятий в системе охраны труда содержат в себе следующие моменты: целью разработки и выбора вариантов мероприятий, ориентированных на организацию безопасных условий труда, должны быть социальные результаты; мероприятия должны быть стимулом для работодателей по совершенствованию условий труда, в качестве способа экономического поощрения или экономического наказания и материальной ответственности; обеспечить работодателю экономически не выгодную ситуацию при наличии у него в организации рабочих мест с негативными условиями труда. Лечебно-профилактические мероприятия представляют собой профилактику несчастных случаев, контроль уровня здоровья персонала организации, проведение инструктажей по технике безопасности, разработку локальных нормативных актов, обеспечивающих безопасность деятельности в организации. Несчастными случаями на производстве считаются травмы различной природы, отравление острой степени, тепловой удар, обморожение, поражение электрическим током, излучением, травмы, приобретённые при взрывах, авариях, разрушениях зданий и многое другое. Несчастные случаи имеют отрицательный эффект для работника, для организации и государства в целом. Профилактические мероприятия по данному направлению в организации – важные и обязательные элементы системы охраны труда. Профилактические мероприятия осуществляется через реализацию программ по технике безопасности, которые устанавливают перед собой задачу обучить сотрудников методике определения опасных условий и процессов труда, предлагать профилактические меры, инструктировать и консультировать персонал. [1]

Современная отечественная экономика в направлении социального развития требует новых подходов к воспроизводству потенциала трудовых

ресурсов. Отсутствие специализированных региональных рыночных систем стимулирования труда и социальных гарантий предприятий в отдельных отраслях трудовой деятельности приводит к так называемой «текучести кадров». Некоторые работники из-за отсутствия должного стимулирования их деятельности не могут или не хотят полностью раскрыть свой трудовой потенциал, что в свою очередь могло бы улучшить экономические показатели организации. Это свидетельствует о необходимости разработки новых подходов к формированию корпоративной социальной политики и её использования в управлении персоналом.

К числу основных целей социальной политики можно отнести следующие: формирование благоприятного социально-психологического климата и улучшение нравственной атмосферы в организации; социальная защищенность работников; рост производительности труда и желание персонала обучаться; отождествление сотрудников со своей организацией.

Будучи инструментом стимулирования и мотивации персонала, социальная политика предусматривает принятие решений, которые будут касаться следующих направлений: оценка величины возможных выплат с опорой на поставленные задачи и финансовые возможности компании; выбор форм и видов предоставления выплат, льгот и услуг; дифференциация размеров выплат по категориям работников в зависимости от решаемых при помощи социальной политики задач, а также избирательность в предоставлении услуг и льгот. [1]

Большая часть современных ученых, изучающих социальные отношения, интерпретируют социальную политику предприятия через призму направленности социальных затрат и структуры затрат на оплату труда, включающих в себя основные элементы заработной платы и выплат социального характера. Так, по определению А.Я. Кибанова, социальная политика предприятия – это социальная среда организации теснейшим образом взаимосвязанная с технической и экономической сторонами её функционирования, составляющие те материальные, общественные и духовно-нравственные условия, в которых работники трудятся, живут вместе со своими семьями и в которых происходят распределение и потребление благ, складываются реальные связи между личностями, находят выражения их морально-этические ценности. [2]

Структура социальной политики предприятия складывается из разнообразных элементов философии и культуры, правил взаимоотношения между государственными органами, руководством и коллективом, а также между обществом и предприятием. Несмотря на то, что корпоративная социальная политика предполагает решение внутренних социальных задач, она не может не затрагивать проблемы внешнего характера.

Таким образом, благодаря грамотной политике социальных выплат в организации, несмотря на увеличение её расходов на рабочую силу, положительные стороны (стабилизация коллектива, повышение мотивации

труда) являются очевидными. Исходя из этого, социально ориентированная кадровая политика представляется выгодной для всех участников и сторон коллективного трудового процесса.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИМИ ПРОЦЕССАМИ В ДОРОЖНОМ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВЕ

Аннотация. Данная статья рассматривает вопросы управления технологическими процессами в дорожном строительстве. Она анализирует различные аспекты управления, включая планирование, организацию и контроль технологических процессов. В статье также обсуждаются основные принципы и методы управления, а также проблемы, возникающие при реализации этих процессов. Результаты исследования могут быть полезными для специалистов в области дорожного строительства, а также для разработчиков программного обеспечения, предлагающих инновационные решения для управления технологическими процессами.

Ключевые слова: управление, технологические процессы, дорожное строительство, планирование, организация, контроль, принципы, методы, проблемы, инновации.

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MANAGEMENT OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES IN ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Annotation. This article examines the issues of managing technological processes in road construction. It analyzes various aspects of management, including planning, organizing and controlling technological processes. The article also discusses the basic principles and methods of management, as well as the problems that arise when implementing these processes. The results of the study can be useful for specialists in the field of road construction, as well as for software developers offering innovative solutions for controlling technological processes.

Key words: management, technological processes, road construction, planning, organization, control, principles, methods, problems, innovations.

Особенности дорожных работ имеют значительное влияние на выбор и организацию технологических процессов в дорожном строительстве. Дорожные работы отличаются от других видов строительства своими

специфическими требованиями и условиями выполнения. Одной из основных особенностей дорожных работ является необходимость учета большого объема транспортных потоков, которые могут существенно затруднять выполнение строительных операций. Поэтому выбор технологических процессов должен учитывать возможность минимального воздействия на дорожное движение и обеспечение безопасности всех участников дорожного движения, а также дорожные работы часто требуют проведения работ в условиях ограниченной доступности и ограниченного пространства, к примеру, при реконструкции дороги в городской среде может быть ограничен доступ к участку работ или недостаточное пространство для размещения строительной техники и материалов. В таких случаях необходимо разработать специальные технологические процессы, которые позволят эффективно выполнять работы при ограниченных ресурсах. Климатические условия также оказывают существенное влияние на выбор и организацию технологических процессов в дорожном строительстве, к примеру, зимние условия могут требовать применения специальных технологий и оборудования для обеспечения нормального хода работ. Также климатические условия могут влиять на качество и долговечность дорожного покрытия, поэтому необходимо учитывать эти факторы при выборе технологических процессов. Грунтовые и геологические характеристики также имеют большое значение при выборе и организации технологических процессов в дорожном строительстве. Различные типы грунтов и геологические условия могут требовать применения различных технологий и методов работы, к примеру, при строительстве дорог на мягких грунтах может потребоваться применение специальных укрепляющих конструкций или технологий укрепления грунта.

Методы и подходы к планированию технологических процессов в дорожном строительстве играют ключевую роль в обеспечении эффективности и успешного завершения проектов. Они позволяют оптимизировать последовательность и продолжительность работ, а также рационально распределить ресурсы и оборудование. Одним из основных методов планирования технологических процессов является разработка графиков. Графики позволяют наглядно представить последовательность выполнения работ и определить необходимые ресурсы и время для каждого этапа процесса. Они помогают установить точные сроки выполнения работ и позволяют контролировать прогресс проекта. Для более сложных проектов, требующих координации множества задач и ресурсов, используются сетевые модели. Сетевые модели представляют собой графическое представление процесса, где каждая задача представлена узлом, а связи между узлами указывают на логическую зависимость между задачами, это позволяет определить критический путь проекта - последовательность задач, которая определяет минимальное время

выполнения проекта. Сетевые модели также позволяют определить резерв времени для каждой задачи, что позволяет управлять рисками и предотвращать задержки в выполнении работ. Оптимизация последовательности и продолжительности работ является одной из основных задач планирования технологических процессов. При оптимизации необходимо учитывать различные факторы, такие как доступность ресурсов, климатические условия, грунтовые и геологические характеристики, к примеру, при выборе последовательности работ необходимо учитывать возможность использования оборудования и материалов, а также условия для проведения работ (например, необходимость проведения работ в сухую погоду), а также планирование технологических процессов также включает в себя оценку рисков и разработку стратегий управления рисками. Риски могут возникнуть в результате непредвиденных обстоятельств, таких как изменение климатических условий или проблемы с поставкой материалов. Планирование должно включать меры для снижения и управления рисками, такие как резервирование времени или разработка альтернативных планов действий.

Выбор и координация необходимого оборудования, материалов и ресурсов являются важной составляющей управления технологическими процессами в дорожном строительстве, эти процессы напрямую влияют на эффективность и качество дорожных работ, поэтому требуют особого внимания со стороны управляющих. Один из ключевых аспектов в выборе оборудования является его соответствие конкретному типу дорожных работ, к примеру, для строительства дорог с жестким покрытием может потребоваться специализированное оборудование, такое как асфальтоукладчики и виброплиты. В то же время, для устройства дорог с грунтовым покрытием может быть необходима специальная техника для уплотнения грунта. Помимо выбора оборудования, также необходимо правильно координировать его использование на строительной площадке, это включает в себя определение оптимального расположения оборудования на участке работ, чтобы минимизировать время переезда и максимизировать его использование. Также важно учесть последовательность использования различных видов оборудования, чтобы обеспечить непрерывность технологического процесса. Подбор и координация необходимых материалов также играют важную роль в управлении технологическими процессами, к примеру, для строительства дорог с асфальтовым покрытием требуются асфальтобетонные смеси определенной марки и качества, но, необходимо учитывать возможные ограничения по доступности материалов и их доставке на строительную площадку, а также управление ресурсами, такими как рабочая сила и финансовые средства, также является важным аспектом управления технологическими процессами. Необходимо правильно оценить

потребность в рабочей силе и обеспечить ее наличие в нужное время и место. Контроль выполнения работ также является неотъемлемой частью управления технологическими процессами, чтобы гарантировать их своевременное и качественное выполнение. Методы и инструменты контроля качества дорожных работ играют важную роль в обеспечении безопасности и долговечности дорожной инфраструктуры. Контроль качества позволяет выявлять и устранять дефекты и недостатки в процессе строительства и ремонта дорог, а также проверять соответствие выполненных работ требованиям и стандартам. Одним из основных методов контроля качества является визуальный осмотр. Визуальный осмотр позволяет обнаружить поверхностные дефекты, такие как трещины, ямы, неровности и другие несоответствия. Осмотр проводится как в процессе строительства, так и после завершения работ. Для более точного определения качества дорожного покрытия могут использоваться специальные инструменты, такие как лазерные нивелиры или ультразвуковые дефектоскоп, методом контроля качества является испытание материалов. Проведение испытаний позволяет определить физические и механические свойства материалов, используемых при строительстве дорог, к примеру, для контроля качества асфальтобетона могут проводиться испытания на прочность, плотность, устойчивость к воздействию воды и другие параметры. Испытания проводятся в специализированных лабораториях с использованием соответствующего оборудования. Также для контроля качества дорожных работ используются геодезические измерения. Геодезические измерения позволяют определить геометрические параметры дороги, такие как высоты, уклоны, ширины и другие характеристики, это позволяет проверить соответствие выполненных работ проектным решениям и стандартам. Роль управления качеством в обеспечении долговечности и безопасности дорожной инфраструктуры необходима для предотвращения возможных аварий и повреждений. Управление качеством включает в себя планирование, организацию и контроль всех этапов строительства и эксплуатации дороги. Оно направлено на обеспечение соответствия всех работ и материалов требованиям проекта, стандартам и нормативам. Одной из задач управления качеством является разработка и внедрение системы стандартов и процедур, которые определяют требования к качеству и безопасности дорожных работ. Такая система позволяет установить единые стандарты и правила для всех участников строительства и обеспечить выполнение работ на высоком уровне. Также важным элементом управления качеством является контроль и анализ результатов работ. После завершения строительства или ремонта дороги проводится оценка качества выполненных работ, это позволяет выявить возможные недостатки и проблемы, а также принять меры по их устранению. Контроль и анализ результатов работ позволяют улучшить технологические процессы и повысить качество дорожной инфраструктуры

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОННИНГ ВИЛОЯТЛАРИДА ЭКОЛОГИК ВА РЕКРЕАЦИЯ ТУРИЗМЛАРИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ КОНЦЕПТУАЛ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ

Аннотация: Мақолада экологик ва рекреация туризмларини Ўзбекистоннинг вилоятларида таъкил қилиш ва ривожлантиришнинг концептуал йўналишлари келтирилган. Шунингдек, концептуал йўналишларни амалга оширишда тавсиялар берилган.

Калит сўзлар: ҳудуд, концепция, субъект, имиж, стратегия, биохилмаҳиллик, самара, дастур, кафедра, магистр, бакалавр, туман, малака, минтақа.

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CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL AND RECREATION TOURISM IN THE PROVINCES OF UZBEKISTAN DIRECTIONS

Abstract: The article presents the conceptual directions of organizing and developing ecological and recreational tourism in the regions of Uzbekistan. Also, recommendations are given in the implementation of conceptual directions.

Key words: area, concept, subject, image, strategy, biodiversity, effect, program, department, master, bachelor, district, qualification, region.

Кириш. Ўзбекистонда ҳозирга келиб миллий туризм соҳаси тўлиқ шаклланди. Бу тўғрида Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг “Ўзбекистон Республикасида туризмни жадал ривожлантиришга оид кўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги фармонидан қуйидагиларни келтиришимиз мумкин-“Мамлакатда туризмни миллий иқтисодийётни диверсификация қилиш, ҳудудларни жадал ривожлантириш, янги иш ўринларини яратиш, аҳолининг даромадлари ва турмуш даражасини ошириш, мамлакатнинг инвестициявий жозибадорлигини оширишни таъминловчи стратегик тармоқлардан бири сифатида ривожлантириш бўйича комплекс чора-тадбирлар босқичма-босқич амалга оширилмоқда”[1].

Ушбу фармонда ҳамда 2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикаси ни ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича “Ҳаракатлар стратегиясида” белгиланган вазифаларга мувофиқ 2019-2025 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасида туризм соҳасини ривожлантириш Концепцияси қабул қилинди. Концепцияда бажарилиши белгиланган қуйидаги муҳим топшириқларни келтирамиз:

- республика ичида туризм хизматларига бўлган эҳтиёжни қондиришга йўналтирилган туризм фаолияти субъектларининг фаоллигини рағбатлантиришни таъминловчи ички туризмни ривожлантириш;

- Ўзбекистон Республикаси туризм маҳсулотини халқаро ва ички туризм бозорларида тарғиб қилиш, мамлакатнинг саёҳат ва дам олиш учун хавфсиз сифатидаги имиджини мустаҳкамлаш.

Муҳокама. Концепциядан келтирилган топшириқлар айнан экологик ва рекреация туризмларини ташкил қилиш ва ривожлантиришда қўйилган мақсад ва вазифаларнинг бажарилишида дастурамал бўлиб хизмат қилади. Бунинг учун туризмнинг истиқболда ривожланиши устивор бўлган соҳалари ёки турларини аниқлаб олиш зарур омиллардан биридир. Бу мақсадларда туризмнинг истиқболда устивор ривожланадиган соҳаси ёки турини танлашда албатда, туризмнинг соҳалари ичида ички туризм, турларнинг ичида тарихий-маданий туризм ва зиёрат туризмлари биринчи ўринларни эгаллайди. Шу билан бирга, ватанимизнинг табиати ва ундаги биологик хилмахилликни авлодларимиз учун сақлаш, муҳофаза қилишга ҳам, аҳолида экологик маданият ва экологик билимни шакллантиришга ҳам, халқимизнинг дам олишга бўлган эҳтиёжларини қондиришга ҳам экологик, рекреация туризмларини ривожлантириш орқалигина эришишимизни доимо ёдда, эътиборда тутишимиз лозим.

Иккинчидан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида”ги Фармонида[2]

- Зомин, Фориш, Бахмал туманлари ва «Айдар-Арнасой» кўллар тизимида қўшимча туристик зоналар ва дам олиш масканларини барпо этиш, 300 миллион АҚШ долларига тенг лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш, 25 минг иш ўринини яратиш;

- Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси ва Орол бўйида экотуризмни ривожлантириш бўйича алоҳида дастурни амалга ошириш. Бунда, Мўйноқнинг янги аэропорти имкониятларидан кенг фойдаланиш;

- Навоий вилоятида зиёрат ва экотуризм салоҳиятидан самарали фойдаланиш каби топшириқлар қўйилган.

Учинчидан, Президентнинг туризмни ривожлантириш бўйича қабул қилган фармонлари ва қарорларида вилоятлар, ҳудудларда экотуризмни ривожлантириш, дам олиш инфратузилмаларини яратиш масалаларининг қўйилиши, “Республикада кўкаламзорлаштириш ишларини жадаллаштириш, дарахтлар муҳофазасини янада самарали ташкил этиш

чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги Президент Фармонининг ҳам мамлакатда экологик рекреация туризмларини ривожлантиришни кун тартибига қўймоқда[3].

Келтирилган фикр-мулоҳазалар экологик ва рекреация туризмларини мамлакатимизда бир текис, мажмуали ривожлантиришнинг аҳолимиз учун ҳам, халқаро туризм учун ҳам нақадар мақсадли эканлигини тасдиқлайди. Туризм соҳаси ҳамкорликда ишлашни хуш кўради. Лекин Биз ҳануз маъмурий бўлинишларда ишламоқдамиз. Концепцияни давлатнинг ҳозирги маъмурий ёки ҳудудий тузилмаларининг тараққиёти бўйича ҳам ишлаб чиқиш мумкин. Бизнингча, концепция давлатнинг иқтисодиёти ёки ижтимоий-иқтисодий ҳаётини бир текис қамраб олишида қутилган самарани беради. Европа иттифоқи шу усулда концепцияларини ишлаб чиқишади.

Концепция сўзи-асосий фикрлар тўплами, қарашлар тизими деб таржима қилинган. Мамлакатни ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожлантиришнинг ҳар қандай соҳалари, тармоқлари ўзининг «Ривожлантириш концепцияси» га эга бўлиши керак. Яъни «Ривожлантириш дастури» -режаси асосида ўзининг тараққиёт йўлини белгилаб олгандагини ривожлантиришга мўлжалланган соҳа ёки тармоқ истиқболда муваффақият билан ривожланиши мумкин. Ўзбекистоннинг вилоятларида экотуризм+рекреацияни ташкил қилиш ва ривожлантиришнинг концептуал йўналишлари дейилганда мамлакатимиз нинг миллий туризм соҳасининг мақсадларидан келиб чиқадиган, катта муддатларга мўлжалланган, ташкил қилинадиган ва ривожлантириладиган туризм турининг ёки турларининг аҳоли ва истеъмолчилар учун самарали фаолият кўрсатишга қаратилган янги режалар ва ғоялар тизими тушунилади[4].

Ўзбекистоннинг вилоятларида экотуризм+рекреацияни ривожлантиришнинг концептуал йўналишлари ватанимизда туризм соҳасини ривожлантиришнинг ҳуқуқий-меъёрлари, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Президенти, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг фармонлари ва қарорлари ва «Туризм тўғрисида» ги қонунга, Ўзбекистон Республикаси нинг Президентининг “2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган янги Ўзбекистон нинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида”ги фармони ва “2019 -2025 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасида туризм соҳасини ривожлантириш Концепция сига мувофиқ ҳолда белгиланиши лозим[4].

Ўзбекистоннинг вилоятларида экотуризм+рекреация ривожлантиришнинг концептуал йўналишлари биринчи навбатда, ҳар бир вилоятнинг аҳолиси учун табиат бағрида-дам олиш шароитларини яратиш, экологик билим ва экологик маданиятни шакллантириш шароитларини яратиш, иккинчи навбатда халқаро туристларга табиатимизни, ноёб биологик ресурсларимизни кўрсатишнинг халқаро шароитларини яратиш масалалари ва режалари тушунилса, мамлакатимизда миллий экотуризм+рекреацияни ривожлантиришда истиқболли йўналишларни танлаган бўламиз[5,6,7]

Натижалар. Ўзбекистоннинг вилоятларида экологик ва рекреация туризмларини ривожлантириш қуйидаги концептуал йўналишларни қамраб олиши лозим:

I. Ўзбекистонда экотуризм+рекреацияни ривожлантиришнинг давлат Дастурини ишлаб чиқиш. Ушбу дастур асосида вилоятларда экотуризм+рекреацияни ривожлантиришнинг дастурларини ишлаб чиқиш.

1.1. Ўзбекистоннинг вилоятларида ва Қорақалпоғистон Республикасида ички ва халқаро экотуризм+рекреация ресурсларининг рўйхатларини, тавсифларини, географиясини ва улардан туризмда фойдаланиш дастурларини ишлаб чиқиш.

1.2. Вилоятларда экотуризм+рекреация ресурсларидан ички ва халқаро туризмда фойдаланишнинг ҳуқуқий-меъёрий асосларини ишлаб чиқиш.

1.3. Вилоятларда ички ва халқаро экотуризм+рекреация тадбиркорлигини, ички ва халқаро экотуризм +рекреация туризмлари фирмаларини ташкил қилиш.

1.4. Вилоятларда экотуризм+рекреация объектларида ички ва халқаро экотуризм +рекреация инфратузилмаларни яратиш.

1.5. Вилоятларда экотуризм+рекреация маконларида тадбиркорлик, меҳнат ресурсларининг иш билан банд бўлишидаги таълим-тарғибот ишларини ташкил қилиш.

1.6. Вилоятларда ички ва халқаро экотуризм+рекреация ресурслари, хизматлари бўйича рекламаларни, ахборотларни яратиш, ички ва халқаро туризм бозорига чиқариш.

1.7. Вилоятларда ички ва халқаро экотуризм+рекреация экскурсияларини, маршрутларини, ахборотларини яратиш, уларнинг рекламаларини ички ва халқаро туризм бозорига чиқариш.

1.8. Вилоятларда ички ва халқаро экотуризм+рекреация туризмларининг мутахассисларини тайёрлаш бўйича Олий таълим билан шартномалар тузиш.

1.9. Вилоятларда ички ва халқаро экотуризм+рекреацияни ривожлантиришда вилоятлар билан ўзаро алоқаларни ва халқаро тажрибалар алмашишни ташкил қилиш.

II. Вилоятларда экотуризм+рекреацияни ривожлантириш илмий-амалий тадқиқотларини амалга ошириш дастурларини яратиш. Бу йўналишдаги илмий-тадқиқотлар қуйидагиларни қамраб олишлари лозим:

2.1. Вилоятларнинг ҳудудларида экотуризм+рекреацияни ривожлантириш илмий-тадқиқотларига вилоятлардаги университетлар, институтлар ва коллежларнинг профессор-ўқитувчилари ва талабларини жалб қилиш. Бу йўналишда туризм таълимидаги фанлардан курс ишларининг, бакалавр битирув ишларининг ва магистрлик ва PhD диссертацияларининг мавзуларини вилоятларнинг ҳудудларида экотуризм +рекреацияни

ривожлантириш масалаларига, муаммоларига йўналтириш мақсадли илмий-тадқиқотлардан ҳисобланади.

2.2. Вилоятларда туризм соҳасига мутахассислар тайёрлаётган университетлар ва институтлардаги кафедраларнинг илмий-тадқиқотларига вилоятларда экотуризм+рекреацияни ривожлантириш мавзуларини киритиш ҳам мамлакатимизда экотуризм+рекреацияни ривожлантиришда самарали йўналишлардан ҳисобланади.

III. Вилоятларда экотуризм+рекреация инфратузилмалари яратиш.

3.1. Вилоятлардаги экотуризм+рекреация маконлари асосан табиий минтақалардаги туманларда жойлашган. Ҳозирча туманларлардаги экотуризм +рекреация инфратузилмалари, хизматлар кўрсатиш шароитларидан анча орқада ҳисобланганлиги учун дастлабки вақтларда вилоятларнинг ҳудудларида дастлабки туристик инфратузилмалар яратиш талаб қилинади. Бунинг учун эса қуйидаги ташкилий ишларни амалга ошириш зарур бўлади;

3.2. Вилоятларнинг ҳудудларидаги туманлар ҳокимликларининг ташаб буслари ва уларнинг харажатлари ҳисобига тумандаги экотуризм+рекреация тадбиркорларини ўқитиш ишларини бошлаш.

3.3. Вилоятларда экотуризм+рекреация бизнесини ташкил қилиш бўйича йўл-йўриқ буклетларини, ахборот varaқаларини бепул тайёрлаш ва тарқатишни ташкил қилиш.

3.4. Давлатимизнинг экотуризм+рекреацияни ривожлантириш бўйича қабул қилган фармонлари ва қарорларидаги имтиёзлар ва енгилликлар билан вилоятдаги тадбиркорларга доимий таништириб бориш.

3.5. Вилоятлардаги экотуризм+рекреация тадбиркорларига туристик фаолиятлар учун лицензиялар, сертификатлар ва имтиёзли кредитлар олишда амалий ёрдам бериш.

4.6. Вилоятлардаги тадбиркорларга экотуризм+рекреация хусусий меҳмонхоналар ва туризм инфратузилмалари яратиш лойиҳаларини тайёрлашда амалий ёрдам бериш.

4.7. Вилоятларнинг ҳудудларида экотуризм+рекреацияни ривожлантириш йўналишида давлат грантларини ташкил қилиш.

4.8. Вилоятларнинг ҳудудларида институт ва университетлардаги туризм таълимидаги талабаларнинг малакавий амалиётларини ўтказувчи доимий “туризм амалиёти лагерлари”ни ташкил қилиш.

4.9. Университет ва институтларнинг бакалаврият ва магистратурасини давлат грант таълими бўйича битирган ёш мутахассисларни дастлабки мажбурий хизматларини ўташи учун вилоятларнинг ҳудудларида фаолият кўрсатаётган туристик фирмалар ва меҳмонхоналар хўжаликларида ишга жойлаштиришни амалга ошириш;

4.10. Мамлакатимиз марказий телекўрсатувларида ва доимий матбуотда вилоятларнинг ҳудудларида экологик ва рекреация

туризмларини ривожлантириш масалаларини, муаммоларини, ютуқларини доимий ёритиб боришни ташкил қилиш.

IV. Вилоятлардаги табиат қўриқхоналари, миллий паркларида ва табиат минтақаларида экологик ва рекреация туризмларини ташкил қилиш ва ривожлантириш дастурларини яратиш. Матбуот хабарларидан маълумки, чет эллик экотуристлар биринчи навбатларда табиат қўриқхоналаримизга қизиқишмоқда. Табиат қўриқхоналаримиз табиатига халқимизнинг қизиқиши ҳам жуда кучли ҳисобланади. Табиат қўриқхоналари ва миллий парклардан экологик ва рекреация туризмларидан фойдаланиш истиқболли йўналишлари дан бири бўлиши имкониятлари жуда катта.

4.1. Вилоятлардаги табиат қўриқхоналари ва миллий паркларнинг табиати, ўсимликлар олами ва ҳайвонот дунёси тоғолди ва тўқайзорлар табиати билан улашиб кетиши натижасида мажмуали экологик ва рекреация туризмларининг маршрутларини ишлаб чиқишнинг салоҳиятли ресурслари борлигини асослаш ва уларнинг ички ва халқаро туризмга мўлжалланган рекламаларини ишлаб чиқиш.

4.2. Табиат қўриқхоналари ва миллий парклар атрофларида аҳолининг ижтимоий-иқтисодий қатламлари учун ёзги экологик ва рекреация туризмларининг инфратузилмаларини ташкил қилиш муаммоларини ҳал қилиш.

4.2. Табиат қўриқхоналари ва миллий парклардан экотуризм ва рекреацияда фойдаланиш натижасида ушбу табиат қўриқхоналар ва миллий парклари атрофларидаги қишлоқ ва овуллардаги маҳаллий аҳолида туризм тадбиркорлигининг юзага келиши ва табиат қўриқхоналари, миллий парклар ҳам иқтисодий жиҳатлардан манфаатдор бўлишлигини асослаш.

4.3. Табиат қўриқхоналари ва миллий парклардан ички экотуризм рекреация туризмларини ривожлантиришда фойдаланиш халқимизнинг экологик билими, экологик маданиятини ва экологик онгини шакллантириш да давлатимиз миқёсида ва халқаро миқёсларда зарурий талаблардан эканлигини асослаш.

V. Вилоятларда экотуризм ва рекреация туризмларини ривожлантиришнинг ташкилий- иқтисодий механизмларини ишлаб чиқиш йўналиши:

5.1. Вилоятлар ҳокимликларининг ва вилоятлардаги кон-қазлов бирлашмаларининг маблағлари ҳисобига дастлабки туристик фирмаларни ташкил қилишнинг ташкилий-иқтисодий механизмларини яратиш.

5.2. Вилоятларнинг ҳудудларида кичик ҳажмли экотуризм+рекреация меҳмонхоналарини қурилишига имтиёзли кредитлар ажратишни асослаш.

5.3. Вилоятларнинг ҳудудларида экологик тоза миллий овқатлантириш тизимларини яратишда кичик ҳажмли ресторанлар ва овқатлантириш корхоналарининг макетларини тайёрлаш ва амалиётга жорий қилиш лойиҳаларини ишлаб чиқиш.

5.4. Вилоят ҳокимликларининг туманлар ва вилоятларни ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожлантириш режаларига экотуризм ва рекреация туризмларини ривожлантириш режаларини, лойиҳаларини қўшишнинг мажбурий меъёрларини яратиш.

5.5. Вилоятларда экотуризм ва рекреация туризмларида фаолиятни бошлаган тадбиркорларни рағбатлантириш тизимларини яратиш.

5.6. Вилоятларда экотуризм ва рекреация туризмларини ташкил қилиш ва ривожлантиришнинг концептуал йўналишлари ҳақида юқорида қайд қилинганлардан ташқари, вилоятлардаги туризм ресурсларидан туризмнинг турлари бўйича фойдаланиш маслаларини, йўналишларини ҳам белгилаш мумкин. Вилоятларда экотуризм ва рекреация туризмларини ривожлантиришда бу туризм турига қишлоқ туризмнинг, зиёрат туризмнинг ва гастрономия туризмнинг қўшилиши имкониятлари ҳам борлигига эътибор бериш лозим.

Натижалар:

1.Туризм муракаб ижтимоий-иқтисодий жараёнлардан, ташкилий-иқтисодий механизмлардан иборат бўлганлиги учун вилоятларда туризмнинг соҳалари ва турларини мажмуали ривожлантиришнинг дастурлари ва стратегик режалари ишлаб чиқиши лозим.

2.Ватанимизнинг вилоятларидаги туризм ресурслардан фойдаланиб, туризмни мажмуали ривожлантириш орқали минглаб иш ўринларини яратиш, туризм тадбиркорлигини ташкил қилишдек истиқболли йўналишларга мамлака тимизда туризмни ривожлантиришга маъсул бўлган Ўзбекистон Республикаси экология, атроф-муҳит муҳофазаси ва иқлим ўзгариши вазирлигидаги «Туризм қўмитаси» нинг ташаббускорлиги ва барча ташкилий ишларга раҳбарлик қилиши талаб қилинмоқда.

3.Ўзбекистон Республикаси экология, атроф муҳит муҳофазаси ва иқлим ўзгариши вазирлигидаги «Туризм қўмитаси» нинг зиммасидаги давлат ваколатларидан ўз вақтида унумли фойдаланиши, Республикамиздаги вилоятларидаги “Туризм бошқармалари” нинг фаолиятларини кучайтириши, мавжуд маблағларини, айниқса хорижий инвестицияларни туризмни ривожлантиришга мақсадли йўналтириши, уни ташкил қилишда бош ҳакам ҳам бўлиши, ватанимизда миллий туризмни ривожлантиришда улуғ ишларни амалга ошириши мақсадли бўлади.

Хулоса ва таклифлар:

1.Ўзбекистоннинг барча вилоятларида табиий ресурсларнинг, табиат минтақаларининг жозибали, бетакрор ва биологик ресурсларини рўйхатга олиш, улардан ички ва халқаро экологик-рекреация туризмларида фойдаланиш имкониятлари ва муаммоларини аниқлаш.

2.Ўзбекистоннинг барча вилоятларида экологик-рекреация туризмлари ни ривожлантиришнинг мажмуали дастурини ишлаб чиқиш.

3. Ўзбекистоннинг барча вилоятларида экологик-рекреация туризмлари нинг асосий объектларида экологик-рекреация инфратузилмаларини яратишга киришиш.

4. Ўзбекистоннинг барча вилоятларидаги «Туризм бошқармалари» вилоятда экологик-рекреация туризмларини ривожлантиришнинг рекламала рини, экскурсияларини ва маршрутларини яратиш ва туризм бозорига чиқариши лозим.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг “Ўзбекистон Республикасида туризмни жадал ривожлантиришга оид қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги фармони, Тошкент ш.,2019 йил 5 январь, ПФ-5611-сон.

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3. Республикада кўкаламзорлаштириш ишларини жадаллаштириш, дарахтлар муҳофазасини янада самарали ташкил этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги Президент Фармони,21-декабр,2021 йил, ПФ-46.

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ ДЖИЛВАНСКОГО ГИДРОУЗЛА

Аннотация. В данной статье изложены теоретические и практические мероприятия, обеспечивающие безопасность гидротехнических сооружений в периоды строительства и эксплуатации при проектировании гидротехнических сооружений. Предусмотрено выполнение ряда условий, определяемых критериями безопасности.

Ключевые слова: гидрогель, безопасность конструкции, надежность, авария, долговечность, предельное состояние, гидропост, шандор.

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STUDY OF THE TECHNICAL CONDITION OF JILVAN HYDRO UNIT

Annotation. In this article, starting from the design of hydrotechnical structures, construction and theoretical and which ensure the safety of structures during the period of operation implementation of practical measures is envisaged, Required security of HS facilities, for each specific case, it is envisaged to fulfill a number of conditions determined by the safety criteria according to the established norms of the limit state

Keywords: facility security, reliability, accident, endurance, limit state, Hydropost, exploitation.

Безопасность, которая постоянно требуется от гидротехнических сооружений, реализуется за счет полного выполнения ряда условий, определенных стандартами, определяющими предельное состояние для каждой конкретной точки, без нарушения критериев безопасности. В качестве критериев безопасности, требуемых от гидротехнического сооружения, описываются надежность, устойчивость, фильтрующее сопротивление гидротехнического сооружения и другие свойства, условия, связанные с работоспособностью и состоянием гидротехнического сооружения, а также в процессе его эксплуатации: техническое обслуживание, паводковый период. Принимаются также график работ, планы и условия ремонтно-восстановительных работ, вывода из эксплуатации поврежденных объектов, разработки дополнительных мероприятий по использованию объекта, экологические нормы и требования безопасности оборудования.

Джилванская гидроузел расположена в Гиждуванском районе Бухарской области. Гидроузел построено в 1970 году по проекту института «Узгипроводхоз». Общий расход воды канала Джилван составляет $Q = 35 \text{ м}^3/\text{с}$.

Гидроузел подразделяется на следующие водораспределительные сооружения и служит для доставки воды на орошаемые площади:

- Водораспределительное сооружение «Большой Джилван» $Q = 25 \text{ м}^3/\text{с}$.

- Малое водораспределительное сооружение $Q = 16,5 \text{ м}^3/\text{с}$.

- Уличный водозабор $Q = 0,35 \text{ м}^3/\text{с}$

- Водозаборное сооружение для птицы $Q = 0,3 \text{ м}^3/\text{с}$.

Джилванская гидроэлектростанция обеспечивает водоснабжение Шафирконского и Гиждуванского районов Бухарской области. В ходе обследования этого объекта была изучена работа гидроузла (рис. 1).



Рисунок 1. Полевые наблюдательные работы в Джилванском гидроузле.

а)- контроль за работой точек водозабора в эксплуатационных условиях. б)-ознакомление с гидропостами на объекте.

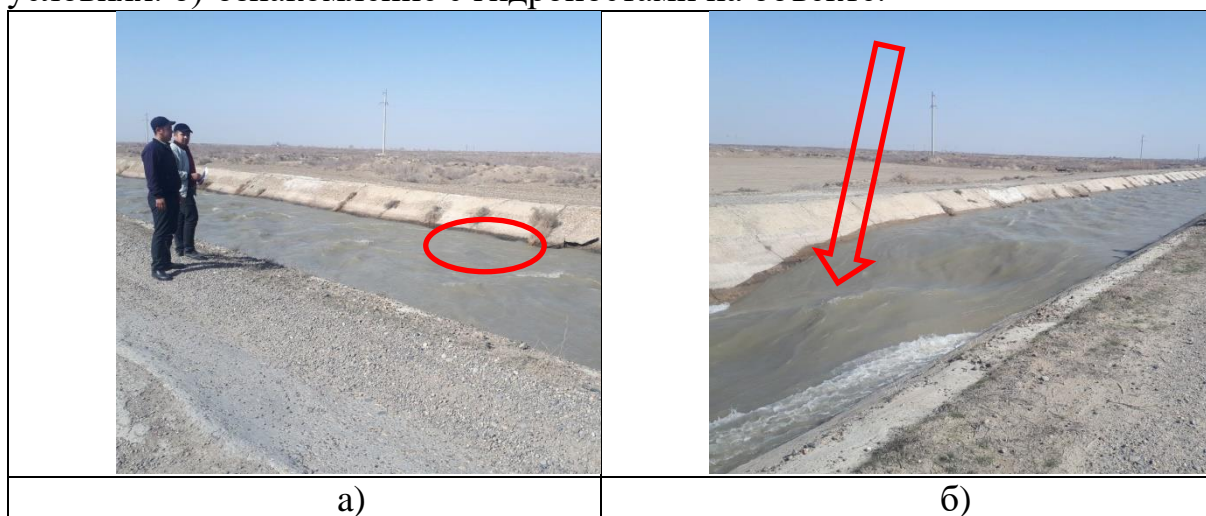


Рисунок 2. Мониторинговые работы вдоль канала Джилван
а) наличие трещин в бетонном покрытии б) - соединительные конструкции
вдоль русла использовались для уменьшения скорости воды

При визуальном осмотре объекта было обнаружено следующее:

- Контрольно-измерительные работы осуществляются через вертушку «Гидрометрическая», предназначенную для измерения расхода воды, проходящей через гидропосу, где расход воды передается рациональному потребителю.

- Длина канала Джилван составляет 18,6 км.

- Канал Джилван представляет собой канал с бетонным покрытием, в бетонном покрытии имеются трещины.

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РАЗРАБОТКА МЕТОДИКИ ОЦЕНКИ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО КАПИТАЛА В РОССИИ

Аннотация. Материал статьи содержит описание методики оценки человеческого капитала. Ее алгоритм ориентирован на использование общедоступной статистики, предоставляемой Росстатом. Поэтому появляется возможность приращения знаний и выполнения постоянного мониторинга состояния человеческого капитала.

Ключевые слова: человеческий капитал, методика оценки человеческого капитала.

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ELABORATION OF A METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING HUMAN CAPITAL IN RUSSIA

Annotation. The material of the article contains a description of the methodology for assessing human capital. Its algorithm is focused on the use of publicly available statistics provided by Rosstat. Therefore, it becomes possible to increase knowledge and perform constant monitoring of the state of human capital.

Keywords: human capital, human capital assessment methodology.

Человеческий капитал является сложным объектом исследования. Причем возможности его проведения ограничены доступной статистикой. И, одновременно, отражают устоявшиеся теоретические нормы сути

понимания данного феномена¹⁴. Поэтому в настоящей работе выполнено описание разработанной авторской методики.

В целом предлагаемая методика оценки человеческого капитала опирается на доступную статистическую базу данных, представленных Федеральной службой государственной статистики РФ¹⁵. Общая схема алгоритма методики оценки человеческого капитала России представлена на рисунке 1.

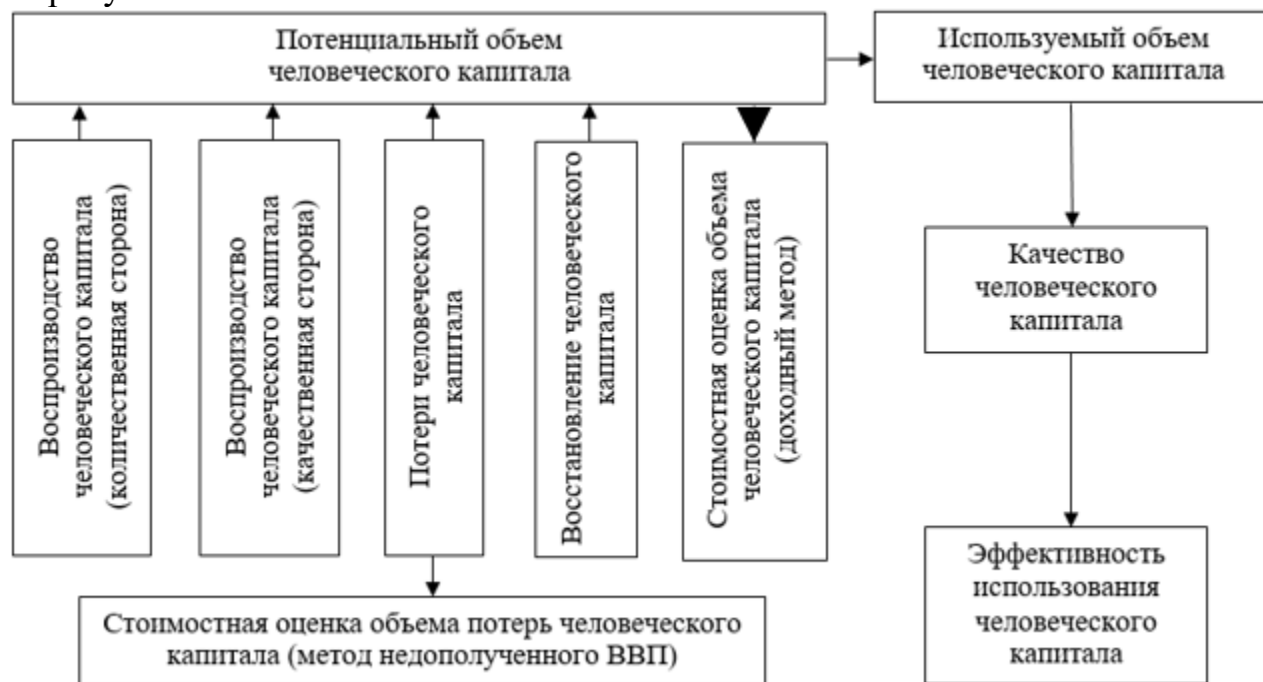


Рис. 1 – Алгоритм методики оценки человеческого капитала

Значение потенциального объема человеческого капитала оценивается на основе изучения двух показателей:

- 1) среднегодовой численности населения;
- 2) коэффициента демографической нагрузки.

Специфика воспроизводства человеческого капитала рассматривается с двух сторон: количественной и качественной. Количественная сторона исследуется на базе трех показателей:

- 1) общий коэффициент рождаемости;
- 2) общий коэффициент смертности;
- 3) коэффициент естественного прироста населения.

Воспроизводство человеческого капитала с качественной стороны изучается на основе динамики шести показателей:

- 1) выпуск специалистов среднего звена;
- 2) выпуск бакалавров, специалистов и магистров;
- 3) численность аспирантов;
- 4) численность докторантов;

¹⁴ Aliyeva N. Z. Human capital and identity in the global digital space. 2020. P. 156-161.

¹⁵ <https://rosstat.gov.ru/>.

- 5) численность исследователей;
- 6) численность исследователей с учеными степенями.

Потери человеческого капитала оцениваются по трем показателям:

- 1) смертность населения в трудоспособном возрасте;
- 2) коэффициент младенческой смертности;
- 3) прерывание беременности (аборты).

Здесь предусмотрено определение объема потерь человеческого капитала России методов недополученного ВВП.

В свою очередь потенциал восстановления человеческого капитала оценивается на основе четырех показателей:

- 1) численности спортивных сооружений;
- 2) библиотечного фонда на 1000 чел. населения;
- 3) численности населения на одну больничную койку;
- 4) численности населения на одного врача.

По завершению анализа потенциального объема человеческого капитала производится стоимостная оценка его объема, которая осуществляется доходным методом. Далее потенциальный объем человеческого капитала сопоставляется с используемым (реальным) объемом человеческого капитала. Эта сравнительная оценка интерпретируется через призму качественного состояния человеческого капитала.

Здесь используемый объем человеческого капитала анализируется на основе двух показателей:

- 1) численность рабочей силы;
- 2) численность занятого трудоспособного населения.

Качество человеческого капитала понимается как качество жизни населения России. Оно оценивается на основе шести показателей:

- 1) реальные доходы населения;
- 2) реальная начисленная заработная плата работников организаций;
- 3) реальный размер начисленных пенсий;
- 4) ожидаемая продолжительность жизни при рождении;
- 5) заболеваемость на 1000 чел. населения;
- 6) численность населения с денежными доходами ниже прожиточного минимума.

Завершается методика оценки человеческого капитала России проведением анализа эффективности его использования. Он выполняется на базе шести показателей:

- 1) ВВП на душу населения;
- 2) индекс производительности труда;
- 3) количество поданных патентных заявок на изобретения;
- 4) число разработанных передовых производственных технологий;
- 5) уровень инновационной активности организаций;
- 6) объем инновационных товаров, работ, услуг.

Таким образом, предложенная методика оценки человеческого капитала способна обеспечить приращение научных знаний на основе общедоступной статистики. На ее основе можно проводить регулярный мониторинг состояния человеческого капитала не только на национальном, но и на региональном уровне функционирования социально-экономической системы.

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**ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ СИСТЕМЫ РОССИИ И КИТАЯ:
СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ
СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА**

Аннотация. Данная статья представляет собой сравнительный анализ политических систем России и Китая, а также их перспективы развития сотрудничества. В статье рассматриваются основные характеристики политических систем обеих стран, анализируются сходства и различия в структуре власти, процессе принятия решений, роли партийных организаций и других факторов, влияющих на политическую жизнь. Также рассматривается исторический контекст формирования политических систем в России и Китае, а также их взаимоотношения на международной арене. В заключении статьи делается вывод о возможности углубления сотрудничества между Россией и Китаем на политическом уровне и выявляются перспективы дальнейшего развития данного партнерства.

Ключевые слова. политическая система, Россия, Китай, сравнительный анализ, сотрудничество, перспективы развития.

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**POLITICAL SYSTEMS OF RUSSIA AND CHINA: COMPARATIVE
ANALYSIS AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
COOPERATION**

Annotation. This article is a comparative analysis of the political systems of Russia and China, as well as their prospects for the development of cooperation. The article examines the main characteristics of the political systems of both countries, analyzes the similarities and differences in the structure of power, the decision-making process, the role of party organizations and other factors influencing political life. It also examines the historical context of the formation of political systems in Russia and China, as well as their relationship in the international arena. The article concludes with a conclusion about the possibility of deepening cooperation between Russia and China at the political level and identifies prospects for the further development of this partnership.

Key words. political system, Russia, China, comparative analysis, cooperation, development prospects.

История политических систем России и Китая имеет долгую и богатую историю, которая оказывает значительное влияние на современные политические процессы в обеих странах. В России политическая система прошла через множество изменений и трансформаций. В начале XX века Россия была монархией, правившейся царем, но в 1917 году произошла Октябрьская революция, которая привела к установлению коммунистического режима и созданию Советского Союза. В течение следующих десятилетий СССР стал одной из ведущих сверхдержав мира, сильно влияя на политику, экономику и культуру не только внутри своих границ, но и за их пределами, но в 1991 году СССР распался, и Россия стала федеративным государством с президентской республиканской формой правления. В последующие годы политическая система России продолжала эволюционировать, и сегодня она является полупрезидентской республикой. В Китае также можно наблюдать различные политические системы на протяжении истории. В течение долгого времени Китай был империей, правившейся императорами, но в начале XX века произошла Синьхайская революция, которая свергла императорскую систему и привела к установлению республиканского правления, но в 1949 году Коммунистическая Партия Китая (КПК) пришла к власти после гражданской войны и установила коммунистический режим. С тех пор Китай стал однопартийной государственной системой, где КПК является единственной легальной политической партией. В последние десятилетия Китай стал одной из ведущих экономических и политических сил мира.

Исторические отношения между Россией и Китаем формировались в результате сложного взаимодействия факторов, включая геополитические интересы, культурные обмены и идеологическую динамику. На протяжении всей истории эти две страны переживали периоды как сотрудничества, так и конфликтов. Еще в 17 веке между Россией и Китаем возник пограничный спор, который привел к нескольким конфликтам, таким как китайско-российские пограничные столкновения и Нерчинский договор 1689 года, но в 18 веке династия Цин и Российская империя установили дипломатические отношения, способствуя культурному обмену и торговле вдоль границы. Во время русской революции вновь образованный Советский Союз поддержал Коммунистическую партию Китая во главе с Мао Цзэдуном, что в конечном итоге привело к созданию Китайской Народной Республики в 1949 году. Одним из важных соглашений между двумя странами стал Советско-китайский договор о дружбе, союзе и взаимной помощи, подписанный в 1950 году, этот договор укрепил их союз против общего противника, США, и обеспечил военную и экономическую поддержку Китаю, но советско-китайский раскол в конце 1950-х — начале 1960-х годов обострил их

отношения. Идеологические и стратегические разногласия между советским лидером Никитой Хрущевым и китайским лидером Мао Цзэдуном привели к периоду враждебности и ограниченного сотрудничества. Нормализация китайско-российских отношений началась в конце 1980-х и начале 1990-х годов, с распадом Советского Союза и экономическими реформами Китая. Обе страны признали преимущества сотрудничества и стремились развивать более тесные связи, это привело к подписанию важных соглашений, таких как Договор о добрососедстве и дружественном сотрудничестве, подписанный в 2001 году, в котором изложены принципы их двусторонних отношений. На протяжении всей истории на сотрудничество между Россией и Китаем влияли несколько факторов. Геополитические соображения сыграли решающую роль, поскольку обе страны признали стратегические преимущества партнерства. Перед лицом доминирования Запада и предполагаемых угроз Россия и Китай стремились укрепить свои позиции, согласовав свои интересы и создав противовес. Экономические факторы также сыграли важную роль. Рост Китая как экономической державы и его потребность в природных ресурсах создали возможности для сотрудничества с богатой ресурсами Россией.

Сотрудничество между Россией и Китаем также имеет большое значение в современном мире. Обе страны являются важными геополитическими игроками, и их взаимодействие может оказывать значительное влияние на глобальные политические и экономические процессы. Сотрудничество между Россией и Китаем может способствовать укреплению стабильности и безопасности в регионе, а также содействовать развитию торговли, экономики и инноваций, а также обмен опытом и знаниями между двумя странами может способствовать развитию научных исследований, образования и культурного обмена.

Хотелось бы сказать, что тема статьи поднимается не в первый раз, она была актуальной еще в 2007 году, тогда была написана следующая статья. В статье П. Фердинанда «Россия и Китай: совпадающие ответы на глобализацию», исследуются сходства и различия в том, как Россия и Китай отреагировали на глобализацию. Автор углубляется в противоположные подходы, которые использовали эти две крупные державы, и анализирует факторы, которые сформировали их соответствующие ответы. Фердинанд начинает с подчеркивания значения глобализации как преобразующей силы, оказавшей глубокое влияние на международную систему, но автор утверждает, что глобализация не привела к единообразной реакции всех стран, о чем свидетельствуют расходящиеся пути, выбранные Россией и Китаем. В статье подчеркивается, что и Россия, и Китай претерпели значительные изменения в результате глобализации, такие как экономическая либерализация и интеграция в мировой рынок, но Фердинанд утверждает, что их реакция на эти изменения была

сформирована их уникальным историческим, политическим и культурным контекстом. Анализируя реакцию России, Фердинанд отмечает, что переход страны от коммунизма к рыночной экономике был бурным. Россия столкнулась с многочисленными проблемами, включая коррупцию, экономическую нестабильность и политическую неопределенность. В результате участие России в глобализации характеризуется сочетанием принятия западных экономических принципов, а также сохранения определенной степени скептицизма по отношению к западному влиянию и сохранения своих собственных интересов. Напротив, реакция Китая на глобализацию была более стратегической и взвешенной. В статье исследуется политика Китая «социалистической рыночной экономики» и ее уникальное сочетание государственного контроля и рыночных реформ. Фердинанд обсуждает, как Китай эффективно использовал глобализацию в своих интересах, привлекая иностранные инвестиции, создавая устойчивый производственный сектор и быстро становясь экономическим центром, а также в статье рассматривается роль государственной власти в формировании реакции России и Китая на глобализацию. Фердинанд утверждает, что, хотя обе страны стремились сохранить определенную степень государственного контроля, централизованная структура управления Китая позволила более эффективно проводить политику, направленную на использование преимуществ глобализации. Россия, с другой стороны, борется с более слабым государственным аппаратом и проблемами управления, что мешает ей в полной мере извлечь выгоду из глобализации.

В последние годы Россия и Китай укрепили свои отношения и развили партнерство на основе общих интересов и стремления к сотрудничеству. Страны предлагают концепцию "новой модели отношений великих держав", которая отличается от традиционного понимания великих державных отношений, основанного на конкуренции и соперничестве. Новая модель отношений между Россией и Китаем характеризуется следующими чертами, она основана на принципе взаимного уважения суверенитета и неприкосновенности территориальной целостности. Россия и Китай признают право друг друга на развитие и независимость, и не вмешиваются во внутренние дела друг друга. Новая модель отношений великих держав предполагает глубокое сотрудничество в различных сферах, включая экономику, безопасность, технологии и культуру. Россия и Китай активно развивают торгово-экономические связи, взаимные инвестиции и научно-техническое сотрудничество, они также сотрудничают в рамках международных организаций и инициатив, таких как ШОС и "Один пояс, один путь". Новая модель отношений великих держав характеризуется отсутствием прямой конкуренции или соперничества между Россией и Китаем. Вместо этого, они стремятся к сотрудничеству и координации своих действий на международной арене,

они поддерживают друг друга в вопросах, касающихся их интересов и безопасности, и выступают за мирное урегулирование конфликтов, но авторы также отмечают, что новая модель отношений между Россией и Китаем не лишена проблем и вызовов. Хочется отметить что существуют различия в экономических интересах и приоритетах, а также потенциальные конфликты в сфере безопасности, особенно в отношении Северной Кореи и Средней Азии, они также указывают на возможность изменения динамики отношений в зависимости от глобальных событий и изменений в политической ситуации.

Дружба стала одним из ключевых факторов в современной геополитической ситуации. Одним из основных аспектов российско-китайского сотрудничества является их взаимная поддержка на международной арене. Обе страны часто выступают защитниками принципов мультиполярности и неприкосновенности национального суверенитета. Обе страны являются важными торговыми партнерами и инвесторами для друг друга. Китай является крупнейшим потребителем российских энергетических ресурсов, а Россия является важным поставщиком сырья и товаров для Китая. В последние годы были подписаны многочисленные соглашения о сотрудничестве в области энергетики, транспорта, инфраструктуры и других секторах экономики. Существуют и некоторые проблемы, и вызовы, с которыми сталкиваются Россия и Китай в своем сотрудничестве. У обеих стран есть свои национальные интересы и приоритеты, которые иногда могут конфликтовать, а также существуют различные проблемы в области границы и территориальных споров между Россией и Китаем, которые могут оказывать негативное влияние на их отношения.

Взаимоотношения между Китаем и Россией имеют большой потенциал для дальнейшего сотрудничества в различных областях. Экономическое сотрудничество может быть усилено. Обе страны являются крупными экономическими игроками, и их взаимодействие может привести к созданию сильного экономического союза. Россия обладает богатыми природными ресурсами, такими как нефть, газ и древесина, в то время как Китай имеет огромный рынок и высокую потребность в этих ресурсах. Поэтому развитие торговли, инвестиций и совместных проектов в энергетической, сельском хозяйственной и технологической сферах может быть выгодным для обеих стран. Сотрудничество в области науки и технологий может быть расширено. Китай и Россия оба являются важными центрами научных исследований и инноваций, и их совместные усилия могут привести к развитию новых технологий, медицины, космической и ядерной промышленности. Обмен опытом и знаниями в этих областях может быть взаимовыгодным и способствовать развитию обеих стран. Туризм и культурный обмен также могут стать важными направлениями сотрудничества. Китай и Россия оба обладают богатым культурным

наследием и туристическим потенциалом. Развитие туризма между двумя странами может способствовать пониманию и укреплению дружественных отношений между людьми.

Для расширения сотрудничества между Китаем и Россией необходимо принять ряд политических мер. Укрепление доверия и взаимопонимания между двумя странами является ключевым. Регулярные встречи и переговоры на высшем уровне могут помочь разрешить разногласия и найти общий язык. Необходимо развивать механизмы сотрудничества и обмена информацией. Создание совместных комиссий и форумов по различным областям может способствовать обмену опытом и знаниями, а также решению проблем и препятствий на пути сотрудничества. Необходимо укреплять культурные связи и туристический потенциал между Китаем и Россией. Поддержка обмена студентами, учеными, художниками и спортсменами может способствовать пониманию и дружественным отношениям между людьми.

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ГИДРОЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ МОНИТОРИНГ БАЙСЕЙНА РЕКИ КАШКАДАРЬИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются результаты гидроэкологического мониторинга современного состояния бассейна реки Кашкадарья. Гидроэкологическое состояние бассейна реки Кашкадарья исследована в современных условиях с учетом глобального изменения климата, наступившего периода маловодных лет, загрязнения и засоления агроландшафтов.

Ключевые слова: водосбор, бассейн, приток, мониторинг, геосистема, метод, блок, схема.

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HYDROECOLOGICAL MONITORING OF THE KASHKADARYA RIVER BASIN

Annotation. The article discusses the results of hydroecological monitoring of the current state of the Kashkadarya River basin. The hydroecological state of the Kashkadarya River basin has been studied under modern conditions, taking into account global climate change, the onset of dry years, pollution and salinization of agricultural landscapes.

Key words: watershed, basin, inflow, monitoring, geosystem, method, block, diagram.

Речной сток бассейна р. Кашкадарья формируется на западных оконечностях Зарафшанского и Гиссарского хребтов. При выходе из гор в долину, р. Кашкадарья принимает слева ряд притоков, большинство из

которых по водности превышают Кашкадарью. Первым её притоком является маловодная речка Джиньдарья.

Ниже по течению также слева впадает самая водоносная река бассейна – Аксу, а ещё ниже – Танхаз. Вторая по водоносности река – Яккабаг до Кашкадарьи не доходит; выйдя из гор, она разделяется на два почти равноценных рукава: Карабаг и Кызылсу. Последняя впадает в р. Танхаз и уже по её руслу воды реки Яккабаг доходят до Кашкадарьи. Последним левым притоком Кашкадарьи, доносящим до неё воду, является р. Гузардарья образующаяся слиянием рек Каттауру и Кичикуру. Нижнее течение Гузардарьи носит название Карасу.

Река Кашкадарья и ее притоки полностью разбираются на полив. При дефиците водных ресурсов оросительные системы подпитываются каналом из бассейна р. Зеравшан, а западная часть бассейна питается водами р. Амударьи по Каршинскому магистральному каналу (КМК). Общая протяженность межхозяйственной оросительной сети составляет 1650 км, внутрихозяйственной 20,1 тыс. км

В долину Кашкадарьи была осуществлена переброска стока рек для улучшения водообеспеченности земель, сначала Зарафшанской воды, а затем Амударьинской. В долине р. Кашкадарьи свободных площадей значительно больше, чем можно оросить за счет речных вод. У кишл. Чиракчи минерализация воды 0,32 - 0,40 г/л, у пос. Чимкуртан – до 0,79-1,09 г/л, а наименьшие величины минерализации у кишл. Варганза, в р. Акдарья у г. Шахрисабз и у кишл. Хисарак, в р. Танхизьдарья у кишл. Каттагон – 0,16 - 0,27 г/л. Близ Чимкуртанского водохранилища в левобережном канале минерализация 0,71-0,73 г/л. Гидроэкологическое состояние бассейна р. Кашкадарьи является нарушенным, по проведенной оценке.

Гидроэкологическое состояние бассейна реки Кашкадарья исследована в современных условиях с учетом глобального изменения климата, наступившего периода маловодных лет, загрязнения и засоления агроландшафтов. В проведенных исследованиях также использован геосистемно - гидрологический подход, при котором речные бассейны рассматриваются как геосистемы.

Кроме анализа водного режима рассматриваемых рек, было подробно изучено их 20 гидроэкологическое состояние на основе предложенного метода гидроэкологического мониторинга.

Для гидроэкологического мониторинга предложена блочная модель, подробно разработанная схема определения состава исследований по оценке изменения загрязняющих веществ в бассейнах реки Кашкадарья в аридных условиях:

Первый этап исследований - Гидроэкологический мониторинг речного бассейна фиксирует изменение химического состава рек бассейна Аральского моря, учитывая также влияние двух важных факторов (антропогенного и физико-географического).

Второй этап – для гидроэкологического мониторинга предложена блочная модель, подробно разработанная схема определения состава исследований по оценке изменения загрязняющих веществ в бассейнах реки Кашкадарья в аридных условиях:

- детерминированные модели, где упор на вскрытие причинной обусловленности исследуемых явлений. Это - аналогия с подобными случаями, широкое использование системного анализа.

- стохастические модели — это конкретно простые математические модели, использование статистических методов, в нашем случае корреляционный и регрессионный анализ, где с помощью уравнения регрессии можно дать прогноз. Дополнительно используется тренданализ по всем изучаемым створам, где определяют удобную формулу, имитируют различные ситуации изменения прироста содержания при различных нагрузках.

- синтезированная комплексная модель, это картографирование гидроэкологической ситуации изучаемого бассейна. Здесь суммируются все результаты, полученные по другим моделям.

Используется методика ГИС-картографирования химического состава поверхностных вод. Сами прогнозируемые вещества делятся на отдельные группы, чтобы перейти к регулированию их содержания, при обязательном учете эколого-экономической оценки водоохранных мероприятий.

В состав метода комплексной оценки гидроэкологического состояния водных ресурсов входит также бассейновый метод географо - галохимического 23 анализа природно-мелиоративной обстановки, где учтено как влияние естественных факторов, так и антропогенных факторов/

В составленной карте применялись почти все методы, в зависимости от поставленной задачи исследования и имеющихся данных.

Основные теоретические положения данного метода заключаются в следующем:

- изменения гидрохимического режима рек необходимо рассматривать с учетом степени и типа засоления орошаемых почв в бассейне реки или в пределах отдельного ирригационного района. При этом одновременно учитывается и минерализация грунтовых вод орошаемой зоны, содержание солей в которых отражается на поверхности земли (почв) через степень засоления почв;

- для анализа формирования минерализации речных вод в рассматриваемых бассейнах из множества гидрологических постов выделяются начальные и замыкающие створы с наличием гидрохимических данных и расположенных выше и ниже орошаемых площадей в бассейне (прогноз минерализации может быть дан и на условно замыкающий створ);

- большое значение придается исследованию почвенно-мелиоративных условий как в целом по речному бассейну, так и в отдельных его частях.

- по мере накопления необходимого материала взаимосвязь геохимического состояния орошаемой территории с минерализацией речных вод рассматривается несколькими способами, дополняющими друг друга.

Таким образом, в проведенных исследованиях гидроэкологического состояния бассейна реки Кашкадарья использован геосистемно - гидрологический подход, было подробно изучено 20 гидроэкологическое состояние на основе предложенного метода гидроэкологического мониторинга.

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ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННАЯ КУЛЬТУРА: ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИИ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются различные подходы к измерению и оценке организационной культуры, включая анкетные опросы, наблюдение, интервью и качественный анализ. Организационная культура является одним из основных элементов становления эффективности человеческого капитала компании, она способствует развитию внутри компаний человеческих взаимоотношений, а также становления единого духа всех сотрудников компании

Ключевые слова: организационная культура, предприятие, управление персоналом, корпоративная культура.

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ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE: FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT AT THE ENTERPRISE

Annotation. This article examines various approaches to measuring and assessing organizational culture, including questionnaires, observation, interviews, and qualitative analysis. Organizational culture is one of the main elements in establishing the effectiveness of a company's human capital; it

contributes to the development of human relationships within companies, as well as the formation of a unified spirit of all company employees

Key words: organizational culture, enterprise, personnel management, corporate culture.

Организационная культура оказывает сильное влияние на работу и результативность организации. Она может быть созидательной и поддерживать высокий уровень мотивации и эффективности сотрудников, а может также иметь негативное влияние, если не отвечает потребностям и целям организации и ее сотрудников. Поэтому построение и поддержание эффективной организационной культуры является важной задачей для руководства организации.

При благоприятно сформированной корпоративной культуре, каждый работник осведомлен о задачах, которые организация ставит конкретно перед ним и перед рабочей группой, в которую он включен. Одним из наиболее важных критериев эффективной работы также является налаженная работа каналов обратной связи от руководства к персоналу и обратно. Именно при благоприятно сформированной корпоративной культуре данный критерий будет способствовать эффективной работе [1].

Корпоративная культура способствует формированию благоприятного имиджа организации, который в том числе включает в себя все перечисленные выше аспекты.

Процесс формирования организационной культуры состоит из нескольких этапов и может занимать достаточно продолжительное время. Вот основные шаги в этом процессе:

1. Определение ценностей и идентичности. В этом этапе руководство организации определяет основные ценности, на которых будет строиться культура, и устанавливает заявленные цели и миссию организации.

2. Коммуникация ценностей и целей всем сотрудникам. Руководство организации должно ясно и четко коммуницировать ценности и цели всем сотрудникам. Это может быть достигнуто путем проведения собраний, написания пресс-релизов или разработки внутренних руководств.

3. Установление стандартов поведения. Организация должна разработать ясные стандарты поведения и ожидания по отношению к сотрудникам на всех уровнях. Это может включать в себя этические принципы, правила соблюдения безопасности, ожидания качества работы и т. д.

4. Создание среды доверия и открытости. Организация должна поощрять доверие и открытость между сотрудниками, чтобы они чувствовали себя комфортно выражать свои идеи, задавать вопросы и обсуждать проблемы. Это может быть достигнуто путем создания открытой коммуникационной культуры и разработки механизмов обратной связи.

5. Обучение и развитие. Организация должна обеспечить обучение и

развитие своих сотрудников в соответствии с культурой и ценностями. Это может включать в себя проведение тренингов, семинаров, обучение новых навыков и т. д.

6. Поддержка и укрепление культуры. Организация должна активно поддерживать и укреплять свою культуру в течение всего времени. Это может быть достигнуто путем создания системы вознаграждений и поощрений, проведения мероприятий и событий, посвященных культуре, и т. д. [2].

Построение эффективной организационной культуры является важным аспектом успешного управления организацией. Вот несколько причин, почему актуально строить эффективную организационную культуру:

1. Улучшение производительности. Хорошо построенная культура может способствовать повышению производительности сотрудников. Когда сотрудники чувствуют себя удовлетворенными и мотивированными, они работают более эффективно и продуктивно.

2. Привлечение и удержание талантов. Культура организации имеет большое значение для привлечения и удержания талантливых сотрудников. Если организация создает подходящую и привлекательную культуру, то она может привлечь лучших специалистов и удержать их в долгосрочной перспективе.

3. Улучшение коммуникации и сотрудничества. Эффективная организационная культура способствует открытой и эффективной коммуникации между сотрудниками и различными уровнями управления. Они лучше сотрудничают, обмениваются идеями и решают проблемы вместе.

4. Укрепление бренда и репутации. Организационная культура влияет на восприятие организации внешними стейкхолдерами, такими как клиенты, партнеры и инвесторы. Когда организация имеет положительную культуру, она может укрепить свой бренд и репутацию на рынке.

5. Приспособление к изменениям и инновациям. Гибкая и адаптивная организационная культура способствует приспособлению к изменениям внешней среды и стимулирует инновации и поиск новых возможностей. [2].

В целом, построение эффективной организационной культуры актуально для достижения успеха и долгосрочной устойчивости организации. Это помогает создать благоприятную рабочую среду, повысить мотивацию сотрудников, укрепить взаимодействие и сотрудничество, а также улучшить репутацию на рынке. Особенности формирования корпоративной культуры предприятия заключаются в том, чтобы создать благоприятные условия работы и эффективную мотивационную политику. Чтобы создать эффект вовлеченности каждого работника в производственную, общественную и культурную жизнь предприятия.

Таким образом, корпоративная культура – это то, как работники относятся к выполнению своих обязанностей и что они говорят друг другу о компании и её руководстве, в то время, когда абсолютно уверены, что это руководство не контролирует их поведение. При благоприятно сформированной корпоративной культуре, каждый работник осведомлен о задачах, которые организация ставит конкретно перед ним и перед рабочей группой, в которую он включен. Корпоративная культура способствует формированию благоприятного имиджа организации, который в том числе включает в себя все перечисленные выше аспекты.

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АНДИЖОН ВИЛОЯТИДА ТАШКИЛ ЭТИЛГАН КЛАСТЕРЛАРНИНГ ХУДУДНИНГ ИҚТИСОДИЙ-ИЖТИМОЙ ТАРАҚҚИЁТИДАГИ РОЛИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада, Андижон вилоятида аҳолини иш билан таъминланишида, аҳоли даромадларини ортишида ва ҳудудларнинг иқтисодий-ижтимоий ривожланишида пахта-тўқимачилик кластерларининг роли ҳақида фикр юритилган.

Калит сўзлар: қўшимча қийматли маҳсулот, ҳудудий номутаносиблик, пахта-тўқимачилик кластерлари, меҳнат ресурслари, иқтисодий-ижтимоий объектлар, иш ўрни.

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THE ROLE OF CLUSTERS FORMED IN THE ANDIJAN REGION IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION

Annotation. This article examines the role of clusters in providing employment to the population of the Andijan region, increasing incomes of the population and, as a consequence, in the economic and social development of the regions.

Key words: value-added products, territorial imbalance, cotton-textile clusters, labor resources, economic and social facilities, jobs.

Хар бир ҳудуд ўзининг табиий, иқтисодий-ижтимоий имкониятларига эга ҳамда ушбу имкониятлардан фойдаланишда ҳам фарқлар катта. Шу сабабдан минтақалар ўртасидаги тараққиёт даражаси ҳам турличадир. Осиёда ривожланаётган давлатларнинг ўзига хос хусусиятларидан бири, саноатлашувнинг йирик шаҳарларда мужассамлашуви ва бошқа ҳудудларни эса четда қолиши билан характерлидир ва бу ҳолат Ўзбекистон ҳудудларида ҳам кўзга ташланади. Андижон вилоятида ҳам халқ-хўжалиги тармоқлари айниқса, саноат тармоқларини ривожланишида мужассамлашув даражаси

юқори. Бунга сабаб собиқ иттифоқ даврида вилоятнинг туманлари қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини етиштирувчи минтақа сифатида қаралганлиги. Туманларда бевосита қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини илк қайта ишлаш билан боғлиқ бир томонлама хўжалик тармоқлари шакллантирилган. Умуман иттифоқ даврида бозор тамойилларига амал қилинмаган, талаб ва таклиф тушунчалари ўз аҳамиятини йўқотган ва унинг ўрнини режалаштириш тушунчаси эгаллаган эди.

Республикамиз саноатини ҳудудий ташкил этишда 2018-йилдан янги давр бошланди, яъни жаҳон тажрибаларида синовдан ўтган маҳаллий органлар билан алоқада, лекин буйсунмайдиган циклли ишлаб чиқариш туфайли қўшимча қийматли маҳсулот ярата оладиган, давлатимизнинг экспорт салоҳиятини кескин орттира оладиган кластер бирлашмалари ташкил этиш бошланди.

Натижа ва муҳокама. Чет эл ва давлатимиз ичидаги сармоядорлар ўз сармояларини бугунги кунга қадар асосан йирик марказларга қўйишга интилиб келди. Бу ҳолат бозор иқтисодиёти шараоитида табиий ҳолат, бироқ эндиликда четда қолаётган ҳудудларга сармоя киритиш ва бу ҳудудлар имкониятларидан фойдаланиш давлатимиз иқтисодий сиёсатининг асосига айланди.

Дарҳақиқат, ҳудудий номуносивлик туфайли ва ҳудудлар имкониятидан самарали фойдаланмаслик туфайли кўп сонли меҳнат ресурслари хорижга чиқиб кетиб ишлаб келмоқда. Бинобарин, мамлакат илмий асосланган ҳудудий сиёсатининг асоси, ҳудудларнинг устивор тармоқларини белгилаш ва бу тармоқларни эса минтақа иқтисодиётининг “локомативи”га айлантиришдир.

Юқоридаги жадвалда вилоят иқтисодиётида кластерларнинг аҳамияти йилдан йилга ортиб бораётганлиги кўриниб турибди. 2019-2022 йиллар давомида “Skorton Textile” МЧЖ, “Asaka Textile” МЧЖ, “Qadirtextile Cluster” МЧЖ, “Al-Hakim” МЧЖ лар шаклланди. Бу кластерларнинг баъзилари янгидан ташкил топган бўлса, баъзилари фаолият олиб бораётган кластерларни етиштираётган пахта хом-ашёсини тўлиқ қайта ишлай олмаётганлиги туфайли бириктирилган ер майдонини янги кластерга ажратиб бериш орқали ташкил этилди. Аксарият кластер бирлашмалари вилоят ва республика миқёсида фаолият турларини кенгайтиришга ҳаракат қилмоқда. Умуман олганда кластерлар қамровини кенгайтириш лозим айниқса, қўшимча қийматли маҳсулотлар яратиш борасида хали қилиниши керак бўлган ишлар кўплиги жадвал маълумотларидан кўриниб турибди.

Вилоят иқтисодиётида кластер хўжалиги қамровини кенгайтириш бориси

1-жадвал

№	Йиллар	2019 й	2020 й	Ўтган йилга нисбатан (манда)	2021й	Ўтган йилга нисбатан (манда)	2022й	Ўтган йилга нисбатан (манда)
1	Кластер сони	11	13	1,2	15	1,1	15	1,0
2	Бириктирилган ер майдони	7800	24500	3,1	42000	1,7	74974	1,7
3	Ялпи пахта хосили	51063	187500	3,6	278000	1,4	284750	1,02
4	Пахта толаси	17360	63750	3,6	94520	1,4	96815	1,02
5	Калава-ип	9400	18900	2,0	68800	3,6	135300	1,9
6	Мато	2100	4600	2,2	28800	6,2	30790	1,06
7	Бўяш	0	9000	0	24600	2,7	39978	1,6
8	Тайёр маҳсулот	5600	32400	5,7	42500	1,3	44900	1,05
9	Ишчи кучи	5200	14800	2,8	22500	1,5	33535	1,5

Манба: Андижон вилояти қишлоқ хўжалиги бош бошқармаси маълумотлари асосида тузилди

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг «2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида» 2022- йил 28 январдаги ПФ-60-сонли фармони ижросини таъминлаш мақсадида, Андижон вилояти ҳудудларида саноат, қишлоқ хўжалиги ва хизматлар соҳасининг келгуси беш йилдаги истиқболларини ҳамда ҳар бир туман ва шаҳарнинг «ўсиш нуқталари»ни белгилаш, ижтимоий соҳани ривожлантириш орқали аҳоли саломатлиги ҳамда турмуш даражасини янада яхшилаш мақсадида Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг қарори чиқди.[1] Қарорнинг 4 бандига кўра учинчи илова ишлаб чиқилди, унга кўра ҳар бир туман ва шаҳарларни “драйвер” соҳалари белгилаб олинди. Вилоятимизнинг Хўжабод, Пахтабод, Олтинкўл, Избоскан, Қўрғонтепа, Улуғнор, Жалақудук, Бўстон туманлари ва Андижон шаҳрининг ихтисослашувида тўқимачилик саноати локаматив тармоқ сифатида киритилди.

Минтақаларда ташкил этилаётган пахта-тўқимачилик кластерлари ҳудуд тараққиёти учун қандай аҳамиятга эга ва ташкил этиш, жойлаштиришда нималарга эътибор бериш лозим. Аҳолининг зичлиги, меҳнат ресурсларининг етарли ёки ортиқча бўлиши давлат учун бир қанча муаммоларга сабаб бўлади. Дарҳақиқат, агарда мавжуд меҳнат ресурсларини иш билан таъминлашда камчиликлар бўлса бу ҳудуд ривожланишини ортга тортиши тайин. Аксинча агарда мавжуд меҳнат ресурсларини иш билан таъминлай олиши эса ҳудуд имкониятларини юксалтиради. Шу сабабдан пахта-тўқимачилик кластерлари туманларда

аҳолини иш билан таъминлаш борасида катта ишлар амалга оширилмоқда.

Туманларда меҳнат ресурсларининг иш билан таъминланишида кластерлар улиши

2-жадвал

Худуд номи	Кластер номи	Кластердаги ишчилар сони	Тумандаги меҳнат ресурслари	Кластердаги ишчиларнинг тумандаги меҳнат ресурсларидаги улиши
Андижон	«Sohib Omad Barakasi» МСНҲ	1968	118400	1. 6
Балиқчи	«Tetratex» МСНҲ	2705	90100	4. 7
	«Skorton Textile» МСНҲ	1602		
Булоқбоши, Хўжаобод	«Хо'jaobod Fayz-M» МСНҲ	550	116200	0. 47
Бўстон	«Sayyora Favvorasi» МСНҲ	3160	31300	10 .0
Избоскан	«Best Textile» МСНҲ	2264	101900	2. 2
Улуғнор	«Vodiy Sanoat Faxri» МСНҲ	720	27500	5. 5
	«Asaka Textile» МСНҲ	815		
Мархамат	«Marhamattextil» МСНҲ	2034	78700	2. 5
Олтинқўл	«Qadirtextile Cluster» МСНҲ	545	79200	0. 6
Пахтаобод	«Oltin Mato Tex» МСНҲ	769	79100	1. 5
	«Al-Xakim» МСНҲ	490		
Шаҳрихон	«Saxovat Tex» МСНҲ	3061	126200	2. 4
Жалақудук	«Al'yortex» МСНҲ	4421	85900	6. 0
	«Asaka Textile» МСНҲ	815		
Қўрғонтепа	«Khantex Group» МСНҲ	6012	98600	7. 7
	«Skorton Textile» МСНҲ	1603		
Вилоят бўйича:		33535	1403000	2. 3

Манба: Андижон вилояти қишлоқ хўжалиги бош бошқармаси маълумотлари асосида тузилди

Юқоридаги жадвалдан кўриниб турибдики, вилоят меҳнат ресурсларини 2.3% кластерлар хўжалиги ишлаб келмоқда. Айниқса, Бўстон туманида меҳнат ресурсларининг 10% шу кластер хўжалигида ишлаётган

бўлса Қўрғонтепа туманида эса бу кўрсаткич 7.7% ни ташкил этган. Жалақудуқ, Улуғнор ва Балиқчи туманларида ҳам меҳнат ресурсларининг катта қисми кластер хўжалигида ишлаб келмоқда. Бўстон туманида 2018-йилга қадар йирик ишлаб чиқариш бирлашмаси мавжуд эмас эди. Аҳоли асосан норасмий кунлик ишлар ёки хорижга чиқиб ишлаб келган. Шу сабабдан кластер меҳнат ресурсларини катта қисмини иш билан таъминлашга эришди ва минтақа ишсизлик даражасини кескин камайтирди. Улуғнор ва Балиқчи туманларидаги ҳолат ҳам Бўстон туманига ўхшаб аҳолининг катта қисми доимий иш жойига эга эмас эди. Жалақудуқ ва Улуғнор туманида бир вақтнинг ўзида иккита кластер бирлашмаси фаолият олиб бораётганлиги сабабли уларда меҳнат ресурсларини қамрови катта. Шу билан бирга Булоқбоши, Хўжаобод, Олтинқўл туманларида меҳнат ресурсларининг кластерлардаги қамрови 1% га етмайди. Булоқбоши туманида кластерда ишловчиларнинг камлиги туман ихтисослашувида тўқимачилик тармоғининг ўрни катта эмаслиги ҳамда қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларининг озлиги бунга сабаб бўлади. 2022-йилга келиб Булоқбоши, Хўжаобод туманида фаолият олиб бораётган “Хо'жаобод Fayz-M” МЧЖ 13000 тонна калава-ип, 5400 тонна тўқимачилик маҳсулоти, 7300 тонна тайёр трикотаж маҳсулоти ва 8000 тонна чигитни қайта ишлай оладиган саноат фондлари барпо қилди. Ҳисобот даврида бу саноат фондларидаги ишчилар сони берилмаганлиги учун меҳнат ресурсларни қамров кўрсаткичи паст чиққан. Олтинқўл туманидаги ҳам “Qadirtextile Cluster” МЧЖ томонидан 1000 нафар ишчини доимий иш билан таъминлайдиган мато тўқиш ва тикувчилик фабрикасини ишга солди, фақатгина ҳисобот даврида бу кўрсаткичлар берилмаган. Аммо вилоят миқёсида аҳолини иш билан таъминлашда кластерларни салмоғи етарли эмас, шу сабабдан мавжуд имкониятлардан келиб чиқиб пахта-хом ашёсини тўлиқ қайта ишлаш ва ушбу цикл билан боғлиқ тармоқларни ривожлантириш меҳнат ресурсларини иш билан таъминлашда катта аҳамиятга эга.

Кластерлар аҳолини даромадларини ортишида ва ҳудудлар ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишида катта роль ўйнамоқда. Бўстон туманидаги “Sayuora Favvorasi” кластер бирлашмаси ҳар бир ходимга ойига 2,5 млн сўм иш ҳаққи, йилига 7,2 млн сўм устама тўлов ва 6,0 млн сўм мукофот пули бермоқда. Бундан ташқари йилига 6,8 млн сўм қўшимча молиявий рағбатлантиришни амалга ошириб келмоқда[2]. Яқунда жами бир ишчи ходим 50 млн сўм даромад қилмоқда. Бу эса ҳудудда турли иқтисодий-ижтимоий объектларнинг ривожланишига ўз таъсирини кўрсатмоқда. Олдинлари тумандаги аҳоли оддий кундалик истеъмолдаги молларни ҳам Шаҳрихон шаҳридан олиб келар ва оддий савдо дўконлари ва умумий овқатланиш муассасалари ҳам талаб даражасида эмас эди. Бугунги кунга келиб Бўстон шаҳарчаси кенгайиб ҳақиқий шаҳар кўринишга келди. Хусусан, кластер томонидан 2022-йил инвестицион дастур доираси асосида ўз ҳисобидан 100 нафар доимий иш ўринлик жами 2.5 млн АҚШ

доллар миқдорига тенг 500 бош қорамолга мослашган замонавий чорва фермаси қуриб битказилди, бу билан энергия ишлаб чиқариш цикли юзага келди. Дания давлатининг “Bovi-Denmark A/S” компаниясининг зотдор 200 бош қора моллари олиб келинди ва қолган 300 бош қорамоллар режа асосида олиб келинмоқда. Бирлашма томонидан хизмат кўрсатиш (авто салон, нон цехи, сартарошхона, тўйхона, чойхона ва мактабгача таълим муассасаси) соҳасида жами 200 нафар ходим ишламоқда.

Қўрғонтепа туманидаги «Khantex Group» МЧЖ республикамиздаги энг йирик ва тўлиқ цикли замонавий кластери ҳисобланади. Замонавий бошқарув тизими, қўшимча қийматли маҳсулот ишлаб чиқаришда вилоятдаги энг илғор тузилма десак янглишмаймиз. Кластер негизида “Khantex Oil” МЧЖ ёғ-экстракция заводи ташкил этилди ва бир неча юзлаб ишчиларни иш билан таъминлади. Туманнинг Савай массивида мева сабзавотларни қуритиш ва қайта ишлаш заводи, қорамол ва қўй териларини қайта ишловчи чарм поябзаллари ишлаб чиқарувчи фабрика қурилди ва шу фондлар ҳисобига қўшимча 2000 нафар иш ўрни яратилди. Кластер тизимида ишловчи ходимлар соғлигини таъминлаш мақсадида 500 ўринли профилактория ва тумандаги 21 та массивда миллий хаммом ва маиший хизмат кўрсатиш объектлари қурилди[3]. 2022-2023 йил дастурида бу кластер яна 64000 тона уруғлик чигит тайёрлайдиган завод ва яна шунча чигитни қайта ишловчи корхона барпо этмоқда, бу лойиҳаларнинг амалга ошиши яна қўшимча 915 ишчи ўрнини яратади.

Хулоса. Вилоятда кластерларни ташкил этиш ва тўғри жойлаштириш катта иқтисодий самарага эга эканлиги кундай равшан ҳамда минтақада иқтисодий-ижтимоий инфраструктура объектларини ривожланишда, аҳолини иш билан таъминлашда катта аҳамиятга эга. Республикамизда кластерларни ташкил этиш ва қўллаб қувватлаш юзасидан ҳуқуқий асос шакллантирилди ва мавжуд шароитдан келиб чиқиб шакллантирилмоқда, яратилаётган кенг имкониятлардан тўғри фойдаланиб бозор талаблари асосида иш ташкил этиш давлатимиз кластер сиёсатининг асоси ҳисобланади. Давлат дотацияларидан ва имтиёзли кредитлардан керагидан ортиқ фойдаланиб аммо ишлаб чиқариш кучларини оқилона жойлаштирамаслик “псевдокластерлар” (сохта кластер) юзага келишига замин яратади.

Кластер ташкил этиш назариясига кўра бир ҳудудда бир-бири билан боғлиқ тармоқларнинг мужассамлашуви катта самара беради, яъни ҳудудий бирликка катта эътибор бериш аста-секинлик билан ҳудуд имкониятларидан келиб чиқиб тўлиқ цикли ишлаб чиқаришга интилиш лозим. Шунда бу кластер бугунги рақобат муҳитида енгиб чиқади ва ривожланади.

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ТЕХНОГЕН ЧИҚИНДИЛАРНИ НИТРАТ КИСЛОТАЛИ ПАРЧАЛАШ МАХСУЛОТЛАРИНИ 2-ФИЛЬТРАШ ЖАРАЁНИ

Аннотация. Мақолада азотфосфоркислотали бўтқани 2-фильтрлаш орқали олинган фосфоконцентрат ва филтрат кимёвий таркиби аниқланган. Олинган фосфоконцентрат ва филтратдан мураккаб ўғитлар олиш имконияти кўрсатилган.

Калит сўзлар. азотфосфоркислотали бўтқа, техноген чиқинди, фосфоконцентрат, нитрат кислота, минераллашган масса, филтрат.

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2ND FILTERING PROCESS OF NITRIC ACID DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS OF TECHNOGENIC WASTE

Annotation. The article determines the chemical composition of the phosphorus concentrate and filtrate obtained by the 2nd filtration of nitric phosphoric acid pulps. The possibility of obtaining complex fertilizers from the resulting phosphorus concentrate and filtrate has been shown.

Keywords. nitric-phosphoric acid pulp, technogenic waste, phosphorus concentrate, nitric acid, mineralized mass, filtrate.

Кириш. Дунё бўйлаб фосфорли ўғитларга бўлган талаб тобора ўсиб бормокда. Ўғитлар ишлаб чиқаришдаги технологиялар ва маҳсулот рақобатбардош бўлиши, бозор шароитида ҳар бир корхона олдида қўйилган асосий вазифа кам харажатлар талаб этиш билан бирга экологик жиҳатдан зарарсиз технологияларни қўллаш орқали минерал ўғитларни ишлаб чиқариш самарадорлигини ошириб боришдир. Аҳолининг озиқ овқат маҳсулотларига бўлган талаби кун сайин ўсиб борар экан, минерал ўғитлар ишлаб чиқариш соҳасида ички имкониятларни чуқур ўрганиш ва соҳада янги лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш муҳим саналади. Бугунги кунда қишлоқ хўжалигида юксак натижаларни қўлга киритишда нафақат маҳаллий

хомашёларни жалб этиш, уларни ишлаб чиқаришга тайёрлашда ҳосил бўладиган техноген чиқиндиларни ҳам ўғитлар олишда фойдаланишни ташкил этиш бугунги кунларда ечимини кутмоқда. Шу мақсадда биз Марказий Қизилкум фосфорит комбинатида ҳосил бўладиган техноген чиқинди асосида суяқ азот-кальцийли ўғитлар олиш мақсад қилдик.

Тадқиқот объекти ва усуллари. Тажрибалар, лаборатория шароитида электромотор билан бошқариладиган винтли аралаштиргич билан жиҳозланган шиша реактордан ташкил топган лаборатория қурилмасида ўтказилди. Бунда Марказий Қизилкум фосфорит комбинатида ҳосил бўлган техноген чиқинди (минераллашган масса таркиби: P_2O_5 – 12,91%; CaO – 42,88%; CO_2 – 12,84%;)ни нитрат кислотанинг (концентрацияси 57% бўлган) тўлиқсиз меъёрлари билан 25-30 дақиқа давомида парчаланди. Нитрат кислота миқдорини ҳисоблашда минераллашган масса намунаси таркибидаги фосфат ва кальцит минераллари парчаланиб, монокальцийфосфат ва кальций нитрат тузлари ҳосил бўлиши асос қилиб олинди. Кислота меъёри стехиометрияга нисбатан 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 ва 100% қилиб олинди. Ҳарорат кислота меъёрига қараб 65-85 °С ни ташкил этди. Олинган азотфосфоркислотали бўтқа намуналарини филтрлаш жараёнида фосфорни йўқотилишини олдини олиш учун водород кўрсаткичи $pH=5-5,5$ га етгунга қадар аммиак газини билан нейтралланди. Водород кўрсаткичи 5-5,5 бўлган азотфосфоркислотали бўтқа сув билан 1:1 нисбатда суюлтирилиб прессфилтр ёрдамида филтрланди. Таҳлил натижалари кўрсатдики азотфосфоркислотали бўтқани бир марта филтрлаш натижасида фосфоконцентрат таркибида сувда эрийдиган шаклдаги кальцийнинг мавжудлиги бу эса филтрлаш жараёнида олинган фосфоконцентрат таркибида кальций нитрат миқдорини борлигини билдиради. Бир марта филтрлаш орқали олинган фосфоконцентратни мураккаб ўғитларга қайта ишлаб донатор ўғитлар олишда унинг таркибидаги кальций нитрат ҳалақит бериши яъни донаторлаш жараёнларида ўзига хос қийинчиликлар туғдириши мумкинлигини ҳисобга олган ҳолда фосфоконцентрат сув билан 1:1 нисбатда репульпация қилиниб 2-марта филтрланди. Филтрлаш жараёнидан сўнг олинган нам қолдиқ (фосфоконцентрат) ва филтрат таркиби маълум усуллар ёрдамида кимёвий таҳлил этилди[1-10].

Тадқиқот натижалари ва муҳокамаси. Тажриба натижалари кўрсатдики, кислота меъёри 30% бўлган намуна таркибидан олинган фосфоконцентрат (нам қолдиқ) таркибида умумий фосфор миқдори 11,31%, умумий кальций миқдори 30,37%, сувда эрийдиган шаклдаги кальций миқдори эса 0,24% ни ташкил этади. Кислота меъёри юқори бўлиб борганда олинган азотфосфоркислотали бўтқани филтрлашдан олинган фосфоконцентрат таркибидаги умумий, ўсимлик ўзлаштирадиган шаклдаги фосфор ортиб боради. Кальцийнинг эса умумий шакли камаяйиб, ўсимлик ўзлаштирадиган шакли ортиб боради (1-жадвал). Масалан, кислота меъёри

30% га нисбатан 40-100 меъёрларда умумий ҳамда ўсимлик ўзлаштирадиган шаклдаги фосфор миқдорлари мос равишда 1,04-1,43 ва 1,39-4,21 мартагача ортиб боради. Бундан кўринадикки, нам ҳолатдаги фосфоконцентрат олишда кислота меъерининг ортиб бориши намуналар таркибидаги ўзлашувчан шаклдаги фосфор миқдарининг ортишига жуда катта таъсир этади. 2-фильтрада олинган фосфоконцентрат намуналари таркибида 0,24% дан 1,80% гача сувдаэрийдиган шаклдаги кальций мавжуд бўлади. Бу эса 1-фильтрлашга нисбатан бир неча баробаргача камлигини кўрсатади.

1-жадвал

Фосфоконцентратни сув билан 1:1 нисбатда суюлтириб 2-фильтрлашдан сўнг олинган нам фосфоконцентратнинг кимёвий таркиби, %

N			P2O5			CaO			CO2	H2O
умум.	амм.	нитр.	умум.	ўзл.	сув. эр.	умум.	ўзл.	сув. эр.		
нитрат кислота меъёри 30% бўлганда										
1,28	1,16	0,12	11,31	3,83	-	30,37	3,27	0,24	7,86	21,84
нитрат кислота меъёри 40% бўлганда										
1,65	1,5	0,15	11,80	5,31	-	29,16	4,47	0,29	7,04	21,81
нитрат кислота меъёри 50% бўлганда										
2,05	1,88	0,17	12,34	6,91	-	27,85	5,79	0,34	6,13	21,78
нитрат кислота меъёри 60% бўлганда										
2,59	2,4	0,19	12,95	8,67	-	26,39	7,21	0,38	5,16	21,76
нитрат кислота меъёри 70% бўлганда										
3,15	2,95	0,20	13,63	10,62	-	24,78	8,75	0,38	4,06	21,74
нитрат кислота меъёри 80% бўлганда										
3,90	3,68	0,21	14,46	12,58	0,13	23,16	10,34	0,47	2,88	21,73
нитрат кислота меъёри 90% бўлганда										
4,69	4,46	0,22	15,19	14,58	0,24	21,04	19,01	0,55	1,52	21,71
нитрат кислота меъёри 100% бўлганда										
5,58	5,35	0,23	16,13	16,11	0,34	18,80	18,25	1,80	0,12	21,70

Шунингдек, тажрибаларида 2-фильтрлаш жараёнида ҳосил бўлган фитрат (айланма эритма)нинг таркиби ҳам кимёвий таҳлил этилди [11-20]. Таҳлил натижалари кўрсатдики, кислота меъёри 30% бўлган азотфосфоркислотали бўтқани фильтрлашдан олинган фитрат таркибида умумий азот ва кальций миқдори мос равишда 0,55 ва 1,10% ни ташкил этади (2-жадвал). Умумий фитратнинг 3,22%ни кальций нитрат ташкил этади. Кислота меъёри юқори бўлган намуналарни 2-марта филтрланганда фитратлар таркибидаги умумий азот, кальций ҳамда азот-кальцийли ўғитлар миқдори ортиб боради. Масалан, кислота меъёри 40 дан 100 %га ортиб бориши билан унинг таркибидаги азот, кальций ва кальций нитрат миқдорлари мос равишда 1,83 дан 1,83 мартагача ортади.

Фосфоконцентратни сув билан 1:1 нисбатда суюлтириб
2-фильтрлашдан сўнг олинган филтрат(айланма эритма)нинг кимёвий
таркиби, %

Нитрат кислота меъёри	N	P ₂ O ₅	CaO	Ca(NO ₃) ₂	H ₂ O
30	0,55	-	1,10	3,22	96,77
40	0,66	-	1,31	3,85	96,15
50	0,74	-	1,48	4,34	95,66
60	0,82	-	1,63	4,78	95,22
70	0,88	-	1,75	5,13	94,87
80	0,93	-	1,85	5,43	94,57
90	0,97	0,01	1,94	5,69	94,31
100	1,01	0,01	2,02	5,91	94,09

Хулоса. Тажриба натижалари кўрсатдики кислотанинг юқори меъёрларида олинган азотфосфоркислотали бўқаларни филтрлашдан ҳосил бўлган фосфоконцентратда фосфорнинг умумий ва ўсимлик ўзлаштирадиган шаклдаги миқдори кўплиги, сувда эрийдиган шаклдаги кальций (кальций нитрат) эса 1-фильтрлашга нисбатан 2-марта филтрлангандан сўнг бир неча баробарга камайгани аниқланди. Бу эса фосфоконцентратни кейинчалик ўғитларга қайта ишлашда қийинчиликлар келтириб чиқаришини олдини олади.

Шунингдек, кислота меъёри қандай бўлишидан қатъий назар 2-фильтрлашда ҳосил бўлган филтратлар таркибида кальций нитрат концентрацияси сезиларли даражада камайганлиги аниқланди. Демак бу олинган филтратни азотфосфоркислотали бўтқани 1-марта филтрлаш учун (айланма эритма сифатида) фойдаланиш мумкинлигини кўрсатади.

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ЎЎИТЛАРНННГ РЕОЛОГИК, ФИЗИК-МЕХАНИК ВА ТОВАР ХОССАЛАРИ. ТАБИЎ ФАНЛАР ВА ЕКОЛОГИЯГА ОИД АЙРИМ МУАММОЛАР, 196.

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АТЕРОГЕННАЯ РОЛЬ ИММУННЫХ КЛЕТОК ПРИ СЕМЕЙНОЙ ГИПЕРХОЛЕСТЕРИНЕМИИ

Введение. Семейная гиперхолестеринемия (СГ) — аутосомно-доминантное заболевание обмена липопротеинов, возникающее преимущественно вследствие мутаций в гене рецептора липопротеинов низкой плотности и характеризующееся повышением уровня холестерина липопротеинов низкой плотности, приводящее к ускоренному атерогенезу и преждевременной ишемической болезни сердца. Накопление кристаллов холестерина и ЛПНП в сосудах у пациентов с Семейной Гиперхолестеринемией особенно велико, что приводит к аномальной мобилизации иммунных клеток и секреции различных провоспалительных молекул и хемокинов. Темы, рассмотренные в этом обзоре, могут обеспечить более конкретное внимание к изменениям иммунной системы при Семейной Гиперхолестеринемии и открыть новое понимание иммунных клеток как потенциальных терапевтических мишеней при СГ.

Ключевые слова: иммунные клетки, атеросклероз, макрофаги, семейная гиперхолестеринемия.

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ATHEROGENIC ROLE OF IMMUNE CELLS IN FAMILY HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA

Abstract. Familial hypercholesterolemia (FH) is an autosomal dominant disease of lipoprotein metabolism, resulting primarily from mutations in the low-density lipoprotein receptor gene and characterized by increased levels of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, leading to accelerated atherogenesis and premature coronary heart disease. The accumulation of cholesterol and LDL crystals in the vessels of patients with Familial Hypercholesterolemia is particularly high, leading to abnormal mobilization of immune cells and the secretion of various proinflammatory and chemokines. The topics covered in this review may provide more specific attention to changes in the immune system in Familial Hypercholesterolemia and provide new insights into immune cells as potential therapeutic targets in FH.

Key words: immune cells, atherosclerosis, macrophages, familial hypercholesterolemia.

В настоящее время атеросклероз рассматривается как воспалительное заболевание низкой степени тяжести, при котором дерегуляция иммунной системы играет решающую роль. Было показано, что липидный обмен и реакции иммунной системы модулируют друг друга у пациентов с СГ. С одной стороны, интерлейкины оказывают глубокое влияние на метаболизм всего организма, а с другой стороны, липиды индуцируют иммунные функции против патогенов и регулируют системные реакции. В условиях гиперхолестеринемии окисленный липопротеин низкой плотности (ЛПНП) рассматривается как эндогенный антиген, индуцируя воспалительные молекулы, такие как белки острой фазы. Согласно исследованию Ван Вейка и его коллег, артериальная стенка у пациентов с Семейная Гиперхолестеринемия выглядит более воспаленной. Кроме того, ЛПНП и кристаллы холестерина взаимодействуют с врожденными иммунными рецепторами, усиливают повреждение тканей и инициировать воспалительные реакции посредством секреции интерлейкина (IL)-1 и IL-6. Кроме того, IL-1, IL-6, IL-8, IL-18 и TNF- α описаны как основные медиаторы для липид-индуцированных кардиометаболических заболеваний. Интересно, что гиперхолестеринемия, как было показано, связана с экспансией нейтрофилов.

Макрофаги играют роль не только как иммунные эффекторные клетки, но и как модуляторы динамического липидного метаболизма. Макрофаги могут активироваться по-разному, что является критерием классификации их подмножеств. При невоспалительных состояниях наиболее частая субпопуляция (до 90%) моноцитов, генерирующих макрофаги, способные указывать на провоспалительную активность, называемую «классической» активацией (макрофаги M1 CD16-CD14⁺⁺), развивающиеся в ответ на гамма-интерферон (IFN γ). Макрофаги M2 CD16⁺⁺CD14^{dim} содержат незначительную популяцию моноцитов, а цитокины IL-4 и IL-13 контролируют их созревание. Число моноцитов CD16⁺⁺ CD14⁺ резко увеличивается в воспалительном микроокружении, способность которых генерировать цитокины значительно снижается при сравнении с классическими моноцитами. Стареющие CD16⁺ CD14⁺ моноциты обладают мощной способностью взаимодействовать с эндотелиальными клетками и секретировать воспалительные цитокины по сравнению с субпопуляцией CD16-CD14⁺⁺. Имеются данные о наличии смешанных фенотипов макрофагов, распознаваемых при хронических патологиях, включая СГ. Макрофаги способны чтобы производить рецепторы-мусорщики для удаления охЛПНП, что приводит к образованию пенных клеток и накоплению липидов. Частицы ЛПНП способствуют дисфункции эндотелия, что означает увеличение их адгезивности и

проницаемости, а также рекрутирование циркулирующих моноцитов. Первоначально макрофаги защищают сосуд, удаляя модифицированные ЛПНП. Когда емкость макрофагов перегружена каплями эфиров холестерина, они погибают и способствуют образованию жировой полосы с ядром, полным некротических остатков. Ксантомы являются одним из признаков Семейная Гиперхолестеринемия и состоят из скоплений макрофагов, содержащих эфиры холестерина, триглицериды и фосфолипиды. Они развиваются в окружающих веках, а также внутри сухожилий локтей, кистей, коленей и стоп.⁴ Эти нагруженные липидами макрофаги, известные как пенные клетки, играют ключевую роль на всех стадиях заболевания.¹ Пенные клетки экспрессируют активные формы кислорода. (АФК), воспалительные цитокины и другие медиаторы.² Их гибель вызывает образование некротического ядра и, таким образом, в определенных тканях локальное воспаление и, наконец, ксантомы. Некоторые исследования у пациентов с Семейная Гиперхолестеринемия с ксантомой сухожилия также показали повышение системных концентраций воспалительных молекул, таких как CRP, TNF- α , неоптерин, IL-1, IL-2R, IL-6, IL-8 и IL-10.⁴³ Неоптерин является продуктом деградации гуанозинтрифосфата (ГТФ) и потенциальным маркером гиперактивности системы моноцитов/макрофагов.¹ Таким образом, высокие уровни воспалительных цитокинов экспрессируются макрофагами, подвергающимися воздействию ЛПНП, и эти провоспалительные изменения способствуют дисфункцию и, вероятно, вызывать воспаление.⁴ Холестерин может регулировать функцию гемопоэтических стволовых клеток посредством эпигенетического перепрограммирования посредством повышения или понижения регуляции различных эпигенетических ферментов (таких как деметилазы и метилазы гистонов) или повышения регуляции рецептора GM-CSF и их индукции. дифференцироваться в сторону моноцитов и других иммунных клеток.

Семейная Гиперхолестеринемия значительно ускоряют образование атеросклеротических бляшек и ксантом, непосредственно модулируя функции иммунных клеток. Хотя знания весьма ограничены, высокие уровни холестерина и других липидных соединений непосредственно активируют как врожденный, так и адаптивный иммунитет на всех стадиях атерогенеза. Иммунные клетки (макрофаги, нейтрофилы, ДК, Т-клетки и В-клетки) могут быть интересной терапевтической мишенью для селективного противовоспалительного лечения, направленного на снижение FN-опосредованного ускорения атерогенеза. Таким образом, не только снижение уровня холестерина, но и устранение воспаления может быть перспективным для лечения атеросклероза и его осложнений у пациентов с СГ. С клинической точки зрения раннее лечение и диагностика Семейная Гиперхолестеринемия имеют решающее значение для снижения ускорения атерогенеза и острых ишемических осложнений. Использование

противовоспалительных методов лечения в дополнение к стратегиям снижения липидов при Семейная Гиперхолестеринемия может быть многообещающим для снижения атеросклеротической нагрузки. Кроме того, необходимы дальнейшие исследования на людях для выявления более специфических воспалительных механизмов при СГ.

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ТРУДОВЫЕ РЕСУРСЫ КАК ФАКТОР ПРОИЗВОДСТВА И ИХ ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЯВЛЯЮТСЯ ЗАЛОГОМ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается роль трудовых ресурсов в производственном процессе и разрабатываются практические предложения, направленные на их эффективное использование.

Ключевые слова: эффективное использование трудовых ресурсов, повышение благосостояния населения, численность населения, природные факторы, сырье, демографический процесс, доход на душу населения, инвестиции, экономические ресурсы, неограниченный спрос.

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LABOR RESOURCES AS A FACTOR OF PRODUCTION AND THEIR EFFICIENT USE IS THE GUARANTEES FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

Abstract. This article examines the role of labor resources in the production process and develops practical proposals aimed at their effective use.

Key words: effective use of labor resources, improvement of population welfare, population, natural factors, raw resources, demographic process, average income per capita, investment, economic resources, unlimited demand.

Введение. Известно, что конечной целью функционирования любой экономической системы является удовлетворение потребностей общества и личности. Именно на это направлен производственный процесс, неразрывно

связанный с потреблением товаров и услуг, расходом имеющихся у общества ресурсов на их производство.

С расходом ресурсов на удовлетворение потребностей. И все решения этих проблем основаны на двух фундаментальных экономических аксиомах. **Первая аксиома** состоит в том, что потребности общества безграничны и совершенно ненасытны. **Вторая аксиома** заключается в том, что ресурсы общества, необходимые для производства товаров и услуг, ограничены или редки.

Потребность – это потребность в чем-то необходимом для поддержания жизни, развития личности и общества в целом.

Товары и услуги, в которых нуждаются люди, исчисляются миллионами, и их ассортимент постоянно расширяется. В течение каждых десяти лет количество видов потребительских товаров и услуг увеличивается более чем в два раза. Эта историческая закономерность заслуживает освещения и может быть названа **законами возрастающих потребностей** [1].

Средства, с помощью которых человек удовлетворяется, называются **товарами**. Некоторые блага доступны обществу в неограниченном количестве (например, воздух), другие – в ограниченных количествах. Последние называются **экономическими выгодами**.

Факторы производства – это ресурсы, используемые для производства экономических благ.

Экономические ресурсы – это все природные, человеческие и созданные человеком ресурсы, которые используются для производства товаров и услуг, т.е.

Все многообразие ресурсов можно классифицировать по разным подходам. Ресурсы делятся на следующие типы.

1. материальные ресурсы - земля, или сырье, и капитал;
2. человеческие ресурсы – трудовые и предпринимательские способности.

Как видите, этими факторами производства являются земля, капитал, труд и предпринимательские способности.

В данной статье мы рассматриваем труд, т.е. роль трудовых ресурсов в производственном процессе.

Степень изученности проблемы. Среди зарубежных экономистов, изучавших вопросы трудовых ресурсов, можно выделить: Дж. Кейнса, К. Макконнелла, А. Окуня, П. Самуэльсона, Д. Фридмана и других.

В странах СНГ тема трудовых ресурсов и рынка труда глубоко раскрыта в работах таких исследователей, как Р.Л. Агабекян, В. Буланов, Г.Л. Баяндурян, С. Карташов, И.С. Маслова, Ю.С. Одегов, Н.М. Токарский и др.

В Узбекистане научные исследования в этом направлении проводились такими учеными-экономистами, как А.А. Абдуганиев,

Х.Х.Абдурахмонов, Х.П.Абулкосимов, Г.К.Абдурахмонова, Л.Г.Максакова, Д.А.Ортикова, М.Мирзакаримова, Р.А.Убайдуллаева, Ш. Р. Холмуминов, З.А. Толаметова, Б.Е. Мамарахимов и другие.

Целью исследования является разработка научно-теоретических предложений и рекомендаций по эффективному использованию трудовых ресурсов и это в современных сложных экономических условиях, т.е. пандемия коронавируса и мировой экономической кризис становятся весьма актуальными.

Главная часть. Как известно, эффективное и целенаправленное использование трудовых ресурсов в любой стране создает основу благосостояния населения и экономического роста. Люди, являющиеся высшим богатством общества, обладают мощным потенциалом. Этот потенциал является очень мощным фактором развития нашего общества.

Население Узбекистана непрерывно увеличивается из года в год, например, за сто лет население Узбекистана увеличилось более чем в 7 раз. В 1897 г. на нынешней территории проживало 3,7 млн человек, в 1900 г. - 4,1 млн, 1926 г. - 4,5 млн, 1940 г. - 6,6 млн, 1960 г. - 8,8 млн, 1980 г. - 15,8 млн, 1990 г. - 20,2 млн, 2001 г. - 25,0 млн, 2005 г. - 26,3 млн, 2010 г. - 29,9 млн, 2015 г. - 31,5 млн, 2018 г. - 32,7 млн, по состоянию на 1 января 2022 г. 35,3 млн человек [2].

По состоянию на 1 января 2022 года постоянное население республики составляло 35 271,3 тыс. человек и за 2020 год увеличилось на 712,4 тыс. человек, или на 2,2%.

При этом городское население составляло 17918,3 тыс. человек (50,8%) от общей численности населения), сельское – 17353,0 тыс. человек (49,2) [3].

Таблица 1.

Население Узбекистана [4] (тыс. человек)

Индикаторы	1991 год		2017 год		2021 год		2021 год по сравнению с 1991 годом	
	число	Делиться, %	число	Делиться, %	число	Делиться, %	+, -	%
Общая численность населения	20607.7	100,0	32120.5	100,0	35271.3	100,0	14663,6	171,2

Включая:								
Люди	10188.0	49,4	16121.0	50,2	17744.2	50,5	7556.2	175,2
Женщины	10479,7	50,6	15999,5	49,8	17527.1	49,5	7107.4	168,5

Численность постоянных жителей Республики Узбекистан в 2021 году составила 35,3 млн человек, увеличившись по сравнению с 1991 годом на 14,7 млн человек (рост на 71,2%). Число родившихся в 2021 году составило 905,2 тыс. человек, а в 2020 году – 841,8 тыс. человек, рост на 7,5%. Рождаемость на 1000 населения составила 25,9 промилле. В 2021 году мужчины в Республике Узбекистан составляли 50,5%, а женщины – 49,5% (табл. 1).

По состоянию на 1 января 2022 года в Республике Узбекистан доля молодежи в возрасте (0-15 лет) составила -31,2%, трудоспособного возраста - 57,6%, пожилых людей - 11,2% [5].

По расчетам экономистов, население Узбекистана в 2030 году составит около 41,0 миллиона человек, в 2040 году — 42,8 миллиона, а в 2050 году — 45,1 миллиона человек.

По трудовым ресурсам Узбекистан является крупнейшей страной региона. В республике численность занятых в той или иной сфере составляет более 19 миллионов человек, что составляет почти 40% всего рынка труда Центральной Азии.

Трудовые ресурсы играют важную роль в современных процессах экономической либерализации, и их значение в социально-экономическом развитии можно увидеть на микро-, мезо- и макроуровнях. Роль трудовых ресурсов на микроуровне определяется их ролью в деятельности организации (предприятия) и участием в производстве. Как известно, трудовые ресурсы являются ключевым фактором производства, и все ресурсы, которые его создают, непосредственно контролируются этим фактором. Роль трудовых ресурсов в экономике регионов и районов указывает на ее значимость на мезоуровне. Там, где в стране высоки трудовые ресурсы, развиваются производство, промышленность, социально-экономическая инфраструктура и связь. Роль трудовых ресурсов на макроуровне основана на их значении в экономике страны в целом и признании их ключевым активом. Труд создает материальные и нематериальные активы в стране. Субъектом данного производства (автором и исполнителем) является человек, то есть трудовой ресурс. Таким образом, значимость трудовых ресурсов всех уровней определяет научную и экономическую значимость их исследования.

Трудовой ресурс включает работающее население трудоспособного возраста, а также занятых лиц моложе и старше трудоспособного возраста.

В Узбекистане к населению трудоспособного возраста относятся:

- Мужчины в возрасте от 16 до 60 лет;
- Женщины в возрасте от 16 до 55 лет.

Однако не все население этой возрастной группы считается трудоспособным. Поэтому численность трудоспособного населения трудоспособного возраста определяется путем исключения неработающих инвалидов I и II групп и лиц, получающих пенсию по старости на льготных условиях. Те, кто вышел на пенсию и продолжает работать, также являются частью рабочей силы.

В Республике Узбекистан ежегодно составляется баланс трудовых ресурсов, который отражает наличие трудовых ресурсов и их распределение.

Трудовые ресурсы страны делятся на экономически активное и экономически неактивное население. Например, в 2020 году экономически активное население Узбекистана составляло 14,8 млн человек, а экономически неактивное население – 4,3 млн человек. Численность занятых в отраслях экономики достигла 13,7 миллиона человек, численность занятых в официальном секторе экономики составила 5,7 миллиона человек.

По состоянию на 1 января 2022 года численность рабочей силы Узбекистана составила 19,8 млн человек, в экономике было занято более 14 млн человек (табл. 2).

Трудовые ресурсы и среднегодовая численность занятых в экономике Узбекистана [7].

Годы	Трудовые ресурсы	Экономически активное население (млн человек)	Занятость в экономике (млн чел.)	Занятость экономически активного населения в %
2014 год	18048,0	13,5	13,8	94,9
2015 год	18276,1	13,8	13,0	94,2
2017 год	18666,3	14,4	13,5	94,2
2018 год	18829,6	14,6	13,6	93,2
2020 год	19388,0	14,8	13,7	92,6
2021 год	19800,0	14,8	14,0	94,6

На эффективное использование трудовых ресурсов влияют следующие факторы:

1. Географические и природные факторы. Регионы республики имеют разные природно-географические характеристики, а это означает,

что территориальные рынки труда очень чувствительны к природным условиям.

2. Существующее сырье. Сырьевые ресурсы характерны для экономики региона. Например, в богатых природными ресурсами Навоийской, Ташкентской, Бухарской и Ферганской областях хорошо развиты промышленный и обрабатывающий секторы, в которых занята значительная часть рабочей силы этих регионов.

3. Демографические факторы. В то же время демографические факторы вызывают естественные изменения в структуре рабочей силы и занятости. Численность населения, включая уровень смертности рабочей силы, оказывает влияние на занятость, хотя и небольшое. В демографическом процессе уровень рождаемости оказывает большое влияние на занятость, поскольку рождение ребенка приводит к тому, что женщины временно выбывают из состава рабочей силы и попадают в экономически неактивное население. Женщины в Узбекистане находятся в декретном отпуске сроком до двух-трех лет. Это означает, что женщины смогут вернуться к своему экономически активному статусу как минимум через два года. Именно поэтому высокий уровень рождаемости в стране является одним из основных факторов, влияющих на занятость женщин. В настоящее время в Узбекистане ежегодно рождается более 700 тысяч новорожденных (например, в 2017 г. значительное количество женщин ушло с рынка труда на какое-то время).

Трудовая миграция является одним из демографических факторов, влияющих на эффективное использование трудовых ресурсов и изменение их уровня. Основным мотивом такого вида миграции является высокая заработная плата и благоприятные условия труда граждан. Помимо вышеперечисленных факторов, на эффективное использование трудовых ресурсов влияют система образования и заработная плата.

Пути эффективного использования трудовых ресурсов в Узбекистане следующие:

- укрепление законодательной базы, совершенствование нормативных актов и их реализация на практике;
- совершенствование системы оплаты труда и достижение ее реального значения;
- нетрадиционные формы занятости – например, работа на дому, семейный бизнес, сфера услуг и животноводство, а также поощрение самозанятости;
- усиление участия частного сектора в трудоустройстве безработных и поддержка деятельности частных кадровых учреждений в этом направлении;
- перераспределение трудовых ресурсов между регионами и отраслями и особое внимание к трудовой миграции при трудоустройстве неквалифицированных рабочих.

Сегодня стремительно реализуются процессы либерализации и модернизации экономики, возрастает роль и значение трудовых ресурсов в социально-экономическом развитии страны.

В результате эффективного использования трудовых ресурсов и других факторов производства экономика республики растет из года в год. Например, ВВП в 2017 году вырос на 5,3% по сравнению с 2016 годом, в 2018 году – на 5,1%, в 2019 году – на 5,8%, в 2020 году – на 1,9%, в 2021 году – на 7,4% [9]. Эти положительные факты, в свою очередь, приводят к улучшению качества и уровня жизни населения.

Результаты мер, принимаемых правительством в последние годы, направленных на последовательное повышение доходов и уровня жизни населения республики, усиление социальной поддержки граждан, отражаются в постоянном росте среднедушевых доходов населения, заработная плата и пенсии. Например, среднедушевые доходы населения в 2010 году составили 1,7 млн сумов, в 2016 году — 4,6 млн сумов, в 2018 году — 7,4 млн сумов, в 2021 году — 13,3 млн сумов [10]. За период 2017-2021 годов заработная плата в Узбекистане выросла в 2,2 раза.

В 2021 году общий совокупный доход населения Узбекистана составил 515,7 миллиона сумов. на человека в среднем составила 14,8 млн сумов. Темп роста совокупных доходов на душу населения в реальном выражении по сравнению с 2020 годом составил 109,9 процента.

Значительному росту общего объема совокупных доходов населения в 2021 году способствовали, главным образом, значительные изменения доходов от трудовой деятельности (доходы наемных работников и самозанятости), на долю которых приходится 65,0 процента совокупных доходов и 26,3 процента доходов от трансфертов, 2,2% доходы от собственности, 6,5% доходы от собственного производства услуг для собственного потребления [11].

При расчете реальных денежных доходов населения по паритету покупательной способности эти доходы по состоянию на 1 января 2011 года были равны долларам США 2017 года, а на 1 января 2016 года - 6100 долларов США. В 2017 году среднемесячная заработная плата в Узбекистане составила 1,5 млн сумов, в 2018 году – 1,8 млн сумов, в 2019 году – 2,3 млн сумов, в 2020 году – 2,7 млн сумов, в 2021 году – 3,2 млн сумов, и по состоянию на 1 сентября 2022 года, 3,4 миллиона сумов.

За годы независимости в Узбекистане проводится системная работа по обеспечению динамичного развития сферы услуг, как одного из важнейших факторов и направлений углубления структурных преобразований и диверсификации экономики, увеличения занятости, доходов и качества жизни населения страны. Кроме того, этот сектор играет важную роль в обеспечении стабильного экономического роста. В ходе реализации основных задач и направлений программы развития сферы услуг на 2010-2021 годы. объем рыночных услуг увеличился более чем в 3

раза. Объем производства услуг в 2018 году составил 146836,3 млрд сумов, в 2019 году - 193697,8 млрд сумов, в 2020 году - 219978,5 млрд сумов, в 2021 году - 283301,6 млрд сумов. По сравнению с 2020 годом в 2021 году темп роста составил 119,2% [12].

Наряду с количественным ростом доходов населения Узбекистана меняется, в частности, состав доходов; доходы от предпринимательской деятельности стабильно растут. Этот показатель в 2000 г. составлял 24%, в 2017 году 55%, а в 2021 году -59,4% [13], тогда как в странах СНГ он не превышает 20-25%.

предусмотрено правовое регулирование вопросов «потребительской корзины». Планируется постепенный переход на систему определения заработной платы, пенсий и других социальных выплат с учетом «потребительской корзины» в контекст регионы.

Воля продолжение Работа К дальше улучшение системы медицинский помощь и улучшение качество медицинский услуги _ Предназначено внедрение систем «умной медицины», инновационных технологии в здравоохранении. Обеспечивает создание и открытие из 2 тысяч Социальное аптеки что _ будет становиться предоставлять Население качество лекарственный наркотики К доступный цены.

Последний лет в _ республика Узбекистан продолжается последовательный выполнение программы строительство доступный жилье _ Только позади последние несколько лет К программы ипотека К республика Узбекистан возведен более более 140 тысяч жил дома, что в 11 раз более К по сравнению с предыдущим для лет. Для например, только в 2021 году 54 тыс. семья обеспеченный Корпус [14].

Растут и сбережения населения в коммерческих банках. По результатам опроса, практически все семьи в стране имеют сбережения в банках.

Согласно Указу Президента от 20 февраля 2008г. за № ПФ-3968 физическим лицам-резидентам были предоставлены льготы по приему национальной и иностранной валюты на депозитные счета, что положительно сказалось на объеме сбережений в банках. В период 20-17-2021 гг. населению были предложены различные заманчивые виды вкладов: более 400 в национальной валюте, более 100 в иностранной валюте. В результате средства населения в коммерческих банках ежегодно увеличивались. Например, вклады населения в «Узсаноаткурилишбанке» по состоянию на 1 января 2022 года по сравнению с 1 января 2021 года увеличились на 157 процентов [15].

За последние пять лет (2017-2021 гг.) объем вкладов населения в коммерческих банках увеличился более чем в 4 раза.

Объем вкладов населения Узбекистана за 2015-2020 годы [16].

Таблица 3

Наименование показателей (млрд сум)	2015 год	2016 год	2017 год	2018 год	2019 год	2020 год
Сумма вкладов населения	6966	8531	12132	14704	20935	27264
% гарантированная победа	24,8%	22,5%	42,2%	21,2%	43,3%	30,2%
Депозиты в национальной валюте	5397	6523	6442	8901	12820,8%	16920,3
% гарантированная победа	23,9%	20,9%	-1,2%	38,2%	45,6%	32,0%
Депозиты в иностранной валюте	1569	2008 год	5690	5804	8113,9	10344,0
% гарантированная победа	27,9%	28,0%	183,3%	2,0%	40,0%	27,5%
Доля вкладов в национальной валюте, %	77%	76%	53%	61%	61,2%	62,1%
По вкладам в иностранной валюте, %	23%,	24%	47%	39%	38,8%	37,9%

По данным ЦБ Узбекистана, объем вкладов населения в банках по итогам 2020 года составил 27,3 трлн сумов, что на 30,2% больше, чем в 2019 году. В частности, депозиты в национальной валюте увеличились на 32,0%, а их доля увеличилась с 61,2% в 2019 году до 62,1% в 2020 году. При этом население Узбекистана держит на депозитах в иностранной валюте 10,3 трлн сумов, что на 20,2% выше, чем в 2019 году. Их доля в общем объеме вкладов населения снизилась с 38,8% до 37,9%.

Увеличению объема сбережений в банках способствовал рост реальных доходов населения и стабильность банковской системы.

Наряду с этим происходят глубокие качественные изменения в росте доходов и благосостояния населения. За период независимости экономика Узбекистана выросла более чем в 6 раз, реальные доходы населения увеличились в 14 раз.

Следует особо отметить, что если в первые годы независимости нашей страны необходимые продукты питания, такие как пшеница, мясо и мясопродукты, молочные продукты, картофель и другие продукты для потребления, привозились из других стран, то сегодня в результате ускоренного развития производства не только для нужд населения страны, но и экспорта этой продукции во многие зарубежные страны. Например, объем экспорта продовольствия в 20-21 годах составил 16610,6 млн долларов США и увеличился на 2,7% по сравнению с 2020 годом [17].

Несмотря на рост средней численности постоянного населения республики за 2001-2021 годы на 27,5 процента, за последние 20 лет обеспечен динамичный рост доходов населения, что способствовало укреплению финансовых возможностей и повышению благосостояния населения. потребление основных видов продуктов питания.

В 2000-2021 годах наблюдались изменения как в уровне обеспеченности населения товарами длительного пользования, так и в их качестве, причем особенностью является то, что основная масса таких потребительских товаров в настоящее время производится в стране.

В частности, по итогам 2021 года обеспеченность населения собственным легковым автомобилем на 100 домохозяйств составила 49 единиц. Количество телевизоров на 100 домохозяйств составило 162 единицы. Также холодильники и морозильники – 107 единиц, кондиционеры – 34 единицы, электропылесосы – 54 единицы, стиральные машины – 89 единиц.

По итоговым данным на 2021 год, если количество персональных компьютеров на 100 домохозяйств составляло 49 единиц (в 2000 году этот показатель составлял 0,2 единицы), то за 2000-2021 годы количество сотовых телефонов увеличилось более чем в 20 раз, а по результатам 2021 г. на 100 домохозяйств составило 287 единиц, то есть в каждом домохозяйстве имеется в среднем 2,5 сотовых телефона.

Приведенные цифры свидетельствуют об улучшении уровня и качества жизни населения Узбекистана, результатом которого является эффективное и целевое использование трудовых ресурсов и других факторов производства.

Когда реальные доходы увеличиваются, увеличивается платежеспособность населения, двигателя экономики.

Стратегия действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан на 2017-2021 годы стала важнейшим программным документом, определяющим приоритетные направления государственной политики на среднесрочную перспективу.

В рамках стратегии действий реализованы меры по увеличению реальных денежных доходов и покупательной способности населения, снижению уровня дифференциации населения по доходам, обеспечению занятости населения и многим другим актуальным аспектам.

Согласно Стратегии действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития на 2017-2021 годы реализован ряд реформ, в том числе в ведущих отраслях экономики. Благодаря этому увеличился объем промышленного производства. Если в 2017 году этот показатель составлял 148,8 трлн сумов, то в 2021 году он увеличился в три раза. За тот же период доля промышленности в ВВП увеличилась на 8,2 процента.

Больше внимания было уделено созданию и развитию малых производств и свободных экономических зон. В настоящее время

количество малых промышленных зон достигло 348 единиц, а свободных зон – 23. В них реализовано 1497 проектов на сумму пять триллионов сумов и 453 проекта на сумму 2,6 миллиарда долларов [18].

За период 2017-2021 годов экономический рост составил 18,3 процента, а валовой внутренний продукт достиг 60 миллиардов долларов. Объем промышленного производства по сравнению с 2016 годом увеличился на 23,4 процента, экспорта – на 25 процентов, до 15,1 миллиарда долларов.

В Стратегии развития нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы ключевой целью остается увеличение ВВП на душу населения в 1,6 раза в ближайшие пять лет, доходов на душу населения к 2030 году – до четырех тысяч долларов за счет обеспечения стабильно высоких темпов роста во всех отраслях экономики России, включая энергетику, промышленность, машиностроение, горнодобывающую промышленность, сельское хозяйство и другие.

В рамках Стратегии развития предусмотрено привлечь инвестиции в экономику страны в размере \$120 миллиардов, в том числе \$70 миллиардов иностранных инвестиций.

Согласно Стратегии развития нового Узбекистана, приоритетными направлениями государственной политики являются меры по сокращению бедности, усилению социальной защиты граждан, обеспечению им рабочих мест и гарантированного источника дохода, квалифицированных медицинских и образовательных услуг, достойных условий жизни.

Под руководством Главы государства Шавката Мирзиёева усиливается социальная направленность реформ. Основой проводимых реформ является создание благоприятных условий для людей не завтра, а сегодня. Например, благодаря своевременным мерам, принятым правительством, валовой внутренний продукт Узбекистана в первом полугодии 2022 года увеличился на 105,4 процента по сравнению с 2021 годом.

В рамках инвестиционной программы освоено \$157,5 млн, а в рамках программы локализации произведено 28 видов продукции на сумму 3 трлн 940,2 млрд сумов.

В первом полугодии 2022 года освоено иностранных инвестиций на сумму 4,5 миллиарда долларов, прогнозные показатели выполнены на 117 процентов.

Республика экспортировала товаров и услуг на сумму \$6,9 млрд, что составляет 128 процентов к соответствующему периоду 2021 года [19].

В целом можно сказать, что реализация запланированных в Стратегии действий и Государственной программе действий мер станет толчком к дальнейшему экономическому развитию страны, реальному повышению благосостояния населения и улучшению ситуации в качестве жизни граждан Узбекистана.

Президент Республики Узбекистан Шавкат Мирзиёев в своем послании Олий Мажлису 22 декабря 2017 года подчеркнул, что «...наш народ широко поддерживает масштабные реформы, проводимые в стране. Первые результаты этих преобразований сегодня отражаются на жизни наших соотечественников, растет их социальная активность и уверенность в завтрашнем дне...» Поэтому люди хотят видеть положительные изменения в своей жизни не завтра, не в отдаленном будущем., но сегодня. Наш трудолюбивый, добросердечный и щедрый народ имеет на это полное право [20].

На основании вышеизложенного можно сделать вывод, что на современном новом этапе национального развития необходимо продолжить коренные изменения в экономике, эффективно использовать трудовые ресурсы и другие факторы производства, а это является залогом повышения качества и уровня производства. жизнь населения.

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АВТОМАТИЗАЦИЯ ПРОЦЕССА ВЕДЕНИЯ КАТАЛОГА И ДОСТАВКИ ТОВАРОВ ТУРИСТИЧЕСКОГО КОМПЛЕКСА

Аннотация. В данной статье авторами рассматривается процесс автоматизации ведения каталога товаров в туристическом комплексе, предлагаются варианты дальнейшего развития.

Ключевые слова: проектирование, диаграммы, нотация IDEF0.

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AUTOMATION OF THE PROCESS OF CATALOG MAINTENANCE AND DELIVERY OF TOURIST COMPLEX GOODS

Abstract. In this article, the authors consider the process of automating the maintenance of a product catalog in the tourism complex, and propose options for further development.

Keywords: design, diagrams, IDEF0 notation.

Актуальность работы заключается в том, что в наше время рынок игрушек и сопутствующих товаров по мотивам популярных фильмов, мультфильмов, сериалов и разного рода книг – огромен. Компании, имеющие права на персонажей зарабатывают на продаже игрушек больше, чем с самих произведений. Любой поклонник супергероев имеет какую-то вещь, связанную с кумиром. Поэтому, бизнес-ниша «взрослых» игрушек очень прибыльна: их хотят заполучить как дети, так и взрослые.

Целью работы является создание информационной системы для магазина игрушек. Создание системы состоит из разработки программы, которая будет содержать в себе понятный пользовательский интерфейс для взаимодействия.

Анализ работы магазинов игрушек показал, что им важны информационные знания и обработка приобретённых сведений. Для решения поставленных задач необходимо соответствующее программное обеспечение и методология его внедрения, в следствие чего, высока роль персонального компьютера, который обеспечит оптимальную работу с данными, а также технологий поиска и хранения информации.

На данном этапе необходимо создать базу данных (далее - БД). Она будет содержать в себе БД заказчиков, сотрудников, склада, поставщиков, каталога товаров, завоза, продукции и доставки товаров.

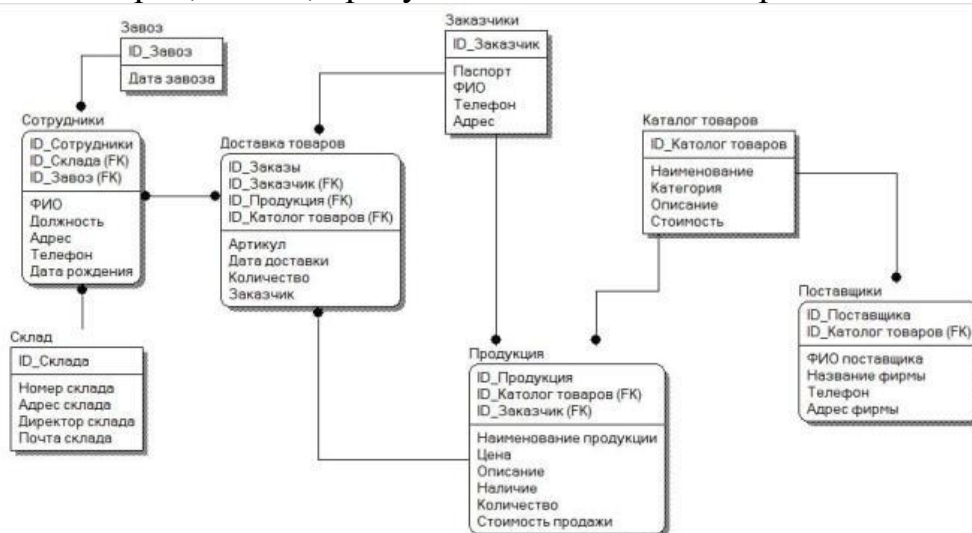


Рис. 1. Сущности с атрибутами

Windows Forms — это платформа пользовательского интерфейса для создания классических приложений Windows. Она обеспечивает один из самых эффективных способов создания классических приложений с

помощью визуального конструктора в Visual Studio. Такие функции, как размещение визуальных элементов управления путем перетаскивания, упрощают создание классических приложений. Данный интерфейс упрощает доступ к элементам интерфейса Microsoft Windows за счет создания обёртки для существующего Win32 API в управляемом коде.

Далее была создана и заполнена таблица заказчиков. А также добавлены кнопки «Добавить», к которой было привязано событие добавления данных, которые берутся из текстового поля. И кнопка «Очистить», к которой было добавлено событие удаления данных из таблицы. (Рис. 2.).

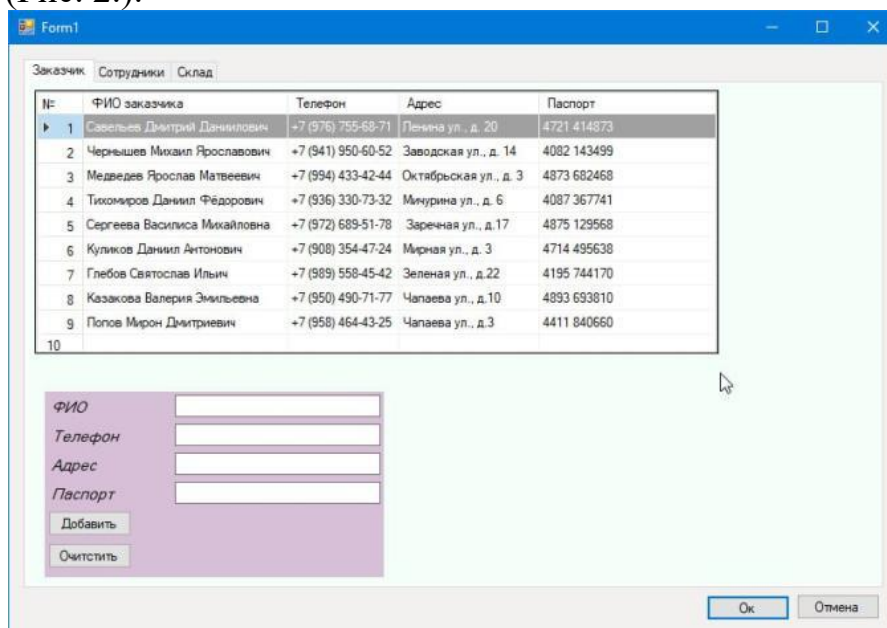


Рис. 2. Заполнение таблицы «Заказчики»

По тому же принципу была создана таблица сотрудников (Рис. 3.). Показаны все сотрудники, а также возможность добавления и удаления.

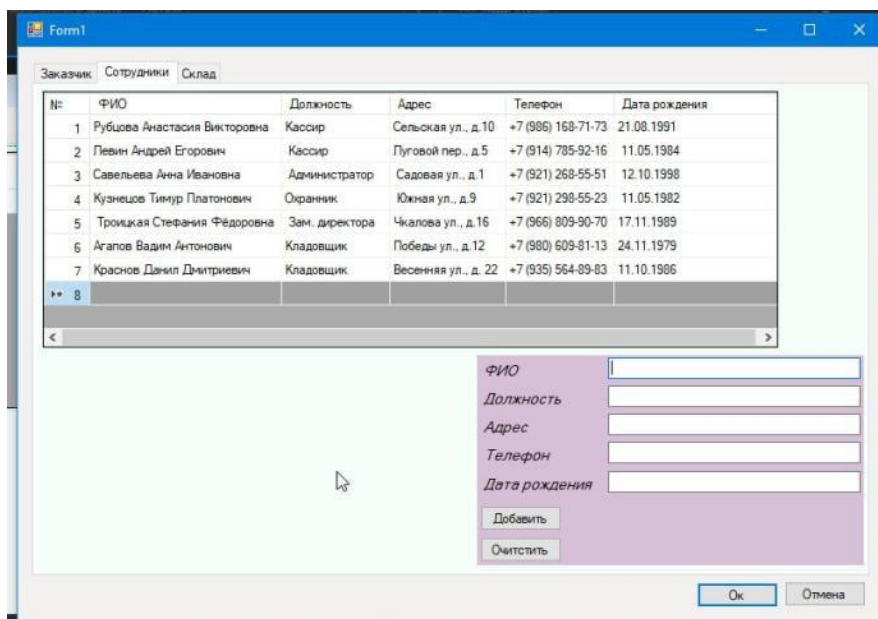


Рис. 3. Таблица «Сотрудники»

Следующая вкладка «Склад» (Рис. 4.). В ней можно видеть все остатки товаров на складе, так же возможность добавления и удаления товаров.

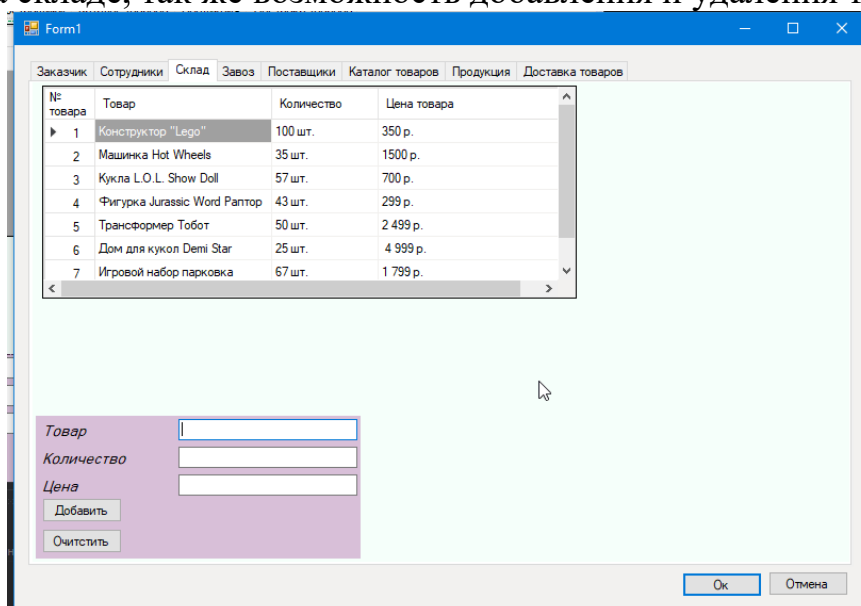


Рис. 4. Заполненная таблица «Склад»

Были добавлены товары в таблицу (Рис. 5.).

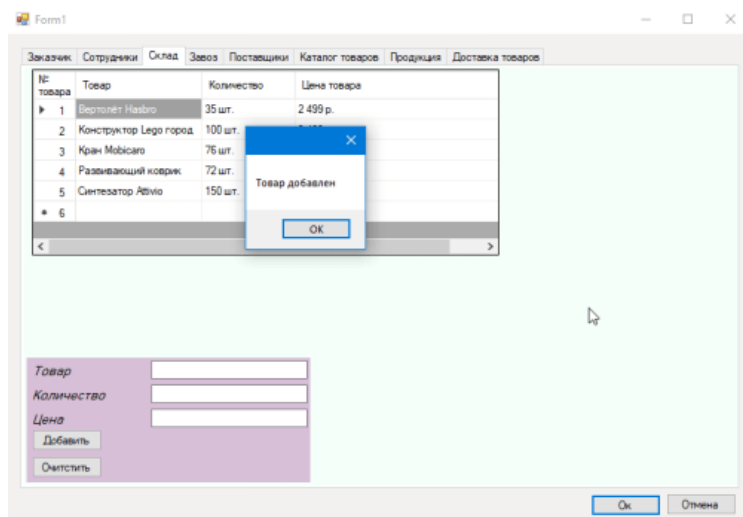


Рис. 5. Добавление товара в базу данных

Разработанная в ходе выполнения данной работы база данных, а также программа для работы с базой данных является актуальной на сегодняшний день и имеет практическую значимость. Она облегчит учет и работу фирм, занимающихся организацией отдыха посетителей.

Разработанная информационная система позволит повысить эффективность и общий КПД сотрудников туристического комплекса. За счёт упорядочивания и систематизации данных, система способствует увеличению скорости и качества их работы. Так же, разработанная система позволила синхронизировать используемые данные и сократить бумажные данные и носители. Данная ИС рассчитана даже на не опытного пользователя, что делает её более предпочтительной для ведения учёта.

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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ И ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЕ ПРОЦЕССА БЮДЖЕТИРОВАНИЯ ПО ВИДАМ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ И ЦЕНТРАМ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИИ

Аннотация. В данной статье автором рассматривается организация и осуществление процесса бюджетирования по видам деятельности и центрам финансовой ответственности на предприятии. Дается описание традиционным методам бюджетирования. Выделяются основные требования при формировании центров финансовой ответственности на предприятии. Представлена обобщающая информация о распределении подконтрольного пространства по центрам финансовой ответственности.

Ключевые слова: бюджетирование, методы бюджетирования, центры финансовой ответственности (ЦФО), задачи ЦФО.

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ORGANIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUDGETING PROCESS BY TYPES OF ACTIVITIES AND CENTERS OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AT THE ENTERPRISE

Annotation. In this article, the author examines the organization and implementation of the budgeting process by types of activities and centers of financial responsibility at the enterprise. The description of traditional budgeting methods is given. The main requirements for the formation of financial responsibility centers at the enterprise are highlighted. The summary information on the distribution of the controlled space by the centers of financial responsibility is presented.

Keywords: budgeting, budgeting methods, financial responsibility centers (CFD), CFD tasks.

Организация и внедрение процесса бюджетирования на предприятии является вынужденной и необходимой мерой, поскольку приводит к изменению факторов внешней среды, строгому управлению финансовыми

ресурсами и повышению финансовой прозрачности предприятия. Бюджетирование – это система краткосрочного планирования, учета, контроля ресурсов и деятельности предприятия, направленная на формирование бюджетов по различным финансовым ресурсам, которая обеспечивает предварительную оценку возможностей предприятия.

Процедура внедрения системы бюджетирования на предприятии осуществляется с использованием системы методов, которая включает в себя методы и методички расчета предварительных и плановых финансовых показателей предприятия. Прогнозные показатели являются вероятностными и многогранными, а планируемые показатели требуют более точных расчетов и приведения их в соответствие с балансом в соответствующих финансовых документах. На предприятии принято разделять метод составления бюджета на два этапа, представленные в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – Традиционные методы бюджетирования на предприятии

Группа	Вид	Описание
Аналитические методы	Горизонтальный анализ, вертикальный анализ, трендовый анализ, факторный анализ	На данном этапе финансового планирования выявляются факторы и причины, оказавшие влияние на выполнение плановых заданий в предыдущем периоде
Нормативный, индексный, программно-целевой методы	Балансовый, оптимизация плановых решений, экономико-математическое моделирование	На данном этапе финансового планирования составляется финансовый план как документ, который подлежит утверждению уполномоченным органом или должностным лицом

Поскольку процесс составления бюджета начинается с экономического анализа финансовых ресурсов предприятия предыдущего поколения, использование аналитических методов является обязательным. Этот метод позволяет выявить динамические изменения бюджетных показателей.

При составлении бюджета аналитический метод основан на анализе движения финансовых ресурсов за прошедший период в соответствии с предполагаемыми значениями. Этот метод используется при отсутствии финансово-экономических нормативов, и взаимосвязь между показателями может быть установлена не напрямую, а косвенно – на основе изучения их динамики за несколько месяцев или лет. Данный метод основан на экспертной оценке динамики изменения финансовых показателей за планируемый период. После анализа рассчитываются прошлые и текущие значения определенных финансовых показателей, их взаимосвязи, индекс изменений за планируемый период и плановые значения показателей.

Бухгалтерская стоимость предыдущего периода деятельности предприятия определяет фактическую стоимость, полученную в процессе

бухгалтерского учета хозяйственной деятельности. Источником отчетных показателей является бухгалтерская отчетность предприятия. Используя эти значения в необходимой аналитике, проводится оценка состояния предприятия за анализируемый период. В этом процессе каждая позиция оценивается относительно аналогичного значения за несколько периодов, то есть наблюдается динамика данного показателя. Это позволяет сделать выводы о выявленных изменениях и выявить проблемы, которые негативно повлияли на экономическое состояние предприятия. После обработки материалов, полученных экспертной оценкой, определяется единое заключение о возможных тенденциях и перспективах развития предприятия. Последним этапом является расчет предполагаемого значения. Они непосредственно производят расчеты на предстоящий период, формируют бюджеты по различным показателям, определяют выполнение различных сводных показателей.

В рамках составления бюджета используются следующие типы методов анализа:

- горизонтальный анализ сравнивает запланированные показатели на текущий год с запланированными показателями на текущий год;
- вертикальный анализ позволяет определить структуру плана, долю отдельных показателей в итоговом показателе и влияние на общий результат;
- трендовый анализ, сравнивающий тенденции в динамике финансовых показателей за годы и прогнозирующий показатели на плановый период на этой основе.

Поэтому при управлении бюджетированием предприятия, используя аналитические методы, необходимо динамично детально изучать все основные показатели финансовых ресурсов за несколько лет, оценивать изменения анализируемых показателей и их влияние на экономическое положение предприятия.

Нормативный метод – это самый простой способ расчета плановых финансовых показателей. Если известны стандартные значения и индикаторные значения, то на их основе рассчитывается плановый показатель. В бюджете используются различные уровни стандартов:

- федеральные стандарты едины для всех отраслей и организаций на всей территории Российской Федерации: ставка федерального налога, процент амортизации основных средств, процент тарифных отчислений на государственное социальное страхование;
- нормативы субъектов Федерации: ставки региональных налогов, тарифных комиссий и сборов;
- местные нормативные акты: местные налоги;
- малые предприятия и акционерные общества: отраслевые стандарты, применимые в отдельных секторах или в группах организационно-правовых форм хозяйственных организаций;

- стандарты предприятия, разрабатываемые непосредственно экономической организацией: стандарты потребности в оборотных средствах, запасах сырья, материалов и товаров, финансовых ресурсах и распределении прибыли.

Преимуществом этого метода является его простота. Зная нормативные и фактические показатели, легко рассчитать отклонение и разработать меры по его устранению. Недостатком метода регулирования является постоянное изменение централизованно регулируемых стандартов и необходимость корректировки стандартов внутри компании при изменении условий работы предприятий.

Балансовый метод в бюджете используется практически повсеместно. При балансовом методе отдельные плановые показатели взаимосвязаны. Основной проблемой при внедрении данного метода является отсутствие методологии определения планируемых показателей.

Метод оптимизации плановых решений позволяет выбрать наиболее оптимальный вариант в соответствии с несколькими сценариями плановых расчетов и установленными критериями оптимизации. Критериями отбора могут быть: максимальная прибыль, минимальные капиталовложения с наиболее эффективным результатом, минимальный риск или финансовые потери.

Метод экономико-математического моделирования основан на создании экономико-математических моделей изменения определенных финансовых показателей в зависимости от изменения некоторых факторов. Этот метод выражается в создании соответствующей модели, благодаря которой можно найти количественное выражение взаимозависимости финансовых показателей и факторов, их определяющих.

Основа метода целевого бюджетирования программы направлена на достижение целей, поставленных перед предприятием. Суть метода заключается не в прогнозировании результатов деятельности компании, а в создании реальной программы достижения поставленных целей.

Поэтому внедрение процесса бюджетирования на предприятии осуществляется с использованием системы методов с целью оценки планов и прогнозов на будущее. Традиционными бюджетными методами являются аналитические, нормативные, индексные и программные цели. Используя эти методы, предприятия работают с системным подходом, независимо от текущей рыночной ситуации, при которой предприятия должны делать прогнозы на будущее, рассчитывать предполагаемые доходы и расходы и прогнозировать будущие финансовые результаты.

Поэтому в современных условиях необходимо создать такой механизм бюджетирования, который позволял бы предприятию оценивать эффективность не только предприятия в целом, но и его подразделений. Для этого, чтобы сформировать такой механизм, необходимо использовать наиболее эффективные методы управления, способные улучшить

существующие стандарты в области бюджетирования.

Без детального изучения организационной структуры, которая отражает отделы, входящие в состав производства, невозможно создать процесс бюджетирования: основной, вспомогательный, сервисный. Структура управления предстает как набор взаимосвязанных и коммуникативных руководящих должностей, которые позволяют работе и развитию организации превратиться в единый комплекс. Взаимосвязь обусловлена тем фактом, что при изменении организационной структуры, как правило, меняется и структура управления.

Исследование современного состояния предприятий подтверждают огромное влияние инновационных технологий. К ним относятся технологии больших данных и аналитики, блок-чейна, машинное обучение, роботизация, следствием чего является: выполнение рутинных и стандартных операций по обработке финансово-экономической информации все чаще осуществляется в рамках программного обеспечения, корпоративных информационных систем; сокращение персонала, занятого этими операциями.

Ожидается, что экономисты станут партнерами менеджеров и собственников, будут брать на себя больше ответственности за конечные результаты своей деятельности и уделять больше внимания прогнозированию. Аналогичная эволюция наблюдается и в роли финансов в деятельности предприятий. Можно отметить, что от финансовых менеджеров ожидается не только составление высококачественных отчетов, но и эффективное построение всего процесса планирования.

В такой ситуации существует тесная взаимосвязь между бюджетной системой и системой мотивации сотрудников. Многое зависит от стиля управления, корпоративной культуры, размера предприятия и отрасли, уровня подготовки специалистов.

На предприятии может быть разработан и утвержден руководством перечень ключевых показателей эффективности (КПЭ). КПЭ необходимо унифицировать, то есть привести формулы расчета, указать размерность и возможности трактования. При этом должны быть как финансовые показатели, так и качественные, как абсолютные, так и относительные показатели.

Если на предприятии создана финансовая структура, и распределены центры финансовой ответственности (ЦФО), то система ЦФО «накладывается» на иерархию ЦФО. В то же время необходимо создать «карту целей» для сотрудника. Это может включать в себя услуги горничных и системы стимулирования. Некоторые предприятия разрабатывают и используют аналогичные инструменты визуализации, называемые «карточки премирования», форма которых утверждается руководителями. В них сотрудник видит цель и понимает, какие бонусы он получит при ее достижении.

Консолидация распределения и целей Центров финансовой ответственности является реальной потребностью для крупных предприятий, которыми очень трудно управлять централизованно. Основным преимуществом такого подхода является передача управленческих полномочий от простого распределения функций руководителям структурных подразделений, которые могут влиять на распределение задач, ключевых показателей и формирование финансовых результатов хозяйственной организации.

Центр финансовой ответственности – это структурное подразделение или иная организационная единица, которая контролирует определенные финансовые показатели, возложенные на нее менеджером: расходы, доходы, прибыль, уровень инвестиций. Для обеспечения эффективного функционирования Центрального федерального округа должны быть выполнены следующие требования, как показано на рисунке 1.

На данном этапе развития предприятий были разработаны три варианта создания ЦФО на основе организационной структуры предприятия. Первый вариант заключается в том, что при установлении единой ответственности за финансовые результаты выполняемых функций и видов деятельности центр финансовой ответственности состоит из отдельного соответствующего подразделения. Второй вариант заключается в том, чтобы Центр финансовой ответственности объединил несколько отделов с однородной выполняемой работой, функциями, доходами и расходами. Третий вариант – это «разделение». На базе одного подразделения формируются два или более центров финансовой ответственности.



Рисунок 1 – Основные требования при формировании центров финансовой ответственности на предприятии

Основной задачей центров финансовой ответственности является координация разработки стратегии предприятия и ее обоснования через систему ключевых показателей эффективности и результативности при составлении стратегического бюджета, а также процесса реализации стратегий, основанного на использовании различных методов контроля и мотивации.

Центр прибыли – это отдел, в котором сотрудники отвечают за изменение показателей прибыли, а контроль затрат дает полную власть процессу управления. Центр доходов состоит из сотрудников, ответственных за выручку от продаж, полученную в связи с продажей собственной сельскохозяйственной продукции, а также выручку от продаж, полученную в связи с получением прибыли от продажи промежуточных

полуфабрикатов.

Центры затрат обязаны выплачивать необходимую сумму денежных средств и различные налоговые и неналоговые платежи. Инвестиционные центры обязаны принимать только доходы и расходы, связанные с инвестиционным офисом.

«Центры инвестиций включают:

- центр денежных потоков, контролирующий процессы формирования текущих, инвестиционных, финансовых денежных потоков;
- центр финансовых вложений, контролирующий процессы разработки и внедрения проектов в сфере внешних инвестиций; центр производственных новаций, контролирующий процессы разработки и внедрения проектов совершенствования технологий в сфере снабжения, производства и сбыта;

- центр управленческих новаций, несущий ответственность за оперативность и эффективность реализации инновационных проектов в сфере управленческого учета и отчетности;

- не менее значимую роль играет центр мотивации. Объектом управления данного центра финансовой ответственности является основной стратегический ресурс организации ее трудовой персонал. В сфере управления кадрами ключевым моментом является создание благоприятного микроклимата для реализации стратегии предприятия».

Центр управления внеоборотными активами связан со стратегической задачей обеспечения оптимального соотношения затрат на формирование стратегических резервов, рентабельности использования, оптимального уровня обеспеченности основными средствами и нематериальными активами предприятия. Центр инвентаризации отвечает за оптимизацию процессов формирования стратегических ресурсов и логистики.

Центры внешнего и внутреннего рынка отвечают за процесс укрепления позиций и конкурентоспособности на внешнем и внутреннем рынках, участвуют в оценке влияния факторов и тенденций на долю целевого сегмента рынка и уровень рентабельности продаж.

Чтобы повысить его значимость при принятии управленческих решений каждым Центром финансовой ответственности и решить проблему оптимизации управленческой отчетности, необходимо разработать систему количественных показателей, определяющих уровень достижения стратегических целей. В таблице 2 обобщено распределение подконтрольного пространства управленческих полномочий по центрам финансовой ответственности.

Таблица 2 – Распределение подконтрольного пространства управленческих полномочий по центрам финансовой ответственности

Центр финансовой ответственности	Подконтрольное пространство
Центр внеоборотных активов	Процессы формирования внеоборотных активов, в том числе основных средств и нематериальных активов, оценка влияния факторов и тенденций
Центр материально-производственных запасов	Процессы формирования материально-производственных запасов в составе оборотных активов, оценка влияния факторов и тенденций
Центр себестоимости	Процессы формирования затрат в сфере производства и сбыта продукции (работ, услуг), себестоимости производства и продаж, оценка влияния факторов и тенденций
Центр управленческих расходов	Процессы формирования и распределения управленческих расходов, оценка влияния факторов и тенденций
Центр внешнего рынка	Процессы формирования позиции и конкурентоспособности на внешнем рынке, оценка влияния факторов и тенденций
Центр внутреннего рынка	Процессы формирования позиции и конкурентоспособности на внутреннем рынке, оценка влияния факторов и тенденций
Центр расчетов	Процессы формирования качественных отношений с потребителями продукции (работ, услуг), оценка влияния факторов и тенденций
Центр стратегии продаж	Процессы формирования конкурентоспособности отдельного продукта, оценка влияния факторов и тенденций
Центр ценообразования	Процессы формирования конкурентоспособных цен внутреннего и внешнего рынка, трансфертных цен, оценка влияния факторов и тенденций
Центр кредитования	Процессы реализации системы скидок и коммерческого кредитования потребителей
Центр денежных потоков	Процессы формирования денежных потоков, в том числе текущих, инвестиционных, финансовых, оценка влияния факторов и тенденций
Центр финансовых вложений	Процессы разработки и внедрения проектов в сфере внешних инвестиций, оценка влияния факторов и тенденций
Центр производственных новаций	Процессы разработки и внедрения проектов совершенствования технологий в сфере снабжения, производства и сбыта
Центр управленческих новаций	Процессы разработки и внедрения проектов совершенствования технологий управления
Центр стратегического планирования	Процессы формирования стратегических направлений развития бизнеса, оценка влияния факторов и тенденций
Центр стратегического контроллинга	Процессы формирования эффективности и конкурентоспособности деятельности организации в целом, оценка влияния отдельных факторов и тенденций
Центр мотивации	Процессы формирования, распределения, использования трудовых ресурсов предприятия

Таким образом, основой для принятия стратегических управленческих решений является финансовая структура с выделением ЦФО. ЦФО является частью финансовой структуры предприятия, которая направлена на достижение стратегических целей, ответственна, выполняет функции контроля и регулирования финансово-экономических процессов. Финансовая структура компании состоит из ЦФО, которая связана единой задачей по реализации стратегии предприятия. Представленная система количественных показателей для оценки деятельности предприятий в разрезе ЦФО может быть использована в качестве основы для оптимизации системы управления предприятием.

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НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ И ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ СФЕРЫ УСЛУГ В СЕЛЬСКИХ РЕГИОНАХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. В статье освещены вопросы направлений развития сельских регионов Узбекистана, исходя из свойственных ему социально-экономических факторов, которые связаны с условием и качеством жизни населения, устойчивостью развития и сбалансированностью экономики, социальными, экологическими приоритетами, ресурсами, резервами и возможностями развития региона.

Ключевые слова: сфера услуг, сельский регион, стратегия развития, резервы, возможности, социально-экономический, инфраструктура

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DIRECTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE SECTOR IN RURAL REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The article highlights the issues of developing strategies for the development of the regional economy of the country region of Uzbekistan, based on its inherent socio-economic factors that are associated with the condition and quality of life of the population, sustainable development and the balance of the economy, social, environmental priorities, resources, reserves and opportunities for the development of the region.

Keywords: region, regional economy, development strategy, reserves, opportunities, socio-economic, infrastructure.

В настоящее время главным субъектом экономических отношений становятся регионы. Важно определить особенности и предпочтения осуществления региональной политики с учётом сравнительных преимуществ региона, своеобразием его исторического и культурного развития. Частью экономики, включающей в себя все виды коммерческих и некоммерческих услуг, является сфера услуг. Это сводная обобщающая категория, которая включает воспроизводство разнообразных видов услуг, оказываемых предприятиями, организациями, а также физическими лицами. Сферу услуг часто относят к постиндустриальному экономическому укладу из-за их развитой современной инфраструктуры. В экономически развитых странах основную часть экономики по числу

занятых составляет именно сфера услуг (больше 60 %). Это также один из быстрорастущих секторов в мире, в котором создается много дополнительных рабочих мест, в том числе и для малоимущих слоев населения.

Вопросы, связанные с развитием сферы услуг, исследовались в мире такими учёными как S.S. Rosenthal (“The determinants of agglomeration Journal of Urban Economics”, 2001), D.P. McMillen (“The number of subcenters in large urban areas” Journal of Urban Economics, 2003), S. Magrini (“Regional (di)convergence”), A.V. Deardorff (“Testing trade theories and predicting trade flows”), M. Bosker (“Looking for multiple equilibria when geography matters: German city growth and WWII shock”) и др.

Развитие сферы оказания услуг в сельской местности играет важную роль в поддержании устойчивого развития сельских районов и повышении качества жизни и благосостояния их жителей. Вот некоторые ключевые аспекты, которые следует учесть при развитии этой сферы:

Образовательные услуги: Организация курсов и тренингов, а также обучение онлайн, помогает местным жителям приобретать новые навыки и знания, что способствует улучшению трудоустройства.

Здравоохранение: Развитие медицинских услуг в сельской местности включает строительство и обновление медицинских учреждений, обеспечение доступа к телемедицинским услугам и проведение медицинских кампаний.

Инфраструктура: Улучшение инфраструктуры, такой как дороги, транспорт и интернет-соединение, повышает доступность услуг для жителей сельских районов и привлекает инвестиции.

Сельское предпринимательство: Поддержка развития сельских малых предприятий и сельской кооперации способствует созданию новых рабочих мест и разнообразию услуг.

Агротуризм: Развитие агротуризма позволяет сельским жителям предоставлять различные услуги туристам, такие как проживание на фермах, экскурсии, занятия сельскими видами спорта и дегустации местных продуктов.

Социальные и культурные инициативы: Организация культурных мероприятий, спортивных клубов и других общественных инициатив способствует укреплению социальной сети и духа сообщества.

Экологические вопросы: в развитии сельских услуг стоит уделять внимание экологически чистым и устойчивым практикам, что способствует сохранению окружающей среды и привлекает экологически ориентированных клиентов.

Сотрудничество с государственными органами, местными и международными организациями и другими субъектами может обеспечить доступ к ресурсам и опыту для развития сельских услуг.

В результате реализации Программы развития сферы услуг в Республике Узбекистан на 2021–2023 годы объем оказанных услуг в 2021 году увеличился почти на 20 процентов. Решению этих вопросов в Узбекистане уделяется внимание на государственном уровне. В Постановлении Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-104 от 27 января 2022 г. «О дополнительных мерах по развитию сферы услуг» особый акцент делается на районы с населением менее 300 тысяч человек. Важно учитывать потребности и приоритеты конкретного сельского района при разработке программ развития сферы оказания услуг. Подход должен быть комплексным, учитывать экономические, социальные и экологические аспекты, чтобы создать устойчивые и процветающие сельские сообщества. Приоритет предоставляется организации торговых, гостиничных, логистических услуг и общественного питания, а также объектов технического обслуживания и развлекательных центров. В горных и предгорных районах с высоким потенциалом рекреационного туризма предполагается благоустройство автомобильных дорог, улучшение обеспечения электроэнергией и питьевой водой и другой инфраструктуры, а также развитие туристических услуг на основе готовых проектов. В приграничных районах, а также районах, по которым проходят международные автомобильные магистрали и железные дороги планируется специализация на торговле, туризме, логистике и придорожном обслуживании; в районах с высокой долей сельского хозяйства – развитие современного агросервиса. [1]

В настоящее время технологические изменения, применение новых прогрессивных технологий, преобладание сферы услуг в структуре экономики предполагают инновационный путь экономического развития. Он рассматривается как процесс совершенствования состава национальной экономики и в целях роста объёмов общественного производства, укрепления национальной конкурентоспособности и ускорения социального прогресса достигается в основном путём практического использования новых знаний. [2] Увеличение доли несельскохозяйственных видов деятельности в сельской местности координируется многофункциональным развитием сельских территорий в мировой практике. Образовательные, медицинские, культурные, рекреационные услуги формируют и развивают человеческий капитал. Поэтому необходимо развитие малого бизнеса в сфере услуг, в отраслях связи и информатизации, бытовых услуг, банковских и деловых услуг.

Развитие сферы услуг в сельской местности Узбекистана играет важную роль в поддержании устойчивого развития сельских районов этой страны. Узбекистан обладает богатой сельской местностью, и развитие услуг в этом контексте может способствовать не только увеличению доходов сельского населения, но и разнообразию экономики. Успешное развитие сферы услуг в сельской местности Узбекистана требует усилий со

стороны различных заинтересованных сторон, включая местное сообщество, предпринимателей, государственные органы и неправительственные организации. Это может способствовать более равномерному развитию страны и улучшению качества жизни сельского населения

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РОЛЬ КЛИЕНТ-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОСТИ В УПРАВЛЕНИИ ЛОЯЛЬНОСТЬЮ

Аннотация. Работа над лояльностью клиентов имеет большое значение. На западных развитых рынках, где борьба за каждого клиента уже давно идет, программы лояльности клиентов давно сформированы и отработаны под рынок. В России процесс формирования культуры клиент ориентированного подхода только начинается, и предпочтения клиента еще не всегда ценятся. Сегодня одним из самых эффективных инструментов конкурентной борьбы за клиентов является хорошо продуманная программа по формированию лояльности покупателя. Лояльность потребителей, которые постоянно выбирают одну и ту же марку товаров, является экономически выгодной, так как гарантирует регулярные покупки, требует меньших затрат на маркетинг для каждого клиента и благодаря рекомендациям лояльных клиентов способствует привлечению новых.

Ключевые слова: клиентоориентированная концепция, клиенты, управление персоналом, компании.

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THE ROLE OF CUSTOMER FOCUS IN LOYALTY MANAGEMENT

Abstract. Working on customer loyalty is of great importance. In Western developed markets, where the struggle for each client has been going on for a long time, customer loyalty programs have long been formed and developed for the market. In Russia, the process of creating a culture of a client-oriented approach is just beginning, and client preferences are not always valued. Today, one of the most effective tools for competing for customers is a well-thought-out program to build customer loyalty. The loyalty of consumers who constantly choose the same brand of goods is economically beneficial, as it guarantees regular purchases, requires lower marketing costs for each customer and, thanks to the recommendations of loyal customers, helps attract new ones.

Keywords: customer-oriented concept, clients, personnel management, companies.

Понятие лояльности клиента относится к уровню преданности или вовлеченности клиента в отношении определенной компании, бренда или продукта. Лояльность клиента выражается в повторных покупках, рекомендациях, положительных отзывах, участии в программе лояльности, а также в сопротивлении переходу к конкурентам. [1]

Лояльные клиенты оценивают выбранный бренд выше других, полагая, что он соответствует их потребностям и ожиданиям. Они имеют положительное отношение к компании и демонстрируют способность преодолевать негативные ситуации и помогать оправдывать проблемы, которые могут возникнуть.

Повышение уровня лояльности клиентов является важной стратегией для компаний, поскольку лояльные клиенты обычно тратят больше, чаще рекомендуют бренд другим людям и могут стать постоянными покупателями на протяжении длительного периода времени. Продвижение лояльности клиентов может осуществляться через программы лояльности, персонализацию предложений и качественное обслуживание клиентов.

Клиент-ориентированность — это концепция, которая связана с фокусом организации на удовлетворение потребностей и ожиданий клиентов. Она включает в себя понимание и учет потребностей клиента, а также принятие мер, направленных на предоставление товаров или услуг, которые отвечают этим потребностям.

Суть клиент-ориентированности заключается в том, что организации должны стремиться понять, что именно хотят и ожидают их клиенты, и предлагать такие товары или услуги, которые наилучшим образом удовлетворяют эти потребности. Компания должна активно коммуницировать с клиентами, исследовать их потребности и предпочтения, а также адаптировать свои продукты или услуги, чтобы соответствовать этим потребностям. [2]

Клиент-ориентированная организация стремится установить долгосрочные отношения с клиентом, что способствует повышению уровня

доверия и лояльности. Она не только предлагает качественные товары или услуги, но также оказывает высокий уровень обслуживания, решает проблемы клиентов и предлагает индивидуальные решения.

Ключевой аспект клиент-ориентированности заключается в том, чтобы рассматривать клиентов как самое важное звено в процессе производства и предоставления продукции или услуги. Организация должна быть готова прислушиваться к обратной связи клиентов, стремиться улучшать свои продукты или услуги и постоянно совершенствовать свои процессы, чтобы удовлетворить потребности клиентов. В конечном итоге, клиент-ориентированность позволяет организации достичь конкурентных преимуществ и повысить свою прибыльность.

Клиент-ориентированность играет ключевую роль в управлении лояльностью потребителей. В рамках программы лояльности компания должна ориентироваться на потребности, предпочтения и ожидания своих клиентов.

Вот несколько способов, которыми клиент-ориентированность влияет на управление лояльностью:

1. Понимание клиентов: Компания должна активно исследовать и анализировать своих клиентов, чтобы лучше понимать их потребности и предпочтения. Это поможет адаптировать программу лояльности таким образом, чтобы она наиболее эффективно отвечала на желания клиентов.

2. Персонализация: Компания может использовать информацию о своих клиентах, чтобы создать персонализированные предложения и вознаграждения в рамках программы лояльности. Клиенты ценят индивидуальный подход и ощущение, что компания действительно заботится о них.

3. Коммуникация и обратная связь: Клиент-ориентированная компания обеспечивает открытую и эффективную коммуникацию с клиентами. Это позволяет клиентам чувствовать себя ценными и участвующими в развитии программы лояльности. Компания должна также активно слушать обратную связь клиентов и использовать ее для улучшения программы.

4. Улучшение качества продуктов и услуг: Компания, ориентированная на клиентов, стремится к постоянному улучшению качества своих продуктов и услуг. Хорошее качество продуктов и услуг является одним из факторов, влияющих на лояльность клиентов.

5. Удержание клиентов: Компания, ориентированная на клиентов, активно стремится к удержанию своих клиентов. Это может быть достигнуто через благоприятные условия программы лояльности, специальные предложения для постоянных клиентов и индивидуальное обслуживание. [1]

В целом, клиент-ориентированность способствует созданию лояльности клиентов, что приводит к повышению удовлетворенности

клиентов, увеличению повторных покупок и рекомендаций другим потребителям. Это важно для увеличения конкурентоспособности и доли рынка компании.

Таким образом, клиент-ориентированность играет важную роль в управлении лояльностью, позволяя компаниям создавать долгосрочные отношения с клиентами, повышать уровень их лояльности и привлекать новых потребителей. Клиент-ориентированный подход требует гибкости и готовности к изменениям, а также использования инструментов, таких как программа лояльности и обратная связь от клиентов. Обучение персонала также является важным элементом клиент-ориентированного управления лояльностью. В целом, клиент-ориентированность является неотъемлемой частью успешного управления лояльностью и помогает компаниям достичь конкурентных преимуществ на рынке.

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ГИДРОЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ МОНИТОРИНГ БАСЕЙНА РЕКИ АМУДАРЬИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются результаты гидроэкологического мониторинга современного состояния бассейна реки Амударья. При гидроэкологическом мониторинге бассейна реки Амударья были исследованы химический состав воды, также влияние экологических факторов.

Ключевые слова: водосбор, бассейн, приток, Амударья, Пяндж, Афганистан, источник.

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HYDROECOLOGICAL MONITORING OF THE AMUDARYA RIVER BASIN

Annotation. The article discusses the results of hydroecological monitoring of the current state of the Amudarya River basin. During hydroecological monitoring of the Amudarya River basin, the chemical composition of water and the influence of environmental factors were studied.

Key words: catchment area, basin, tributary, Amu Darya, Pyanj, Afghanistan, source.

Амударья протекает по территории Узбекистана в пределах своего среднего и нижнего течения. Образуется Амударья слиянием рек Пяндж и Вахш. Длина реки 1437 км, площадь водосбора 22700 км². Ниже слияния Пянджа и Вахша Амударья принимает левобережный приток Кундуздарью, формирующую свои воды на территории Афганистана, и правые притоки

Кафирниган и Сурхандарью. Следующий правый приток— река Шерабад— сбрасывает в Амударью свои воды в ничтожном количестве и не каждый год. Реки Зарафшан и Кашкадарья, являющиеся гидрографически притоками Амударьи, своих вод до нее не доносят вследствие разбора их стока на орошение. Ниже впадения реки Шерабад Амударья не только не получает поверхностного питания, а, наоборот, разбирается на орошение, теряет воду на испарение и инфильтрацию, постепенно уменьшая свой сток.

Речной сток в годовом разрезе формируется в общем случае за счет четырех источников питания:

- 1) подземных (главным образом грунтовых) вод;
- 2) сезонных запасов снега; 3) вечных снегов и ледников и 4) жидких осадков (дождей).

По литературным данным, основную роль в питании рек Средней Азии играют талые воды, образующиеся в результате таяния снега и ледников в горах. При этом чисто ледниковое питание среднеазиатских рек не превышает 10% годового стока и до 50% занимает сток, образующийся от таяния снежников. Дождевое питание рек Средней Азии в среднем 19 составляет 5—6% годового стока; на юго-западе оно доходит до 15%, а в бассейне Амударьи — 3 — 3,5%. Однако на малых и средних реках дожди формируют максимальные расходы.

Кроме анализа водного режима рассматриваемых рек, было подробно изучено их 20 гидроэкологическое состояние на основе предложенного метода гидроэкологического мониторинга. Для гидроэкологического мониторинга предложена блочная модель, подробно разработанная схема определения состава исследований по оценке изменения загрязняющих веществ в речных водах в аридных условиях (на примере бассейна р.Амударьи), как комплексная модель на основе простых частных моделей.

Гидроэкологический мониторинг бассейна реки Амударьи фиксирует изменение химического состава рек бассейна Аральского моря, учитывая также влияние двух важных факторов: антропогенного и физико-географического.

При прогнозировании были использованы нижеследующие модели:

➤ *детерминированные модели*, где упор на вскрытие причинной обусловленности исследуемых явлений. Это - аналогия с подобными случаями, широкое использование системного анализа;

➤ *стохастические модели* - это конкретно простые математические модели, использование статистических методов, в нашем случае корреляционный и регрессионный анализ, где с помощью уравнения регрессии можно дать прогноз. Также дополнительно были использованы тренданализ по всем изучаемым створам, где определяют удобную формулу, имитируют различные ситуации изменения прироста содержания при различных нагрузках. Базовый вариант системы настроен на работу одновременно с 20 различными загрязняющими веществами. Исходные

данные для расчетов вводятся и поддерживаются с помощью собственной базы данных за 2000-2019 гг;

➤ *синтезированная комплексная модель*, это картографирование гидроэкологической ситуации изучаемого бассейна. Здесь суммируются все результаты, полученные по другим моделям. Используется методика ГИС-картографирования химического состава поверхностных вод. Сами прогнозируемые вещества делятся на отдельные группы, чтобы перейти к регулированию их содержания, при обязательном учете эколого-экономической оценки водоохранных мероприятий. В состав метода комплексной оценки гидроэкологического состояния водных ресурсов входит также бассейновый метод географо - галохимического анализа природно-мелиоративной обстановки, где учтено как влияние естественных факторов, так и антропогенных факторов.

В составленной карте применялись почти все методы, в зависимости от поставленной задачи исследования и имеющихся данных. Основные теоретические положения данного метода заключаются в следующем:

✓ изменения гидрохимического режима рек рассматривались с учетом степени и типа засоления орошаемых почв в бассейне реки или в пределах отдельного ирригационного района. При этом одновременно учитывались и минерализация грунтовых вод орошаемой зоны, содержание солей в которых отражается на поверхности земли (почв) через степень засоления почв;

✓ для анализа формирования минерализации речных вод в рассматриваемых бассейнах из множества гидрологических постов были выделены начальные и замыкающие створы с наличием гидрохимических данных и расположенных выше и ниже орошаемых площадей в бассейне (прогноз минерализации может быть дан и на условно замыкающий створ);

✓ большое значение придавались исследованию почвенномелиоративных условий как в целом по речному бассейну, так и в отдельных его частях. При этом были изучены засоленные почвы на массиве, современные размеры и многолетние изменения площадей, тип засоления и условия выноса солей с орошаемых полей (естественный и искусственный дренаж).

Изучены и другие ирригационно-мелиоративные характеристики:

а) изменение модулей коллекторного стока;

б) состояние и динамика грунтовых вод;

в) объем водозаборов на орошение и промывки;

г) динамика орошаемых площадей под различными культурами и др.

Особо изучается вопрос изменения минерализации речных вод в связи со строительством водохранилищ и режимом их работы.

Таким образом, при гидроэкологическом мониторинге бассейна реки Амударьи были исследованы химический состав воды, также влияние двух важных факторов: антропогенного и физико-географического.

Использована блочная модель, для определения и оценки состава загрязняющих веществ в речных водах как комплексная модель.

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СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫЕ 3D-ПРИНТЕРЫ И ИХ ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА И НЕДОСТАТКИ

Аннотация. В этой статье исследуется сфера строительных 3D-принтеров и оцениваются их преимущества и недостатки. Потенциальные преимущества использования 3D-принтеров в строительной отрасли включают повышение эффективности, снижение затрат на рабочую силу, большую свободу проектирования и возможность создавать сложные конструкции. Однако существуют и проблемы, связанные со строительной 3D-печатью, такие как ограничения в масштабе, нехватка материалов, нормативные барьеры и потребность в специализированных знаниях. В этой статье представлен обзор текущего состояния технологии строительной 3D-печати, рассмотрены ее преимущества и недостатки, а также обсуждается ее потенциальное влияние на будущее строительной отрасли.

Ключевые слова: строительные 3D-принтеры, преимущества, недостатки, эффективность, затраты на рабочую силу, свобода проектирования, сложные конструкции, ограничения масштаба, материальные ограничения, нормативные барьеры, специализированная экспертиза, влияние технологий, строительная отрасль.

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CONSTRUCTION 3D PRINTERS AND THEIR ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Annotation. This article explores the field of construction 3D printers and evaluates their advantages and disadvantages. Potential benefits of using 3D printers in the construction industry include increased efficiency, reduced labor costs, greater design freedom, and the ability to create complex structures. However, there are also challenges associated with construction 3D printing, such as scale limitations, material shortages, regulatory barriers and the need for specialized knowledge. This article provides an overview of the current state of construction 3D printing technology, examines its advantages and disadvantages, and discusses its potential impact on the future of the construction industry.

Key words. construction 3D printers, advantages, disadvantages, efficiency, labor costs, design freedom, complex designs, scale limitations,

material constraints, regulatory barriers, specialized expertise, technology impact, construction industry.

Технология 3D-принтеров все чаще находит применение в сфере строительства, производя революцию в традиционных методах строительства, это позволяет создавать сложные конструкции с большей точностью, скоростью и экономичностью. Вот некоторые ключевые аспекты его использования в строительстве: 3D-принтеры могут производить различные строительные элементы, включая стены, полы, балки, колонны и фасады, эти компоненты могут быть изготовлены на месте или собраны за пределами площадки и доставлены на строительную площадку. Благодаря непосредственному изготовлению этих элементов время и затраты на строительство значительно сокращаются. 3D-печать позволяет создавать сложные конструкции и возможности индивидуальной настройки. Архитекторы и инженеры могут создавать сложные геометрические формы, изогнутые поверхности и уникальные конструкции, которые в противном случае было бы сложно или дорого производить с использованием традиционных методов строительства, эта технология обеспечивает большую свободу дизайна и способствует архитектурным инновациям. Различные технологии 3D-печати могут работать с различными материалами, от бетона до полимеров. 3D-печать на основе бетона — наиболее распространенный метод в строительстве, в котором используются специальные смеси с добавками, обеспечивающие необходимую текучесть и прочность. Другие материалы, такие как пластмассы и металлы, можно использовать для изготовления несущих компонентов или временных конструкций. 3D-печать может значительно ускорить процесс строительства, это исключает трудоемкие задачи, такие как опалубка или ручная сборка, за счет непосредственного нанесения материала слой за слоем, эта автоматизация снижает требования к рабочей силе и потенциальные человеческие ошибки, что приводит к ускорению строительства и сокращению сроков реализации проекта. Автоматизируя строительные процессы, 3D-печать может снизить трудозатраты и отходы. Точность технологии печати сводит к минимуму потери материала, а отсутствие опалубки снижает расходы, связанные с временными формами, а также использование местных материалов и снижение требований к транспортировке могут еще больше снизить затраты. 3D-печать в строительстве хорошо сочетается с практикой устойчивого строительства, это позволяет использовать экологически чистые материалы и снижает воздействие на окружающую среду, связанное с традиционными методами строительства. Более того, точный производственный процесс оптимизирует использование материалов и сокращает строительные отходы. Технология 3D-печати может решить жилищные проблемы в пострадавших от стихийных бедствий районах или регионах с нехваткой

доступного жилья. Его быстрое развертывание, низкая себестоимость производства и адаптируемость к различным климатическим и экологическим условиям делают его многообещающим решением для обеспечения безопасного и устойчивого убежища. Хотя технология 3D-печати в строительстве все еще развивается, она обладает огромным потенциалом для преобразования отрасли. Однако остаются проблемы, включая масштабируемость, нормативно-правовую базу, стандартизацию и признание в строительном секторе. Продолжение исследований, разработок и сотрудничества между профессионалами отрасли и технологическими экспертами будет способствовать внедрению и развитию 3D-печати в строительстве.

Использование 3D-принтеров для создания элементов здания, таких как стены, полы, балки и фасады, предлагает революционный подход к строительству, эта передовая технология позволяет изготавливать сложные и индивидуальные компоненты с высокой точностью, эффективностью и экономичностью. Одним из ключевых преимуществ 3D-печати в строительстве является ее способность сокращать отходы материала. Традиционные методы строительства часто приводят к образованию значительного количества неиспользованных материалов, тогда как 3D-печать позволяет точно наносить материалы только там, где это необходимо, сводя к минимуму отходы, это приводит к более устойчивым практикам и экономии затрат. Более того, 3D-печать позволяет создавать сложные конструкции и формы, которые сложно создать традиционными методами. Архитекторы и инженеры могут использовать эту технологию для создания уникальных строительных элементов, улучшающих эстетику и функциональность. Сложную геометрию можно легко реализовать, что позволяет создавать конструкции, которые ранее было непрактично или невозможно построить. Еще одним заслуживающим внимания преимуществом является скорость 3D-печати, эта технология позволяет значительно ускорить процесс строительства за счет автоматизации изготовления строительных элементов, исключая необходимость ручного строительного труда. Становится возможным быстрое прототипирование и итеративное проектирование, что позволяет ускорить завершение проекта и сократить сроки строительства, а также 3D-печать позволяет осуществлять строительство на месте, сокращая транспортные расходы и логистические проблемы, связанные с транспортировкой сборных строительных элементов, эта портативность и гибкость делают 3D-печать привлекательным вариантом для отдаленных или пострадавших от стихийных бедствий районов, где традиционные методы строительства могут оказаться непрактичными. Однако существуют некоторые проблемы, связанные с 3D-печатью в строительстве. Используемые материалы должны соответствовать структурным требованиям и требованиям безопасности, что требует обширных исследований и разработок, а также ограничения по

размеру существующих 3D-принтеров могут ограничивать масштаб изготавливаемых строительных элементов, это ограничение постепенно преодолевается по мере разработки более крупных принтеров.

Было реализовано множество завершенных строительных проектов, в которых использовались детали 3D-принтеров. Построенное в 2016 году, это было первое в мире полностью функциональное офисное здание, построенное с использованием 3D-принтера. Принтер создал структурные компоненты здания, включая стены и перегородки, используя смесь железобетона, гипса и армированного волокном пластика. В 2018 году французская жилищная компания Yhova построила первый проект социального жилья, напечатанного на 3D-принтере. Дома были созданы роботом 3D-печати, который слой за слоем возводил стены с использованием специально разработанной цементной смеси. В 2016 году в Мадриде было завершено строительство пешеходного моста, известного как «Мост, напечатанный на 3D-принтере». Мост был создан путем печати крупных блоков из микроармированного бетона, эти блоки были собраны на месте, в результате чего получилась функциональная и эстетичная конструкция. НАСА изучает возможность использования 3D-печати для строительства среды обитания на Марсе. Проект предполагает печать крупномасштабных конструкций с использованием реголита (марсианской почвы) в качестве основного материала, этот подход направлен на снижение потребности в транспортировке строительных материалов с Земли и обеспечение устойчивого освоения космоса, эти проекты демонстрируют потенциал 3D-печати в строительстве, демонстрируя ее способность эффективно создавать сложные конструкции с высокой степенью настройки. Хотя технология 3D-печати все еще развивается, она обещает произвести революцию в строительной отрасли за счет сокращения затрат, минимизации отходов и ускорения сроков реализации проектов.

3D-принтеры привлекли значительное внимание в сфере гражданского строительства благодаря своему потенциалу совершить революцию в строительных процессах. При обсуждении эффективности 3D-принтеров обычно учитывают несколько факторов: 3D-принтеры способны изготавливать сложные конструкции за относительно короткий период. Устраняя необходимость использования традиционных методов строительства, таких как опалубка или ручной труд, 3D-принтеры могут значительно сократить время строительства, что приведет к более быстрому завершению проекта. Несмотря на первоначальные инвестиции, необходимые для приобретения 3D-принтера, он потенциально может обеспечить долгосрочную экономию средств. Автоматизируя строительные процессы и снижая зависимость от ручного труда, 3D-принтеры могут минимизировать затраты на рабочую силу, а точечное использование материалов и сокращение отходов способствуют экономической эффективности. Традиционные методы строительства часто приводят к

значительным потерям материалов. Напротив, 3D-печать позволяет точно наносить материал, сводя к минимуму образование отходов. Такая эффективность использования ресурсов может привести к снижению воздействия на окружающую среду и экономии затрат.

Существует несколько проблем, связанных с использованием 3D-принтеров в строительстве. Во-первых, технология все еще находится на ранней стадии развития, и отсутствует стандартизированная практика и правила, это затрудняет обеспечение единообразия, контроля качества и безопасности в конструкциях, напечатанных на 3D-принтере. Еще одним ограничением является масштаб строительства, которого можно достичь с помощью 3D-принтеров. Хотя эти принтеры могут эффективно создавать небольшие компоненты и прототипы, масштабирование до более крупных структур становится более сложной задачей. Необходимо тщательно учитывать скорость печати, используемые материалы и структурную целостность конечного продукта, также стоимость технологий и материалов 3D-печати остается высокой, что делает их менее доступными для широкого внедрения. Первоначальные инвестиции, необходимые для приобретения и обслуживания принтеров, а также специальное обучение, необходимое для их эксплуатации, могут стать серьезными препятствиями для внедрения.

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СУВ РЕСУРСЛАРИ ВА ТУРИЗМНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШИ (БУХОРО ВИЛОЯТИ МИСОЛИДА)

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада сув ресурслари билан боғлиқ ҳолда туризмни ривожланиши Бухоро вилояти мисолида таҳлил қилинган. Мақолада вилоятнинг рекреацион-туристик ресурсларидан фойдаланишнинг ҳозирги ҳолати ва мавжуд имкониятлар хусусида сўз боради.

Калит сўзлар: сув ресурслари, гидросфера, гидрография объектлари, туризм, рекреация, сув ҳавзалари, туристик объектлар.

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WATER RESOURCES AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT (IN THE CASE OF BUKHARA REGION)

Abstract. In this article, the development of tourism in relation to water resources is analyzed on the example of Bukhara region. The article talks about the current state of using the recreational and touristic resources of the region and the available opportunities.

Key words: water resources, hydrosphere, hydrographic objects, tourism, recreation, water bodies, tourist objects.

Кириш. Табиат компонентлари орасида сув ресурслари алоҳида ўрин тутади. Сабаби гидросфера географик қобикда интегратор вазифасини бажаради. Чунки географик қобикнинг ичида борадиган деярли барча табиий географик жараёнларда сув иштирок этади.

Сув нафақат табиатда, балки жамият ҳаётида ҳам муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Қишлоқ хўжалиги, саноат сингари макроиқтисодиёт тармоқлари тараққиётини сувсиз тасаввур қилиб бўлмайди. Шу билан бирга, ижтимоий соҳалар, хусусан туризм соҳасини ривожланишида ҳам гидрография элементлари катта рол ўйнайди.

Асосий қисм. Маълумки, гидросфера иккита йирик тармоққа ажратилади: [28]

- Дунё океани сувлари;
- Қуруқлик сувлари.

Мамлакатларнинг географик ўрни ва ундаги гидрографик объектларга кўра давлатларда туризм турлича шаклланган. Жумладан, дунё океани ва унинг қисмларига туташ мамлакатларда денгиз туризми, кўрфаз туризми, соҳил туризми вужудга келган. Масалан, Шимолий, Қора ва Ўрта ер денгизи бўйидаги мамлакатларда денгиз туризми жуда яхши ривожланган.

Материкнинг ички қисмларидаги давлатларда эса туризм соҳаси, одатда дарё, кўл, сув омборлари каби гидрографик объектлар асосида ташкил қилинган. Жумладан, Ўзбекистон Республикасида Тошкент вилоятида – Чирчиқ ва Оҳангарон дарёлари ҳавзасида, Самарқанд вилоятида – Зарафшон дарёси бўйида, Наманганда – Норин дарёси, Андижонда – Қорадарё бўйларида туристик марказлар ва туристик-рекреацион объектлар фаолияти йўлга қўйилган. Шунингдек, Айдар-Арнасой кўллари тизими, Чорвоқ, Туябўғиз ва Каттакўрғон сув омборлари атрофида ҳам туристик фаолият йўлга қўйилган.

Бевосита чўл шароитида жойлашган, табиий оқар сув манбалари билан кам таъминланган Бухоро вилоятида эса сув ресурслари билан боғлиқ туристик объектлар сони ниҳоятда кам. Вилоятда мамлакатимизнинг бошқа минтақаларидан фарқли, туризмнинг ривожидида сув объектларидан ҳовуз, қудуқ, булок, канал, ариқ кабилар иштирок этган.

Чунончи, Бухоро вилояти учун ҳовузлар қозиш ўзига хос бўлиб, уни бир қанча ижобий хусусиятларини кўриш мумкин. Биринчидан, ҳовузлар аҳолини сув билан таъминлаган. Иккинчидан, шаҳарларда микроиклимни ҳосил қилишда муҳим рол ўйнаган. Иссиқ иқлим шароити ҳовузларни кўплаб қозишга мажбур қилган. Биргина Бухоро шаҳрида XX аср бошида 114 та ҳовуз бўлган [27]. Улар шаҳар ҳавосини мўътадиллаштириб турган. Демак, ҳовузларни ташкил қилиш ҳам минтақа шаҳарларининг “чўллик” хусусиятларидан биридир. Учунчидан, Бухорода ҳовузлар жуда муқаддас ҳисобланган. Шунинг учун бўлса керак улар доимо масжиду-мадрасалар, мақбаралар ёнида жойлашган. Улар бирлашиб, ўзига хос **муқаддас ҳудудий мажмуалар**ни вужудга келтирган. Бундай муқаддас ҳовузлар ва масжид-мадрасалар ҳудудий тўпламнинг баъзилари айна пайтгача сақланиб қолинган. Масалан, Бухоро шаҳрида Лаби Ҳовуз, Ҳавзи Нав, Боло Ҳовуз ва Ситораи Моҳи Хоссада, Ғиждувон шаҳрида А.Ғиждувоний зиёратгоҳида, Когонда Б.Нақшбанд қадамжосида муқаддас ҳудудий мажмуаларни учратиш мумкин [3].

Бундан ташқари, арид ҳудудлардаги сув объектлари, хусусан канал ва ариқлар бўйида туристик марказлар ва тугунларни ҳосил қилиш мумкин. Албатта, арид ҳудудлар ривожланишида гидрографик объектлар асосий ўрин тутаяди. Айниқса, чўл шароитидаги минтақалар тараққиётида чучук сувли дарё ва каналлар алоҳида ўринга эга. Вилоятдаги сув ҳавзалари (канал ва ариқлар, сунъий кўллари, сув омборлари) атрофида ҳам туристик-рекреацион фаолиятни ташкил қилишнинг имкониятлари катта [4]. Сув ҳавзалари бўйидан саёҳат туризми, қайиқда сузиш, балиқ овлаш,

саломатликни тиклаш каби соҳаларни йўлга қўйишда фойдаланса бўлади. Айниқса, бу борада Аму-Бухоро машина канали ва унинг тармоқлари алоҳида аҳамият касб этади [21].

Ўрганишларимиз шуни кўрсатадики, Аму – Бухоро машина канали (АБМК) қуйидаги рекреацион-туристик имкониятларга эга:

- АБМК бўйлаб маърифий сайр уюштириш (саёҳат туризми);
- Канал бўйларида балиқ овлаш;
- Канал атрофидаги қайирларда дам олиш ва саломатликни тиклаш;
- Сув спорти турларини ривожлантириш;
- Пляж туризми;
- Қайиқда сузиш;
- Тўқайлар флора ва фаунадан баҳра олиш;
- АБМК нинг хўжалик аҳамияти тўғрисида маълумотга эга бўлиш;
- Экологик маданиятни ошириш (сувни иқтисод қилиш маданияти);
- АБМК нинг экотуризм имкониятларини ўрганиш ва ҳ.к.

Шунингдек, Бухоро вилоятининг минераллашган кудуқ ва булоқлари ҳамда шифобахш тузли ва балчиқга эга жойларидан рекреацион ресурс сифатида фойдаланишнинг истикболлари катта [6].

Хулоса қилиб айтадиган бўлсак, Бухоро вилояти катта туристик имкониятларга эга. Гарчи вилоят чўл зонасида жойлашган бўлсада, унда ҳар бир табиат компонентлари базасида туристик объектлар ва маршрутларни ташкил қилиш мумкин. Айни пайтда, уларнинг айримларидан туризмда, хусусан ички туризмда фойдаланилмоқда. Аммо келажакда туристик инфраструктурани яхшилаш орқали ушбу объектлардан халқаро туризм объекти сифатида фойдаланиш имконияти бор. Бунинг учун энг аввало, мазкур туристик объектлар тўғрисида дам олувчиларга ахборот берувчи воситаларни кўпайтириш ҳамда реклама, тарғибот – ташвиқот ишлари ривожлантириш керак. Қолаверса, яқин келажакда бундай жойларда туристик инфраструктурани (меҳмонхона, хостеллар куриш, умумий овқатланиш ва хизмат кўрсатиш муассасалари фаолиятини) янада яхшилаш туристлар оқимини оширишга хизмат қилади.

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ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ МОЛОДЕЖИ – ПРОБЛЕМЫ И РЕШЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье изложены проблемы молодежи образовательного процесса и пути решения.

Ключевые слова: Новый Узбекистан, образование, молодёжь, проблемы, развитие, прогресс.

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YOUTH EDUCATION - PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Annotation. The article outlines the problems of youth in the educational process and possible solutions.

Key words: New Uzbekistan, education, youth, problems, development, progress.

Современная молодёжь вступает в жизнь в весьма сложных условиях экономического и социального развития общества.

Сегодня более 60 процентов населения Узбекистана составляют молодые люди. Именно поэтому в основе всех позитивных перемен, реализуемых в нашей стране, лежит забота о молодом поколении, всесторонне развитом - физически здоровом, психически зрелом, получившем не только массу знаний, профессий, которые востребованы в настоящее время, но также способен к самостоятельному и творческому мышлению, обладает высоким интеллектуальным потенциалом. Естественно, что приоритетной целью является делать.

Сегодня проблемы образования молодежи практически все является общей проблемой для стран. Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.Мирзиёев в своём выступлении ООН на 72-й сессии Генеральная Ассамблея заявил: «Сегодняшний мир молодежь является самой крупной за всю историю человечества по численности поколение, потому что они составляют 2 миллиарда человек. Каково будущее нашей планеты, благополучие наших детей это связано с развитием человека. Наша главная

задача – показать потенциал молодежи создавая для этого необходимые условия, " предотвратить распространение идеи насилия "вирус.

Для этого необходима социальная поддержка подрастающего поколения, его многосторонность с точки зрения защиты прав и интересов.

В связи с этим Узбекистан предлагает разработать обобщенный международно – правовой документ - Международную конвенцию ООН о правах молодежи, направленную на формирование и реализацию молодежной политики в современных условиях, где стремительно развиваются глобализация и информационно-коммуникационные технологии.

На наш взгляд, подписавший этот документ Государства делают это направление основной и важной частью своей социальной политики о повышении уровня одного из приоритетов жизни должны взять на себя строгие обязательства».

Как мы все знаем, 12 декабря 2018 г. Разработанная Узбекистаном резолюция «Просвещение и религиозная толерантность» была единогласно принята на пленарном заседании Ассамблеи. Мы упоминаем эти два фактора, поскольку они напрямую связаны с вопросами образования молодежи.

На данный момент снова и снова речь идет о молодежи в мировом масштабе.

Мы должны принять и признать, что в образовании существуют проблемы, требующие решения.

Необходимо подчеркнуть, что источником проблем становятся информационные технологии, в том числе Интернет, создающие условия для обучения и получения информации.

Но для обеспечения исполнения законов, правовой грамотности в дополнение к осуществлению своей деятельности, образованию, профессиональной подготовке существуют такие области, как формирование духовности и культуры, важность которых заключается в важности мира, безопасности, и это играет большую роль в обеспечении стабильности.

Наша республика осуществляет активную деятельность по всем этим направлениям и достигают положительных результатов.

В настоящее время происходит переходный период молодежи в Узбекистане с точки зрения самих молодых людей и как эти изменения влияют на их развитие в их настоящей и будущей жизни.

В заключении можно сказать, что нужно систематизировать практику работы с молодежью с целью поддержки и расширения возможностей молодых людей, уделяя особое внимание наиболее уязвимым; Усилить позитивную мотивацию и отношение к молодежи как к субъектам, а не к объектам решений на уровне семьи и школы. Для успешного перехода от учебы к работе требуется расширение возможностей для всех молодых

людей получать основополагающие жизненные, технические, цифровые, инновационные и предпринимательские навыки. Улучшение функциональности Интернета и обучения компьютерным навыкам, особенно в сельских районах и для молодых женщин. Создание устойчивых платформ для молодежи, где они могли бы открыто говорить о своих проблемах и стремлениях, выразить свое мнение и участвовать в процессе принятия решений на местном и национальном уровнях. Создавать устойчивые институциональные платформы для вовлечения молодежи в процесс принятия решений по вопросам, затрагивающим их жизнь, на местном и национальном уровнях.

Используя возможности и аудиторию для воспитания молодежи религия всех наших ответственных коллег, самих молодых людей история, национально-религиозные и культурные традиции учиться, активнее их использовать в воспитательных целях я бы предложил использовать.

Использованные источники:

1. Выступление Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзиёева на 72-й сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи Организации Объединенных Наций. 19 сентября 2017 года
 2. Выступление Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.М. Мирзиёева на торжественной церемонии, посвященной 32-й годовщине независимости Республики Узбекистан.
 3. Выступление Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.М. Мирзиёева на торжественном собрании, посвященное 1 октября - Дню учителей и наставников.
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ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация. По содержанию управленческая деятельность представляет собой реализацию некоторых универсальных функций управления (планирование, прогнозирование, мотивация, принятие решений, контроль и т. д.). Данная система функций характерна для любой управленческой деятельности независимо от ее конкретного вида, хотя уровень их выраженности может быть различным. Поэтому неизменная система функций управления является еще одной из ее основных особенностей. В данной статье рассматриваются основные принципы менеджмента.

Ключевые слова: менеджмент, личность, лидер, управление, цель, деятельность.

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BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

Abstract. In terms of content, management activities represent the implementation of some universal management functions (planning, forecasting, motivation, decision-making, control, etc.). This system of functions is characteristic of any management activity, regardless of its specific type, although the level of their expression may be different. Therefore, a constant system of control functions is another of its main features. This article discusses the basic principles of management.

Key words: management, personality, leader, management, goal, activity.

Программное обеспечение отличает организационное, стратегическое, тактическое и оперативное управление. Организационный менеджмент лежит в основе создания структуры, механизма управления, разработки комплекса управленческих функций, правил и стандартов. Стратегический менеджмент реализует долгосрочные цели после их постановки заранее. Потенциальная переориентация потребностей потребителей на эффективную организацию производства является основой стратегического управления. Существуют разные типы. Тактический

менеджмент чем-то похож на стратегический менеджмент в том смысле, что он развивается при разработке стратегии. Уровень организации таких методов управления является средним звеном управления, а период прогнозирования значительно короче. Оперативное управление решает проблемы, возникающие в процессе производства. Он основан на распределении работы и ресурсов, контроле текущего выполнения задач.¹⁶

Среди всех разнообразных проблем теории и практики управления главное место занимают содержание деятельности лидера и комплекс вопросов, связанных с индивидуальной деятельностью лидера. Поскольку лидер играет центральную и важнейшую роль в любой организационной системе, изучение этой деятельности объективно является основной проблемой теории управления. Решение всех остальных задач управления, формирование адекватного общего представления о «науке управления» во многом зависит от правильного, полного понимания природы и содержания управленческой деятельности.

Чтобы составить правильное и полное представление по этой теме, необходимо принять во внимание основные трудности психологического изучения деятельности руководителя, трудность отделения деятельностных проблем от общеорганизационных проблем. Основные из них заключаются в следующем.

Во-первых, деятельность лидера объективно и органически связана со всеми другими сторонами деятельности организации. Таким образом, проблема управленческой деятельности органически связана со всеми другими управленческими и организационными проблемами и не может быть адекватно решена вне их.

Во-вторых, проблема управленческой деятельности относится к категории междисциплинарных научных проблем, т.е. является предметом исследования всего комплекса наук.

В-третьих, психологическое исследование управленческой деятельности является наиболее трудным с научной точки зрения, поскольку предметом исследования здесь является сложная, «неосязаемая» область, как и психическая реальность. Естественно, по его словам, раскрывалось и изучалось не внутреннее содержание управленческой деятельности, а внешний облик. Тем не менее анализ внешнего облика управленческой деятельности хотя и является объективно необходимым этапом и условием познания, но все же недостаточен для его глубокого и всестороннего раскрытия.

Таким образом, основным принципом познания управленческой деятельности является требование сочетания анализа ее внешнего - объективированного содержания и внутреннего - закрытого содержания.

¹⁶ Зайкина К.А., Юнусбоева В.Ф. Формальные и неформальные методы управления персоналом как способ повышения продуктивности работы в коллективе [Электронный ресурс]: Электронный научно-практический журнал «Экономика и общество» № 2 (11) (2014 г.)

Этот принцип является основным для психологии деятельности; следовательно, это основа структуры работы.¹⁷

Деятельность – это форма активного отношения субъекта к действительности, направленная на достижение сознательно поставленных целей и связанная с созданием общественно значимых ценностей и развитием социального опыта. Предметом психологического изучения деятельности являются психологические компоненты, мотивирующие, направляющие и регулирующие трудовую деятельность субъекта и реализующие ее в совершении действий, а также особенности личности, реализующиеся посредством этой деятельности. Основными психологическими характеристиками деятельности являются активность, осознанность, целенаправленность, объективность и последовательность ее структуры. Действие всегда основано на каком-то мотиве (или нескольких причинах).¹⁸

Деятельность предполагает два основных плана характеристики – внешний (объективно-действенный) и внутренний (психологический). Внешняя характеристика деятельности осуществляется через понятия предмета и объекта труда, предмета деятельности, средств и условий. Предмет труда – совокупность вещей, процессов, событий, над которыми субъект должен мысленно или практически работать в процессе работы. Орудия труда – совокупность средств, способных повысить способность человека распознавать и влиять на особенности предмета труда. Условия труда – это система социальных, психологических и санитарно-гигиенических характеристик деятельности. Внутренний характер деятельности включает описание процессов и механизмов ее психической регуляции, ее структуры и содержания, оперативных средств ее осуществления.

Основными компонентами деятельности являются такие психологические образования, как цель, мотивация, информационная база, принятие решения, план, программа, индивидуально-психологические особенности субъекта, психические процессы (познавательные, эмоциональные, волевые), а также механизмы управления, коррекция, добровольное регулирование и т.д. Действия и операции являются основными средствами реализации деятельности. Действие — основная единица структуры произвольной, целенаправленной деятельности, направленной на достижение осознанной цели. Практики – это элементы автоматических и неосознаваемых действий, которые выступают способами выполнения и определяются условиями деятельности. Существование постоянной, устойчивой структуры основных компонентов и средств

¹⁷ Егоршин А.П. Управление персоналом [Текст]: учебник. руководство / А.П. Егоршин / Н. Новгород: НИМБ, 2001.

¹⁸ Э. Ходжиев. Правовые основы государственного и общественного управления. // Ташкент. «Новая книга», 2017. 257 страниц.

реализации деятельности в деятельности является ее важнейшей психологической особенностью и определяется представлением о неизменной структуре деятельности. В то же время она может претерпевать большие изменения вследствие различия видов и форм деятельности, условий ее осуществления и внешних требований, предъявляемых к ней. Поэтому в психологии существует множество классификаций деятельности, различающихся по используемому в них основанию.

Так, виды деятельности классифицируются по предмету труда (по профессиям и специальностям); по характеристикам содержания (интеллектуальным и физическим); о специфических характеристиках субъекта (к типам «субъект-объект», при которых субъектом деятельности является любой материальный объект, и «при которых субъектом воздействия труда являются люди» к типам «субъект-субъект»); по условиям реализации (эксплуатация в нормальных и экстремальных условиях); по их общему характеру (работа, учеба, игра) и т. д.

Целью управленческой деятельности является обеспечение эффективного функционирования определенной организационной системы. Вторая принадлежит к особому типу систем – социотехническим. Они качественно различаются по составу своих компонентов и включают как минимум два основных типа — «технологические» и «человеческие» его компоненты. Таким образом, работа менеджера включает в себя два основных аспекта – связанный с обеспечением технологического процесса и связанный с организацией межличностных отношений.

Первый аспект определяется инструментальным циклом управления, второй – понятием выразительного контура. Эти контуры не всегда гармонично сочетаются друг с другом и, более того, требуют от менеджера реализации разных методов и форм поведения. В связи с этим повышается и общий уровень сложности деятельности.

Помимо характеристик, присущих управленческой деятельности, существуют и характеристики, связанные с организационным статусом руководителя. Они определяются понятием «характеристика позиции руководителя» и заключаются в следующем: руководитель организации является единственным лицом, имеющим двустороннюю связь. Например, директор предприятия как его член входит в состав органа управления высшего уровня (например, совета директоров); руководитель организации — единственный человек, который несет ответственность не за какую-либо ее часть, а за всю ее деятельность; Позиция лидера дает ему большие возможности, чем другим членам организации.

Общность всех характеристик и признаков управленческой деятельности и их неразрывная связь друг с другом образуют определенный симптомокомплекс психологических особенностей, характерных для нее как конкретного вида профессиональной деятельности и отличающих ее от других видов. Однако этот набор симптомов может проявляться с разной

степенью выраженности. Основным параметром, определяющим эти различия, является уровень лидерства, иерархическое положение руководителя. Чем он выше, тем четче все эти признаки, и наоборот. С этой точки зрения существует понятие непрерывности управленческой деятельности, состоящее с одного «полюса» нижних уровней управления малыми группами, а с другого — высших уровней управления крупных (и крупнейших) организаций, предприятия, фирмы. Он выделяет три основные категории управленческих позиций, содержание их деятельности весьма отличается от уровня выраженности основных черт (характеристик) управленческой деятельности. Это уровни низшего, среднего и высшего менеджеров.

Руководители низшего звена (синонимы: первые менеджеры низшего звена, оперативные менеджеры, «младшие менеджеры») — это сотрудники (не руководители, подчиненные) непосредственно высшего уровня организации. Типичный их пример – бригадир, начальник отдела.

Менеджеры среднего звена координируют и контролируют работу «младших менеджеров». Менеджеры этого типа наиболее разнообразны и многочисленны, что привело к его разделению на две подгруппы, два подуровня - верхний и нижний уровни среднего менеджмента. Примерами менеджеров среднего звена являются декан университета, директор филиала компании.

Топ-менеджеры – это те, кто возглавляет крупные производственные, социальные и государственные организации, стоят на вершине их иерархии, несут ответственность за их деятельность, стратегические решения и разработку своей политики в целом. Количество менеджеров на этом уровне значительно меньше, чем на двух предыдущих. Однако этот уровень влияет на организации непропорционально больше, чем на них самих. Как правило, ее представители оставляют след своей личности на облике организации в целом. На любом из этих уровней и уровней сохраняются все основные психологические особенности управленческой деятельности, т.е. его качественная уникальность. Однако в пределах сохранения этого качества степень их выраженности существенно различается. Еще одной, но уже обобщающей чертой является сочетание сохранения качественной идентичности с количественными различиями, связанными с выраженностью признаков управленческой деятельности.

Управленческая деятельность представляет собой сложное и многообразное социально-экономическое явление, имеющее ряд особенностей, выделяющих ее как специфический объект экономического исследования.

Управленческий труд, с одной стороны, выступает средством общественного производства и зависит от уровня развития производительных сил, с другой стороны, он выражает общественные отношения людей в условиях трудовой кооперации и тем самым отражает

его собственный характер. производственные отношения определенной формы.

До недавнего времени в экономической литературе не существовало единого подхода к определению сущности управленческого труда. Таким образом, Н.П. Беляцкий утверждает, что «управленческая работа есть процесс потребления управленческих качеств, положительной творческой деятельности и ее содержания», который можно выразить как сложение затрат психической и физиологической энергии работников на выполнение трудовой функции. Беляцкий Н.П. Кадровый потенциал организаторов производства. Минск: Средняя школа. 2004- С. 160. О.С. в определении. Виханский, А.И. По мнению Наумовой, управленческая работа – это процесс осуществления определенного вида взаимосвязанных действий по формированию и использованию ресурсов для достижения организационных целей. Оно включает функции и действия, связанные с координацией и установлением взаимоотношений внутри организации, стимулированием производственной деятельности, целевым направлением этой деятельности. Виханский О.С., Наумов А.И. Управление. М: Средняя школа. 1994. - С.222 Б. Мильнер включает в себя способность и умение разрабатывать цели, определять ценности, координировать выполнение задач и функций, обучать сотрудников и добиваться эффективных результатов своей деятельности. Милнер Б. Кризис менеджмента. Экономические проблемы. - 1993. - № 1. - С.79.

Управленческая деятельность, по Файолю, включает в себя предвидение, организацию, управление, координацию и контроль, то есть реализацию управленческих функций, являющихся источником эффективности подконтрольной ему системы управления. Файоль А., Эмерсон Г., Тейлор Ф., Форд Г. Менеджмент – это наука и искусство. М., 1992. -С. 52.

Работа управления предполагает совместную деятельность сотрудников управления, необходимость установления определенных взаимоотношений между ними и работниками, непосредственно участвующими в производственном процессе, а также отношения между менеджерами, работающими в сфере управления под руководством единой организации. Это центр, который объединяет всех сотрудников, участвующих в работе, но и координирует их деятельность. Управленческая работа – это особый вид умственной деятельности (частично физической), направленный на руководство людьми в производственном процессе с помощью и посредством определенных методов.

Промышленная и управленческая работа имеют одну и ту же цель и результат. Однако управленческая работа имеет свои особенности. Независимо от иерархического уровня управления функции и операции, составляющие содержание управленческой работы, могут быть выражены в виде циклической схемы, включающей три этапа.

На начальном этапе работа управления связана с разработкой стратегии, методов достижения целей и их обоснованием. Особое значение здесь приобретает способность лидеров вовлекать команду в этот процесс.

Системный процесс организации реализации поставленной цели на втором этапе (разделение цели на этапы, элементы и доведение их до каждого отдела и руководителя, их мотивация).

На третьем этапе основное внимание уделяется регулированию, координации работ и их контролю. На этом этапе большое значение придается правильности и своевременному определению целей.¹⁹

Именно такую социально-экономическую форму управленческой работы можно считать соответствующей природе рыночных отношений, поскольку она способна обеспечить эффективное и результативное выполнение совместных, коллективных действий управленческих функций для достижения поставленных целей.²⁰

В научной литературе понятие «менеджмент» часто определяют понятием «управленческая деятельность». Таким образом, некоторые авторы понимают, что функция управления, если она направлена на получение прибыли, представляет собой определенный вид трудовой деятельности по управлению людьми в любой отрасли экономики и в любой сфере деятельности. Вершигора Е.Е. Управление. Руководство. М.: ИНФРА-М, 2000. - С. 23. Другие представляют управленческую деятельность как совокупность мероприятий, связанных с постановкой целей деятельности. Гвишиани Д.М. Управляющая организация. - М.: Наука, 2002. - С. 124.

Понятие «управленческая деятельность» шире понятий «менеджмент», «управленческая работа». Он объединяет все эти концепции и участвует в каждой из них, в процессе их реализации.

Управленческая деятельность – это сознательно осуществляемый человеком вид деятельности, который регулирует эффективное функционирование выполняемой индивидуально или совместно работы, а также преобразование сырья или ресурсов в желаемые результаты, для достижения намеченных целей. Оно носит организационный, инициативный, творческий характер и осуществляется на различных уровнях управленческой иерархии во все более сложной и постоянно меняющейся среде. На каждом уровне иерархической лестницы управления управленческая деятельность имеет свое проявление.

Продуктом управленческой деятельности является результат функционирования управляемой системы, например, другой деятельности, например, производственной. Продукт трудовой деятельности может иметь

¹⁹ А. Холов. Ответственность руководителя за обеспечение исполнения управленческих решений. // - Ташкент: «Академия», 2014, - 124 с.

²⁰ Н. Рахматуллаева, А. Камолов. Социальный менеджмент. // Руководство. – Т.: «Экономика-Финансы», 2017. – 288 с.

материальное представление в продуктах или частях. Управленческая работа не выполняется, но ее важность больше влияет на работу работника. Поэтому можно предположить, что результатом управленческой деятельности является объект управления, результаты деятельности управляемой системы.

Важно изучать эффективность управленческой деятельности, особенно с точки зрения роли факторов эффективности в достижении результатов предприятия.

Местные специалисты в области науки управления в своих исследованиях придают большое значение изучению эффективности управления.

Термин эффективность используется для измерения того, насколько хорошо бизнес достиг своих целей. Эффективность рекомендуется оценивать с разных сторон – как степень выполнения ранее поставленных запланированных результатов; в сравнении с другим периодом или в сравнении с другим объектом управления.

В разных ситуациях можно использовать разные варианты оценки эффективности управленческой деятельности. Выбор варианта оценки эффективности может определяться различными факторами: целью оценки, наличием первичных данных, пригодностью для анализа и другими факторами.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что управленческая деятельность – это сложный, многообразный процесс, направленный на достижение целей компании. Управленческая деятельность как объект экономического исследования имеет ряд особенностей.²¹

В социологии управления под социальной организацией понимают группу людей, выполняющих определенную социальную функцию для достижения определенной цели. Таким образом, организацию можно рассматривать как средство достижения целей, которое позволяет отдельным лицам самостоятельно достигать того, чего они не могли достичь по отдельности. Таким образом, цель — это определенное конечное состояние или желаемый результат, который группа людей работает вместе и стремится создать определенную организацию.

В повседневной жизни люди участвуют в деятельности многих организаций, в том числе детского сада, школы, производственного коллектива, спортивной команды и т. д., и все эти организации делятся на два основных типа - формальные и неформальные.

Под неформальной организацией обычно понимают систему межличностных отношений, возникающую на основе взаимного интереса индивидов, не связанную с функциональными потребностями. Спонтанное сообщество людей, основанное на личном выборе отношений и

²¹ Салимов О., Куронбоев К., Бекмуродов М., Тангриев Л. Управленческая мудрость. // - Ташкент: Издательство имени Гафура Гулама, издательство «Галим», 2018, - 168 страниц.

объединений (дружба, взаимная симпатия, увлечения и т. д.). Социальная психология часто изучает эти организации, хотя ее интересуют и формальные организации. Социология, в отличие от социальной психологии, фокусируется на формальных типах социальных организаций, а не на таких неформальных организациях.²²

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²² Н. Боймуродов. Психология лидерства. - Ташкент, - «Янги аср авлод» 2016, - 132 стр.

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ФРАКЦИЯ ВЫБРОСА САҚЛАНИБ ҚОЛГАН ЮРАК ЭТИШМОВЧИЛИГИ БЎЛГАН БЕМОР МИСОЛИДА САКУБИТРИЛ + ВАЛСАРТАН ПРЕПАРАТИНИНГ ТЕРАПЕВТИК САЛОҲИЯТИ

Хулоса. Сурункали юрак этишмовчилиги бўлган беморларнинг ярмидан кўпида чап қоринча фракция выброса (ЧҚФВ) камаймайди. фракция выброса сақланиб қолган юрак этишмовчилигининг СЮЕ асосий сабаблари гипертензия ва 2-тоифа диабетдир. Беморларнинг тахминан ярми сурункали буйрак касаллигидан азият чекмоқда. СЮЕс ФВ билан оғриган беморларнинг ўртача ёши 68 ± 8 йил. (НЙҲА) функционал классификацияси асосан, ЧҚФВ $50 \pm 8\%$. Бу ҳолат аёлларда кўпроқ учрайди. Натриуретик пептидлар юрак этишмовчилигининг патогенезида муҳим рўл ўйнайди. Бундай беморларда ЧҚФВ мавжудлигини тасдиқлаш учун қондаги натриуретик пептидлар даражасини аниқлаш ва ЧҚФВ дисфункция белгиларини аниқлаш керак. СЮЕс ФВ ёмон прогнозга эга, стандарт юрак этишмовчилиги терапиясидан фойда кўрмайди. Яқинда ПАРАМОУНТ, тадқиқотлари СЮЕс ФВ да ангиотензин рецепторлари ва неприлизин ингибитори (АРНИ) сакубитрил + валсартаннинг самарадорлиги ва хавфсизлигини кўрсатди. Ушбу мақолада СЮЕ билан касалланган типик беморнинг тавсифи келтирилган, унинг мисолидан фойдаланиб, СЮЕс ФВ симптомлари ва белгиларини назорат қилиш, қон босимини барқарорлаштириш ва ҳаёт сифатини яхшилаш нуқтаи назаридан сакубитрил + валсартан препаратининг афзалликларини кўрсатиш мунтазам амалиётда кенг қўллашни осонлаштириши керак.

Калит сўзлар: Юрак этишмовчилиги, ЧҚФВ, ангиотензин рецепторлари ва неприлизин ингибитори, АРНИ, сакубитрил + валсартан.

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THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL OF THE DRUG SACUBITRIL + VALSARTAN USING THE EXAMPLE OF A PATIENT WITH HEART FAILURE WITH PRESERVED EJECTION FRACTION

Abstract. More than half of patients with chronic heart failure (CHF) do not have a decrease in left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF). The main causes of heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) are hypertension and

type 2 diabetes mellitus. About half of patients also suffer from chronic kidney disease. The average age of patients with HFpEF is 73±8 years. NYHA functional class is predominantly II–III, LVEF 57±8%. This condition is more common in women. Natriuretic peptides, which are destroyed by neprilysin, play an important role in the pathogenesis of heart failure. Symptoms and signs of HFpEF are nonspecific. To confirm the presence of CHF in such patients, it is necessary to determine the level of natriuretic peptides in the blood and identify signs of LV diastolic dysfunction. HFpEF has a poor prognosis that is not benefited from standard heart failure therapy. Relatively recently, the PARAMOUNT, PARAGON-HF, studies demonstrated the effectiveness and safety of the angiotensin receptor and neprilysin inhibitor (ARNI) sacubitril + valsartan in HFpEF. This paper presents a description of a typical patient with HFpEF, using his example to demonstrate the benefits of the drug sacubitril + valsartan in terms of controlling symptoms and signs of CHF, stabilizing blood pressure, and improving quality of life. ARNI occupies a central place in Russian and international recommendations for the treatment of HFrEF and has been approved for use in patients with HFpEF, which should facilitate its widespread use in routine practice.

Key words: heart failure with preserved ejection fraction, HFpEF, angiotensin receptor and neprilysin inhibitor, ARNI, sacubitril + valsartan.

Кириш

Ҳозирги вақтда дунёда 63 миллионга яқин одам сурункали юрак этишмовчилигидан (СЮЕс ФВ) азият чекмоқда, уларнинг ярмидан кўпиди чап қоринча фракция выброса (ЧҚФВ) камаймайди. ФВ сақланиб қолган юрак этишмовчилигининг асосий сабаблари артериал гипертензия ва 2-тоифа диабет [1-4] ЧҚФВ сақланиб қолган юрак этишмовчилиги долзарб муаммо ҳисобланади, чунки у ёмон прогнозга эга, бу паст ФВ (ЧҚФВ) билан юрак этишмовчилиги учун самарали стандарт терапиядан ижобий та'сир кўрсатмайди. ЧҚФВ тиббий ёрдамга муурожаат қилишнинг юқори частотаси билан тавсифланади [1-4].

СЮЕс ФВ патогенези

СЮЕс ФВ билан оғриган барча беморларда патогенези нейрогуморал мувозанатга асосланган (вазоконстриктор тизимларнинг фаоллашиши билан - ренин-ангиотенсин-алдостерон, симпатоадренал, эндотелин тизими, шунингдек натриуретик пептидлар тасирининг пасайиши ва компенсациянинг кучайиши билан). қонда уларнинг прекурсорлари контсентратсиясида) ва миокардни қайта кўриш. СЮЕс ФВ нинг энг кенг тарқалган сабаби гипертензия бўлганлиги сабабли, миокарднинг қайта тузилишини гипертрофияланган юрак мисолида кўриш мумкин [1-4]. Қон босимининг мунтазам ортиши билан бир вақтда миокарднинг концентрик гипертрофияси, интерстициал ва периваскуляр фиброз ривожлана бошлайди. Кейинчалик, компенсацион механизмларнинг бузилиши,

нотўғри гипертрофия ва диастолик дисфунксиянинг ривожланиши мавжуд. Концентрик гипертрофиянинг кучайиши диастолик дисфунксиянинг ривожланишига ва чап бўлмачада босимнинг ретроград ортишига, унинг кенгайишига ва юрак аритмияларига олиб келади [5]

СЮЕс ФВ диагностикаси

СЮЕс ФВ белгилари ва белгилари ўзига хос эмас, шунинг учун бундай беморларда ЮЕ мавжудлигини тасдиқлаш учун қўшимча лаборатория ва инструментал тадқиқотлар талаб қилинади [6, 7]. диастолик дисфунксия белгиларини аниқлашга имкон берувчи эхокардиография (ЭхоКГ) ўйнайди трансмитрал оқим чўққилари тезлигининг ўзгариши (ерта диастолада ЧҚ тўлдириш тезлиги (E); атриял систолада ЧҚ тўлдириш тезлиги (A), эрта диастолада ва атриял систолада (E/A) ЧҚ тўлдириш тезлигининг нисбати); митрал қопқоқнинг толали ҳалқасининг ўртача ҳаракат тезлигининг пасайиши (e') $<7-10$ см/с; Э ва э' ўртача (E/e') ≥ 14 нисбатининг ошиши; ЧҚ ҳажм индексининг ≥ 34 мл / м² ва трикўспит тезлигининг ошиши регургитация $\geq 2,8$ м/с. Ушбу белгиларнинг ≤ 1 бўлиши ЧҚ диастолик функциясининг нормал эканлигини, иккита белги ЛВ диастолик дисфунксиясининг мумкин бўлганлигини ва учта белги ЧҚ диастолик дисфунксиясини кўрсатади [6]. СЮЕс ФВ бўлган бази беморларда диастолик дисфунксия дам олишда йўқ бўлиши мумкин ва фақат жисмоний фаолият пайтида пайдо бўлади. Бундай ҳолда, тўғри ташхис қўйиш учун, ўтказиш керак стресс тестлари. СЮЕ мавжудлигини тасдиқлашнинг ан'анавий усули қондаги натриуретик пептидларнинг (НУП) юқори даражасини аниқлашдир. Бироқ, кўпинча 2 -тоифа диабетга ҳамроҳ бўлган гипертензия ва семириб кетишнинг комбинатсияси НУП этишмовчилигига мойил бўлиб, ушбу тестни беморларнинг ушбу гуруҳида СЮЕ ни аниқлаш учун ноаниқлик қилади СЮЕс ФВ билан оғриган беморларнинг тахминан учдан бир қисми ЛУПнинг нормал даражасига эга эканлиги аниқланди. Муаллифлар, бу НУПнинг адипотсит рецепторлари билан ўзаро тасирининг бузилиши билан боғлиқ бўлиши мумкинлигини тахмин қилишди, уларнинг механизмлари ҳозирги кунга қадар этарлича ўрганилмаган. Симпатоадренал ва ренин-ангиотензин-алдостерон тизимларининг фаоллигини пасайтиради, натриурез ва диурезни оширади, томирларни кенгайтирувчи ва антипролифератив тасирга эга бўлган бир қатор ижобий тасирга эга. Бироқ, бу пептидлар беқарор бирикмалар бўлиб, неприлизин томонидан йўқ қилинади [9]. Шу нуқтаи назардан, неприлизин жозибали терапевтик мақсадни ифодалайди: ушбу субстратни нейтраллаш НУПларнинг умрини узайтириши, уларнинг фойдали тасирини амалга оширишга ёрдам беради, бу эса СЮЕ ва мақсадли органларнинг шикастланиш тезлигини сезиларли даражада секинлаштиришга ёрдам беради. Ушбу назарияга асосланиб, СЮЕ патогенезида иккита муҳим бўғинга мураккаб тасир кўрсатадиган янги дорилар классификацияси ишлаб чиқилган:

ангиотензин рецепторлари антагонисти ва неприлизин ингибитори (АРНИ), унинг вакили сакубитрил + валсартан препаратидир.

СЮЕс ФВ ни даволаш

Яқин кунларгача, СЮЕс ФВ билан оғриган беморларнинг прогнозини яхшилайдиган даволаш йўқлигига ишонишган. СЮЕс ФВ (б-блокерлар (БАБ), ангиотенсинга айлантирувчи фермент ингибиторлари (АСЕИ), ангиотенсин рецепторлари блокерлари (АРБ), минералокортикоид рецепторлари антагонистлари (МСРА), глюкоза-натрий инхибиторлари) бўлган беморларда прогнозни сезиларли даражада яхшилайдиган СЮЕ учун стандарт терапия. биргаликда ташувчи тури 2 (СГЛТ2), СЮЕс ФВ гуруҳида самарадорлигини исботламади [6, 10]. Бироқ, бугунги кунга қадар АРНИ нинг самарадорлиги ва хавфсизлигини ўрганиш учун бир нечта йирик рандомизатсияланган клиник синовлар ўтказилди: ПАРАМОУНТ (Проспективе сомпарисон оф АРНИ витҳ АРБ он Манажмент Оф ҳеарт фаилУре витҳ пресервед эжестион фраксион; проспективное сравнение АРНИ с БРА при СНсФВ, n=301), ПАРАГОН-ҲФ (Проспективе сомпарисон оф АРНИ витҳ АРБ Глобал Оутсомес ин ҲФ витҳ пресервед эжестион фраксион; СЮЕс ФВ ни даволаш учун АРБ билан АРНИни истиқболли қиёсий о'рганиш, n=4822),), ПАРАЛЛАХ (А Рандомизед, Доубле-блинд Сонтроллед Студй Сомпаринг ЛС3696 то Медисал Тҳерапй фор Соморбидитиес ин ҲФпЕФ Пациентс, АРНИни СЮЕс ФВ ва гипертензия тарихи бўлган беморларда стандарт дори терапияси билан таққослаш, n = 2572), натижалари беморларнинг ушбу гуруҳида натижаларни яхшилаш имкониятига умид беради [10-15]. ПАРАМОУНТ тадқиқоти натижаларига кўра, АРБ билан солиштирганда АРНИдан фойдаланиш тескари қайта қуришга ва ЛА ҳажмининг дастлабки қийматдан 4,6% га пасайишига олиб келди ($p = 0,003$), бу шундай умумий юракнинг олдини олиш учун муҳимдир. СЮЕс ФВ де атриал фибриласён сифатида ритм бузилиши. АРНИ гуруҳидаги сурункали буйрак касаллигида (СКД) тахминий гломеруляр филтратсия тезлиги (эГФР) 36 ҳафта давомида камайди. кузатиш валсартан гуруҳига қараганда секинроқ эди (-5,2 мл/мин/1,73 м² билан солиштирганда -1,6 мл/мин/1,73 м², $p = 0,007$). Ушбу тадқиқот АРНИ гуруҳидаги Нью-Ёрк юрак ассотсиатсияси (НЙҲА) функционал синфида (ФС) 36-ҳафтада валсартан гуруҳига нисбатан сезиларли яхшиланишни қайд этди [10]. ПАРАГОН-ҲФ тадқиқотида АРБ ва АРНИ терапияси пайтида прогноз ва ҳаёт сифатини таққослаш амалга оширилди [11]. АРБ билан солиштирганда АРНИ қолланилиши ҲФ касалхонага ётқизиш хавфи (хавф даражаси (ХР) = 0,85 (95% ишонч оралиг'и (СИ) 0,72-1,00)) ва СВ о'лими (ХР 0,95 (95% СИ 0,79-1,16)) билан бог'лиқ эди. [11], шунингдек, тиббий ёрдамга мурожаат қилиш эҳтимолини камайтирди: юрак этишмовчилиги бо'йича шифокорга режадан ташқари ташриф буюриш ва СЮЕ туфайли касалхонага ётқизиш хавфи, кардияк о'лим хавфи 14% га камайди (РР 0,86 (95% СИ 0,75-) 0,99), $p = 0,040$) [12]. Бундан ташқари,

АРНИ ЧФ билан оғриган беморларда сСТ2 биомаркерининг таркибини пасайишига ёрдам берди: энг аниқ сезиларли пасайиш 16 ҳафтадан кейин қайд этилди. кузатиш АРБ билан солиштирганда 4% (95% СИ 1-7%, $p < 0.002$) [16]. АРНИ гуруҳида буйрак композитсион нуктаси (буйрак этишмовчилигидан о'лим, СКДнинг со'нгги босқичи, эГФР нинг бошланг'ич даражасидан $\geq 50\%$ пасайиши) частотаси АРБ гуруҳига қараганда 2 баравар паст эди (RR 0,50 (95% СИ 0,33-0,77)) [11]. ПАРАЛЛАХ синовида АРНИ даволаш эГФР нинг йиллик о'згаришини баҳолашда бошқа дори терапияси билан солиштирганда эГФР пасайишини секинлаштирди [14]. муқобил дори терапияси билан солиштирганда НТ-пробНП даражасининг сезиларли даражада пасайиши билан бирга келди (3- расм) [10, 14, 15]. Бундан ташқари, АРНИ яхши хавфсизлик профилини кўрсатди. ПАРАГОН-СЮЕ ма'лумотларига ко'ра, АРНИ жигардан ножўя та'сирлар сони, қон зардобидаги креатинин ва калий даражасига та'сири ва артериал гипотензия ривожланиши бо'йича валсартан билан таққосланган. Кичкина ва оғир гиперкалемия билан касалланиш нуқтаи назаридан, АМКР ни қабул қилишдан қат'и назар, иккала гуруҳни солиштириш мумкин эди ($p > 0,30$) ва АРНИ гуруҳида анжиёдем тез-тезлиги АРБ билан солиштирганда 3 баравар паст эди (14 (0,6%), 4 (0,2%), мос равишда, $p = 0,02$) [11].

СЮЕс ФВ билан касалланган беморнинг портрети

СЮЕс ФВ билан оғриган беморлар когортасининг энг кенг тарқалган вакиллари гипертония билан оғриган беморлардир (55-90% ҳолларда), уларнинг 40% дан ортиғи 2- тоифа диабетдан азият чекади [3, 17]. СЮЕс ФВ ёшидан қатий назар аёлларда кўпроқ учрайди [17]. ПАРАГОН-ҲФ натижаларига кўра, бундай беморларнинг ўртача ёши 73 ± 8 йил. ҲФпЕФ билан оғриган беморларда асосан НЮҲА ИИ-ИИИ тоифаси ЛВЕФ $57 \pm 8\%$, тахминан ярми СКДдан азият чекади ва кўпларида НРС мавжуд. Даволаш одатда стандарт терапияни оз ичига олади, жумладан АРБ/АСЕИ (беморларнинг 86% да), бета-блокерлар (80%) ва АМСР (27%) [18]. СЮЕс ФВ билан оғриган беморларда энг кўп учрайдиган муаммолар мултиморбилик, полифармасия ва астеник синдромдир. Бундан ташқари, кўпчиликда жисмоний чекловлар, турли даражадаги когнитив бузилишлар, ҳиссий фоннинг пасайиши ва ноқулай ижтимоий ва турмуш шароитлари мавжуд [19]. Клиник амалиётимизда биз СЮЕс ФВ бўлган одатда юқоридаги мезонларга жавоб берадиган беморни кузатдик.

Клиник кузатув

Татқиқот ички касалликлар пропедевтикаси кафедрасида кузатилмоқда. Н.И.Казаков, Биринчи текширувда бемор 68 ёшда, пастки экстремиталарнинг даврий шишиши, қон босимининг кўтарилиши, ўртача куч билан нафас қисилиши, кучли заифлик, чарчоққа шикоят қилди.

Анамнездан: узоқ вақт давомида гипертония касаллиги билан оғриган, қон босими максимал 210/100 мм.см.уст гача кўтарилган АГ, шунингдек диабет 2-тип, иккиламчи инсулинга боғлиқ, диабетик микроангиопатия,

макроангиопатия, полиневопатия, ретинопатия, нефропатия билан мураккаб. У 2006 йилда ўткир миокард инфаркти, 2022 йилда ўткир сереброваскуляр авария (АСВА) ва ўпка эмболияси (ПЕ) билан касалланган. Ёндош касалликлар: уролитиез. Сурункали пиелонефрит. 3-даражали семириш. Ко'п тугунли бўқоқ, эутироидизм. Пастки экстремиталарнинг варикоз. Радикуляр синдром билан кенг тарқалган умуртқа остеохондрози. Диск чурраси L5, S1. Дори реаксиялари: ИАПФ - йўтал. Ёмон одатлар: рад этади. Обектив текширув ма'лумотлари: ўртача оғирликдаги умумий ҳолат. Конституция гиперстеникдир. Бўйи 164 см, тана вазни 104кг. Тери нормал рангда ва намликка эга. Оёқ ва оёқларнинг ўрта учдан бир қисмигача шишиши. Везикуляр нафас, икки томоннинг пастки қисмларида заифлашган, хириллашлар эшитилмайди. НОС дақиқада 22–24. Юрак товушлари бўғиқ, ритми тўғри. Юрак чегаралари чапга кенгайтирилган. Юрак уриши дақиқада 74. Периферик артерияларда пулс аниқланади. Қон босими 160/100 мм Ҳг. Арт. иккала қўлда. Тил оқ қоплама билан қопланган. Қорин тери ости ёғ'и туфайли ҳажми катталашган, палпатсияда оғ'риқсиз. Жигар ва талоқ пайпасланмайди. Нажас мунтазам, шаклланган, патологик аралашмаларсиз. Эффлектураге аломати салбий. Сийдик сомон рангида. Сийдик чиқариш оғ'риқсиз, ихтиёрий, мунтазам. Онг аниқ, позитсияси фаол. Менингеал белгилар йўқ. 2022 йил Март ойдан лаборатория текшируви натижалари: гемоглобин 124 г/л, қизил қон таначалари $4,20 \cdot 10^{12}$ /л, лейкоцитлар $9,30 \cdot 10^9$ /л, тромбоцитлар $232 \cdot 10^9$ /л, креатинин 106 мкмол /л, АЛТ 16 У /л У /Л, СК 95 У/Л, натрий 140 ммол /Л, калий 4,9 ммол /Л, глюкоза 8,5 ммол /Л, ҲБА1С 9,2%, умумий билирубин 10 мкмол /Л, умумий холестерин 4,3 ммол /л, ҲДЛ 1,0 ммол / л, ЛДЛ 2,04 ммол / л, ТГ 2,12 ммол / л, ВЛДЛ 0,96 ммол / л.

Инструментал тадқиқотлар натижалари (2022 йил март):

ЭҲоКГ: визуализатсия камаяди. ЛБББ фонида ўрганиш. Аорта илдизи сиқилган, оҳакланган, пулсатсия амплитудаси сақланиб қолган, Валсалва синуслари даражасида аорта диаметри 3,0 см. Аорта қопқоғининг клапанлари сиқилган, калтсийнинг кичик қўшимчалари билан, очилиш амплитудаси. етарли. МК клапанлари муҳрланган, очилиш чекланмаган. Хусусиятсиз ТС. ТС 53 ммҲг да энг юқори градиент. Арт. ЛВСД диастолада 1,4 см, ЛВСД диастолада 1,3 см. ЛА ҳажми 4,6 см, ҳажми 90 мл. ЛВ ЭДВ 120 мл. Симпсонга кўра ЛВЕФ 51%. Интервентрикуляр септумнинг ўрта сегментининг гипокинези. Перикард бўшлиғида суюқлик. Трансмитрал оқимдаги Допплерография Э<А, И босқич МР, ИИ босқич ТР бо'лса, унинг тезлиги $>2,8$ м / с ни ташкил қилади. ИВС кенгаймайди, 50% дан ко'проқ илҳом билан қулаб тушади. МПАП 58 мм Ҳг. Арт. Хулоса: ЛВ гипертрофияси. 1-тоифа диастолик дисфунктсия. ЛВ нинг маҳаллий контрактиллигини бузиш. ЛА кенгайиши. Муҳим ўпка гипертензияси. Кўкрак қафаси органларининг рентгенограммаси: юрак сояси чапга кенгайган. Аорта қотиб қолган, аорта ёйи қисман оҳакланган. Ўпканинг

венот тикилиши белгилари. Икки томонлама кичик гидроторакс. Плевра бўшлиқларининг ултратовуш текшируви: текширувдан со'нг, икки томондан оз миқдордаги суюқлик ингл. Пастки экстремита томирларининг ултратовуш текшируви: чуқур томир тромбози белгилари аниқланмаган. узок вақт давомида кунига икки марта 50 мг лосартан, бисопролол 2,5 мг, спиронолактон 50 мг, фуросемид 40 мг, диакарб 250 мг кунига икки марта, моксонидин 0,2 мг кунига икки марта, атсетилсалитсил кислотаси (АСА) 100 қабул қилган. мг / кун, аторвастатин 10 мг / кун, инсулин терапияси олди (узок та'сир қилувчи инсулин эрталаб 12-14 бирлик, қисқа та'сир қилувчи инсулин 4 бирлик глисемик назорат остида кунига 3 марта). Ушбу фонда вақти-вақти билан шиш пайдо бо'лди, бу диуретиклар дозасини вақтинча оширишга олиб келди, нафас қисилиши о'ртача кунлик жисмоний фаоллик, заифлик ва барқарор ўсиш тенденцияси билан лабил қон босими билан давом этди. Мураккабликлар: СНҚФ сақланиб қолган сурункали юрак этишмовчилиги (51%). Дастлабки қабулда НТпроБНП даражаси 961 пг / мл ни ташкил этди. Лосартан ўрнига биринчи марта сакубитрил + валсартан (юперо) препарати буюрилган, бошланғич дозаси кунига 2 марта 50 мг, шунингдек, бисопролол 5 мг, торасемид 10 мг, фуросемид 20 мг, спиронолактонни давом эттириш тавсия этилган. 25 мг / кун, амлодипин 10 мг, АСА 100 мг / кун, аторвастатин 40 мг / кун, инсулин терапияси. Моксонидин тўхтатилди. Сакубитрил + валсартан препаратини қабул қилишда ножўя ҳодисалар аниқланмади, препарат бемор томонидан яхши муҳосаба қилинган. 1 ой ичида. препаратнинг дозаси аста-секин кунига икки марта 200 мг мақсадли титре қилинди. 2023 йил феврал ойида кардиологга сўнгги ташриф буюрганида, бемор кунига 2- марта сакубитрил + валсартан 200 мг, бета-блоккер, диуретиклар дозаси камайди (фақат торсемидни кунига 5 мг қабул қилишни давом эттиради)) ва узок муддатли инсулин (кунига 10-12 бирликгача), терапиянинг қолган қисми тўлиқ давом эттирилди. 2023 йил 15 февралдаги ЭчоСГ: синус ритми фонида ўрганиш. Юрак уриши дақиқада 68. Аорта сиқилган, кенгайтирилмаган, Валсалва синуслари даражасида диаметри 3,4см, кўтарилиш қисми 3,1 см. Чап атриумнинг антеропостериор ҳажми 4,2 см, ҳажми 75 мл. ЛВ: диастолада ЛВСД 1,3 см, ЛВСД диастолада 1,1 см, ЛВ ЭДВ 5,2 см, ЛВ ЭДВ 135 мл. Симпсонга кўра ЛВЕФ 54%. Диастолик миокард функсияси Э <А. Маҳаллий контрактилик - ИВС дисинхронияси (ЛБББ). ПП: кенгайтирилган, майдони 18 см². РВ: кенгайтирилмаган, ошқозон ости беши кенгайтириши 3,8 см. АК: клапанлар сиқилган, калтсийнинг кичик қо'шимчалари билан, очилиш амплитудаси этарли. Энг юқори градиент 8 ммХг. Арт. МК: эшиклар муҳрланган, очилиш чекланмаган. МР ИИ ст. ТК: эшиклар муҳрланган, очилиш чекланмаган. Энг юқори градиент 30 ммХг. Арт. ТП ИИ босқич, унинг тезлиги >2,8 м/с. ИВС кенгайтирилмаган, илҳом билан 50% дан камроқ қулаб тушади. ЛР И Арт. МПАП 40 ммХг. Арт. Хулоса: ЛВ гипертрофияси. 1-тоифа диастолик дисфунксия. Глобал контрактилик

сақланиб қолган. ЛА ва РА кенгайиши. Ўртача ўпка гипертензияси. Даволаш пайтида қон босими (140/90 мм Хг дан кам), углеводлар (глитсатланган гемоглобин <7%) ва липид метаболизми (ЛДЛ холестерин <1,4 ммол/л) даражалари мақсадли даражада барқарорлашди, ҳаёт сифатининг ошиши туфайли ҳаёт сифати ошди. ЧФ белгилари ва белгиларининг камайиши (шишиш ва нафас қисилиши орқага қайтди, астеник синдромнинг оғирлиги сезиларли даражада камайди, психо-эмотсионал ҳолат яхшиланади). Бундан ташқари, кузатув йиллари давомида, ҳипокалорияли диета ва "тез" углеводларни чекланган исте'мол қилиш фониди, бемор вазни йўқотди ва БМИ ни 41,8 дан 38,6 кг / м² гача камайтди (28.03.2023: бо'йи 164 см), тана вазни 104 кг). Шуни та'кидлаш керакки, 6 йиллик кузатув давомида бу беморда эГФР деярли о'згармади: 2017 йил 4 сентябрдан бошлаб креатинин 108 мкмол / л, СКД-ЭПИ формуласи бо'йича эГФР: 44 мл / мин / 1,73 м²; 2023-йил 29-март, креатинин 105,1 мкмол /л, бу СКД-ЭПИ формуласи бўйича 43 мл/мин/1,73 м² бўйича эГФР га тўғри келади. Бундан ташқари, ЛВ гипертрофиясининг ривожланиши кузатилмади ва ЛВЕФнинг бироз о'сиши қайд этилди. Беморнинг такидлашича, Уперіо ни АРБ гуруҳидаги дорилар билан алмаштиришга уринишлар, шунингдек танланган даволаш режимидан бошқа дориларнинг дозалари қон босими ва гипергликемиянинг беқарорлигига, ХФ белгилари ва белгиларининг ко'пайишига олиб келди (нафас қисилиши, шиш), фаровонликнинг ёмонлашуви ва шунинг учун белгиланган даволанишга юқори риоя қилиш қайд этилди. Даволашдан олдин, 2010 йилдан 2017 йилгача бемор ҳар йили декомпенсацияланган ЧФ учун касалхонага ётқизилган. Сакубитрил + валсартанни о'з ичига олган танланган режим фониди 7 йилдан ортиқ кузатувлар, ушбу препаратни АРБ билан алмаштириш даврида декомпенсацияланган ЧФ учун 1 та касалхонага ётқизилган.

Мунозара

Тарифланган ҳолат узок вақт давомида гипертензия, ЛВ гипертрофияси, семизлик, 2- тоифа диабет, дислипидемия ва СКД билан оғ'риган, ёндош касалликлар учун ко'п миқдордаги дори-дармонларни қабул қиладиган, ХФпЕФ билан касалланган мултиморбид кекса беморнинг классик намунаси. Бундай вазиятда АРНИни даволаш режимига киритиш ЧФ белгилари ва белгиларини назорат қилиш, қон босимини барқарорлаштириш, ҳаёт сифатини яхшилаш, декомпенсациялар частотасини камайтириш ва касалхонага ётқизиш зарурати нуқтаи назаридан ўзининг афзалликларини кўрсатди. Олинган натижалар асосан клиник тадқиқотлар малумотларига мос келади. Шундай қилиб, ПАРАГОН-ХФда Канзасдаги кардиёмиёпатия сўровномаси (ОР 1.30 (95% СИ 1.04-1.61)) [11] натижаларига кўра, АРНИ АРБ билан солиштирганда ҳаёт сифатига кўпроқ та'сир кўрсатди.

Хулоса

СЮЕс ФВ бўлган типик беморда АРНИ фойдаланишнинг афзалликларини кўриб чиқдик. Бундай ҳолда, сакубитрил + валсартан препаратини ўз вақтида қўллаш клиник ҳолатни, ҳаёт сифатини сезиларли даражада яхшилашга ва касалхонага ётқизиш частотасини камайтиришга ёрдам берди. Юқорида айтилганларнинг барчаси АРНИ ни турли хил ЛВЕФ, шу жумладан **СЮЕс ФВ** билан СЮЕ учун мунтазам амалиётда фойдаланиш яхши самара беради қилади.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ СРЕДЫ НА РОСТ И РАЗВИТИЕ БИФИДОБАКТЕРИЙ

Аннотация. Актуальным вопросом стоящих перед клиницистами, является вопрос о том, как сохранить нормальную микрофлору человеческого организма. При этом необходимо изучить своевременную проблему медицины, такой как, синдром дисбактериоза. Пробиотики занимают одно из ведущих мест в коррекции дисбиотических нарушений микрофлоры кишечника. Микрофлора кишечника грудного ребенка почти на 90% состоит из бифидобактерий. По мере грудного вскармливания бифидофлора заменяется стандартной кишечной флорой, которая характерна для взрослых организмов и состоит из нескольких сотен видов бактерий. Микрофлора толстого кишечника включает как минимум от 400 до 500 различных видов бактерий, примерно 10^{14} клеток. Формирование состава кишечной микрофлоры происходит в детстве. Целью нашего эксперимента была изучение жизнеспособности, чувствительности и эффективности бифидобактерий в четырёх рН средах, которых имеющих в человеческом организме. Самой благоприятной средой оказалась слабощелочная среда (рН=7,4).

Ключевые слова: Bifidobacterium bifidum, Bifidobacterium longum, Bifidobacterium infantis, среда, бульон, КОЕ.

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ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCE ON THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF BIFIDOBACTERIA

Annotation. A pressing issue facing clinicians is how to preserve the normal microflora of the human body. In this case, it is necessary to study the timely problem of medicine, such as dysbiosis syndrome. Probiotics occupy one of the leading places in the correction of dysbiotic disorders of the intestinal microflora. The intestinal microflora of an infant is almost 90% bifidobacteria. As breastfeeding progresses, bifidoflora is replaced by standard intestinal flora, which is characteristic of adult organisms and consists of several hundred bacterial species. The large intestinal microflora includes at least 400 to 500 different bacterial species, approximately 1,014 cells. The formation of the composition of intestinal microflora occurs in childhood. The purpose of our experiment was to study the vital activity, sensitivity and effectiveness of bifidobacteria in four pH environments that have in the human body. The most favorable environment was the slightly alkaline environment (pH = 7.4).

Keywords: Bifidobacterium bifidum, Bifidobacterium longum, Bifidobacterium infantis, medium, broth, CFU.

Введение. Пробиотики занимают одно из ведущих мест в коррекции дисбиотических нарушений микрофлоры кишечника. Микрофлора кишечника грудного ребенка почти на 90% состоит из бифидобактерий. По мере грудного вскармливания бифидофлора заменяется стандартной кишечной флорой, которая характерна для взрослых организмов и состоит из нескольких сотен видов бактерий. Микрофлора толстого кишечника включает как минимум от 400 до 500 различных видов бактерий, примерно 1014 клеток [1]. Формирование состава кишечной микрофлоры происходит в детстве [2]. бифидобактерии разрушают и предотвращают накопление в кишечнике вредных продуктов обмена других микроорганизмов индола, скатола, фенолов, а также биогенных аминов, обладающих канцерогенным действием. Детоксицирующую активность кишечных бактерий исследователи приравнивают к деятельности печени [3].

Экспериментальная часть. Началом нашего эксперимента было приготовление питательных сред для исследуемых бактерий. Существуют селективные среды для бифидобактерий [4]. В качестве питательной среды для бифидобактерий приготовили бульон модифицированный с 0,1% агаром Bifidobacterium Broth (M1395A), а также Бифидум-среду для полного убеждения. Готовили среды по нормативному документу, изменили pH среду с помощью щелочи (NaOH) и кислоты (HCl) измеряли среду с многоперменным индикатором (ГОСТ ISO 11140-1). Налили в лошадиные пробирки (20мл). Отправили для полной стерилизации в автоклав (стерилизатор паровой вк-1501) на 30 минут. Мы исследовали рост и

развитие *Bifidobacterium bifidum*, *Bifidobacterium longum*, *Bifidobacterium infantis* в четырёх средах.

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Заключения. С рН(1,6; 6,8; 7,4; 8,2) КОЕ/мл в Бифидум среде составила $5,4 \times 10^5$, $6,7 \times 10^8$, $4,5 \times 10^9$, $8,9 \times 10^8$ а в Бульон *Bifidobacterium Broth* составила $3,6 \times 10^5$, $3,5 \times 10^8$, $3,8 \times 10^8$, $8,2 \times 10^7$. Это доказывает, что Бифидум-среда является более благоприятной для роста наших колоний. Оптимальными средами для жизнедеятельности и увеличения пробиотиков являются нейтральные и слабощелочные среды. Изучена выживаемость бифидобактерий, составляющих основу пробиотических препаратов в условиях *in vitro*. С помощью этих данных можем узнать влияние рН среды человеческого организма на жизнедеятельность бифидобактерий. Проведенные испытания показали негативное влияние желудочного сока (рН=1,5-2) и оптимальность среды двенадцатиперстной кишки (рН=5,6-7,9). Также исследования показали, что Бифидум-среда является более благоприятным для роста и развития наших бифидобактерий.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ БИФИДОБАКТЕРИЙ

Аннотация. Актуальным вопросом стоящих перед клиницистами, является вопрос о том, как сохранить нормальную микрофлору человеческого организма. При этом необходимо изучить своевременную проблему медицины, такой как, синдром дисбактериоза. Пробиотики занимают одно из ведущих мест в коррекции дисбиотических нарушений микрофлоры кишечника. Микрофлора кишечника грудного ребенка почти на 90% состоит из бифидобактерий. По мере грудного вскармливания бифидофлора заменяется стандартной кишечной флорой, которая характерна для взрослых организмов и состоит из нескольких сотен видов бактерий. Микрофлора толстого кишечника включает как минимум от 400 до 500 различных видов бактерий, примерно 10¹⁴ клеток. Формирование состава кишечной микрофлоры происходит в детстве. Целью нашего эксперимента была изучение жизнеспособности, чувствительности и эффективности бифидобактерий в четырёх рН средах, которых имеющих в человеческом организме. Самой благоприятной средой оказалась слабощелочная среда (рН=7,4).

Ключевые слова: Bifidobacterium bifidum, Bifidobacterium longum, Bifidobacterium infantis, среда, бульон, КОЕ.

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RESEARCH OF BIFIDOBACTERIA

Annotation. A pressing issue facing clinicians is how to preserve the normal microflora of the human body. In this case, it is necessary to study the timely problem of medicine, such as dysbiosis syndrome. Probiotics occupy one of the leading places in the correction of dysbiotic disorders of the intestinal microflora. The intestinal microflora of an infant is almost 90% bifidobacteria. As breastfeeding progresses, bifidoflora is replaced by standard intestinal flora, which is characteristic of adult organisms and consists of several hundred bacterial species. The large intestinal microflora includes at least 400 to 500 different bacterial species, approximately 1,014 cells. The formation of the composition of intestinal microflora occurs in childhood. The purpose of our experiment was to study the vital activity, sensitivity and effectiveness of bifidobacteria in four pH environments that have in the human body. The most favorable environment was the slightly alkaline environment (pH = 7.4).

Keywords: Bifidobacterium bifidum, Bifidobacterium longum, Bifidobacterium infantis, medium, broth, CFU.

Введение. Пробиотики занимают одно из ведущих мест в коррекции дисбиотических нарушений микрофлоры кишечника. Микрофлора кишечника грудного ребенка почти на 90% состоит из бифидобактерий. По мере грудного вскармливания бифидофлора заменяется стандартной кишечной флорой, которая характерна для взрослых организмов и состоит из нескольких сотен видов бактерий. Микрофлора толстого кишечника включает как минимум от 400 до 500 различных видов бактерий, примерно 1014 клеток [1]. Формирование состава кишечной микрофлоры происходит в детстве [2]. бифидобактерии разрушают и предотвращают накопление в кишечнике вредных продуктов обмена других микроорганизмов индола, скатола, фенолов, а также биогенных аминов, обладающих канцерогенным действием. Детоксицирующую активность кишечных бактерий исследователи приравнивают к деятельности печени [3].

Экспериментальная часть. Началом нашего эксперимента было приготовление питательных сред для исследуемых бактерий. Существуют селективные среды для бифидобактерий [4]. В качестве питательной среды для бифидобактерий приготовили бульон модифицированный с 0,1% агаром Bifidobacterium Broth (M1395A), а также Бифидум-среду для полного убеждения. Готовили среды по нормативному документу, изменили рН среду с помощью щелочи (NaOH) и кислоты (HCl) измеряли среду с многопеременным индикатором (ГОСТ ISO 11140-1). Налили в лошадиные пробирки (20мл). Отправили для полной стерилизации в автоклав (стерилизатор паровой вк-1501) на 30 минут. Мы исследовали рост и

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МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЕТА И АУДИТА ОСНОВНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Актуальность исследуемых вопросов обусловлена особым местом сельскохозяйственной отрасли в отечественной экономике, теснотой связи всех участников агропродовольственного рынка и необходимостью совершенствования бухгалтерского учета и финансового контроля. Рассмотрены роль и значение контроля достоверности данных бухгалтерского учета в отношении объектов основных средств, известные методики аудита бухгалтерского учета объектов основных средств; описан механизм проведения аудиторской проверки. Представлены результаты аудиторской проверки объектов основных средств в организации, относящейся к агропромышленному комплексу Омской области. Обобщены результаты исследования и сформулированы выводы о достоверности рассматриваемой бухгалтерской информации. Разработан и представлен ряд аудиторских документов, позволяющих провести проверку и выявить ошибки в ведении бухгалтерского учета.

Ключевые слова: аудит, объект основных средств, бухгалтерский учет, сельское хозяйство, агропромышленный комплекс (АПК), отчетность.

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METHODOLOGY OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT OF FIXED ASSETS

The research is relevant due to a special role of agriculture in domestic economy, close connections among all participants of the agricultural market and the need for improvement of accounting and financial control under modern economic conditions. This article describes the role and importance of control (audit) and re- porting on the accounting reliability concerning the fixed assets items. Generalizations of a well-known auditing procedures and techniques for accounting of fixed assets have been done. The article shows the mechanism for the audit of fixed assets. It submits the auditing results to obtain a comprehensive picture of fixed assets which are used by an organization of agroindustrial complex in Omsk region. The results of research and findings concerning

accounting reliability have been presented. This article contains a series of auditing documents related to the topic that can be used for detecting and fixing accounting mistakes.

Keywords: audit, fixed assets item, accounting, agriculture, agro-industrial complex (AIC), accounting report.

Введение

В связи с переходом к рыночным отношениям в экономике России происходят существенные изменения не только на микроэкономическом уровне, но и на макроэкономическом. Одним из значимых элементов рыночных отношений является финансовый контроль. Он может быть государственным и независимым. Последний носит название «аудит». Аудит направлен на обеспечение контроля достоверности информации, отражаемой в бухгалтерской и налоговой отчетности. Одним из условий успешной деятельности организаций является наличие у них собственного имущества, большую часть которого составляют объекты основных средств, образующие производственнотехническую базу. Кроме того, объекты основных средств – наиболее дорогостоящие и долго действующие активы. Все вышесказанное обуславливает необходимость периодической проверки и контроля учета наличия, сохранности, движения объектов основных средств и начисления амортизации по ним как одной из наиболее весомых и значимых статей бухгалтерской отчетности.

Проведению аудита фактов хозяйственной жизни, связанных с объектами основных средств, посвящены труды Е.Р. Баханьковой, Л.И. Ерохиной, С.А. Касьяновой, Е.М. Мерзликиной, Н.Г. Николаенко, В.И. Подольского, А.А. Савина, М.В. Черновой и др.

Целью исследования является представление методики аудиторской проверки экономической целесообразности и документальной обоснованности достоверности отражения операций с объектами основных средств в ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» (г. Омск).

Результаты исследования

Аудиторская проверка экономической целесообразности и документальной обоснованности достоверности отражения операций с основными средствами (далее – ОС) в АПК проведена на примере хозяйственной деятельности ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный». Исследуемая организация развивает два отраслевых направления – животноводство и растениеводство. Агрохолдинг включает молочный завод и четыре животноводческих хозяйства с современным оборудованием и программным обеспечением.

Несмотря на финансовые проблемы, вызванные последствиями экономических санкций США и Евросоюза 2014–2015 гг., руководство данной сельскохозяйственной организации сумело не только сохранить «докризисный» объем продаж, но и улучшило финансовые показатели за

счет эффективной антикризисной политики (диверсификации агробизнеса, квалифицированного менеджмента и грамотного управления персоналом).

Приступая к аудиторской проверке, следует обратить внимание на то, что для эффективного проведения аудита в установленные сроки необходимо тщательно продумать и составить план работ. Требования по планированию аудита установлены Федеральным стандартом аудиторской деятельности № 3 «Планирование аудита» [1]. Планирование проводится в соответствии с принципами комплексности, непрерывности и оптимальности. Основные этапы планирования аудита представлены на рис.

В целом планирование аудита – отправная точка всех последующих действий по отношению к проверяемому экономическому субъекту. По окончании подготовительной работы можно перейти к непосредственной проверке оговоренного участка учета. Приступая к проведению аудита, необходимо помнить о том, что он осуществляется в соответствии с разработанным графиком в плане и программе аудита. Кроме того, все процедуры, проводимые аудитором, и сделанные им выводы должны быть обоснованными и оформленными в рабочих документах [2].

Источниками информации при проведении проверки достоверности учета объектов основных средств выступают следующие документы ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный»: приказы; распоряжения; договоры; учетная политика; инвентаризационные документы (инвентарная карточка учета объекта ОС, инвентарная книга учета объектов ОС); акты; анализ счетов 01, 02, 08; оборотно-сальдовые ведомости по счетам 01, 02, 08; отчеты по ОС; бухгалтерский баланс; отчет о финансовых результатах; налоговые декларации.

Проверку бухгалтерского учета объектов основных средств в исследуемой организации целесообразно начать с аудита документооборота, который осуществляется по формальным признакам. Для этого необходимо проверить первичные документы по учету объектов ОС на предмет соответствия формам первичной учетной документации, утвержденным Постановлением Госкомстата, так как в учетной политике ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» закреплено, что в организации используются унифицированные формы первичных документов, а самостоятельно разработанные формы отсутствуют [3].

Аудит проведен выборочно, для чего запрошены из всей совокупности первичных документов по три экземпляра каждой формы. Выбор обусловлен тем, что только три объекта основных средств поступили в организацию в исследуемом периоде. Кроме того, существуют различия относительно места эксплуатации, материально ответственных лиц, срока эксплуатации и стоимости данных ОС. Исследуемые объекты представлены в табл. 1.

Таблица 1

Рабочий документ аудитора. Проверка состава основных средств, поступивших в ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» в 2014 г.

Объект основных средств	Инвентарный номер	Подтверждающий документ	Дата
Легковой автомобиль LADA PRIORA 217230	00000011	Договор купли-продажи	10.04.2014
Вал ведущий СМК-447	00000012	Товарная накладная № 146	27.08.2014
Шестерня разъемная СМК-325.04.010	00000013	Товарная накладная № 50	26.11.2014

В ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» учет основных средств оформляется в первичных документах непосредственно в момент совершения операции. Для последующего учета и контроля фактов хозяйственной жизни работники бухгалтерской службы используют систему синтетических и аналитических документов, а также промежуточные формы отчетности (отчеты по основным средствам) [4].

Стоит отметить, что имеющиеся реквизиты заполнены верно, без подчисток и помарок; присутствует дата принятия объектов основных средств к учету, первоначальная стоимость ОС, а также имеются подписи членов комиссии по приему-передаче ОС, каждому документу присвоен свой собственный порядковый номер. В результате визуального осмотра инвентарных карточек можно отметить следующее: инвентарные карточки составлены на отдельный инвентарный номер объекта ОС; инвентарные номера в карточках соответствуют инвентарным номерам в актах приема-передачи ОС; все имеющиеся данные идентичны данным в первичных документах; не заполнены некоторые реквизиты. Так как инвентарные карточки на бумажном носителе в организации отсутствуют, а для проверки были получены их копии, хранящиеся в электронном виде, исследуемые карточки не имеют некоторых реквизитов. Данные карточек группируются в инвентарной книге, в которой также отсутствуют некоторые реквизиты (лицо, ответственное за ведение книги). Результаты формальной проверки каждого отдельно взятого первичного документа исследуемой организации по учету объектов основных средств отражены в табл. 2.

Таблица 2

Рабочий документ аудитора. Результаты аудита документооборота в части основных средств в ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный», 2014 г.

Документ	Замечания аудитора
<i>Первичные документы</i>	
Акт о приеме-передаче легкового автомобиля LADA PRIORA 217230 № 00000001; акт о приеме-передаче вала ведущего СМК-447 № 00000002; акт о приеме-передаче шестерни разъемной СМК-325.04.010 № 00000003; товарная накладная № 146; товарная накладная № 50; договор купли-продажи № 55 АГ 014765/3 (Легковой автомо- биль LADA PRIORA 217230)	Реквизиты заполнены не до конца: 1) во всех актах отсутствует отметка об открытии инвентарной карточки учета ОС или записи в инвентарной книге; 2) в акте № 00000003 отсутствует печать; 3) в акте № 00000002 и № 00000003 отсутствует реквизит «основание для составления акта»; 4) во всех актах отсутствует информация об организации-сдатчике. В накладных не выделена сумма налога на добав- ленную стоимость (далее – НДС)
<i>Регистры аналитического учета</i>	
Инвентарная карточка учета объекта ОС № 00000011; инвентарная карточка учета объекта ОС № 00000012; инвентарная карточка учета объекта ОС № 00000013	Не заполнены реквизиты: 1) организация-изготовитель; 2) документ о вводе в эксплуатацию; 3) дата выпуска. Пустые строки не прочеркнуты
Инвентарная книга учета объектов основных средств	Отсутствует реквизит: лицо, ответственное за веде- ние книги
Оборотно-сальдовая ведомость по счетам 01,02,08 за 2014 г.; анализ счетов 01, 02, 08 за 2014 г.	Недостатки не выявлены
<i>Регистры синтетического учета</i>	
Отчет по основным средствам за 2012–2014 гг.	Недостатки не выявлены
<i>Отчетность</i>	
Бухгалтерский баланс	Недостатки не выявлены

Положительным является тот факт, что данные, содержащиеся в актах приема-передачи ОС, инвентарных карточках, полностью соответствуют сводным данным отчета по основным средствам (табл. 3). Исходя из информации, представленной в инвентарных карточках, ремонт объектов основных средств в ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» в 2014 г. не проводился.

Таблица 3

Рабочий документ аудитора. Сопоставление данных документов учета объектов ОС, поступивших в ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» в 2014

Г.

Наименование ОС	Инвентарный номер	Первоначальная стоимость, руб.		
		Акт приема-передачи ОС	Инвентарная карточка	Отчет по ОС за 2014 г.
Легковой автомобиль LADA PRIORA 217230	00000011	100000,00	100000,00	100000,000
Вал ведущий СМК-447	00000012	41674,00	41674,00	41674,00
Шестерня разъемная СМК-325.04.010	00000013	43500,00	43500,00	43500,00

В процессе проведения аудита важным является подтверждение совпадения необходимых реквизитов во всех документах по учету объектов основных средств. Результаты проверки отражены в табл. 4, проанализировав которую можно сделать вывод о том, что во всех документах ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» по учету основных средств сопоставляемые данные идентичны. Исключением является реквизит «Ответственное лицо» по легковому автомобилю, так как он присутствует только в акте приема-передачи основных средств и инвентарной карточке и отсутствует в инвентарной книге и отчете по основным средствам за 2012–2014 гг.

Таблица 4

Рабочий документ аудитора. Проверка сквозного совпадения реквизитов в документах по учету объектов ОС, поступивших в 2014 г.

Критерий	Значение критерия	Документальное оформление. Наличие (+), отсутствие (-) характеристики			
		Акт о приеме-передаче	Инвентарная карточка	Инвентарная книга	Отчет по ОС за 2012–2014 гг.
Наименование объекта ОС	Легковой автомобиль LADA PRIORA 217230	+	+	+	+
Инвентарный номер	00000011	+	+	+	+
Структурное подразделение	Заводоуправление	+	+	+	+
МОЛ	Сазыкин П.И.	+	+	-	-
Срок полезного использования	60 мес.	+	+	+	+

Остальные объекты основных средств (вал ведущий СМК-447, шестерня разъемная СМК-325.04.010) не нашли отражения в табл. 4, так как их характеристики идентичны во всех исследуемых документах.

Стоит акцентировать внимание на том, что с заведующей центральным складом заключен договор о полной материальной ответственности. Договоры с другими материально ответственными лицами предоставлены организацией не были.

Далее, согласно программе аудита, следует перейти к проверке правильности отражения в учете поступления объектов ОС. Основной задачей, лежащей перед аудитором, является проверка достоверности записей на счетах бухгалтерского учета. Синтетический учет наличия и поступления объектов ОС в ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» осуществляется на счетах 01, 08. В 2014 г. на основании анализа счета 08 и оборотно-сальдовой ведомости по счету 08 должны быть сделаны следующие проводки (рис. 2).

На основании счетов-фактур нужно отразить сумму входящего НДС:

4) Дебет 19 Кредит 60 – $(100 \cdot 118 \% - 100 = 18)$ 18 тыс. руб. – учтен НДС по затратам на приобретение легкового автомобиля LADA PRIORA 217230;

5) Дебет 19 Кредит 60 – $(41,67 \cdot 118 \% - 41,67 = 7,5)$ 7,5 тыс. руб. – учтен НДС по затратам на приобретение вала ведущего СМК-447;

6) Дебет 19 Кредит 60 – $(43,50 \cdot 118 \% - 43,50 = 7,83)$ 7,83 тыс. руб. – учтен НДС по затратам на приобретение шестерни разъемной СМК-325.04.010.

Наличие таких данных в учете ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» невозможно проверить, так как отсутствуют счета-фактуры, а в накладных сумма НДС не выделена.

После введения объекта основных средств в эксплуатацию на основе анализа счета 01 и оборотно-сальдовой ведомости по счету 01 должны быть сделаны бухгалтерские записи:

1) $D_m 01 K_m 08 - 100,00$ тыс. руб. – введен в эксплуатацию легковой автомобиль LADAPRIORA 217230;

2) $D_m 01 K_m 08 - 41,67$ тыс. руб. – введен в эксплуатацию вал ведущий СМК-447;

3) $D_m 01 K_m 08 - 43,50$ тыс. руб. – введена в эксплуатацию шестерня разъемная СМК- 325.04.010.

При этом дебетовое сальдо по состоянию на 01.01.2014 г. составит 2005,93 тыс. руб. Оборот по дебету за 2014 г. будет равен 185,17 тыс. руб. при отсутствии оборота по кредиту. Таким образом, сальдо на 31.12.2014 г. составит 2191,1 тыс. руб.

В ходе ознакомления с рабочим планом счетов исследуемой организации и карточкой счетов 01, 02, 08, было установлено, что для счетов 01 «Основные средства», 02 «Амортизация основных средств» не предусмотрены субсчета, а счет 08 «Вложения во внеоборотные активы» имеет один субсчет 08-4 «Приобретение объектов основных средств».

<i>D_m08 «Вложения во внеоборотные активы»K_m</i>	
<i>Сальдо на 01.01.2014 г. – 84,65 тыс. руб.</i>	
1. <i>D_m 08 K_m 60 – 100,00 тыс. руб. – приобретен легковой автомобиль LADA PRIORA 217230</i>	1. <i>D_m 01 K_m 08 – 100,00 тыс. руб. – введен в эксплуатацию легковой автомобиль LADA PRIORA 217230</i>
2. <i>D_m 08 K_m 60 – 41,67 тыс. руб. – приобретен вал ведущий СМК-447</i>	2. <i>D_m 01 K_m 08 – 41,67 тыс. руб. – введен в эксплуатацию вал ведущий СМК-447</i>
3. <i>D_m 08 K_m 60 – 43,50 тыс. руб. – приобретена шестерня разъемная СМК-325.04.010</i>	3. <i>D_m 01 K_m 08 – 43,50 тыс. руб. – введена в эксплуатацию шестерня разъемная СМК-325.04.010</i>
<i>Оборот за 2014 г. – 185,17 тыс. руб.</i>	<i>Оборот за 2014 г. – 185,17 тыс. руб.</i>
<i>Сальдо на 31.12.2014 г. – 84,65 тыс. руб.*</i>	

*Сальдо на 31.12.2014 г., рассчитанное аудитором, имеет незначительное отклонение от суммы, указанной в документах ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» ввиду арифметического округления. Рис. 2. Корреспонденция счетов по счету 08 «Вложения во внеоборотные активы» в ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» за 2014 г.

Кроме собственных ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» имеет арендованные объекты основных средств. Право собственности на такие объекты основных средств подтверждается договором аренды

промышленно-производственного комплекса, срок действия которого – календарный год (23 октября 2014 г. – 23 сентября 2015 г.). Подробный перечень получаемого по договору имущества представлен в акте приема-передачи в аренду промышленно-производственного комплекса.

В ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» учет арендованных объектов основных средств на счетах бухгалтерского учета не ведется, хотя по общепринятым правилам для отражения фактов хозяйственной жизни, связанных с таким имуществом, применяются забалансовые счета 001 «Арендованные основные средства», 010 «Износ основных средств» [5]. Выбытия основных средств в ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» в 2014 г. не происходило.

Проверка обеспечения сохранности объектов основных средств осуществляется посредством инвентаризации. Несмотря на то, что в учетной политике ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» закреплено ежегодное проведение инвентаризации имущества, в 2014 г. инвентаризация документально не оформлена. Отсутствуют первичные документы – инвентаризационные описи (ИНВ-1 «Инвентаризационная опись основных средств», ИНВ-10 «Акт инвентаризации незаконченных ремонтов основных средств», ИНВ-18 «Сличительная ведомость результатов инвентаризации основных средств»), а также решения руководства по итогам проведения инвентаризации. Следовательно, проверка сохранности объектов основных средств в рассматриваемом экономическом субъекте невозможна.

Важным направлением проведения аудита ОС является проверка правильности начисления амортизации. Аудитору необходимо убедиться в арифметической правильности итогов ведомости начисления амортизации. Ведомость начисления амортизации в ООО «Агрокомплекс

«Ударный» отсутствует. Расчет амортизационных отчислений производится в программе 1С автоматически, а документами, подтверждающими начисление амортизации, служат:

- отчет по основным средствам по документу «Начисление амортизации и погашение стоимости за декабрь 2014 г.»;
- анализ счета 02 за декабрь 2014 г.;
- оборотно-сальдовая ведомость по счету 02 за декабрь 2014 г.

Начисление амортизации по поступившему основному средству согласно ПБУ 6/01 начинают проводить с первого числа месяца, следующего за месяцем ввода его в эксплуатацию [6]. Воспользуемся аудиторской процедурой «пересчет» и начислим амортизацию по следующим объектам основных средств, относящихся к разным подразделениям организации:

- легковой автомобиль LADA PRIORA 217230 (дата ввода в эксплуатацию 11.04.2014 г.);
- вал ведущий СМК-447 (дата ввода в эксплуатацию 27.08.2014 г.).

Расчет суммы амортизационных отчислений по легковому автомобилю LADA PRIORA 217230 за 2014 г.:

5. $100 \% / 60 \approx 1,66667 \%$ – месячная норма амортизации;

6. $100000 \cdot 1,66667\% / 100 \% = 1666,67$ руб. – ежемесячная сумма амортизационных отчислений;

7. $1666,67 \cdot 8 = 13333,36$ руб. – сумма амортизации, начисленная за 2014 г. Расчет суммы амортизационных отчислений по валу ведущему СМК-447 за 2014 г.:

1) $100 \% / 60 \approx 1,66667 \%$ – месячная норма амортизации;

2) $41674 \cdot 1,66667 \% / 100 \% = 694,57$ руб. – ежемесячная сумма амортизационных отчислений;

3) $694,57 \cdot 4 = 2778,28$ руб. – сумма амортизации, начисленная за 2014 г.

Сумма начисленной за 2014 г. амортизации по рассматриваемым объектам основных средств отражена в бухгалтерском учете ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» в следующих бухгалтерских записях:

1) $D_m 26 K_m 02 - 13333,36$ руб. – начислена амортизация по легковому автомобилю LA- DA PRIORA 217230;

2) $D_m 20 K_m 02 - 2778,28$ руб. – начислена амортизация по валу ведущему СМК-447;

3) $D_m 20 K_m 02 - 234311,08$ руб. – начислена амортизация по прочим основным средствам, относящимся к основному производству;

4) $D_m 23 K_m 02 - 5084,76$ руб. – начислена амортизация по прочим основным средствам, относящимся к вспомогательным производствам;

5) $D_m 25 K_m 02 - 30964,48$ руб. – начислена амортизация по прочим основным средствам общепроизводственного назначения;

6) $D_m 26 K_m 02 - 9709,68$ руб. – начислена амортизация по прочим основным средствам общехозяйственного назначения.

При этом кредитовое сальдо по счету 02 «Амортизация основных средств» на 01.01.2014 г. равно 317404,16. руб. Оборот по кредиту за 2014 г. составит 296181,64 руб. при отсутствии дебетового оборота. Следовательно, кредитовое сальдо на 31.12.2014 г. равно 613585,80. руб.

По итогам аудиторской проверки можно сделать вывод о том, что в ООО «Агрокомплекс

«Ударный» начисление амортизации по объектам основных средств производится в соответствии с требованиями учетной политики линейным методом. Аудируемая организация верно определяет срок полезного использования объектов основных средств, учитывая пределы, установленные законодательством для определенных амортизационных групп.

Пересчетом подтверждена достоверность итоговых сумм начисления амортизации объектов основных средств за 2014 г., что означает, что дата

начала начисления амортизации была выбрана исследуемым экономическим субъектом правильно.

Начисленная амортизация по ведущему валу, используемому в основном производстве, списывается на счет 20 «Основное производство», по легковому автомобилю общехозяйственного назначения – на счет 26 «Общехозяйственные расходы». Списание амортизации на счета затрат в ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» в отчетном периоде (2014) произведено верно.

Объекты основных средств, по которым не начисляется амортизация, начисляется ускоренная амортизация и которые вносятся в качестве вклада в уставный капитал, обнаружены в ходе аудита не были.

С помощью пересчета, произведенного аудитором, была проведена проверка правильности расчета амортизации и остаточной стоимости объектов основных средств ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» в целях определения достоверности расчета налоговой базы по налогу на имущество организаций. Также была исследована полнота включения суммы начисленной амортизации ОС в себестоимость готовой продукции, а, следовательно, правильность формирования налоговой базы по налогу на прибыль. НДС по объектам основных средств не подвергался отдельной проверке в связи с документальной налоговой проверкой ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» по НДС в 2015 г.

Согласно программе проведения аудита, далее необходимо рассмотреть отражение всех фактов хозяйственной жизни за 2014 г., связанных с объектами основных средств, в регистрах аналитического и синтетического учета, отчетности. С помощью процедуры прослеживания проводится проверка соответствия показателей следующих документов:

- формы бухгалтерской отчетности по основным средствам;
- анализ счета;
- оборотно-сальдовая ведомость.

Результаты сверки показателей, представляющих собой общие суммы остатков на начало и конец отчетного периода (2014), оборотов за период по всем основным средствам в разрезе дебета и кредита соответствующих счетов могут быть оформлены рабочим документом по форме, представленной в табл. 5.

Таблица 5

Рабочий документ аудитора. Сверка показателей регистров учета и отчетности за 2014 г. в ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный», тыс. руб.

Регистр	Остаток на начало периода		Оборот за период		Остаток на конец периода	
	Дебет	Кредит	Дебет	Кредит	Дебет	Кредит
Оборотно-сальдовая ведомость по счету 01	2005,92	–	185,17	0	2191,10	–
Анализ счета 01	2005,92	–	185,17	0	2191,10	–
Оборотно-сальдовая ведомость по счету 02	–	317,40	0	296,18	–	613,59
Анализ счета 02	–	317,40	0	296,18	–	613,59
Отчет по основным средствам за 2014 г.	2005,92	317,40	185,17	296,18	2191,10	613,59

В ходе проверки установлено, что показатели регистров синтетического, аналитического учета объектов основных средств и отчетности тождественны.

Завершающим этапом всей аудиторской проверки является сверка данных регистров синтетического учета (отчет по основным средствам) и годовой бухгалтерской отчетности. В результате такого сравнения определено, что суммарная остаточная стоимость всех объектов основных средств в отчете по основным средствам аудируемой организации за 2014 г. (1577513,11 руб. \approx 1577,51 тыс. руб.) соответствует числовому значению показателя по статье

«Основные средства» в бухгалтерском балансе за 2014 г.

Заключение

В рамках статьи невозможно отразить механизм формирования мнения аудитора по результатам проверки. В целом при проведении аудита операций с объектами основных средств в ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» не обнаружены всеобъемлющие ошибки, касающиеся оценки, классификации объектов основных средств или раскрытия информации о них в бухгалтерском учете и отчетности. Однако из-за наличия некоторых недочетов в ведении учета аудируемой организацией (отсутствие документального оформления инвентаризации, неполное заполнение первичных документов и регистров аналитического учета и так далее) возникают сомнения в уместности, правильности, полноте раскрытия информации в бухгалтерской отчетности исследуемого экономического субъекта. Следовательно, аудиторское заключение должно быть модифицированным и содержать мнение аудитора с оговоркой.

Таким образом, в процессе аудиторской проверки операций с объектами основных средств в ООО «Агрокомплекс «Ударный» выявлены некоторые ошибки, касающиеся оформления первичных учетных

документов либо отсутствия части документов, а также своевременности проведения инвентаризации. Положительным является тот факт, что обнаруженные ошибки носят существенный, но не всеобъемлющий характер, оказывая незначительное влияние на достоверность бухгалтерской отчетности аудируемого лица.

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МАЛЫЙ БИЗНЕС И ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКАЯ СРЕДА И ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА НЕЕ

Аннотация. В статье преимущественно говорится о развитии личного бизнеса в республике и факторах, влияющих на него.

Ключевые слова: малый бизнес, предпринимательство, экономическая деятельность, потребительский рынок, бизнес-среда.

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SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP ENVIRONMENT AND FACTORS AFFECTING IT

Annotation. The article mainly talks about the development of personal business in the republic and the factors influencing it.

Keywords: small business, entrepreneurship, economic activity, consumer market, business environment.

Как вид экономической деятельности, не требующий больших денежных средств, малый бизнес обеспечивает высокие темпы оборачиваемости ресурсов в условиях дефицита капитала, формирования потребительского рынка и его пополнения в условиях структурной перестройки экономики, экономической нестабильности и ограниченности ресурсов. экономически эффективно. Малые предприятия немедленно адаптируются к изменениям потребительского спроса и тем самым обеспечивают необходимый баланс на потребительском рынке. Малый бизнес играет важную роль в решении проблемы безработицы за счет создания новых рабочих мест. В настоящее время эта отрасль занимает лидирующие позиции не только в ускорении роста экономики, но и в решении вопросов занятости и увеличения доходов населения, которые чрезвычайно важны для нашей страны. В последние годы количество предприятий малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в нашей республике из года в год увеличивается, что свидетельствует о последовательном развитии отрасли.

Любой бизнес ведется на определенной территории: в масштабах страны, региона, города или села. Для эффективной предпринимательской

деятельности должна быть определенная рабочая среда. Такая среда воплощена в масштабах некоторых регионов и воплощает в себе реализацию бизнеса. В целом деловая среда создается главным образом в результате взаимозависимости следующих четырех факторов: правовых, политических, социальных и экономических факторов. Они могут быть позитивными или обнадеживающими. В этом случае существующие условия в стране или регионе подходят для ведения предпринимательской деятельности. Потому что такая среда дает предпринимателю широкие возможности прогнозировать результаты своей работы. Способность предпринимателя прогнозировать результаты своей деятельности выражается в противовес понятию риска. Если предприниматель действует на основе риска в определенной среде, то для нее характерны изменчивость, нестабильность, рискованность.

Такая среда не соответствует описанной выше позитивной среде. На практике во многих случаях нельзя сказать, что тот или иной фактор бизнес-среды оказывает основное влияние на бизнес-результаты предпринимателя. Потому что предпринимателя больше интересует взаимозависимость факторов, определяющих бизнес-среду. Среди вышеперечисленных факторов главным являются правовые факторы, поскольку они указывают на правила игры, которые могут быть реализованы в бизнес-среде с целью ведения предпринимательской деятельности. В понятие правил игры входят разрешенные и реализуемые работы (движения). Правила игры могут быть разработаны по принципу «что можно и что нельзя».

Стабильность политической системы в каждой стране во многом влияет на развитие предпринимательства. Если политическая система нестабильна, предприниматели будут пытаться осуществлять различные краткосрочные операции, чтобы получить высокую прибыль без привлечения крупных инвестиций. Стабильность политической ситуации позволяет предпринимателю стратегически планировать свою деятельность, т.е. реализовывать долгосрочные проекты.

В процессе анализа бизнес-среды предпринимателю целесообразно учитывать традиции и обычаи каждого народа, какую пищу они едят и какие вещи носят. Также важно знать платежеспособность народа. Этот фактор играет большую роль в организации производства товаров народного потребления.

Чтобы каждый предприниматель интегрировался в окружающую среду, он должен начинать свою работу с ее анализа. Анализируя бизнес-среду, предприниматель должен определить, какой экономический интерес он может реализовать для профессиональной деятельности в определенных пределах. Реализация экономической выгоды зависит от уровня организации труда предпринимателя. Организация собственной работы определяется самостоятельным вхождением предпринимателя в определенную бизнес-среду.

Когда предприниматель попадает в определенную бизнес-среду, он должен сосредоточиться не только на реализации своих идей, но и на том, как привлечь средства инвесторов в свою бизнес-деятельность. Основная задача предпринимателя при организации своей работы – это, прежде всего, создание первоначального капитала, необходимого для реализации его идей в определенной среде.

Для реализации бизнес-идеи необходимо наличие трех процессов производства муки. Предприниматель формирует новую производственную структуру, соответствующую его бизнес-идеям и целям и исходя из объема привлеченного капитала. Если предприниматель участвует в качестве инициатора и инвестора своей идеи, он должен заранее определить организационно-правовую форму своей деятельности, свой вклад в предприятие. Таким образом, принцип организации своей работы предпринимателем заключается в формировании новой производственной структуры общества и определении уровня своего участия в ней.

Правильная организация своего труда является одним из главных факторов предпринимательства. Вот почему предприниматель должен учитывать все составляющие этого явления. При изучении этих сторон деятельности предпринимателя особое значение приобретает наблюдение за процессом его деятельности. В этом случае последовательность основных действий предпринимателя может быть следующей:

- сначала разрабатываем бизнес-идею;
- во-вторых, углубленное изучение бизнес-среды;
- в-третьих, совместимость бизнес-идеи с экономической выгодой предпринимателя, совместимость бизнес-идеи с бизнес-средой;
- в-четвертых, определить размер капитала, необходимого для реализации идеи;
- в-пятых, формирование предприятия или организации, необходимой для реализации бизнес-идеи.

В бизнес-плане предприниматель отражает стоимость всех затрат на реализацию необходимых условий производства товаров или услуг на основе бизнес-идеи. В данном случае речь идет об определении размера первичного капитала, определении финансовых ресурсов, которые следует привлечь для реализации бизнес-идеи. После того как определено, что предпринимательская идея может быть реализована в определенной среде, и после выбора источника получения необходимых финансовых ресурсов для организации работы, предприниматель должен сосредоточить свою деятельность в трех направлениях. То есть:

Первое направление – управление производственными процессами и бизнес-структурами. Данное направление предпринимательской деятельности развивается самостоятельно как вид управленческих навыков. Предприниматель должен владеть основными понятиями менеджмента и быть современным менеджером.

Управление производством не может осуществляться в отрыве от других направлений деятельности предпринимателя: оно организует производство только для потребителей. Именно поэтому вторым направлением деятельности предпринимателя является комплексное изучение рынка. Без анализа процессов, происходящих на рынке, сложно эффективно осуществлять предпринимательскую деятельность. Установление хороших отношений с партнерами – третье направление деятельности ивент-кода. В целях дальнейшего развития предпринимательства целесообразно поднять партнерские отношения на новый уровень и отказаться от старых связей.

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ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЕ АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ПО КОНТРОЛЮ ВЫГРУЗКИ ЗЕРНА В СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОМ ПРЕДПРИЯТИИ

Аннотация. В данной статье авторами рассматривается процесс проектирования АИС процесса модернизации системы выгрузки зерна, анализируются существующие недостатки существующего процесса.

Ключевые слова: проектирование, диаграммы, нотация IDEF0.

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DESIGN OF AN AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR CONTROL OF GRAIN UNLOADING IN AN AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE

Abstract. In this article, the authors consider the process of designing an AIS for the process of modernizing the grain unloading system, and analyze the existing shortcomings of the existing process.

Keywords: design, diagrams, IDEF0 notation.

Внедрение информационных систем в множество отраслей промышленности позволяет существенно оптимизировать управление, повысить качество продукции, увеличить эффективность использования ресурсов и т.п. В этой связи в агропромышленном комплексе Российской Федерации ведутся работы по внедрению новой техники и технологий. Однако большинство разработок представляют собой информатизацию и автоматизацию бухгалтерского учета, поэтому компании нуждались в решении, которое бы обеспечило прозрачность процесса выгрузки зерна из комбайна в грузовик, чтобы предотвратить хищение зерна.

В момент разгрузки есть потенциальный шанс, что кто-то еще встанет и увезет зерно на другую базу или на свою ферму, ничего за это не заплатив. Неважно, знает ли комбайнер о мошенничестве или машина подъехала по ошибке. Как только комбайн выезжает за пределы поля, зерно можно считать пропавшим. Ранее проверки не проводились, и водители сообщали о выгруженных бункерах на основании бумажных записей.

Поэтому необходимо построить систему, которая идентифицировала бы водителя еще до подхода к комбайну. Организовывать какие-либо пропускные пункты на полях было бы нецелесообразно, поэтому система идентификации должна осуществляться непосредственно на этапе перед загрузкой зерна.

Одним из ведущих направлений развития современных информационных систем является автоматизация контроля и управления технологическими процессами. Решение таких задач позволяет снизить влияние так называемого человеческого фактора и тем самым повысить качество продукции и оптимизировать операции по хранению сырья.

В связи с вышесказанным, **актуальным** является разработка информационной системы по контролю выгрузки зерна в сельскохозяйственном предприятии. **Целью** работы является модернизация системы выгрузки зерна в сельскохозяйственном предприятии за счет разработки системы идентификации и контроля выгрузки зерна.

Ниже показана контекстная диаграмма IDEF0 «КАК ЕСТЬ» процесса контроля выгрузки зерна в сельскохозяйственном предприятии, на которой

отображены входные и выходные объекты, а также правила и механизмы управления (Рис. 1).

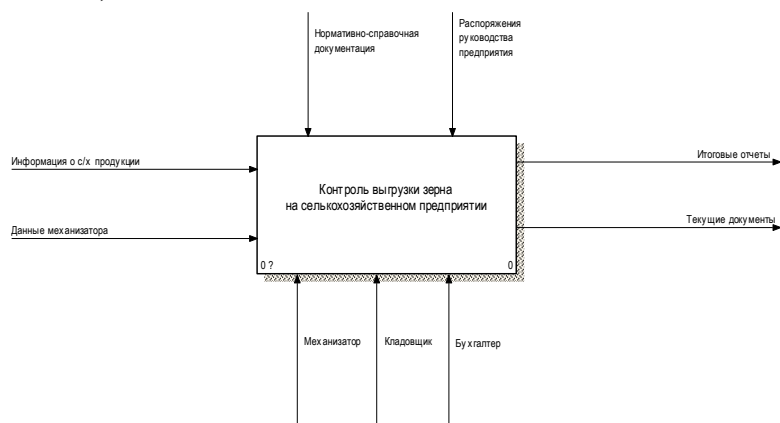


Рис. 1. Контекстная диаграмма IDEF0 «КАК ЕСТЬ»

Стрелки в диаграмме описывают взаимодействие работ и представляют собой некую информацию. На вход поступает информация о сельскохозяйственной продукции и данные от механизатора. Работа всего процесса регулируется нормативно-справочной документацией и распоряжениями руководства предприятия. Механизмами управления служат механизатор, кладовщик и бухгалтер. Итогом завершения процесса являются сопутствующие документы по выгрузке зерна и отчетная документация.

Далее показана декомпозиция главной задачи системы. Главный процесс делится на 6 основных блоков. После сбора данных происходит взвешивание и приемка зерна. Далее заполняются журналы приема и заявка на отгрузку. После оформления всех необходимых документов происходит анализ результатов и формирование отчетов (Рис. 2).

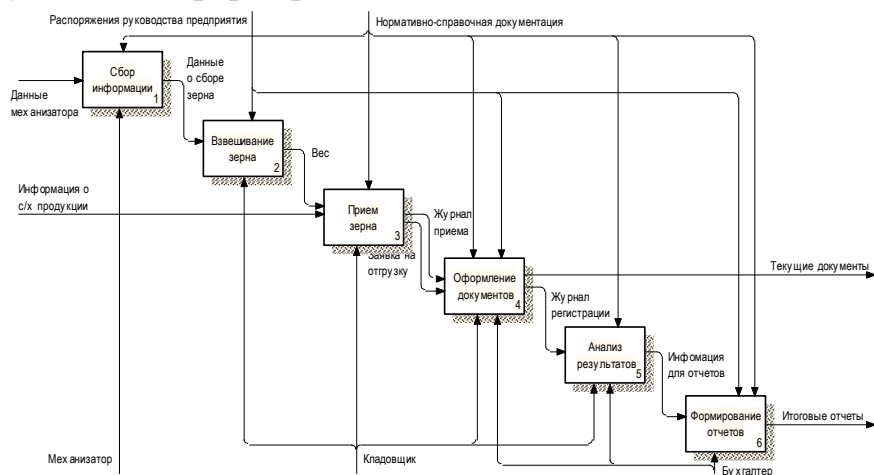


Рис. 2. Диаграмма декомпозиции процесса контроля выгрузки зерна в сельскохозяйственном предприятии

Так как первоначальный сбор данных не автоматизирован, то возможны ошибки на этом этапе. Данные о сборе зерна поступают от

механизаторов на бумажных носителях либо в устной форме, из-за чего не исключается человеческий фактор, который может повлечь за собой появление ошибок. Также можно заметить отсутствие автоматизации на этапе анализа результатов и формирования отчетов. Далее представлен результат проектирования диаграммы IDEF0 «КАК БУДЕТ». В качестве механизма управления добавилась разрабатываемая автоматизированная система. На вход теперь передаются не данные от механизатора, а данные о сборе зерна (Рис. 3.).

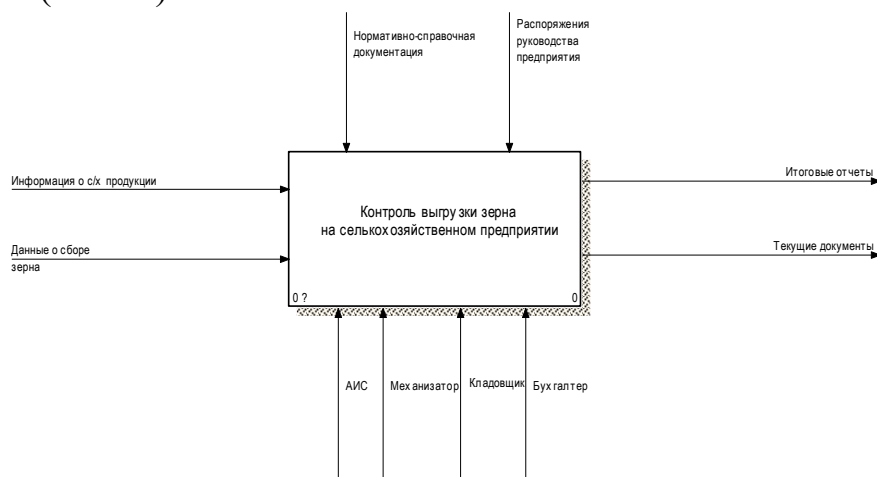


Рис. 3. Контекстная диаграмма IDEF0 «КАК БУДЕТ»

Диаграмма декомпозиции содержит в себе 4 блока. Если сравнивать с диаграммой IDEF0 «КАК ЕСТЬ», то декомпозиция сократилась на 2 блока. Отсутствует процесс ручного сбора информации, все данные о сборе зерна будут поступать с мобильных устройств непосредственно в автоматизированную систему. Также отсутствует процесс анализа результатов, так как теперь весь анализ для создания необходимых отчетов будет производить система. В качестве механизма управления АИС принимает участие почти во всех процессах. В процессе «Получение и взвешивание зерна» АИС производит обмен информацией с устройствами водителей и механизаторов, а также получает информацию о весе полученного зерна, для последующего оформления документов. Хранение необходимой информации о процессе контроля выгрузки зерна, формирование документов, а также анализ информации для составления отчетов также поручается автоматизированной системе. Диаграмма

декомпозиции процесса контроля выгрузки зерна в сельскохозяйственном предприятии контекстной диаграммы IDEF0 «КАК БУДЕТ» (Рис. 4.).

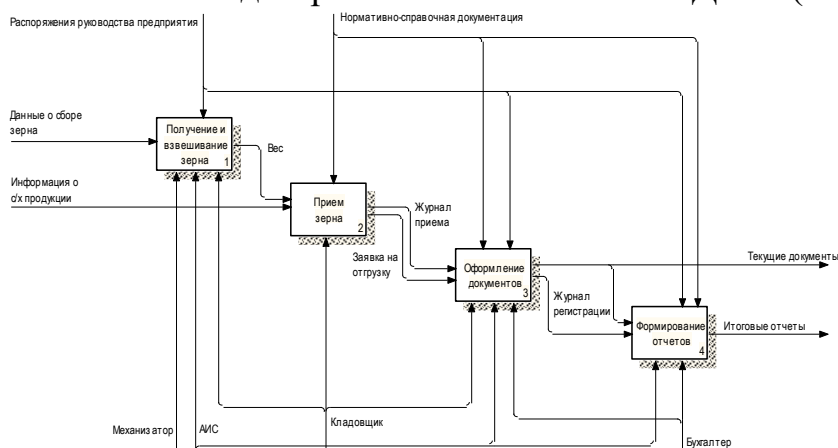


Рис. 4. Диаграмма декомпозиции процесса контроля выгрузки зерна в сельскохозяйственном предприятии

В рамках проделанной работы был проведен анализ проблем выгрузки зерна на сельскохозяйственных предприятиях, рассмотрены существующие подходы и методы к решению данной проблемы, произведен выбор средств разработки, а также спроектирована и разработана автоматизированная информационная система по контролю выгрузки зерна в сельскохозяйственном предприятии.

После завершения работы можно сказать, что поставленная цель в виде модернизации системы выгрузки зерна в сельскохозяйственном предприятии за счет разработки системы идентификации и контроля выгрузки зерна была достигнута.

Благодаря разработанной автоматизированной информационной системы становится возможно:

- отправлять запрос на выгрузку зерна;
- осуществлять учет по отгруженному зерну;
- составлять и просматривать различные отчеты.

В дальнейшем данную информационную систему можно улучшить. Для этого необходимо разработать по прототипу мобильное приложение. Данная разработка позволит проводить идентификацию водителя комбайна путем входа в мобильное приложение с помощью учетных данных, а также будет осуществлять обмен данными между мобильным приложением и десктопным.

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ВЛАДЕНИЕ ТЕРМИНАМИ – КЛЮЧ К ПОНИМАНИЮ БАЗОВОЙ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ

Аннотация. Данная статья рассматривает способы образования греко - латинских терминообразующих элементов. Особое внимание уделено образованию новых терминов, возникших в эпоху Ковид – 19.

Ключевые слова: структурный элемент, ковидиот, социальная дистанция, зумиться, креатив, праязык, обследование.

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KNOWLEDGE OF TERMS - KEY TO UNDERSTANDING BASIC MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Annotation. This article examines the ways of formation of Greek-Latin terminological elements. Special attention is paid to the formation of new terms that emerged during the Covid - 19. Keywords: structural element, covidiot, social distance, zoom, creatives, proto-language, survey.

Терминология современной медицины представляет собой одну из самых сложных терминологических систем. Общее количество медицинских терминов неизвестно – по оценкам специалистов, терминологический фонд современной медицины превышает 500 тысяч медицинских терминов. Если еще сто лет назад образованный врач хорошо ориентировался в современной ему терминологии, то в настоящее время овладеть несколькими сотнями тысяч медицинских терминов практически невозможно. Согласно этому врач должен уметь составлять терминоэлементы, используя составные части. Основную роль в усвоении клинической терминологии играют **греко – латинские терминообразующие элементы – терминоэлементы**. Овладение системой греко – латинских терминоэлементов – это, своего рода, терминологический ключ к пониманию базовой клинической медицинской терминологии.

Терминоэлемент – это словообразующий структурный элемент клинического термина, имеющий фиксированное значение и написание.

В чем же разница между анатомической и клинической терминологией?

Анатомическая

1. Была создана позже

2. Включает названия органов

3. Создана на латинском языке

4. Количество терминов лимитировано

5. Термины можно заучить

6. Оформлены по правилам

7. Необходимо знать грамматику

Клиническая

1. Была создана раньше

2. Включает названия тканей, частей тела, патологических процессов, заболеваний и их результатов

3. Создана на греческом языке

4. Количество терминов бесконечно

5. Термины нельзя заучить

6. Составляются вне правил латинской грамматики

7. Нужно знать элементы и правила их объединения

Учитывая тот факт, что в настоящее время медицина развивается с космической скоростью, появляются и новые термины. Особенно много терминов появилось в эпоху Covid – 19. Пандемия оказала и продолжает оказывать своё действенное влияние на все сферы жизни общества во всех странах мира. Она вызвала изменения в словарном составе языка, который уже произошёл в неё за этот короткий срок.

Первая половина 2020 года была отмечена не только новациями в обычной лексике - новые слова стали повседневным даже на официальном уровне.

Пандемия коронавируса породила множество новых слов и выражений, и изменила значения уже давно существующих слов. Многие толковые словари английского языка – словарь Вебстера, Оксфордский – уже включили слова, связанные с этой инфекцией.

Изучением ковидного сленга вплотную занялся доцент кафедры русского языка и литературы ЮУрГУ Денис Пелихов. Филолог условно разделил язык пандемии на 4 группы. Первая это те слова, которые уже есть в словарях, но их редко использовали. Например — санитайзер, самоизоляция или термин — коронавирус. Он, кстати, появился ещё в 60-ых годах. И уже тогда использовался медиками. Вторая группа — это когда английское слово переделывают на русский лад. Так появился — ковидник или зумиться. То есть, общаться через приложение зум. Третья группа, пожалуй, самая интересная — игровые слова, которые народ выдумывает, соединяя два фонетически похожих определения. Тем самым показывая своё отношение к ситуации.

По такому же принципу появилось слово — ковидиот. Это как раз те, кто не верит в опасность вируса и не соблюдает социальную дистанцию. Коронофа — наоборот, излишняя тревожность из-за болезни. Погуляндцы — те, кто во время самоизоляции имеет право на прогулку. Корональды — дети, родившиеся во время пандемии. Ковидофобы — заостряющие внимание на своём здоровье. Думскролинг — неудержимое желание читать плохие

новости. Филологи уверены, языковой «креатив» снимает напряжение и помогает отнестись к изменениям спокойно и даже с юмором.

Ещё одна группа ковидного сленга, это слова, которые в пандемию обрели новый смысл. Например, — **намордник**, теперь люди используют не только в отношении собак. Ну и выражение маски-шоу, сейчас звучит очень иронично.

Слова останутся, но не все и ненадолго.

По мнению филологов, появление новых слов в лексиконе общества при новых реалиях жизни — нормальное явление. Но не все появившиеся неологизмы останутся в нашем языке надолго.

Важным фактором для изучения студентами клинической медицинской терминологии является и вопрос о наличии в ней омонимии. Говоря о терминах-омонимах, называющих заболевания человека, надо отметить омонимию эпонимических терминов, которые составляют достаточно обширный пласт медицинской лексики. Омонимия в этом случае проявляется в результате того, что ученые, врачи, от имени или фамилии которых образован термин (как правило), являются однофамильцами. К примеру: Александра болезнь (В.Alexander, современный американский врач) – семейно-наследственный геморрагический диатез; Александра болезнь (W.S.Alexander, современный английский невропатолог) – наследственная болезнь ЦНС, клинически проявляющаяся судорогами, центральными параличами, гидроцефалией.

Знание антонимических связей в медицинской терминологии позволяет успешно производить семантизацию новых лексических единиц. К примеру, *тахикардия*–учащенное сердцебиение, *брадикардия*–замедленное сердцебиение, *гипертония*–*гипотония*– напряжение, тонус), *олигурия*– избыточное выделение мочи, *полиурия* – недостаточность выделения мочи, *изопсия*– одинаковое зрение в обоих зрачках, *анизопсия* – неодинаковое зрение в обоих зрачках, *микроцефалия* – малые размеры головного мозга, *макроцефалия* – увеличенный головной мозг.

При обучении студентов клинической терминологии надо учитывать следующие особенности:

1.Общее количество клинических терминоэлементов (ТЭ) – свыше 1500, однако они обладают различной степенью частотности. Существуют единичные ТЭ, встречающиеся лишь в одном – двух терминах, например *айлуорофобия* – навязчивый страх кошек (от айлуоро - кошка), *арахнофобия* – боязнь пауков, *арахноидея матер* - паутинная мозговая оболочка (от арахно - паук)

2.Количество наиболее активных терминоэлементов составляет около 600. Ядро клинической терминологии составляют 150 терминоэлементов, из которых образована основная часть медицинского словаря.

3. Подавляющая часть ТЭ заимствована из древнегреческого языка,

поскольку этот язык является праязыком медицины. Свыше 100 медицинских сочинений принадлежат Гиппократу, с которого, фактически, начинается история медицины. Латинские ТЭ являются, скорее, исключениями из правил: *vasculo* -, *-тензия* и др.

4. ТЭ, как правило, занимают постоянное место в структуре термина.

Можно выделить:

а) Корневые (начальные) ТЭ: *nephritis, stomatitis, otitis, gastritis*.

б) Конечные ТЭ: *nephralgia, craniometria, hirudotherapy, encephalopathia*.

в) Префиксы, полупрефиксы: *abulia, progeria, synergia, anonychia, syndactylia*.

5. Некоторые ТЭ могут быть как корневыми, так и конечными, например: *мегало/спления=сплено/мегалия, стено/кардия=кардио/стеноз*

6. Наибольшей частотностью обладают конечные терминологические элементы. С помощью одного конечного терминологического элемента образуются длинные цепочки однотипных терминов, построенных по одной и той же модели. Так, например, по модели термина греческой медицины (наложение швов на желудок) было образовано множество наименований с терминологическим элементом - *рафия*: *герниорафия, энтерорафия, кольпорафия*

7. Многовековое использование подобных моделей клинических терминов привело к устойчивому использованию самой распространенной модели клинического термина, согласно которой к конечному терминологическому элементу, обозначающему патологическое состояние, тип оперативного вмешательства, болезнь, опухоль, способ обследования или лечения и др. добавляется корневой терминологический элемент, обозначающий орган, ткань, часть тела, клетку, например: *масто/графия, ларинго/скопия, остео/артр/ит, холе/цист/эктомия, фибр/ома, миело/патия, гем/артр/оз, тромбо/цитопения, нефро/пиело/стомия*.

8. Количество ТЭ в одном термине может составлять от двух до шести: *сплено/гепато/хол/ангио/графия, гем/ангио/эндо/телио/сарк/ома*.

9. Некоторые ТЭ могут употребляться как самостоятельные, например:

фобия - навязчивый страх чего - либо

спазм - сжатие, боль

птоз - опущение верхнего века

некроз - омертвление тканей

склероз - отложение жироподобных веществ, вследствие чего возникает уплотнение сосуда

стеноз - сужение

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ УПРАДИКСКОГО ГИДРОУЗЛА

Аннотация. В данной статье представлены теоретические и практические меры по обеспечению безопасности сооружений при эксплуатации гидротехнического сооружения «Упрадик». Предусмотрено выполнение ряда условий, определяемых критериями безопасности.

Ключевые слова: гидрозель, безопасность конструкции, надежность, авария, долговечность, предельное состояние, гидропост, Шандор, эксплуатация.

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STUDY OF THE TECHNICAL CONDITION OF UPRA DIK HYDRO UNIT

Annotation. This article provides theoretical and practical measures to ensure the safety of facilities during the operation of Upradik HS, required safety of hydrotechnical structures, it is envisaged to fulfill a number of conditions determined by the safety criteria according to the established standards for each specific limit state.

Keywords: facility security, reliability, accident, endurance, limit state, Hydropost, exploitation.

Канал «Туранга-сака» расположен на левобережье Амударьи, в северной части центральной климатической зоны среднеазиатской пустыни, как канал с целью подачи воды в межгосударственную оросительную систему Клычниязбой. Эта система орошает 82 600 га земель, в том числе:

37,5 тысяч в Республике Туркменистан, 45,1 тысяч в Республике Узбекистан, из них:

- 8,7 тыс. тонн в Каракалпакстане,
- 36,4 тыс. га в Хорезмской области.

Главный водозабор канала Туранга-Сака расположен в 17 км от несуществующего водозабора канала Кыличнийозбой, в районе Шаббат Искала, в стоячей части реки. Канал построен в 1965 году. Расход воды 55 м³/с. В 1969 году по проекту института «Узгипроводхоз» водопотребление канала Q=125 м³/сек. Общая длина канала составляет 17,1 км.

Входное русло канала прямое и соединяет водохранилище с Амударьей (рис. 1). В плотинах каналов запас до основного сооружения предполагается на 1,2 м выше максимального уровня. 125,0 м/с Ширина подающего канала по дну 40,0 м, уклон 1 0,0001, закладка откоса м = 2,0, заполнение 3,13 м. Высота конструкции 7,75 м. Вода Для борьбы со вшами в истоке канала ПК10 ПК40 выделено водохранилище длиной 3,0 км. ширина по низу 60,0 м, откосы 20 м, заполнение 5,13 м. Высота здания 9,8 м.



Рисунок 1. Прямолинейная схема входа в канал

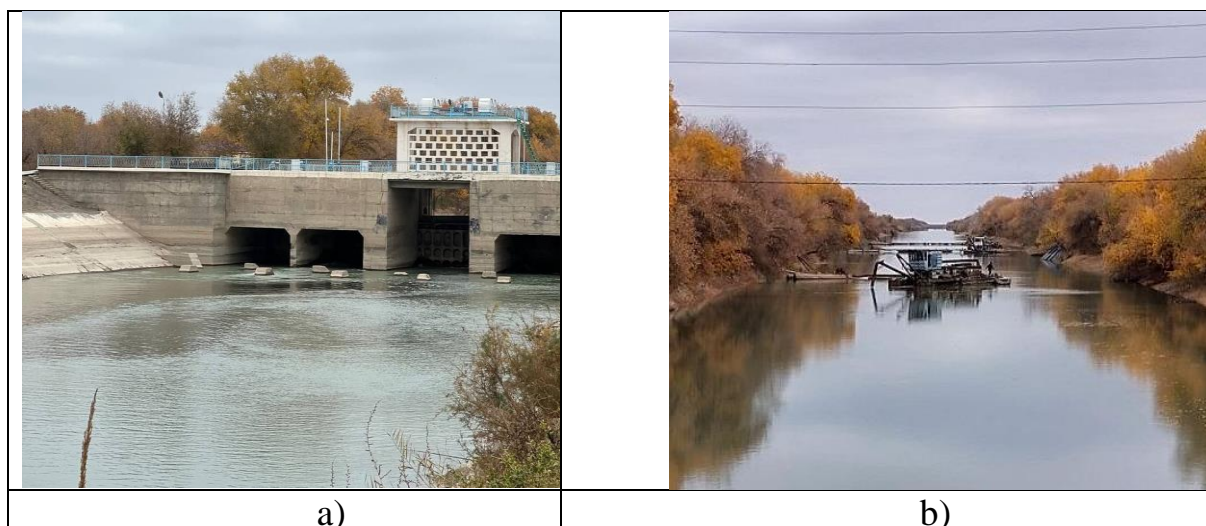


Рисунок 2. Полевые наблюдательные работы в гидроузле Упрадик.

а) — часть перехода на канал управления в сооружении, б) — работа земляных работ в подающем канале.

При визуальном осмотре объекта было обнаружено следующее:

- При наблюдении вдоль русла в русле имеются илистые отложения.
- В бетонной обделке энергогутающего колодца образовались трещины.
- Деталь обратного фильтра теперь требует ремонта.
- Из-за большого количества мутности воды в Амударье необходимо постоянно использовать земляные работы и механизмы.

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ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИ ЭКИНЛАРИНИНГ ҲОСИЛДОРЛИГИГА ОБ-ҲАВО ВА ТАБИЙ РЕСУРСЛАРНИНГ ТАЪСИРИ

Аннотация. Қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларининг ҳосилдорлигига об-ҳаво ва табиий ресурсларнинг таъсири ўрганилган ва бир қанча чет эл тажрибаларини амалга ошириш шакллари асосий мазмун-моҳияти очиб берилган. Қишлоқ хўжалигида фаолият юритишининг давлат-хусусий шериклигининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари кўрсатилган.

Калит сўзлар: қишлоқ хўжалиги, табиий ресурс, пахта, ишлаб чиқариш, кооперация, модел, ривожлантириш.

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INFLUENCE OF WEATHER AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Resume: The essence of the form of public-private partnership implemented in his projects in the field of family support in the territory of the mahallahas been substantively revealed. Features of the functioning of public-private partnerships in the family are disclosed.

Key words: family, family support, family strengthening, public-private partnerships.

Кириш

Пахта дунёнинг кўплаб мамлакатларида узоқ даврлардан буён етиштирилади. Пахтанинг асосий ватани Ҳиндистон ҳисобланади. Ҳозирги даврда пахта дунёнинг 80 дан ортиқ давлатларида ишлаб чиқилади. Пахтанинг асосий ишлаб чиқарувчилари – Хитой, АҚШ, Ҳиндистон, Ўзбекистон, Покистон, Бразилия, Миср, Туркия, Мексика, Австралия ҳамда Судан ҳисобланади ва улар улушига дунёда ишлаб чиқарилаётган пахтанинг 80 фоизи тўғри келди. Кейинги йилларда пахта хом ашёси ва унинг толасини ишлаб чиқариш бўйича КХР биринчи ўринни эгаллайди.

Статистика маълумотларга кўра, Ўзбекистонда 1 гектар пахта толасининг ҳосилдорлиги 719-785 килограммга тенг бўлган. Бу бошқа давлатларга қараганда ўртача кўрсаткич ҳисобланади. 1-жадвал

маълумотлари пахта ҳосилдорлиги 1913 йилдан 1960 йиллар ўртасидаги энг юқори ўсиши 19,6 центнер/га бўлган.

1-жадвал

Ўзбекистон ва бошқа собиқ иттифоқдош республикаларда пахта ҳосилдорлиги

Йиллар	Экин майдони, минг. га		Ялпи ҳосил, минг т.		Ҳосилдорлик, ц/га	
	жами	жумладан, ингичка толали	жами	жумладан, ингичка толали	жами	жумладан, ингичка толали
1913	702		744		10,8	
1928	971		789		8,1	
1940	2076	179,0	2237	166,0	10,8	10,8
1950	2316		3539		15,3	
1960	2192	191,1	4289	315,8	19,6	15,3
1970	2746	266,2	6890	624,3	25,1	24,7
1971-1975	2810	285,4	7667	655,7	27,3	23,1
1976-1980	3043	348,3	8547	794,0	28,1	22,7
1981-1985	3243	443,4	8314	1087,7	25,6	24,6
1985	3320	481,0	8755	1141,4	26,4	23,8
1986	3441	498,0	8233	1190,6	23,7	23,9
1987	3524	487,0	8089	1182,3	22,7	24,3
1988	3421	545,3	8994	1332,8	26,3	24,5

Манба: [6] маълумотлари асосида тайёрланган

Кейинги ўсиш суръатлари 1960 йилдан 1988 йилгача 22,7 центнердан 28,1 центнергача бўлган.

2-жадвал

Ўзбекистон Республикасида пахта етиштиришнинг иқтисодий кўрсаткичлари динамикаси

Йиллар	Жами экин майдони, минг га	Ялпи ҳосил, минг т.	Ҳосилдорлиги, центнер/га
2010	1342,5	3404,0	25,4
2011	1329,2	3500,0	26,3
2012	1308,3	3460,1	26,4
2013	1308,8	3361,2	25,7
2014	1301,5	3400,2	26,1
2015	1298,1	3361,3	25,9
2016	1265,1	2959,0	23,4
2017	1201,2	2853,9	24,0
2018	1108,2	2285,6	20,9
2019	1191,5	2827,5	23,7
2020	1034,0	3082,0	29,8

Манба: ЎЗР Давлат статистика қўмитаси маълумотлари асосида тайёрланди

Ўзбекистон Республикаси бўйича 2010-2020 йилларда пахта ҳосилдорлиги бир гектаридан 20,9 центнердан 29,8 центнер оралиғида

бўлган. 1-2-жадваллар кўрсаткичларининг таққослама таҳлили шуни кўрсатадики, пахта ҳосилдорлиги 1913-1960; 1970-1988; 2010-2020 йиллар давомида мос равишда ўртача 13,0 ц/га; 25,6 ц/га; 25,2 ц/га тенг бўлган.

Таҳлилларга кўра, 2019 йилда пахта ҳосилининг 73 фоизи айнан пахта-тўқимачилик кластерлари ҳиссасига тўғри келган. Уларда анъанавий экин ерларига нисбатан ўртача 4,1 центнер юқори ҳосил олинган. Жумладан, 13 та кластерда ҳосилдорлик 2018 йилдагига қараганда 1,5 баробар, 4 та кластерда 2 баробар ўсган. Ушбу тизим асосида юртимизнинг 40 туманида пахта етиштириш борасида охириги ўн йилдаги энг юқори кўрсаткич қайд этилди. Бундан пахтачиликдаги янги йўналиш қанчалик самарали эканини англаш қийин эмас. Жорий йилда эса пахта-тўқимачилик кластерлари сони 88 тага етказилиб, улар умумий пахта майдонининг 87 фоизини қамраб олади²³.

Пахта ҳосилдорлиги кейинги йилларда ўсиш тенденциясига эга бўлиб, бу пахта етиштиришнинг агро-технологик тадбирларининг такомиллаштирилиши билан боғлиқ ҳисобланади.

Пахта ҳосилдорлиги омилларга боғлиқлигини таҳлил қилиш ва прогнозлаш кўпроқ эконометрик усулларни қўллашни талаб этади.

Ўзбекистонда пахта ва бошқа экинларга ёруғлик, иссиқлик, намлик ва бошқа омиллар катта таъсир этади. Суғориш натижасида, пахта етиштириладиган ҳудудда пахтанинг ўсиши ва ривожланиши учун зарур бўлган яхши намлик таъминоти яратилади. Ушбу омилларнинг энг беқарор ва ўзгарувчанлиги ҳарорат режими бўлиб, у айти пайтда пахтанинг ривожланиш тезлигини белгилайдиган асосий омил ҳисобланади.

Тадқиқотчилар илгари иқлим ўзгаришига мослашиш зарурлигини қайд этишган²⁴. Бундай тадқиқотлар шуни кўрсатдики, ўсаётган экинлар ҳароратининг ошиши натижасида уларнинг вегетация даври қисқаради²⁵.

Ўзбекистоннинг пахта етиштирувчи минтақалари куруклик, иссиқлик ва ёруғликнинг кўплиги билан ажралиб туради. Бу ерда куёшли кунларнинг йиллик йиғиндиси 2500-3000 соатни ташкил қилади. Ҳавонинг паст намлиги юқори ҳарорат билан биргаликда кучли куёш нурланиши юқори буғланиш тезлигини аниқлайди: йилига шимолда 900 мм дан жанубда 1500 мм гача.

Пахтанинг вегетация давридаги иссиқлик ресурслари бўйича ишлаш ҳарорати йиғиндиси билан тавсифланади: жанубда Сурхондарё ва Қашқадарё вилоятлари водийларида 2300 дан 3100 даражача, шимолда 1900-2300 даража Амударё, Хоразм вилояти ва Қорақалпоғистон

²³ Пахта сотишдаги эркинлик фермер ва деҳқонларимиз манфаатлари тўлиқ таъминланишига хизмат қилади. Электрон манба: <https://strategy.uz/index.php?news=881>

²⁴ Stulina, G., Madramootoo, C. (2005) Adaptation Water Resources Management to climate change condition in Aral Sea Basin, Alberta.

²⁵ Stulina, G., Usmanov, V. (2002) What is to expert in agriculture in view of climate change. Dialogue on water and climate: Aral Sea Basin case study, Project N 12.130.021, Tashkent

Республикаси. Ўзбекистоннинг пахта етиштирувчи минтақаларида совуқ даврнинг узок давомийлиги 155 дан 245 кунгача.

Тошкент ва Андижон вилоятларидаги пахтачилик хўжаликлари кшп омилли регрессия модели мисолида ўртача тупроқ бонитет баллари 50-60 ва 70-75 бўлган бир қатор хўжалик шартлари учун тупроқдаги гумус ва минерал ўғитларнинг пахта ҳосилдорлигига таъсири ўрганилди.

Пахта ҳосилдорлиги (Y) ва гумус таркибининг модели (G) шаклга эга
 $Y=19,08+10,7G$

Тупроқдаги гумуснинг 1% га ўсиши билан пахта ҳосили 10,7 центнерни ташкил этиши, омилларнинг ўзаро боғлиқлигининг юқори даражаси 0,98 га тенг бўлган корреляция коэффиценти билан тасдиқланади.

Ҳосилдорлик ва тупроқдаги гумус миқдори ва минерал ўғитлар (A) ўртасидаги боғлиқлик модели шаклга эга.

$Y=17,2+12,4G+3,9A(r=0,988)$

Моделда 70-75 балл билан тупроқдаги гумуснинг 1% кўпайиши 12,4 центнерни, минерал ўғитлар -3,9 ц. ташкил қилади. Буларнинг барчаси тупроқ таркибида гумус тўпланишининг юқори самарадорлигидан далолат беради.

Маълумки, қишлоқ хўжалигида ишлатиладиган ресурслар самарадорлиги экинлар ҳосилдорлигида намоён бўлади. Пахтачилик, дон ишлаб чиқариш билан биргаликда асосий деҳқончилик тармоғи ҳисобланади. Саноат тармоқларида ишлаб чиқариладиган ресурсларининг катта қисми пахтачиликда фойдаланилади. Шу боис қишлоқ хўжалиги ресурслари самарадорлигининг таҳлили пахтачилик тармоғи мисолида амалга ошириш мумкин.

Пахта ҳосилдорлиги ва унинг ўсишини белгилаб берувчи омилларнинг таъсири бир-бирига ўзаро боғлиқ ҳисобланади. Аммо уларга алоҳида омиллар таъсирларининг оддий йиғиндиси сифатида қараш мумкин эмас. Шунинг учун пахта ҳосилдорлигига ишлаб чиқариш омилларининг таъсирини таҳлил қилишда барча омилларнинг умумий таъсирини ҳисобга олган ҳолда ёки алоҳида олинган ҳар бир омил таъсирининг миқдорий кўрсаткичини аниқлаш лозим. Кўйилган ушбу масала пахта ҳосилдорлигининг бир омилли ёки кўп омилли эконометрик моделларини тузиш орқали ҳал этилади. Мазкур масалани тадқиқ этиш учун Андижон вилояти Балиқчи тумани пахтачилик тармоғининг кўп йиллик статистик маълумотлари олинди. Статистик маълумотлар асосида регрессион таҳлилнинг кўп омилли ва бир омилли моделлари тузилди.

Маълумки, пахта ҳосилдорлигига бошқариладиган ва бошқарилмайдиган омиллар таъсир кўрсатади. Бошқариладиган омилларга – ер ҳайдашдан бошлаб, токи ҳосилни йиғиб олгунга қадар амалга ошириладиган агротехник тадбирлар гуруҳлари орқали шаклланадиган омилларни киритиш мумкин. Ушбу гуруҳга кирувчи омиллар ҳақидаги

ахборотлар бизнес – режа, хўжаликнинг молиявий – иқтисодий фаолиятига доир ҳисоботларда ўз ифодасини топади. Айни пайтда бошқарилмайдиган омиллар – тупроқ таркибидаги гумус (баллда ўлчанади), иссиқлик, ёғингарчилик даражаси ҳақидаги ахборотлар махсус манбалардан кўп йиллик кузатишлар натижасида йиғилиб борилади. Ахборотларнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари, тўлиқлиги ва ҳаққонийлиги пахта ҳосилдорлиги моделини ишлаб чиқишда асосий роль ўйнайди. Алоҳида минтақа учун ҳосилдорлик моделига киритиладиган омилларни танлаш ҳам ана шу ахборотларни мавжудлигига асосланади.

Шуларни ҳисобга олиб, кўриб чиқиладиган Балиқчи тумани учун пахта ҳосилдорлигининг (Y) эконометрик моделига қуйидаги омиллар киритилди: x_1 – ернинг ўртача баҳоси (балл бонитети); x_2 – киритилган маъданли ўғитлар (ҳаракатдаги моддалар/ц); x_3 – меҳнат сарфи (одам-кун/га); x_4 – иш ҳақи (минг сўм/га).

Натижада қуйидаги кўп омилли чизиқли регрессия тенгламаси олинди:

$$Y = 17,7 + 0,18 x_1 + 0,73 x_2 - 0,035 x_3 + 0,02 x_4, (1)$$

Моделнинг кўплик корреляция коэффиценти (R)-0,78 га тенг. Ер бонитет балли (x_1) 1 балга ошса, пахта ҳосили 0,18 центнерга, маъданли ўғитлар (x_2) миқдори 1 центнерга кўп ишлатилса, пахта ҳосили 0,73 центнерга ўсиши мумкин. Моделда қўл меҳнати сарфи (x_3) ошиши пахта ҳосилини ўсишига салбий таъсир кўрсатади, аксинча иш ҳақи (x_4) ошиши эса ижобий таъсирга эга. Умуман олганда, моделда барча танлаб олинган омиллар пахта ҳосилдорлиги билан жипс боғланган. Буни кўплик детерминация коэффицентининг қиймати ҳам тасдиқлайди ($D=0,425$). Ушбу ҳолат қуйидаги хулосага келиш имконини беради: пахта ҳосилдорлигининг тахминан 42,5 фоизга ўзгариши тадқиқ этиладиган омилларнинг таъсири билан шартланган. Бунда шуни назарда тутиш лозимки, замонавий дастурий мажмуалар мультимедийаликни тадқиқ этиш ва ўзаро функционал боғлиқликка эга бўлган кўплаб омилларни ажратиш қўйиш имконини беради.

Бизнингча, самарадорлик кўрсаткичи сифатида пахта ҳосилдорлигининг меҳнатга ҳақ тўлаш қийматига боғлиқлигини алоҳида тадқиқ этиш мақсадга мувофиқ ҳисобланади. Меҳнатга ҳақ тўлаш даражаси қанчалик юқори бўлса, ишчиларда янада самарали ва сифатли меҳнат қилишга қизиқиш шунчалик юқори бўлиши керак ҳамда пахта ҳосилдорлиги ҳам шунчалик юқори бўлади.

Пахта ҳосилдорлиги ҳажмининг иш ҳақи даражасига боғлиқлигини аниқлаш учун Балиқчи тумани пахтачилик тармоғи маълумотлари мисолида пахта ҳосилдорлиги ва иш ҳақи тўлаш даражаси ўртасидаги жуфт корреляцион боғлиқлик тадқиқ этилди. Ушбу жуфт боғлиқликнинг регрессия тенгламаси қуйидаги кўринишга эга:

$$Y = 12,05 + 0,07 x, (2)$$

Бу ерда, Y – пахтанинг ҳосилдорлиги, ц/га,

x – иш ҳақи даражаси, минг сўм.

Ушбу (2) регрессия тенгламаси озод ҳадининг қиймати шундан далолат берадики, иш ҳақи учун энг кам харажатлар амалга оширилганда пахтанинг ҳосилдорлиги 12,05 ц/га ни ташкил қилиши мумкин. Яъни пахта ҳосилдорлигининг бундай ҳажмини туман шароити учун 1 гектаридан олинадиган биологик, потенциал ёки ноаниқ пахта хом ашёси ҳосили сифатида тавсифлаш мумкин.

Эҳтимол кутилган ҳосилнинг етиштирилмаганлигига ушбу моделда ҳисобга олинмаган бошқа омиллар таъсир кўрсатишидир. Шу билан бир вақтда меҳнат ҳақининг даражаси чексиз ортиб бориши ва бу пахта ҳосилдорлигининг чексиз ўсишини келтириб чиқариши мумкин эмас. Меҳнат ҳақи омили пахта ҳосилига таъсир этувчи бошқа омиллар билан уйғунлашган ҳолдагина кутилган натижага эришишга имкон беради.

Пахтачиликка ихтисослашган фермер хўжаликлари ривожланишини белгилашда (бизнес режани асослаш) пахта ҳосилдорлигининг кутилаётган даражасини прогнозлаш муҳим ўрин тутди. Пахта ҳосилдорлигини прогноз қилишда юқорида (1) ишлаб чиқилган кўп омилли эконометрик моделдан фойдаланиш мумкин. Бунда моделда иштирок этаётган ҳар бир ишлаб чиқариш омилининг вариантлар бўйича фермер хўжаликларида прогноз даври мобайнида ўзгариши ҳисобига пахтадан ишлаб чиқариш ресурслари сарфи ҳисобига қўшимча ҳосил олиш имкониятлари баҳоланди. Моделнинг биринчи ўзгарувчи омили (x_1) туман суғориладиган ерлари балл бонитети бўлиб, унинг ошиши фермер хўжаликларида пахта-дон-беда экинларини навбатлаб экишни жорий этиш ҳамда ерни чорвачиликдан олинган органик ўғит билан бойитиш натижасида юз беради. Шу боис фермер хўжаликлари учун ҳам биринчи вариант²⁶ прогнозида ер балл бонитети унинг ўртача даражасида яъни 50 балл қилиб олинди. Бунда навбатлаб экишни жорий этишнинг кечикиши эҳтимоли, органик ўғитлардан фойдаланиш эса фақат ернинг ҳозирги унумдорлигини ушлаб туриши мумкинлиги кўзда тутилган. Иккинчи вариантда эса навбатлаб экишни кенг амалга ошириш эҳтимоли йирик фермерларда юқори, ер майдони бўйича ўртача фермер хўжаликларида эса бу имконият нисбатан паст. Шу боис 2-вариант прогнози учун x_1 нинг қиймати йирик фермер хўжаликлари учун 60, ўрта фермер хўжаликлари учун 58 балл даражасида олинди. Ушбу омил ҳисобига гектаридан 9 центнердан 10,5 центнергача қўшимча пахта ҳосили олиш мумкин (3-жадвал).

²⁶ Прогноз 2-вариантда амалга оширилди. Биринчи вариант пахта ҳосилдорлигига таъсир этувчи ишлаб чиқариш омилларнинг пассив (паст) ўзгаришини, иккинчи вариант эса уларнинг ўзгариши иқтисодийни актив (юқори) ўсишига мос равишда фаол бўлишини кўзда тутди.

**Балиқчи туманида пахта ҳосилдорлигини эконометрик модел
кўрсаткичлари асосида прогноз вариантлари***

Ўзгарувчи омиллар	Ўлчов бирлиги	Корреляция коэффициенти ($a_i, i = 1,4$)	Ўзгарувчи омиллarning истикбол учун қабул қилинган қийматлари			
			Йирик фермер хўжаликлари		Ўрта фермер хўжаликлари	
			1- вариант	2- вариант	1- вариант	2- вариант
X ₁	балл	0,18	50	60	50	58
X ₂	ҳм/ц	0,73	1,6	2,0	1,2	2,0
X ₃	одам- кун/га	-0,035	62,5	56,8	72,5	68,7
X ₄	минг сўм/га (иш ҳақи)	0,02	1136,5	1136,5	1145,6	1145,6
a ₀	ц/га	17,7	17,7	17,7	17,7	17,7
Y	ц/га	-	28,2	30,5	28,0	29,6

Манба: пахта ҳосилдорлигини кўп омилли модели (1) асосида тузилган.

Пахта ҳосилдорлигига ижобий таъсир этувчи муҳим омиллardan яна бири – бу пахтачиликда минерал ўғитлардан фойдаланиш (x_2) даражаси ҳисобланади. Минерал ўғитлар нархининг кескин ошиб бориши пахтачиликда ундан илмий асосланган норма ва нисбатларда фойдаланиш имкониятини чегаралаб қўяди.

Шуларни ҳисобга олганда фермер хўжаликлари пахтачиликда минерал ўғитлардан тўлиқ фойдаланиши, улар ишлаб чиқараётган пахта хом ашёсига белгиланаётган нархни ошишига узвий боғлиқдир. Шунини ҳисобга олиб прогноз вариантлари бўйича фермер хўжаликларини пахтачиликда минерал ўғитлардан фойдаланиш нормалари белгиланди. Улар ҳозирги нормалардан 35-60 фоизга кўп ҳисобланади.

Ҳозирги кунда қишлоқ хўжалигида бир гектар ерда пахта етиштириш учун 8 ой давомида 2 кишининг вақти сарфланиши белгиланган (меъёр сифатида). Шуларни ҳисобга олиб биз туман пахтачилигида агротехник ишларни механизациялаш имконияти юқорилигини ҳамда технологик карта бўйича меҳнат сарфини ҳисобга олиб бир гектар пахта учун меҳнат сарфини белгиладик. Туман пахтачилигида меҳнатга ҳақ тўлаш даражаси пахта нархини шакллантириш асосига қўйилган даражаларда олинган ва улар прогноз вариантлари бўйича йирик фермер хўжаликларида вариантлар бўйича 1136,5 минг ва 1145,6 минг сўмни ташкил этади.

Эконометрик моделга киритилган ишлаб чиқариш омилларининг прогноз даврига қабул қилинган қийматларида йирик фермер хўжаликларида вариантлар бўйича пахта ҳосилни бир гектардан 10,5 (1-вар.) ва 12,8 (2-вар.) центнердан қўшимча олиш мумкин. Ўртача фермер

хўжаликлари бўйича ишлаб чиқариш омиллари ҳисобига пахта ҳосили 10,3 ва 11,9 центнер бўлиши кутилади. Ушбу кўрсаткичларда ўртача бир гектардан йирик фермер хўжаликларида 28,2 ц (1-вар.) ва 2-вариант бўйича 30,5 ц пахта ҳосилдорлигини кутиш мумкин. Ўртача фермер хўжаликларида пахта ҳосилдорлиги прогноз вариантлари бўйича гектарига йирик фермер хўжаликларига нисбатан 0,2 ц (1-вар) ёки 0,9 ц (2-вар.) паст бўлиши мумкин.

Балиқчи туманида пахта ҳосилдорлигининг прогноз қилинган даражасида (I ва II вариант) 2019 йилга белгиланган пахта майдонларидан жами туман бўйича 1-вариант прогнозида 29071 тонна ва 2-вариантда 31442 тонна пахта хом ашёси ишлаб чиқарилиши мумкин. Шундан 98,5 фоизи фермер хўжаликлар улушига тўғри келади.

Балиқчи тумани бўйича йирик фермер хўжалигида бир гектар пахта майдонидан олинган даромад 58,8 млн. сўми (1-вар.), 2-вариант бўйича эса 63 млн. сўми ташкил этади. Бир тонна пахта хом ашёсидан варинатлар бўйича олинган фойда 183,3 млн. сўмдан 19,9 млн. сўмгача тўғри келади. Бунда пахта ишлаб чиқаришнинг ўртача рентабеллик даражаси туман бўйича 17,8% бўлиши мумкин.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, пахта ишлаб чиқаришнинг ушбу рентабеллик даражаси туман фермер хўжаликларининг молиявий–иқтисодий барқарорлигини таъминлайди, бу уларнинг кенгайтирилган такрор ишлаб чиқариш имкониятини ва меҳнатга ҳақ тўлашни кўпайтиришга кенг йўл очиб беради. Ушбу ҳисоб – китоблар натижалари тавсия этилган эконометрик моделлар, моделлаштирилаётган жараённи ўзида тўғри акс эттиришини ва улардан пахтачиликни ривожлантириш истиқболларини белгилашда фермерлар ва туман мутахассислари фойдаланиши мумкин эканлигини кўрсатади. Тавсия этилган моделни ва уларни амалга тадбиқ этиш ёндашувини бошқа ҳудудларда пахтачиликда ишлаб чиқариш ресурсларидан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини таҳлил ва прогноз қилишда қўллаш мумкин.

Хулосалар:

1. Минтақада етиштирилган турли хил қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларининг районлаштирилган навларининг йиллик пишиши иссиқлик ресурсларини таъминлаши керак.

2. Ўсимликлар ўсиши ва ривожланишининг ҳар бир босқичининг ўташи учун – уни униб чиққандан то гуллашгача, мева ҳосил бўлишига, пишиб етишигача ўсимлик учун керакли миқдордаги самарали ҳарорат керак, бу фазалар давомийлигини, умуман вегетация даврининг давомийлигини ва сув сарфини ўзгартириш имкониятига боғлиқ.

3. Иқлим шароитининг ўзгариши, ҳароратнинг кўтарилиши ҳосилнинг пишиши учун зарур бўлган самарали ҳарорат йиғиндиси тўпланиш даври ўзгаришига олиб келади.

4. Иқтисодий қарорларни қабул қилиш учун баҳолашлар ва прогнозлар кутилаётган натижанинг аниқ миқдорий хусусиятларини ўз ичига олиши керак;

5. Экинларнинг пишиб етилиш вақти ва кутилаётган ҳосилдорлиги тўғрисида миқдорий маълумотлардан қуйидаги ҳолатлар учун фойдаланилади:

а) қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришни режалаштириш ва бошқаришда;

б) қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини қабул қилиш ва тарқатиш билан боғлиқ иқтисодий қарорларни қабул қилишда;

в) озиқ-овқат маҳсулоти етарли ёки ортиқча бўлган тақдирда тадбирларни ташкил қилишда;

д) озиқ-овқат маҳсулотларини етказиб бериш бўйича иқтисодий ва халқаро шартномаларни тузиш учун.

Ушбу маълумотларнинг истеъмолчилари қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариш ва режалаштириш органларининг менежерлари ва мутахассислари бўлиб ҳисобланади. Прогнозларнинг таъсири ишлаб чиқаришни режалаштириш ва нархларни прогнозлаш соҳасида намоён бўлади. Бундай маълумотларга бутун дунёда эҳтиёж жуда катта, чунки у сиёсат, иқтисод ва савдо билан боғлиқ кўплаб масалаларни ҳал қилишда ишлатилади. Европа тараққиёт комиссияси мутахассисларининг фикрига кўра, прогноз аниқлигининг 1 фоизга ошиши амалда бундай прогнозни олишга сарфланган барча маблағларни оқлайди.

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**РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ ЭТАПОВ ТЕСТИРОВАНИЯ, ОСНОВАННЫХ НА
ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-
КОММУНИКАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В
СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИИ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОЙ
КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ А 2 УРОВНЯ**

Аннотация. В данной статье отражены этапы организации урока с использованием информационно-коммуникационных технологий, показатели эффективности, результаты тестов и наши наблюдения.

Ключевые слова: Информационные и коммуникативные технологии, Грамматическая компетентность, этапы проведения экспериментальных тестов, учебные пособия, темы школьных учебников.

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**REALIZATION OF ETAPOV TESTIROVANIYA, OSNOVANNYX NA
USPOLZOVANII INFORMATSIONNO-COMMUNICATIONNYX
TECHNOLOGY AND SOVERSHENSTVOVANII
GRAMMATICHESKOY KOMPETENTNOSTI STUDENTOV A 2 LEVEL**

Abstract. This article reflects the stages of organizing a lesson using information and communication technologies, performance indicators, test results and our observations.

Key words: Information and communication technologies, Grammatical competence, stages of experimental tests, teaching aids, topics of school textbooks.

XXI век – век информационных технологий. Сегодняшнее молодое поколение растет в мире электронной культуры. В среде информационных технологий и электронной культуры меняется и роль учащихся, и теперь преподаватель должен выступать координатором информационных потоков. Чтобы общаться со студентами, профессиональный педагог, отвечающий современным требованиям, должен владеть новыми образовательными технологиями и современными методами обучения. В свою очередь, одним из важных критериев успешного обучения педагога является внедрение в систему образования новых методов и приемов

обучения, особенно информационных технологий. Быстрое проникновение компьютерных технологий в наше общество увеличивает потребность в иностранных языках, особенно английском.

Главным критерием подтверждения обоснованности и практической значимости наших научных и теоретических взглядов, высказанных в нашей научно-исследовательской работе, является наша экспериментальная работа. Экспериментально-испытательные работы в рамках научных исследований в 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023 учебных годах в нашей стране, в Республике Каракалпакстан (в городе Нукус, в городе Мойнак, в районе Ходжалы, в Кегейлинском районе, в Бозатауском районе) проводилась в общеобразовательных средних школах. Наш эксперимент был направлен на проверку знаний студентов по английскому языку и формирование их грамматической компетенции.

Апробация нашего педагогического эксперимента проводилась в следующие 4 этапа:

- Исследователь
- Обозначение
- Формирующий
- Краткое содержание

Научно-исследовательский этап включал 2020-2023 учебный год, на этом этапе он ознакомился с научной литературой нашей страны и мира в рамках темы научной работы. Проанализирован раздел иностранного языка государственного образовательного стандарта, учебные программы, учебно-методические комплексы, учебники английского языка в школе.

На определяющем этапе были определены экспериментальные площадки и проведено анкетирование среди учителей и учащихся школ. По результатам опроса были определены мнения учителей о том, как организовать урок, как объяснить грамматическую тему традиционным способом и как организовать урок с использованием ИКТ. Определено, что студенты обладают знаниями и навыками грамматических терминов, и способностью изучать английский язык самостоятельно, а также возможностями для более глубокого обучения. Когда их спросили, что они думают по поводу организации уроков с помощью ИКТ, они ответили следующее:

Ваше отношение к организации урока с помощью информационно-коммуникационных технологий:		
Будет интересно	Не интересно	Лучше, если урок будет проходить в традиционной форме
79 %	9 %	12 %

Как видно из таблицы, 79% учащихся сказали, что было бы интересно, если бы урок проводился с помощью ИКТ. Следующий вопрос анкеты был: «Что вы понимаете под грамматикой английского языка?» на вопросы большинство студентов написали, что не обладают информацией. В разделе упражнений было 30 вопросов, включая грамматику английского языка. В следующей таблице показано, насколько хорошо учащиеся смогли решить задачу. В этой таблице в процентах показана информация о классах, группах, сколько ответили на вопрос и какой процент учащихся ответили правильно.

	Классы 7	25-30 вопросов	19-24 вопросов	18<Снесколькими вопросами
1	Контрольная группа	7 %	21 %	62 %
2	Опытно-испытательная группа	8 %	23 %	69 %
	Классы 8	25-30	19-24	18<
1	Контрольная группа	10 %	17 %	73 %
2	Опытно-испытательная группа	11 %	16 %	73 %

За правильный ответ на каждое задание теста начислялся один балл. Эти тестовые элементы оценивались в соответствии со следующими критериями оценки. Этот критерий оценки оценивался на основе школьных критериев оценки. Таблица критериев оценки. Всего 30 показателей результата задачи:

Результат теста	% Индикатор	оценка	
>18	56-70 %	3	удовлетворяющий
19-24	71-85%	4	хорошо
25-30	86-100%	5	Отлично

Результаты предэкспериментального тестирования показали, что учащиеся испытывали трудности при решении ряда тем. В разделе заданий 7 класса они правильно использовали модальные глаголы из грамматических тем. Однако адаптация времен Present Simple и Present Continuous, Past Simple и Past Continuous, степеней прилагательных и наречий в большинстве случаев осталась открытой и без ответа из-за ошибки или непонимания. Из текста из 153 слов, данного для проверки знания лексических единиц, есть случаи, когда они правильно ответили на вопросы о замене слов в таблице, но из-за того, что не смогли правильно перевести слова, появилось больше ошибок. Поводом для задания текстового задания было определение навыков понимания прочитанного у учащихся, грамматически правильного размещения слов по их структуре, а также проверка соответствия их словарной базы минимальному уровню А2.

Текстовое задание и другие грамматические задания в ходе первоначального теста не выполнялись должным образом.

Грамматические задания на инфинитив и герундий, на основе предлогов хорошо выполнялись в заданиях, полученных от восьмиклассников. Наблюдались ошибки в использовании времен Present Perfect и Past Simple, неправильное употребление конструкций. На экзамене, если в вопросах терялись предложения и пассивная форма, их оставляли без ответа. Поскольку это была грамматика в контексте, были даны 2 текстовых задания, в первом предлагалось поместить глаголы, данные в таблице, в структуру Past Simple или Past Continuous. Большинство из них студенты выполнили неправильно. Во втором тексте глаголы следует ставить в предложения в зависимости от формы инфинитива или герундия. Они смогли хорошо выполнить это задание, что свидетельствует о наличии у них знаний о герундии и инфинитиве. Тестовые задания, заданные к тексту, требуют прочтения текста и поиска необходимой информации, глубокого размышления, анализа и выбора правильного ответа.

Эксперимент оценивался по следующим критериям оценки в зависимости от того, участвовали ли студенты в тестовых заданиях и смогли ли правильно их решить. Эти критерии оценки очень важны для нашей объективной оценки диагностических и прогрессивных тестов:

- Оценка «отлично», учащийся умеет правильно пользоваться грамматическими правилами, знает значения многих лексических единиц в соответствии со своим уровнем, правильно решает грамматические упражнения, может доказать это на основании ответов, данных в тестах. Он обладает способностью полностью понимать тексты, читая и думая. Он может правильно отвечать на вопросы различной сложности. Он активен и быстро выполняет задания.

- Оценка «хорошо», учащийся хорошо знает грамматические термины и конструкции, путает времена, затрудняется находить ошибки в предложениях. Он может правильно выполнять текстовые задания с точки зрения лексики и грамматики. Он знает словарные единицы, достойные его уровня, знает их классификацию и антонимы. Может решать вопросы уровня II и уровня III. Он старательно выполняет задания.

- Оценка «Удовлетворительно» означает отсутствие трудностей с вопросами уровня I, но неспособность решить вопросы уровней II и III. Учащийся медленно выполняет задания.

- Оценка «неудовлетворительно». Недостаточно знает грамматику английского языка. Он предпочитает копировать задания, а не решать их. На «формирующем этапе» данного этапа (2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023 годы) экспериментальная работа проводилась в 7-8 классах общеобразовательных школ, расположенных на территории Республики Каракалпакстан, где языком обучения является каракалпакский язык. На данном этапе была апробирована предложенная нами методика обучения с

использованием педагогических образовательных технологий с целью совершенствования грамматических знаний учащихся. Созданную нами программу мы раздавали студентам в компьютерных классах и просили готовить упражнения и задания дома с помощью мобильных устройств. На данном этапе на основе анализа первых идентифицирующих и определяющих этапов создана электронная программа для формирования знаний английской грамматики каракалпакских студентов уровня А2. Оно включает:

- ✓ Электронный толковый словарь с каракалпакско-узбекским и русским переводами 1445 лексических единиц на английский язык, предложениями, составленными с этими словами, и сведениями о том, к какой группе слов относится лексическая единица

- ✓ тематический раздел словаря с картинками для увеличения словарного запаса

- ✓ Тематический раздел грамматических терминов, ориентированный от простого к сложному, и вариант грамматических правил с пояснением на национализированном каракалпакском языке и приведены примеры

- ✓ База тестовых заданий для закрепления грамматики

- ✓ Видео уроки, объясняющие темы грамматики

- ✓ Еженедельные и месячные показатели успеваемости учащихся можно отслеживать удаленно, заключаясь в возможности выявления талантливых учеников, которые активны и отработали много правильных ответов

Знания, полученные в каждом классе в течение учебного года, служат фундаментом и опорой для последующих занятий. При переходе от начального уровня английского языка к элементарному уровню А1 любое отклонение на любом уровне приводит к задержке получения следующих новых знаний. Считается очень важным, чтобы учащиеся освоили уровень А2 в 7–9 классах для подготовки к довольно сложным предметам в 10–11 классах, и чтобы они имели знания, соответствующие уровню В1.

Для эксперимента было привлечено 450 студентов, из них 215 — экспериментальная группа, 225 — контрольная. Из каждой школы в экспериментальную группу были отобраны по одному семикласснику и одному восьмикласснику, а в контрольную группу аналогичным образом были отнесены по одному семикласснику и одному восьмикласснику. В ходе эксперимента тесно помогали директор школы и команда преподавателей английского языка. Анкеты также были получены от 17 преподавателей в связи с их актуальностью для нашей научной работы. В экспериментальной группе, помимо традиционного обучения, систематически организовывались и контролировались занятия с помощью специально разработанного программного обеспечения под названием «iLearn». В контрольной группе было продолжено традиционное обучение. Из опытной и контрольной групп взяты 1 диагностический и 2

прогрессивных теста, определены и проанализированы различия между результатами. Экспериментальные работы по формированию грамматической компетенции английского языка проводились в 3 этапа (введение, основной, заключение).

На вводном этапе: студентам даны инструкции по использованию программы «iLearn», каждый студент открыл свой профиль в программе, получил логин и пароль для входа в систему, сам профиль может следить за результатами в разделе, может видеть верх 3 еженедельных и ежемесячных активных студента;

На основном этапе: методика преподавания английского языка с использованием информационных технологий состоит из двух основных разделов, т.е. разделов лексики и грамматики, включающих взаимосвязанные темы. По нашему мнению, слова в языке — это кирпичики, поэтому нам нужна грамматическая компетентность, чтобы правильно их набирать и размещать. На этом этапе учащиеся самостоятельно осваивали лексические и грамматические темы из электронной программы в школе под руководством учителей на компьютерном устройстве и дома с помощью мобильного устройства. Контроль за своевременным выполнением тестовых заданий осуществлялся дистанционно, сдавалось 1-прогрессивное тестирование, анализировались результаты обучения и недостатки студентов. Студенты смотрели видеоролики, в которых темы английской грамматики объяснялись на каракалпакском языке, что, в свою очередь, служило дистанционным обучением. Преимущества онлайн-видео в том, что студенты могут неоднократно изучать темы, которые они не понимают. (разработка видеоурока)

На заключительном этапе: сдавалось 2-прогрессивное тестирование, контролировался уровень освоения знаний. Определены различия между результатами диагностического обследования в начале эксперимента и 2-го прогрессивного теста в последней заключительной части и по результатам наблюдения сделано заключение. В течение учебных лет мы контролировали, отслеживали и анализировали полученные знания с помощью электронной программы.

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ТЕКУЩЕЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. В данной статье исследуется экономическая категория «цифровая экономика» и проведен сравнительный анализ текущего положения Узбекистана в процессе цифровизации экономики. В статье также рассматриваются ключевые аспекты цифровой трансформации страны, включая усилия правительства в виде разработки и внедрении стратегий и концепций, развитие и улучшение телекоммуникационной инфраструктуры, инвестиции в создание дополнительных производственных мощностей, успехи в виде показателя индекса Глобальных инноваций. На основе анализа текущей ситуации, автором подчеркивается несколько рекомендаций по сохранению и продолжению внедрения цифровой экономики и превращения ее в основную движущую силу устойчивого развития страны.

Ключевые слова: цифровая экономика, Узбекистан, развитие, инновации, кибербезопасность, цифровая трансформация, информационные технологии, экономический рост, правительственные инициативы.

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CURRENT STATE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. This article explores the economic category of "digital economy" and conducts a comparative analysis of Uzbekistan's current position in the process of digitizing its economy. The article also examines key aspects of the country's digital transformation, including government efforts such as the development and implementation of strategies and concepts, the development and improvement of telecommunications infrastructure, investments in creating additional production capacities, and achievements in terms of the Global Innovation Index. Based on the analysis of the current situation, the author emphasizes several recommendations for preserving and continuing the

implementation of the digital economy, turning it into the main driving force for the country's sustainable development.

Key words: digital economy, Uzbekistan, development, innovation, cybersecurity, digital transformation, information technology, economic growth, government initiatives.

Введение

Цифровая трансформация стала неотъемлемой частью современного мира, изменив облик экономики и общества. Цифровые технологии и платформы играют все более значимую роль в разрешении проблем мирового масштаба и при сглаживании кризисов. Кроме того, они способствуют появлению новых рабочих мест и рынков, улучшают доступ к финансам, а также повышают эффективность и прозрачность в различных сферах.

Цифровая экономика представляет собой систему, где информация и знания обрабатываются и передаются через цифровые технологии. Она включает в себя такие аспекты, как интернет-экономика, электронная коммерция, большие данные, искусственный интеллект и многое другое. Эти технологии стимулируют инновации, увеличивают производительность и обогащают жизнь граждан.²⁷ В цифровой экономике ключевую роль играют данные. Они стали не просто информацией, но и ресурсом, способным генерировать экономическую ценность. Анализ больших данных помогает компаниям лучше понимать своих клиентов, оптимизировать производственные процессы и предсказывать рыночные тренды.

Процесс цифровизации бизнеса, начавшийся с мелких внутренних и корпоративных проектов, постепенно приобретает масштабы мирового значения. Крупные игроки в сфере цифрового бизнеса, такие как Apple, Alphabet, Microsoft, Amazon и Facebook, занимают лидирующие позиции в мировом списке компаний с наивысшей рыночной капитализацией. Этот тренд также наблюдается в различных отраслях и компаниях, где формируются собственные цифровые экосистемы.²⁸

На сегодняшний день можно наблюдать растущую тенденцию во возрастании практик применения цифровых инструментов в социально-стратегических отраслях экономики. Нужно отметить, что при всем существующем уровне развитости технологий сегодня, все еще в мире наблюдается цифровой разрыв между развитыми и развивающимися странами. Статистические данные международной организации,

²⁷ Асаул В. В., Михайлова А. О. Обеспечение информационной безопасности в условиях формирования цифровой экономики // Теория и практика сервиса: экономика, социальная сфера, технологии. 2018. № 4 (38). С. 5–9

²⁸ Волкова А.А., Плотников В.А., Рукинов М.В. Цифровая экономика: сущность явления, проблемы и риски формирования и развития. Управленческое консультирование. 2019;(4): 41с.

Всемирный банк, приводят данные о том, что к 2023 году примерно треть всемирного населения, что составляет 2,6 миллиарда человек, останется вне интернет-сообщества. Сегодня, в странах с высоким уровнем дохода интернет активно используют более 90 процентов населения, в то время как лишь четверть жителей стран с низким уровнем дохода имеют доступ к интернету. Не менее 850 миллионов людей лишены возможности идентификации, и многие не обладают базовыми навыками для эффективного использования интернета.²⁹

Текущее состояние цифровой экономики в Узбекистане

Узбекистан активно развивает свою цифровую экономику, осознавая ее важность для будущего страны. В Узбекистане наблюдается стремительное развитие цифровой экономики. Октябрь 2020 года стал ключевым моментом, когда правительство приняло стратегию "Цифровой Узбекистан 2030".³⁰ Эта стратегия направлена на ускорение развития цифровой инфраструктуры, внедрение электронного правительства, цифровизацию производства, а также создание национального ИТ-сектора и развитие ИТ-образования в стране. В последние годы правительство предприняло шаги для содействия развитию цифровых технологий и стартапов. Основные достижения в процессе цифровизации Узбекистана впечатляют и состоят из следующих изменений:

1. Рост экономического влияния

Если рассмотреть рисунок 1, где приведены статистические данные сектора информационной и электронной коммерции с 2016 по 2022 год можно прийти к выводу о том, что оба показателя, абсолютное в триллионах сум и в процентном отношении к ВВП, показывают растущий тренд. Так например если в 2016 году этот показатель в абсолютном выражении составлял приблизительно 5 трлн. сум, то к 2022 году можно наблюдать более чем пятикратное увеличение. Если учитывать тот факт, что за изучаемый период ВВП Узбекистана тоже имел положительный растущий тренд, будет целесообразно изучить какую долю этот сектор занимал в общем объеме от ВВП страны и как этот показатель изменялся. Доля информационной экономики и цифровой коммерции в ВВП страны увеличилась с 2,1% в 2016 году до 3,4% в 2022 году, что составляет увеличение в 1,6 раза.³¹ Объем услуг в сфере информации и связи увеличился в 6 раза за исследуемый период с 2016 по 2022 год.³²

²⁹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/digitaldevelopment/overview>

³⁰ УП РУ «Об утверждении стратегии «цифровой узбекистан-2030» и мерах по ее эффективной реализации», от 05.10.2020 г. № УП-6079, <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5031048>

³¹ Госкомстат, Цифровая экономика, Доля добавленной стоимости в сфере информационной экономики и электронной коммерции в ВВП

³² Госкомстат, Цифровая экономика, Объем оказываемых услуг связи и информатизации

Рисунок 1. Графики сектора информационной экономики и электронной коммерции в абсолютном и долевым выражении.



2. Развитие телекоммуникационной инфраструктуры

Телекоммуникационная инфраструктура страны демонстрирует заметный рост: длина волоконно-оптических линий увеличилась в 7,7 раза с 22,1 тыс. км в 2016 до 170,6 тыс. км в 2022 году³³, а число базовых станций мобильной связи увеличилось в 1,1 раза, с 45 900 до 53 600 штук, относительно предыдущего года(рис.2).³⁴ Все эти показатели свидетельствуют о том, что интенсивно с 2016 по 2022 годы происходит охват и обеспечение еще большей части населения доступной связью и интернетом. Все это приводит к более быстрому обмену информацией, к доступу и пользованию новейшими информациями и снижению множества транзакционных издержек.

Рисунок 2. Диаграммы протяженности волоконно-оптических линий связи и количество базовых станций сотовой подвижной станции.



3. Рост числа пользователей мобильной связи и интернета

³³ Госкомстат, Цифровая экономика, Длина волоконно-оптических линий связи

³⁴ Госкомстат, Цифровая экономика, Количество базовых станций сотовой связи по регионам

Количество абонентов, обеспеченных мобильной связью, на 1 октября 2022 года составило 30,9 млн. абонентов. В результате каждый 75 человек в расчете на 100 человек обеспечен мобильной связью в стране. Число интернет-пользователей относительно 2021 года увеличилось в 1,1 раза, достигнув 26,7 миллионов человек в 2022 году.³⁵ Тарифы на интернет-услуги постепенно имеют тренд снижения.

4. Создание производственных мощностей

При поддержке Республики Кореи был построен завод по производству оптико-волоконных кабелей с годовой мощностью 50 тысяч км кабеля, что позволило обеспечить внутренние нужды страны и начать экспорт кабельной продукции.³⁶

5. Успехи в инновациях и Глобальный инновационный индекс

Успехи Узбекистана в инновационной сфере подтверждаются его позицией в рейтинге Глобального инновационного индекса. По итогам 2021 года страна поднялась на 4 позиции вверх, занимая 82-е место в мире и став лидером среди стран Центральной Азии.³⁷

Проанализировав текущее состояние экономики Узбекистана по цифровизации можно прийти к вопросу каким же образом не потерять этот темп и каким образом усилить этот темп развития, чтобы достигнуть еще больших результатов в будущем. Рекомендации по дальнейшему развитию цифровой экономики в стране состоят из следующих: развитие интернет-экономики, инвестиции в технологические стартапы, развития образования и науки и улучшение кибербезопасности.

Увеличение доступности к интернету и развитие мобильных технологий способствовали и в дальнейшем также будут способствовать росту интернет-экономики в стране. Например, в ходе реализации стратегии Узбекистана по цифровой трансформации с 2020 по 2022 года было предусмотрено и частично достигнуты улучшения в виде повышение уровня подключения населенных пунктов к интернету с 78% до свыше 90% за счет увеличения числа портов широкополосного доступа до 2,5 миллиона, прокладки новых оптико-волоконных линий связи на протяжении 20 тысяч километров и развития сетей мобильной связи. В рамках этой инициативы также планируется внедрение более 400 информационных систем, электронных услуг и других программных продуктов в различных областях социально-экономического развития регионов. Онлайн-платежи, электронная коммерция и интернет-сервисы становятся неотъемлемой частью повседневной жизни не только граждан развитых стран, но и узбекского населения. Правительство Узбекистана

³⁵ Госкомстат, Цифровая экономика, Количество абонентов, подключенных к сети Интернет в разрезе регионов

³⁶ <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2021/05/05/research/>

³⁷ Резюме Глобальный инновационный индекс — 2022, 20 с, URL: <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/ru/wipo-pub-2000-2022-exec-ru-global-innovation-index-2022-15th-edition.pdf>

активно должно еще более активнее поддерживать технологические стартапы, предоставляя финансовую и инфраструктурную помощь, что приведет к развитию инновационных идей и привлечет талантливых предпринимателей. Например, планируется также внедрение более 280 информационных систем и программных продуктов для автоматизации управленческих, производственных и логистических процессов на предприятиях реального сектора экономики. Кроме того, приоритетным для страны является придать дополнительные усилия и инвестиции на развитии образования и научных исследований в области информационных технологий, так как создание квалифицированных кадров является ключевым аспектом успешной цифровой экономики. Несмотря на все положительные моменты цифровизации экономики не надо забывать также о ее опасностях. Так с увеличением зависимости от цифровых технологий важно обеспечить безопасность как государственные, так и частные информационные ресурсы.

Заключение

Цифровая экономика – это не просто технологическое достижение, но и возможность для улучшения жизни граждан, создания рабочих мест и стимулирования экономического роста. Узбекистан, осознавая важность цифровой экономики, активно инвестирует в развитие информационных технологий, что способствует созданию инновационных решений, повышению производительности и улучшению качества жизни своих граждан. В будущем цифровая экономика будет продолжать служить движущей силой для развития страны, открывая новые возможности и горизонты для узбекского общества.

Использованные источники:

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РАЗРАБОТКА АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННОГО РАБОЧЕГО МЕСТА ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИКА

Аннотация. В данной статье авторами разрабатывается программное обеспечение для деятельности сотрудника фармацевтической компании.

Ключевые слова: АРМ, фармацевт, разработка.

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DEVELOPMENT OF AN AUTOMATED WORKSTATION FOR A PHARMACEUTICAL EMPLOYEE

Abstract. In this article, the authors are developing software for the activities of an employee of a pharmaceutical company.

Key words: automated workplace, pharmacist, development.

Для достижения максимальных успехов в своей деятельности, любому предприятию необходимо точно понимать свои затраты, прибыли, ресурсы, бизнес-процессы и многое другое. Наглядная информация о происходящем поможет глубже проанализировать процесс и поможет сделать правильные выводы, что в конечном итоге приведет к росту продаж, увеличению объема производства, повысит общую эффективность.

Не секрет, что лидерами рынка становятся наиболее эффективные предприятия, имеющие минимальные издержки, высочайший уровень производительности труда и полностью контролируемые и четко отлаженные процессы. Ни что так не способствует контролю и анализу деятельности на предприятии как информационные системы. На сегодняшний день сложно обойтись без специальных программных средств, которые позволяют не только сэкономить рабочее время сотрудников при выполнении рутинных операций, а также минимизировать количество ошибок, связанных с человеческим фактором. В настоящее время большинство аптек ведут свою деятельность, почти не используя никаких специализированных программных средств.

Целью данной работы является разработка программного продукта, связанного с автоматизацией деятельности фармацевтов аптечного пункта.

Первым шагом в создании приложения является запуск Visual Studio и создание приложения на основе шаблона WPF. Затем было создано главное окно работы фармацевта аптечного пункта (Рис. 1).

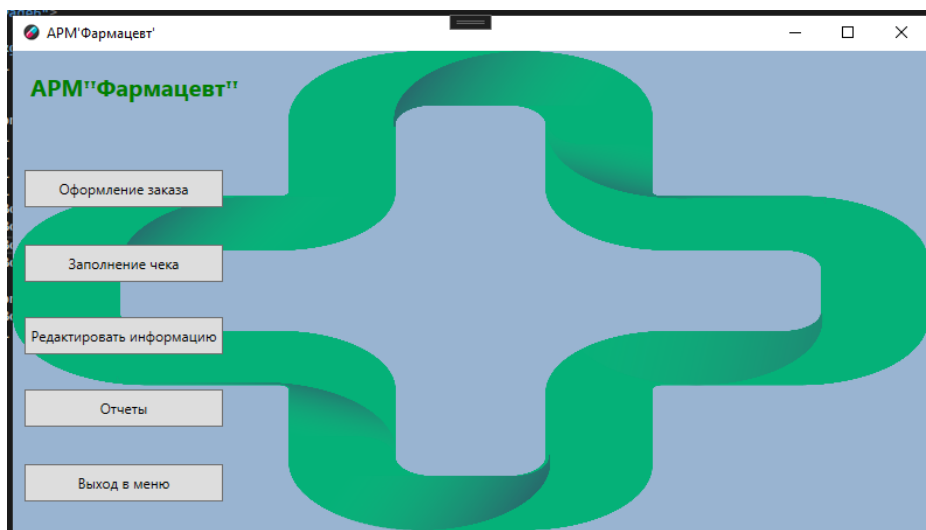


Рис. 1. Главное окно

На данной форме расположено название приложения и пять кнопок, представляющие собой меню. Каждая кнопка выполняет свою функциональную принадлежность.

При нажатии на кнопку «Оформление заказа» отображается страница оформления заказа (покупки) (Рис. 2).

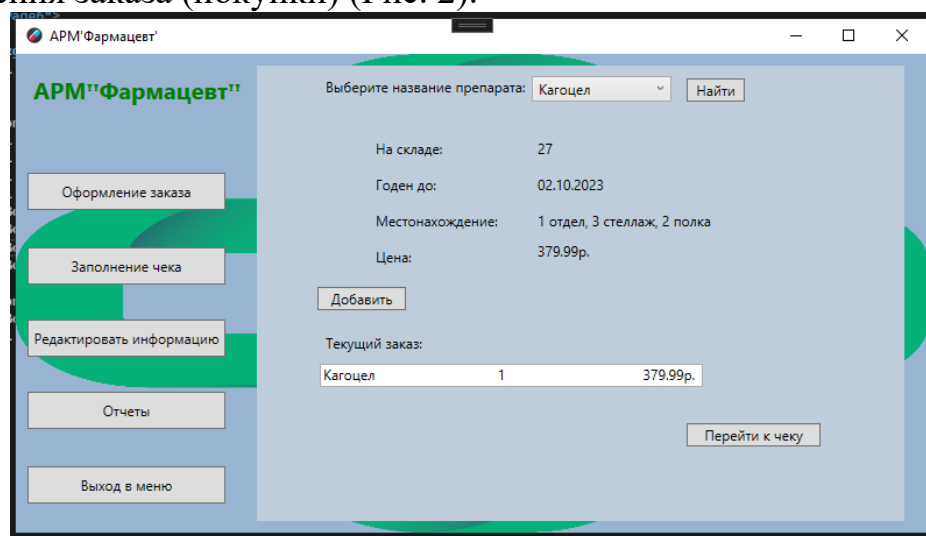


Рис. 2. Страница оформления заказа

На данной странице указаны поля выбора препарата и выводятся информация о нем, кнопка добавления препарата в заказ и поле текущего заказа. При нажатии на кнопку «Заполнение чека» отображается страница с заполнением полей чека (Рис. 3).

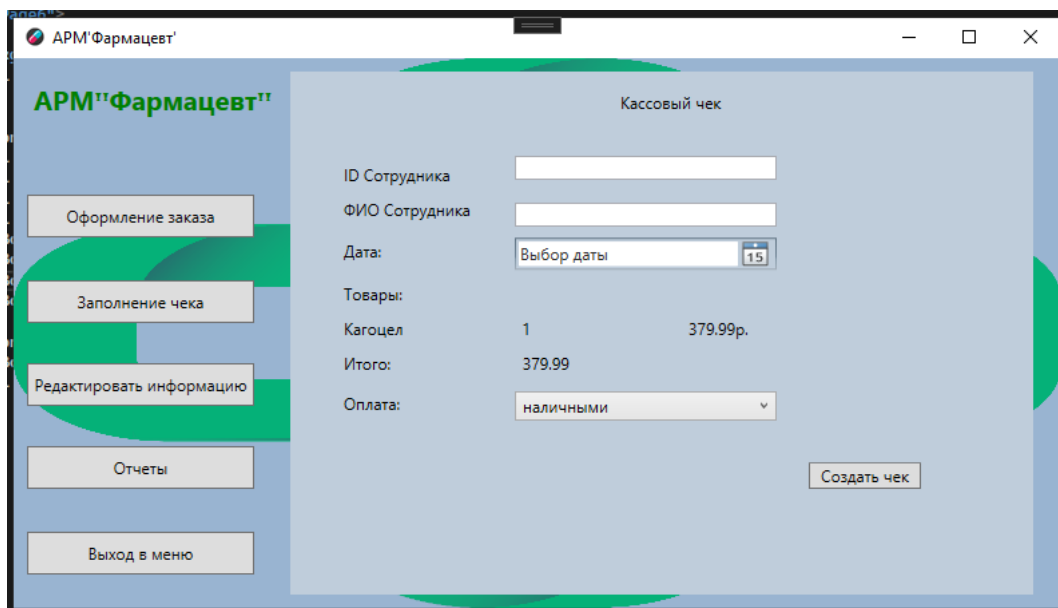


Рис. 3. Страница заполнения чека

Здесь указаны поля с информацией о сотруднике, выбор даты, уже заполненные поля с информацией о препаратах и поле выбора оплаты.

При нажатии на кнопку «Редактирование информации» отображается страница с редактированием информации о препаратах (Рис. 4).

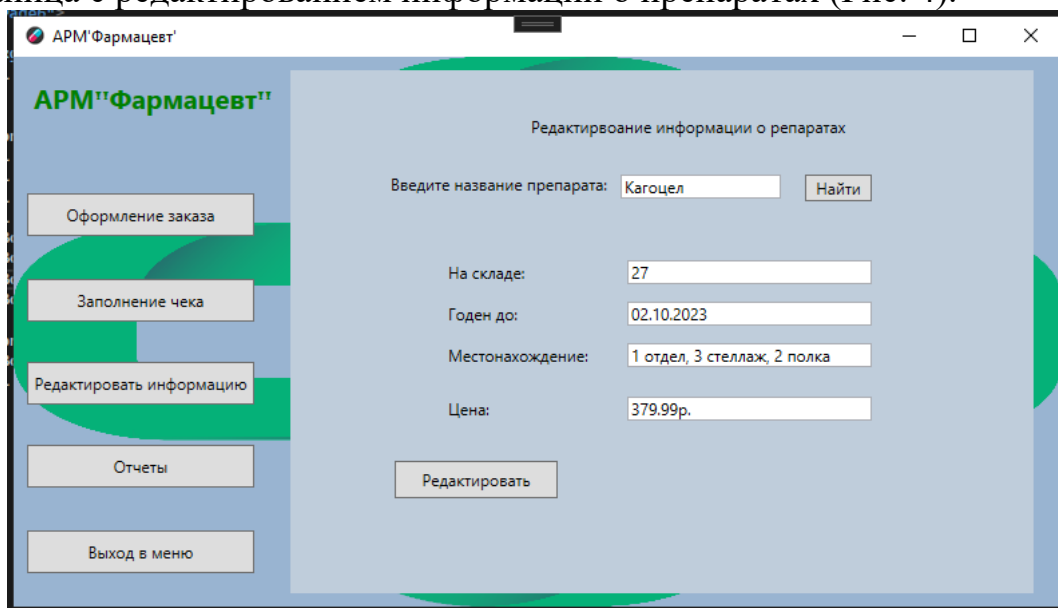


Рис. 4. Страница редактирования

Эта страница позволяет добавлять и редактировать информацию в базе данных. Здесь указано поле с названием препарата, и заполняемые поля с информацией о нем

При нажатии на кнопку «Отчеты» отображается страница с отчетами (Рис. 5).

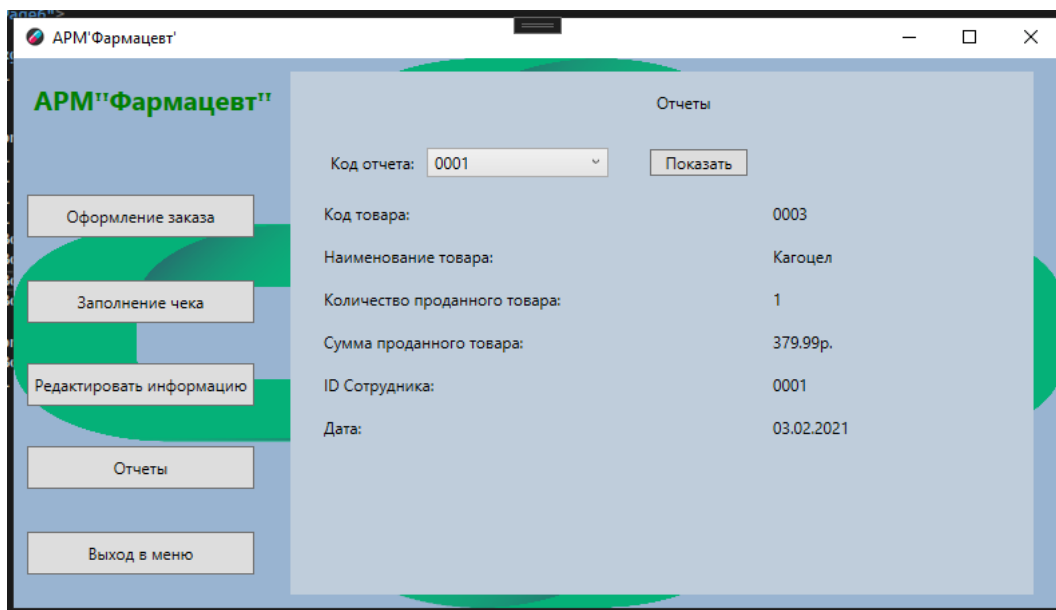


Рис. 5. Страница с отчетами

На данной странице демонстрируются отчеты о проданных товарах. Здесь указано поле выбора отчета и выводимая о нем информация.

Итогом данной главы является разработанное приложение для фармацевтов аптечного пункта, которое поможет им быстрее работать на своих рабочих местах.

В рамках выполнения данной работы были закреплены теоретические и практические знания, полученные в процессе изучения дисциплины. Результатом работы является разработанное автоматизированное рабочее места фармацевта аптечного пункта.

После всей проделанной работы можно сделать вывод о том, что актуальность данной темы и разработанного приложения существенна и находится на высоком уровне, поскольку система способна оптимизировать и упростить работу фармацевтов и аптечного пункта в целом.

Разработанное программное обеспечение позволяет:

- вести базу данных медицинских товаров;
- снизить трудовые затраты;
- сократить количество бумажных документов;
- облегчить получение различных отчетов.
- повысить скорость и качество обслуживания;
- хранить информацию в удобном для использования виде.

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ОБУЧЕНИЕ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В РАЗЛИЧНЫХ СИТУАЦИЯХ

Аннотация. В этой статье рассматриваются проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются волонтеры, преподающие иностранные языки в школьной системе или за ее пределами. В статье излагаются причины проведения оценки потребностей, некоторые люди, к которым следует обращаться за информацией, а также некоторые вопросы, которые следует задать при оценке потребностей.

Кроме того, в этой статье рассматриваются некоторые ограничения, с которыми сталкиваются волонтеры, обучающие иностранным языкам, от требований больших многоуровневых классов до ограничений индивидуальных занятий. Предлагаются решения, требующие практического применения навыков, полученных на дослуженной подготовке.

Ключевые слова: мотивация, подход, уверенность, репетиторство, общение, обучаемый.

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TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VARIOUS SITUATIONS

Abstract. This article examines the challenges faced by volunteers teaching foreign languages in the school system or outside of it. This article outlines the reasons for conducting a needs assessment, some people to contact for information, and some questions to ask when conducting a needs assessment. In addition, this article examines some of the constraints that foreign language teaching volunteers face, from the demands of large, multi-level classes to the limitations of one-on-one tutoring. Solutions are proposed that require the practical application of skills acquired in prior training.

Key words: motivation, approach, confidence, tutoring, communication, student.

В последние годы преподаватели иностранных языков уделяют все больше внимания выявлению потребностей своих учеников, отношению учащихся к иностранным языкам и причинам их изучения. Для вас, как учителя, вступающего в новую систему образования, важно знать потребности и отношение ваших учеников к изучению иностранных языков, чтобы с самого начала вы могли играть эффективную роль в своем классе. Поэтому проведение оценки потребностей, даже неформальной, является важным первым шагом в вашей работе.

Тем из вас, кто преподает иностранные языки в качестве второстепенного проекта, например, обучая коллег или тренируя их детей, оценка потребностей поможет вам определить цель ваших занятий. Это также может помочь вам отличить серьезных потенциальных учеников от тех, кто более небрежен в своем подходе. Точная оценка приверженности ваших учащихся может помочь вам избежать разочарования или необоснованного чувства неудачи. [1, 64]

Задавая вопросы, вы, возможно, захотите дать понять, что вы не оцениваете и не выносите суждений. Ваша цель – информировать себя, чтобы вы могли служить своему школьному сообществу наиболее эффективным способом. Ваши межкультурные навыки вступят в игру, когда вы будете собирать информацию и закладывать основу для хороших рабочих отношений с коллегами и руководителем.

Создание возможности поговорить со своими учениками перед первыми занятиями позволит вам получить представление об их уровне владения иностранными языками. На данном этапе вам не нужен подробный анализ, но было бы хорошо узнать, насколько много они понимают, когда вы с ними разговариваете. Это поможет вам передать свой язык на соответствующем уровне вашего языка на соответствующем уровне в ваших классах. Эти беседы также станут для вас полезным способом оценить отношение ваших студентов к изучению иностранных языков и изучить их восприятие того, что им от вас нужно. Если доступны прошлые записи успеваемости учащихся по иностранным языкам, это также поможет вам составить представление о том, чего ожидать в классе.

Этот неформальный подход к оценке уровней особенно эффективен для детей младшего школьного возраста. Эти дети обычно дружелюбны и рады встрече с американцем. Воспользуйтесь их дружелюбием, чтобы поговорить с ними и оценить уровень их английского языка. Несколько вопросов об их именах, возрасте, братьях, сестрах и доме помогут вам убедиться, насколько хорошо они понимают и насколько способны передавать английский язык. Задавая эти вопросы, не забывайте использовать разные времена. Например:

- ✓ В каком классе ты учился в прошлом году? (прошлое)
- ✓ Когда ты научился играть в футбол? (прошлое)
- ✓ Что ты будешь делать, когда покинешь школу? (будущее)

- ✓ Что ты будешь делать сегодня вечером? (будущее)
- ✓ Кто твой лучший друг? (подарок)

Настройте свою анкету как можно проще. Студентам, которые только начинают изучать иностранные языки, вы можете даже рассмотреть возможность использования родного языка своих учеников. Для более продвинутых учащихся вы можете использовать свою анкету в качестве основы для первого ознакомительного урока. Вот пример формата, который вы можете использовать в средней школе, техническом колледже, педагогическом колледже, университете или на занятиях с взрослыми.

Основными ограничениями, с которыми сталкиваются волонтеры TEFL, являются:

- большие многоуровневые классы; недостаточное количество учебников;
- строгое соблюдение жесткой учебной программы; особые потребности студентов;
- ограниченное количество часов и низкая мотивация к обучению иностранным языкам

Обучение в классе из пятидесяти и более студентов требует значительной организации. Во многих случаях к ученикам будут привлекать учителей, которые используют упражнения, хоровые повторения и механическое заучивание в качестве средств обучения в больших классах. Эти методы могут достичь своей цели – занять учащихся, но их эффективность как инструмента обучения ограничена. Однако есть и другие варианты, каждый из которых потребует организации и планирования на начальных этапах, но в долгосрочной перспективе принесет более удовлетворительные результаты. Эти варианты делятся на две основные категории: групповая работа и коучинг со стороны коллег. Оба эти варианта требуют от ваших учеников чувства сотрудничества. Ваша задача будет способствовать развитию этого чувства сотрудничества. Групповую работу следует вводить постепенно и использовать для обучения всем языковым навыкам: аудированию, говорению, чтению и письму. [2, 123]

Некоторые из ваших учеников могут страдать от той или иной формы физической инвалидности, а в легких случаях инвалидности проблема может быть не замечена. Например, учащиеся с легкими нарушениями слуха или зрения часто неосознанно разрабатывают стратегии преодоления трудностей, и единственная подсказка, которую вы знаете, это то, что их успеваемость в классе может быть не на должном уровне.

Возможно, вы сможете помочь этим студентам. Прежде всего, когда учащемуся явно трудно идти в ногу со временем, убедитесь, что эта борьба не вызвана нарушениями зрения или слуха. Иногда может оказаться полезным переместить ученика в начало класса, чтобы было хорошо видно доску. Или потратьте время, чтобы встать рядом с учеником, у которого

проблемы со слухом, и четко повторить ваши инструкции, чтобы изменить ситуацию. Если это кажется уместным, вы можете связаться с семьей учащегося с ограниченными возможностями, чтобы узнать, рассмотрит ли семья возможность получения профессиональной помощи. Очки или слуховой аппарат могут изменить успеваемость ученика.

Во-вторых, вы также можете помочь, укрепляя уверенность учащихся с ограниченными возможностями. Слишком часто у этих студентов низкая самооценка, вызванная тем, что им говорят, что они плохие ученики и недостаточно хороши для академической карьеры. Выявив и признав физическую проблему, а также проявив терпение и настроив их на успех, вы можете помочь этим ученикам сформировать свою самооценку.

В-третьих, вы можете расширить свои собственные профессиональные способности, чтобы оценивать потребности своих студентов, выявлять проблемы и разрабатывать решения. Если в вашей стране существуют программы специального образования, волонтеры, работающие в этих программах, станут бесценным источником информации. [3, 73]

Двумя основными препятствиями в этой ситуации являются репетиторство и отсутствие подходящих учебников. Язык предполагает общение. Преподавание индивидуальных занятий ограничивает объем общения. Учащийся в этой ситуации также часто становится зависимым от учителя и ему трудно понимать кого-либо, говорящего по-английски. Учитель в этой ситуации не имеет возможности оценить, как учащийся взаимодействует с другими людьми на иностранных языках, и может столкнуться с трудностями в создании «пространства», в котором он мог бы профессионально решать требования учащегося. Например, учащийся может настаивать на том, чтобы его исправили сразу же после каждой ошибки, несмотря на то, что это прерывает ход работы и у учащегося есть небольшое намерение усвоить исправление. [4, 84]

В репетиторстве «часто и понемногу» гораздо менее требовательно как к учителю, так и к ученику, чем длительные занятия раз в неделю. Создание системы, в которой учащийся совмещает время, проведенное в классе, с выполнением заданий вне класса, поможет учащемуся работать самостоятельно и даст вам, учителю, возможность оценить мотивацию вашего ученика.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ КОМПЛЕКСНОГО СОЦИАЛЬНО- ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ МОНОГОРОДОВ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. В статье акцентируется внимание на актуальности создания комплексной стратегии социально-экономического развития моногородов Узбекистана и анализируются ее основные направления.

Ключевые слова: комплексное социально-экономическое развитие, стратегия, малый бизнес и частное предпринимательство, занятость населения, диверсификация, производственная инфраструктура, транспортная инфраструктура, социальная инфраструктура, экологическая ситуация.

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MAIN DIRECTIONS OF COMPREHENSIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MONO-TOWNS OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The article focuses on the relevance of creating a comprehensive strategy for the socio-economic development of single-industry towns in Uzbekistan and analyzes its main directions.

Key words: comprehensive socio-economic development, strategy, small business and private entrepreneurship, employment, diversification, production infrastructure, transport infrastructure, social infrastructure, environmental situation.

Введение. Моногорода отличаются от других типов городских поселений тем, что их экономика сильно привязана к одному предприятию или конкретной отрасли, многие другие отрасли недостаточно развиты, в результате чего формируются специфические социально-экономические проблемы. Социально-экономическая ситуация очень сложная, особенно в моногородах, где градообразующее предприятие находится в кризисе, и обеспечение занятости населения за счет развития производства в этих поселениях является одной из актуальных задач. Кроме того, высок риск узкой специализации в моногородах, где градостроительное предприятие работает стабильно, а сокращение или полная остановка производства под воздействием ряда факторов приведет к увеличению числа безработных и обострению связанных с этим социально-экономических проблем. Поэтому во многих зарубежных странах вопросу устойчивого развития моногородов уделяется особое внимание на государственном уровне, о чем свидетельствует принятие в Республике Казахстан «Программы развития моногородов на 2012-2020 годы». 2012 г. [1], постановление Правительства РФ 2014 г. «Муниципалитеты Российской Федерации, специализирующиеся на одной отрасли» (Примером является принятие решения об утверждении перечня моногородов [2] и создании «Проекта развития моногородов». Фонд». Поэтому сегодня в Узбекистане одной из важных задач считается разработка стратегии, направленной на обеспечение стабильного социально-экономического развития моногородов и снижение риска узкой специализации в этих поселениях.

Цель и задачи работы. Цель работы – разработка научно обоснованных предложений по созданию комплексной стратегии социально-экономического развития моногородов Узбекистана. Для достижения этой цели были поставлены следующие задачи:

- разделение моногородов республики на группы по факторам формирования;
- определение основных направлений устойчивого социально-экономического развития моногородов;
- анализ особенностей социально-экономического развития моногородов с различным факторным составом.

Основная часть. Пути устойчивого развития узкоспециализированных городов такие зарубежные учёные, как Г. Б. Дугарова, В. Н. Богданов [3], В. Я. Любовный [5], Н. П. Мыцких [6], Н. Н. Киселова [4] рассматривают в своих работах. Следует отметить, что современное социально-экономическое положение и перспективы развития моногородов во многом зависят от факторов их формирования, поэтому эти факторы необходимо учитывать при разработке нормативно-правовых документов, направленных на устойчивое развитие узкоспециализированных городов.

Следовательно, в настоящее время 14 городов и 51 населенных пунктов Узбекистана имеют узкую специализацию, а по факторам формирования эти моногорода можно разделить на следующие группы:

1. Моногорода, образовавшиеся в результате эксплуатации месторождений полезных ископаемых, в том числе:

а) по базам добычи руды – Зарафшан, Учкудук, Янгиабд, Мурунтав, Зафарабад (Конимехский район), Марджанбулок, Олтинкон, Чоркесар, Красногорск, Учкулоч, Койташ, Ингичка, Лангар (Хатырчинский район) и другие.

б) на базе добычи и переработки нефти и газа – Тинчлик, Мубарак, Газли, Гаровулбазар, Полвонтош, Андижан (Булокбашинский район), Южный Оламушук, Какайди, Кыргыз и др.

в) на базе угледобычи – Шаргун.

г) по итогам раскопок – Кувасой, Гозгон, Каратов, Жумиртов, Шорсув.

2. Моногорода, созданные на базе строительства крупных теплоэлектростанций – Ширин, Нурабад, Нуристан.

3. В результате запуска крупных предприятий автомобильной промышленности города с узкоспециализированной экономикой - Асака, Питнак.

4. Моногорода, образовавшиеся в результате строительства гидротехнических сооружений – Ханабад, Водоем, Хишрав, Чорвок, Ходжакент.

5. Моногорода, образовавшиеся в результате строительства железных дорог – Каракалпакстан, Кашкадарья, Тинчлик (город Навои), Навбахор (Попский район) и др.

6. Моногорода, образовавшиеся на базе рекреационных ресурсов - Чимён и другие.

7. Моногорода, возникшие в результате строительства воинских частей и других объектов – Ханабад (Каршинский район), Гурумсарай, Чегарачи (Термезский район), Чегарачи (Музработский район).

8. Моногорода образовались на основе создания научно-исследовательских учреждений – Улугбек, Вс.

На основании полученной информации о проблемах, вызванных узкой специализацией в этих поселениях, и мерах по их устранению в ходе социально-демографических исследований, проводимых в моногородах, отличающихся друг от друга по формированию, рекомендуются следующие основные направления устойчивого развития моногородов. факторов, экономико-географического положения и современного состояния социально-экономического развития (рис. 1).



Рисунок 1. Основные направления устойчивого социально-экономического развития моногородов Узбекистана

Поддержка малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства. Малый бизнес и частное предпринимательство играют важную роль в развитии производства и увеличении рабочих мест в условиях рыночной экономики, а развитие этого сектора следует рассматривать как важный фактор социально-экономического развития узкоспециализированных городов. Следовательно, расширение возможностей ведения бизнеса в моногородах имеет особое значение для обеспечения занятости населения, диверсификации экономики и снижения риска узкой специализации.

Из анализа мнений респондентов, собранных в ходе социально-демографического исследования о возможностях ведения бизнеса в моногороде, где они проживают, и мерах, которые необходимо реализовать для дальнейшего развития предпринимательства, можно сделать вывод, что практически во всех моногородах существуют возможности для развития одной или нескольких отраслей производства и сферы услуг, и при разработке механизма поддержки малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в узкоспециализированных городах необходимо учитывать современное состояние социально-экономического развития этих поселений и факторы, влияющие на него.

Следует отметить, что большинство респондентов, проживающих в моногородах, основными факторами развития предпринимательства считают льготное, низкопроцентное кредитование бизнеса, освобождение от налогов и других платежей. При этом следует отметить, что моногорода, где проводились социологические исследования, в определенной степени отличаются друг от друга по условиям улучшения бизнес-среды. Например, по мнению респондентов, проживающих в городе Питнак, улучшение транспортной инфраструктуры и привлечение дополнительных инвестиций считаются основными способами развития предпринимательства, тогда как в городах Газгон, Ширин, Кувасой поддержка молодежного предпринимательства и обучение их бизнесу, а в городе Янгиабаде предоставление особых льгот предпринимателям, работающим в сфере туризма. Отмечается, что подобные меры также важны в развитии малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства.

Повышение уровня занятости населения и диверсификация структуры сети. На основании опыта зарубежных стран по исследованию узкоспециализированных городов и результатов социологических исследований, проведенных в ряде моногородов республики, можно сделать вывод, что повышение уровня занятости населения и диверсификация структуры сети является основным фактором устойчивого развития сети. социально-экономическое развитие моногородов. Следовательно, рост уровня безработицы приводит к тому, что значительная часть населения не имеет надежного источника дохода и, как следствие, не может приобретать необходимые для проживания товары и услуги в необходимом количестве, возникают проблемы, связанные с невозможности своевременно оплачивать коммунальные и другие платежи, и в конечном итоге уровень жизни снижается. Следовательно, безработица является основной причиной всех социально-экономических проблем в моногородах, и данная ситуация показывает, насколько важно разрабатывать и реализовывать меры по обеспечению занятости населения в узкоспециализированных городах.

Следует отметить, что проблема безработицы не имеет актуального значения даже во всех узкоспециализированных городах республики, а моногорода с разными факторами формирования и современным состоянием развития отличаются друг от друга. Например, такие города, как Коровулбазар (только 8% респондентов в этом городе оценили безработицу как одну из основных социально-экономических проблем), Асака, Зарафшан имеют очень мощный экономический потенциал, а предприятие, создающее город, обеспечивает занятость не только для местного населения, но и для жителей соседних районов. В то же время в таких городах, как Красногорск, Койташ, Лангар (Хатырчинский район), Южный Оламушук, ставших реликтовым городом в результате прекращения деятельности градостроительного предприятия, безработицы и связанных с ней социально-экономических проблем стоят достаточно остро, и меры по

устойчивому развитию моногородов, в частности, обеспечению занятости населения, должны осуществляться, прежде всего, в этих поселениях.

В устойчивом социально-экономическом развитии моногородов наряду с повышением уровня занятости населения важна и диверсификация его сетевой структуры. Следует отметить, что не только в моногородах, где обострилась проблема безработицы, но и в стабильно развивающихся моногородах, наблюдается однородность профессиональной структуры населения, особенно в городах на базе горнодобывающей промышленности, отсутствие подходящих рабочих мест для женщин. считается одной из основных проблем. Поэтому необходима организация деятельности различных отраслей производства и услуг в узкоспециализированных городах, чего можно добиться только за счет развития малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства.

Модернизация производственной инфраструктуры. Одним из главных условий развития предпринимательства в моногородах, привлечения отечественных и иностранных инвестиций, является модернизация производственной инфраструктуры. Помимо рассмотренной выше коммунальной и транспортной инфраструктуры, к производственной инфраструктуре относятся здания и другие виды инженерных сооружений, при этом следует отметить, что неиспользуемые здания предприятий в большинстве узкоспециализированных городов играют важную роль в создании промышленных объектов производства.

Практически во всех моногородах, где проводились социологические исследования, сравнительно небольшое количество респондентов считало старость производственной инфраструктуры одной из основных социально-экономических проблем, относительно высок этот показатель в некоторых узкоспециализированных городах, образованных на базе добычи руды. и тепловые электростанции. Например, в городе Красногорске плохое качество дорог, соединяющих центр с населенными пунктами, перебои в предоставлении коммунальных услуг отрицательно сказываются на производственной инфраструктуре, в городе Нурабад наблюдается отсутствие бесплатного земли и постройки для развития предпринимательства, а в городе Янгибад актуальны проблемы теплоснабжения. Следует отметить, что важно, что в нормативном правовом документе, направленном на социально-экономическом развитии узкоспециализированных городов.

Улучшение транспортной инфраструктуры. Известно, что транспортная система считается «кровеносным сосудом» экономики, а этот сектор, в свою очередь, важен в развитии других отраслей, в частности, в организации деятельности промышленных предприятий и учреждений сферы услуг. Эффективное использование временных и финансовых ресурсов при доставке необходимого сырья для промышленных предприятий и доставке готовой продукции потребителю во многом зависит

от качества дорог, которые являются основными составляющими транспортной инфраструктуры. Следовательно, поскольку большинство узкоспециализированных городов расположены вдали от крупных населенных пунктов, качество дорог имеет особое значение в повышении инвестиционной привлекательности этих городов и развитии производственных связей.

Следует отметить, что узкоспециализированные города республики отличаются друг от друга по состоянию транспортной инфраструктуры, и меры по улучшению качества дорог должны реализовываться, прежде всего, в моногородах, где проходят автомагистрали, соединяющие центр с регионом. Например, в ходе социально-демографического исследования выяснилось, что качество дорог, связывающих город Красногорск со столицей, а также город Ширин с центром региона, достаточно низкое. Особенно если учесть, что сегодня большое количество женщин, проживающих в городе Красногорске, едут в Ташкент и работают на расположенных здесь предприятиях легкой промышленности, становится понятно, насколько актуально улучшение качества дорог.

Поэтому соединение моногородов с крупными городами ровными дорогами, помимо повышения эффективности транспортировки сырья и продукции, позволяет безработным, проживающим в узкоспециализированных городах, трудоустроиться на предприятиях и организациях крупных городов, расположенных в относительно близкие территории из-за маятниковой миграции. Поэтому в стратегии устойчивого социально-экономического развития моногородов необходимо уделять особое внимание разработке мер по совершенствованию транспортной инфраструктуры узкоспециализированных городов.

Повышение качества коммунальных услуг. Предоставление коммунальных услуг является одним из основных факторов, влияющих на уровень жизни населения, и, в свою очередь, имеет большое значение в размещении и развитии отраслей экономики. На основе анализа данных, собранных по узкоспециализированным городам, можно сделать вывод, что коммунальное хозяйство хорошо развито в моногородах на базе автомобильной промышленности, производства строительных материалов, переработки нефти и газа, тепловых электростанций, а в городах, созданных в результате добычи руды и там, где сейчас прекратилось градостроительное предприятие, качество этих услуг очень низкое. Например, из социологических исследований известно, что среди респондентов, проживающих в таких моногородах, как Янгиабд и Красногорск, немало людей, считающих качество коммунальных услуг неудовлетворительным. Следовательно, в таких реликтовых городах часто случаются перебои с подачей электроэнергии, природного газа, горячей воды, особенно необходимой в отопительный сезон, и даже питьевой воды. Поэтому для повышения привлекательности городов данной категории с

точки зрения проживания и размещения различных производств и сфер услуг необходимо, прежде всего, повысить качество общественных услуг, которые рассматриваются как первоочередные потребности людей, за счет капитальный ремонт водопроводов, газопроводов и линий электропередач, пришедших в негодность и негодных к эксплуатации, необходимо разработать целевые мероприятия.

Повышение качества социальной инфраструктуры. Одним из важных направлений социально-экономического развития моногородов является повышение качества социальной инфраструктуры, что достигается за счет обеспечения общего среднего образования и дошкольных образовательных учреждений, развития физической культуры и спорта, совершенствования медицинского и бытового обслуживания. Поэтому предоставление качественных социальных услуг имеет важное значение для повышения уровня жизни жителей моногородов и привлечения предпринимателей, желающих начать собственное дело, проживая постоянно или временно в узкоспециализированных городах.

По данным социально-демографических исследований, в реликтовых городах, сформированных на базе горнодобывающих предприятий (Янгибад, Красногорск), качество социальной инфраструктуры, в частности уровень оказания медицинских услуг и учреждений общего среднего образования и дошкольных образовательных учреждений, оценивается неудовлетворительно, а также производства строительных материалов (Горатов, Газгон) и в некоторых моногородах (Нурабад), образованных на базе КЭС, она значительно ниже. Поэтому при разработке стратегии социально-экономического развития узкоспециализированных городов необходимо учитывать вопросы повышения качества социальной инфраструктуры, в частности, обеспечения территорий, входящих в ее состав, квалифицированными специалистами.

Улучшение экологической ситуации. В связи с тем, что большинство моногородов республики образовалось на базе горнодобывающей промышленности и в результате переработки большого количества сырья на городских предприятиях в течение многих лет изменилась окружающая среда, разработка мероприятий по решению экологических проблем проблемы как одно из основных направлений социально-экономического развития узкоспециализированных городов, выпуск продукции является одной из актуальных задач. В большинстве моногородов, где проводились социально-демографические исследования, основная часть населения считает плохую экологическую ситуацию одной из основных проблем города, где они проживают, и оценивает существующую экологическую ситуацию как неудовлетворительную.

Следует подчеркнуть, что возникновение экологических проблем в узкоспециализированных городах, их виды и масштабы во многом зависят от производственной сферы градообразующего предприятия. Например, в

моногородах, образованных на базе рудных полезных ископаемых (Красногорск, Янгибад, Заркент (Кошрабатский район) и др.), основной экологической проблемой считается накопление твердых отходов, а производство строительных материалов (Кувасой, Газгон, Каратов и др.) и нефть и газ загрязнение воздуха в горнодобывающих и перерабатывающих городах (Каровулбазар, Мубарак и др.) считается неотложным. С учетом этого следует определить меры, направленные на улучшение экологической ситуации в узкоспециализированных промышленных городах. Следует отметить, что важно стимулировать внедрение новых инноваций и безотходных технологий в области охраны окружающей среды в моногородах, и это направление часто встречается в опыте зарубежных стран.

Следует отметить, что некоторые экологические проблемы возникли не только в «шахтерских городах», но и в моногородах, образовавшихся под воздействием других факторов, и необходимо принимать соответствующие меры по их устранению и охране окружающей среды. Например, важное значение в предотвращении возникновения различных экологических проблем имеют рациональная организация отдыха в городах, специализирующихся на рекреации и туризме, предотвращение загрязнения окружающей среды различными отходами, сохранение и приумножение существующих рекреационных ресурсов.

Содержание. Разработка и реализация стратегии социально-экономического развития моногородов республики, прежде всего, в устранении существующих проблем в узкоспециализированных городах, впавших в депрессивное состояние, одновременно снижая риск узкоспециализированных городов. важна специализация, с которой, вероятно, придется столкнуться стабильно развивающимся моногородам путем диверсификации экономики. Следует отметить, что для создания данной стратегии, прежде всего, необходимо провести масштабные исследования в городах с признаками моногорода, выявить города и поселки, соответствующие критериям узкой специализации, и сформировать их официальный список. Кроме того, необходимо определить регулярный мониторинг социально-экономического развития моногородов, включенных в соответствующий перечень в стратегии, а также сбор отдельных, масштабных статистических материалов по этим городам.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ ЛАТЫНИ СТУДЕНТАМ МЕДВУЗА

Аннотация. Статья посвящена анализу современных интерактивных методов в преподавании латинского языка студентам медицинского профиля. Автором предложено понимание интерактивности как двунаправленного процесса: соревнования и кооперации. Делается вывод, что не все приемы интерактивного метода в равной мере эффективны при изучении латинского языка.

Ключевые слова: интерактивные методы обучения, латинский язык, обучающие игры, проектный метод, олимпиада по латинскому языку, информационно-коммуникативные технологии.

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INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING LATINTO MEDICAL STUDENTS

Abstract. The article is devoted to the analysis of modern interactive methods in teaching Latin to medical students. The author proposes an understanding of interactivity as a bidirectional process: competition and cooperation. It is concluded that not all techniques of the interactive method are equally effective in learning the Latin language.

Keywords: interactive teaching methods, Latin language, educational games, project method, information and communication technologies.

Латинский язык принадлежит к числу старейших учебных дисциплин высшей, а в прошлом и средней школы, поэтому методика его преподавания во многом носит консервативный характер, используя те приемы, от которых уже давно отошла методика преподавания живых иностранных языков. Такая ситуация поддерживается и спецификой самого предмета: латинский язык не функционирует в живом употреблении, а представлен исключительно текстами, из которых обучающимся предстоит получить нужную информацию. Еще консервативнее медицинская латынь, сводящаяся к анатомической и фармацевтической номенклатурам и набору стандартных рецептурных формул. Данный материал может быть как понят, так и успешно заучен без понимания сути. Внедрение в преподавание

латинского языка современных методик по-прежнему является актуальной задачей и требует обобщения и анализа опыта, накопленного в данном направлении разными преподавателями.

По форме взаимодействия обучающего и обучаемого методы обучения делятся на пассивные, активные и интерактивные. Суть пассивных методов «заключается в трансляции преподавателем информации и в ее последующем воспроизведении обучающимся» [2, с. 5]. Активный метод, сохраняя роль преподавателя как транслятора информации, предполагает не авторитарный, а демократический стиль взаимодействия. «Интерактивное обучение – это специальная форма организации познавательной деятельности, способ познания, осуществляемый в форме совместной деятельности студентов, при которой все участники взаимодействуют друг с другом» [2, с. 8]. Роль преподавателя – направлять деятельность студентов. К достоинствам активных и интерактивных методов обучения относят: возможность обратной связи, поощрение интеллектуальной активности и самостоятельности каждого обучающегося, формирование у навыков межличностного взаимодействия в группе.

Существуют разные формы и приемы интерактивного обучения: творческие задания, метод малых групп, обучающие игры, круглый стол, «мозговой штурм», дебаты, тестирование, тренинг, дистанционное обучение [2, с. 11-12].

По нашему мнению, основными видами интерактивности являются соревнование и кооперация, причем оба вида могут быть реализованы как в форме «субъект – субъект», так и в форме «субъект – компьютерная программа». Взаимодействие, целью которого выступает соревнование, реализуется в форме игр, в том числе компьютерных, конкурсов, олимпиад. Взаимодействие с целью кооперации реализуется в дискуссионных техниках, проектной деятельности и дистанционном обучении. Однако данное противопоставление не является жестким: существуют командные игры, конкурсы проектов (цель взаимодействия команд – соперничество, цель взаимодействия членов внутри команды – кооперация).

Очевидно, что не все активные и интерактивные методы эффективны для всех учебных дисциплин в равной мере. Например, дискуссионные техники не применимы на начальном этапе обучения, когда студенты еще не обладают багажом знаний, достаточным для того, чтобы составить собственное мнение по какой-либо проблеме. В частности, это относится к латинскому языку и основам терминологии. Рассмотрим отдельные формы интерактивного метода, которые могут быть применены и применяются в преподавании латинского языка медикам.

Наиболее популярны у методистов *обучающие игры*. Выполняться такие игры могут как индивидуально (побеждает выполнивший задание первым), так и в малых группах. Особенно разнообразны лексические игры.

Сюда относятся анаграммы, кроссворды, лото, подбор пар карточек «слово – перевод», диктант из загадок [1, с. 260-261; 7]. Такие игры могут служить эффективной формой контроля домашнего задания по заучиванию лексики. Словообразовательные игры целесообразно использовать преимущественно в разделе «Клиническая терминология» для закрепления нового материала. Таких игр немного. Одна из них: преподаватель называет термин, 1-й студент выделяет в нем терминологические элементы, 2-й студент называет их значение, 3-й составляет полное толкование [1, с. 261; 7]. Данная игра требует тщательного подбора терминов, т.к. значение клинических терминов часто носит фразеологизированный характер. Для терминов с фразеологизированным типом значения мы используем другой прием: предупреждаем, что в слове есть «подвох», и предлагаем сделать анализ по терминологическим элементам, затем тот, кто справился быстрее других, смотрит в Интернете, что же на самом деле означает данный термин, и зачитывает группе толкование. Ситуационные игры также немногочисленны. Интересный вариант case-study предлагается О.Н. Дмитриевой: студентам дается выписка из истории болезни конкретного пациента, предлагается объяснить все встретившиеся клинические термины (сделать разбор по терминологическим элементам) [2, 277]. Методистами предлагается и игра «Рецепт с ошибкой» [1, 261-262].

Проектный метод, как и игровой, легко осуществим и эффективен при изучении латинского языка, и используется многими методистами. На одном из первых занятий студентам предлагаются темы проектов. Автором проекта может быть как один человек, так и небольшая группа. Студенты получают список вопросов, на которые нужно дать ответ в работе и инструкции по сбору и обработке материала. Защиты проводятся в конце каждого аудиторного занятия, регламент представления проекта – 5-7 мин. Еще одним вариантом проектной деятельности (мини-проекты) может стать работа с латинскими афоризмами. Каждый студент получает список из пяти афоризмов. Задача – найти переводы этих афоризмов, информацию об авторах и ситуациях, в которых они были произнесены; предложить, в каких ситуациях можно применить эти высказывания сейчас. Работа оформляется письменно; об одном из афоризмов студент рассказывает перед группой; регламент – 1 минута. Следует отметить, информация, найденная студентами в ходе работы над проектами, оказывается интересной и полезной не только самим авторам проекта, но и слушателям, расширяя их кругозор и повышая общекультурную компетенцию.

Метод малых групп, как правило, является компонентом других: обучающих игр (если игра командная) и проектной деятельности (если проект коллективный). Наш опыт говорит о том, что этот метод более эффективен во внеаудиторной работе, т.к. студенты не ограничены временем и не нацелены на формирование профессиональных умений и навыков, подразумевающих индивидуальную интеллектуальную работу и

индивидуальную ответственность. Типы заданий: придумать и обосновать название команды и девиз; ребусы; «черный ящик»; «крокодилы» (раздаются карточки с латинскими афоризмами, каждая команда молча изображает ситуацию, другие команды отгадывают) и др. Метод малых групп развивает преимущественно коммуникативные навыки, умение работать в команде, креативное мышление, а предметная направленность (латинский язык и античная культура) служит расширению кругозора.

Информационно-коммуникативные технологии принципиально отличаются от других форм интерактивного метода тем, что «партнером» по общению становится не человек, а компьютерная программа. Данные технологии могут использоваться как в аудиторной, так и во внеаудиторной работе. Например, тесты в аудиторной работе служат средством контроля, экономящим аудиторное время, во внеаудиторной – средством обучения, самоподготовки к занятиям, тренировки. Презентации в аудиторной работе выступают как средство наглядности, заменяя традиционные мел и доску, плакаты и раздаточный материал. Во внеаудиторной работе подготовка презентаций позволяет студентам научиться самостоятельно структурировать информацию и успешно доносить ее до адресата.

Студенты активно используют Интернет в процессе выполнения домашних заданий и подготовки проектов. Интернет привлекателен легкостью получения информации, что делает его популярным и практически единственным для студентов ее источником. Однако у молодого поколения еще плохо сформирован навык отбора и адекватной оценки информации, сформировать его – одна из задач преподавателя.

Информационно-коммуникативные технологии сейчас активно претендуют на то, чтобы стать заменой традиционному образовательному процессу. Однако «для дистанционного обучения необходима жесткая самодисциплина, а его результат напрямую зависит от самостоятельности и сознательности учащегося» [1], что делает его отнюдь не универсальным инструментом в образовательном процессе. Мы в своей учебной работе используем образовательный портал АГМИ на платформе «Moodle» (тесты, презентации и текстовые материалы по программе), и авторский YouTube-канал (видеолекции). Достоинство данных образовательных ресурсов мы видим в их асинхронном характере, дающем возможность студенту выстроить индивидуальную образовательную траекторию, пользоваться обратной связью частично анонимно. В то же время мы полагаем, что невозможность рассчитывать на самодисциплину всех без исключения студентов требует от преподавателя контроля над использованием ими асинхронных образовательных ресурсов и не может заменить традиционных методов обучения.

Выводы. Основной характеристикой интерактивных методов обучения является взаимодействие обучаемых не только с обучающим, но и между собой. По цели взаимодействия выделяются методы

индивидуально-соревновательные, кооперативные и кооперативно-соревновательные. Соревновательная составляющая реализуется преимущественно в игровых техниках, кооперативная – в групповых. По партнеру взаимодействия выделяются методы субъектно-субъектные и информационно-коммуникативные. В последнем случае партнером по общению выступает, наряду с преподавателем, компьютерная программа, а интерактивность принимает форму «кооперации с компьютером».

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ПРОФИЛАКТИКА И ЛЕЧЕНИЕ САХАРНОГО ДИАБЕТА II-ТИПА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация. В Узбекистане согласно по статистике Республиканского специализированного научно-практического медицинского центра эндокринологии, зарегистрировано более 350 тысяч пациентов с сахарным диабетом. Но реальное количество людей с диабетом в стране может значительно превышать эти цифры, ведь многие даже не подозревают о заболевании, так как часто сахарный диабет может развиваться бессимптомно. Таким образом, диабет представляет собой серьезную актуальную медико-социальную проблему.

Ключевые слова: сахарный диабет II-типа, инсулин, буформин и фенформин, метформин.

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PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TYPE II DIABETES IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. According to the statistics of the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Endocrinology, more than 350 thousand patients with diabetes mellitus have been registered in Uzbekistan. But the real number of people with diabetes in the country can significantly exceed these figures, because many do not even suspect about the disease, since diabetes mellitus can often develop asymptotically. Thus, diabetes is a serious urgent medical and social problem.

Keywords: type II diabetes mellitus, insulin, buformin and phenformin, metformin.

Введение:

На сегодняшний день каждый десятый взрослый человек в мире болеет сахарным диабетом, что составляет более 537 миллионов человек в возрасте от 20 до 79 лет. Для сравнения в 2019 году это число составляло 463 миллиона. В 2021 году диабет стал причиной 6,7 миллионов смертей в

мире. В Узбекистане число пациентов с сахарным диабетом в 2020 году составило 257 457, из них 3263 детей и подростков в возрасте до 18 лет.

Сахарный диабет относится к типу метаболических заболеваний и делится на инсулин зависимый и инсулиннезависимый типы. Диабет 2 типа является наиболее распространенным типом диабета, который в основном встречается у взрослых, а в настоящее время встречается и у детей.

Диабет 2 типа передается по наследству. Но количество заболеваний с каждым годом увеличивается. СД 2 типа проявляется появлением инсулино резистентности. Этот тип сахарного диабета представляет собой медленно и бессимптомно развивающееся заболевание, изначально характеризующееся снижением секреции инсулина и очень быстро развивающимся атеросклерозом и поражением нервной системы.

Ранее для лечения СД 2 типа использовали буформин и фенформин. В настоящее время метформин используется как препарат, уменьшающий блокаду ЭТС и развитие лактоацидоза. Основное действие метформина заключается не в снижении количества сахара, а в торможении глюконеогенеза. В настоящее время установлено, что метформин может снижать печеночный глюконеогенез, увеличивать использование глюкозы периферическими тканями и предотвращать гипергликемию за счет замедления всасывания в процессе всасывания и анаэробного распада в кишечнике.

Метформин снижает периферическую инсулино резистентность и тем самым увеличивает поглощение глюкозы тканями.

Еще один положительный эффект заключается в том, что он снижает аппетит, тем самым уменьшая массу тела. Метформин также влияет на жировой обмен. Снижает липолиз и тем самым уменьшает количество триглицеридов и свободных жирных кислот.

Не рекомендуется применять препарат при сердечно-сосудистых заболеваниях и почечной недостаточности. Во время применения метформина наблюдаются тошнота, рвота, диарея, метеоризм, изменение показателей печени. Метформин влияет на процессы всасывания витамина В12 и вызывает пернициозную анемию и макроцитарную анемию.

Акарбоза является ингибитором альфа-гликозидазы. Препарат показал хорошие результаты при СД 2 типе с нарушением толерантности к глюкозе. Однако ферменты печени резко повышают количество АЛТ, АСТ, ШФ, ГГТ и вызывают гепатит и желтуху.

Тиазолидиндионы представляют собой группу препаратов, являющихся агонистами гамма-рецепторов, активируемых пролиферацией пероксисом. Принимают в первой половине дня. Практически не выводится почками. Потому этот препарат рекомендуется больным с нарушением функции почек. Эффект этого препарата заключается в том, что он активирует метаболизм глюкозы и липидов в мышечной и жировой ткани, а

за счет повышения активности эндогенного инсулина повышает чувствительность тканей к инсулину.

Тиазолидиндионы предотвращают дислипидемию, воздействуя на печень и жировую ткань. Но этот препарат увеличивает количество печеночных трансаминаз. Это доказательство того, что он оказывает токсическое действие на печень. Одним из веществ этой группы является троглитазон. Троглитазон стимулирует резкое увеличение массы тела, вызывает хроническую недостаточность кровообращения. Но изменений в строении сердца нет. За первые два года применения этого препарата у больных наблюдали 500 случаев гепатотоксичности, 43 случая острой печеночной недостаточности и 23 случая летального исхода. В Японии наблюдали 153 больных с тяжелым гепатитом и 8 летальных исходов.

В заключение следует сказать, что синтетические препараты оказывают прямое влияние на обменные процессы печени, вызывают анемию, а некоторые синтетические препараты не рекомендуются к применению при сердечно-сосудистых заболеваниях и почечной недостаточности. Возникновение вторичных заболеваний под влиянием синтетических препаратов доказано на основании ряда экспериментальных экспериментов и клинических наблюдений. Кроме того, цена на синтетические препараты растет с каждым годом.

Наша страна богата лекарственными растениями. Поэтому использование пищевых добавок, приготовленных из натуральных растительных продуктов, не только предотвращает вторичные заболевания, но и экономически целесообразно.

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ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ ПАРОВОГО ТЕПЛА И ГОРЯЧЕЙ ВОДЫ НА ПЛАСТ ЧЕРЕЗ НАГНЕТАТЕЛЬНУЮ СКВАЖИНУ

Аннотация. Когда паровое тепло и горячая вода воздействуют на пласты вязкой нефти через приводную скважину, тепло воздействует на нефтяные зоны и снижает вязкость нефти, вызывая движение к добывающей скважине. Технология теплового воздействия представлена на рисунке. Такие месторождения расположены в основном в оазисе Сурхандарья.

Ключевые слова: паровое тепло, тепловые поля, парциальное давление, вязкость, процесс сжатия, межфазный интервал, ход процесса.

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TECHNOLOGY OF INFLUENCE OF STEAM HEAT AND HOT WATER ON THE FORMATION THROUGH AN INJECTION WELL

Annotation. When the drilling and blasting layers of oil are exposed to wheat heat and hot water during treatment by the well driver, heat affects the oil zones and reduces the boiling of oil and leads to movement towards the production well. The technology of exposure to heat is shown in the photo. Such deposits are located mainly in the Surhandaryo valley.

Key words: steam heat, thermal fields, partial pressure, viscosity, compression process, interphase interval, process progress.

При этом традиционном способе теплоносители расчетного объема для парового теплового воздействия перекачиваются через приводные скважины, образуются тепловые борты, направляющие неотопливаемую воду в сторону добываемой скважины.

Для повышения нефтеотдачи в продуктивном слое изменяют свойства нефти и воды за счет повышения температуры, приводя в движение теплоноситель.

С повышением температуры вязкость масел, их плотность и соотношение между фазами уменьшаются, увеличивается упругость паров, что положительно сказывается на нефтеактивности. В качестве рабочего агента используется водяной пар или горячая вода, что означает, что они будут иметь высокую удельную теплоемкость и хорошую компрессионную способность масла.

В процессе нагнетания паров в нефтяные пласты, в первую очередь, происходит нагрев нефтяного пласта. При этом пар собирается в пористую фазу и конденсируется. После нагрева слоя осуществляется использование тепла нагретого конденсата, конденсат охлаждается при начальной температуре слоя. При сжатии нефти паром испарение углеводородов под действием парциальных давлений улучшается [1,5].

Здесь два слоя в сжатие фронт сформирован, первый-фронт холодного сжатия, а второй-фронт теплового сжатия. Эти особенности требуют учета динамического расширения теплового поля в пласте в процессе эксплуатации скваин, определения формы типа скважин и расстояния между скважинами. Объем суммарных теплоносителей, нагнетаемых в скважину каждым водителем, определяется исходя из требуемой степени нагрева продуктивного пласта.

Снижение парциального давления обусловлено отсутствием водяного пара в зоне испарения. Легкие компоненты в остаточном масле испаряются и мигрируют к передней границе пористой зоны, что означает, что оно становится жидким и растворяется в масляной связи, образуя границы раствора и увеличивая дополнительную маслянистость. При плотности

нефти 934 кг/м³ при температуре 3750с и атмосферном давлении можно перекачивать около 10% нефти.

При воздействии пара на слой с теплом образуется зона 3 (рис. 1):

- 1) зона сжатия нефти паром;
- 2) зона горячего конденсата, в неэзотермических условиях работает механизм сжатия масла водой;
- 3) зона сжатия нефти водой пластовой температуры, не подвергающейся термическому воздействию.

Все эти зоны проверяются на взаимодействие друг с другом. При перекачке пара при увеличении добычи нефти из продуктивного пласта снижается вязкость нефти, в результате чего пласт подвергается воздействию и улучшается, расширяется за счет перекачки нефти путем сжатия и улучшается ее растворимость в растворе, увеличивается степень сжатия. За счет повышения температуры вязкость масла уменьшается на большую величину, в основном в диапазоне температур 300-850с.

Снижение вязкости нефти с большой скоростью происходит в начале повышения температуры. С повышением температуры вязкость нефти по сравнению с вязкостью воды быстро снижается и увеличивает коэффициент подвижности нефти, а также влияет на повышение конечной нефтеактивности делает. Снижение вязкости нефти происходит под воздействием тепла, толщина пласта увеличивается, а зона сжатия расширяется.

В процессе сжатия нефти содержащиеся в ней легкие испаряющиеся фракции переходят в зону испарения. В холодной зоне пласта эти фракции превращаются в жидкость, образуя вал растворов или примесей в передней части паровой зоны. Усиление нефтеотдачи под действием парового тепла приводит к увеличению эффективности режима газонапора, изменению относительной проницаемости и повышению его подвижности.

Через пласт теперь движется пар, который нагревает породу и содержащуюся в ней нефть и перемещает ее к добывающей скважине.

В процессе сжатия нефти эффективность теплоносителя будет зависеть от теплодинамических условий пласта, свойств пластовой жидкости, пористой среды, используемой технологии и других факторов, которые могут варьироваться в широких пределах [3,4,5]..

На механизм сжатия нефти на практике влияют свойства поверхности системы нефть-вода-порода. При повышении температуры уменьшается толщина адсорбции каналов пористости в поверхностно-активном слое молекулы нефти, в результате чего проницаемость слоя для нефти увеличивается. Проверка доказала, что капиллярная проницаемость образцов керна происходит как при низких, так и при высоких температурах. При повышении температуры всасывание капилляров происходит быстрее. При решении вопроса об использовании парового

теплового воздействия необходимо учитывать, что толщина продуктивного слоя не меньше 6 метров.

В процессе сжатия нефти паром (если толщина пласта меньше 6 метров) из-за потери тепла через потолок пласта и дно кучи экономический эффект отсутствует.

Глубина заложения пласта с учетом теплопотерь в стволе скважины не должна превышать 1000 метров, так как при повторных 3% теплопотерях на каждые 100 метров глубины возникает большая трудность в обеспечении прочности гребня.

Если теплота, перекачиваемая через скважину, превышает 50% от общей теплопотери в стволе и пласте скважины, то процесс парового теплового воздействия становится неэффективным и экономически невыгодным. Проницаемость слоя не должна быть меньше 0,1 мкм².

Несколько факторов способствуют повышению нефтеактивности при воздействии пара на тепло.

При повышении нефтеотдачи за счет особого действия масла при сжатии паром можно получить несколько факторов:

- за счет снижения вязкости нефти;
- за счет эффекта теплового расширения;
- за счет эффекта вожделения;
- за счет режима газнапора;
- за счет увеличения подвижности нефти.

В процессе нагонки теплоносителей в продуктивный пласт (NKIY, BITE) нельзя обойтись без больших потерь тепла, а также потери температуры теплоносителя, нагоняемого над скважиной до дна скважины.

Одним из важнейших параметров является энтальпия теплоносителя, нагнетаемого на дно скважины (количество тепла в единице массы).

Для определения энтальпии необходимо знать потери тепла в наземных коммуникациях (от парогенераторов до скважин с паровым приводом), в стволе скважины, в продуктивном слое. Поскольку точно определить теплопотери сложно, используются упрощенные расчеты. Пар или горячая вода поступают в скважину по трубопроводам, наружная поверхность которых защищена от тепла, или по трубопроводам, заглубленным глубоко в землю.

В трубопроводах, когда режим течения теплоносителей стабилен, а конвекционные процессы теплообмена относительно поверхности труб быстро стабилизируются, устанавливаются устойчивые тепловые и гидродинамические режимы во внутритрубном потоке.

В технологии BITE тепловые границы формируются вокруг каждой приводной скважины, а затем происходит перемещение перекачиваемой холодной воды в середину приводной скважины. Размер обода теплоносителей определяется для каждого месторождения с учетом геологического расположения кучи, типа коллектора, физико-химических

свойств. Этот объем обычно принимается равным значению $0,6 \div 0,8$ объема пористости слоя, после чего отводится холодная вода, равная двум-трем объемам пористости слоя.

Коэффициент нефтеотдачи при использовании тепловых методов равен $0,25 \div 0,27$ в нефтехранилищах с высокой вязкостью.

Применяется при термическом способе и при воздействии горячей воды, когда глубина залежи составляет 700-800 метров. При использовании методов ВІТЕ и іsbte для извлечения одной тонны нефти используется от 0,5 до 10 тонн теплоносителя. Себестоимость добычи нефти методами ВІТЕ и ІSBTE стоит в 2-3 раза выше, чем метод затопления.

Перекачивание водных растворов, реагентов и щелочных реакций в нефтяной пласт называется – методом перекачивания щелочных водных растворов. Применение этого метода широко практиковалось в 1970 году в экспериментально – промышленной форме. Основными механизмами сжатия являются уменьшение силы тяжести в межфазном пространстве путем эмульгирования: изменение смазки (образование небольшой дисперсии) и смачивание горных пород. Эти механизмы основаны на реакции нейтрализации кислых компонентов нефти с образованием мыльных щелочей, которые мигрируют под действием силы на границе фаз и стремятся к системе термодинамического равновесия [2,3].

Наименьшее гравитационное притяжение между фазами создает массовые щелочи в диапазоне I со значением от 0,005 до 0,5%. Наибольшая интенсивность формируется на границе раздела фаз II в интервале 20 – 40 минут. Он имеет межфазную гравитацию 0,001 МН / м. происходит при снижении до. При нанесении щелочного водного раствора угол смачивания породы уменьшается. Во II фазе он поглощается и гидрофобизируется на поверхности породы. Щелочные растворы возвращают исходные свойства фазе III Хи и гидрофилируются. Формирование V –й фазы: в слое эмульсия снижает подвижность водной фазы.

Таким образом, масло получают путем эмульгирования в щелочной раствор в пористой среде и капиллярного смешивания с противоточным потоком.

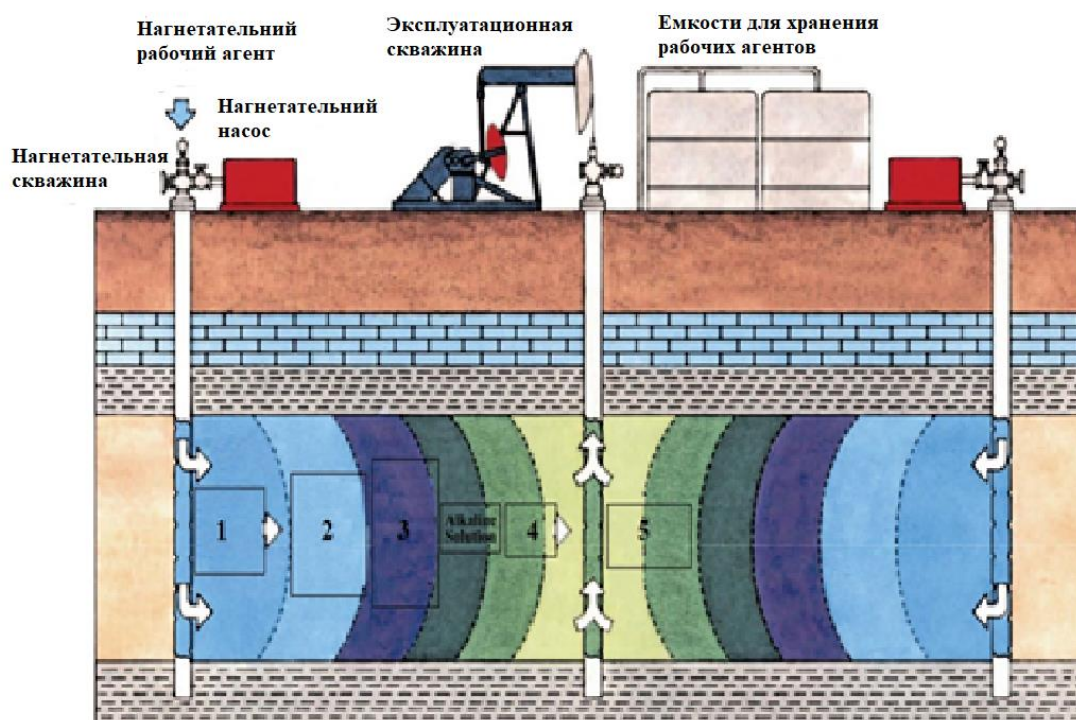


Рисунок 1. Возведение горячего водного раствора

1-область выталкивания жидкости (Вода); 2-область пресной воды с буфером защиты полимера; 3-область водной смеси полимера для контроля подвижности; 4-масляная стенка (вал); 5-область промывки после гидратации.

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ГРАЖДАНСКО-ПРАВОВЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ СДЕЛОК

Аннотация. В современном мире, в условиях стремительного технологического развития, совершение гражданско-правовых сделок в сети Интернет становится все более актуальным. Данная статья рассматривает влияние цифровой эры на правовые отношения и гражданское право, особенности заключения электронных сделок и проблемы, связанные с правовым регулированием таких сделок. Автор выделяет отсутствие отдельного закона, регулирующего интернет-сделки, и обсуждает необходимость разработки специального нормативно-правового акта для урегулирования этой области. Статья подчеркивает важность обеспечения безопасности и конфиденциальности данных в интернет-сделках и улучшения механизмов доказательства факта заключения сделки в виртуальной среде.

Ключевые слова: интернет-сделки, электронные сделки, гражданско-правовое регулирование, законодательство, безопасность данных, правовые отношения.

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TITLE: CIVIL LAW ASPECTS OF ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS

Abstract. In the modern world, amid rapid technological advancements, conducting civil law transactions on the Internet is becoming increasingly relevant. This article explores the impact of the digital era on legal relationships and civil law, focusing on the specifics of electronic transactions and the challenges associated with their legal regulation. The author highlights the absence of a dedicated law regulating internet transactions and discusses the necessity of developing specialized regulatory frameworks for this domain. The article underscores the importance of ensuring data security and confidentiality in online transactions and improving mechanisms for proving the occurrence of a transaction in the virtual environment.

Keywords: internet transactions, electronic transactions, civil law regulation, legislation, data security, legal relationships.

Введение: в современном мире, в условиях стремительного технологического развития, человечество переживает новую эру в своем развитии. Применение передовых технических средств не только способствует значительным трансформациям в нашем обществе, но также приводит к формированию совершенно новых правовых отношений. Эти изменения имеют огромное воздействие на сферу права, особенно на институты гражданского права. В последние десятилетия наблюдается внушительный рост количества гражданско-правовых сделок, заключаемых в виртуальном пространстве Интернета. Этот способ заключения сделок актуален и благодаря возможности удобного и быстрого оформления сделок между участниками. Однако проблемы, связанные с правовым регулированием сделок в сети Интернет, стали особенно актуальными уже в последние десятилетия, в период бурного расцвета интернет-экономики.

Методы исследования: для проведения данного исследования был использован комплекс методов, который включал в себя: систематический анализ гражданского законодательства и нормативных актов, регулирующих электронные сделки, включая Гражданский кодекс, законы о цифровой подписи и электронной коммерции; обзор современных научных исследований, публикаций и статей, посвященных гражданско-правовым аспектам электронных сделок; систематизация и обобщение полученных данных и результатов исследования с целью выявления закономерностей и формулирования выводов. Данные методы в совокупности позволяют провести научно обоснованный анализ гражданско-правовых аспектов электронных сделок, учитывая, как теоретические, так и практические аспекты темы.

Результаты исследования:

С правовой точки зрения сделки, совершаемые электронным способом, не отличаются от сделок, совершаемых традиционным способом, и представляют собой согласование воли двух или более сторон для достижения взаимно выгодного результата.

Согласно ст. 160 Гражданского Кодекса РФ сделка может совершаться в письменной форме, путем составления документа. В ряде случаев сделки совершаются путем составления электронного документа, выражающего волю сторон соглашения.

В ч. 2 ст. 434 «Форма договора» ГК РФ дается следующее определение электронного документа: «Электронным документом, передаваемым по каналам связи, признается информация, подготовленная, отправленная, полученная или хранимая с помощью электронных, магнитных, оптических либо аналогичных средств, включая обмен информацией в электронной форме и электронную почту»³⁸.

³⁸ Гражданский кодекс Российской Федерации (часть первая) от 30 ноября 1994 г. № 51-ФЗ (ред. от 24.07.2023) // Собрание законодательства РФ. – 1994. – № 32. – Ст. 3301; 2023. – № 31 (Часть III). – Ст. 5765.

Следует также отметить, что данные положения Гражданского кодекса Российской Федерации, в частности, статьи 160 и 434, предоставляют правовую основу для заключения сделок в электронном формате. Они определяют различные способы заключения договоров, включая как традиционные, так и современные электронные методы: статья 160 ГК РФ разъясняет, что договор в письменной форме может быть заключен путем составления одного документа, подписанного сторонами, что распространяется и на электронные документы, подписанные соответствующим образом; статья 434 ГК РФ, в свою очередь, допускает заключение договоров путем обмена различными видами документов, включая электронные, при условии, что их источник и подлинность можно достоверно установить. Таким образом, указанные статьи ГК РФ являются ключевой правовой основой для заключения сделок в электронной форме, что соответствует современным тенденциям развития бизнеса и обмена информацией в цифровой среде.

Несмотря на все преимущества электронного способа заключения сделок, на практике встречается масса проблем. Как отмечает А.С. Микаева: «Одной из главных проблем при заключении сделок в электронном виде является определение места составления договора»³⁹. Кроме того, существуют проблемы доказуемости факта заключения сделки. Сложно определить сохранность и неизменность данных договора, установить факт того, что документ исходит от стороны по договору. Проблему также создает сохранение конфиденциальности данных, т.е. их защита от взлома со стороны хакеров.

Однако одной из главных проблем, связанных с заключением сделок в электронном виде, на сегодняшний день является отсутствие отдельного нормативно-правового акта, который бы регулировал процедуру и порядок совершения сделок в интернет-пространстве.

По словам С.Н. Петрова: «Развитие законодательства в сфере отношений в сети Интернет находится на начальном уровне, что говорит об отсутствии отдельных нормативно-правовых актов для регулирования данного института»⁴⁰. Правоприменителю приходится руководствоваться разными нормативно-правовыми актами, которые так или иначе затрагивают данные вопросы, и отдельными положениями ГК РФ., что в свою очередь очень часто приводит к неверному толкованию норм законодательства и различным спорам, связанным с правильностью способа регулирования процесса сделок, совершаемых в сети.

³⁹ Микаева А.С. ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ В СЕТИ ИНТЕРНЕТ И ИХ ПРИЧИНЫ [Электронный ресурс]//Актуальные проблемы российского права. 2016;(9):67-75. - URL <https://doi.org/10.17803/1994-1471.2016.70.9.067-075> (дата обращения: 07.10.2023).

⁴⁰ Епифанцев А.В., Петров С.Н. Современные электронные средства и формы сделок [Электронный ресурс] // Международный журнал гуманитарных и естественных наук. 2018. №4. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/sovremennye-elektronnye-sredstva-i-formy-sdelok> (дата обращения: 08.10.2023).

Пробелы в законодательстве, связанные с данным институтом, также могут стать причиной действий различных интернет-хакеров и злоумышленников в корыстных целях. Попытка создания нормативно-правового акта, регулирующего процесс сделок, совершаемых в сети, была предпринята, однако проект федерального закона так и не был принят.

Заключение:

Исходя из вышеизложенного, представляется целесообразным рассмотреть вопрос о принятии самостоятельного закона, который бы регулировал порядок заключения сделок в сети Интернет в Российской Федерации.

Несмотря на наличие соответствующих положений в Гражданском кодексе, развитие цифровой экономики и электронной коммерции подразумевает все большее внимание к этой области.

Создание специального закона, учитывающего особенности интернет-сделок, может способствовать:

1. Уточнению и расширению правовых норм, регулирующих электронные сделки и их особенности, включая вопросы электронной подписи, аутентификации, безопасности данных и защиты потребителей.

2. Установлению четких механизмов регулирования споров и разрешения конфликтов, связанных с интернет-сделками, что может способствовать повышению уровня доверия среди участников электронной коммерции.

3. Приведению российского законодательства в соответствие с международными стандартами и передовыми практиками в области электронной торговли, что может способствовать развитию международных бизнес-отношений.

Следует также обратить внимание на примеры европейских стран, где уже действуют специальные законы, регулирующие электронные сделки. Эти нормативно-правовые акты способствуют созданию стабильной и прозрачной среды для онлайн-торговли и содействуют развитию цифровой экономики.

Таким образом, принятие самостоятельного закона, регулирующего сделки в сети Интернет в России, представляется важным шагом для усовершенствования правовой базы и учета современных тенденций в цифровой экономике. Этот закон может способствовать более четкому и эффективному регулированию интернет-сделок, что в конечном итоге будет способствовать развитию электронной коммерции и укреплению правовой защиты участников этих сделок.

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МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ МОДЕЛИ ДЛЯ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ ДВУХМЕРНОГО НЕУСТАНОВИВШЕГОСЯ ДВИЖЕНИЯ ВОДЫ НА ВОДОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ ОБЪЕКТАХ

Аннотация. В статье разработана математические модели и численные методы для моделирования двухмерного неустановившегося движения воды на водохозяйственных объектах. А также, приведены модели можно классифицировать по используемым методам решения. Существующие методы решения уравнений Сен-Венана условно разграничены на три группы. К первой относятся решения, полученные в результате попыток найти общий интеграл уравнений Сен-Венана с помощью строгого математического анализа, когда применяется метод дифференциальных характеристик с последующим использованием уравнений в конечных разностях.

Ключевые слова: математические модели, численные методы, гидравлические методы, решения, уравнения Сен-Венана, Конвекционно-диффузная модель.

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MATHEMATICAL MODELS FOR SIMULATING TWO-DIMENSIONAL UNSTABLE MOTION OF WATER AT WATER OBJECTS

Abstract. The article develops mathematical models and numerical methods for modeling two-dimensional unsteady water movement at water management facilities. And also, the given models can be classified according to the solution methods used. Existing methods for solving the Saint-Venant equations are conventionally divided into three groups. The first includes solutions obtained as a result of attempts to find the general integral of the Saint-Venant equations using rigorous mathematical analysis, when the method of differential characteristics is applied, followed by the use of finite difference equations.

Keywords: Mathematical models, numerical methods, hydraulic methods, solutions, Saint-Venant equations, Convection-diffusion model.

Введение:

В настоящее время для решения одномерных уравнений неустановившегося движения воды очень распространены приближенные методы, и они очень широко применяются в практических расчетах. Здесь необходимо отметить два направления это использование модифицированных уравнений и использование полных систем уравнений Сен-Венана.

В одномерном случае Сен-Венана уравнение имеет вид

$$B \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = q, \quad \frac{1}{g\omega} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} + 2v \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) + \left[1 - \left(\frac{v}{c} \right)^2 \right] \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left[i + \frac{1}{B} \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} \right)_{h=const} \right] \left(\frac{v}{c} \right)^2 - \frac{Q|Q|}{K^2},$$

(1)

где: $Q = Q(x, t)$ – расход воды; $z = z(x, t)$ – ордината свободной поверхности; g – гравитационная постоянная; i – уклон дна; $B = B(z)$ – ширина потока по поверхности живого сечения; $\omega = \omega(z)$ – площадь живого сечения потока; $c = c(z)$ – скорость распространения малых волн; $K = K(z)$ – модуль расхода.

Существенным преимуществом гидравлических моделей является их универсальность. Они применимы как при проектировании, так и при эксплуатации участков рек и каналов. Недостатки гидравлических моделей в основном связаны с процессами в руслах рек, где наблюдается возникновение так называемых не транзитных зон - закустаренных или других участков реки, где вода почти не движется. Не транзитные зоны играют роль аккумулялирующих емкостей, поэтому такие зоны не должны учитываться в живом сечении потока. Методы выделения транзитных зон пока не разработаны, вследствие чего они не учитываются в обычно

используемых одномерных уравнениях движения воды. В каналах при правильном техническом обслуживании появление не транзитных зон почти не наблюдается, вследствие чего указанные недостатки гидравлических моделей являются несущественными.

Таким образом, именно гидравлические модели представляют наибольший интерес для исследования динамических процессов в водохозяйственных объектах и системах.

Методы и результаты:

Приведенные модели можно классифицировать по используемым методам решения. Существующие методы решения уравнений Сен-Венана условно разграничены на три группы. К первой относятся решения, полученные в результате попыток найти общий интеграл уравнений Сен-Венана с помощью строгого математического анализа, когда применяется метод дифференциальных характеристик с последующим использованием уравнений в конечных разностях.

Вторую группу составляют решения, найденные с помощью математического анализа с привлечением теории волн малой амплитуды.

К третьей группе относятся решения, полученные в результате приближенного интегрирования уравнений Сен-Венана с предварительной заменой их уравнениями в конечных разностях.

Модели, основанные на решении модифицированных одномерных уравнений Сен-Венана [1-3]. Конвекционно-диффузная модель основывается на пренебрежении инерционных членов уравнений и имеет вид

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} + \left(\frac{Q}{K} \frac{\partial K}{\partial h} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{K^2}{2b|Q|} \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad (2)$$

где K – модуль расхода.

В случае пренебрежения уклоном свободной поверхности, получим уравнение кинематической волны

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0$$
$$Q = \omega c \sqrt{Ri} \quad (3)$$

Модели теории волн малой амплитуды [4] предполагают, что все изменения гидравлических элементов, обусловленные волновым движением, по сути величины малые, так что квадратами этих величин, а равно и их произведениями можно пренебречь. Линеаризуя уравнение Сен-Венана около установившегося движения приводится к линейным уравнениям гиперболического типа с постоянными коэффициентами, значения которых определяются при начальном равномерном режиме.

Достоинством вышеприведенных моделей является использование небольшого количества общепринятых и неоднократно апробированных

исходных положений, ясная и строгая математическая формулировка возникающих задач.

Во многих случаях на основе гидродинамической теории оказывается возможным выполнить детализированные расчеты протекания соответствующих физических явлений в многомерной пространственной области и во времени. Примером такого успешного приложения теории служат расчеты движения воды в виде длинных волн. Среди длинноволновых движений, подразделяемых по динамическим признакам, практически наиболее значимыми являются двухмерные процессы в широких руслах рек, озерах, каналах и водохранилищах.

Многомерные гидродинамические процессы, характеризующиеся длинно-волновыми возмущениями, находят аналогию в различных областях механики и геофизики, акустике, газовой динамике, гидравлике, метеорологии, сейсмологии и в других направлениях науки.

Теория длинных волн принадлежит к классическим разделам гидродинамики. Исходным положением теории является гидростатический закон для давления [5]

$$p(x, y) = \rho g (\xi(x, y) - z(x, y)) + p_0(x, y), \quad (4)$$

где x, y горизонтальные координаты, координатная плоскость XOY совпадает с невозмущенной поверхностью жидкости, вертикальная ось Z направлена вверх; ξ - превышение уровня воды над равновесным положением, ρ - плотность воды, g - ускорение силы тяжести. Так как ρ везде постоянная, что позволяет исключить из рассмотрения внутренние волны.

Допущение о гидростатичности давления в случае идеальной жидкости, имеет своим следствием независимость от z горизонтальных ускорений частицы жидкости (а следовательно, и горизонтальных составляющих скорости, если движение начинается из состояния покоя). Пренебрежение вертикальным ускорением приводит к закону гидростатики. Это позволяет уменьшить размерность пространства, в котором изучается процесс, и рассматривать движение в двухмерной плоскости XOY .

Движение длинной волны (рис. 1), описывается дифференциальным уравнением (Стокер, 1959) [6]

$$\frac{dU}{dt} = F - g\nabla\xi \quad (5)$$

где $U = \{u(x,y,t), v(x,y,t)\}$ и $F = \{F_x(x,y,t), F_y(x,y,t)\}$ – скорость внешней силы на единицу массы, и вектор внешних сил, которые не зависят от вертикальной координаты, g – ускорение силы тяжести, ξ – превышение уровня жидкости над ее равновесным положением.

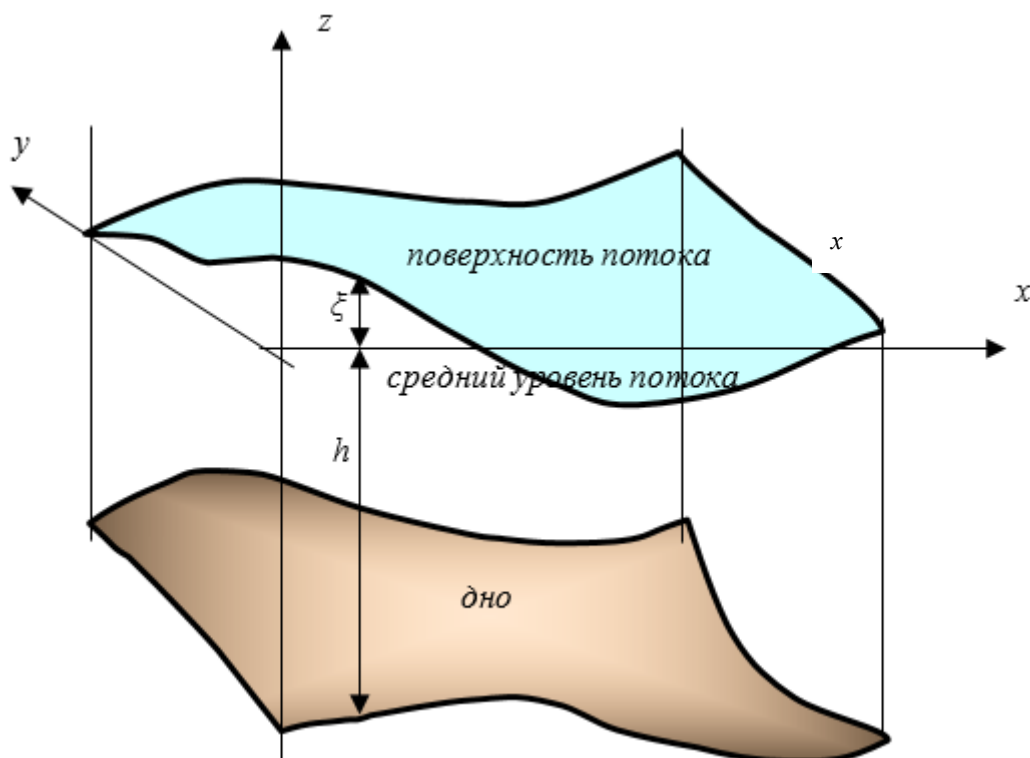


Рис.1. Схема движение длинной волны в осях координат XYZ.

Уравнение (3) выражает закон сохранения количества движения. Оно получается из основного уравнения механики сплошных сред [4].

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = f + \frac{1}{\rho} \operatorname{div} T \quad (6)$$

где $\rho = \rho(x, y, t)$ – плотность, $V = \{u, v, \omega\}$ – скорость частицы, f – внешняя сила

В предположении отсутствия тангенциальных напряжений для тензора напряжений T , характеризующего реакцию среды на внутренние силы; система напряжений в любой точке жидкости сводится к равномерному давлению (сжатию) и уравнение (5) получается, если принять для величины этого давления p гидростатический закон изменения

$$p = \rho g(\xi - z) + p_a \quad (7)$$

(p_a – атмосферное давление на свободной поверхности) и положить $p = \text{const}$.

Внешними силами для рассматриваемых задач являются, кроме силы тяжести, сила трения ветра о водную поверхность, трение воды о дно, берега и атмосферное давление. Эти силы задаются как функции пространственных координат и времени, они должны входить в выражение для вектора внешних сил F в правой части уравнения (3). Отнесем ускорение частицы жидкости в этом уравнении к системе отсчета, неподвижно связанной с Землей, заменив левую часть уравнения на $\frac{dU}{dt} + 2\omega \times U$ (ω – вектор угловой скорости вращения Земли). Полученное уравнение –

уравнение Эйлера – в гидростатическом приближении описывает движение длинной волны в идеальной несжимаемой жидкости с учетом силы Кориолиса. Неизвестные функции $U = \{u, v\}$ и ξ определяются при некоторых начальных и условиях из уравнения (3) и уравнения неразрывности, выражающего закон сохранения массы в призматическом столбе жидкости между бесконечно близкими вертикальными плоскостями [7].

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} Hu + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} Hv = 0 \quad (8)$$

где $H(x,y,t) = h + \xi$, $h(x,y)$ – невозмущенная глубина жидкости.

Используя формула

$$\frac{dU}{dt} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + (U \nabla) U, \quad (9)$$

запишем проекции уравнения (3) на оси координат:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + g \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = \Phi_x, \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + g \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} = \Phi_y, \quad (11)$$

где вектор

$$\Phi = \{\Phi_x, \Phi_y\} \equiv F - 2\omega \times U + g \nabla h. \quad (12)$$

В дальнейшем мы будем часто использовать удобную запись системы уравнений (1.4), (1.5) в виде одного векторного уравнения [8]

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + A \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + B \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = \Phi. \quad (13)$$

Здесь

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ H \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} u & 0 & g \\ 0 & u & 0 \\ H & 0 & u \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} v & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & v & g \\ 0 & H & v \end{pmatrix} \quad (14)$$

Если A, B не зависят от U , а вектор Φ зависит от U нелинейно, система уравнений (13) называется почти линейной. В общем случае, когда матрицы A и B зависят от компонентов вектор U , (13) представляет квазилинейную систему уравнений гиперболического типа.

Двухмерные уравнения Сен-Венана, описывающие неустановившееся течение воды в открытых руслах [9]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(uh)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(vh)}{\partial y} + i &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial(uh)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(u^2h)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(uvh)}{\partial y} + g \frac{\partial(h^2/2)}{\partial x} &= gh(S_{ax} - S_{fx}), \\ \frac{\partial(vh)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(v^2h)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(uvh)}{\partial x} + g \frac{\partial(h^2/2)}{\partial y} &= gh(S_{ay} - S_{fy}). \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Здесь x – координата оси по длине; y – координата оси по ширине; t – время; $h=h(x,y,t)$ – глубина водной поверхности; $u=u(x,y,t)$ – продольная составляющая скорости водного потока; $v=v(x,y,t)$ – поперечная составляющая скорости водного потока; S_{ax} – уклон дна по оси x , S_{ay} – уклон дна по оси y , S_{fx} – уклон свободной поверхности воды по оси x , S_{fy} – уклон свободной поверхности воды по оси y ; g – ускорение силы тяжести; $i(x,y,t)$ – интенсивность поступлений воды.

Ордината дна канала задается функцией $z_0(x,y)$, тогда уклоны дна по соответствующим координатам определяются [10]

$$S_{ax} = \frac{\partial z_0}{\partial x}, \quad S_{ay} = \frac{\partial z_0}{\partial y}, \quad (16)$$

С помощью формулы Маннинга получим уклоны свободных поверхностей по ординатам [11].

$$S_{fx} = \frac{n^2 u (u^2 + v^2)^{1/2}}{h^{4/3}}, \quad S_{fy} = \frac{n^2 v (u^2 + v^2)^{1/2}}{h^{4/3}}, \quad (17)$$

Уравнение (15) относится к двумерным уравнениям квазилинейным уравнениям гиперболического типа.

Введем замену переменных $p=uh$, $q=vh$ [12]. Тогда уравнение (15) имеет вид

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} + i &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{p^2}{h} + \frac{gh^2}{2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{pq}{h} \right) + gh \frac{\partial z_0}{\partial x} + gn^2 \frac{p(p^2 + q^2)^{1/2}}{h^{7/3}} &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{q^2}{h} + \frac{gh^2}{2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{pq}{h} \right) + gh \frac{\partial z_0}{\partial y} + gn^2 \frac{p(p^2 + q^2)^{1/2}}{h^{7/3}} &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Записывая эти уравнения в векторной форме, получим

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{G}}{\partial y} + \mathbf{D} = 0, \quad (19)$$

где $\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{G}$ и \mathbf{D} векторы функции

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} h \\ p \\ q \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ \frac{p^2}{h} + \frac{gh^2}{2} \\ \frac{pq}{h} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{G} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ \frac{pq}{h} \\ \frac{q^2}{h} + \frac{gh^2}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (20)$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ gh \frac{\partial z_0}{\partial x} + gn^2 \frac{p(p^2 + q^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{h^{\frac{7}{3}}} \\ gh \frac{\partial z_0}{\partial y} + gn^2 \frac{q(p^2 + q^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{h^{\frac{7}{3}}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (21)$$

Так как функции $F(U)$ и $G(U)$ зависят от функции U , уравнение (21) запишем в следующем виде [13]

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{U}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{G}}{\partial \mathbf{U}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial y} + \mathbf{D} = 0. \quad (22)$$

Окончательно запишем уравнение (22) в векторно-матричной форме.

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x} + \mathbf{B} \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial y} + \mathbf{D} = 0 \quad (23)$$

где

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{U}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{p^2}{h^2} + gh & \frac{2p}{h} & 0 \\ -\frac{pq}{h^2} & \frac{q}{h} & \frac{q}{h} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{G}}{\partial \mathbf{U}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{pq}{h} & \frac{q}{h} & 0 \\ -\frac{q^2}{h^2} + gh & 0 & \frac{2q}{h} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (24)$$

Без учета инерционных членов уравнение (1.16) имеет вид [14]

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(uh)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(vh)}{\partial y} + i = 0, \quad \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = S_{ax} - S_{fx}, \quad \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = S_{ay} - S_{fy}. \quad (25)$$

Данное уравнение относится к двумерным уравнениям параболического типа.

Таким образом, двумерное уравнение Сен-Венана, описывающее неустановившееся течения воды в открытых руслах, в векторно-матричной форме имеет вид [15]

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial x} + \mathbf{B} \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial y} + \mathbf{D} = 0, \quad (x, y) \in \Omega \quad (26)$$

где $U = \{h, p, q\}$.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{p^2}{h^2} + gh & \frac{2p}{h} & 0 \\ -\frac{pq}{h^2} & \frac{q}{h} & \frac{p}{h} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{pq}{h} & \frac{q}{h} & \frac{p}{h} \\ -\frac{q^2}{h^2} + gh & 0 & \frac{2q}{h} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ gh \frac{\partial z_0}{\partial x} + gn^2 \frac{p(p^2 + q^2)^{1/2}}{h^{7/3}} \\ gh \frac{\partial z_0}{\partial y} + gn^2 \frac{q(p^2 + q^2)^{1/2}}{h^{7/3}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Здесь x – координата оси по длине; y – координата оси по ширине; t – время; $h=h(x,y,t)$ – глубина водного потока; $p=uh=p(x,y,t)$ – продольная составляющая расхода водного потока; $q=vh=q(x,y,t)$ – поперечная составляющая расхода водного потока; $u=u(x,y,t)$ – продольная составляющая скорости воды водного потока; $v=v(x,y,t)$ – поперечная составляющая скорости водного потока; $\partial z_0/\partial x$ – уклон дна по оси x , $\partial z_0/\partial y$ – уклон дна по оси y , n – коэффициент шероховатости, g – ускорение силы тяжести; $i(x,y,t)$ – интенсивность поступления воды.

Заключение:

В статье разработаны математические модели и численные методы для моделирования двумерного неустановившегося движения воды на водохозяйственных объектах. А также, созданы модели можно классифицировать по используемым методам решения. Существующие методы решения уравнений Сен-Венана условно разграничены на три группы. К первой относятся решения, полученные в результате попыток найти общий интеграл уравнений Сен-Венана с помощью строгого математического анализа, когда применяется метод дифференциальных характеристик с последующим использованием уравнений в конечных разностях.

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ПРОБЛЕМА ДЕФИЦИТА МОЛОДЫХ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ НА РЫНКЕ ТРУДА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена актуальной экономической и социальной проблеме. Авторами проведен анализ численности молодого населения России, предпринята попытка выявить причины дефицита молодых специалистов на российском рынке труда. В статье перечислены основные проблемы, возникающие при трудоустройстве молодых специалистов, а также изучены правительственные инициативы, направленные на поддержку молодого населения страны.

Ключевые слова: молодые специалисты, рынок труда, молодые специалисты, дефицит кадров, правительственные инициативы.

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THE PROBLEM OF YOUNG SPECIALISTS' SHORTAGE ON THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION'S LABOR MARKET

Annotation. This article is devoted to an urgent economic and social problem. The authors analyzed the number of young people in Russia, attempted to identify the causes of the shortage of young professionals in the Russian labor market. The article lists the main problems encountered in the employment of young professionals, as well as government initiatives aimed at supporting the young population of the country.

Keywords: young specialists, labor market, staff shortage, government initiatives.

Прежде, чем представить оценку конъюнктуры рынка труда Российской Федерации, необходимо определиться с содержанием понятия «молодой специалист». Трудовым кодексом Российской Федерации (далее - ТК РФ) понятия «молодой специалист» не установлено. Однако регулирование трудовых и иных, непосредственно связанных с ними, отношений осуществляется не только ТК РФ, но и через иные федеральные нормативные правовые акты (НПА), НПА субъектов Российской Федерации и органов местного самоуправления, локальные нормативные акты.

Так, согласно подпункту «б» пункта 32 постановления Правительства Российской Федерации от 13.12.2017 № 1544 "О внесении изменений в Государственную программу развития сельского хозяйства и регулирования рынков сельскохозяйственной продукции, сырья и продовольствия на 2013-2020 годы" [6], молодой специалист понимается как «одиноко проживающее или состоящее в браке лицо в возрасте не старше 35 лет, имеющее законченное высшее (среднее профессиональное) образование».

В части 6 статьи 1 Закона г. Москвы от 30.09.2009 № 39 "О молодежи" [7] под «молодыми специалистами» понимаются молодые граждане, впервые поступившие на работу непосредственно после окончания образовательного учреждения среднего профессионального или высшего профессионального образования (независимо от формы получения образования) и работающие по полученной специальности до истечения трехлетнего срока с момента окончания образовательного учреждения.

В Отраслевом соглашении по организациям, подведомственным Министерству спорта Российской Федерации, между Министерством спорта Российской Федерации и Общественной организацией "Общероссийский профессиональный союз работников физической культуры, спорта и туризма Российской Федерации" на 2018-2020 годы" [2] (утв. Минспортом России, Общественной организацией "Общероссийский профессиональный союз работников физической культуры, спорта и туризма Российской Федерации" 06.03.2018), «молодой специалист» определялся как «работник в возрасте до 35 лет, получивший среднее профессиональное или высшее образование, при первичном трудоустройстве по специальности в организации, осуществляющий спортивную подготовку».

Таким образом, логично предположить, что «молодой специалист» - это лицо не старше 35 лет, завершившее обучение по программам среднего или высшего профессионального образования, впервые устраивающееся на работу по трудовому договору по определенной специальности.

С целью изучения динамики численности молодого населения России были выбраны три возрастные группы – от 18 до 23 лет, от 24 до 29 лет, и от 30 до 35 лет, а также произведен анализ того, какие количественные изменения происходили в этих когортах в период с 2013 по 2023 гг. [8]

Таблица 1 - Численность молодого населения за 2013-2023 гг. по возрастным группам, чел.

Группа 18-23 лет	Группа 24-29 лет	Группа 30-35
2013 г.		
11 456 504	15 002 846	13 457 956
2014 г.		
10 588 807	14 869 408	13 837 214
2015 г.		
9 832 717	14 943 880	14 131 917
2016 г.		
9 120 590	14 436 249	14 627 889
2017 г.		
8 669 645	13 701 207	14 800 614
2018 г.		
8 407 266	12 701 284	15 139 518
2019 г.		
8 232 181	11 778 325	15 242 765
2020 г.		
8 126 347	10 917 590	15 112 201
2021 г.		
8 153 335	9 981 291	14 967 213
2022 г.		
8 367 422	9 315 171	14 505 136
2023 г.		
8 916 780	8 953 131	13 642 336

Согласно данным Росстата, приведенным в таблице, в возрастной группе от 18 до 23 лет, начиная с 2013 года, идет тренд на снижение численности населения, всего за период с 2013-2020 гг. численность населения в этой группе снизилась на 29,1%, с 2021 г. по 2023 г. численность начала расти, но всего на 9,7%. В группе от 24 до 29 лет статистика показывает снижение численности населения на 40,3%, только в 2015 г. по сравнению с предыдущим годом был рост на 0,5%. В группе от 30 до 35 лет с 2013 г. по 2019 г. идет повышение численности населения на 13%, после чего начинается стремительное падение численности, снижение за 4 года (2020-2023 гг.) – 10,5%. За десятилетний период с 2013 г. по 2023 г. общая численность населения в возрасте от 18 до 35 лет сократилась на 8405059, что составляет 21%.

Снижение численности молодого населения является следствием нестабильной социально-экономической обстановки в стране, сложившейся в девяностые годы XX века, которая и повлекла за собой снижение рождаемости. Таким образом, демографический фактор стал одним из ключевых в формировании текущих проблем дефицита молодых кадров в стране.

С 2022 года в стране появилась еще одна проблема, которая может повлечь за собой угрозу создания дефицита молодых специалистов на рынке труда – участие России в специальной военной операции на Украине. Политический либерализм, свойственный представителям молодого поколения, который уже проявляется в уклонении от прохождения воинской службы, осуждении действий официальных властей, проведении антивоенных митингов, страх перед всеобщей мобилизацией может стать причиной оттока молодых людей на обучение и в поисках работы в другие страны. На фоне нестабильно развивающейся внешнеполитической и внешнеэкономической ситуации строить долгосрочные прогнозы представляется преждевременным, однако затягивание военного конфликта и усугубляющийся экономический кризис, связанный с санкциями, наложенными на российскую экономику западными странами, могут стать отправной точкой к тому, что Россию начнут покидать именно молодое экономически активное население, поскольку оно наиболее мобильно и легко адаптируется к новым условиям жизни, поддерживает глобалистические тенденции. Государству на данном этапе важно выработать политику взвешенного диалога с молодежью, построенную не на силовых авторитарных мерах, а на работе по просвещению молодых людей в вопросах геополитики и мотивации к участию в экономической жизни собственной страны.

Для более детального изучения проблемы дефицита молодых кадров и причин, по которым работодатели не всегда стремятся трудоустроить молодого специалиста, была проведена беседа с руководителями и заместителями обособленных подразделений строительной компании, осуществляющей свою деятельность на всей территории Сибири и Дальнего Востока. В ходе беседы были получены следующие результаты:

Таблица 2 – Результаты интервью руководителей строительной компании «Эверест»

Варианты ответа	% ответивших от общего числа руководителей
Недостаточно самостоятельности и ответственности	31
Отсутствие профессионального опыта	68
Психологические качества	22
Непостоянство, связанное с семейными обстоятельствами, с созданием семьи, сменой места жительства	54
Потребительское отношение к работе	37
Низкий уровень образования	32
Готовность работать за более низкую зарплату	57
Быстро обучаемы, легче проходит адаптация	43

Большая часть руководителей проявляет недоверие к молодым специалистам. Основными причинами являются отсутствие профессионального опыта и непостоянство, связанное с семейными

обстоятельствами, с созданием семьи, стремление к смене места жительства. Все это характерно для наиболее уязвимой на рынке труда социально-демографической группы – женщин с детьми дошкольного возраста. Отсутствие профессионального опыта у молодых специалистов – это результат несовершенства системы образования. Учебный процесс в большей степени направлен на изучение теоретических основ профессии и минимально знакомит с практической стороной во время учебно-производственных практик. Также многие выпускники не устраиваются работать по специальности сразу после получения диплома, а идут туда, где можно быстрее заработать деньги, что в последствии влияет на отсутствие профессионального опыта.

Однако необходимо отметить, что руководители выделяют и положительные стороны молодых специалистов, это - способность молодых людей быстро обучаться и адаптироваться к новым условиям, так как они еще не впитали корпоративную культуру других компаний. Из таких работников проще сформировать кадры в соответствии с потребностями конкретной организации, и, как следствие, они более лояльны к работодателю и дольше остаются в команде. [4]

Также хочется отметить, что размер заработной платы начинающих специалистов в популярных отраслях ненамного превышает МРОТ, а учитывая желание молодежи минимизировать ответственность за свои действия, молодые специалисты крайне неохотно осваивают высокотехнологичные инженерные специальности, в которых страна сейчас испытывает острую необходимость. Таким образом, ещё одной причиной растущего дефицита молодых специалистов, можно считать склонность молодежи к выбору низкоквалифицированной работы.

Существует ряд правительственных инициатив, направленных на развитие молодежной занятости, так и на решение проблем дефицита молодых специалистов на ранке труда. Долгосрочная программа содействия занятости молодежи на период до 2030 года была утверждена распоряжением Правительства РФ от 14 декабря 2021 г. [4] Целью Программы является создание условий для реализации профессионального, трудового и предпринимательского потенциала молодежи в условиях трансформационных процессов на рынке труда. Программа призвана решить следующие задачи: формирование карьерных стратегий молодежи в соответствии с личностно-профессиональными способностями и потребностями рынка; обеспечение соответствия получаемого образования молодыми людьми профессионально-квалифицированным требованиям работодателей; создание условий для профессионального развития молодых людей через совмещение получения образования и трудовой (предпринимательской) деятельности; создание дополнительных механизмов снижения рисков незанятости молодежи.

По ожиданиям вице-премьера России Татьяны Голиковой, реализация программы позволит ежегодно охватывать 380 тыс. человек прямыми и 5 млн косвенными мерами поддержки. Благодаря данной госпрограмме доля трудоустроенных выпускников вырастет до 85 % к 2024 году и до 92 % к 2030 году.

При поддержке Федеральной службы по труду и занятости создана единая цифровая платформа в сфере занятости и трудовых отношений «Работа в России». [5] Портал «Работа в России» - федеральная государственная информационная система Федеральной службы по труду и занятости. Целью создания этой платформы стала интеграция системы образования и рынка труда, расширение возможностей для работодателей по целевому созданию кадров в рамках потребностей предприятия, расширение возможностей для соискателей по поиску вакансий в масштабах всей страны, появление возможностей для профессиональной ориентации молодежи в выборе востребованных профессий.

Анализ проблем, с которыми уже сталкивается и потенциально столкнется в будущем рынок труда в условиях дефицита молодых специалистов, показал, что существуют проблемы можно отнести к группе объективных, то есть тех, на которые невозможно повлиять. Однако есть проблемы, решение которых зависит от интеграции действий всех участников рынка труда – соискателей, работодателей, государственных регулирующих структур. На современном этапе важно, чтобы общество не только обратило внимание на эту проблему, но и совместно с государственными институтами выработало политику беспрепятственного трудоустройства для молодых людей.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФИНАНСОВОГО УЧЕТА В СИСТЕМЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬЮ КОММЕРЧЕСКОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация. В данной статье автором раскрывается цель и задачи финансового учета в системе управления деятельностью коммерческой организации. Рассматривается процесс финансового учета в системе управления деятельностью коммерческой организации.

Ключевые слова: финансовый учет, цель и задачи финансового учета в системе управления деятельностью коммерческой организации, процесс финансового учета в системе управления деятельностью коммерческой организации.

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FEATURES OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING IN THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF A COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION

Annotation. In this article, the author reveals the purpose and objectives of financial accounting in the management system of a commercial organization. The process of financial accounting in the management system of a commercial organization is considered.

Keywords: financial accounting, the purpose and objectives of financial accounting in the management system of a commercial organization, the process of financial accounting in the management system of a commercial organization.

Финансовый учет является основным звеном формирования экономической политики, инструментом бизнеса, одним из главных механизмов управления процессами производства и продажи продукции, который способствует совершенствованию организации производства, оперативного и долгосрочного планирования, прогнозирования, принятия тактических и стратегических решений. Основой для принятия

эффективных управленческих решений является соответствующая информация о состоянии управляемого объекта коммерческой организации, которая определяется в финансовом учете.

Ведение финансового учета в коммерческой организации осуществляется для того, чтобы подготовить финансовую отчетность для внешних пользователей. Цель и задачи финансового учета в системе управления деятельностью коммерческой организации представлены на рисунке 1.

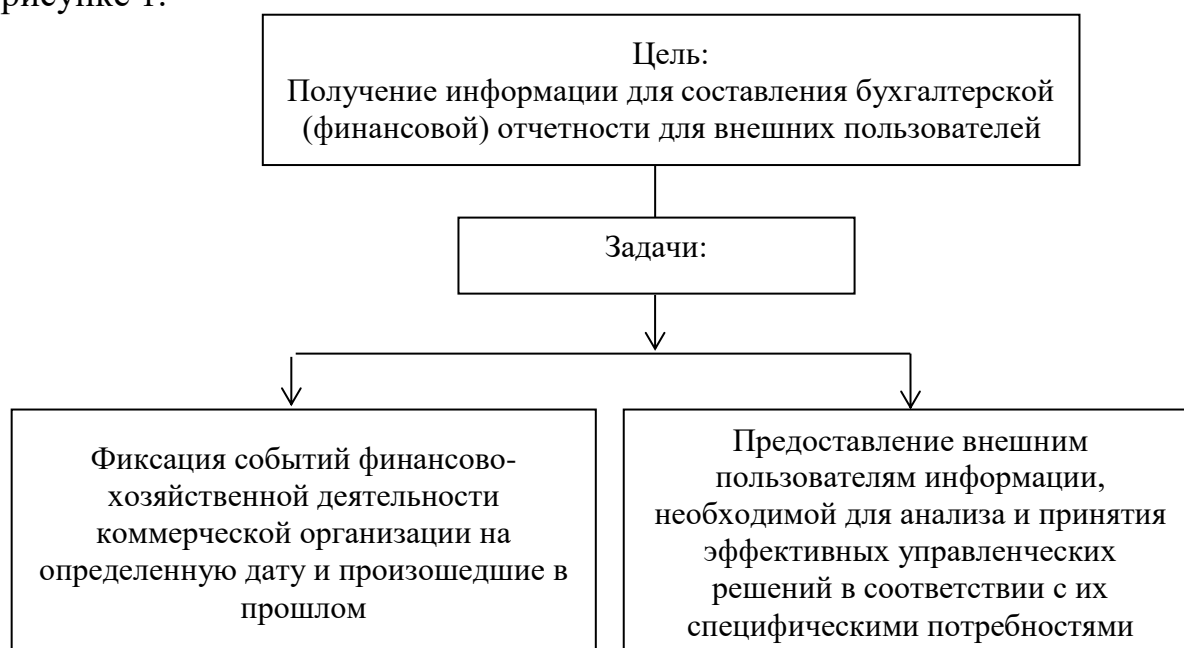


Рисунок 1 – Цель и задачи финансового учета в системе управления деятельностью коммерческой организации

На основе изучения можно сделать выводы, что основной целью финансового учета в системе управления деятельностью коммерческой организации является получение информации для составления бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности для внешних пользователей. Информация, полученная в рамках системы финансового учета в порядке, определенном действующим законодательством, сводится в финансовую отчетность, которая и представляется внешним пользователям (собственникам организации, налоговым органам, органам статистики). Как правило, эти данные не представляют коммерческой тайны, поскольку характеризуют лишь обобщенные показатели финансово-хозяйственной деятельности организации. Ведение финансового учета обязательно и регламентируется законодательством РФ, национальными стандартами (положениями), методическими указаниями, отраслевыми инструкциями.

Финансовый учет является частью системы бухгалтерского учета, содержит открытую информацию о финансовом состоянии коммерческой организации и позволяет внешним пользователям, анализируя ее,

принимать соответствующие решения. Функционирование финансового учета должно осуществляться в следующих условиях:

- тесного взаимодействия с менеджментом, финансами и другими направлениями экономических знаний;

- создания удобного для заинтересованных пользователей «информационного образа» – прозрачной бухгалтерской отчетности.

Организация финансового учета в системе управления деятельностью коммерческой организации представляет собой процесс создания условий и элементов построения учетного процесса с целью получения достоверной и своевременной информации о хозяйственной деятельности коммерческой организации, как для внутренних, так и для внешних пользователей и осуществления контроля за рациональным использованием имущества коммерческой организации и своевременным внесением платежей в бюджеты.

В соответствии с действующим законодательством, за организацию финансового учета отвечает руководитель коммерческой организации. Он обязан создавать необходимые условия для правильного ведения финансового учета, обеспечить обязательное выполнение всеми подразделениями и службами, а также работниками, имеющими отношение к учету, требования главного бухгалтера в части порядка оформления и представления для учета документов и сведений.

Финансовый учет в коммерческой организации ведется бухгалтерией, которая возглавляется главным бухгалтером. Бухгалтерия является самостоятельным структурным подразделением коммерческой организации. Если в коммерческой организации отсутствует собственная бухгалтерия (бухгалтер), то коммерческая организация может поручить ведение финансового учета аудиторской фирме или специалисту по договору.

Основные элементы организации финансового учета в системе управления деятельностью коммерческой организации следующие:

- первичный учет и документооборот;
- инвентаризация;
- план счетов бухгалтерского учета;
- формы бухгалтерского учета;
- формы организации учетно-вычислительных работ;
- объем и содержание отчетности;
- организация материальной ответственности;
- учетная политика коммерческой организации.

Организация финансового учета в системе управления деятельностью коммерческой организации подчиняется следующим общим принципам:

- государственное регулирование финансового (бухгалтерского) учета;

- сочетание государственного регулирования финансового учета с предоставлением прав предприятию в организации и ведении бухгалтерского учета;
- обеспечение возможности анализа данных бухгалтерского (финансового) учета, позволяющего выявить резервы повышения эффективности производства;
- совершенствование учетного процесса, методологии и техники бухгалтерского учета, научной организации труда работников бухгалтерии;
- применение общепринятых принципов управления финансовым учетом.

Процесс финансового учета включает четыре последовательных этапа обработки и обобщения учетно-экономической информации: текущее наблюдение, измерение и регистрация хозяйственных операций (документация, инвентаризация), текущая группировка и систематизация информации (счета бухгалтерского учета и двойная запись), составление установленных форм бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности на основе данных бухгалтерского учета и обобщение информации (баланс и отчетность). Необходимо отметить, что первый и второй этапы учетного процесса тесно взаимосвязаны между собой. Здесь происходит техническая обработка информации, содержащейся в первичных документах, ее систематизация в соответствии с требованиями организации бухгалтерского учета, управления и текущего контроля. Первичная информация должна группироваться в форме, удобной как для внутреннего пользователя информации, так и для внешних пользователей. Первая и вторая стадии сопровождаются исполнением контрольных функций аппарата бухгалтерии, то есть, проводится предварительный, текущий и последующий контроль, включая проверку достоверности содержащейся в документах информации и качества учетных данных на основе периодически проводимых инвентаризаций имущества и обязательств.

Чтобы получить первичные сведения о фактах хозяйственной жизни в процессе наблюдения составляют документы, которыми оформляется вся хозяйственная деятельность коммерческой организации. В документах фиксируются все происходящие изменения. Составление документа и сам документ – это начало учета. Способ первичной регистрации фактов хозяйственной жизни с помощью документов называется документацией.

Данные учета в отдельных случаях расходятся с фактическим состоянием средств коммерческой организации (в силу естественных причин, неточности при приеме и отпуске, хищений и др. причин) учетные данные могут отличаться от фактических. Для выявления фактических остатков имущества и их расхождений с учетными данными проводится инвентаризация.

Инвентаризация представляет собой проверку имущества и обязательств коммерческой организации путем подсчета, обмера,

взвешивания. Она является способом уточнения показателей учета и последующего контроля за сохранностью имущества организации. Инвентаризация позволяет проверить, все ли факты хозяйственной жизни оформлены документами и отражены в бухгалтерском учете, а также внести необходимые уточнения и исправления.

Необходимость инвентаризации объясняется также тем, что не все хозяйственные явления поддаются повседневному наблюдению и не могут в текущем порядке оформляться соответствующими документами (например, усушка, утреска материалов в силу атмосферных явлений).

Инвентаризация является одним из наиболее доступных и действенных инструментов последующего контроля, то есть контроля, реализуемого спустя определенное, зачастую значительное время после проведения бухгалтерских процедур, за достоверностью данных финансового учета о наличии имущества и состоянии обязательств и средств в расчетах.

В первичных документах факты хозяйственной жизни показываются в натуральных и трудовых измерителях. Чтобы сделать записи в бухгалтерском учете, необходимо их пересчитать в стоимостные. Поэтому возникают элементы, связанные с измерением: оценка и калькуляция.

Пересчет количественных и трудовых показателей в денежные производится с помощью оценки. Оценка – денежное измерение средств коммерческой организации и источников их образования при помощи действующих цен, тарифов, расценок. Например, затраты труда, учтенные в трудовых измерителях (часах, днях), пересчитываются в денежные по ставкам оплаты труда (часовым или дневным тарифным ставкам).

В ходе деятельности коммерческой организации осуществляются процессы снабжения, производства и реализации. В ходе каждого хозяйственного процесса с помощью денежного измерителя необходимо определить затраты. Например, затраты по снабжению коммерческой организации материалами складываются из стоимости материалов по ценам приобретения и сумм транспортно-заготовительных расходов, которые включают в себя погрузо-разгрузочные расходы, транспортные расходы, хранение материалов. Поэтому, чтобы определить фактическую себестоимость приобретенных материалов, необходимо выполнить определенные расчеты. Таблица, в которой производятся такие расчеты, называется калькуляцией. Процесс расчета себестоимости хозяйственного процесса в специальных таблицах называется калькулированием. Так, в процессе снабжения определяется стоимость приобретенных материальных ресурсов; в процессе производства – себестоимость готовой продукции (работ, услуг); в процессе реализации – себестоимость реализованной продукции (работ, услуг).

Все первичные данные, имеющиеся в документах, необходимо привести в определенную систему. Для текущего финансового учета

группировка фактов хозяйственной жизни производится на счетах при помощи двойной записи. На счетах все факты хозяйственной жизни систематизируются по экономическому содержанию. Этим достигается группировка и текущий учет имущества экономического субъекта, источников их образования и хозяйственных процессов. По всем средствам, источникам и процессам имеются отдельные счета.

Так как хозяйственная деятельность коммерческой организации представляет собой сложный взаимосвязанный процесс, где каждый факт хозяйственной жизни связывает между собой два экономических явления, то при отражении фактов на счетах сначала нужно установить эти взаимосвязи. Это осуществляется при помощи двойной записи.

Для получения итоговых сведений как о всей деятельности коммерческой организации, так и об отдельных сторонах его деятельности, в финансовом учете для обобщения данных используются баланс и отчетность.

Для всесторонней характеристики работы коммерческой организации кроме баланса составляется отчетность на основании данных счетов бухгалтерского учета.

Подводя итоги, можно констатировать, что организация финансового учета в управлении деятельностью коммерческой организации подразумевает совокупность способов отражения хозяйственной деятельности, которая включает в себя специальные приемы наблюдения объектов финансового учета, их измерения, группировки и обобщения. Процесс финансового учета в управлении деятельностью коммерческой организации обусловлено предметом учета, основными задачами, стоящими перед ним, а также предъявляемыми к учету требованиями. Процесс представляет собой сплошное документально обоснованное отражение объектов учета и их экономическое обобщение в денежной оценке по качественно однородным, внутренне связанным между собой признакам для получения показателей финансово-хозяйственной деятельности коммерческой организации.

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УЧАСТИЕ ИММУННОГО ОТВЕТА В ПАТОГЕНЕЗЕ ИШЕМИЧЕСКОГО ИНСУЛЬТА

Аннотация. В настоящее время острые нарушения мозгового кровообращения остаются одной из наиболее значимых медико-социальных проблем. Пристальное внимание к ним со стороны медицинской общественности обусловлено с одной стороны широким распространением, а с другой – существенным негативным влиянием, оказываемым на организм человека

Ключевые слова: ишемия, инсульт, микроглия, астроцит, субполяция, кровообращения.

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PARTICIPATION OF THE IMMUNE RESPONSE IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF ISCHEMIC STROKE

Annotation. Currently, acute cerebrovascular accidents remain one of the most significant medical and social problems. Close attention to them from the medical community is due, on the one hand, to their wide distribution, and on the other hand, to the significant negative impact they have on the human body.

Key words: ischemia, stroke, microglia, astrocyte, subpolution, blood circulation.

Актуальность. Острые нарушения мозгового кровообращения являются одной из ведущих проблем современной клинической медицины, что обусловлено их значительным распространением в человеческой популяции и крайне негативным влиянием, оказываемым на организм пациента. Имеющиеся в настоящее время данные позволяют говорить о многовекторном характере патогенеза ишемического повреждения

головного мозга. В рамках каскада развивающихся патохимических и патофизиологических процессов существенная роль в формировании ишемического инсульта принадлежит воспалительной реакции, протекающей посредством ответа иммунной системы на ишемию мозговой ткани. Одним из мест его реализации является стенка сосуда, находящегося в зоне ишемии, где при помощи белков клеточной адгезии происходит привлечение моноцитов и нейтрофилов. Значительную роль играет активация комплемента, осуществляемая в основном за счет C3 компонента или при инициализации маннозного пути. Непосредственно в очаге ишемии огромная роль принадлежит активации микроглии и астроцитов. При этом необходимо отметить, что в процессе активации как микроглия, так и астроциты способны приобретать провоспалительный или противовоспалительный фенотип. Превалирование провоспалительного варианта способствует пролонгированному повреждению ткани головного мозга, в то время как преобладание противовоспалительного фенотипа оказывает протективный эффект. Большую роль играет нарушение функции гематоэнцефалического барьера, что обеспечивает дополнительный приток лейкоцитов к месту ишемии. Кроме того, отдельные субпопуляции Т-лимфоцитов, проникающие через поврежденный барьер, также имеют существенное значение в организации и динамике иммуновоспалительного ответа. Наиболее изучено действие Th1 и Th2 клеток, гамма-дельта Т-лимфоцитов, естественных клеток-киллеров, а также регуляторных Т-лимфоцитов. Рассматривается роль В-лимфоцитов в формировании очага инсульта.

В настоящее время острые нарушения мозгового кровообращения остаются одной из наиболее значимых медико-социальных проблем. Пристальное внимание к ним со стороны медицинской общественности обусловлено с одной стороны широким распространением, а с другой – существенным негативным влиянием, оказываемым на организм человека. Так, в Узбекистане среднее количество инсультов превышает 3 случая на 1000 человек населения. При этом их общее количество достигает 500 тысяч пациентов ежегодно. Кроме того, как причина смерти острая церебральная патология стабильно занимает 2-е место среди всех сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний, составляя более 30% от общего количества в ургентном периоде. Подобные показатели регистрируются и в других странах. Например, в США ежегодно инсультом поражаются более 795 тыс. человек. При этом в качестве причины смерти они выступают в 1 случае из 18 среди всех летальных исходов. В среднем каждые 40 секунд у одного американца развивается инсульт. На лечение и последующую реабилитацию выделяются огромные финансовые средства, составляющие одну из основных статей расхода здравоохранения. На этом фоне к 2050 г. ожидается удвоение количества случаев инсульта. Одним из основных звеньев патогенеза ишемического инсульта является развитие

воспалительной реакции, формирующегося при ишемическом повреждении вещества головного мозга и реализуемом в значительной степени благодаря действию иммунной системы. При этом наблюдается активация как врожденного, за счет активации микроглии, так и адаптивного, на фоне действия лимфоцитов, иммунитета, что обеспечивает комплексный ответ иммунной системы в рамках каскада биохимических реакций, отмечающихся в поврежденном мозге при инсультах.

Заключение

Таким образом, в ответ на развитие острого нарушения мозгового кровообращения в головном мозге формируется каскад иммуновоспалительных реакций, оказывающий активное влияние на формирование очага ишемии и развитие неврологических нарушений. При этом необходимо отметить, что воспалительная реакция носит двойственный характер. С одной стороны, она способствует возникновению вторичных повреждений и углублению тяжести патологического процесса. С другой стороны, обеспечивает определенную изоляцию очага поражения от окружающих тканей, способствуя ангио- и нейрогенезу.

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АТИПИЧНАЯ ДЕПРЕССИЯ: ЧАСТОТА ВСТРЕЧАЕМОСТИ СИМПТОМОВ

Аннотация. В настоящее время отмечается тенденция к увеличению частоты встречаемости атипичных форм депрессии, что особенно характерно для амбулаторных вариантов аффективных расстройств. При этом частота встречаемости отдельных атипичных депрессивных симптомов требует уточнения.

Ключевые слова: атипичный, депрессия, гиперфагия, соматизированный, слабость, самочувствие.

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ATYPICAL DEPRESSION: INCIDENCE OF SYMPTOMS

Annotation. Currently, there is a tendency towards an increase in the incidence of atypical forms of depression, which is especially typical for outpatient variants of affective disorders. At the same time, the frequency of occurrence of individual atypical depressive symptoms requires clarification.

Key words: atypical, depression, hyperphagia, somatized, weakness, well-being.

Актуальность. По данным эпидемиологических исследований, распространенность расстройств депрессивного спектра в популяции в XXI в. прогрессивно увеличивается и в последнее десятилетие составляет по разным оценкам от 10 до 25%. Различия в приводимых показателях заболеваемости депрессией связаны с трудностями выявления данной категории пациентов, которые в свою очередь обусловлены в том числе и тем, что до трети пациентов с аффективными расстройствами не

обращаются к психиатрам, считая плохое самочувствие слабостью или ассоциируя его с соматическими заболеваниями.

Цель – изучить встречаемость отдельных симптомов атипичной депрессии у пациентов с депрессивным синдромом.

Материалы и методы. Отбор пациентов проводился дистанционно на основании психометрической оценки. В исследование включены пациенты обоих полов, в возрасте от 18 до 70 лет, давшие информированное согласие на исследование. Критерием включения служил результат психометрического обследования с использованием госпитальной шкалы тревоги и депрессии (HADS) (кластера депрессии): в исследование включались пациенты, набравшие более 7 баллов.

Критериями исключения были наличие тяжелой соматической и неврологической патологии в стадии декомпенсации, злокачественных новообразований, системных заболеваний соединительной ткани, зависимость от психоактивных веществ и алкоголя.

В исследовании применялись психометрический и статистический методы. В качестве инструмента обследования использовался стимульный материал в виде таблицы с указанным перечнем атипичных депрессивных симптомов, в которой пациенты должны были отметить те, которые наиболее соответствовали их состоянию. Среди соматизированных симптомов были предложены: головная боль, боль в спине, боль в грудной клетке, боль в животе, ощущение перебоев в сердце, учащенное сердцебиение, ощущение нехватки воздуха, нарушение стула.

В исследование на основании отбора с использованием госпитальной шкалы тревоги и депрессии (HADS) (кластера депрессии) было включено 87 пациентов (61 женщина и 26 мужчин) в среднем возрасте $27,2 \pm 8,6$ года.

Результаты. На основании психометрической оценки пациенты были разделены на 2 группы в зависимости от выраженности депрессивной симптоматики: 1-я группа – пациенты с субклинической выраженной депрессией, т. е. набравшие 8–10 баллов по шкале HADS (кластера депрессии) – включала 19 пациентов (12 женщин, 7 мужчин, средний возраст $25,8 \pm 7,3$); 2-я группа – пациенты с клинически выраженной депрессией, т. е. набравшие 11 и более баллов по шкале HADS (кластера депрессии) – включала 68 пациентов (49 женщин, 19 мужчин, средний возраст $28,6 \pm 9,9$).

Атипичные депрессивные симптомы наблюдались у всех (100%) пациентов выборки ($n = 87$): у 90,8% ($n = 79$) – тревожные симптомы, у 79,3% ($n = 69$) – гиперсомния и соматизированные симптомы, у 63,2% ($n = 55$) – реактивность настроения, у 62,1% ($n = 54$) – инвертированный суточный ритм, у 42,5% ($n = 37$) – гиперфагия и у 32,2% ($n = 28$) – онемение/тяжесть в конечностях («свинцовый паралич»). Среди соматизированных симптомов наиболее распространенными были: головная боль – 70,1% ($n = 61$), учащенное сердцебиение – 67,8% ($n = 59$),

боль в спине – 66,7% (n = 58), реже встречались боль в животе – 42,5% (n = 37), ощущение перебоев в сердце – 40,2% (n = 35), ощущение нехватки воздуха – 35,6% (n = 31), нарушение стула – 34,5% (n = 30), боль в грудной клетке – 27,6% (n = 24).

Обсуждение: В настоящем исследовании все пациенты имели те или иные атипичные депрессивные симптомы. При этом наиболее распространенными оказались тревожные симптомы, гиперсомния, а также соматизированные симптомы, наиболее редким – «свинцовый паралич». Среди соматизированных симптомов преобладали головная боль, боль в спине и учащенное сердцебиение, реже прочих встречались нарушение стула и боль в грудной клетке.

Учитывая неравномерность распределения пациентов в группах с субклинической и клинически выраженной депрессией, говорить о достоверности различий в них невозможно, однако на уровне тенденций можно отметить некоторые расхождения в частоте встречаемости отдельных атипичных депрессивных симптомов в зависимости от тяжести аффективной патологии. Несмотря на то что в обеих группах, как и в выборке в целом, наиболее распространенным симптомом была повышенная тревожность, а наиболее редким – «свинцовый паралич», в группе пациентов с клинически выраженной депрессией существенно реже, чем в группе пациентов с субклинической депрессией, регистрировались гиперфагия и реактивность настроения, при этом несколько чаще встречались инвертированный суточный ритм и соматизированные симптомы. Среди соматизированных симптомов у пациентов с субклинически выраженной депрессией наиболее распространены были ощущение нехватки воздуха и учащенное сердцебиение, тогда как у пациентов с более тяжелой депрессивной патологией чаще фиксировались болевые синдромы, головная боль и боль в спине, и также учащенное сердцебиение.

Заключение. Полученные данные подтверждают высокую распространенность симптомов атипичной депрессии среди пациентов с расстройствами депрессивного спектра. Кроме того, еще раз продемонстрирована частая встречаемость тревожной и соматизированной симптоматики в структуре депрессии. Интересным выглядит прецедент частого выявления гиперсомнии у пациентов с депрессивным синдромом. Представляется важным дальнейшее изучение распространенности отдельных симптомов атипичной депрессии, а также информирование о данной проблеме специалистов соматического профиля для своевременной дифференциации атипичных депрессивных симптомов от соматической патологии.

Использованные источники:

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Тураев Ш.Ш.

**Ўзбекистон Республикаси адвокатлар палатаси самарқанд вилоят
худудий бошқармаси бош бухгалтери. мустақил тадқиқотчи**

**ЮРИДИК ХИЗМАТЛАР ИСТЕЪМОЛЧИЛАРИ ВА ЮРИДИК
ХИЗМАТ КЎРСАТУВЧИ СУБЪЕКТЛАР ЎРТАСИДАГИ
МУНОСАБАТЛАР ВА УЛАРНИ ТАРТИБГА СОЛИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ**

Аннотация. Мақолада юридик хизматни амалга оширишида уни амалга ошираётган адвокат ва унга нисбатан туланиши лозим гонарарлар миқдори муҳумлиги, хизматларни учун туланадиган маблағ ким томонидан ва канча миқдорда эканлигига қараб юридик хизматни сифат ва самарадорлиги ошиб боришлиги, адвокатура институтини ривожлантириши, жиноят, фуқаролик, маъмурий ва хўжалик ишларини кўриб чиқишида адвокатларнинг ролини алоҳида кўрсатиб бериши, адвокатура институтини янада ривожлантириши учун унинг ижобий ютуқларидан самарали фойдаланишини, юридик хизмат ҳамда давлат ванотижорат ташкилотлар томонидан тадбиркорлик субъектларига юридик ёрдам кўрсатишига оид қонун ҳужжатларини амалиётга татбиқ этиши механизмларини янада такомиллаштириши аниқ амалий кўрсаткичлар орқали кўрсатиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: юридик хизмат, битим (шартнома)га мувофиқ, компенсация қилинадиган харажатлар, тарафларнинг реквизитлари, ишонч билдирувчи шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс).

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**RELATIONS BETWEEN CONSUMERS OF LEGAL SERVICES AND
SUBJECTS PROVIDING LEGAL SERVICES AND WAYS OF
REGULATING THEM**

Annotation. The article discusses the importance of a lawyer providing legal services and the amount of remuneration paid to him, improving the quality and efficiency of providing legal services depending on the amount and amount of money paid for services, the development of the legal profession, the role of lawyers in the consideration of criminal, civil, administrative and economic cases, the effective use of its positive achievements for the further development of the institution of the legal profession, further improvement of mechanisms for the implementation of legal documents, related to the provision of legal services and

legal assistance to business entities by state and non-profit organizations, shown at specific practical events. indicators.

Key words: legal services, in accordance with the agreement (agreement), reimbursable expenses, details of the parties, the person who expressed trust (the defendant).

Қириш. Юридик хизматни амалга оширишда уни амалга ошираётган адвокат ва унга нисбатан тўланиши лозим гонарлар миқдори албатта муҳумдир, чунки бу хизматларни учун тўланадиган маблағ ким томонидан ва қанча миқдорда эканлигига қараб юридик хизматни сифат ва самарадорлиги ошади. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 7 февралдаги «Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида» ПФ-4947-сон Фармонининг 2.6. бандида Юридик ёрдам ва хизмат кўрсатиш тизимини такомиллаштиришга тухталиб, «давлат органларининг юридик хизмати фаолияти самарадорлигини ошириш;

Адвокатура институтини ривожлантириш, жиноят, фуқаролик, маъмурий ва хўжалик ишларини кўриб чиқишда адвокатларнинг ролини ошириш;» -деб алоҳида кўрсатиб утган. Демак адвокатура институтини янада ривожлантириш учун унинг ижобий ютуқларидан самарали фойдаланишни, юридик хизмат ҳамда давлат ва нодавлат нотижорат ташкилотлар томонидан тадбиркорлик субъектларига юридик ёрдам кўрсатишга оид қонун ҳужжатларини амалиётга татбиқ этиш механизмларини янада такомиллаштиришни тақозо этади.

Мавзуга оид адабиётларнинг таҳлили. Ш.Мирзиёев 2017-2021 Ҳаракатлар стратегияси, Хван Л.Б., Солиқ Ҳуқуқи, Отахонов Ф.Ҳ. Юридик хизматнинг хўжалик шартномаларини тузиш ва уларнинг ижросини таъминлашдаги роли, Каримов И.А. “Адолат қонун устиворлигида” номли адабиётларда юридик хизматларини самарали ривожлантириш билан боғлиқ муаммолар, юридик хизматнинг назарий- ҳуқуқий муаммолари мавзусида илмий тадқиқот олиб борилмаган бўлса - да, Ўзбекистон Республикасида ҳуқуқий давлат ва фуқаролик жамиятини шакллантиришнинг умумназарий ва хусусий муаммолари Ш.Н.Бердияров, Ҳ.Б.Бобоев, М.С.Восиқова, И.Б.Зокиров Ў.Х.Мухамедов, З.Муқимов, Х.Т.Одилқориев, О.Оқюлов, Ф.А.Примов, Ф.Х.Рахимов, Х.Рахмонқулов, М.Х.Рахмонқулов, ва бошқаларнинг асарларида ўрганилган бўлиб, унда юридик хизматларида бухгалтерия ҳисобини юритишнинг муоммоли масалалари ўрганилмаган. Бу эса, танланган мавзунинг хозирги кунда, ўта долзарблигидан дарак беради.

Тадқиқот методологияси. Мақолада анализ ва синтез, сабаб ва оқибат, замон ва макон, индукция ва дедукция, тизимли ёндошув, иқтисодий таҳлилнинг анъанавий, иқтисодий математик ва статистик, корреляция даражаси ва линия регрессия каби усуллардан фойдаланилган.

Таҳлил ва натижалар. Адвокатура Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституциясига мувофиқ, Ўзбекистон Республикаси фуқаролари, ажнабий фуқаролар, фуқаролиги бўлмаган шахсларга, корхоналар, муассасалар, ташкилотларга, шу жумладан:

ҳуқуқий масалалар бўйича маслаҳатлар ва тушунтиришлар, қонун ҳужжатлари юзасидан оғзаки ва ёзма маълумотномалар беради;

ҳуқуқий хусусиятдаги аризалар, шикоятлар ва бошқа ҳужжатларни тузади;

фуқаролик ишлари ҳамда маъмурий ҳуқуқбузарлик тўғрисидаги ишлар бўйича судда, бошқа давлат органларида, жисмоний ва юридик шахслар олдида вакилликни амалга оширади;

жиноий ишлар бўйича дастлабки терговда ва судда ҳимоячи, жабрланувчининг вакили, фуқаровий даъвогар, фуқаровий жавобгар сифатида иштирок этади;

тадбиркорлик фаолиятига ва қонун ҳужжатларида ман этилмаган бошқа турдаги юридик ёрдам кўрсатади.

Юридик хизмат халқ хўжалигининг барча тармоқларида, яъни ишлаб чиқариш ва хўжаликни бошқаришнинг ҳамма бўғинларида, вазирлик, идора, уюшмаларда, корхона, муассаса ва ташкилотларда, шунингдек ҳокимликлар, давлат ҳокимияти ва бошқарувининг олий органларида мавжуд, демак фаолиятнинг ҳар бирини юридик хизматсиз ташкил этиб бўлмайди. Маҳаллий давлат ва хўжалик бошқаруви органларининг фаолиятини ҳуқуқий жиҳатдан таъминлаш учун уларнинг тузилмасида ҳам юридик хизмат фаолияти ташкил этилади.

Мамлакатимизда кейинги ўтган давр мобайнида кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорликни ривожлантиришга алоҳида эътибор берилмоқда, натижада ташкилий ҳуқуқий шакли акциядорлик жамиятлари, масъулияти чекланган жамият, кўшимча масъулиятли жамият, хусусий корхона ҳамда хўжалик ширкатлари кўринишида бўлган корхона ва ташкилотларнинг сони бир неча юз бараварга кўпайди. Уларнинг фаолиятида қонунчиликни таъминлаш, шартнома ва меҳнат интизомига риоя қилиш устидан назорат қилиш, мулкни сақлашни ҳуқуқий воситалар орқали таъминлаш ҳамда бошқа ҳуқуқий ишларни амалга оширишда юридик хизматнинг роли муҳим аҳамият касб этмоқда.

Юридик хизматларни ривожлантириш уни такомиллаштириш борасида Ўзбекистон Республикаси президентининг 2017 йил 19 январ кунги ПҚ-2733-сонли “ЮРИДИК ХИЗМАТ ФАОЛИЯТИНИ ТУБДАН ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ ЧОРА-ТАДБИРЛАРИ ТЎҒРИСИДА” қарор қабўл қилинган унга асосан мамлакатимизда давлат органлари, хўжалик бошқаруви органлари, давлат корхоналари, муассасалари ва ташкилотлари фаолиятида қонун устуворлиги ва қонунийликни таъминлаш юзасидан комплекс чора-тадбирлар амалга оширилганлиги, қонунчиликка риоя этишда давлат органлари ва ташкилотларининг норма ижодкорлиги,

шартномавий-ҳуқуқий ва талабнома-даъво ишларини амалга оширадиган юридик хизматлари кўмаклашиши, шу билан бирга, юридик хизматларнинг ходимлари қонун бузилишини олдини олиш ҳамда улар бўйича ўз вақтида чоралар кўриш учун етарли ва таъсирчан ваколатларга эга эмасликлари сабабли уларнинг фаолияти қутилган самарани бермаётганлиги, юридик хизматларни ташкил этишнинг тартиби, уларнинг штат бирликларини белгилаш меъёр ва мезонларининг мавжуд эмаслиги турли давлат органлари ва ташкилотларида юридик хизматларнинг ташкилий штат тузилмасини оқилона белгилашни таъминлашга имкон бермаслиги, юридик хизматлар томонидан ҳуқуқни қўллаш амалиётини ўрганиш ва умумлаштириш, қонунчиликни такомиллаштириш юзасидан таклифлар ишлаб чиқиш ишлари самарали ташкил этилмаганлиги, мазкур соҳадаги ишлар ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи ва назорат қилувчи органлар томонидан аниқланган камчилик ва қонун бузилишларини бартараф этишга қаратилган чораларни кўриш билан чекланётганлиги, юридик хизмат ходимларининг моддий таъминот даражаси мазкур соҳага олий юридик маълумот ва амалий тажрибага эга юқори малакали кадрларни жалб қилишга тўсқинлик қилиб, бу эса юридик хизматлар ишининг сифатига ўз таъсирини ўтказаетганлигини, бунинг учун, Давлат органлари ва ташкилотлари фаолиятида қонунийликни янада мустаҳкамлаш, демократик ва ҳуқуқий ислохотларни амалга оширишда юридик хизматларнинг роли ва жавобгарлигини изчиллик билан кучайтириш зарурлиги ва бу борада бир қатор чораларни бажаришлик айтилган.

Шунингдек Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 1998 йил 29 августдаги “Хўжалик юритувчи субъектлар фаолиятининг шартномавий-ҳуқуқий базаси тўғрисида”ги Қонунга асосан хўжалик юритувчи субъектлар ўртасида хўжалик шартномаларини тузиш, бажариш, ўзгартириш ва бекор қилиш вақтида юзага келадиган муносабатларни тартибга солиш, хўжалик шартномаларини тузиш, бажариш, ўзгартириш ва бекор қилишнинг ҳуқуқий асосларини, хўжалик юритувчи субъектларнинг ҳуқуқи ва мажбуриятларини, шунингдек маҳаллий давлат ҳокимияти органларининг ва давлат бошқарув органларининг шартнома муносабатлари соҳасидаги ваколатлари белгиланган.

Шу муносабат билан адвокат жисмоний ва юридик шахсларга юридик ёрдам кўрсатиш мақсадида ҳуқуқий масалалар бўйича маслаҳатлар ва тушунтиришлар, қонун ҳужжатлари юзасидан оғзаки ва ёзма маълумотномалар беради, ҳуқуқий хусусиятдаги аризалар, шикоятлар ва бошқа ҳужжатларни тузади, фуқаролик, иқтисодий ва маъмурий ишлари ҳамда маъмурий ҳуқуқбузарлик тўғрисидаги ишлар бўйича судда, бошқа давлат органларида, жисмоний ва юридик шахслар олдида вакилликни амалга оширади, жиноят ишлари бўйича суриштирув, дастлабки тергов босқичида ва судда ҳимоячи, жабрланувчининг вакили, фуқаровий даъвогар, фуқаровий жавобгар сифатида иштирок этади, тадбиркорлик

фаолиятига юридик хизмат кўрсатади, ҳакамлик судида ва халқаро тижорат арбитражида (судида) вакилликни амалга оширади ҳамда адвокат қонун ҳужжатларида ман этилмаган бошқа турдаги юридик ёрдам ҳам кўрсатиши мумкин.

Шунинг учун хўжалик юритувчи субъектлар асосан адвокатлар ҳайъатлари, адвокатлик фирмалари ҳамда адвокатлик бюрolariда фаолият олиб бораётган адвокатларнинг хизматларидан кўпроқ фойдаланмоқдалар.

Юридик хизматдан фойдаланиш учун уни тартибга солувчи қўйидагича намуна шартномалардан фойдаланиш мумкин:

Адвокатлар ҳайъати учун;

Юридик ёрдам кўрсатиш

тўғрисидаги битим (шартнома)

_____ -сон

20 ____ " ____ " _____ Самарқанд шаҳри

" _____ " адвокатлар ҳайъатининг адвокати (адвокатлар ҳайъатининг номи)

_____, (бундан кейинги ўринларда адвокат (Ф.И.О.) (адвокатлик гувоҳномасининг реквизитлари)

деб юритилади) ва фуқаро

_____ (бундан кейинги ўринларда ҳимоя (Ф.И.О.) (фуқаролик паспортидаги маълумотлар)

остидаги шахс деб юритилади) ёки унинг манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс _____

(Ф.И.О.) (фуқаролик паспортидаги маълумотлар)

биргаликда Тарафлар деб аталувчилар қўйидаги мазмунда мазкур Битим (шартнома)ни туздилар.

I. Битим (шартнома)нинг предмети

1. Адвокат томонидан ҳимоя остидаги шахсга юридик ёрдам кўрсатилиши Битим (шартнома)нинг предметиدير, чунончи:

_____ (юридик ёрдамнинг мазмуни)

II. Тарафларнинг ҳуқуқ ва мажбуриятлари

2. Адвокат:

юзага келган муносабатларга ҳуқуқий баҳо бериш, ушбу соҳа бўйича қонунчилик актлари ва ҳуқуқни қўллаш амалиётининг материалларини саралаб тўплашни амалга оширишга;

ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс) томонидан зарур маълумотлар ёки ва ҳужжатлар тақдим қилинмагунга ёхуд мазкур Битим (шартнома) бўйича ҳақ ҳисобига аванс тўланмагунга қадар ўз вазифаларини ёки уларнинг қисмини бажаришга киришмаслик;

мазкур Битим (шартнома)га мувофиқ кўрсатилаётган юридик ёрдам учун тўланадиган ҳақни ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс)дан ўз вақтида тўлашни талаб қилиш;

агарда иш ҳажми мазкур Битим (шартнома) тузилиши пайтида мўлжалланган иш ҳажмига нисбатан жиддий кўпайганида мазкур Битим (шартнома)нинг таркибий ва ажралмас қисми бўлган кўшимча Битим (шартнома) тузиш йўли билан ҳақни мутаносиб кўпайтиришни талаб қилиш ҳуқуқига эга.

3. Адвокат:

мазкур Битим (шартнома)га мувофиқ ўз вазифаларини шахсан бажариши;

ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс)га иш бўйича барча ҳолатлар ва келиб чиқиши эҳтимоли бўлган оқибатларни тушунтириши;

иш бўйича ўзининг позициясини ҳамда мўлжалланаётган ҳаракатларни ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс) билан келишиши;

мазкур Битим (шартнома)да назарда тутилган вазифаларининг ижроси жараёни ҳақида ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс)га маълум қилиши;

ушбу иш бўйича адвокатлик досъесини олиб бориши, зарурат бўлганда уни ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс)га таништириши;

зарур ҳужжатлар - ариза, шикоят, илтимоснома ва ҳ.к. тузиши;

мазкур Битим (шартнома) бекор қилинганда дарҳол ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс)га иш бўйича ундан олинган барча ҳужжатларни, жумладан асл нусхаларини қайтариши;

қонун ҳужжатлари талабларига, Адвокатларнинг касб этикаси қоидаларига, адвокатлик сири ва адвокат қасамёдига риоя этиши, ҳимоя остидаги шахснинг ҳуқуқлари ва қонуний манфаатларини ҳимоя қилишнинг қонун билан тақиқланмаган воситалари ҳамда усуллари билан фойдаланиши шарт.

4. Ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс):

адвокатдан мазкур Битим (шартнома)да назарда тутилган вазифаларини аниқ ва ўз вақтида бажаришини талаб қилиш;

адвокат томонидан иш бўйича ишлаб чиқилган позицияга ўз таклифларини ва тузатишларини киритиш;

адвокатлик досъесида бўлган материаллар билан танишиш;

мазкур Битим (шартнома)да назарда тутилган адвокатнинг вазифалари ижроси жараёни юзасидан ахборот олиш ҳуқуқига эга.

5. Ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс):

иш бўйича унга маълум бўлган барча ҳолатларни адвокатга хабар қилиши;

мазкур Битим (шартнома)да назарда тутилган вазифаларни бажаришга керак бўлган барча ҳужжатларни (зарур бўлганда асл нусхаларини) адвокатга тақдим этиши;

мазкур Битим (шартнома)да назарда тутилган вазифаларни бажариш билан боғлиқ бўлган адвокатнинг барча, шу жумладан, транспорт (суткалик ва ҳ.к.) харажатларини ўз вақтида тўлаши (компенсация қилиши);

мазкур Битим (шартнома)да назарда тутилган ҳақ суммасини ўз вақтида ва тўлиқ ҳажмда адвокатга тўлаши (тўлаб бериши) шарт.

III. Кўрсатилаётган юридик ёрдам учун ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс) томонидан ҳақ тўлаш шартлари.

Адвокатнинг Битим (шартнома)ни бажариш билан боғлиқ харажатларини компенсация қилиш тартиби ва миқдори;

6. Мазкур Битим (шартнома) билан белгиланган тартиб ва миқдорларда ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс) адвокатга ҳақ тўлайди ҳамда харажатларини компенсация қилади.

7. Адвокатнинг ҳақ олиши ҳамда мазкур Битим (шартнома)ни бажариши билан боғлиқ харажатларини компенсация қилиш ҳуқуқи учинчи шахсларга берилиши мумкин эмас.

8. Адвокат ҳақининг суммаси _____ (_____) сўмни ташкил қилади.

Мазкур Битим (шартнома) тузишда аванснинг миқдори _____ (_____) сўмни ташкил қилади.

9. Ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс) адвокатдан қилинган харажатларни тасдиқловчи ҳужжатларни олган пайтдан бошлаб 3 (уч) кун ичида тўлиқ ҳажмда унга мазкур Битим (шартнома)ни бажариш билан боғлиқ харажатларни компенсация қилади.

Ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс) адвокат харажатларини компенсация қилиш учун аванс тўлайди.

10. Компенсация қилинадиган харажатлар йўлкира учун тўлов, шахсий автомобилдан фойдаланиш учун амортизацион харажатлар, таксида

(ёхуд ёлланган автомобилда)ги йўлкира учун тўлов, телефон сўзлашувларига тўлов, канцелярия, почта харажатлари, шунингдек мазкур Битим (шартнома)да назарда тутилган мажбуриятларни бажариш билан боғлиқ бошқа харажатларни ўз ичига олади.

11. Хизмат сафарига оид харажатларни (суткалик харажатлар, яшаш учун (турар жой ижараси бўйича) харажатлар, транспорт харажатлари, кўзда тутилмаган харажатлар ва ҳ.к.) миқдори бир суткасига _____ (_____) сўмни ташкил қилади.

12. Адвокатга ҳақ тўлаш ва мазкур Битим (шартнома) бўйича мажбуриятларни бажариш билан боғлиқ бўлган харажатларни компенсация қилиш ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс) томонидан мазкур Битим (шартнома)да назарда тутилган тартибда ҳамда муддатларда адвокатлар ҳайъатининг кассасига кирим қилиш ёки банкдаги ҳисоб varaғига ўтказиш йўли билан амалга оширилади.

IV. Тарафларнинг жавобгарлиги, низоларни ҳал этиш тартиби

13. Ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс) айби билан, шу жумладан, мазкур Битим (шартнома)нинг 2-банди учинчи хатбошисида кўрсатилган сабабларга кўра мазкур Битим (шартнома) бажарилишининг имконияти бўлмаса ёхуд ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс) мазкур Битим (шартнома)нинг 5-бандида назарда тутилган ўз мажбуриятларини бажаришдан бош тортса (четга чиқса), адвокат мазкур Битим (шартнома) бўйича ишларни бажаришдан бош тортиши ҳамда унга тегишли ҳақни тўлашни, шунингдек мазкур Битим (шартнома)нинг 8-бандига мувофиқ у томонидан қилинган харажатларни қоплашни талаб қилиши мумкин.

14. Мазкур Битим (шартнома)ни бажаришининг имконсизлиги тарафларнинг бири ҳам жавоб бермайдиган ҳолатлар бўйича юзага келса, ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс) мазкур Битим (шартнома)нинг 10-11-бандларига мувофиқ адвокатга амалда бажарилган ишларнинг қисмига ҳақни ҳамда у томонидан амалда қилинган харажатларни қоплайди.

15. Ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс) томонидан мазкур Битим (шартнома)нинг 10-11-бандларида назарда тутилган тўловнинг суммасини ўз вақтида тўламаса ёки умуман тўламаса, шунингдек у томонидан мазкур Битим (шартнома)нинг 5-бандида назарда тутилган ўз вазифаларини бажармаса ёхуд лозим даражада бажармаса, адвокат ихтиёрига қараб мазкур Битим (шартнома)да назарда тутилган мажбуриятларини бажаришдан уни озод қилиш деб ҳисоблаши мумкинлигига Тарафлар ўзаро келишишди. Бунда, агарда ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари

юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс) томонидан мазкур Битим (шартнома)да назарда тутилган мажбуриятларни бажаришни тўхтатиш мақсади тасдиқланмаса, адвокат мазкур Битим (шартнома)да назарда тутилган мажбуриятларни бажаришини давом эттиришга ҳақли (лекин мажбур эмас). Бу ҳолларда ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс) мазкур Битим (шартнома)да назарда тутилган шартларга мувофиқ тўловларни амалга ошириши шарт.

V. Яқунловчи қоидалар

16. Тарафлар ўртасида мавжуд бўлган ҳар қандай оғзаки, лекин мазкур Битим (шартнома)да назарда тутилмаган келишувлар, мазкур Битим (шартнома) имзоланган пайтдан бошлаб юридик кучини йўқотади. Шу пайтдан бошлаб мазкур Битим (шартнома) бажарилиши билан боғлиқ низолар юзага келганида Тарафлар мазкур Битим (шартнома) бўйича шундай келишувларни далил қилиш ҳуқуқидан маҳрум қилинадилар.

17. Мазкур Битим (шартнома) ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс) томонидан мазкур Битим (шартнома)нинг 8-бандида назарда тутилган ҳақ ёки аванс тўлиқ ҳажмда қирим қилинган пайтдан бошлаб кучга киради.

18. Мазкур битим (шартнома) муддатидан олдин қуйидаги ҳолларда бекор қилиниши мумкин:

ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс) мазкур Битим (шартнома)ни бажаришдан бир тарафлама бош тортганда;

адвокат мақоми тўхтатиб турилганда ёки тугатилганда;

қонунчилик ва мазкур Битим (шартнома)да назарда тутилган бошқа ҳолларда.

19. Мазкур Битим (шартнома) икки асл нусхаларда тузилди, улардан бири ҳимоя остидаги шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс), иккинчиси адвокатнинг ихтиёрида бўлади.

VI. Тарафларнинг реквизитлари

Адвокат: Ҳимоя остидаги шахс

(ҳимоя остидаги шахс манфаатлари

юзасидан ҳаракат қилаётган шахс):

Шу тартибда фирма ва бюрлар ўзларининг тузилма шартларидан келиб чиқиб ўз тузилмаларига алоҳида намунавий шартномалардан фойдаланган ҳолда миждо билан адвокат ўртасида шартнома тузади.

Бозор муносабатлари шароитида турли субъектлар ўртасидаги муносабатларни самарали тартибга солиш шартнома воситасида амалга оширилади, адвокатлик хизматида ҳам худди шунингдек 1996 йил 27 декабр кунги № 349-І- сонли Ўзбекистон Республикаси “Адвокатура тўғрисида”ги қонуннинг 3-моддасида “ Адвокат Олий юридик маълумотга эга бўлган ва адвокатлик фаолияти билан шуғулланиш ҳуқуқини берувчи лицензияни

белгиланган тартибда олган Ўзбекистон Республикасининг фуқароси Ўзбекистон Республикасида адвокат бўлиши мумкин.

Белгиланган тартибда муомалага лаёқатсиз ёки муомала лаёқати чекланган деб топилган, шунингдек судланганлик ҳолати тугалланмаган ёки судланганлиги олиб ташланмаган шахсларнинг адвокатлик фаолияти билан шуғулланишига йўл қўйилмайди.

Адвокат қуйидагилардан ташқари ҳақ тўланадиган бошқа турдаги фаолият билан шуғулланишга ҳақли эмас:

илмий ва педагогик фаолият;

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Адвокатлар палатасидаги ва унинг ҳудудий бошқармаларидаги фаолият;

патент вакили ва медиатор сифатидаги фаолият;

шартномавий-ҳуқуқий асосда давлат органларининг, хўжалик бошқаруви органларининг, давлат корхоналари, муассасалари ва ташкилотларининг юридик хизмати ходими сифатидаги фаолият;

ҳакамлик судларида ва халқаро тижорат арбитражларида (судларида) судья сифатидаги фаолият” лари билан шуғулланишга ҳақлилиги кўрсатилган.

“Адвокатура ўз фаолиятини қонун устуворлиги, мустақиллик ва бошқа демократик принциплар асосида амалга оширади.

Белгиланган тартибда лицензия олган шахс адвокатлик фаолиятини ўз адвокатлик бюросини очиб, якка тартибда амалга оширишга ёхуд бошқа адвокатлар (шериклар) билан адвокатлик фирмасини ёки аъзоликка асосланган адвокатлар ҳайъатини тузишга ёхуд фаолият кўрсатаётган шундай адвокатлик тузилмаларидан бирига киришга ёки юридик маслаҳатхонада ишлаган ҳолда адвокатлик фаолиятини амалга оширишга ҳақли. Адвокат ўз фаолиятини фақат битта адвокатлик тузилмасида амалга оширишга ҳақли.

Адвокатлик бюрolari, адвокатлик фирмалари ва адвокатлар ҳайъатларини рўйхатдан ўтказиш, шунингдек юридик маслаҳатхоналарни ҳисобга олиш Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамаси белгиланган тартибда давлат хизматлари марказлари томонидан амалга оширилади.

Адвокатлик тузилмаларининг ташкил этилиши, фаолияти, қайта ташкил этилиши ва тугатилиши, тузилмаси, штатлари, вазифалари, маблағларни сарфлаш тартиби, раҳбар органларининг ваколатлари, уларни сайлаш тартиби ҳамда адвокатлик тузилмалари фаолиятига тааллуқли бошқа масалалар уларнинг уставлари (низомлари), таъсис шартномалари билан тартибга солинади.

Адвокатлик бюрolari, адвокатлик фирмалари ва адвокатлар ҳайъатлари улар рўйхатдан ўтказилган кундан эътиборан юридик шахс мақомини олади. Юридик маслаҳатхона ҳисобга олинган кундан эътиборан ўз фаолиятини амалга оширишга ҳақли.

Адвокатлик фирмасининг ёки адвокатлар ҳайъатининг жойлашган ери яшаш учун мўлжалланмаган жойда бўлиши керак.

Адвокатлик бюроларини таъсис этган адвокатлар ўз фаолиятини мулк ҳуқуқи асосида ёки бошқа қонуний асосда ўзларига тегишли бўлган турар жойларда амалга ошириши мумкин, бунда адвокатга мулк ҳуқуқи асосида тегишли бўлган турар жойларни адвокатлик бюроси фаолиятида фойдаланиш мақсадида яшаш учун мўлжалланмаган жойлар тоифасига ўтказиш талаб қилинмайди.

Адвокатлик тузилмалари фуқаролар ва юридик шахсларга юридик ёрдам кўрсатганлик учун улардан тушадиган пул маблағлари (даромадлар) ҳамда қонунчиликда тақиқланмаган бошқа маблағлар ҳисобидан таъминот олади.

Адвокатлар адвокатларнинг жамоат бирлашмаларини тузиши мумкин.

Адвокатлик фирмаси ва адвокатлар ҳайъати Ўзбекистон Республикаси ҳудудида ҳамда чет давлатларда ушбу давлатларнинг қонунчилигига мувофиқ ўзининг алоҳида бўлинмаларини (ваколатхоналари ва филиалларини) ташкил этишга ҳақли. Бунда адвокатлик фирмаси ва адвокатлар ҳайъати алоҳида бўлинмани очиш тўғрисидаги қарори ҳақида адлия органини олдиндан хабардор қилади.

Жисмоний ва юридик шахсларга адвокатлик хизматини курсатиш учун адвокатўра тўғрисидаги қонуннинг 91-моддасида кўрсатилган тартибда юридик ёрдам кўрсатиш тўғрисидаги битим (шартнома) амалга оширилади;

Адвокатлик фаолияти адвокат ва ишонч билдирувчи шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс) ўртасида тузиладиган юридик ёрдам кўрсатиш тўғрисидаги битим (шартнома) асосида амалга оширилади.

Юридик ёрдам кўрсатиш тўғрисидаги битим (шартнома) ишонч билдирувчи шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс) билан адвокат ўртасида ишонч билдирувчи шахснинг (ҳимоя остидаги шахснинг) ўзига ёки у тайинлаган шахсга юридик ёрдам кўрсатиш учун оддий ёзма шаклда тузиладиган фуқаролик-ҳуқуқий шартномадан иборатдир.

Юридик ёрдам кўрсатиш тўғрисидаги битимни (шартномани) бекор қилиш масалалари, агар адвокатура тўғрисидаги қонунда бошқача қоида назарда тутилган бўлмаса, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Фуқаролик кодекси билан тартибга солинади.

Хулоса ва таклифлар.

Адвокат, унга қайси адлия органи томонидан гувоҳнома берилганлигидан қатъи назар, ишонч билдирувчи шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс) билан юридик ёрдам кўрсатиш тўғрисидаги битимни (шартномани), унинг яшаш жойи ёки жойлашган еридан қатъи назар, тузишга ҳақли.

Юридик ёрдам кўрсатиш тўғрисидаги битимнинг (шартноманинг) муҳим шартлари қуйидагилардан иборат:

топшириқни бажаришни ишончли вакил сифатида ўз зиммасига олган адвокат ҳақидаги, унинг гувоҳномаси реквизитлари кўрсатилган ҳолдаги маълумотлар;

топшириқнинг предмети;

кўрсатилаётган юридик ёрдам учун ишонч билдирувчи шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс) томонидан ҳақ тўлаш шартлари;

адвокатнинг топшириқни бажариш билан боғлиқ харажатларини компенсация қилиш тартиби ва миқдори;

топшириқни бажаришни ўз зиммасига олган адвокат жавобгарлигининг миқдори ва хусусияти.

Адвокатнинг ҳақ олиши ҳамда топшириқни бажариши билан боғлиқ харажатларини компенсация қилиш ҳуқуқи ишонч билдирувчи шахснинг (ҳимоя остидаги шахснинг) махсус рухсатисиз учинчи шахсларга берилиши мумкин эмас.

Ишонч билдирувчи шахс (ҳимоя остидаги шахс) томонидан адвокатга тўланадиган ҳақ ва адвокатнинг топшириқни бажариш билан боғлиқ харажатларини компенсация қилиш юридик ёрдам кўрсатиш тўғрисидаги битимда (шартномада) назарда тутилган тартибда ҳамда муддатларда тегишли адвокатлик тузилмасининг кассасига кирим қилиниши ёки адвокатлик тузилмасининг банкдаги ҳисобварағига ўтказилиши шарт-деб кўрсатилган.

Адвокат мижоз билан шартнома (битим) тузгандан кейин, шартнома мажбўриятини тўлиқ ўз зиммасига олиши ва унга виждонан ёндашиши шарт, агарда шартномани ҳимоя остидаги шахс билан туғридан туғри тузмаган тақдирда ҳам яъни ҳимоя остидаги шахснинг тутқин ҳолларда унинг оила аъзолари билан тузилган шартнома бўлган тақдирда ҳам, шартномага тўланган гонарарни ким томонидан қандай тариқасида у ҳоҳ нақд кўринишда ёки пул кўчириш орқали бўлишидан катий назар моҳият ва мақсадлари ўзгармайди.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ СОЗДАНИЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ АТЛАСОВ ДЛЯ МОБИЛЬНЫХ УСТРОЙСТВ

Аннотация. В данной статье подчеркивается важность электронных атласов и технологии создания мобильных версий атласов исторических памятников. Кроме того, также была сформирована схема разработки мобильных приложений для немобильных устройств и на основе этой последовательности представлена форма разрабатываемого мобильного приложения для электронных атласов в тестовом режиме.

Ключевые слова: мобильное устройство, мобильное приложение, электронный атлас, карты, анализ данных, форматы данных.

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SOME ISSUES IN CREATING ELECTRONIC ATLASES FOR MOBILE DEVICES

Annotation. This article emphasizes the importance of electronic atlases and the technology for creating mobile versions of atlases of historical monuments. In addition, a scheme for developing mobile applications for non-mobile devices was also formed and, based on this sequence, the form of the mobile application being developed for electronic atlases is presented in test mode.

Keywords: mobile device, mobile application, electronic atlas, maps, data analysis, data formats.

Введение. Создание электронных атласов (полностью цифровых атласов) является одним из наиболее эффективных способов повышения картографической грамотности населения, поскольку атласы открыты для всех, наглядны и могут быть созданы для любых пространственно-географических территорий. Карты, входящие в электронный атлас, позволяют создавать различную картографическую продукцию, комбинируя картографические изображения с другими иллюстративными материалами (графиками, схемами, фотографиями, текстовыми описаниями, музыкальными файлами и т.п.) [1].

Электронный атлас – это система электронных карт и других (текстовых, табличных и графических) баз данных и материалов, объединенных пользовательской средой (оболочкой) в единое электронное картографическое произведение, записанных на компьютерных носителях и воспроизведенных компьютером на экран монитора.

В настоящее время в мире существует множество национальных атласов. Многие из них неоднократно переиздавались, и в последнее время наблюдается тенденция одновременного редактирования печатных и электронных версий такой картографической продукции [2].

Цель и задачи работы. Основной целью исследовательской работы является рассмотрение создания электронных атласов для мобильных устройств. Для достижения вышеуказанной цели необходимо выполнить следующие задачи:

Анализ электронных атласов и их типов;

Ознакомление с описанием атласов, созданных с помощью мобильных приложений;

Обзор анализа мобильного приложения, разработанного для электронных атласов.

Основная часть. Электронные картографические атласы являются вполне приемлемой альтернативой бумажным картографическим произведениям, и их основная цель — повысить осведомленность пользователей о картографическом представлении геопространства. Они содержат качественные карты, имеют удобный интерфейс, гибкие механизмы использования гиперссылок, оснащены хорошими справочными и поисковыми системами. Поиск осуществляется отдельно по базам данных, картам и текстовой части всего атласа [3].

По информации, первый цифровой электронный атлас был издан в Канаде в 1981 году. Хотя первые цифровые атласы характеризовались аппаратными и программными ограничениями, они дали представление о будущем, например, цифровой атлас Швейцарии, опубликованный в первой

интерактивной версии в 2000 году, в некотором смысле служил стандартом для национальных Атласов [4].

Атлас обычно имеет основную тему и набор карт, которые систематически дополняют друг друга.

Технология создания электронных атласов включает в себя следующие этапы:

- 1 этап – разработка проекта электронного атласа;
- 2 этап – разработка сценария атласа;
- 3 этап – выбор комплекса программных средств;
- 4 этап – редакционно-подготовительные работы;
- 5 этап – составительско-оформительские работы;
- 6 этап – создание компьютерного оригинала электронного атласа и изготовление мастер-диска;
- 7 этап – разработка эксплуатационной документации и тиражирование.

Описанная выше технология позволяет эффективно внедрять и использовать произведения электронной картографии, тем самым способствуя повышению уровня информации в обществе и расширению круга пользователей картографической продукции [3].

В настоящее время практически каждый имеет доступ к смартфону, поэтому электронные атласы полезны для многих людей, особенно для преподавательской или научной деятельности в различных областях наук о Земле и смежных дисциплинах и служат справочником [2].

Создание атласов исторических следов на мобильных устройствах не только расширяет сферу их применения, но и позволяет пользователям использовать их где угодно и когда угодно. В рамках данной работы планируется разработать мобильную версию атласа объектов культурного наследия исламской цивилизации Республики Узбекистан, в настоящее время готовится его структурная структура и методология.

Android Studio, среда разработки мобильных приложений на платформе Android, была выбрана для создания исторических атласов следов мобильных устройств.

Был составлен план работы, собрана информация о наших исторических местах и проведен процесс перевода ее в соответствующий формат согласно структуре электронного атласа (рис. 1).

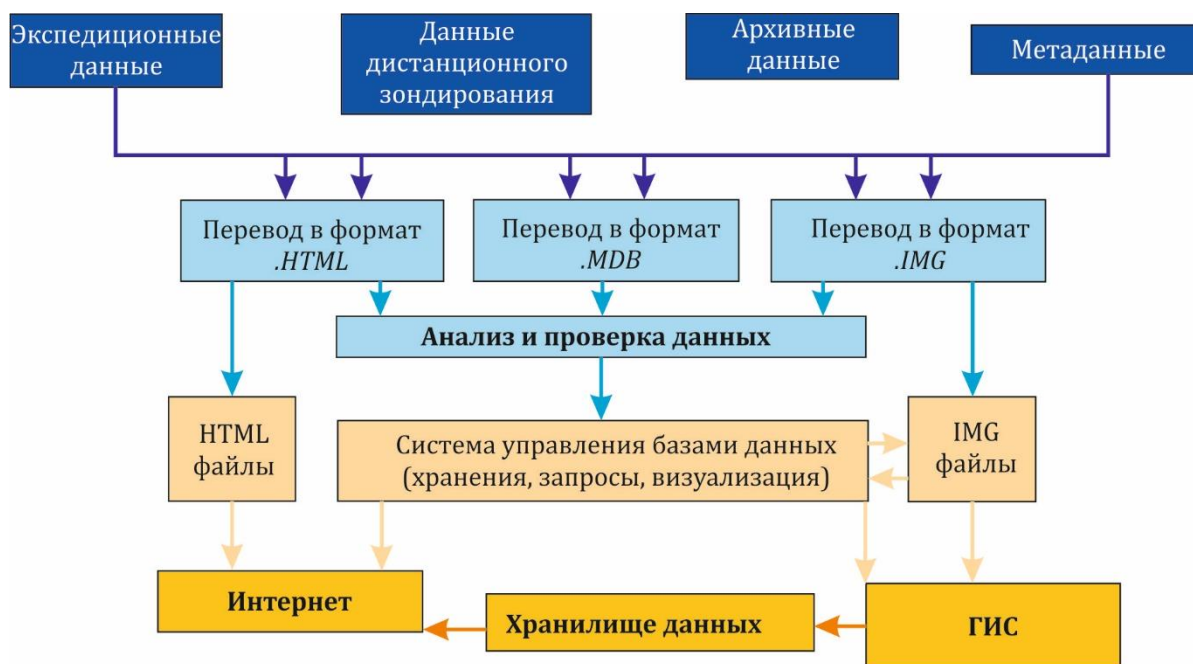


Рисунок 1. Структурная схема информационных систем электронных атласов [5]

Все собранные данные будут проверены и переведены в необходимые форматы. В мобильное приложение также будет добавлен значок использования сервисов Google Maps. На каждом историческом сайте будут отображаться значки (миниатюры этих исторических мест), и пользователи смогут щелкнуть по этому значку, чтобы получить полную информацию об этом сайте.

Первая версия мобильного приложения доступна только на узбекском языке и находится в тестовом режиме, конвертирована в существующее приложение «Атлас» (рисунок 2). Все карты в теме будут экспортированы в приложение после завершения и будут доступны везде, где есть доступ к Интернету. В настоящее время ведется работа по объединению версий на русском и английском языках.

В наше время мобильные приложения обеспечивают удобство пользователей и экономят время. На данный момент в данную работу вносятся дополнения, но это не снижает ее актуальности.

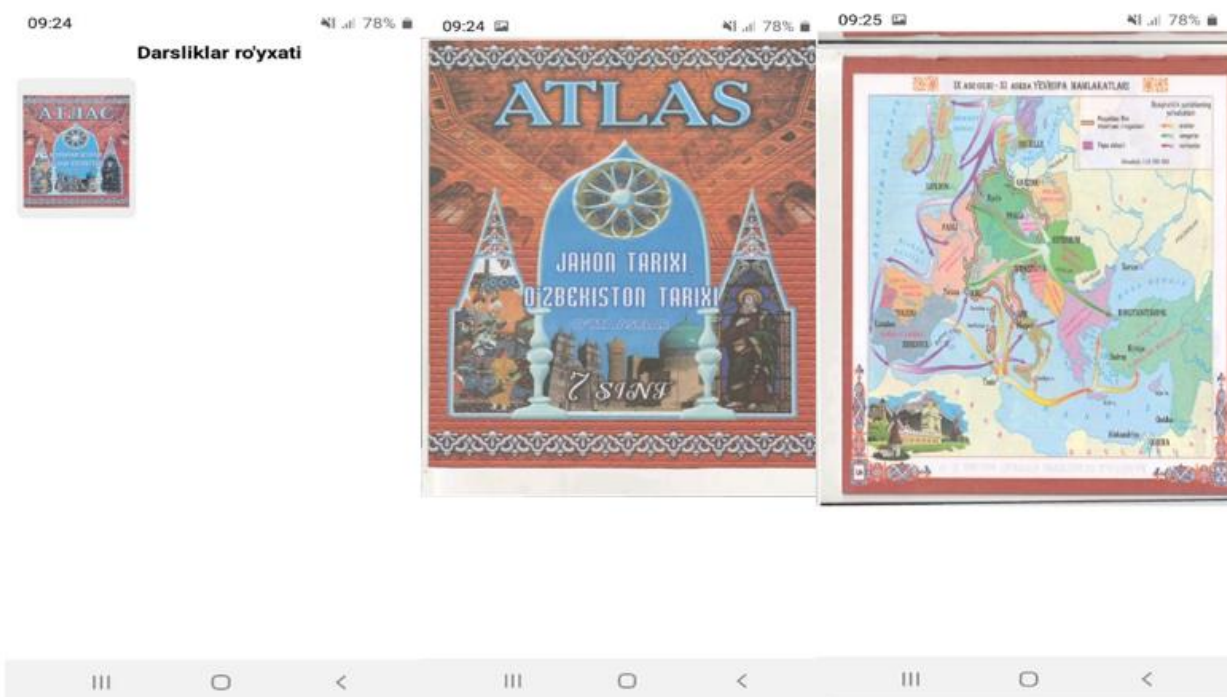


Рисунок 2. Вид на атлас истории 7 класса, представленный в мобильном приложении для школьников в тестовом режиме

Заключение. В заключение следует отметить, что спрос на электронные атласы возрастает в то время, когда уровень использования мобильных устройств постоянно возрастает. Учитывая это, создание атласов объектов культурного наследия является необходимостью времени. В частности, подготовка их в виде мобильного приложения и передача в Интернет позволит увеличить количество их пользователей и создать определенный уровень удобства.

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ДИСРЕГУЛЯЦИЯ АДИПОЦИТОКИНОВ И ПРОДУКТОВ ЛИПОЛИЗА ЖИРОВОЙ ТКАНИ С РАЗВИТИЕМ ИНСУЛИНОРЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТИ ПРИ МЕТАБОЛИЧЕСКОМ СИНДРОМЕ

Резюме. Целью исследования явилось изучение возможной роли адипоцитокинов (лептина, адипонектина), триглицеридов (ТГ) и свободных жирных кислот (СЖК) в развитии инсулинорезистентности (ИР) у пациентов с метаболическим синдромом (МС).

В исследование включено 150 пациентов с МС. Определено, что у пациентов с МС с высоким индексом НОМА наблюдается увеличение ТГ, СЖК, лептина и снижение адипонектина. У лиц с ожирением в развитии ИР может играть роль повышение концентраций ТГ, СЖК и лептина, в то время как у пациентов без выраженного ожирения – повышение уровней ТГ, СЖК и снижение адипонектина. Предположительно, что лептин, адипонектин, ТГ и СЖК могут влиять на развитие ИР, однако их вклад зависит от выраженности ожирения.

Ключевые слова: лептин, адипонектин, триглицериды, свободные жирные кислоты, инсулинорезистентность, метаболический синдром.

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DISREGULATION OF ADIPOCYTOKINES AND PRODUCTS OF ADIPOSE TISSUE LIPOLYSIS WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF INSULIN RESISTANCE IN METABOLIC SYNDROME

Summary. The aim of the study was to investigate the possible role of adipocytokines (leptin, adiponectin), triglycerides (TG) and free fatty acids (FFA) in the development of insulin resistance (IR) in patients with metabolic syndrome (MS).

The study included 150 patients with MS (57 men and 93 women). The patients with MS with high index HOMA observed increase in TG, FFA, leptin and decreased adiponectin. In groups of patients with different body mass showed that in individuals with obesity in the development of IR may play a role of increasing concentrations of TG, FFA, and leptin, while in patients without

significant obesity - increased levels of TG, FFA and decreased adiponectin. We can assume that leptin, adiponectin, triglycerides and FFA can influence the development of IR, however, their contribution depends on the severity of obesity.

Key words: leptin, adiponectin, triglyceride, free fatty acids, insulin resistance, metabolic syndrome.

Кластером таких заболеваний, как сахарный диабет 2 типа (СД2), атеросклероз, артериальная гипертензия (АГ), атерогенная дислипидопроteinемия является метаболический синдром (МС) (4,7). Основой синдрома является инсулинорезистентность (ИР), под которой понимают снижение реакции инсулинчувствительных тканей к инсулину при его достаточной концентрации (2,9).

Особую роль в патогенезе МС играют также ожирение или абдоминальный тип распределения жировой ткани, которые способствуют развитию ИР (9,10). Среди механизмов развития ИР при МС особое внимание уделяется изменению содержания в крови адипокинов – биологически активных белков, продуцируемых жировой тканью (лептин, адипонектин, висфатин, резистин, интерлейкин-6, фактор некроза опухолей- α) (1,3,11). Кроме того в развитии ИР важную роль могут играть триглицериды (ТГ) и свободные жирные кислоты (СЖК), продуцируемые в ходе липолиза как жировой тканью, так и в русле крови липопротеинами, богатыми ТГ(10,12). Однако, до сих пор, не выяснен вклад каждого из этих веществ в развитие ИР, а также то, в какой степени изменение их концентрации связано с наличием ожирения и с патогенезом ИР при МС (2,10).

Целью исследования явилось изучение роли гормонов жировой ткани - адипокинов (лептина, адипонектина), триглицеридов и свободных жирных кислот в развитии инсулинорезистентности у пациентов с МС.

Материал и методы

Обследовано 150 больных МС (57 мужчин и 93 женщины) в возрасте 35-70 лет (в среднем $51,5 \pm 3,93$ лет). Контрольная группа составила 58 человек аналогичного пола и возраста.

Метаболический синдром диагностировали согласно критериям, предложенным Экспертами Национальной Образовательной Программы США по холестерину (2005). Критериями МС считали окружность талии более 94 см у мужчин и больше 80 см у женщин; артериальное давление 130/85 мм рт.ст. и выше, уровень глюкозы в плазме крови натощак 5,6 ммоль/л и более.

Глюкозо-инсулиновый гомеостаз определяли по уровню глюкозы крови натощак (ГН), уровню инсулина (ИРИ) в крови иммуноферментным методом в радиоиммунной лаборатории Республиканского Центра Эндокринологии (Ташкент), наборами фирмы «Beckman Coulter» (Чехия). Рассчитывали индекс НОМА (инсулин натощак мкЕд/мл \times глюкоза крови

натошак ммоль/л:22,5). При уровне ИРИ натошак выше 12,5 мкЕд/мл диагностировали гиперинсулинемию. При индексе НОМА выше 2,77 пациентов считали инсулинорезистентными.

Показатели липидного состава крови - общий холестерин (ОХС), ХС ЛПВП, ТГ определяли с помощью экспресс - анализатора «Reflotron plus» фирмы «Roshe» (Германия) наборами реактивов «Bioson» (Германия). Содержание ХС ЛПНП, ХС ЛПОНП рассчитывали по формуле W. Friedwald. Интегральный показатель - коэффициент атерогенности (КА)-рассчитывали по формуле $КА = (ОХС - ХС ЛПВП) / ХС ЛПВП$. Концентрацию СЖК в сыворотке крови определяли с помощью тест-системы NEFAFS фирмы «Disus» (Германия) в лаборатории кафедры биохимии Ташкентской медицинской академии.

Уровни лептина и адипонектина определялись при помощи конкурентного варианта иммуноферментного анализа на наборах фирмы «Bio Vender- Laboratorni medicina E.S.» (Чехия), в лаборатории «Иммуноген-тест» при институте Иммунологии и геномики человека АН РУз.

Статистическую обработку данных осуществляли с помощью пакета программы Statistica-10. Для выявления связей индекса НОМА с различными параметрами проводили корреляционный и регрессионный анализ. Уровень значимости при этом считали достоверным при $p < 0,05$.

Результаты и их обсуждение

Результаты исследования показали, что пациенты с МС со сниженной чувствительностью к инсулину (2 и 3 группы по индексу НОМА) имеют более высокий ИМТ и более выраженное абдоминальное распределение жировой ткани. Кроме того, у этих больных наблюдается увеличение содержания ТГ, СЖК, ОХС и уменьшение ХС ЛПВП (табл.1).

Таблица 1

Клинико-метаболические показатели у пациентов с МС с различными значениями индекса НОМА

Показатели	Значения индекса НОМА		
	1 (n=30)	2 (n=60)	1 (n=60)
Индекс НОМА	1,22±0,28 (0,81-1,54)	2,32±0,54 (1,55-2,99)	6,85±2,13 (3,00-12,88)
Мужчины/женщины	13/17	21/39	23/37
Возраст/годы	54,7±10,42	50,8±8,02	52,3±9,18
ИМТ кг/м ²	26,2±3,93	33,6±4,71***	38,6±6,04***
ОТ, см	94,0±10,21	98,1±11,0*	104,2±12,6**
Лептин, нг/мл	18,6±3,68	23,5±4,16**	30,9±6,42***
Адипонектин, мкг/мл	7,6±3,52	6,15±3,11*	5,75±2,77**
Глюкоза натошак, ммоль/л	5,9±1,13	6,6±1,32*	8,7±2,78***
Инсулин, мкЕд/мл	7,1±2,06	11,3±4,41**	18,13±9,41***
ОХС, ммоль/л	6,21±1,64	6,90±1,93*	7,51±2,56**
ТГ, ммоль/л	1,94±1,03	2,18±1,97*	2,43±1,34**
ХС ЛПВП, ммоль/л	1,02±0,16	0,94±0,13*	0,84±0,10**

ХС ЛПНП, ммоль/л	4,32±1,85	4,85±2,03*	5,33±2,71**
ИА	4,91±1,78	5,41±2,21*	6,8±2,96**
СЖК, ммоль/л	0,60±0,35	0,75±0,42*	0,86±0,69**

Примечание: * - значения достоверности различий среди групп: различия достоверны по сравнению с 1 группой при: * - $p < 0,05$; ** - $p < 0,01$; *** - $p < 0,001$.

Корреляционные взаимосвязи указывают на независимую от ИМТ связь индекса НОМА с АО и атерогенными изменениями липидного спектра. Эти изменения согласуются с известными представлениями о тесной взаимосвязи между АО и ИР, а также о важной роли ИР в развитии атерогенной дислипидотеинемии при ожирении с МС (7,9). Однако механизмы развития ИР при МС остаются малоизученными (3). Одним из подходов к изучению данной проблемы является исследование роли веществ, продуцируемых жировой тканью, таких как адипокины, ТГ и СЖК (1,10). Результаты показали, что снижение чувствительности ткани к инсулину сопровождается увеличением в крови содержания ТГ и СЖК, лептина и снижением адипонектина (8).

Каждый из представленных факторов, согласно корреляционному анализу, имеет независимые от ИМТ связи с ИР (табл.2).

В литературе также представлены сведения о независимой от ИМТ связи ИР с концентрациями СЖК, лептина и адипонектина (5,6). Можно говорить о том, что изменение уровней ТГ, СЖК и адипокинов является отражением не только ожирения, но и ИР, а следовательно, можно предполагать участие этих веществ в развитии ИР. Остаётся малоизученным вопрос – могут ли эти вещества участвовать в патогенезе ИР у лиц с нормальной и избыточной массой тела, или изменение их концентрации в развитии ИР имеет большее значение при ожирении с МС.

Таблица 2

Связь индекса НОМА с клинико-метаболическими показателями у пациентов с МС

Параметр	Корреляция
Возраст, годы	-0,22*
ИМТ, кг/м ²	0,45*
ОТ, см	0,43*
Лептин, нг/мл	0,33*
Адипонектин, мкг/мл	-0,37*
ТГ, ммоль/л	0,39*
СЖК, ммоль/л	0,44*
ОХС, ммоль/л	0,23*
ХС ЛПВП, ммоль/л	-0,36*
КА	0,30*

Примечание: *- достоверность корреляции при $p < 0,05$

Нами приведены данные о содержании ТГ, СЖК, лептина, адипонектина у пациентов с различной массой тела и индексом НОМА. Как показано, при ИР уровни ТГ, СЖК и лептина изменяются только у лиц с ожирением ($ИМТ \geq 28 \text{ кг/м}^2$), в то время как концентрация адипонектина изменяется у обследуемых лиц без выраженного ожирения ($ИМТ < 28 \text{ кг/м}^2$) (табл. 3).

Таблица 3

Содержание в крови ТГ, СЖК, лептина и адипонектина у пациентов с МС с различными значениями ИМТ и индекса НОМА

Показатели	Пациенты с МС с нормальной и избыточной массой тела ($ИМТ < 28 \text{ кг/м}^2$)		Пациенты с ожирением ($ИМТ \geq 28 \text{ кг/м}^2$)	
	НОМА < 1,5	НОМА > 2,77	НОМА < 1,5	НОМА > 2,77
Кол-во больных	33	27	30	60
Муж/жен	15/18	12/15	13/17	23/37
Возраст, годы	53,7±9,2	51,9±8,51*	50,7±8,04	52,9±9,36
ИМТ, кг/м^2	24,4±2,67	26,9±3,96*	33,1±4,80###	37,7±5,73*###
Индекс НОМА	1,14±0,31	4,85±1,49***	1,31±0,49	5,76±2,08***#
ТГ, ммоль/л	1,93±1,03	2,11±1,83**	2,04±1,62	2,42±1,61#
СЖК, ммоль/л	0,60±0,35	0,72±0,39**	0,71±0,43	0,85±0,17*#
Лептин, нг/мл	12,6±3,09	16,7±5,03**	21,5±4,04###	28,5±5,87*###
Адипонектин мкг/мл	7,5±3,58	6,11±3,42**	6,03±3,41	5,75±2,93*#

Примечание: 1. Различия достоверны по сравнению с лицами без ожирения в категории НОМА при: * - $p < 0,05$; ** - $p < 0,01$; *** - $p < 0,001$. 2. Различия достоверны по сравнению с инсулинчувствительными лицами в категории ИМТ при: # - $p < 0,05$; ## - $p < 0,01$; ### - $p < 0,001$.

Уровни ТГ и СЖК всё же связаны с ИР у пациентов с $ИМТ < 28 \text{ кг/м}^2$, хотя данная корреляция имеет меньшую выраженность по сравнению с группой пациентов, страдающих МС с ожирением (табл.4). Можно предположить, что у пациентов с МС без выраженного ожирения ТГ, СЖК и адипонектин участвуют в развитии ИР, но адипонектин, в отличие от СЖК и лептина, не связан с развитием ИР у пациентов с ожирением (3,4).

Таблица 4

Связь индекса НОМА с содержанием ТГ, СЖК, лептина и адипонектина у пациентов с МС с различным ИМТ

Параметр	Пациенты с избыточной массой тела (ИМТ<28 кг/м ²)	Пациенты с ожирением (ИМТ≥28 кг/м ²)
ТГ, ммоль/л	0,30*	0,41*
СЖК, ммоль/л	0,29*	0,40*
Лептин, нг/мл	0,27	0,33*
Адипонектин, мкг/мл	-0,29*	-0,16*

Примечание: * – корреляция достоверна при $p < 0,05$

Причины выявленных различий связей содержания ТГ, СЖК и адипокинов с ИР при различной степени избытка массы тела остаются неизвестными (1,2). Однако можно предположить, что в основе данных различий могут лежать различия в выработке жировой тканью других веществ (например, других адипокинов, которые также, оказывая воздействие на чувствительность к инсулину, могут снизить эффекты лептина и адипонектина на ИР) (6).

Вместе с тем, согласно другому исследованию, уровень адипонектина уменьшался при ИР как у лиц с нормальной и избыточной массой тела, так и у пациентов с ожирением (9). По-видимому, это объяснялось тем, что концентрация адипонектина у пациентов с ожирением и без ИР была такой же высокой как у пациентов с нормальной и избыточной массой тела без ИР (9,10). Уровень адипонектина с нормальной чувствительностью к инсулину и ожирением был в значительной степени снижен. По-видимому, важной причиной отсутствия влияния адипонектина на ИР у пациентов с МС и ожирением является низкий разброс его концентраций в этой группе и, соответственно низкая степень его воздействия.

Регрессионный анализ показал, что на индекс НОМА оказывали влияние уровни адипонектина ($\beta = -0,30$, $p < 0,01$), лептина ($\beta = 0,22$, $p < 0,01$), ТГ ($\beta = 0,25$, $p < 0,01$), СЖК ($\beta = 0,24$, $p < 0,01$).

Анализ литературы обнаружил, что исследований, с одновременным изучением влияния ТГ, СЖК и адипокинов на развитие ИР при МС нами не встречено. Однако, известны работы в которых также показано, что адипонектин и лептин являются независимыми предикторами ИР (3,6). Вместе с тем, в вопросе о влиянии адипонектина и ТГ на инсулинчувствительность остаётся много не ясного. Предполагается, что адипонектин оказывает данный эффект путём стимулирующего влияния на ТГ и окисление СЖК посредством уменьшения выработки глюкозы гепатоцитами. Эти эффекты не связаны с воздействием адипокина на трансдукцию инсулинового сигнала (11). Сигнальные пути воздействия адипонектина остаются неизвестными (3,11). Однако, обнаруженная в нашем исследовании связь адипонектина с ИР у пациентов с МС заставляет

предположить, что уменьшение уровня адипонектина играет важную роль в развитии ИР у пациентов с МС.

Выводы

– У пациентов МС содержание лептина, адипонектина, ТГ, СЖК изменяется не только при ожирении, но и при развитии ИР.

– Обнаружена независимая роль лептина, адипонектина, ТГ, СЖК в развитии ИР у больных с МС.

– У лиц МС с ожирением в развитии ИР играют роль повышение концентрации лептина, ТГ и СЖК, в то время как у лиц МС без выраженного ожирения – снижение адипонектина и повышение уровня ТГ, СЖК.

Использованные источники:

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К ВОПРОСУ О ХАРАКТЕРЕ РЕМОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ СЕРДЦА У БОЛЬНЫХ МЕТАБОЛИЧЕСКИМ СИНДРОМОМ

Резюме. Изучены особенности структурного ремоделирования сердца у 80 больных метаболическим синдромом (МС) и у 30 больных артериальной гипертонией (АГ).

Показано, что группа пациентов с МС характеризуется более ранним развитием структурно-геометрических изменений сердца. Наиболее характерным типом является концентрическая гипертрофия левого желудочка (КГЛЖ). Детерминантами ремоделирования являются систолическое АД (САД) и базальная инсулинемия. Процессы ремоделирования ЛЖ ассоциированы с полом, длительность заболевания, ростом САД и ДАД, следствием чего являются связанные с полом различия в сроках формирования КГЛЖ и эксцентрической ГЛЖ.

Ключевые слова: концентрическое ремоделирование, концентрическая гипертрофия, эксцентрическая гипертрофия, левый желудочек, метаболический синдром.

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TO THE QUESTION ABOUT THE NATURE OF HEART REMODELING IN PATIENTS WITH METABOLIC SYNDROME

Summary. The features of structure-geometric changes in 80 patients with metabolic syndrome (MS) and in 30 patients with arterial hypertension (AH).

A group of patients with the metabolic syndrome is characterized by the earlier development of the structural and geometrical changes of the heart. The most typical type is concentric hypertrophy of the left ventricle (KHLVH). Determinants of remodeling are systolic blood pressure (SBP) and basal insulinaemia. LV remodeling processes associated with sex, disease duration, disproportionate increase in SBP and DBP, resulting in a gender-related differences in the timing of formation KHLVH and excentric LV hypertrophy.

Key words: concentric remodeling, concentric hypertrophy, excentric hypertrophy of the left ventricle, metabolic syndrome.

Метаболический синдром (МС) представляет важнейшую проблему для здоровья нации. Развитие МС связано с высоким атерогенным потенциалом и ранним развитием сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний [1,10,12]. У лиц с МС, включающим абдоминальное ожирение, сахарный диабет 2-типа (СД2), дислипидемию, артериальную гипертензию (АГ) значительно повышается вероятность структурно-геометрических изменений сердца [1,4,11].

Характер ремоделирования сердца при МС определяется не только уровнем АД и перенесенным инфарктом миокарда (ИМ), но и состоянием множества нейрогенных, гуморально-метаболических и клеточных механизмов сердечно-сосудистой регуляции, причём все они проявляют синергичность и ускоряют ремоделирование миокарда [2,5,13]. Несмотря на то, что связь МС с гипертрофией левого желудочка (ГЛЖ) хорошо установлена, до настоящего времени роль нарушений углеводного обмена и других метаболических расстройств в развитии и прогрессировании структурных изменений миокарда полностью не определена [7,9]. Хотя независимая роль СД в развитии ГЛЖ считается доказанной [11,12], существующие сведения о характере и половых особенностях структурно-геометрических изменений левого желудочка у пациентов с МС весьма ограничены и противоречивы. Нет ясности в отношении вовлечения в патогенез ГЛЖ при этих заболеваниях гиперинсулинемии (ГИ) и инсулинорезистентности (ИР), однако участие последних в процессах ремоделирования ЛЖ подтверждено многими авторами, до сих пор не ясна независимая роль инсулина в развитии ГЛЖ при МС.

Целью исследования явилось изучение особенностей ремоделирования сердца у больных МС и определение факторов, участвующих в развитии и прогрессировании этих изменений.

Материал и методы

В исследование были включены 80 пациентов с диагнозом МС (37 мужчин и 43 женщин) в возрасте 35-60 лет (в среднем $53,5 \pm 6,1$ года) и 30 больных артериальной гипертензией (АГ) (13 мужчин и 17 женщин) в возрасте 35-58 лет (в среднем $46,8 \pm 5,2$ года). Контрольная группа составила 20 человек, сопоставимая по возрасту и полу. Клиническая характеристика обследованных больных представлена в табл.1.

Таблица 1

Клиническая характеристика обследованных больных

Показатель	МС (n=80)	АГ (n=30)
Пол (м/ж)	37/43 46,3% / 53,7%	13/17 43,3% / 56,7%
Возраст (годы)	$53,5 \pm 6,1$	$46,8 \pm 5,2$
Продолжительность АГ	$10,5 \pm 7,2$	$8,5 \pm 6,1$
Продолжительность МС	$10,8 \pm 7,4$	-
Степень АГ: I	42 (67,7%)	21 (70,0%)

II	20 (32,3%)	9 (30,0%)
САД (мм.рт.ст.)	147,9±16,9	140,1±14,5
ДАД (мм.рт.ст.)	85,1±9,9	84,5±8,0
Степень тяжести МС: лёгкая	31 (38,8%)	-
средняя	49 (41,2%)	-
ИМТ (кг/м ²)	32,3±5,0	28,0±3,4
Базальная гликемия (ммоль/л)	8,9±4,5	5,2±1,4
HBA _{1c} (%)	9,0±3,5	6,4±1,07
ОХС (ммоль/л)	6,8±2,3	6,1±1,6

Метаболический синдром диагностировали согласно критериям, предложенным Экспертами Национальной Образовательной Программы США по холестерину (2005). Критериями МС считали окружность талии более 94 см у мужчин и больше 80 см у женщин АД 130/85 мм рт.ст. и выше, уровень глюкозы в плазме крови натощак 5,6 ммоль/л и более [11]. Индекс массы тела (ИМТ, индекс Кетле) рассчитывали по формуле ИМТ= масса тела (кг) / рост (м²).

Состояние структуры левого желудочка оценивали по данным эхокардиографии (ЭхоКГ) в М-, В- и доплер-режимах. Исследования выполняли на ультразвуковом сканере «Sono-Scare» (Китай) по общепринятой методике из парастернального и апикального доступов в 2-, 4- и 5-камерном сечении. Толщину стенок и размеры полостей сердца в фазы систолы и диастолы измеряли в М-режиме на уровне хорд митрального клапана из парастернального доступа по длинной оси сердца по формуле L. Teichhoeltz. Рассчитывали стандартные показатели структуры и функции левого желудочка. Массу миокарда левого желудочка (ММЛЖ) рассчитывали по формуле R. Devereux [11]. ГЛЖ констатировали при наличии 2 или 3 её признаков: толщины межжелудочковой перегородки и/или задней стенки левого желудочка в конце диастолы 11 мм и более и индекса ММЛЖ (ИММЛЖ) >134 г/м² для мужчин и >110 г/м² для женщин. Тип геометрической модели ЛЖ определяли, исходя из значений ИММЛЖ и индекса относительной толщины стенки (ОТС) [7,11].

Для определения структурно-геометрических особенностей ремоделирования ЛЖ проведено комплексное клиничко-лабораторно-инструментальное обследование больных.

Глюкозо-инсулиновый гомеостаз определяли по уровню глюкозы крови натощак (ГН), уровню инсулина в крови натощак (ИРИ) иммуноферментным методом в радиоиммунной лаборатории Республиканского Центра Эндокринологии (Ташкент), наборами фирмы «Beckman Coulter» (Чехия). Рассчитывали индекс НОМА (инсулин натощак мкЕд/мл x глюкоза крови натощак ммоль/л:22,5). При уровне инсулина натощак выше 12,5 мкЕд/мл диагностировали гиперинсулинемию. При индексе НОМА выше 2,27 пациентов считали инсулинорезистентными.

Показатели липидного состава крови - общий холестерин (ОХС), ХС ЛПВП, ТГ определяли с помощью экспресс - анализатора «Reflotron plus» фирмы «Roche» (Германия) наборами реактивов «Bioscop» (Германия). Содержание ХС ЛПНП, ХС ЛПОНП рассчитывали по формуле W. Friedwald. Интегральный показатель - коэффициент атерогенности (КА)-рассчитывали по формуле: $КА = (ОХС - ХС ЛПВП) / ХС ЛПВП$.

Статистическую обработку данных осуществляли методом вариационной статистики с применением t- критериев Стьюдента. Результаты обработаны с помощью пакета программы Statistica-10. При проведении межгрупповых сравнений применяли критерий Манна-Уитни. Оценка взаимосвязи между качественными переменными проводилась с использованием анализа таблиц сопряжённости и критерия согласия χ^2 или точного критерия Фишера. Изучение взаимосвязи нескольких качественных показателей проводилось с помощью лог-линейного анализа. Качество регрессионной модели оценивали по величине квадрата множественного коэффициента корреляции R^2 . Уровень значимости при проверке статистических гипотез в исследовании принимали равным 0,05.

Результаты

Нарушения структурно-геометрического ремоделирования сердца были следующими: ГЛЖ существенно чаще регистрировалась у больных МС, чем у пациентов с АГ: у 69,7% больных против 54,5% ($p=0,034$), что было обусловлено более высокой долей пациентов с концентрической гипертрофией ЛЖ (рис.1).

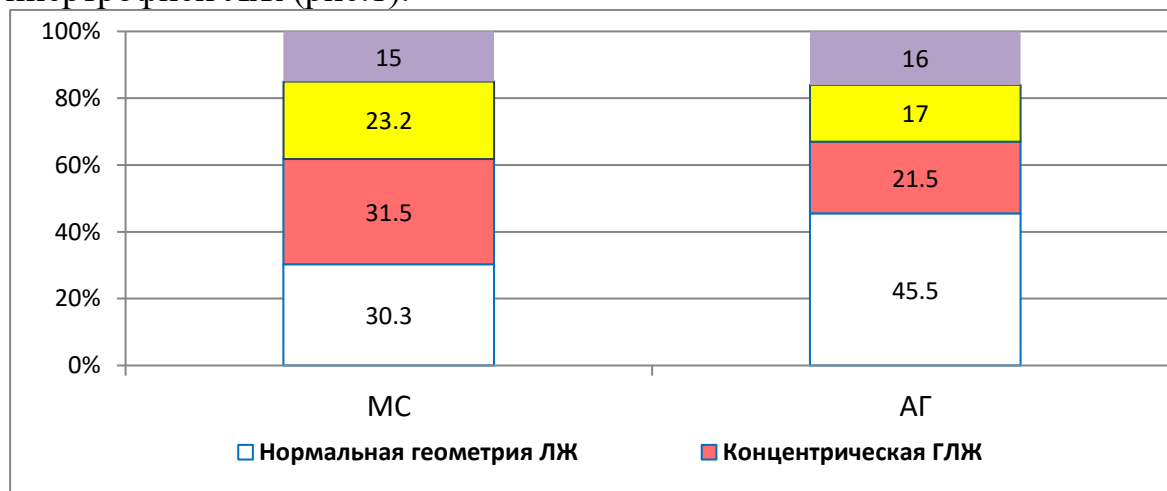


Рис. 1. Типы геометрической модели и ГЛЖ при МС и АГ

Так же была выявлена тенденция к более высокой встречаемости концентрической гипертрофией ЛЖ у женщин группы МС в сравнении с таковой у женщин с АГ: 67,2% случаев против 50,9%. При сравнении типов ГЛЖ в зависимости от наличия гиперинсулинемии (ГИ) оказалось, что у пациентов без ГИ преобладала нормальная геометрия ЛЖ. У больных МС с ГИ, среди которых доля женщин была выше, частота выявления нормальной геометрии ЛЖ была значительно ниже, а концентрическая гипертрофия ЛЖ

- выше, чем у больных с нормальным уровнем инсулина ($p=0,002$, и $p=0,049$ соответственно) (рис. 2).

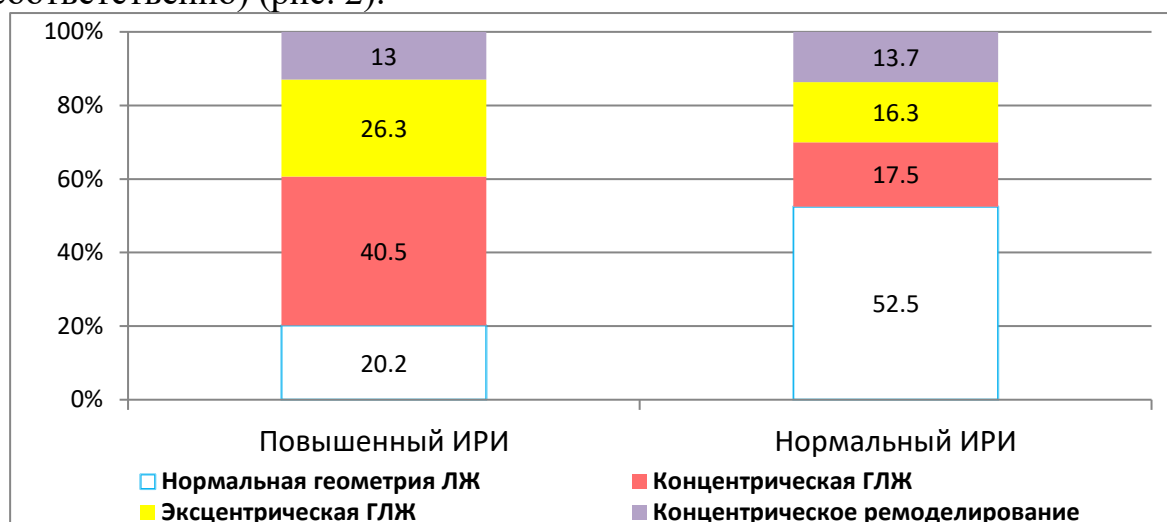


Рис. 2. Типы геометрической модели и ГЛЖ при МС и АГ в зависимости от уровня инсулина (ИРИ)

Для определения сочетания количественных показателей, вносящих статистически значимый вклад в увеличение ИММЛЖ у больных основной группы, использована пошаговая линейная регрессионная зависимость, включающая все клинико-лабораторные показатели. Нам удалось показать, что существенный вклад в увеличение величины ИММЛЖ в группе больных МС вносят САД и базальная инсулинемия (табл.2).

Таблица 2

Результаты линейного регрессионного анализа взаимосвязей ИММЛЖ у больных МС

Показатель	Параметр	Ошибка параметра	p	Стандартизованная оценка
Базальная инсулинемия	1,6427	0,501	0,002	0,4039
САД	0,9263	0,253	0,0003	0,4793
ДАД	0,8767	0,247	0,0004	0,4912

Для определения детерминант различных типов ремоделирования ЛЖ применена логистическая линейная регрессия. Согласно этой модели, значимыми детерминантами развития типов структурно-геометрической модели ЛЖ у больных МС являлись: пол, длительность МС, уровень САД (прямая связь) и ДАД (обратная связь) (табл. 3).

Полученная модель дала возможность описать 2 клинических варианта: вероятность развития концентрической ГЛЖ по сравнению с эксцентрической ГЛЖ и концентрическим ремоделированием ЛЖ.

У мужчин вероятность развития концентрической ГЛЖ в 2 раза превышала таковую у женщин, у которых вероятность развития концентрической ГЛЖ была также высока. Независимо от пола,

вероятность развития концентрической ГЛЖ в сравнении с эксцентрической ГЛЖ при повышении САД на 1 мм рт.мт. увеличивалась на 9,2%, тогда как каждый год заболевания МС и возрастание ДАД на 1 мм рт.ст. повышали вероятность формирования эксцентрической ГЛЖ на 19,25 и 15,6% соответственно. Вероятность развития концентрического ремоделирования ЛЖ была на 57,8% выше у женщин, чем у мужчин. Повышение САД на 1 мм рт.ст. увеличивало риск развития концентрической ГЛЖ на 9,5% по сравнению с концентрическим ремоделированием ЛЖ.

Таблица 3

Вероятности развития разных типов ремоделирования левого желудочка у больных МС (логистический регрессионный анализ)

Параметр	DF	Z ²	P
Константа	2	3,05	0,2169
Пол	2	5,88	0,0500
Длительность МС	2	6,5	0,0417
САД	2	9,89	0,0065
ДАД	2	6,43	0,0419
Отношение правдоподобия	117	116,37	0,6361

При сравнении развития частоты ГЛЖ в зависимости от длительности заболевания, обнаружены связанные с полом различия в сроках развития структурно-геометрических изменений ЛЖ у больных МС. Так, при длительности МС менее 5 лет доля мужчин с концентрической и эксцентрической ГЛЖ составляла 62,5% и 37,5% соответственно ($\chi^2=5,082$, $p=0,024$), тогда как при большем сроке заболевания частота выявления эксцентрической ГЛЖ становилась выше (72,3% против 27,7%). Среди больных с концентрической ГЛЖ и длительностью МС менее 5 лет доля мужчин и женщин составила 68,5% и 31,5% соответственно ($\chi^2=15,654$, $p<0,0001$), тогда как при длительности МС более 5 лет это соотношение было противоположным: 29,5% против 70,5%.

Среди женщин с ГЛЖ при длительности АГ менее 10 лет концентрическая ГЛЖ встречалась в 68,9% случаев, эксцентрическая ГЛЖ встречалась в 31,1% случаев ($\chi^2=7,8256$, $p=0,0050$). При длительности АГ более 10 лет эти различия нивелировались (40,7% против 59,3% соответственно). Концентрическая и эксцентрическая ГЛЖ развивалась у мужчин при длительности АГ от 4 до 10 лет, тогда как при МС концентрическая ГЛЖ развивалась от 3 до 5 лет. У женщин развитие ГЛЖ имело более выраженную связь с длительностью АГ - концентрическая и эксцентрическая ГЛЖ развивалась при длительности АГ более 7 лет, а при МС – более 5 лет.

Обсуждение

Полученные данные о более частой регистрации ГЛЖ у больных с МС по сравнению с группой АГ, соответствует многим литературным данным,

в которых показано, что нарушенная толерантность к глюкозе, СД и другие метаболические факторы риска ассоциируются с ГЛЖ, причём даже в случае отсутствия АГ [3,6]. В нашем исследовании, поскольку сравниваемые группы больных были сопоставимы по основным клиническим данным (возраст, пол, продолжительность заболевания, уровень САД и ДАД) можно предполагать, что более частая встречаемость концентрической ГЛЖ у больных МС обусловлена её более ранним развитием, чем у больных с АГ [3,8].

Выявленная в регрессионном анализе прямая зависимость между величиной ММЛЖ, САД и базальным уровнем инсулина в крови демонстрирует участие в патогенезе развития ГЛЖ как гемодинамических, так и гуморально-метаболических факторов, а так же подтверждает вовлечённость в этот процесс при МС гиперинсулинемии.

Выявлено, что у пациентов, не имеющих ГИ, преобладала нормальная геометрия ЛЖ. Вместе с тем, среди пациентов с ГИ нормальная геометрия ЛЖ регистрировалась в 3 раза реже, чем ГЛЖ, а частота выявления концентрической ГЛЖ достоверно превышала таковую у больных с нормальным содержанием инсулина. Тем не менее, среди больных с ГИ частота концентрической ГЛЖ была больше, чем у больных с нормальным уровнем инсулина.

Литературные данные о характере структурно-геометрических особенностях ЛЖ у пациентов с МС весьма противоречивы. В исследованиях американских авторов, у которых среди больных МС преобладали пациенты чёрной расы, показано, что АГ и диабетический статус ассоциирован с концентрической ГЛЖ независимо от пола, либо имеет независимую связь с утолщением стенок сердца только у женщин [1,9]. Исследование европейской популяции Horn Study [11] показало независимую связь (только у женщин) нарушенной толерантности к глюкозе с увеличенной массой миокарда, но не с утолщением стенки ЛЖ. Авторы связывают это с хронической перегрузкой ЛЖ повышенным объёмом внеклеточной жидкости, одной из причин которого являлась гиперинсулинемия [2].

Согласно гипотезе развития ремоделирования сердца – концентрическое ремоделирование является первым средством адаптации ЛЖ к повышению постнагрузки давления в аорте и периферических артериях [5,7,9]. При этом на повышение фракции выброса реагируют рецепторы, находящиеся в сердечной мышце и ответственные за выброс натрийуретического пептида. В ответ повышается этот фактор в плазме и увеличивается натрийурез. Объём крови в сосудистом русле уменьшается за счёт выделения почками воды вместе с натрием. Таким образом, снижение выброса при концентрическом ремоделировании связано с недостаточной нагрузкой ЛЖ объёмом на фоне перегрузки его давлением. Согласно данной гипотезе, концентрическая ГЛЖ может возникнуть вслед

за концентрическим ремоделированием [3,13]. Оно развивается в тех случаях, когда все резервы снижения постнагрузки за счёт натрийуреза уже исчерпаны. Тогда приспособление сердца к работе в условиях перегрузки давлением достигается за счёт увеличения числа кардиомиоцитов. При этом ЛЖ испытывает повышенную нагрузку давлением в условиях нормального объёма крови в сосудистом русле. Это приводит к некоторому растяжению его полости. Таким образом, нарушения в ренин-ангиотензин-альдостероновой системе и изменения внутрисердечной гемодинамики, возникающие при повышенном АД, могут приводить к концентрическому ремоделированию ЛЖ [1,9]. Вслед за декомпенсацией первичных приспособительных механизмов у больного развивается концентрическая ГЛЖ [2,3]. Патогенез эксцентрической ГЛЖ наименее ясен. Её возникновение считается следствием перегрузки ЛЖ в равной степени давлением и объёмом [8,10]. Полагают, что на геометрическую форму ЛЖ могут влиять диастолическая и систолическая функции миокарда, уровень венозного возврата и другие факторы. Поэтому, при ССЗ, сопровождающихся развитием ГЛЖ, очень важно оценивать типы ремоделирования сердца [10,13].

Полученные нами результаты поддерживают последнюю концепцию: у пациентов с МС более часто, чем у больных АГ отмечалась концентрическая ГЛЖ, больше у женщин, у которых чаще выявлялась ГИ. По результатам логистической регрессии установлено, что статистически значимыми детерминантами формирования концентрической ГЛЖ являлись длительность СД и диспропорциональное САД с повышением пульсового АД. Подтверждено, что изменение структуры ЛЖ при МС имеет связанные с полом особенности и зависит от продолжительности заболеваемости и индивидуальных вариаций системного АД [11,13].

Это подтверждается связанными с полом и длительностью заболевания закономерностями сроков формирования ГЛЖ. Так, у женщин концентрическое ремоделирование ЛЖ развивается довольно рано, в течение 3-4 лет от манифестации МС. В дальнейшем концентрическое ремоделирование ЛЖ трансформируется в концентрическую гипертрофию ЛЖ, частота которой через 5-10 лет после манифестации МС существенно возрастает. Можно полагать, что у женщин при МС концентрическая ГЛЖ является наиболее типичным видом ремоделирования сердца, и на той стадии патологического процесса, когда активность гуморальных и ростовых факторов достигает высоких уровней. Не исключено, что на относительно ранних сроках заболевания и при отсутствии выраженной нейрогуморальной активации действие инсулина на массу миокарда у женщин опосредуется главным образом его влиянием на реабсорцию натрия и воды, тогда как прямые трофические эффекты инсулина реализуются позже [3,4,5].

У мужчин с МС уже через 2-4 года после манифестации заболевания

формировалась концентрическая ГЛЖ. Это связано с тем, что уже к моменту манифестации МС создавались условия для развития концентрической гипертрофии ЛЖ, формирование которой происходило ещё в доклинической стадии МС с высоким уровнем нейрогуморальной активации. Однако через 5-7 лет после установления МС чаще регистрировалась эксцентрическая ГЛЖ.

Заключение

Пациенты с МС характеризуются более ранним развитием ремоделирования сердца с наиболее характерным типом – концентрической ГЛЖ. Детерминантами увеличения ММЛЖ являются САД и базальная ГИ. Процессы ремоделирования ЛЖ ассоциированы с полом, длительностью заболевания, диспропорциональным повышением САД и ДАД, что определяет различия в последовательности и сроках формирования концентрической, эксцентрической ГЛЖ и концентрического ремоделирования ЛЖ.

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АНТРОПОГЕННЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА КАЧЕСТВО ВОДЫ САМАРКАНДСКОГО ОАЗИСА

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены и описаны показатели качества питьевой воды, современный растущий спрос на питьевую воду, а также влияние питьевой воды на людей. Кроме того, приводятся анализы воды в оазисах.

Ключевые слова: оазис, нитритный азот, хлорорганика, фосфорорганика, маргумуш, ртуть.

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ANTHROPOGENIC FACTORS AFFECTING THE QUALITY OF WATER IN SAMARKAND OASIS

Abstract. The article examines and describes the quality indicators of drinking water, the current growing demand for drinking water, as well as the impact of drinking water on people. In addition, analyzes of water in oases are provided.

Key words: oasis, nitrite nitrogen, organochlorine, organophosphorus, margumush, mercury.

Введение. В настоящее время воздействие хозяйственной деятельности человека на природу возрастает с каждым годом. Это ярко проявляется в изменении качества и количества поверхностных и подземных вод, особенно в оазисах. В оазисах население снабжается преимущественно артезианскими водами. Артезианские воды – это воды, полученные с глубины 100 м и более, полностью соответствующие ГС (государственному стандарту) на чистую питьевую воду. Бывают случаи, когда артезианские скважины в оазисах, в том числе в Самаркандском, по разным причинам выходят из строя и требуют ремонта. В таких случаях мы вынуждены использовать для потребления подземные воды (колодец, скважина) вместо артезианской воды.

Основная часть. Существует множество видов антропогенных факторов, влияющих на качество питьевой воды в Самаркандском оазисе, и их можно разделить на следующие группы: 1) минеральные удобрения и

ядохимические препараты (пестициды), используемые в сельском хозяйстве; 2) сточные воды с посевных полей; 3) сточные воды городов; 4) промышленные предприятия и бытовые сточные воды; 5) животноводческие предприятия; 6) воды, сбрасываемые из других источников. Минеральные удобрения и пестициды, применяемые в сельском хозяйстве, широко применяются при уходе и выращивании сельскохозяйственных культур. При выращивании хлопка количество азотных, фосфорных, калийных удобрений, вносимых на один гектар земли, не должно превышать 400-500 кг. Однако, чтобы получить высокий урожай, фермеры вносят в землю удобрений столько, сколько хотят. Из удобрений, вносимых под хлопок, усваивается 30-40% азота и 15-20% фосфора. Остальные удобрения загрязняют поверхностные и подземные воды, почву и воздух, отравляют организм человека, попадая в пищевые продукты. В настоящее время в сельском хозяйстве Узбекистана используется более двухсот видов пестицидов. Среди них также использовались пестициды, содержащие хлорорганические, фосфорорганические соединения, сера и ртуть. Среди хлорорганических пестицидов до 80-х годов прошлого века особенно широко применялись ДДТ (дихлордифенилтрихлорметилметан) и (ГХТСГ) (гексахлорциклогексаны). Они очень медленно растворяются в воде и с трудом расщепляются, поэтому эти пестициды могут храниться в почве и воде 15-25 лет. Эти пестициды в Узбекистане называли «лекарством от вшей» или пылью. В 50-60-х годах прошлого века среди населения увеличилось количество вшей, поэтому его и назвали средством от вшей. ДДТ послужил отличным средством для удаления вшей. ДДТ также распыляли против ядовитых насекомых на хлопке. По данным В.А.Бреева (1982), в 1960-1970-е годы на один гектар хлопка распылялось 54,4 кг пестицидов. В развитых странах Европы использовали 2-4 кг/га земли, в США 2-3 кг/га. После того, как было установлено, что пестициды циркулируют в природе, из почвы в растения, из них в организм человека, к ребенку через материнское молоко, в 60-х годах прошлого века в США и европейских странах было прекращено применение этих токсичных препаратов ДДТ и ГХТСГ прошлого века. Такое решение было принято в нашей республике в 1983 году. Но хотя с момента принятия этого решения прошло 30 лет. Отмечается, что эти вредные препараты в небольших количествах содержатся в почве и воде. Есть сведения, что ДДТ и ГХТСГ встречаются только в поверхностном слое почвы, даже в материнских породах почвы. Р.Р.Рискиев (2002) определил наличие ГХТСГ в воде на глубине 17 метров на орошаемых почвах Каракалпакстана. Эти данные свидетельствуют о том, что почвы и толщи наших оазисов загрязнены ДДТ, ГХТСГ. В лабораториях «Гидрометеорологического центра» Узбекистана, помимо ДДТ и ГХТСГ, проверяются остаточные количества хлорита магния из инсектицидов фосфомида, фозолон, метофоса, тиодана, трефлана и далапона из гербицидов, а также дефолиантов из дефолиантов. Кроме

названных выше используют, фронтар, превикур, булдок, каратэ, железный купорос, серный порошок, которон, пропамид, дропп, карбофос, флюмит, фюри, топаз и другие. 2) Сточные воды с сельскохозяйственных полей являются продуктом переработки минеральных удобрений, органических удобрений, пестицидов, то есть входят в состав остаточного количества препаратов и удобрений, применяемых на этих культурах. Сточные воды сбрасываются через каналы и по крупным каналам в масштабах Самаркандской области возвращаются в реку Зарафшан. Структура суши Самаркандской области такова, что здесь нет водного бассейна, куда бы лишние сточные воды вытекали и собирались за пределами оазиса. Количество растворенных веществ в воде в каналах не столь велико – $0,5 < 1,2$ г/л. В некоторых крупных водоемах минерализация воды достигает 2,0 г/л. Некоторые колодцы используются для орошения. По мнению специалистов, если минерализация воды до 3,0 г/л, её можно использовать для орошения. В настоящее время во многих хозяйствах Самаркандской области во время летнего дефицита воды для орошения используются каналы. Эти солоноватые или солончатые воды ещё больше повышают солёность грунтовых вод. Мы знаем, что в районах, где не выращивают хлопок и другие сельскохозяйственные культуры, вода, взятая из пишминского колодца или через верёвку, солёная и смолистая, а во многих местах крупных оазисов региона уровень минерализации в воде, взятая на химический анализ, составляет 1,5-2,0 г/л, жёсткость воды в 2-3 раза выше нормы. 3) Сточные воды городов играют важную роль в загрязнении поверхностных и подземных вод. Возьмём в качестве примера город Самарканд. 50% города не имеет канализации. На многих улицах есть железные перила с открытым верхом. Промытая вода из белья попадает в кюветы по этим каналам и присоединяется к большому кювету из кювет, при этом большое количество воды собирается и попадает в чернильный кювет. Все собранные воды сливаются в сиабский ручей и собираются в Карадарью. В местах, не подключенных к канализации, часть загрязненной воды и туалетной воды сбрасывается в глубокий колодец. Стенки и дно глубокого колодца не огорожены, загрязнённая вода просачивается в землю и загрязняет грунтовые воды. Вода, подключенная к канализации, собирается и направляется на водоочистное сооружение, расположенное в колхозе города Самарканда, а очищенная вода добавляется в реку. Эту очищенную воду нельзя использовать для употребления, поскольку в ней содержится много растворенных вредных веществ, нет возможности их разделить. В других городах, кроме Самарканда, водоочистные сооружения отсутствуют, либо они имеются у некоторых крупных предприятий. По этой причине все города, районы и крупные сёла считались основными источниками загрязнения воды. В городах Самарканд, Каттакурган, Навои, Бухара имеются крупные промышленные предприятия, сотни автомоек, больниц, ресторанов и других источников загрязненной воды. Лишь

некоторые из них подключены к канализации, большая часть попадает в каналы и реки через канавы и загрязняет поверхностные и подземные воды. Всего около десяти каналов пересекают город Самарканд с юга на север, то есть вдоль реки Зарафшан. Белая вода из канав загрязнилась и почернела. В потоке в поток чернил попадают различные отходы, такие как пластиковые пакеты, бумага, пакеты, стиральный порошок, используемый для мытья кастрюль и посуды, и другие отходы. К этим водам добавляются также воды некоторых промышленных предприятий, воды ресторанов, кухонь. Комитет охраны природы Самаркандской области также берет пробы речных и шахтных вод и проводит их химический анализ. По данным этой организации (2016 г.), аммонийный азот составил 0,68 мг/л в плотине 1 мая и 3,2 мг/л в канале Сиёб, разница более чем в 5 раз. Нитритный азот составляет 0,02 мг/л в плотине 1-Майского и 0,065 мг/л в ручье Сиёб - разница в 3 раза. В целом можно сказать, что городские сточные воды не только поступают на территорию города, но и в реки, что также оказывает негативное воздействие на воды канала. Эту ситуацию можно наблюдать в разной степени во всех городах. 4) Промышленные предприятия в основном оказывают локальное (внутреннее) негативное воздействие. Но если выбрасываемую из них грязную воду добавлять в каналы и реки, ее эффект будет значительно снижен. Рядом с городом Самарканд на берегу реки расположено предприятие по производству гравия и песка. Это предприятие работает круглогодично, а грузовики «Сомосват» завозят сырье и вывозят готовую продукцию. В связи с тем, что данное предприятие расположено непосредственно на берегу реки, оборудование, краны, подъёмники, масло, отходы, загрязнённая вода из самосвалов просачиваются прямо в песок и гравий и загрязняют подземные воды. На берегу реки также был построен недавно построенный завод MAN по производству грузовых автомобилей. Несомненно, при сборке этих машин использовались различные смазочные масла, вода используется для стирки. Большая их часть также просачивается в гравий и песок и загрязняет реки и подземные воды. В качестве примера мы привели только два примера. На берегу реки таких предприятий более десяти. Источниками бытовых отходов являются рестораны, кухни, чайные, свадебные залы и т. д. Во многих случаях такие рестораны строятся прямо у кромки воды, а их отходы выбрасываются в воду. Таких кухонь и ресторанов на берегах одного ручья Карасув и Сиёб более 20. 5) На берегах каналов, ручьёв и рек многочисленны животноводческие фермы - птицеводческие, крупного рогатого скота, овцеводческие и даже небольшие свинофермы. Их воды в большинстве случаев попадают непосредственно в водоёмы. Сейчас мало крупных компаний, но много мелких семейных ферм. Такие фермы есть не только у нас, но их также много в соседнем Таджикистане. Биологическое загрязнение воды увеличилось из-за отходов ферм. На берегах рек Зарафшан, Даргом, Эски Анхор, Шохрух Мирза, Булунгур, Паярик, Нарпай и правобережных рудниках расположены сотни

семейных животноводческих ферм. Они также должны находиться под контролем областного комитета охраны природы и иметь оборудование и устройства, которые не перемещают их и не загрязняют подземные и поверхностные воды в случае загрязнения воды. б) К другим источникам загрязнения воды относятся малые предприятия (камнерезные предприятия, производители строительных материалов, консервные заводы и т.п.), газо- и бензозаправочные станции, рынки, автомойки, частные автомойки, мойки грузовых автомобилей, гравий и песок с берега и русла реки и т. д. На берегу любой реки существует 200-метровая охранная зона, и в этой зоне несанкционированная хозяйственная деятельность, вырубка деревьев и кустарников, строительство домов, вывоз строительных материалов, пользование рекой с солнечными батареями запрещено, нельзя проехать, помыть машины. Но эти правила не соблюдаются. Грузовики даже сбрасывают на берег реки различные отходы, жидкие отходы. Дачи (полевые дворы) расположены на правом и левом берегах реки Зарафшан (на правом и левом берегу Карадарьи - к северу от аэропорта). В этих местах при подъёме воды в реке летом вода поднимается на 5-6 метров, осенью и зимой уровень воды падает до 7-9 метров. Значит, существует связь между этими полями и речной водой. Если вода в реке увеличится, часть этих вод уходит к берегам, если вода в реке уменьшается, то вода с берегов попадает в реку. Каждый дом имеет туалет во дворе и глубокие колодцы для сброса сточных вод. Глубина их также достигает уровня грунтовых вод, то есть составляет 7-10 метров. Поэтому грязная вода со скотных дворов загрязняет и речную воду через подземелья.

Вывод. После изучения и анализа минерализации и жёсткости подземных вод Самаркандского оазиса был сделан вывод, что 80% подземных вод, используемых для потребления в Иштиханском, Каттакурганском, Нурабадском, Пастдаргомском, Нарпайском, Пахтачинском районах западных частей области, не соответствует нормативным требованиям, особенно грунтовые воды на вновь орошаемых территориях считаются непригодными для питья из-за минерализации и жёсткости воды. По этой причине многие жители села, в том числе жители Курган Акташ, должны быть обеспечены качественной питьевой водой. Жесткость воды в Самаркандском оазисе увеличивается от восточной части региона к западной, как и минерализация воды. Жёсткость воды зависит от количества ионов кальция и магния в воде.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ МЕСТНЫМИ КАДРАМИ

Аннотация. В данной статье предлагаются пути решения по ключевым проблемам развивающегося государства, обеспечению занятости граждан страны, их образованности, переход к действенным механизмам и формам ведения местных бюджетов. Приводятся необходимые пути развития в современном образовании по обеспечению кадрами, действия государственных механизмов по эффективности социального развития.

Ключевые слова: занятость, местный бюджет, образование, обеспечение кадрами, местные налоги, население.

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MODERN APPROACHES TO LOCAL HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Abstract. This article proposes solutions to the key problems of a developing state, ensuring the employment of the country's citizens, their education, the transition to effective mechanisms and forms of managing local budgets. The necessary development paths in modern education for the provision of personnel, the actions of government mechanisms for the effectiveness of social development are given.

Key words: employment, local budget, education, staffing, local taxes, population.

Прошло более 30 лет с тех пор, как мы начали переход от централизованного планового управления к хозяйственной независимости на основе рыночных требований. Прошедшее время показало преимущества хозяйственной самостоятельности. Но в некоторых областях все еще сохраняется практика попытки централизованного управления. Такие попытки становятся препятствием для развития этой отрасли.

Подтверждение этому можно увидеть на примере областей, где установлены закупочные цены. Избегая абстракции, приведем наглядный пример: в Шелковичном скотоводстве 1-й сорт кокона стоит 5000 сум, вместе с субсидией-30 тыс. сум. Еще 8000 сум будет вычтено из платы за семена и приобретено на 28000 Сум. Фактически 1 кг. живой кокон выращивается ручным трудом 26,7 человеко-часов в дополнение ко всем другим производственным затратам. Это минимум 380 тысяч сумов заработной платы. Другие затраты, добавленные, означают, что стоимость 1 кг кокона будет около 420 тысяч сумов. Эти цифры почти однородны в странах, где выращивают около 50 видов коконов.

Закупка коконов по закупочной цене в 12 раз дешевле, что является серьезным препятствием для производства, также наносит большой ущерб государству. Перечислим виды уронов:

- 1) резко сократились рабочие места (в основном в промышленности);
- 2) резко упала урожайность земель. Потому что на полевых окраинах вместо шелковицы стал расти Тополь. Тополь не заменяет шелковицу. Земля не испаряет влагу. Источник засоления. В 50-е годы прошлого столетия около 30-ти хлопководов, получавшие по 100 центнеров с гектара были удостоены высших государственных наград. Сейчас средняя урожайность составляет около 28 центнеров;

- 3) мы импортируем шелковое сырье из Турции для ковроткачества;

- 4) налоговые поступления в бюджет в 12-15 раз меньше возможных.

Процесс перехода к рыночной экономике продолжается. Основная причина-нехватка кадров. Нужны кадры, которые мыслят с 4-х сторон, как указывали старожилы. Плюсы, минусы, возможности и проблемы.

У нас остались кадры, не обращающие внимания на слова менеджмента или маркетинга, кадры, которые не видят внутренних возможностей. Это ошибки наших учителей высшего образования. Признание этого необходимо, чтобы мы начали исправлять свои ошибки.

В последующие годы мы все стали математиками. Пробуем объяснять длинные формулы. Конечно, это наука. Но до этой науки еще далеко. Мы должны учить жизни. Цель производства-продажа. Продать это самое сложное. Конкуренция заключается не в производстве, а в реализации.

Мы должны объяснить нашим читателям на примерах, почему некоторые страны рекламируют покупку дешевой качественной продукции. Есть места, где используются формулы. Мы должны уметь их различать. Надо учиться, учить брать пример, слушать, делать выводы. Правильно самое большое вмешательство извне в области образования.

Обществу также нужны нетрадиционно мыслящие граждане. Выделим, по крайней мере, те утверждения, которые порождают мысли, хотя и не очень правильные. Высшее образование должно сближаться с производством. Важно, чтобы расписание занятий также составлялись

исходя из ситуации, в соответствии с ситуациями концепций Университет–3.0 и т.д.

Мы должны задуматься о следующем этапе перехода к рыночной экономике. Первый этап-это производство, выполнение работ и оказание услуг. Второй этап-это вопрос централизованного снабжения и вывода из центрального управления организаций и учреждений, получающих средства из бюджета. Проще говоря, перевод детских садов, школ, техникумов и вузов на получение средств из местного бюджета. О том, сколько их строить, куда их возводить, когда ремонтировать, по каким направлениям готовить персонал, известно местным властям. Когда средств не хватает, они используют внутренние возможности. Они ищут запасы. Прежде всего они занимаются самым необходимым. Заменяет ненужное новым направлением и так далее. Хотите сделать свою страну процветающей, развитой, богатой, ищите в ней возможности, пусть ваш труд будет плодотворным. Государство обеспечивает мир, оборону, обмен информацией, общее управление и контроль. В вашем распоряжении остались налоги, которые обеспечат местный бюджет. Теперь осталось только работать.

Школа не ремонтировалась уже 50 лет, не говоря уже о том, что улицы неровные, нужно будет сосредоточиться на первоклассных работах, перейдя на новый уровень. Косвенные налоги уплачиваются в республиканский бюджет. Остальные налоги перераспределяются провинциями перед каждым бюджетным годом между округами и городами. Важно, чтобы налоговые ставки также могли целенаправленно изменяться округами, городами и провинциями по согласованию с их жителями. Практика оказания гражданами финансовой помощи своим махаллям, районам также приобретает широкий размах.

Итоги. Процветание страны будет зависеть от тех, кто в ней живет. Лишние бюрократические предприятия будут закрыты. Нет необходимости в ненужных расходах. Важно, чтобы контроль за деятельностью бюджетных организаций также перешел к местным органам власти. Пусть районные, городские власти по согласованию с местными Кенгашами народных депутатов смогут положить конец деятельности ненужных организаций-"бизнесменов".

Пусть губернатор области потребует от института, университетов отчетности по таким вопросам, как концепция Университет – 3.0. Уполномочить губернатора требовать, предоставлять льготы на основании обращений населения. Пусть ответственность, власть, стимулы, в рамках законов, всегда на повестке дня. Какую пользу каждый гражданин приносит государству, своей семье, соседу? Кто на самом деле беспомощен? Какие есть неиспользуемые возможности? Как расширить имеющиеся возможности? Можем ли мы воспользоваться преимуществами частной собственности? Настало время трудиться не ради отчета, а ради результата,

ради благополучия, правильно используя созданные возможности. Между кем происходит гармонизация интересов? С помощью какой экономической категории мы регулируем отношения между частной собственностью (бизнесом) и государством и его подчиненными (махалля, район, город)? Важно, чтобы все ответственные лица часто обдумывали такие вопросы. Очень важно.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ STEAM ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ НА УРОКАХ ПРИРОДОВЕДЕНИЯ В НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы использования Steam-образования по естественным предметам на уроках в начальной школе.

Ключевые слова: Steam, инновационные технологии, педагогические технологии, современные школы, проектирование роботов, моделирование.

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USING STEAM EDUCATION IN NATURAL SCIENCE LESSONS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

Abstract. This article discusses the use of Steam education in natural subjects in elementary school lessons

Keywords: Steam, innovative technologies, educational technologies, modern schools, robot design, modeling.

В соответствии с Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан УП № 60 "О развитии нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы" - "Дальнейшее совершенствование системы непрерывного образования, повышение потенциала качественных образовательных услуг, продолжение политики подготовки высококвалифицированных кадров в соответствии с современными потребностями общества и рынка труда" является одной из актуальных задач сегодняшнего дня.⁴¹[1].

Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзиёев 23 сентября 2020 года подписал Указ УП №-637 "Об образовании". Благодаря этому система непрерывного образования Республики Узбекистан вышла на новый

⁴¹ STEAM is an innovative method of teaching and should be implemented across Europe. More and more institutions should work together to share ideas and develop further projects. Participant at steam education Conference, Porto 2019 (<https://steameducation.eu/bookinginformation.html>).

уровень и полностью адаптирована к международной стандартной классификации образования, установленной ЮНЕСКО⁴²⁴³[2].

В настоящее время, интерес к применению интерактивных методов, инновационных технологий, педагогических и информационных технологий в образовательном процессе набирает обороты в день ото дня, одной из причин этого является то, что до сих пор в традиционном образовании, студентов учат приобретать только готовые знания, в то время как современные технологии, учат искать их знания, самостоятельно изучать и анализировать, даже самим делать выводы. В этом процессе, учитель создает условия для развития, становления, познания и воспитания личности и в то же время, выполняет функцию руководителя, ориентации. Поэтому, роль современных методов обучения - интерактивных методов, инновационных технологий - в подготовке квалифицированных специалистов в высших учебных заведениях и на факультетах невероятно велика. Знания, опыт и интерактивные методы, связанные с педагогическими технологиями и педагогическими навыками, гарантируют, что учащиеся будут иметь образованную, высокую квалификацию. Инновация (по английски innovation) - это новшество, рационализаторство. Инновационные технологии - это педагогический процесс, а также новшество и трансформация деятельности преподавателя и студента, при реализации которых в полной мере используются преимущественно интерактивные методы. Интерактивные методы - это так называемое коллективное мышление, то есть педагогические методы воздействия, которые являются составной частью содержания образования. Особенностью, этих методов является то, что они осуществляются только посредством совместной деятельности преподавателей и учащихся. Процесс такого педагогического сотрудничества имеет свои особенности, к которым относятся: 1. Вынуждение к тому, что ученик не быть равнодушным во время урока, стремиться думать, творить и быть самостоятельным; 2. обеспечить постоянное стремление у учащихся, интереса к знаниям в процессе обучения; 3. усиление интереса учащегося к самостоятельному получению знаний, при творческом подходе к каждому вопросу; 4. Организация постоянной совместной деятельности преподавателя и ученика. Я полагаю, что самая элементарная основа педагогической технологии - зависит от технологий, выбранных учителем и учеником-студентом таким образом, чтобы они могли совместно достичь гарантированного результата к указанной цели, то есть в процессе обучения, каждая образовательная технология, используемая для достижения гарантированного результата от поставленной цели, может организовать

⁴³ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 29 апрелдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикаси Халқ таълими тизимини 2030 йилгача ривожлантириш концепциясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги ПФ-5712-сонли Фармони. Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси, 29.04.2019 й., 06/19/5712/3034-сон.

совместную деятельность учителя и ученика, добиваться положительного результата, оценивать её, в то время как учитель может создавать возможности и условия для своей деятельности, это, на наш взгляд, является основой учебного процесса. Каждый урок, предмет, тема изучения имеет свою технологию, то есть педагогическая технология в образовательном процессе - это индивидуальный процесс, представляющий собой педагогический процесс, направленный на одну цель, заранее разработанный и обеспечивающий гарантированный результат, основанный на желании учащегося. Также, необходимо заранее планировать учебный процесс, в этом процессе преподаватель должен учитывать специфическую сторону предмета изучения, место и условия, самое главное, возможности и потребности ученика, и организацию совместной деятельности, только тогда может быть достигнут желаемый гарантированный результат. Исходя из этого, необходимо вывести учащегося в центр образования. Для того, чтобы учитель мог видеть каждый урок в целостном виде и визуализировать его, необходимо спроектировать процесс предстоящего урока. При этом, для преподавателя имеет большое значение составление им технологической карты предстоящего урока, поскольку технологическая карта урока составляется исходя из каждой темы, предмета, преподаваемого на каждом уроке, характера науки, возможностей и потребностей учащихся. Составить такую технологическую карту непросто, потому что, для этого учителю необходимо разбираться в педагогике, психологии, частной методике, педагогических и информационных технологиях, а также знать множество других методик. Интерактивная педагогика, обучает учащихся активно искать новые идеи в практике и теории, отстаивать свои мысли, замыслы, доказывать свою идею, приучать других уважать и критически относиться к своим мыслям, культивировать качества общения, дискуссии, работать самостоятельно, обладать практическим творчеством, практическими качествами. В процессе обучения, к учащимся относятся как к личностям, укрепляют их интерес к самостоятельному, свободному мышлению, поиску, творческому подходу к каждому вопросу, чувству ответственности, проведению научных исследований, анализу, грамотному использованию научной литературы и главное - самостоятельного выбора профессии в учебе, науке с помощью различных педагогических технологий и применения современных методов.

STEAM образование. Раздел II, 11 пункта программы по дальнейшему совершенствованию стандартов государственного образования и учебных программ Республики Узбекистан на 2018-2021 годы, утвержденный Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан УП №-3931 "О мерах по внедрению новых принципов управления в систему государственного образования" от 5 сентября 2018 года – определяет поэтапное внедрение обучения STEAM (наука, технология, инженерия и математика) в системе общего среднего образования.

Для выполнения этих задач, прежде всего, участникам образования – преподавателям, методистам, учащимся, родителям и другим лицам - необходимо будет, знать информацию о международных исследованиях, проводимых в направлении STEAM (СТЕАМ) образования, а также обладать квалификацией, для её применения на практике. В настоящее время происходит технологическая революция. Высокотехнологичные продукты и инновационные технологии становятся неотъемлемой частью современного общества.

В современных школах робототехническое проектирование, моделирование и дизайн-проектные работы занимают лидирующие позиции. Тот факт, что для повышения конкурентоспособности нашей страны требуется больше технического образования, является одной из насущных проблем. Сегодня STEAM образование, дает возможность готовить высококвалифицированных специалистов, которые внесут значительный вклад в развитие общества и государства. Известно, что современная образовательная система, в отличие от традиционного образования, представляет собой смешанную среду, которая позволяет нам демонстрировать, как научно-теоретический и методологический метод, изученный на практике, может быть использован в повседневной жизни. В дополнение к математике и физике, учащиеся изучают робототехнику и программирование. В процессе обучения, учащиеся лично могут видеть результат применения на практике, из знаний полученных из точных и естественных наук. Важность STEAM образования заключается в том, что качество образования в области реальной науки низкое, материально-техническая база недостаточна, слабая мотивация у преподавателей и учащихся - все это является самой большой проблемой в системе образования. В то же время наше государство, развивающееся поэтапно, требует подготовки высококвалифицированных специалистов по различным образовательным направлениям предметов в области высоких технологий. В связи с этим, сегодня STEAM - образование стоит на первом месте. Это поможет развить технологический прогресс в будущем и компенсировать потребность в научных и инженерных кадрах в нашей стране.

Для выполнения этих задач, прежде всего, участникам образования – преподавателям, методистам, учащимся, родителям и другим лицам - необходимо будет знать информацию о международных исследованиях, проводимых в направлении STEAM - образование, а также обладать квалификацией для их применения на практике.

Впервые термин STEAM, был включен в школьную программу в США, направленную на развитие у учащихся, компетенций в научно-технических направлениях. Позже это направление было расширено, чтобы включить в термин дополнительные буквы. В частности, его стали называть

STEAM, добавив к нему "R" – robotics – робототехника, добавив "A" – Художество и искусство.

Современная эпоха требует перед мировым образованием грандиозную задачу. Это должно подготовить учащихся к жизни в обществе. В этом случае, необходимо сформировать у учащегося характеристики, связанные с профессиями, которые требуют работы с информацией, которая меняется в интенсивно. Использование методов поиска, обработки и практики информации составляет основу образовательной программы STEAM.

Образовательная технология STEAM основана на методе проектирования, в основе которого лежат знания и творческие исследования. Такое, исследование проводится в научно-исследовательской работе по приобретению знаний в процессе практической деятельности, повторному использованию их на практике, то есть построению различных конструкций в играх, приобретению знаний с использованием элементов технического творчества.

STEAM образование, непосредственно связывает развитие учащегося с внешним миром. Известно, что наука о технике, постоянно используется в нашей повседневной жизни, в то время как инженерия - это профессия, которая отражается в домах, дорогах, мостах и механизмах машин, где наша повседневная деятельность более или менее связана с расчётами по естественным наукам.

Образовательный подход STEAM, позволяет учащимся систематически исследовать мир, логически наблюдать за процессами, происходящими вокруг них, осознавать взаимодействие в них, открывать для себя что-то новое, необычное и интересное. Развивает любопытство у учащегося, ожидания новизны. Приводит к выявлению интересной для себя задачи, разработке алгоритма поиска ее решения, критической оценке ее результатов, формированию стиля инженерного мышления. Формирует навыки ведения командной работы. Все это, позволяет вывести развитие учащегося на более высокий уровень и заложить основу для выбора правильной профессии в будущем.

Соответственно, во многих странах мира большое внимание уделяется образовательному подходу STEAM. В частности, это учитывается в национальных стратегиях и инициативах, более чем 10 европейских стран (Австрия, Германия, Франция, Италия, Нидерланды, Норвегия, Англия, Ирландия, Испания и др.).

Для внедрения STEAM образования, необходимо внести изменения в государственные образовательные стандарты. Например, в этом можно творчески использовать опыт Соединенных Штатов Америки.

Основными задачами преподавателей Центра ВХТХКТМО, является организация занятий по преподаванию естествознания в начальных классах общеобразовательных школ интегрированным образом, повышение

креативности учащихся, внедрение способов активизации познавательной деятельности учащихся, предоставления учителям рекомендаций по проведению дидактических игровых занятий, формирования навыков подготовки используемых дидактических материалов

Требование сегодняшней эпохи, ставит перед мировым образованием большие задачи, то есть оно должно подготовить ребенка к жизни в обществе в будущем. При этом, необходимо в первую очередь сформировать у современной учащейся молодежи, образ людей профессий, которые активно работают в гармонии с быстро меняющейся, обновляемой информацией. Сегодня использование образовательной технологии STEAM, в образовательном процессе считается эффективным методом. Использование методов поиска, обработки и практики информации составляет основу образовательной программы STEAM.

Образовательная технология STEAM, основана на методе проектирования, в основе которого лежат знания и художественные исследования. Такое исследование, проводится в научно-исследовательской работе по приобретению знаний в процессе практической деятельности, а затем их повторному использованию на практике, то есть построению конструкций в играх, приобретению знаний с использованием элементов технического творчества.

На этом этапе, возникает вопрос о том, что еще означает STEAM. Обучение в STEAM относится к развитию необходимых навыков для 21-го века. Эти навыки очень обширны и не ограничиваются естественными науками, изучаемыми в классе. Сегодня, в быстро меняющейся рабочей среде для совместной работы, STEAM помогает подготовить учащихся к успеху в школьных программах или на рабочем месте.

STEAM – является альтернативой к традиционному образованию. При этом, дети изучают естественные науки (Natural Sciences), технологию (Technology), инженерное дело (Engineering), искусство (Art) и математику (Mathematics) на основе междисциплинарных связей и прикладного подхода. STEAM позволяет осуществлять проектные, учебные и исследовательские мероприятия учащихся в школе и за ее пределами.

STEAM образование - напрямую связывает развитие учащейся молодежи с внешним миром. Известно, что естественные науки напрямую связаны с окружающей нас вселенной, технологии постоянно применяются в нашей повседневной жизни, а инженерия отражается в домах, дорогах, мостах и механизмах машин, некоторые профессии, наша повседневная жизнь, более или менее также связаны с математической наукой.

Основная идея подхода STEAM заключается в следующем: практика так же важна, как и теоретические знания. При этом учащиеся обязаны использовать не только свой собственный интеллект, но и свои способы в учебном процессе. Образовательный процесс в классе отстает от быстро развивающихся изменений в мире. Главной особенностью подхода STEAM

является то, что при этом учащиеся используют свой разум, а также свои пути, для эффективного изучения большинства предметов, самостоятельно "осваивают" знания. Учащиеся проводят эксперименты на тренировках, конструируют модели, самостоятельно создают музыку и фильмы, мастерят роботов, то есть реализуют свои идеи и создают продукты. Во многих странах STEAM-образование высоко ценится по следующим причинам:

Сотрудничество - совместные образовательные проекты, основанные на искусстве, поощряют и вознаграждают студентов, которые хорошо работают с другими. Учащиеся должны обсуждать и взаимодействовать о наилучших способах выражения проекта на тему STEAM с помощью искусства.

Креативность - сочетая Науку и Естествознание с искусством, STEAM образование развивает креативность в левой и правой частях мозга.

Критическое мышление - учащиеся STEAM получают нечто большее, чем просто запоминание решений и фактов; находя и выражая концепции STEAM с помощью искусства, они более критично относятся к предмету и развивают более глубокое понимание.

Инновация - благодаря творчеству и навыкам критического мышления, каждая группа учащихся, находит особые способы выражения концепций с помощью искусства, которые помогают формировать их инновационные навыки.

Жесткость - естественно, привлекает внимание учащихся и поощряет работу в группах, поэтому они продолжают сложные проекты.

Страсть - искусство пробуждает страсть во всех нас, учащиеся, которым позволено выражать свои творческие способности посредством учебы, осваивают эту тему.

Доверие - предоставляя учащимся возможность учиться и создавать свои собственные, учителя могут вдохновлять и вселять уверенность.

Решение проблем - искусство и STEAM используются, для обучения учащихся тому, как решать проблемы все новыми способами.

Управление временем - поскольку проекты STEAM по тайм-менеджменту сосредоточены на практическом обучении и участии в аудиторных занятиях, учащимся необходимо научиться эффективно распоряжаться своим временем, чтобы завершить их.

В заключение можно сказать, что STEAM поощряет учащихся экспериментировать, конструировать модели, самостоятельно создавать музыку и фильмы, воплощать свои собственные идеи и создавать продукты. Такой подход к обучению позволяет детям эффективно усваивать теоретические знания и практические навыки.

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ЯЙЛОВ ВА ПИЧАНЗОРЛАРДА ГЕОБОТАНИК ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ЎТКАЗИШ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада мавжуд табиий яйлов ва пичанзорлардан оқилона, самарали ва тўғри фойдаланилишини таъмин этиш учун чорва молларини яйловларга жойлаштиришда ўтказилган геоботаник тадқиқотларнинг натижалари, келтирилган.

Сўнгги йилларда республикада ерлардан оқилона ва самарали фойдаланилишини таъмин этиш, ер муносабатларини тартибга солиш, ерлардан фойдаланишда давлат назоратини кучайтириш борасида қатор чора-тадбирлар амалга оширилди.

Шу билан бирга, ерлардан фойдаланишда давлат назоратини самарали таъмин этиш, соҳага замонавий технологияларни жорий этиш, ер ресурсларини ҳисобга олиш ишлари етарли даражада таъмин этилмасдан қолмоқда.

Жумладан, ер ҳисоботини юритиш, ер ажратиш, ер муносабатларини тартибга солиш борасида муаммоларга сабаб бўлмоқда.

Калит сўзлар: ер ҳисоботи, ер ажратиш, қудуқ, ўсимликлар, Ҳайвонот.

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CONDUCTING GEOBOTANIC RESEARCH IN PASTURES AND GRASSES

Abstract. This article presents the results of the geobotanical research conducted in the placement of livestock on pastures in order to organize the rational, efficient and correct use of existing natural pastures and hayfields.

In recent years, a number of measures have been implemented in our republic to organize rational and efficient use of land, to regulate land relations, and to strengthen state control over land use.

At the same time, the effective organization of state control over land use, the introduction of modern technologies in the field, and the accounting of land resources remain insufficiently organized.

In particular, it causes problems in keeping land records, land allocation, and regulation of land relations.

Key words: land report, land allocation, well, plants, animal.

Кириш: Шунингдек, яйлов ва пичанзорлардан самарали фойдаланиш, ўсимликларнинг тури ва сонини кўпайтириш, ҳосилдорлигини ошириш, чорва молларини тартибли алмашлаб боқишни йўлга қўйиш, яйлов ва пичанзорлар деградациясининг олдини олиш мақсадида геоботаник тадқиқотларни ўтказиш юзасидан тадбирлар умуман назоратдан четда қолиб кетган. Геоботаник тадқиқотлар натижасида аниқланган ўсимлик дунёсининг сийраклашган, ҳосилдорлиги камайган ҳамда деградацияга учраган майдонларни яхшилаш бўйича чора-тадбирлар ишлаб чиқиш, тадқиқотлар натижасида аниқланган ҳудудлардаги носоз, таъмирталаб ва фойдаланишдан чиққан чорва молларинининг суғориш иншоотларни (қудуқ ва бошқалар)ни таъмирлаш ҳамда реконструкция ишларини амалга ошириш бўйича мақсадли тадбирлар, фармацевтика саноатида шифобахш ўсимликлардан фойдаланиш бўйича таклифлар ишлаб чиқилади.

Натижада сўнгги 25 - 30 йилда яйлов ва пичанзорларнинг 35 - 40 фоизи деградацияга учраган, ўсимликлар тури ва сони 20 фоизга камайиб, ҳосилдорлик 1,5-2 баробарга тушиб кетган.

Тадқиқот объекти ва услублари. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2018 йил 23 апрелдаги “Маъмурий-ҳудудий бирликлар чегараларини белгилаш, ер ресурсларини хатловдан ўтказиш ҳамда яйлов ва пичанзорларда геоботаник тадқиқотларни ўтказиш тартибини янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги 299-сон ва 2018-йил 7-ноябрдаги “Ҳайвонот ва ўсимлик дунёси объектларининг давлат ҳисобини, улардан фойдаланиш ҳажмлари ҳисобини ва давлат кадастрини юритиш тартиби тўғрисида”ги 914-сонли қарори асосида Ғузор туманидаги “Шуртан” массивининг табиий яйлов ва пичанзорларида геоботаник тадқиқот ишлари олиб борилди.

Туманда яйлов ерларининг ҳолати ёмонлашиши ҳосилдорлигини пасайиб кетиши айрим ўсимлик дунёсини юқолиб камайиб кетаётганлиги сабабли геоботаник тадқиқот ишлари олиб бориш ўта муҳим долзарб ҳисобланади.

Шуртан массиви яйловларининг геоботаник тавсифи келтирилган яйловлар ўсимликлар турлари ва яйлов ўсимликларининг геоботаник турлари контурлари бўйича майдонлари ҳисобланган қайднома тузилди.

Тумандаги майдонининг 15.25% қатор дўнгликлар, жойларда қатор тепаликлардан иборат. “Шуртан” массиви маркази ва жанубий-шарқ йўналишида сийрак ўр-қирли текисликлар лалмикор ерлар билан

алмашинади. Шу ердан унча катта бўлмаган Шуртан массиви қир адир шимолий этаклари бошланади. Шўртан массиви майдони йўллари асосан марказни боғловчи асфальт ва грунт йўллардан иборат. Бу йўллар асосан автотранспорт учун мўлжалланган бўлиб, йил давомида фойдаланилади. Тумандаги марказидан турли томонларга йўллар тўғри ҳосил бўлган. Улар марказни фермалар, нефт қудук, заводларнинг лениялари билан боғлаган, қўшни хўжаликка, шунингдек туман марказига асфальт йўли олиб боради.

Тумандаги ўсимликлар қоплами чўл поясини эгаллайди. Барча яйлов ўсимликларини тўла ўтлатиш учун фойдаланмасдан туриб, яйлов чорва моллари ривожланишини тасаввур қилиш қийин. Ўсимликлар захиралари чўл минтақасида қоракўл қўйлари ва гўшт-чорва моллари учун асосий озуқа бўлиб қолади. Яйлов ем-хашак ўсимликларининг ҳосилдорлиги ушбу массивда ўртача бўлиб, йил ва мавсумларда ўзгариб туриши мумкин. Яйлов ўсимликларининг ҳосиллиги турли табиий шароитлар ва факторларга боғлиқ булар Кўкнорилар оиласига мансуб бўйи 40 см бир йиллик барра эфемер ўсимлик бўлиб, чўл ва адир зонасида ўсади ва уруғидан унади. Об-ҳаво ва иссиқлик шароити қулай келган йиллари кўкламги яйловларда жуда кўп учрайди. Баҳорда ялпи гуллаш даврида таркибида 18,9 -28,4 % клетчатка, 46-56 % ёғ, 20% оксил бўлади.

Исирик ўшбарглилар оиласига мансуб илдизи яхши ривожланган кўп йиллик ўсимлик бўлиб, яйлов ёввойи ўти ҳисобланади. Чўл ва адир яйловларда айниқса чорва моллари тез-тез йиғиладиган жойларда кўп учрайди. Яйловларда эфемерли-исирикли ўсимликлар жамоасида эдификатор ҳисобланади. Кўпгина яйлов турлари таркибига чўл ва адир яйлов типлари таркибига ҳам киради. Ранг Хилоллар оиласига мансуб 4 см дан 30 см гача баландликкача ўсадиган кўп йиллик илдизли эфемероид ўсимлик. Илдизи узун баъзан 6 метргача боради, лекин асосий массаси 5-8 см чуқурликда. Илдиздан новдалар алоҳида тўплам бўлиб ўсади, уларнинг орасида 1 та генератив новда бўлади.

Дуккаклилар оиласига қарашли бирйиллик барра эфемер ўсимлик бўлиб, асосан адир ва тоғ бағирларда кенг тарқалган: ҳар хил тупроқли чўлларда, бўз ва қўриқ ерларда ҳам учрайди. Баҳорда қоракўл қўйлар ва эчкилар қимматли захира озиқ ҳисобланади. Ўсиш даврида кўп витамин ва тўйимли моддаларга эга бўлиб, чорва моллари, қоракўл қўйлари, эчкиларни семиртириш учун жуда яхши озиқа ҳисобланади.

Янтоқ Дуккаклилар оиласига мансуб кўп йиллик ўт ўсимлик бўлиб, чўлларда ва тоғолди адирларининг ҳар турли тупроқларида кенг тарқалган. Баландлиги 35-100 см гача етиши мумкин. Илдиз тизими кучли ривожланган бўлиб, чуқурлиги 10 м ва ундан ҳам ортиқ бўлиши мумкин, лекин қурғоқчиликка чидамсиз, ер ости сувлари яқин бўлган паст текисликларда яхши ривожланади.

Ялтирбош бошоқдошлар оиласига мансуб кўкламги барра ўсимлик бўлиб, адир ва соз тупроқли чўлларнинг ўтлоқларида ўсади. Ўсиш даври

феврал ойидан баъзан ёғингарчилик кўп бўлса кузда ҳам ўсаверади. 100 кг ем-хашак таркибида 92,3 кг емиш бирлиги ва 5,4 кг ҳазм бўлиш протеини мавжуд

Апрел ойининг охириларида бошқа яйлов ўсимликлари билан бирга ем-хашак озукасини ташкил қилади.

Яйлов ем-хашак озукабоп ўсимликларининг типологик таркиби тавсифи “Ўзбекистон табиий яйловларда ем-хашак озукабоп ўсимликларини геоботаник текшириш ва рўйхатга олиш ҳақидаги услубий кўрсатмалари” (1980 й чоп этилган) га кўра берилди. Хўжалик майдони табиий шароити жиҳатдан яримчўл минтақасининг чўл текислик яйловлари ва пастки чўлга киради.

Ушбу минтақада ем-хашак озукабоп ўсимликларининг яшаш шароити, флористик таркибига кўра: 1 та яйлов гуруҳига, 2 та яйловлар типи ва ўсимликлар қопламини 2 та яйлов турига бўлинди.

Куйида табиий озукабоп ўсимликларнинг ҳар бир яйловдаги геоботаник ўсимликлари турлари таърифи келтирилган.

Бу яйловлар асосини исириқ ташкил қилганлиги сабабли йил бўйи даволаш хусусиятига эга бўлган емишли яйлов сифатида фойдаланса бўлади. Лекин исириқларнинг кўпайиши бошқа ўсимликлар эфемер, эфемероидларнинг камайишига сабаб бўлади. Бу эса чорва моллари учун сифатли ва витаминли ўсимликларни истеъмол қилиш имкониятини камайтиради.

Бу яйлов тури ўсимликлар таркиби бўйича баҳорги, кузги ва қишки яйлов ҳисобланади, Маскур яйлов турида ҳосилдорлик йил бўйи ўртача 0.45 ц/га ни ташкил қилади ва 300-350 бош шартли мол ёки 60-70 бош қорамоллар учун 1 йил давомида озикланиш имконини берад.

Суғориладиган ерлар Майдони 897,26 га йўқлама натижасида аниқланган ҳайдалма ерларнинг умумий майдони 897,26 гектар бўлиб, асосан суғориладиган ерлардан иборат. Худудда фаолият кўрсатаётган барча фермер хўжаликлари томонидан Суғориладиган майдонларга пахта ва ғалла полиз, беда ва бошқа қишлоқ хўжалик экинлари экилиб, шунингдек боғлар, узумзорлар ва бошқа кўп йиллик дарахтзорлар барпо этилиб, келмоқда. Худудда экин ерларини суғоришга мўлжалланган дарёлар, каналлар ва ариқларнинг мавжуд.

Лалми ерлар майдони **5358,7** га йўқлама натижасида аниқланган ҳайдалма ерларнинг умумий майдони **5358,7** гектар бўлиб, асосан лалми ерлардан иборат худудда фаолият кўрсатаётган айрим фермер хўжаликлари томонидан лалми майдонларга ва яйловларга полиз, беда ва бошқа қишлоқ хўжалик экинлари экилиб, шунингдек боғлар, узумзорлар ва бошқа кўп йиллик дарахтзорлар барпо этилиб, сунъий кудуқ (скважин)лар ёрдамида суғорилмоқда. Худудда экин ерларини суғоришга мўлжалланган дарёлар, каналлар ва ариқларнинг мавжудлиги аниқланмади. Шуртан қишлоқлардаги томорқа ҳамда дехқон хўжаликлари учун ажратилган

ерларга экилган боғлар, узумзорлар, полиз, беда ва бошқа қишлоқ хўжалик экинлари ҳамда бошқа кўп йиллик дарахтзорлар ҳам мавсумий булок сувлари, кудуклар ва скважинлар ёрдамида суғорилмоқда.

Тумандаги массиви яйловларидаги озуқабоп ем-хашак ўсимликларининг махсулдорлиги ва сифати албатта уларнинг маданий-техник ҳолатига боғлиқдир.

Ушбу жадвалдаги яйловларнинг маданий-техник ҳолати кўз билан чамалаб олинган. Ушбу хўжаликда асосий ем-хашак ўсимликларини яримбута, эфемерлар ва эфемероидлар ташкил этади, бу эса баҳор ва ёз ойларида ҳосилдорлик юқори бўлишига ҳамда ем-хашак йиғимини кўпайтиришга имкон беради.

Геоботаник тадқиқотлар натижасида Шуртан массивида қуйидагилар аниқланди. Умумий майдони 10909,48 гектар, Шундан сувли 896,27 гектар, лалми ерлар 5358,7 яйловлар 3435 гектар, боғлар 15,9 гектар Қишлоқ хўжалигида ишлатилмайдиган бошқа ерлар 820,12 гектар, йўллар 193,7 гектар, сув ости ерлари 163 гектар, қурилиш ости ерлари 27,3 гектар.

Хулоса таклиф ва тавсиялар. Яйлов ерларидан оқилона фойдаланиш учун алмашлаб фойдаланиш ва бош лойиҳаларини ишлаб чиқиш кўрсаткичларини самарали равишда ошириш ва шу билан бир вақтда ҳаражатлар ресурсини минималлаштира оладиган аниқ технологик инновациялар танлаш керак. Яйловларнинг сув билан таъминланишини яхшилаш учун мавжуд кудуклардан асраб аввайлаб фойдаланиш, бузилганларини таъмирлаш, сувдан узоқ бўлган отарлар яқинида янги сув манбаларни очиш (Кудуклар ва скважинлар қозиш). Узоқ ва кам фойдаланиладиган яйловларга борадиган йўлларни яхшилаш ёки янги йўллар очиш каби чора-тадбирларни амалга ошириш.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати:

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ПЕНСИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ РФ: ЭТАПЫ РАЗВИТИЯ И НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В России почти треть населения — пенсионеры. Пенсионный фонд пока справляется, но система ежегодно трансформируется: работающие россияне содержат армию граждан на заслуженном отдыхе. В целом ситуация с пенсионной системой очень сложная и проблемы в ней только копятся, даже несмотря на повышение пенсионного возраста. Как следствие, тенденция к самостоятельному накоплению будет усиливаться.

Ключевые слова: Пенсия, социальная защита, Социальный фонд России, пенсионная система, пенсионеры.

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PENSION PROVISION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT AND AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

Abstract. In Russia, almost a third of the population are pensioners. The pension Fund is still coping, but the system is being transformed every year: working Russians maintain an army of citizens on well-deserved rest. In general,

the situation with the pension system is very complicated and problems are only accumulating in it, even despite the increase in the retirement age. As a result, the tendency to self-accumulation will increase.

Keywords: pension, social protection, Social Fund of Russia, pension system, pensioners.

Любое государство должно обеспечивать базовые социальные гарантии стабильного развития общества. Пенсионная система является одной из составляющих системы социальной защиты. Необходимость реформирования социальной сферы приобрела особое значение в период радикальной экономической перестройки в России. Решение о создании Пенсионного фонда Российской Федерации стало ключевым в переходе от государственного пенсионного обеспечения к обязательному пенсионному страхованию.

Пенсионный фонд имеет огромное влияние на экономику страны, так как его главная цель — обеспечение достойного уровня жизненных благ, с помощью перераспределенных и накопленных средств во времени и в пространстве. Вне зависимости от места проживания, человек своим трудом и с помощью прошлых социальных отчислениями гарантирует себе определенный прожиточный уровень в будущем. Накопившееся множество изъянов и несовершенств в старой модели российской пенсионной системы может оказать негативное влияние на экономику страны и помешает ее развитию. Именно поэтому реформирование на данном этапе является необходимым.

В настоящее время в России происходит активное реформирование пенсионной системы, и современное социально-правовое законодательство находится на пороге достаточно серьезных изменений.

В любом развитом государстве поддержка нетрудоспособного населения является одной из самых важных государственных задач не только в части экономической и социальной составляющих, но и в отношении прав граждан. Как известно, люди преклонного возраста относятся к тем слоям населения, которым необходимо особое внимание со стороны государства, в частности финансовая и иная социальная поддержка в виду неспособности таких граждан обеспечивать себя самостоятельно.

По данным на начало 2023 года, в России 41,8 млн пенсионеров, то есть почти 29,1% населения страны. Именно поэтому продолжают отладка и совершенствование пенсионной системы. Цель понятна — помочь и нынешним пенсионерам, и будущим. Многие экономисты призывают потенциальных пенсионеров копить самостоятельно, а не только надеяться на государство. Многие экономисты и финансисты считают, что для безбедной жизни необходимо две пенсии — страховая и накопительная. Они рассчитали, что тогда при выходе на пенсию хорошо

бы иметь по 50–60 тыс. рублей в месяц на расходы дополнительно к основной государственной пенсии.

При этом 20% россиян собираются продолжать работать и по достижении пенсионного возраста. В планах 18% опрошенных — обеспечить себе постоянный доход за счет ведения бизнеса. Обзавестись собственным домом или квартирой — в планах у половины респондентов. Заняться новым хобби, выучить язык или получить высшее образование также встречаются в планах россиян на старость.

На большую часть потребностей и целей требуются деньги. Однако задумываются о накоплениях россияне лишь в 40–50-летнем возрасте. Несмотря на рост пенсий за счет индексаций, средний размер выплат — всего 20,7 тыс. рублей.

Пенсии сразу нескольких категорий граждан повысят в 2024 году — прогнозы по индексации сейчас обсуждают в Госдуме. Кого из пенсионеров затронет индексация, когда и насколько хотят увеличить выплаты — читайте на «ФедералПресс».

Социальный фонд России (Пенсионный фонд переименован) направит более 10 триллионов рублей на выплату пенсий в 2024 году. Запланирована и индексация большей части выплат на 7,5 %. Об этом говорится в проекте бюджета СФР на 2024–2026 годы, который сейчас обсуждают в Госдуме.

По данным Социального фонда, индексация в 2024 году затронет более 32 миллионов человек. Это неработающие пенсионеры, получатели социальной пенсии по старости, инвалидности, потере кормильца, военные пенсионеры, федеральные льготники.

При этом в Социальный фонд России прогнозируют, что 2023–2024 годах количество пенсионеров в России значительно вырастет — из-за выходящих на пенсию по возрасту, а также из-за пенсионеров из ДНР, ЛНР, Херсонской и Запорожской областей. По подсчетам ведомства, прирост составит 1,6 млн пенсионеров. К концу 2024 года в этой категории граждан будут насчитывать более 43 млн человек.

В пояснительной записке к законопроекту о бюджете Социальный фонд России есть прогнозы по индексации. Также подсчитаны значимые для пенсионеров показатели.

– Страховую пенсию по старости неработающих пенсионеров проиндексируют с 1 января на 7,5 %. Средний размер выплаты в 2024 году с учетом индексации составит около 23 244 рубля. - -

– Социальную пенсию по старости, по инвалидности, по потере кормильца проиндексируют с 1 апреля на 7,5 %. В среднем в 2024 году она составит 13 463 рубля.

– Военная пенсия будет проиндексирована с 1 октября 2024 года на 4,5 %. Пока это только предложение, которое внесено в Госдуму отдельным

законопроектом. Если его примут, индексация коснется служивших в ОВД, войсках нацгвардии, органах по контролю за оборотом наркотиков и других.

– Ежемесячную денежную выплату для ветеранов, инвалидов, части военнослужащих и других категорий пересчитают с 1 февраля на 7,5 %. Для разных категорий размер ЕДВ различается и будет различаться после индексации. Например, по прогнозам, инвалиды I группы будут получать около 5330 рублей, участники ВОВ – чуть больше 7500 рублей.

– Стоимость пенсионного балла с 1 января 2024 года составит 133,05 рубля. Сейчас этот показатель равен 123,77 рубля.

– Прожиточный минимум пенсионера в 2024 году достигнет 13 290 рублей. Сейчас он составляет 12 363 рубля. Почитайте, как рассчитывается прожиточный минимум в России и зачем он нужен.

В настоящее время более половины пенсий назначается по сведениям, уже имеющимся в Социальном фонде России, но могут потребоваться и другие документы, если будущий пенсионер, например, менял фамилию, имеет иждивенцев, работал на вредном производстве и в некоторых других случаях. В таком случае сотрудники СФР в индивидуальном порядке сообщают список документов, которые нужно предоставить дополнительно. При подаче заявления в электронном виде сразу же проводится проверка, достаточно ли имеющейся в Социальном фонде России информации о будущем пенсионере. Если потребуются представить дополнительные документы в бумажном виде, то специалисты СФР самостоятельно связываются с будущим пенсионером и приглашают его в клиентскую службу фонда с конкретным списком необходимых документов именно для него.

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ФИНАНСОВЫЕ РЕСУРСЫ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ И КАПИТАЛ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ: СОДЕРЖАНИЕ, СТРУКТУРА, ОЦЕНКА

Аннотация. Актуальность исследования состоит в том, что структура капитала играет ведущую роль в формировании рыночной стоимости предприятия. Эта связь опосредуется показателем стоимости капитала. Условия формирования высоких конечных результатов деятельности предприятия в значительной степени зависят от структуры используемого капитала. Любая предпринимательская, в том числе производственная деятельность, начинается с вложения капитала.

Ключевые слова: Финансовые ресурсы, финансовая устойчивость, финансовые результаты, финансовое состояние, эффективность организации.

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FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE ENTERPRISE AND THE CAPITAL OF THE ORGANIZATION: CONTENT, STRUCTURE, EVALUATION

Abstract. The relevance of the study is that the capital structure plays a leading role in the formation of the market value of the enterprise. This

relationship is mediated by the cost of capital indicator. The conditions for the formation of high final results of the company's activities largely depend on the structure of the capital used. Any entrepreneurial activity, including production activity, begins with an investment of capital.

Keywords: Financial resources, financial stability, financial results, financial condition, efficiency of the organization.

В современных условиях характерно усиление роли финансов в функционировании предприятий в системе хозяйствования.

Финансовые ресурсы образуются в процессе производства материальных ценностей, т.е. когда создается новая стоимость и возникает ВВП и национальный доход. Этот процесс образования финансовых ресурсов характеризуется движением товаров и денег.

В настоящее время финансовые ресурсы являются одним из основных объектов финансовых отношений предприятий. Однако в теории и практике управления финансами отсутствует единое понимание их сущности, а следовательно, и порядка расчета величины финансовых ресурсов предприятия.

На основе проведенного исследования сущности и экономического содержания категории «финансовые ресурсы» можно сделать вывод, что среди ученых-экономистов до сих пор не сложилось единого мнения по данному вопросу, что свидетельствует о необходимости дополнительного глубокого его исследования. Практическая значимость изучения сущности финансовых ресурсов обусловлена тем, что они почти полностью опосредуют производственно-хозяйственную деятельность коммерческой организации. Использование финансовых ресурсов основано на знании их экономической природы, сущностных характеристик и функций, что позволяет наиболее эффективно достигать поставленных целей и реализовывать функциональное назначение финансовых ресурсов коммерческой организации.

Финансовая устойчивость организации является одной из важнейших характеристик финансового состояния, связанной с определенным уровнем зависимости от кредиторов и инвесторов. Что касается финансового состояния предприятия, то оно характеризуется показателями, выражающими оценку формирования и использования финансовых ресурсов. Оценка финансового состояния организации формируется на основе показателей, характеризующих имущественное положение и состояние их источников: ликвидность, платежеспособность, финансовая устойчивость, финансовые результаты, деловая активность представляют собой комплексную оценку финансового состояния предприятия.

Финансовое состояние может быть стабильным, нестабильным (докризисным) и кризисным. Способность предприятия своевременно производить платежи, финансировать свою деятельность на длительной

основе, переносить непредвиденные потрясения и поддерживать свою платежеспособность в неблагоприятных обстоятельствах указывает на его стабильное финансовое состояние, и наоборот.

Комплексный подход к оценке финансового состояния предприятия наблюдается и при оценке финансовой устойчивости организации. В основном это связано с тем, что рационально покрывать активы источниками их финансирования, обеспечивать их независимость от внешних условий. В современной практике компания стремится продемонстрировать финансовую устойчивость и платежеспособность, прежде всего, для того, чтобы получить дополнительные возможности по сравнению с другими предприятиями в привлечении инвестиций на более выгодных условиях, тем самым для организации путь к финансовой стабильности совпадает с инвестиционной привлекательностью.

Под финансовой устойчивостью предприятия понимается создание предприятием такого объема финансовых ресурсов, который позволил бы ему выполнить запланированную производственную программу, а также обеспечить определенную независимость от заемного капитала, своевременную гарантию погашения своих обязательств ликвидными активами.

Целью финансового анализа является оценка финансового состояния предприятия, а также постоянное проведение работ, направленных на его улучшение. Анализ финансового положения показывает конкретные направления, в которых эта работа должна проводиться. В соответствии с этим результаты проведенного анализа дают ответ на вопрос, каковы наиболее важные пути улучшения финансового состояния предприятия в тот или иной период его деятельности

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что материальным воплощением финансовых отношений являются финансовые ресурсы, движение которых осуществляется через организацию денежных потоков. Система финансовых отношений предприятий определяет единство однонаправленного движения финансовых ресурсов и денежных потоков. Достаточное количество финансовых ресурсов, обслуживающих производственный и хозяйственный процесс, является одним из показателей эффективности организации финансовых отношений предприятия.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ И ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЕСУРСОВ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИИ

Аннотация. В современных условиях существования экономики для многих организаций задача закрепления и расширения своих позиций на рынке товаров и услуг является наиболее значимой и первостепенной. Это определяет необходимость наличия у предприятия эффективной финансовой политики, в особенности в области рационального использования финансовых ресурсов, которые в свою очередь дают возможность организации своевременно инвестировать средства в новое производство, обеспечивая затраты по его расширению и техническому перевооружению.

Ключевые слова: финансовые ресурсы, финансовая политика, финансовые показатели, финансовое состояние, собственные источники, капитал предприятия.

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FORMATION AND USE OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES IN THE ENTERPRISE

Abstract. In the modern conditions of the economy, for many organizations, the task of consolidating and expanding their positions in the market of goods and services is the most significant and paramount. This determines the need for the company to have an effective financial policy, especially in the field of rational use of financial resources, which in turn enable the organization to invest in new production in a timely manner, ensuring the costs of its expansion and technical re-equipment.

Keywords: financial resources, financial policy, financial indicators, financial condition, own sources, capital of the enterprise.

В современных экономических условиях с развитием различных организационно-правовых форм и сфер бизнеса возникают важные вопросы, связанные со стоимостью субъектов хозяйствования, поскольку она отражает совокупную характеристику финансовых показателей деятельности предприятия и обеспечивает интересы различных участников рыночных отношений. Стоимость предприятий является критерием их развития и эффективного функционирования в имеющихся условиях внешней среды. Итак, актуальным вопросом является исследование процесса управления стоимостью предприятия. Для успешного функционирования предприятия необходимо иметь достаточный уровень финансовых ресурсов, которые могут обеспечить непрерывность его деятельности и финансовую устойчивость. Дефицит финансовых ресурсов заставляет субъектов предпринимательской деятельности привлекать их из внешних источников с целью решения текущих проблем своего развития. Следовательно, встает вопрос выбора источника финансового потока, оптимизации структуры капитала предприятия, а именно - определение соотношения объемов собственного и заемного капитала, а также минимизации их стоимости для обеспечения высокой эффективности их использования и одновременного поддержания финансовой устойчивости предприятия.

Актуальность исследования состоит в том, что структура капитала играет ведущую роль в формировании рыночной стоимости предприятия. Эта связь опосредуется показателем стоимости капитала. Условия формирования высоких конечных результатов деятельности предприятия в значительной степени зависят от структуры используемого капитала. Любая предпринимательская, в том числе производственная деятельность, начинается с вложения капитала. Балансовый подход к отражению деятельности предприятия определяет необходимость равенства активов и пассивов, в основе последних лежит капитал, как первоисточник формирования имущества предприятия.

С развитием экономической мысли и предпринимательской деятельности, понятие капитала наполняется конкретным содержанием, меняющимся в соответствии с потребностями развития общества.

По нашему мнению, в современных условиях развития деятельности предприятий, следует отходить от бухгалтерских подходов к определению сущности капитала, а опираться на его финансовую сущность. С этой точки зрения под капиталом в рамках настоящего исследования будем понимать совокупность собственных и заемных ресурсов предприятия, используемых с целью развития его деятельности.

Понятие финансового состояния намного шире и характеризуется не только платежеспособностью, но и обеспеченностью финансовыми ресурсами, целесообразностью их размещения и эффективностью использования, финансовыми взаимоотношениями с другими юридическими и физическими лицами, ликвидностью и финансовой устойчивостью.

Собственные источники (капитал) предприятия представляет собой основу всех ресурсов предприятия, которая формируется на момент его создания и остается в его распоряжении на всем протяжении производственной деятельности. Основу собственного капитала представляет собой уставный капитал (фонд) предприятия, который может выступать как в акционерной форме, так и в виде паев. Экономическая самостоятельность предприятий в современных условиях хозяйствования выражается в размере и структуре их капитала.

Решение этого вопроса требует только индивидуального подхода. Не может быть определен единый оптимальный подход по соотношению структурных элементов капитала для различных предприятий или для одного предприятия на весь срок его функционирования.

Финансовые ресурсы являются активами организации и используются для осуществления хозяйственной деятельности, такой как выплата заработной платы и покупка расходных материалов. Финансовые ресурсы предприятия - это доля денежных средств в форме доходов и внешних поступлений, предназначенных для выполнения финансовых обязательств и осуществления затрат по обеспечению расширенного воспроизводства

Современное состояние управления финансовыми ресурсами предприятий препятствует перспективному продвижению реформ в РФ, оказывает негативное воздействие на все ветви финансовой системы РФ и ее экономический потенциал. В этой связи задачи нынешнего этапа развития российской экономики определяют особые требования к финансовому оздоровлению кризисных предприятий.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЙ УЧАСТНИКОВ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННО-СТРОИТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА

Аннотация. Целью статьи является оптимизация сроков строительства, что на сегодняшний день считается одной из самых сложных и неоднозначных проблем инвестиционно-строительной сферы. Сокращение сроков строительства является в первую очередь результатом экономической заинтересованности участников инвестиционно-строительного процесса. Источником экономической заинтересованности участников строительства является получение выгоды каждого из них, то есть службы заказчика, проектной организации, генподрядной строительной организации. Важным направлением совершенствования нормирования сроков строительства является дальнейшее развитие элементов хозяйственного и подрядного способов строительства.

Ключевые слова: продолжительность строительства, способ производства, участники строительства, экономический эффект.

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IMPROVING THE RELATIONSHIPS OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE INVESTMENT AND CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

Annotation. The purpose of the article is to optimize the construction time, which today is considered one of the most complex and ambiguous problems of the investment and construction sector. The reduction of construction time is primarily the result of the economic interest of the participants in the investment and construction process. The source of the economic interest of the construction participants is to receive the benefits of each of them, that is, the customer's service, the design organization, the general contractor construction organization. An important direction for improving the rationing of construction terms is the further development of elements of economic and contract construction methods.

Keywords: duration of construction, production method, construction participants, economic effect.

Введение. Развитие строительной индустрии непосредственно связано с совершенствованием нормативно-технической базы, которая составляет основу оценки эффективности инвестиционно-строительного процесса в целом. В связи с этим, в Стратегии развития нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы поставлена цель «...Совершенствование технического регулирования в строительной сфере» [1]. В настоящее время в строительной отрасли наблюдаются случаи снижения качества вводимых в эксплуатацию объектов, завышения стоимости строительных работ и необоснованное увеличение сроков строительства. Одной из системных причин этих недостатков является значительное отставание в области обновления технического регулирования градостроительной деятельности [2]. В частности, это касается продолжительности инвестиционно-строительного процесса в целом и норм продолжительности строительства объектов. Нормирование продолжительности строительства должно иметь под собой прочную методическую базу, обширную информационную практику и учитывать возможность применения современных методов и технологий строительного производства. Руководством страны принимаются активные меры по совершенствованию технического регулирования в строительстве [3]. Организационные меры необходимо поддерживать научно-методическими разработками, которые способствуют обоснованию нормативно-технических требований. Одним из актуальных направлений совершенствования технического регулирования является совершенствование методов и инструментов повышения инвестиционно-строительного процесса.

Основная часть. Как известно, создание строительной продукции предусматривает выполнение триединой задачи, которая характеризует выполнение следующих взаимосвязанных требований: реализацию проекта с необходимым уровнем качества, в рамках выделенных объемов инвестиций и в установленные сроки. При этом, требование реализации проекта в установленные сроки оказывает решающее влияние на два других элемента, то есть на качество и конечную стоимость объекта строительства.

Инвестиционно-строительный процесс представляет собой упорядоченность действий по достижению целей инвестирования, которые обеспечивают эффективность деятельности всех участников строительства. Полный цикл инвестиционно-строительного процесса включает в себя следующие этапы: установление целей инвестирования и выделение необходимых средств, предпроектные работы, проектирование объектов строительства, организация строительства (логистика, строительные работы, монтаж технологического оборудования, приработка составных частей объекта, эксплуатация).

Основным фактором, влияющим на эффективность инвестиционно-строительного процесса, является распределение ответственности между участниками строительства. Модель распределения ответственности в каждом инвестиционном проекте называется способом организации строительства. Существует множество вариантов способов организации строительства. Вместе с тем можно выделить две крайние противоположные точки способов строительства: хозяйственный способ и подрядный способ.

В хозяйственном способе организации строительства все полномочия и ответственность сосредоточены на инвесторе, который одновременно является и застройщиком, то есть владельцем земельного участка, на котором планируется строительство. Инвестор, в силу своей обособленности, выполняет функции заказчика, проектной, строительной и эксплуатационной организации. Все работы выполняются силами и средствами действующих предприятий или организаций.

Хозяйственный способ в чистом виде встречается редко. Обычно крупные производственные предприятия используют его для обновления основных средств, технического перевооружения, иногда для реконструкции отдельных производств.

К преимуществам хозяйственного способа строительства можно отнести полное удовлетворение требований инвестора, самостоятельное установление сроков строительства, гибкое обеспечение строительства ресурсами, согласованность всех стадий инвестиционно-строительного цикла. Недостатками данного способа являются низкая квалификация исполнителей и, как правило, низкое качество готового объекта, удорожание строительства, снижение эффективности действий по стадиям инвестиционно-строительного процесса.

Подрядный способ производства является противоположностью хозяйственному способу. В нём все стадии инвестиционно-строительного процесса распределены между самостоятельными хозяйствующими субъектами, который взаимодействуют на основе договорных отношений. Например, инвестор связан договором с заказчиком, тот в свою очередь имеет договор с проектной и генеральной подрядной организацией. Точно также отношения с поставщиками ресурсов, субподрядными организациями, надзорными органами и кредитными организациями также построены на договорной основе. Каждый участник строительства имеет свой материальный интерес и обязанности в рамках договоров.

Несомненными преимуществами подрядного способа строительства высокая компетентность участников строительства, взаимный контроль выполнения договорных обязательств, обеспечение строительства в необходимые сроки в пределах объемов инвестиций. Кроме того, при подрядном способе строительства проявляются рыночные отношения в инвестиционно-строительном процессе.

Недостатком подрядного способа можно назвать бюрократизацию отношений между участниками строительства, сложность решения спорных вопросов, несовпадение экономических интересов каждого участника с общими целями инвестиционного проекта. Следует отметить, что для преодоления этих недостатков участниками строительства используются различные методы кооперирования, например: совмещение функций заказчика и застройщика, создание проектно-строительных объединений и т.д.

Общая продолжительность инвестиционного проекта определяется как сумма продолжительностей всех этапов. Вместе с тем, интересы инвестора предполагают определение оптимального (наименьшего с организационно-технической точки зрения) срока реализации инвестиционного проекта, что предполагает совмещение работ по отдельным этапам проекта.

Следовательно сокращение продолжительности инвестиционно-строительного процесса включает в себя несколько направлений: ускорение сроков разработки технико-экономического обоснования проекта, сокращение сроков согласования различных аспектов проектно-строительной деятельности, сокращение сроков проектирования объекта, сокращение продолжительности строительства. (таблица 1)

Таблица 1.

Основные показатели продолжительности инвестиционно-строительного процесса

№	Наименование	Показатели продолжительности проекта	Совмещение этапов
1	Технико-экономическое обоснование	Директивный срок реализации Отдача капитала	После принятия решения о реализации проекта заказчик может начинать предварительные исследования
2	Предпроектная стадия	Уточненный директивный срок реализации проекта	Подписание инвестиционного договора создаёт правовую основу для начала инженерных изысканий проектной организацией
3	Проектирование	Сравнение вариантов продолжительности строительства по организации строительства	Объединение интересов проектных и строительных организаций создает условия для параллельного производства работ.
4	Строительство	Установление сроков строительства по организационно-технологической модели	Использование передовых технологий и современных материалов способствует сокращению сроков строительства.

Продолжительность строительства является частью общей продолжительности жизненного цикла инвестиционного проекта. Однако, эта часть считается наиболее сложной и подверженной факторам риска. Во-первых, технические и технологические ограничения определяют возможности использования передовых методов и ограничение привлечения дополнительных материально-технических ресурсов. Во-вторых, организационно-экономические условия и неопределённость строительного производства делают этап строительства уязвимым для внешних негативных факторов. В-третьих, наряду с этапом проектирования, строительство представляет собой сферу проявления экономических интересов множества субъектов, которые объективно являются участниками инвестиционно-строительного процесса.

Обсуждение. Определение оптимальной продолжительности строительства является одним из важнейших стимулирующих показателей деятельности участников инвестиционного процесса. Использование передовых методов организации производства, применение современных строительных материалов и средств механизации, а также внедрение новых технологий производства работ оказывают положительное влияние на сроки строительства и создают условия для их сокращения.

Возникает вопрос: как использовать положительный стороны каждого из способов организации строительства? Необходимо разработать механизм оптимального совмещения полномочий и ответственности в инвестиционно-строительном процессе. В настоящее время в научной печати широко освещается проблема формирования строительного кластера. На наш взгляд, это должно быть обосновано не только исходя из большой эффективности кластеров в сельском хозяйстве и промышленности, но и на глубоком изучении организационных и экономических интересов участников строительства.

Использование индустриальных методов строительства, современных эффективных материалов, снижение доли мокрых процессов способствует сокращению сроков производства строительных работ. Вместе с тем, усиление роли заказчиков в инвестиционно-строительном процессе приводит к тому, что сроки строительства устанавливаются не из технологических соображений, а исходя из инвестиционных соображений и необходимости возврата капитальных вложений. Выполнение требований инвесторов и заказчиков возможно только в том случае, если они не противоречат экономическим интересам других участников. Реформирование отношений между участниками инвестиционно-строительного процесса должно соответствовать принципам рыночности, взаимного признания интересов, приоритетности общих целей, равенства полномочий, эффективности принятия решений.

Соблюдение указанных принципов предполагает широкое использование в строительстве сетевых и информационных моделей

формирования строительного процесса. Кроме того, необходимо разработать механизм управления инвестиционно-строительным процессом на основе постоянного совершенствования способов организации строительства.

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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ И МЕТОДЫ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ЗАНЯТИЙ ПО ЛЕГКОЙ АТЛЕТИКЕ В ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯХ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности организации и методы проведения занятий по легкой атлетике в высших учебных заведениях. На теоретических занятиях студенты приобретают основные знания по теории и методике легкой атлетике. А на практических занятиях студенты повышают общую и специальную физическую подготовленность, овладевают техникой легкоатлетических упражнений, совершенствуются в конкретном виде легкой атлетики.

Ключевые слова: спорт, ходьба, бег, многоборья, прыжки, метания, борьба.

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ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF CONDUCTING CLASSES IN ATHLETICS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Annotation. The article discusses the features of the organization and methods of conducting athletics classes in higher educational institutions. In theoretical classes, students acquire basic knowledge of the theory and methodology of athletics. And in practical classes, students increase their general and special physical fitness, master the technique of athletics exercises, and improve in a specific type of athletics.

Key words: sports, walking, running, all-around, jumping, throwing, wrestling.

Легкая атлетика – вид спорта, объединяющий упражнения в ходьбе, беге, прыжках и метаниях и составленные из этих видов многоборья. Термин «легкая атлетика» возник в начале 20 века для обозначения выше названных упражнений в группе атлетических упражнений (борьба, поднимание тяжестей и т.п.) и прижился в России и Германии. В

большинстве стран используется название «атлетика» либо «*track and field*» – «на дорожке и в поле (секторе)» [5].

В высших учебных заведениях легкая атлетика представлена такими видами как – ходьба, бег (на короткие, средние, длинные дистанции; эстафетный бег; кроссовый бег), прыжки (в высоту, длину), метания (малого мяча, гранаты, толкание ядра).

Занятия легкой атлетикой в высших учебных заведениях проводятся теоретически и практический. На теоретических занятиях студенты приобретают основные знания по теории и методике легкой атлетике. А на практических занятиях студенты повышают общую и специальную физическую подготовленность, овладевают техникой легкоатлетических упражнений, совершенствуются в конкретном виде легкой атлетике.

Теоретические занятия проводятся в форме лекций, семинарских и методических занятий по разбору вопросов техники выполнения отдельных видов легкой атлетике, методики тренировки в них, организации работы по легкой атлетике и пр. [3,4].

На практических занятиях могут быть поставлены задачи различного характера: совершенствовать определенные физические качества, усвоить новый материал или закрепить ранее пройденный, проверить подготовленность занимающихся. Практические занятия проводятся по общепринятой структуре, состоящей из трех частей: подготовительной, основной и заключительной [1].

Задачи подготовительной части занятий:

➤ организация группы, разъяснение и привлечение внимания занимающихся к предстоящей работе, повышение эмоционального тонуса, усвоение строевых навыков;

➤ усиление обмена веществ и вегетативных функций организма (сердечной и дыхательной деятельности), обеспечение оптимальной эластичности мышц и подвижности звеньев двигательного аппарата;

➤ специальная подготовка в соответствии с предстоящим занятием бегом, прыжком, метанием: «двигательная настройка» (вработывание в режим специализированных двигательных актов, достижение оптимума двигательных реакций); «психическая настройка» (обеспечение оптимальной возбудимости, сосредоточенности на главной задаче, создание оптимальной психической готовности к занятию) [1,3,4].

Задачи основной части занятий:

➤ улучшение функционального состояния, повышение уровня физического развития и общей физической подготовленности;

➤ овладение техникой легкоатлетических упражнений, совершенствование ее, повышение уровня специальной физической подготовленности;

➤ формирование и совершенствование тактического мастерства, воспитание морально-волевых качеств [1,3,4].

Начинать основную часть урока лучше с наиболее сложных заданий, связанных с овладением новым материалом большой координационной сложности. Во второй половине основной части занятий целесообразно применять преимущественно упражнения, совершенствующие двигательные качества, например, как: быстроту, силу, выносливость.

Основные задачи заключительной части занятий:

➤ создание условий для снижения интенсивности деятельности органов дыхания и кровообращения; уменьшение мышечного напряжения; обеспечение плавного перехода к менее активной деятельности или отдыху.

➤ подведение итогов занятия и оценка деятельности студентов [3,4].

Важно отметить, что быстрый переход от большой и длительной тренировки к полному покою вреден. Поэтому в заключительной части занятий применяют упражнения средней интенсивности, простые по координации движений. Обычно используется: умеренный бег, ходьба, элементарные движения, дыхательные упражнения и т.д. Продолжительность заключительной части занятий обычно составляет 5-10 мин.

На занятиях используют в основном четыре метода: фронтальный, групповой, поточный и индивидуальный:

✓ при фронтальном методе всем студентам дается одно и то же задание, и оно должно быть выполнено одновременно;

✓ при групповом методе студентов подразделяют на группы. Каждая группа получает от преподавателя свое задание. Преподаватель поочередно работает с каждой из групп;

✓ при поточном методе занимающиеся поочередно (через определенные временные или пространственные интервалы) выполняют одно и то же задание преподавателя. При этом одновременно задание могут начать выполнять два, три и более человек;

✓ при индивидуальном методе преподаватель определяет персонально каждому студенту задание и предлагает выполнить его самостоятельно, контролируя правильность исполнения [1,3,4].

На занятиях в высших учебных заведениях, особенно на тех, целью которых является совершенствование техники того или иного легкоатлетического вида, достаточно эффективными являются групповой и индивидуальный методы. Индивидуальный метод также достаточно широко используется при исправлении ошибок. Это, в первую очередь, относится к сложно координационным видам легкой атлетики, таким, как прыжки и метания. Легкоатлетические занятия, целью которых является комплексное совершенствование необходимых двигательных качеств, могут проходить и в форме круговой тренировки. При этом основными методами выполнения упражнения на занятиях такого типа, как правило, бывают повторный и интервальный [4].

По характеру учебной работы могут быть выделены занятия для освоения нового материала, его закрепления, контрольные занятия и занятия смешанного типа. Наиболее распространенными являются легкоатлетические занятия смешанного типа, когда на одном занятии совмещается изучение нового материала и закрепление ранее освоенного. Также одно занятие по легкой атлетике, кроме технической, может включать в себя и физическую подготовку.

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ТЕХНОЛОГИИ И СИСТЕМЫ АВТОМАТИЗАЦИИ НА ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОМ ТРАНСПОРТЕ КИТАЯ

Аннотация. Данная статья исследует технологии и системы автоматизации, применяемые в железнодорожном транспорте Китая. Она рассматривает различные аспекты автоматизации, такие как использование искусственного интеллекта, сенсорных технологий, систем управления движением и других инновационных решений. Авторы обсуждают преимущества и вызовы, связанные с применением этих технологий, а также анализируют результаты их внедрения в железнодорожную сеть Китая.

Ключевые слова. технологии автоматизации, железнодорожный транспорт, Китай, искусственный интеллект, сенсорные технологии, системы управления движением, инновации.

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TECHNOLOGIES AND AUTOMATION SYSTEMS IN CHINA RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Annotation. This article examines the technologies and automation systems used in Chinese railway transport. It examines various aspects of automation, such as the use of artificial intelligence, sensor technologies, motion control systems and other innovative solutions. The authors discuss the benefits and challenges associated with the use of these technologies, and also analyze the results of their implementation in the Chinese railway network.

Key words: automation technologies, railway transport, China, artificial intelligence, sensor technologies, traffic control systems, innovation.

Автоматизация играет важную роль в железнодорожном транспорте Китая, который является одним из самых крупных и наиболее развитых в мире. Страна активно внедряет новые технологии для улучшения безопасности, эффективности и пассажирского опыта. Одной из ключевых технологий, применяемых в автоматизации железнодорожного транспорта Китая, является искусственный интеллект (ИИ). Искусственный интеллект

используется в системах управления железнодорожным движением для оптимизации расписания поездов, прогнозирования задержек и предотвращения аварийных ситуаций. Применение ИИ позволяет значительно повысить эффективность работы железнодорожной системы и снизить риски возникновения человеческого фактора. Сенсорные технологии также играют важную роль в автоматизации железнодорожного транспорта Китая, они используются для мониторинга состояния инфраструктуры, поездов и пассажиров. С помощью сенсоров можно обнаруживать неисправности на ранних стадиях, что позволяет предотвращать аварии и сокращать время на ремонтные работы. Китай активно внедряет сенсорные технологии в своей железнодорожной системе, что способствует повышению безопасности и эффективности. Системы управления движением являются еще одной важной технологией автоматизации в железнодорожном транспорте Китая, они отвечают за контроль и координацию движения поездов, оптимизацию скорости и расстояния между ними. Системы управления движением позволяют сократить задержки и повысить пропускную способность железнодорожной сети, но их внедрение также сопряжено с вызовами, такими как сложность интеграции существующих систем и обеспечение безопасности данных. Преимущества автоматизации в железнодорожном транспорте Китая очевидны. Автоматизация позволяет значительно улучшить безопасность и эффективность железнодорожной системы. Сокращение задержек и аварийных ситуаций способствует повышению качества обслуживания пассажиров и снижению рисков для персонала. Автоматизация позволяет снизить затраты на эксплуатацию и повысить производительность. Оптимизация расписания, контроль состояния инфраструктуры и энергосберегающие технологии позволяют сократить издержки и повысить эффективность использования ресурсов. Автоматизация способствует улучшению пассажирского опыта. Быстрая и надежная доставка, комфортные условия в поездах и удобные сервисы делают поездки на железной дороге более привлекательными для пассажиров, но автоматизация в железнодорожном транспорте Китая также сталкивается с вызовами. Технические проблемы и ограничения могут замедлить внедрение новых технологий. Проблемы безопасности и конфиденциальности данных также требуют серьезного внимания, к тому же социальные и экономические аспекты автоматизации могут вызывать определенное сопротивление со стороны работников железнодорожной отрасли и общества в целом.

В Китае системы управления движением играют важную роль в автоматизации железнодорожного транспорта, они позволяют улучшить безопасность, эффективность и пропускную способность железнодорожной сети. Одним из ключевых преимуществ использования систем управления движением является сокращение задержек. Благодаря оптимизации

расписания и координации движения поездов, можно снизить время ожидания пассажиров на станциях и повысить точность прибытия и отправления поездов. Еще одним преимуществом систем управления движением является повышение безопасности, они позволяют предотвратить столкновения поездов, аварии и другие чрезвычайные ситуации. Системы управления движением контролируют скорость и расстояние между поездами, а также обеспечивают своевременное предупреждение о возможных проблемах или неисправностях, это позволяет оперативно реагировать на угрозы и минимизировать риски для пассажиров и персонала, к тому же системы управления движением способствуют повышению пропускной способности железнодорожной сети. Оптимизация расписания и координация движения позволяют увеличить количество поездов, которые могут проходить через определенный участок пути за определенное время, это особенно важно в Китае, где объемы пассажирских и грузовых перевозок очень высоки, но использование систем управления движением также сопряжено с вызовами. Одной из проблем является сложность интеграции новых систем с уже существующими. В Китае существует большое количество различных железнодорожных линий и станций, каждая из которых может иметь свою собственную систему управления. Обеспечение совместимости и взаимодействия между ними может потребовать значительных усилий и ресурсов. Другой вызов связан с безопасностью данных. Системы управления движением работают с большим объемом информации, включая данные о поездах, станциях и пассажирах. Обеспечение защиты и конфиденциальности этих данных является критически важным, чтобы предотвратить несанкционированный доступ и возможные кибератаки. Социальные и экономические аспекты также могут представлять вызовы для использования систем управления движением. Внедрение новых технологий может потребовать обучения персонала и изменения рабочих процессов, к тому же автоматизация может вызывать определенное сопротивление со стороны работников железнодорожной отрасли, которые опасаются потерять свои рабочие места.

Система мониторинга состояния железнодорожных путей в Китае является важным компонентом обеспечения безопасности и эффективности железнодорожного транспорта. Сенсорные технологии, используемые в этой системе, позволяют непрерывно контролировать состояние рельсов и обнаруживать любые деформации или повреждения, это особенно важно в условиях высокой интенсивности движения поездов и больших нагрузок на инфраструктуру. Установленные на рельсах сенсоры регистрируют и анализируют данные о состоянии путей, такие как вибрации, температура, уровень износа и другие параметры, эти данные передаются в центральную систему мониторинга, где происходит их анализ и обработка. Если обнаруживается какая-либо неисправность или потенциальная угроза

безопасности, система автоматически оповещает ответственных специалистов, которые могут принять необходимые меры. Такая система мониторинга позволяет оперативно реагировать на возможные проблемы и предотвращать аварийные ситуации, к примеру, если сенсоры обнаруживают деформацию рельсов или трещины, специалисты могут немедленно провести ремонтные работы или заменить поврежденные участки, это позволяет избежать возможных аварий и обеспечить безопасность пассажиров и персонала, к тому же сенсорные технологии применяются для мониторинга состояния поездов.

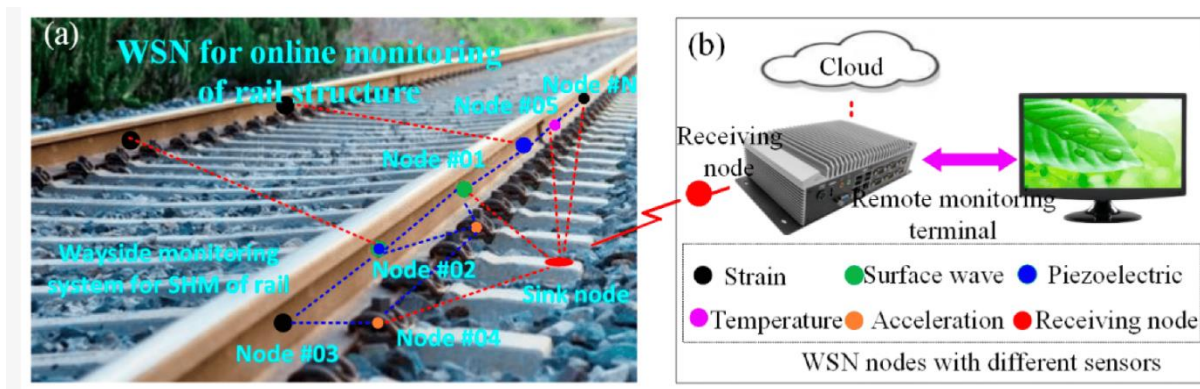


Рисунок 1 - Сенсорные системы

Специальные сенсоры устанавливаются на различных элементах поезда, таких как колеса, подвеска, двигатель и другие системы, они непрерывно контролируют работу и состояние этих элементов, обнаруживая любые неисправности или потенциальные проблемы. Мониторинг состояния поездов позволяет оперативно проводить ремонтные работы и предотвращать возможные аварии, к примеру, если сенсоры обнаруживают износ колес или неисправность двигателя, специалисты могут немедленно заменить или отремонтировать соответствующие элементы, это позволяет предотвратить возможные поломки или аварии, что в свою очередь повышает безопасность пассажиров и эффективность работы железнодорожного транспорта. Еще одним примером применения сенсорных технологий в железнодорожном транспорте Китая является система мониторинга пассажиров. С помощью камер и других сенсоров можно контролировать количество пассажиров в вагонах, а также их поведение и безопасность, это позволяет обеспечить комфорт и безопасность пассажиров, а также эффективно управлять потоком людей на станциях, к примеру, сенсоры могут определять загруженность вагонов и автоматически регулировать количество поездов или вагонов на маршруте для обеспечения комфортного перемещения пассажиров, к тому же сенсоры могут обнаруживать неправильное поведение пассажиров, такое как блокировка дверей или нарушение правил безопасности, это позволяет оперативно реагировать на такие ситуации и

предотвращать возможные инциденты. Применение сенсорных технологий в железнодорожном транспорте Китая имеет ряд преимуществ, они позволяют оперативно обнаруживать неисправности и предотвращать аварийные ситуации, что повышает безопасность пассажиров и персонала. Сенсорные технологии позволяют оптимизировать ремонтные работы и сократить время простоя поездов, что повышает эффективность использования железнодорожной инфраструктуры. Мониторинг состояния поездов и пассажиров позволяет улучшить обслуживание и пассажирский опыт, но применение сенсорных технологий также сталкивается с некоторыми вызовами. Необходимо обеспечить надежность и точность работы сенсоров, чтобы избежать ложных срабатываний или пропусков. Сенсорные технологии требуют поддержки соответствующей инфраструктуры и системы обработки данных. Необходимо разрабатывать и внедрять соответствующие системы хранения, передачи и анализа данных, чтобы обеспечить эффективную работу сенсоров и своевременное принятие решений. Проблемы безопасности и конфиденциальности данных также требуют серьезного внимания. Сенсорные технологии могут собирать большие объемы данных о состоянии инфраструктуры, поездов и пассажиров, эти данные могут быть конфиденциальными или содержать личную информацию пассажиров, собственно поэтому необходимо разрабатывать и применять соответствующие меры защиты данных, чтобы предотвратить несанкционированный доступ или использование этих данных.

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ВНУТРЕННИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ КАК ВАЖНЕЙШАЯ ФУНКЦИЯ ПРОЦЕССА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯМИ

Аннотация. В данной статье автором раскрывается понятие, виды, цель и задачи внутреннего контроля. Рассматриваются его функции, принципы и нормативно-правовая база. Предложена классификация внутреннего контроля в учреждениях.

Ключевые слова: внутренний контроль, цель и задачи внутреннего контроля, классификация внутреннего контроля.

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INTERNAL CONTROL AS THE MOST IMPORTANT FUNCTION OF THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS OF INSTITUTIONS

Annotation. In this article, the author reveals the concept, types, purpose and objectives of internal control. Its functions, principles and regulatory framework are considered. The classification of internal control in institutions is proposed.

Keywords: internal control, the purpose and objectives of internal control, classification of internal control.

Для принятия и успешной реализации, наиболее эффективных с точки зрения стратегического развития учреждения, управленческих решений необходим постоянный и эффективный внутренний контроль на всех этапах процесса управления учреждениями.

Согласно Закону от 06.12.2011 № 402-ФЗ «О бухгалтерском учете» «организация обязана организовывать и осуществлять внутренний контроль совершаемых фактов хозяйственной жизни, а если ее бухгалтерская (финансовая) отчетность подлежит обязательному аудиту, то она обязана организовывать и осуществлять внутренний контроль ведения бухгалтерского учета и составления бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности (за исключением случаев, когда ее руководитель принял обязанность ведения бухгалтерского учета на себя)» [1].

В российском законодательстве понятие внутреннего контроля содержится в ст. 3 Федерального закона от 7 августа 2001 г. № 115-ФЗ «О противодействии легализации (отмыванию) доходов, полученных преступным путем, и финансированию терроризма», где записано: «внутренний контроль – это деятельность организаций, осуществляющих операции с денежными средствами или иным имуществом, по выявлению операций, подлежащих обязательному контролю, и иных операций с денежными средствами или другим имуществом, связанных с легализацией (отмыванием) доходов, полученных преступным путем, и финансированием терроризма. В законе понятие внутреннего контроля определяется с учетом вполне конкретных, указанных в названии закона, целей и задач» [2].

Согласно Информации Минфина России № П-311/2013 «Организация и осуществление экономическим субъектом внутреннего контроля совершаемых фактов хозяйственной жизни, ведения бухгалтерского учета и составления бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности» «внутренний контроль определяется как процесс, направленный на получение достаточной уверенности в том, что экономический субъект обеспечивает: эффективность и результативность своей деятельности, в том числе достижение финансовых и операционных показателей, сохранность совместно используемых активов; достоверность и своевременность бухгалтерской (финансовой) и иной отчетности; соблюдение применимого законодательства, в том числе при совершении фактов хозяйственной жизни и ведении бухгалтерского учета» [3].

Ведущие экономисты, специализирующихся на вопросах управления учреждениями рассматривают внутренний контроль как важнейшую часть современной системы управления, позволяющей достичь целей, поставленных собственниками, с минимальными затратами (таблица 1).

Таблица 1 – Подходы авторов в отношении определения понятия «внутренний контроль»

Авторы, источники	Трактовка внутреннего контроля
Орлова О.Е.	Деятельность предприятия, которая направлена на достижение эффективности и результативности финансовой и хозяйственной деятельности, эффективности управления активами и пассивами, управления рисками
Концевая С.Р., Карасев В.А., Костенкова Н.К.	Один из видов экономического контроля финансово-хозяйственной деятельности и упорядоченную систему наблюдения, проверки хозяйственных операций, сбора и интерпретации информации о них для установления достоверности, объективности, экономической и юридической целесообразности, реальности отраженных или предстоящих хозяйственных фактов и принятия управленческих решений по их регулированию
Галицкая Ю.Н.	Процесс, который направлен на достижение основных целей сохранения имущества организации. Это результат планового

	управления, организации мониторинга во всех видах деятельности компании в целом и ее структурных подразделений
Касюк Е.А.	Система наблюдения и проверки соответствия функционирования объекта принятым управленческим решениям: законам, планам, нормам, стандартам, правилам, приказам
Мартыненко М.А.	Совокупность определенных организационных мер, методик и процедур, используемых руководством организации в качестве средств эффективного ведения деятельности, обеспечения сохранности активов, выявления, исправления и предотвращения и искажения информации, а также своевременной подготовки достоверной отчетности
Сотникова Л.В.	Система мер, организованных руководством предприятия и осуществляемых с целью наиболее эффективного выполнения всеми работниками своих обязанностей при совершении хозяйственных операций. Внутренний контроль определяет законность этих операций и их экономическую целесообразность для учреждения

Анализ приведенных выше определений внутреннего контроля позволяет определить, что в экономической литературе не сложилось единого подхода к раскрытию понятия внутреннего контроля. Внутренний контроль в литературе трактуется по-разному: как проверка, процесс, метод, система, часть системы управления, вид деятельности, сбор информации. Однако у ряда ученых наблюдаются схожие точки зрения. Орлова О.Е. определяет внутренний контроль как деятельность учреждения, направленная на достижение эффективности финансовой деятельности. По мнению авторского коллектива Концевой С.Р., Карасева В.А. и Костенковой Н.К. внутренний контроль представляет собой один из видов контроля деятельности и систему наблюдения, проверки, сбора и интерпретации информации. Галицкая Ю.Н. раскрывают его как процесс, направленный на достижение целей компании. В работах Сотниковой Л.В., внутренний контроль рассматривается, как система мер, применяемых в учреждении. Ряд ученых рассматривают внутренний контроль как одну из функций управления и пр. Но при всех различиях в определении понятия «внутренний контроль» большинство ученых-экономистов сходятся во мнении, что для успешной работы учреждения необходим отлаженный механизм управления, важнейшим элементом которого и является надлежащим образом организованная система внутреннего контроля.

Рассмотрев мнения разных ведущих экономистов, автор работы предлагает понимать под внутренним контролем – контроль за составлением и ведением бухгалтерского учета и финансовой отчетности, осуществляемый постоянно силами специализированного отдела, создаваемого в структуре учреждения.

По мнению, Ржавина Ю.Б. целью внутреннего контроля является информационная «прозрачность», обеспечивающая принятие и исполнение

эффективных, управленческих решений, в связи с чем в его структуре выделяют внутренний управленческий контроль и внутренний бухгалтерский контроль [4].

Селиванова Т.А. [5] выделяет следующие основные цели внутреннего контроля, которым должны следовать учреждения:

- осуществление эффективной деятельности учреждения;
- обеспечение соблюдения требований руководства каждым работником учреждения;
- обеспечение сохранности имущества учреждения.

Под целью внутреннего контроля подтверждение достоверности бухгалтерского учета и отчетности учреждения, соблюдение действующего законодательства Российской Федерации, регулирующего порядок осуществления финансово-хозяйственной деятельности.

Внутренний контроль учреждения применительно к бухгалтерскому учету ставит перед собой конкретные задачи, представленные на рисунке 1.

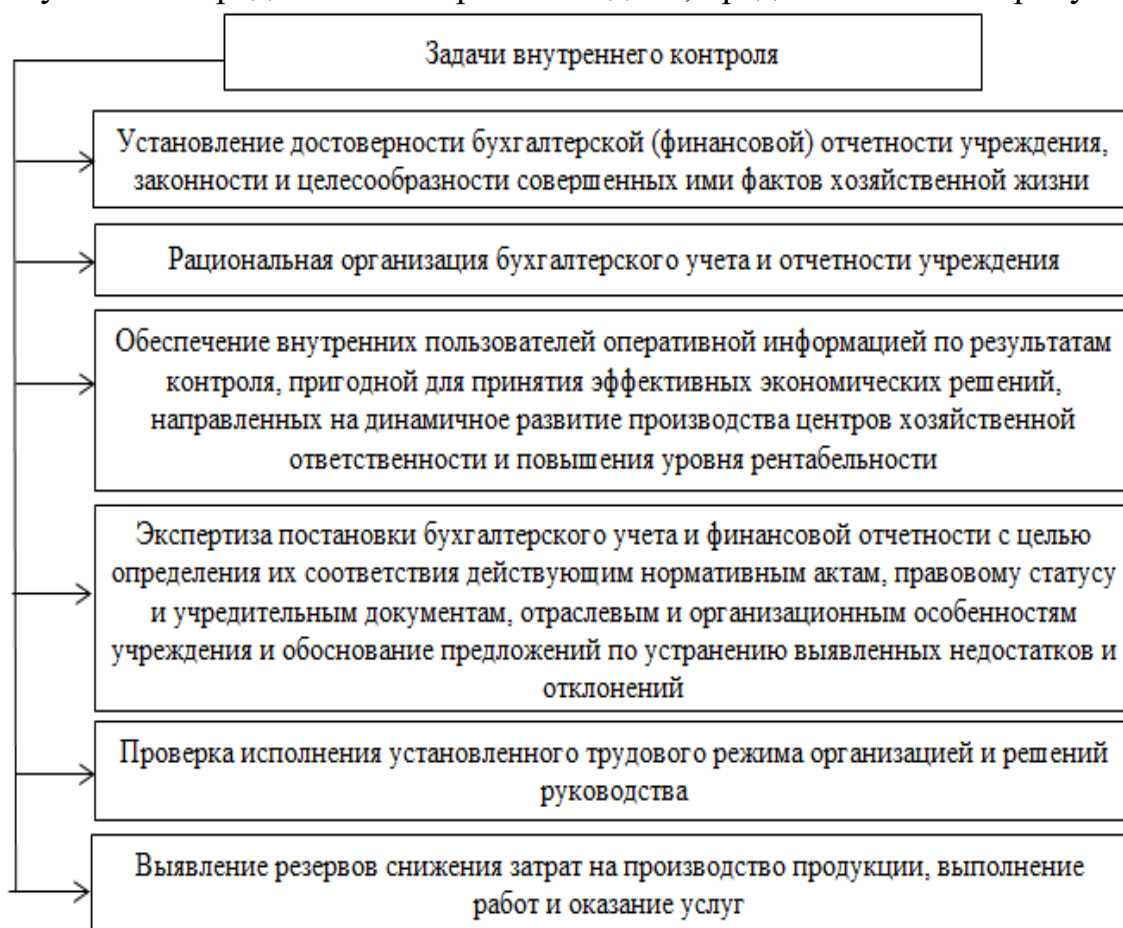


Рисунок 1 – Задачи внутреннего контроля учреждения

Внутренний контроль, выполняет ряд функций в системе управления учреждениям (таблица 2)

Таблица 2 – Функции внутреннего контроля

Функция	Элементы
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Информационная	Обеспечивает потребности в достоверной информации менеджеров для принятия управленческих решений
Контрольная	Тесно взаимосвязана с информационной функцией, так как они обе вытекают из сущности и целей внутреннего контроля
Обратной связи	Порождена информационной и контрольной функциями и обеспечивает действенность системы управления
Аналитическая	Взаимосвязывает все функции в использовании информации для осуществления анализа финансово- хозяйственной деятельности предприятия
Методическая	Связана с разработкой методических рекомендаций, положений по эффективному ведению бухгалтерского учета, выполнению других экономических работ
Моделирования	Связана с разработкой различных моделей, проектов, моделей внедрения прогрессивных методов и систем управленческого учета, учетной политики, отражения операций на счетах бухгалтерского учета, бюджетирования, разработкой вариантов управленческих решений
Социальная	Заключается в защите законных имущественных интересов собственников, способствуя представлению им достоверной информации для принятия решений, а также при представлении их имущественных интересов в суде и арбитраже. Кроме того, проявляется в защите материальных и моральных интересов сотрудников предприятия

Выбор конкретных функций внутреннего контроля, не может быть стандартизирован и зависит от целей и задач, которые определяет для себя и выполняет предприятие. Также выбор определяется размером предприятия, его организационной структурой, структурой управления.

Правильное определение функций, выполняемых внутренним контролем, позволит:

- организационно правильно выстроить службы внутреннего контроля;
- обеспечить их взаимодействие;
- создать эффективную систему контроля на предприятии;
- поможет предупредить неблагоприятные последствия финансово-хозяйственной деятельности учреждения.

Решение целей и задач во многом зависит от четкого соблюдения основных принципов внутреннего контроля, представленных в таблице 3.

Таблица 3 – Принципы внутреннего контроля

Принцип	Характеристика
Научность	Использование в процессе контроля достижений научных методов познания его предмета и технических средств, программных продуктов автоматизированной обработки и интерпретации информации для решения задач контроля
Доступность	Субъекты контроля могут проверить все объекты и источники информации

Действенность, результативность	Направленность контроля не столько на выявление отклонений и недостатков или же положительных моментов как таковых, сколько на выработку конкретных мер по устранению негативных явлений, по предупреждению возможных убытков, сбоев элементов систем управления финансово-хозяйственной деятельностью предприятия
Целенаправленность	Проведение внутреннего контроля строго по плану и разработанной программе проверки, предусматривающей перечень процедур позволяющих выявить нарушения, недостатки и положительные моменты проверяемых объектов
Своевременность	Своевременное предупреждение или выявление негативных явлений в деятельности проверяемого объекта и своевременную их корректировку до того, как эти проблемы будут оказывать последствия на эффективность деятельности организации или центра ответственности
Объективность	Достоверность и доказательность результатов контроля данного объекта
Системность, комплексность	При внутреннем контроле для достижения целей и результативности, их объективности необходимо собрать достаточно доказательств путем применения различных методов их сбора
Конфиденциальность	Информация, получения в ходе контроля и после его окончания является коммерческой тайной и не может быть использована или передана третьим лицам без согласия руководства организации (данного в письменной форме) или по решению суда
Конкретность целей и результатов	Цели контроля и полученные результаты должны быть объективными, смысловыми, доказательными
Экономичность	Затраты на создание системы внутреннего контроля должны окупаться полученными результатами
Понимаемость	Исполнители контроля должны понимать данную систему и придерживаться регламентов проведения контроля

Для организации системы внутреннего контроля необходимо знать его классификацию. Под классификацией контроля следует понимать подразделение его по видам, подвидам и формам контроля. При разработке классификации внутреннего контроля, автор работы выделил основные классификационные признаки и виды, представленные в таблице 4. Применение предлагаемой автором работы классификация внутреннего контроля, позволит учреждениям организовать надежную систему контроля на стадии подготовительной, технологической и завершающей. Предлагаемая классификация внутреннего контроля отличается методическими приемами и способами формирования и функционирования системы внутреннего контроля в казенных учреждениях.

Таблица 4 – Классификация внутреннего контроля

Признаки	Виды	Методы, процедуры
Субъект	Самоконтроль, контроль по уровню подчиненности, контроль по уровню подведомственности	Технико-экономические расчеты, нормативная проверка, встречная документальная проверка, проверка правильности оформления первичных документов, обследование, аналитические процедуры
Время проведения	Предварительный Текущий Последующий	Проверка прогнозов, пересчет, анализ финансовой деятельности, определение нормативов затрат, аналитические процедуры
Уровни	Внешний Ведомственный Внутрихозяйственный	Проверки расходования средств на оплату труда и отдельные тематические проверки правильности начисления и выплаты заработной платы
Источники	Нормативная проверка законности и целесообразности фактов финансовой деятельности, самоконтроль административного аппарата	Инвентаризация, пересчет, экспертная оценка
Охват объектов	Проверка полноты отражения фактов на счетах бухгалтерского учета и правильности составления корреспонденции счетов	Проверка полноты фактов отраженных в первичных документах, регистрах бухгалтерского учета и отчетности, сопоставление расчетов прогнозируемых показателей, аналитические процедуры
Форма	Камеральная проверка Выездная проверка Рейд Мониторинг Контрольная закупка Постоянный ВК	Осмотр, видеонаблюдение и фотофиксация, опрос, получение объяснений, экспертиза, сбор и использование информации (отчетности), сверка данных, получение объяснений

В качестве основного источника нормативно-правового характера в системе внутреннего контроля можно отметить законодательство бухгалтерского учета.

В настоящее время система нормативного регулирования внутреннего контроля в РФ представлена нормативно-правовыми актами четырех уровней, каждый из которых определенным образом влияет на внутренний контроль (таблица 5).

Таблица 5 – Система нормативного регулирования внутреннего контроля

Название уровня	Нормативные документы
Первый уровень (законы и иные законодательные акты)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Бюджетный кодекс РФ статья 160.2-1; – Федеральный закон от 06.12.2011 № 402-ФЗ «О бухгалтерском учете» ст. 19 «Внутренний контроль»; – Федеральный закон от 30.12.2008 № 307-ФЗ «Об аудиторской деятельности»; – Федеральный закон от 07.08.2001 № 115-ФЗ «О противодействии легализации (отмыванию) доходов, полученных преступным путем, и финансированию терроризма»; – Федеральный закон от 25.12.2008 № 273-ФЗ «О противодействии коррупции»; – Постановление правительства РФ от 17 марта 2014 г. № 193 «Об утверждении правил осуществления главными распорядителями (распорядителями) средств федерального бюджета (бюджета государственного внебюджетного фонда Российской Федерации), главными администраторами (администраторами) доходов федерального бюджета (бюджета государственного внебюджетного фонда Российской Федерации), главными администраторами (администраторами) источников финансирования дефицита федерального бюджета (бюджета государственного внебюджетного фонда Российской Федерации) внутреннего финансового контроля и внутреннего финансового аудита»
Второй уровень (системы национальных бухгалтерских стандартов; международные стандарты, кодексы)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Информация Минфина России № ПЗ-11/2013 «Организация и осуществление экономическим субъектом внутреннего контроля совершаемых фактов хозяйственной жизни, ведения бухгалтерского учета и составления бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности»; – ФС ВФА «Определения, принципы и задачи внутреннего финансового аудита»
Третий уровень (методические указания, рекомендации и отраслевые инструкции)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – приказ Минфина России от 07.09.2016 № 356 «Об утверждении Методических рекомендаций по осуществлению внутреннего финансового контроля»; – Приказ Минфина России от 01.12.2010 № 157н (ред. от 14.09.2020) «Об утверждении Единого плана счетов бухгалтерского учета для органов государственной власти (государственных органов) ... и Инструкции по его применению»)
Четвертый уровень (внутренние рабочие документы, разрабатываемые самим учреждением)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Положение о внутреннем контроле; – Порядок проведения внутреннего контроля – Должностные инструкции сотрудников службы внутреннего контроля; – Руководство службы внутреннего аудита; – Внутрифирменные стандарты аудиторской деятельности

В нормативных документах устанавливаются принципы, правила и способы ведения внутреннего контроля. Руководство освещает вопросы организации работы внутреннего контроля и вопросы взаимодействия с другими функциями, а также содержит типовые формы и методики проведения внутреннего контроля и других задач в области контроля.

Таким образом, уточнено понятие «внутренний контроль оплаты труда», которое представляет собой контроль за составлением и ведением бухгалтерского учета и финансовой отчетности, осуществляемый постоянно силами специализированного отдела, создаваемого в структуре учреждения. Выявленная, в ходе исследования, цель внутреннего контроля, заключающаяся в подтверждении достоверности бухгалтерского учета и отчетности учреждения, соблюдении действующего законодательства Российской Федерации, регулирующего порядок осуществления финансово-хозяйственной деятельности позволила определить, что применительно к бухгалтерскому учету необходимым условием является согласованность системы бухгалтерского учета и системы внутреннего контроля, так как система двойной записи, лежащая в основе любой системы бухгалтерского учета, определяет порядок регистрации хозяйственных операций и обеспечивает определенный контроль. Предложена классификация внутреннего контроля, отличающаяся методическими приемами и способами формирования и функционирования системы внутреннего контроля в казенных учреждениях, которая позволит учреждениям организовать надежную систему контроля на подготовительной, технологической и завершающей стадиях.

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ПРОБЛЕМАТИКА И ВЫЗОВЫ ПРИ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВЕ В СЕЙСМИЧЕСКИ АКТИВНЫХ ЗОНАХ

Аннотация. Данная статья рассматривает проблематику и вызовы, с которыми сталкиваются инженеры и строители при строительстве в сейсмически активных зонах. Сейсмические активные зоны представляют собой области, где происходят частые землетрясения, что создает опасность для построек и инфраструктуры. В статье анализируются основные причины возникновения землетрясений, их последствия для конструкций, а также предлагаются различные методы и технологии, которые помогают справиться с этими вызовами. Особое внимание уделяется выбору правильных строительных материалов, проектированию устойчивых конструкций и применению новейших технологий для повышения сейсмической безопасности. На основе проведенного анализа предлагаются рекомендации и решения для эффективного строительства в сейсмически активных зонах.

Ключевые слова: сейсмические активные зоны, землетрясения, строительство, конструкции, строительные материалы, сейсмическая безопасность.

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ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN CONSTRUCTION IN SEISMICALLY ACTIVE AREAS

Annotation. This article examines the issues and challenges that engineers and builders face when building in seismically active zones. Seismic active zones are areas where frequent earthquakes occur, posing a risk to buildings and infrastructure. The article analyzes the main causes of earthquakes, their consequences for structures, and also proposes various methods and technologies that help cope with these challenges. Particular attention is paid to selecting the right building materials, designing resilient structures and applying the latest technologies to improve seismic safety. Based on the analysis, recommendations and solutions are proposed for effective construction in seismically active zones.

Key words. seismic active zones, earthquakes, construction, structures, building materials, seismic safety.

Строительство в сейсмически активных зонах является сложной и ответственной задачей для инженеров и строителей. Сейсмические активные зоны, где происходят частые землетрясения, представляют серьезную опасность для построек и инфраструктуры. Сильные землетрясения могут привести к разрушению зданий, потере жизней и значительным экономическим потерям. Интересны следующие факты - Сейсмическая активность на Земле не равномерно распределена. Около 90% землетрясений происходят в "Огненном кольце" Тихого океана, который охватывает побережья Южной и Северной Америки, Азии и Океании. Самое сильное землетрясение, зарегистрированное в истории, произошло в Чили в 1960 году. Его магнитуда составила 9,5 балла по шкале Рихтера. Землетрясения могут вызывать цунами - мощные волны, которые могут нанести огромный ущерб побережным городам и поселениям. Современные технологии позволяют предсказывать землетрясения с определенной степенью точности, что помогает принимать меры по предотвращению чрезвычайных ситуаций. При строительстве в сейсмически активных зонах необходимо учитывать и анализировать данные о прошлых землетрясениях, чтобы определить вероятность возникновения сильных толчков, это помогает определить требуемую степень устойчивости зданий и инфраструктуры. Строительные конструкции в сейсмически активных зонах должны быть спроектированы таким образом, чтобы выдерживать сильные горизонтальные и вертикальные силы, вызванные землетрясениями. Для этого используются различные методы, такие как использование жестких и гибких элементов, амортизаторов и демпферов. При строительстве в сейсмически активных зонах важно выбирать материалы, которые обладают высокой прочностью и устойчивостью к динамическим нагрузкам, к примеру железобетон является одним из наиболее распространенных материалов, так как он сочетает в себе прочность стали и устойчивость бетона. Правильное планирование и управление строительством играют важную роль при работе в сейсмически активных зонах. Необходимо учитывать особенности местности, выбирать безопасные места для строительства и применять строгие строительные нормы и стандарты. Проблемы при строительстве в сейсмически активных зонах: Строительство в сейсмически активных зонах требует использования специальных материалов и технологий, что может привести к значительному увеличению затрат на проект, это может быть особенно проблематично для развивающихся стран с ограниченными финансовыми возможностями. Строительство в сейсмически активных зонах требует от инженеров и архитекторов специальных знаний и навыков. Проектирование устойчивых конструкций требует дополнительного времени и усилий для анализа и моделирования сейсмических нагрузок. Здания, построенные в сейсмически активных зонах, требуют регулярного обслуживания и инспекций, чтобы обнаружить и устранить возможные повреждения или

деформации. Ремонт и восстановление после землетрясений также могут быть сложными и затратными процессами. Сильные землетрясения могут привести к серьезным разрушениям зданий и инфраструктуры, а также к потере жизней, это является одной из основных проблем при строительстве в сейсмически активных зонах и подчеркивает необходимость строгого соблюдения строительных норм и стандартов для обеспечения безопасности людей.

На настоящий момент активно исследуется тема безопасного строительства. Строительство в сейсмически активных зонах представляет собой сложную задачу, требующую особого внимания к выбору материалов и проектированию устойчивых конструкций. В данном⁴⁴ исследовании авторы фокусируются на использовании уплотненной земли в качестве строительного материала, так как она является экологически чистым и доступным ресурсом. Авторы обсуждают вызовы и предлагают решения на основе существующих руководств и исследований. Один из основных вызовов - это обеспечение достаточной прочности и устойчивости конструкции. В сейсмически активных зонах землетрясения могут создавать сильные горизонтальные и вертикальные силы, которые могут привести к разрушению дома из уплотненной земли. Авторы исследуют различные методы укрепления и армирования таких конструкций, чтобы повысить их сейсмическую устойчивость. Также в статье рассматривается вопрос защиты от цунами, которые могут быть вызваны землетрясениями. Цунами представляют серьезную угрозу для побережных поселений и могут нанести значительный ущерб домам из уплотненной земли. Авторы исследуют различные методы защиты от цунами, такие как строительство защитных стен и эвакуационных путей. В статье также обсуждаются проблемы, связанные с выбором правильных строительных материалов. Уплотненная земля должна быть правильно подготовлена и смешана с другими материалами, чтобы обеспечить достаточную прочность и устойчивость конструкции. Авторы предлагают рекомендации по выбору и использованию материалов, чтобы повысить сейсмическую безопасность домов из уплотненной земли.

Строительство тоннелей в сложных грунтовых условиях, особенно в сейсмически активных зонах, представляет собой сложную задачу, требующую тщательного анализа и проектирования системы опоры. В данном исследовании проводятся аналитические и численные анализы для определения оптимальной системы опоры для тоннеля большого пролета. Одним из основных вызовов при строительстве тоннелей в сложных грунтовых условиях является обеспечение устойчивости и безопасности конструкции. В сейсмически активных зонах землетрясения могут создавать значительные вертикальные и горизонтальные силы, которые

⁴⁴ A review of current construction guidelines to inform the design of rammed earth houses in seismically active zones D Thompson, C Augarde, JP Osorio - Journal of Building Engineering, 2022

могут повредить или разрушить туннель, поэтому необходимо провести анализ этих сил и разработать систему опоры, которая может выдержать эти нагрузки. Для аналитического анализа системы опоры используются различные методы, включая теорию упругости и пластичности. Аналитический анализ позволяет определить оптимальные параметры системы опоры, такие как тип опоры, их расположение и геометрия. Он также позволяет оценить поведение конструкции при различных нагрузках и условиях. Однако, аналитический анализ может иметь свои ограничения, особенно при сложных грунтовых условиях, поэтому для более точного и надежного анализа используются численные методы, такие как метод конечных элементов. Численный анализ позволяет учесть сложные геометрические и материальные свойства грунта, а также взаимодействие между грунтом и конструкцией. Он также позволяет провести детальный анализ напряжений и деформаций в конструкции. Важным аспектом анализа системы опоры является учет возможности сейсмических нагрузок. Для этого проводится сейсмический анализ, который позволяет оценить воздействие землетрясений на конструкцию и определить необходимые меры по усилению системы опоры. В сейсмическом анализе учитываются различные параметры, такие как сейсмическая активность региона, грунтовые условия, амплитуда и частота землетрясения.

Сейсмическая активность создает серьезные проблемы для общества во всем мире, начиная от ущерба инфраструктуре и экономических потерь и заканчивая потенциальными человеческими жертвами. Чтобы смягчить эти проблемы, были разработаны различные методы и технологии, позволяющие лучше понимать сейсмические явления и справляться с ними, эти подходы можно в общих чертах разделить на три категории: системы прогнозирования и раннего предупреждения, методы структурного проектирования и модернизации, а также меры готовности к чрезвычайным ситуациям. Системы прогнозирования и раннего предупреждения играют решающую роль в смягчении последствий сейсмической активности. Ученые и исследователи используют различные методы мониторинга и анализа сейсмических данных, такие как сейсмометры, акселерометры и устройства GPS, эти инструменты помогают обнаруживать и измерять движение грунта, предоставляя необходимые данные для понимания закономерностей и характеристик землетрясений, а также передовые технологии, такие как спутниковое дистанционное зондирование и анализ данных, используются для выявления предварительных сигналов, которые могут указывать на приближающееся землетрясение. Хотя землетрясения по своей природе непредсказуемы, эти системы обеспечивают ценные секунды или минуты предупреждения, позволяя людям принимать немедленные защитные меры, а критически важную инфраструктуру — активировать автоматизированные меры безопасности. Структурное проектирование и методы модернизации необходимы для строительства

сейсмостойких зданий и инфраструктуры. Инженеры используют нормы и рекомендации по сейсмическому проектированию, учитывающие сейсмичность региона, чтобы гарантировать, что конструкции смогут выдерживать колебания грунта. Передовое программное обеспечение для структурного анализа и компьютерное моделирование помогают прогнозировать поведение зданий при различных сейсмических нагрузках. Такие методы, как изоляция основания, которая отделяет конструкцию от движения грунта, и устройства рассеивания энергии, поглощающие сейсмическую энергию, помогают улучшить способность конструкции противостоять землетрясениям. Модернизация существующих зданий с использованием этих технологий повышает их устойчивость и снижает риск обрушения во время сейсмических явлений. Меры по обеспечению готовности к чрезвычайным ситуациям имеют жизненно важное значение для минимизации воздействия сейсмической активности. Сообщества и правительства должны иметь четко разработанные планы реагирования на чрезвычайные ситуации, включая протоколы эвакуации, системы связи и обозначенные безопасные зоны. Просвещение общественности по вопросам осведомленности о землетрясении и готовности к нему имеет решающее значение для того, чтобы люди понимали риски и знали, как реагировать во время землетрясения. Общественные учения и информационные кампании играют важную роль в распространении знаний и формировании культуры готовности. Технологические достижения также способствовали решению сейсмических проблем, к примеру технологии дистанционного зондирования позволяют быстро оценить и составить карту районов, пострадавших от землетрясения, что помогает в реагировании на стихийные бедствия и усилиях по восстановлению. Беспилотные летательные аппараты (БПЛА), оснащенные камерами и датчиками, могут предоставлять изображения и данные высокого разрешения, поддерживая поисково-спасательные операции и оценку ущерба, а также развитие надежных и надежных сетей связи обеспечивает эффективную координацию и распространение информации во время и после сейсмических событий.

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ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКАЯ И ИДЕЙНАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ СОВРЕМЕННОГО АВТОРА

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются тенденции в современном литературном процессе, влияние искусства на жизнь общества. В произведениях отображаются изменения, произошедшие в способах выражения человеческого понимания бытия. Именно к данного рода произведениям и относится роман Улугбека Хамдама «Бунт и смирение».

Ключевые слова: литература, искусство, сюжет, композиция, реалистичный образ, психологические методы и инструменты, сюжетные и композиционные формы психологизма.

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AESTHETIC AND IDEAL POSITION OF A MODERN AUTHOR

Annotation. This article examines the trends in the modern literary process, the influence of art on the life of society. The works reflect the changes that have occurred in the ways of expressing the human understanding of being. It is to this kind of works that the novel "Rebellion and Humility" by Ulugbek Hamdam belongs.

Keywords: literature, art, plot, composition, realistic image, psychological methods and tools, plot and compositional forms of psychologism.

На сегодняшний день во всех сферах жизни: в политике, экономике, культуре, в общественном сознании народа происходят глубокие преобразования. Роль литературы и искусства в ходе этих перемен, несомненно, имеет свою значимость.

Сейчас перед представителями сферы литературы и искусства развёртывается широкий простор для творчества, дальнейшего создания различных реалистических форм, стилей и жанров. По мере роста культурного уровня народа усиливается влияние искусства на жизнь общества, его морально - психологический климат.

В современном литературном процессе требуется изображать человека не односторонне, не надуманно. В художественно правдивом отображении тяжелых душевных и физических испытаний, выпадающих на долю человека в течение его жизни, наши писатели выбирают в качестве критерия лучшие стороны человеческого характера, опираются в своем творчестве на высокие нравственные и моральные принципы, в основе которых любовь к человеку и забота о нем. Стремление отобразить жизнь во всех ее противоречиях и сложностях лежит в основе лучших традиций узбекской литературы [2;35].

Какие бы аспекты и проблемы не поднимались в произведениях, будь это романы исторические, историко-общественные, нравственно-психологические, - в центре их стоит человек с его ответственностью перед обществом, перед самим собою и своей совестью.

Многогранная, духовно богатая жизнь нашего народа сама по себе требует создания ярких, запоминающихся литературных образов, которые обладали бы большой воспитательной силой, требует новых художественных открытий. В современной узбекской романистике отчетливо прослеживается стремление писателей отобразить с одной стороны - гармоничную связь между социальным развитием и нравственным совершенствованием человека. С другой стороны - противоречия между человеком долга, чести и совести и негативными явлениями в обществе. Эти тенденции сопрягаются с ведущими тенденциями литературного процесса во всей нашей стране.

Необходимо отметить, что подлинно художественное произведение отличается, прежде всего, безукоризненной завершенностью компонентов его структуры: в свою очередь гармоничное, пропорциональное расположение в структуре произведения всех его компонентов требует от писателя высокого художественного искусства и мастерства.

Композиционная завершенность и целостность, вообще, играют важную роль в выявлении идейно - художественного своеобразия литературного произведения. Ведь писатель стремится не только изобразить в романе взаимосвязь всех составных частей жизненного материала, положенного в основу произведения, раскрыть при этом судьбу своих героев и персонажей, детально показать окружающую их социальную и бытовую действительность. Самое главное - дать художественное толкование изображаемому, явно выразить свою идейно - эстетическую позицию. Суть композиции - в группировке всех компонентов произведения вокруг основной идеи, во взаимосвязи частей и подчинения их авторскому замыслу. Зрелые в художественном отношении произведения отличаются композиционным единством темы и замысла. Необходимость ясного представления об эпохе героя, динамика событий и действий персонажей, служащие раскрытию идеи произведения, требуют в свою очередь четкой композиционной основы произведения. Таким образом, композиция

литературного произведения в первую очередь определяется художественно эстетической и идейной позицией автора.

Настоящий писатель - это не просто художник слова. Размышляя о роли и значении литературного творчества, мы отмечаем гражданственность позиций узбекских писателей, их внимание к самым жгучим и актуальным проблемам современности, их умению правдиво и высокохудожественно отразить явления действительности.

Вопросы поиска композиционных решений, обеспечивающих идейно - художественную целостность литературного произведения, связь композиций с индивидуальным стилем автора выдвинулись ныне в ряд самых актуальных проблем современного литературного процесса.

Подлинно художественное произведение не может не обладать внутренней органичностью. Важность внутренней целостности и органичности произведения всегда подчеркивалась крупнейшими художниками слова [3;19].

Основными особенностями художественной литературы всегда были обновления её формы и содержания. Это, в свою очередь, указывает на то, что для каждой литературы определенного периода требуется дар новых идей и новых героев, всё это свидетельствует о своей социально-эстетической потребности каждого общества и каждой национальности во всем этом, что художественная литература является основным средством, восполняющим эти потребности. Своеобразный прогресс обновления периода независимости, а также его особенности, сегодняшний образ жизни и душевные переживания народа можно увидеть в разнообразных специфических методах описания, отражающих эффективное воздействие передовых творческих опытов мировой литературы и принципов изображения современной узбекской прозы. Сегодняшний литературный процесс, узбекский художественно-эстетический мир невозможно представить без произведений Улугбека Хамдама. Улугбек Хамдам своими романами доказал, что является одним из мастеров искусства раскрытия психологии человека с помощью слов, анализа человека на основе различных философских и психологических критериев [1;99].

В этом смысле изучение проблемы художественной психологии в романах писателей, произведения которых вызвали разногласия в области отечественной литературы, сегодня позволяет объективно оценить изменения, происходящие в современном литературном процессе.

Роман «Бунт и смирение» был представлен русскоязычному читателю в 2003 году в переводе на русский язык Н. Владимировой. Учитывая, что этот роман является одним из произведений, способствующих развитию психологического стиля в узбекской литературе XXI века, мы обращаем внимание на используемые в нем средства психологической интерпретации.

В чем же суть романа «Бунт и смирение», гармония формы и содержания, особенности художественного текста?

В романе «Бунт и смирение» авторский голос активен чем в первом романе «Равновесие», в нем философские наблюдения глубже, его подсознательное мышление более успешно, сущность человеческого бытия, предназначенная богом и указанная в Коране, художественно воспроизведено в стиле, который обеспечивает уникальность романа.

Нам известно, что внутренний мир героев Улугбека Хамдама всегда движется в масштабах двух полюсов, двух противоречивых состояний. Такой комплексный подход к сложностям психики, желание проникнуть глубже возникает через осознание того, что это абсолютно непостижимо [4;69].

В узбекском романе периода независимости первостепенное значение имеет изображение серьезных изменений в сознании и психике нации со всей их сложностью и противоречиями. Честь независимости открыла широкие возможности для изучения эстетики и культуры мира.

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**ЭКСТРЕМАЛЬНО НИЗКАЯ МАССА ТЕЛА (ЭНМТ) ПРИ
РОЖДЕНИИ: ОСОБЕННОСТИ БЕРЕМЕННОСТИ, ПРОБЛЕМЫ
НЕОНАТАЛЬНОГО ПЕРИОДА**

Аннотация. Является изучение особенностей течения беременности у женщин с преждевременными родами и неонатальные исходы у их детей с ЭНМТ

Ключевые слова: дети, роды, беременность, масса, тела, неонатология.

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**EXTREMELY LOW BODY WEIGHT (ELBW) AT BIRTH: FEATURES
OF PREGNANCY, PROBLEMS OF THE NEONATAL PERIOD**

Annotation. Is to study the characteristics of pregnancy in women with preterm birth and neonatal outcomes in their children with ELBW

Key words children, childbirth, pregnancy, weight, bodies, neontology.

Актуальность. Преждевременные роды являются важной медико-социальной и демографической проблемой в связи с высокой частотой осложнений и перинатальной смертности. По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения 15 миллионов детей ежегодно рождаются преждевременно, около одного миллиона умирают из-за осложнений, связанных с преждевременными родами.

Недоношенные новорожденные с экстремально низкой массой тела (ЭНМТ - вес при рождении менее 1000 г) входят в группу высокого риска по неонатальной и младенческой заболеваемости и смертности.

Для выживших детей остается высоким риск поражений центральной нервной системы, развития респираторного дистресс-синдрома, дыхательной недостаточности, септических осложнений, поражения слухового и зрительного анализатора, как в первый месяц жизни, так и в более отдаленные периоды.

Глубокая недоношенность обуславливает рост детской инвалидности, в структуре которой преобладает развитие церебрального паралича, сенсорной тугоухости, бронхолегочной дисплазии.

Гипотрофия новорожденного, особенно недоношенного, как проявление плацентарных нарушений, является значимым интегральным маркером внутриутробного неблагополучия и дополнительным отягощающим моментом, усугубляющим прогнозы развития этих детей.

Поэтому изучение факторов риска неблагоприятных исходов беременности, связанные с рождением ребенка с ЭНМТ, является актуальным для практического акушерства.

Целью исследования является изучение особенностей течения беременности у женщин с преждевременными родами и неонатальные исходы у их детей с ЭНМТ.

Материалы и методы исследования. Ретроспективно проанализированы 67 историй новорожденных с ЭНМТ и 62 истории родов их матерей, родоразрешенных в перинатальном центре города Андижана за период с 2021 по 2022г.

Были выделены две группы: в 1 первую вошли 49 детей с гипотрофией и 45 их матерей, во вторую - 18 детей без гипотрофии и 17 их матерей. Диагностика гипотрофии новорожденного осуществлялась с помощью перцентильной таблицы, представленной в клинических рекомендациях «Гестационный сахарный диабет» 2021 г. Гипотрофичным считался новорожденный, масса которого была менее 10 перцентиля.

Ультразвуковое исследование и оценка доплерометрических параметров кровотока фетоплацентарного комплекса проводились с использованием диагностических ультразвуковых систем М5 (Mindrai, КНР), «Sonoace Pico» и «Sonoace 8800» (Medison, Южная Корея), монитора акушерского компьютерного МАК-02-«Ч».

Статистические методы исследования выполнены с помощью лицензионных статистических пакетов программ SPSS Statistica for Windows 17.0. Для оценки различий между группами обследуемых использовались непараметрические критерии Манна-Уитни, χ^2 , отношение правдоподобия (ОПр), линейно-линейная связь (ЛЛС) при уровне значимости критерия 0,05, рассчитан показатель относительного риска (ОР).

Результаты и обсуждение. В результате исследования установлено, что средний возраст женщин 1-й группы составил $31,44 \pm 0,81$, 2-й - $31,65 \pm 1,51$ год.

При анализе вредных привычек было установлено, что у 4,4% беременных 1-й группы отмечена наркотическая, у 11,1% - никотиновая зависимость. Данные факторы во 2-й группе отсутствовали. Экстрагенитальные заболевания достоверно чаще встречались среди пациенток, родивших гипотрофичных детей (82,2%; χ^2 $p=0,019$, ОПр $p=0,023$, ЛЛС $p=0,020$). Обращают на себя внимание исходный вес и индекс массы тела женщин обеих групп: $68,05 \pm 2,56$ кг и $25,15 \pm 0,95$ в 1-й группе и $70,67 \pm 4,04$ кг и $25,83 \pm 1,18$ во 2-й.

Значимых различий между группами не обнаружено, однако данные показатели указывают на наличие избыточной массы тела у женщин исследуемых групп.

Выяснено, что прибавка за беременность в 1-й группе ($5,26 \pm 0,76$ кг) была достоверно ниже, чем во 2-й ($8,10 \pm 1,07$ кг, критерий Манна-Уитни $p=0,040$). В структуре соматической патологии в 1-й и 2-й группах преобладали хроническая артериальная гипертензия (31,2% и 11,8% соответственно), хронический пиелонефрит (19,4% и 11,8%), гипотиреоз (13,3% и 5,9%), заболевания желудочно-кишечного тракта (20,0% и 11,8%).

Таким образом, срок родоразрешения женщин до 28 недель беременности повышает риск неонатальной смертности в 6,8 раз, ранней преэклампсии с манифестацией до 28 недель - в 2,4 раза, воспалительные заболевания органов малого таза в анамнезе - в 1,8 раза.

В случае родоразрешения в третьем триместре гестации при наличии ЭНМТ у новорожденного риск его гибели повышается при наличии после 28 недель многоводия (в 11,3 раза) и НМПК 1А степени (в 7,8 раза).

Следует отметить, что в качестве протективных детерминант неонатальных потерь выделены следующие: использование гормональной поддержки в первом триместре (ОР 0,59, 95% ДИ 0,32...1,08), использование антибактериальной терапии в третьем триместре (ОР 0,22, 95% ДИ 0,06...0,84), срок родоразрешения после 28 недель (ОР 0,22, 95% ДИ 0,06...0,4).

Выводы. Факторами риска рождения детей с гипотрофией являются соматическая патология (ожирение, хроническая артериальная гипертензия, гипотиреоз, хронический пиелонефрит), отягощенный акушерско-гинекологический анамнез (в прошлом преэклампсия, преждевременные роды, кесарево сечение, аборт), осложнения настоящей беременности (ранняя преэклампсия, плацентарная недостаточность с манифестацией до 28 недель);

Клинико-анамнестическими детерминантами неонатальной смертности детей с ЭНМТ являются ВЗОМТ в анамнезе, родоразрешение на сроке до 28 недель, тяжелая преэклампсия с началом до 28 недель, многоводие и нарушение маточного кровотока в 3 триместре беременности;

Наличие гипотрофии у новорожденных с ЭНМТ не повышает риски их смертности.

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ПСИХОМОТОРНОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ НЕДОНОШЕННЫХ ДЕТЕЙ В НЕОНАТАЛЬНОМ ПЕРИОДЕ

Аннотация. Выявить особенности физического и психомоторного развития (ПМР) у недоношенных детей в неонатальном периоде.

Ключевые слова: дети, роды, беременность, масса, тела, неонатология.

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PSYCHOMOTOR DEVELOPMENT OF PREMATURE BABIES IN THE NEONATAL PERIOD

Annotation. To identify features of physical and psychomotor development (PMR) in premature infants in the neonatal period.

Key words: children, childbirth, pregnancy, weight, bodies, neontology.

Актуальность. В мире показатели преждевременных родов в среднем не превышают 7-8%, среди них при сроке менее 32 недель около 3%, а 28 недель и менее составляют около 1%. В Узбекистане переход на международные критерии живорожденности с 500 грамм и 22 недели гестации, внедрение программы «безопасное материнство» привели к коренным изменениям в организации работы по охране здоровья матери и ребенка, неуклонному снижению показателей материнской, младенческой и неонатальной смертности.

По мнению ряда исследователей, первый год жизни ребенка - это особый период манифестации перинатальных поражений особенно для недоношенных детей, отстающих от сверстников по скорректированному возрасту. Имеются лишь единичные рекомендации о том, что постоянное

наблюдение должно проводиться до возраста, когда по параметрам развития недоношенный ребенок сравнивается с доношенными сверстниками.

Цель исследования. Выявить особенности физического и психомоторного развития (ПМР) у недоношенных детей в неонатальном периоде.

Материалы и методы. В исследовании проведена сравнительная оценка психомоторного развития (ПМР) доношенных и недоношенных новорожденных в двух возрастных периодах: 1) первая неделя жизни; 2) в возрасте одного месяца, рожденных и находившихся на выхаживании в перинатальном центре г. Андижана в период с 2021 года по 2023 год включительно. Группу контроля составили 30 доношенных детей, в основную группу были включены 30 недоношенных детей со средним сроком гестации $31,70 \pm 2,67$ (от 25 до 35 недель). Динамическое наблюдение и оценка ПМР проведены в месяц жизни у 22-х недоношенных детей.

Оценка ПМР проводилась по шкале количественной оценки возрастного развития ребенка], в рекомендованных первых двух возрастных группах, по основным сферам развития: двигательных, речевых (предречевое для новорожденных) и психических функций ребенка, с учетом факторов риска поражения ЦНС, для раннего выявления задержки возрастного развития. Критериями исключения для новорожденных являлись врожденные пороки развития, родовые травмы ЦНС, тяжелые перинатальные состояния.

Результаты собственных исследований. Анализ количественной оценки ПМР у 30 недоношенных новорожденных на первой неделе жизни проведен в сравнении с группой доношенных детей.

Таким образом, выявленное у недоношенных детей равномерное нарушение психомоторного развития по областям развития; двигательное, сенсомоторные, предречевое и коммуникабельность, было обусловлено непосредственно незрелостью недоношенностью детей, их гестационной незрелостью. Оценка динамики ПМР проведена по результатам наблюдения к 1-му месяцу жизни недоношенных детей группы исследования. Выраженная степень задержки ПМР специфического характера, обусловленная незрелостью мозговых структур и их функции у недоношенных детей отмечалось практически у каждого второго недоношенного ребенка ($p < 0,001$). У детей со средним сроком гестации $31,70 \pm 2,67$ физиологическая норма целостного ПМР отмечалась только у одного из 10 детей. Количественная оценка на 1 месяце жизни позволила выявить достоверный поступательный характер ПМР развития в неонатальном периоде. Количество детей соответствующих своей возрастной норме выросло 3 раза, более чем 3 раза снизилось число детей с выраженной задержкой развития на 1 недели жизни. Показатели детей в категории «риска развития» к месяцу повысились до $59,09 \pm 10,98$.

Таким образом, ПМР недоношенных детей с гестацией $31,70 \pm 2,67$ значительно улучшилось к концу неонатального периода, однако сохраняющиеся риски развития, указывает на необходимость проведения коррекции.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ТВОРЧЕСКОЙ ЛИЧНОСТИ

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена теоретические методологическим основы изучения проблемы творческой личности.

Ключевые слова: теория, методология, творчество, личность, отношения, деятельность.

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THEORETICAL METHODOLOGICAL BASIS FOR STUDYING THE PROBLEM OF CREATIVE PERSONALITY

Annotation. The article is devoted to the theoretical and methodological foundations of studying the problem of a creative personality.

Key words: theory, methodology, creativity, personality, relationships, activity.

Интерес к проблемам творчества, и обусловлен реальностью современного общественного развития. В эпоху стремительных социальных изменений обществу необходимы творческие, свободно мыслящие люди, необычайно важна степень самостоятельности отдельного человека и других субъектов общественной жизни, способность быть сознательными творцами собственной жизни.

Тенденция развития современного общества такова, что появляется определенный «социальный заказ» на творческую личность, на человека, способного самостоятельно ставить перед собой объективно-значимые цели, задачи, предлагать нестандартные и эффективные решения, сопротивляться рутинному подходу, наконец, социальный заказ на человека, у которого есть не только способность, но и потребность к саморазвитию, самосовершенствованию. Можно утверждать, что только человек с творческим потенциалом и творческим отношением к

деятельности реализуется в деятельности во всей целостности своего существа: духовного и телесного, идеального и материального, субъективного и объективного.

Социальная сознательная активность свойственна субъекту учебной деятельности, в которой имеет место самоорганизация, саморегуляция, проявления вышеназванных субъектных качеств, что обеспечивает субъекту возможность разрешения существующих и возникающих противоречий адекватно приемлемым способом. Субъектная позиция, как показывают наши исследования, свойственна молодежи с социально-адекватным типом отношения, в структуре которого доминируют деловая коллективистская мотивация, адекватная или адекватно высокая самооценка, субъектные качества личности, обеспечивающие положительные субъект-объектные взаимодействия и субъект-субъектные взаимоотношения. Для такой молодежи свойственен стиль позитивной активности, проявляемый в «творческом познании и преобразовании среды, деятельности и самого себя».

Проблема творчества является актуальной для всего социогуманитарного знания прежде всего потому, что современное общество нацелено на инновации, а, следовательно, заинтересовано в овладении теми способами, средствами и механизмами целенаправленной деятельности человека, которые обеспечивают преобразование существующего порядка (на всех уровнях его организации - от технико-технологического до духовного) и создание элементов нового. Именно поэтому философия изучает сущность творчества, психология - психологические параметры и стадии творческого процесса, педагогика - механизмы формирования творческих способностей человека, культурология - творчество в качестве ценности, степень востребованности которой различна в разных типах и видах культуры, искусствоведение – особенности творчества выдающихся художников, поэтов, композиторов и т.д.

Решение проблемы творческого развития личности подростков было и остается важным как для формирования у них метода построения образов, так и для объяснения природы их творческих способностей.

Анализ психологических творческих начал в исследованиях разных категорий людей показал, что становление творческого сознания у каждого человека происходит индивидуально и уникально, что осложняет создание единой теории творчества как процесса формирования художественного видения образного мира, так и для объяснения природы творческих способностей, особенно у подростков.

Рассмотрение творческого пути разных представителей науки и искусства показало, что не только различна степень понимания ими творческого процесса, но и (что немаловажно) не всё относящееся к

творчеству еще достаточно осмысленно на современном уровне развития психологии и педагогики.

Что же касается непосредственного развития творчества подростков, то какую-то часть своего творческого пути они проходят без четкого осознания осуществляемого ими творческого действия.

Это обстоятельство породило стремление некоторых психологов – педагогов создать такой метод, сущность которого сводилась бы к тому, чтобы парализовать или, по меньшей мере, нейтрализовать сознание подростков настолько, насколько это необходимо для активизации ими возможности фиксировать все проявления своих творческих способностей.

Ссылаясь на сознание некоторых теоретиков психологии творчества, многие учёные пытались вывести этот феномен из естественного состояния сознания путем чрезмерной абсолютизации одной, хотя и весьма важной, его черты – преобразующих сил фантазии и воображения, которые в творческом процессе превращаются из объективных, почерпнутых из объективной действительности, в субъективный образ, в авторский замысел.

Гегель считал этот процесс чрезвычайно важным, но очень трудным для постижения. Больше всего его поражала неспособность творческого воображения к точному отображению воспринимаемого, его неудержимое стремление к созданию невиданного, неслыханного, незнаемого.

«Воображение очень сильно в созидании как бы другой природы из материала, который ему дает действительная природа. Мы занимаемся им, когда опыт кажется нам слишком будничным; мы также переделываем этот опыт, правда, все еще по аналогичным законам, но тем не менее и по принципам, находящимся выше, в разуме; при этом мы чувствуем нашу свободу от закона ассоциации (свойственно эмпирическому применению этой способности), согласно которому мы хотя и получаем от природы материал, но этот материал может быть нами переработан в нечто совершенно другое, а именно в то, что превосходит природу».

Гегель считал, что «...источником художественных произведений является свободная деятельность фантазии, которая в создании своих воображаемых образов еще более свободна, чем сама природа».

Глубокий анализ объективных связей позволяет выяснить положительные или отрицательные отношения личности к различным сторонам действительности, к процессу, к условиям деятельности, иначе, функциональный механизм отношений не представляется, и анализ будет поверхностным и неправильным. Об отношениях человека, как и о личности в целом, можно объективно судить только по действиям, поступкам, поведению. Они представляют факты связи человека как субъекта с объективной действительностью в её многообразии. Личность – отношение, формируясь в общении и практической деятельности, проявляется на практике, в деятельности. Отношения человека вытекают из воздействий

внешнего мира и раскрываются, прежде всего, при изучении человека в процессе учебно-трудовой, производственно-трудовой и общественной деятельности.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ РЕЧЕВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ДЕТЕЙ В ДОШКОЛЬНО- ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ

Аннотация. Речь объединяет людей в их деятельности, помогает понять, формирует взгляды и убеждения. В статье рассмотрены некоторые вопросы речевого развития детей в дошкольно-образовательных организациях, трудности формирования и развития речи у детей, а также методы обучения дошкольников по развитию речи.

Ключевые слова: речевое развитие, форма обучения, воспитание, общение, образцовая речь, требования.

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PROBLEMS OF SPEECH DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Abstract. Speech unites people in their activities, helps to understand, shapes views and beliefs. The article discusses some issues of speech development of children in preschool educational organizations, difficulties in the formation and development of speech in children, as well as methods of teaching preschoolers on speech development.

Key words: speech development, form of education, education, communication, exemplary speech, requirements.

Считая, что развитие речи должно быть обязательно связано с какой-нибудь деятельностью ребенка (игра, труд, праздники, интеллектуальная деятельность), Е. И. Тихеева и свою методическую систему строила лишь вокруг этих видов деятельности. Этим объясняется нечеткое выделение задач развития речи. Наиболее подробно разработала Е. И. Тихеева такие вопросы, как обогащение словаря (план-программа ознакомления с окружающей обстановкой; методы работы над словарем детей), а также развитие связной речи (рассказы об игрушках и картинках, занятия по живому слову). Е. И. Тихеева была против слишком раннего обучения детей грамоте и иностранному языку. Она считала, что ребенка необходимо предварительно хорошо подготовить. Правда, Е. И. Тихеева допускала, что с детьми, хорошо овладевшими родным языком, можно начать изучение иностранного языка и несколько ранее, чем в 7—8 лет, но предупреждала,

что родной язык должен оставаться первейшим фактором нормального всестороннего развития ребенка.

Е. И. Тихеева писала так: «Прежде всего и главнейшим образом надо заботиться о том, чтобы всеми мерами при поддержке слова содействовать формированию в сознании детей богатого и прочного внутреннего содержания, способствовать точному мышлению, возникновению и упрочению значительных по ценности мыслей, представлений и творческой способности комбинировать их. При отсутствии всего этого язык утрачивает свою цену и значение.

Практические рекомендации, содержащиеся в книге «Развитие речи дошкольника», широко применяются до сих пор. Большой вклад в разработку методики развития речи внесла Е. А. Флерина, первая женщина доктор педагогических наук в области дошкольной педагогики, профессор Московского государственного педагогического института. В 20-х годах Е. А. Флерина уделяла серьезное внимание работе с детской книгой. Наиболее глубоко она занималась проблемой художественного чтения детям, рассматривая его как составную часть общей системы эстетического воспитания. Свой опыт работы с детьми, а также преподавательский опыт Е. А. Флерина отразила в первом учебном пособии, предназначенном для учащихся дошкольных педучилищ и студентов пединститутов, — «Живое слово в дошкольном учреждении» (1933). Дальнейшее развитие теории и практики дошкольной педагогики обуславливало необходимость совершенствования программ детского сада. В 1938 г. вышел новый программно-методический документ — «Руководство для воспитателя детского сада». Важно то, что в этом документе перед детским садом была поставлена одна из главных задач — развитие речи детей. Материал по речевой работе был выделен в самостоятельную главу. В ней излагались такие требования как воспитание выразительности детской речи, навыков поведения в процессе речи; указывались некоторые пути и средства для решения этих задач. Недостатки «Руководства» заключались в том, что оно предъявляло мало требований к выработке правильного звукопроизношения, к связной речи детей, а как основные методы работы предлагались чтение и рассказывание детям.

Дальнейшая разработка вопросов воспитания и обучения детей дошкольного возраста нашла отражение в новом издании «Руководства для воспитателя детского сада» (1945), где было усилено внимание к родному языку, а также к ознакомлению детей с окружающим.

Этот период характеризуется не только совершенствованием содержания программно-методических документов, но и появлением научных исследований в области методики развития речи, широкой популяризацией лучшего опыта воспитателей по формированию речи детей.

Педагоги уделяли огромное внимание воспитанию у детей патриотизма, знакомили с родной природой, с родными местами, с русским народным творчеством. Дальнейший этап в становлении методики развития речи связан с разработкой в дошкольной педагогике проблем обучения в детском саду. В 1948 г. состоялась Всероссийская научная конференция по дошкольному воспитанию, которая подвела итоги научно-исследовательской работы за последний период, наметила новые задачи в этой области. На конференции широко обсуждались как общие вопросы (характер дошкольного обучения, его влияние на детей), так и конкретный опыт методики обучения детей родному языку.

Большой интерес вызвала работа А. П. Усовой об использовании народного творчества, в том числе словесного, в воспитании дошкольников. Постепенно в результате целенаправленной деятельности научных и практических работников сложилась система обучения родному языку в детском саду. Потребности практики, совершенствование работы детских садов выдвигают перед методикой развития речи все новые проблемы. Перед ней, как и перед дошкольной педагогикой в целом, стоит серьезная перспективная задача — определение потенциальных психофизиологических возможностей ребенка дошкольного возраста, которые в настоящее время реализуются еще не полностью. Важно также обеспечить единство формирования практических, умственных и художественно-речевых способностей детей. Более четкие рекомендации нужны по вопросам последовательного усложнения работы над речью детей в течение учебного года во всех возрастных группах. Не решены полностью проблемы активизации и индивидуализации обучения родному языку, преемственности в работе по развитию речи детей в детском саду и начальной школе.

В заключение следует подчеркнуть, что современная методика развития речи формировалась как наука на протяжении длительного исторического периода. Нельзя и ныне считать эту методику полностью сложившейся, — она продолжает обогащаться и совершенствоваться.

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КАРДИОВАСКУЛЯРНАЯ ВИЗУАЛИЗАЦИЯ ПРИ ИШЕМИЧЕСКОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ СЕРДЦА У ЖЕНЩИН: ВРЕМЯ СМЕНЫ ПАРАДИГМЫ

Резюме. Болезни сердца являются основной причиной смертности среди мужчин и женщин. Женщины имеют уникальный фенотип ишемической болезни сердца с меньшим количеством кальцинированных поражений, большим количеством необструктивных бляшек и более высокой распространенностью микрососудистых заболеваний по сравнению с мужчинами, что может частично объяснить, почему современные модели риска для выявления обструктивной ишемической болезни сердца (ИБС) могут не работать, так и у женщин. В этой статье обобщаются половые различия в функциональной и анатомической оценке ИБС у женщин со стабильной болью в груди и предлагается подход к использованию мультимодальной визуализации для оценки подозрения на ишемическую болезнь сердца у женщин в соответствии с недавно опубликованными данными Американской кардиологической ассоциации/Американской ассоциации кардиологов. Рекомендации Колледжа кардиологии по оценке и диагностике боли в груди. Необходим сдвиг парадигмы в подходе к визуализации женщин с ишемической болезнью сердца, включая обновленные модели риска, более глубокое понимание ИБС у женщин, у которых необструктивное заболевание более распространено, и алгоритмы, ориентированные на оценку ишемии при необструктивной ИБС и инфаркта миокарда при необструктивной ИБС. [1]

Ключевые слова: сердечно-сосудистые заболевания; болезни сердца у женщин; визуализация; ишемия.

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CARDIOVASCULAR IMAGING IN CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN WOMEN: TIME OF A PARADIGM CHANGE

Abstract. Heart disease is the leading cause of death among men and women. Women have a unique coronary heart disease phenotype with fewer calcified lesions, more non-obstructive plaque, and a higher prevalence of microvascular disease compared with men, which may partly explain why current risk models for identifying obstructive coronary artery disease (CAD) may fail, so do women. This article summarizes sex differences in the functional and

anatomical assessment of CAD in women with stable chest pain and proposes an approach to using multimodality imaging to evaluate suspected CAD in women according to recently published American Heart Association/American Heart Association data. College of Cardiology guidelines for the assessment and diagnosis of chest pain. A paradigm shift in the approach to imaging women with coronary artery disease is needed, including updated risk models, a better understanding of CAD in women in whom nonobstructive disease is more common, and algorithms focused on the assessment of ischemia in nonobstructive CAD and myocardial infarction in nonobstructive CAD.

Key words: cardiovascular diseases; heart disease in women; visualization; ischemia.

Болезни сердца являются основной причиной смертности среди мужчин и женщин. В недавних отчетах зафиксировано снижение смертности от сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний (ССЗ) у женщин, но это снижение ниже по сравнению с мужчинами.[1] Женщины имеют уникальный фенотип ишемической болезни сердца с меньшим количеством кальцинированных поражений, большим количеством необструктивных бляшек и более высокой распространенностью микрососудистых заболеваний по сравнению с другими. с мужчинами, что может частично объяснить, почему современные модели выявления обструктивной ишемической болезни сердца (ИБС) могут не работать так же хорошо у женщин.[2] В этой статье суммируются половые различия в функциональной и анатомической оценке ИБС у женщин со стабильной болью в груди. и обеспечивает подход к использованию мультимодальной визуализации для оценки подозрения на ишемическую болезнь сердца (ИБС) у женщин в соответствии с недавно опубликованными рекомендациями Американской кардиологической ассоциации (АНА)/Американского колледжа кардиологов (АСС) по оценке и диагностике боли в груди. [3] Необходим сдвиг парадигмы в подходе к визуализации женщин с ишемической болезнью сердца, включая обновленные модели риска, более глубокое понимание ИБС у женщин, у которых необструктивное заболевание более распространено, и алгоритмы, ориентированные на оценку ишемии при необструктивной коронарной артерии. заболевания (INOCA) и инфаркта миокарда с необструктивной ишемической болезнью сердца (MINOCA).[4] Еще одним важным заболеванием является MINOCA, при котором у пациентов наблюдаются симптомы ОКС, но без коронарной обструкции. Женщины с ОКС имеют меньшую вероятность развития обструктивной ИБС, чем мужчины, но с большей вероятностью имеют образование тромбов и эрозию бляшек. следует учитывать дисфункцию, стресс-индуцированную кардиомиопатию такоцубо и миокардит. Как упоминалось в предыдущем тексте, недавние данные подтверждают, что CMR играет решающую роль в выявлении

причины, которая может изменить терапевтические стратегии. Недавно опубликованное руководство АСС/АНА по оценке и диагностике боли в груди присвоило СМР рекомендацию класса 1 у пациентов с МІНОСА, признавая ее ценность как эффективного инструмента для дифференциации миоперикардита от других причин, включая инфаркт миокарда. [3]

Для обеспечения оптимального ухода за женщинами со стенокардией необходим сдвиг парадигмы, учитывающий половые различия в факторах риска, коронарной физиологии и патофизиологии, а также клинические симптомы. Необходимо уделять больше внимания первичной профилактике у женщин с необструктивной ИБС и оценке ІНОСА и МІНОСА, что подтверждается недавними рекомендациями по боли в груди. Имея нынешний арсенал неинвазивных инструментов сердечно-сосудистой визуализации, мы вполне готовы ответить на вызовы этого сдвига парадигмы.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ АГРОСЕРВИСА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. В данной статье раскрыто значение агросервисной деятельности в сфере услуг, определяются основные секторы обслуживающих предприятий. При этом определена роль сферы агроуслуг в развитии экономики Республики Узбекистан и тенденции ее структурных показателей. Также даются конкретные рекомендации по развитию и совершенствованию агросервисных предприятий.

Ключевые слова: агросервисные предприятия, агросервисная деятельность, эффективность, научно-техническое достижение, агропромышленный комплекс, сфера агроуслуг.

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IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL SERVICES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. This article reveals the importance of agricultural service activities in the service sector and identifies the main sectors of service enterprises. At the same time, the role of the agricultural services sector in the development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the trends in its structural indicators were determined. Specific recommendations for the development and improvement of agricultural service enterprises are also given.

Key words: agroservice enterprises, agroservice activities, efficiency, scientific and technical achievements, agro-industrial complex, agricultural services sector.

Сельское хозяйство Узбекистана является составной частью экономики и занимает важное место в воспроизводстве общественного продукта, рабочей силы и обеспечение продовольственной безопасности государства.

За последние десятилетие прошлого столетия в Республике Узбекистан характеризуется периодом неуправляемой интеграции, перераспределением собственности, изменениями в землепользовании,

реструктуризацией производства, что привело к отказу от трудо- и ресурсоёмких видов деятельности. К сожалению, эти причины привели к разрушению производственной и социальной инфраструктуры многих сельских территорий.

Ускоренное развитие агропромышленного комплекса в условиях цифровой экономики зависит во многом от эффективного использования всех факторов производства, укрепления и совершенствования материально-технической базы агросервисных предприятий, внедрения результатов научно-технического прогресса, инвестиционной и инновационной деятельности в отраслях агроуслуг.

Развитие сферы агроуслуг в Узбекистане определяется активным участием малых и средних предприятий. Основная их задача – создание новых рабочих мест, предоставление разного рода услуг местному населению. Экономическая сущность агросервисной деятельности предприятий – поиск и реализация новых

видов услуг в различных отраслях хозяйства с целью удовлетворения спроса потребителей. По приведённым данным многих учёных-экономистов – Пардаева М.К., Мирзаева К.Д., Холикулова А.Н., Муртазаева О., Ибрагимова Г.И. и др. В процессе исследовательской деятельности, мы сферу агросервисных услуг поделили на следующие основные три сектора:



Рис.1. Составлено автором

Агросервисная сфера охватывает своей деятельностью большое количество отраслей, отличается разнообразием видов услуг и непосредственной связью с потребностями населения и предприятиями производственной и непроизводственной областей сельского хозяйства конкретных региональных территорий. Среди основных направлений развития современной экономики доминирует сфера услуг.

Статистика агросервиса для Узбекистана является относительно новой отраслью статистической деятельности, ее значение серьезно возросло в связи с переходом информационной системы республики на формирование макроэкономических показателей на основе принципов народного учета. Сфера агроуслуг как социально-экономическая категория охватывает широкий спектр воспроизводства бытовых услуг, каждая из которых соответствует особому виду деятельности. В отличие от товаров услуги не могут принимать форму материальных объектов.

В условиях цифровой экономики эффективное и целенаправленное использование организаций агросервиса, в том числе использование

технических услуг, увеличение поставок новой техники, является одной из главных задач агропромышленного комплекса. Организационно-экономический механизм материально-технического обеспечения аграрного сектора является составной частью экономического механизма хозяйствования и, в свою очередь,

представляет собой совокупность методов и инструментов, соответствующих организационно-экономических форм комплексного их использования в регулировании и стимулировании развития воспроизводственного процесса.

В Республике Узбекистан сфера агроуслуг является важной составляющей национальной экономики. Он играет значительную роль в социально-экономическом развитии страны, в частности, в удовлетворении ее потребностей, повышении уровня и качества жизни населения, формировании государственного бюджета. Кроме того, сфера агроуслуг является многопрофильной и работает в различных направлениях. Эта отрасль неразрывно связана с другими отраслями народного хозяйства, и они взаимно влияют на развитие друг друга. С одной стороны, сфера агроуслуг оказывает большое влияние на развитие других отраслей и отраслей народного хозяйства, с другой стороны, возможности и перспективы ее развития определяются динамикой других отраслей и отраслей. На наш взгляд, методика оценки роли сферы услуг в социально-экономическом развитии страны должна отражать все упомянутые выше процессы и зависимости. М. М. Мухаммедов, один из экономистов республики, подчеркивает необходимость использования показателя чистых услуг при оценке экономического потенциала сферы услуг и роли этой сферы в формировании уровня жизни населения. Чистые услуги помогают определить эффективность использования трудовых ресурсов, занятых на местах.

В целом все приведенные выше мнения экономистов и исследователей относительно оценки сферы услуг заслуживают внимания и могут быть использованы для оценки сферы услуг с разных позиций. Показатели, предложенные экономистом А.Н.Холикуловым, показывают, как используются трудовые ресурсы, занятые в отрасли, и сколько инвестиций направляется в отрасль. С помощью этих показателей можно определить, как развивается сфера агроуслуг. Но они не позволяют получить информацию о том, сколько человек занято в сфере, и как определить вакансии.

Эффективное использование научно-технических достижений в оздоровлении экономики Узбекистана, макроэкономическая политика, направленная на формирование национальной экономики, также может привести к быстрому росту производительности труда и снижению спроса на рабочую силу. 29 ноября 2017 года принят Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПФ-5264 «О создании Министерства инновационного

развития Республики Узбекистан». Создание данного Министерства представляет собой суть политики, направленной на формирование в стране инновационной экономики. В современных условиях широкое использование достижений мировой науки и инновационной деятельности является важным фактором последовательного и устойчивого развития всех сферах общественной и государственной жизни, в построении достойного будущего страны. На наш взгляд, на спрос на рабочую силу существенное влияние оказывает обострение конкуренции на внутреннем и внешнем рынках и, как следствие этого, актуализация вопросов экономии затрат и рационального использования

ресурсов. Сегодня в Узбекистане продолжается планомерная работа по диверсификации экономики и углублению структурных преобразований, обеспечению опережающего развития сферы агроуслуг как одного из важнейших факторов повышения занятости, доходов и уровня жизни населения страны.

Сегодня 30,8% занятых в экономике работают в сфере агроуслуг. Если проанализировать структурную структуру занятости в сфере агроуслуг, то большая доля приходится на такие виды деятельности, как научно-исследовательские, информационные, снабжение, технические, консультативные, интеллектуальные, финансовые, перевозки и складирование и др. Актуальными задачами являются комплексное развитие сферы агросервиса, повышение уровня жизни населения и обеспечение стабильного развития экономики эффективной работой. Далее обеспечить стабильный рост экономики за счет создания новых рабочих мест, совершенствования инвестиционной, налоговой, денежно-кредитной политики, научно-технической политики, развития малого бизнеса за счет использования новых информационно-коммуникационных технологий в рамках сетей рыночных услуг, качественно приводит к структурным изменениям. Это позволит сформировать рациональную структуру оказания и потребления агроуслуг в Узбекистане, еще больше повысить уровень и качество жизни населения.

Выводы и предложения. В условиях рыночной экономики развитие сферы агроуслуг в Узбекистане рассматривается как важное направление повышения благосостояния населения. С нашей точки зрения, процесс предоставления агроуслуг, повышения качества и конкурентоспособности сельскохозяйственных предприятий отрасли следует рассматривать как одно из важнейших направлений развития агросервиса в нашей республике.

Из вышесказанных можно сделать следующие выводы:

- обеспечение одинакового развития сферы агроуслуг в регионах нашей страны;
- развитие и совершенствование агроуслуг в области консалтинга, информационных услуг, маркетинга и компьютерных коммуникаций;
- развитие малого и частного предпринимательства.

По нашему мнению, в процессе перехода к цифровой экономике в республике нужно внедрить и совершенствовать следующие мероприятия:

-разработать и совершенствовать программу подготовки высококвалифицированных кадров на базе передового опыта развитых стран;

-формировать сезонные запасы материально-технических ресурсов;

-осуществить льготное кредитование фермерских и дехканских хозяйств.

В заключение можно сказать, что модернизация и диверсификация сферы агроуслуг, изменение ее состава в соответствии с требованиями времени оптимальным образом является важным фактором увеличения объема добавленной стоимости в ВВП. В настоящее время предприятия и организации, занятые в сфере агросервиса, а также индивидуальные предприниматели вносят большой вклад в экономику государства. В развитых странах с рыночной экономикой на сектор агроуслуг приходится более четверти валового внутреннего продукта. Увеличить экономическую мощь страны и обеспечить занятость населения можно будет за счет развития сферы агросервиса.

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СТРАТЕГИИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ТВОРЧЕСКИХ СПОСОБНОСТЕЙ У НАЧИНАЮЩИХ ПЕРВОКЛАССНИКОВ

Аннотация. В этой статье рассматриваются стратегии формирования творческих способностей учащихся начальных классов, а также уникальное значение творческого обучения в достижении пика развития знаний, навыков, творчества, инициативы, любознательности, управляемости учителя начальных классов. В данной статье приводятся соображения о творческих качествах учителя и основных требованиях к нему, о творчестве учителя как в урочной, так и во внеурочной деятельности, о его применении в процессе начального образования в целом и делаются соответствующие выводы.

Ключевые слова: современное воспитание, креативное воспитание, качества креативности, коллектив, урок, кружок.

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STRATEGIES FOR FORMING CREATIVE ABILITIES IN BEGINNING FIRST-GRADE CHILDREN

Annotation. This article discusses strategies for the formation of creative abilities of primary school students, as well as the unique importance of creative learning in achieving the peak of knowledge, skills, creativity, initiative, curiosity, manageability of primary school teachers. This article presents considerations about the creative qualities of the teacher and the basic requirements for him, about the creativity of the teacher both in the classroom and in extracurricular activities, about its application in the process of primary education in general, and the corresponding conclusions are drawn.

Keywords: modern education, creative education, qualities of creativity, team, lesson, circle.

Сегодня в нашей молодежной среде разрабатывается модель "4К" по формированию навыков 21 века (критическое мышление, креативность, коллаборационизм, коммуникация), т.е. это формирование критического мышления, творческого подхода, командной работы и коммуникативных навыков у студентов. учебники были предоставлены в распоряжение начальных классов. В этих учебниках подчеркивается, что за основу берутся типовые задания в международных программах, таких как PISA, PIRLS, TIMSS. Наряду с учебником были также изданы учебные тетради, методические пособия для учителей.

Была опробована концепция развития системы народного образования Республики Узбекистан до 2030 года, предусмотрено проведение ряда работ по вхождению в топ-30 передовых стран мира по рейтингу программы оценивания учащихся при народной миграции Республики Узбекистан в PISA к 2030 году. В связи с этим у студентов есть место для проявления своих творческих способностей.

Творческое мышление является основой рождения новых знаний, новаторских идей, привыкание к творческому мышлению оказывает значительное влияние на социальное, духовное развитие и развитие производства. Привычка мыслить творчески является важнейшим источником развития студента как личности. Участие в международных исследованиях позволяет внести позитивные изменения в опыт преподавания и образовательную политику.

В образовательном процессе учащиеся получают возможность осуществлять творческую деятельность посредством педагогического воздействия с использованием инновационных методов и техник, которые служат формированию компетенций. В такой ситуации формируется образовательный процесс, в ходе которого учащиеся целостно овладевают знаниями, умениями, квалификациями и компетенциями, проявляют творческую активность, ищут способы проявить свои способности, реализуют свою самооценку.

Креативность (лат. creation - созидание, креативность) – способность создавать какую-то новую, уникальную вещь, мыслительный процесс, приводящий к созданию художественной формы, мышлению, идее и решению, творческая способность индивида, характеризующая его готовность создавать и принимать новые идеи [2].

Наблюдения и анализ наглядно показали необходимость использования следующих форм, средств, приемов, методик в формировании творческой активности младших школьников в личностно ориентированных ситуациях.

1) применение инновационных технологий, моделирование сложных явлений и процессов, имитация работы сложно организованных систем, использование аудиовизуальных средств при представлении образовательной информации.

2) Предоставлять студентам мультимедийные учебные материалы с использованием компьютеров и проекторов, повышать качество представления новых материалов на основе гармонизации различных наглядных пособий.

3) Моделирование, наблюдение, изучение математических моделей, активизация творческих возможностей, самостоятельная работа, развитие навыков исследовательской деятельности.

4) Моделирование образовательных ситуаций, аналитическое управление образовательной деятельностью, направленное на генерирование проблемных ситуаций, выполнение творческих упражнений.

5) Такие, как обеспечение самостоятельного овладения учащимися широким спектром знаний, создание условий для самостоятельного обучения на уровне их собственных потребностей с целью приобретения навыков свободного выбора, позволяющих им свободно осуществлять свои действия, формирование ответственности за результаты своей работы, развитие творческой компетентности, обеспечение психологической, теоретической, практической доступности студентам к самостоятельным знаниям.

Ряд случаев может быть признан критерием сформированности творческой активности у учащихся начальных классов. В этом - проявления творческой активности, средства творчества, источники, примеры творчества читателей, этика творчества, соблюдение правил изысканности в творчестве, единство красоты с креативностью, роль дизайна в создании креативных продуктов.

Учебники нового поколения для 1-4 классов "родной язык", "грамотность чтения", "математика" и "Естествознание", "Технология", занятия "работа в малых группах", "карта восприятия", "Вкладыш", "дополнительные покупки", "модернизация устройства, которое я сделал", такие имитационные игры были направлены на расширение навыков творческой деятельности учащихся. С помощью этих методов студенты смогли выполнять определенные роли. Они создают различные сценарии и визуальные материалы. Учащиеся создали и презентовали различные буклеты, пропагандистские листовки, чтобы продемонстрировать свою активность на уроке.

Творческий характер этих методов расширил творческие возможности студентов и создал атмосферу взаимодействия. Они зарекомендовали себя как талантливые организаторы и менеджеры. Это, в свою очередь, позволяет студентам последовательно готовиться к общественной деятельности и социальным отношениям. Мы тщательно следили за ходом освоения этих методик и создавали благоприятные условия для проявления студентами творческой активности. Все точки зрения, подходы, выдвинутые студентами, были поддержаны преподавателем. Студентам было предложено спланировать поведение,

которое они будут осуществлять в перспективе. В процессе такого игрового тренинга учащиеся приобретают навыки творческой деятельности и успевают овладеть правовыми и моральными нормами социальной активности.

После всестороннего обсуждения темы читатели начинают делать важные выводы. С помощью различных вопросов расширяется процесс обсуждения. Во время этого урока вопросы служат для проявления творческой активности и развития творческих навыков у учащихся.

Чтобы вовлечь их в дискуссионную ситуацию, были представлены следующие рефлексивные вопросы:

1. Нравятся ли вам тренировки?
2. Какие эмоции появились?
3. Не возникло ли у вас трудностей в процессе выполнения задания?
4. Что вы узнали в процессе обучения?
5. Что нового?
6. Что бы вы хотели создать?
7. Какую работу вы хотели бы выполнять в сотрудничестве с теми, кто вас окружает, одноклассниками?

С помощью таких вопросов для размышления меняется отношение учащихся к окружающей среде и отдельным людям. Они начинают проявлять особый интерес к приобретению нового опыта отношения к социальному бытию.

В то же время студентам удалось освоить следующую модель 4К: коммуникативные, критические, творческие и коллаборационистские элементы. На основе этих компетенций у учащихся начальных классов формируется творческая активность. В то время как учебные тексты, вопросы и задания, способствующие формированию этих компетенций, представлены с использованием инновационных методов и техник, наши дети займут достойное место на международных конкурсах, таких как PISA, PIRLS и TIMS.

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УСТОЙЧИВОЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ВОЛОКОН ИЗ ТЕКСТИЛЬНЫХ ОТХОДОВ В СТРОИТЕЛЬНОЙ И ГЕОТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ: РЕТРОСПЕКТИВА

Аннотация. Статья представляет ретроспективный обзор устойчивого применения волокон из текстильных отходов в строительной и геотехнической промышленности. В последние десятилетия проблема утилизации текстильных отходов стала все более актуальной, и использование этих отходов в строительстве и геотехнике стало одним из возможных решений. В статье рассматриваются различные методы производства волокон из текстильных отходов, а также их применение в строительной и геотехнической индустрии. Особое внимание уделяется устойчивости и экологической природе использования таких материалов. В заключение статьи делается вывод о перспективности использования волокон из текстильных отходов в строительстве и геотехнике, а также необходимости дальнейших исследований в этой области.

Ключевые слова: текстильные отходы, волокна, строительная промышленность, геотехническая промышленность, устойчивость, экологическая природа.

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SUSTAINABLE USE OF TEXTILE WASTE FIBERS IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND GEOTECHNICAL INDUSTRY: A RETROSPECTIVE

Annotation. The article presents a retrospective review of the sustainable use of fibers from textile waste in the construction and geotechnical industries. In recent decades, the problem of recycling textile waste has become increasingly urgent, and the use of this waste in construction and geotechnical engineering has become one of the possible solutions. The article discusses various methods for producing fibers from textile waste, as well as their application in the construction and geotechnical industries. Particular attention is paid to the sustainability and environmental nature of the use of such materials. In conclusion, the article concludes that the use of fibers from textile waste is promising in construction and geotechnical engineering, as well as the need for further research in this area.

Key words. textile waste, fibers, construction industry, geotechnical industry, sustainability, environmental nature.

Мировой текстильный рынок сегодня является отраслью, оцениваемой в триллион долларов, растущей наряду с растущим населением и повышением уровня жизни. Чистая оценка отрасли составила 920 млрд долларов в 2018 году с прогнозируемым среднегодовым темпом роста (CAGR) 4,4%, что прогнозирует оценку в 1230 млрд долларов к 2024 году. Основными конкурентами в этой отрасли являются Северная Америка, Латинская Америка, Европейский Союз, Азиатско-Тихоокеанский регион, Китай и Ближний Восток и Африка, при этом Китай является ведущим производителем и экспортером текстиля (Mordor Intelligence, 2019). Хлопок был самым востребованным материалом в Азии и Америке на протяжении последних 5000 лет, и к 2019 году он использовался на 25% в качестве сырья для текстильного производства (Uddin, 2019). Однако из Диаграммы 1 видно, что синтетические волокна потребляют наибольшую долю текущего рынка, за которыми следуют хлопок, волокна на основе древесины и другие натуральные волокна, при этом Китай является основным производителем, это свидетельствует о том, что с течением времени спрос сместился в сторону синтетических тканей.

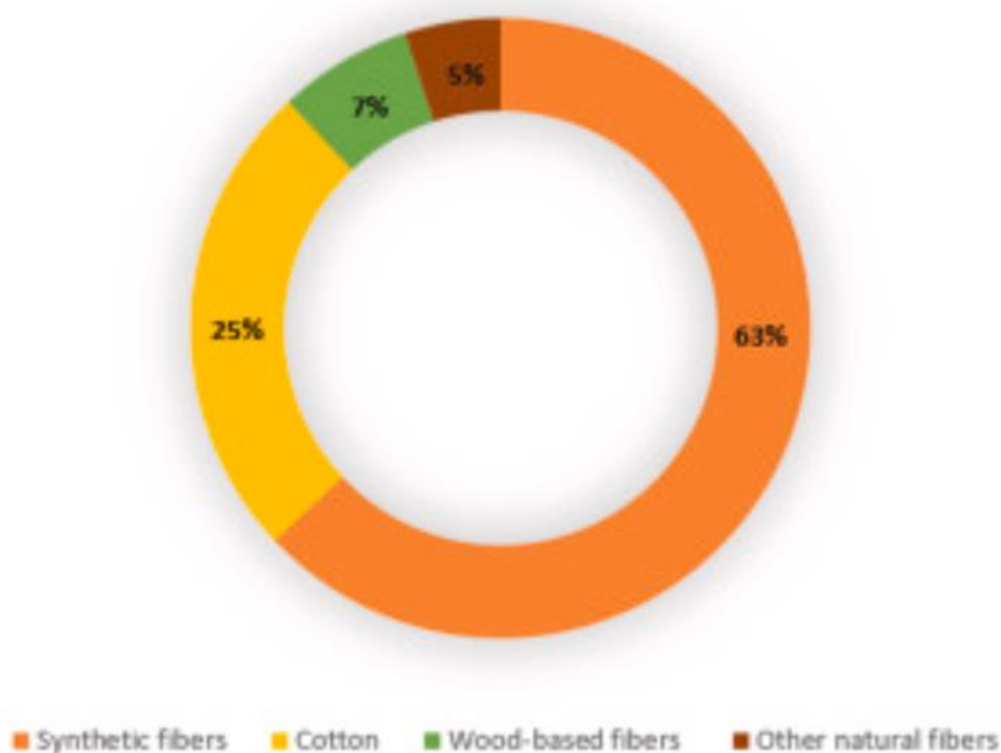


Рисунок 1 - распределение использования ресурсов

В настоящее время проблема утилизации текстильных отходов становится все более актуальной. Большое количество отработанных или

поврежденных текстильных изделий оказывается на свалках, что приводит к загрязнению окружающей среды и растущему объему мусора. Однако, последние годы принесли новые перспективы в области устойчивого использования этих отходов. В данной статье мы рассмотрим ретроспективу использования волокон из текстильных отходов в строительной и геотехнической промышленности. Мы изучим исторические примеры и опыт использования таких материалов, а также рассмотрим современные технологии и методы их применения. Будут представлены различные виды волокон из текстильных отходов, их свойства и характеристики, а также примеры их использования в строительстве и геотехнике. Мы рассмотрим преимущества и недостатки такого подхода, а также возможности его устойчивого развития.

Различные экономические причины и недостаточная осведомленность общественности привели к утилизации опасных текстильных отходов на муниципальных свалках. Поэтому, чтобы справиться с неустойчивым подходом к генерации огромного количества отходов от быстрорастущей промышленности, необходимо предложить устойчивые решения, основанные на учете окружающей среды, экономики и производительности. Возможные применения текстильных отходов в области строительства и дорожного строительства включают разработку устойчивых тепло- и звукоизоляционных материалов, инновационного бетона (например, полимерного бетона) или штукатурного раствора, асфальтобетона, производство композитных материалов и т. д. В геотехническом инжиниринге использование текстильных волокон может быть полезно для улучшения основания грунта, стабилизации искусственных склонов и земляных сооружений, а также для укрепления физических свойств наполнителя.

Текстильные волокна вышли за рамки их традиционного применения в модной и текстильной промышленности. В настоящее время они находят инновационное применение в строительном и геотехническом секторах благодаря своим исключительным свойствам и универсальности. Здесь мы рассмотрим различные способы использования текстильных волокон в этих отраслях. Текстильные волокна, такие как стеклянные, углеродные или полимерные волокна, могут армировать бетонные конструкции, эти волокна повышают прочность и долговечность бетона, уменьшая растрескивание и повышая устойчивость к ударам, усадке и термическим напряжениям. Их можно использовать в различных конструкциях, включая мосты, туннели, тротуары и здания. Геотекстиль представляет собой проницаемые ткани, изготовленные из текстильных волокон и используемые в геотехнической инженерии, они обеспечивают стабилизацию почвы, борьбу с эрозией и управление дренажем. Геотекстиль используется при строительстве дорог, насыпей, подпорных стенок, облицовок свалок и систем защиты берегов, они улучшают характеристики почвы, повышают несущую способность и

предотвращают эрозию почвы. Текстильные волокна также можно использовать для укрепления почвы в подпорных стенах, склонах и насыпях, эти волокна при смешивании с почвой повышают ее прочность, стабильность и устойчивость к силам сдвига, они сводят к минимуму движение почвы, предотвращают оползни и повышают общую безопасность и устойчивость конструкций. Текстильные волокна можно комбинировать со смолами или полимерами для создания гибких композитных материалов, используемых в строительстве, эти композиты легкие, прочные и устойчивы к коррозии и усталости, они находят применение в конструктивных элементах, таких как балки, колонны и панели, а также в сборных компонентах зданий. Некоторые текстильные волокна, такие как минеральная вата или стекловолокно, обладают отличными изоляционными свойствами. Их можно использовать в качестве изоляционных материалов в зданиях, снижая потребление энергии и выбросы углекислого газа. Текстильная изоляция эффективно поддерживает комфортную температуру в помещении, предотвращая потери тепла зимой и приток тепла летом. Текстильные волокна с акустическими свойствами могут использоваться для звукопоглощения в зданиях и инфраструктурных проектах. Путем включения этих волокон в стеновые панели, потолки или напольные покрытия можно снизить уровень шума, улучшая акустический комфорт внутренних и наружных пространств. Текстильные волокна, особенно углеродные волокна, известны своим исключительным соотношением прочности и веса. Их можно использовать для создания легких конструктивных элементов, таких как натяжные тросы, мембраны и тканевые крыши, эти конструкции позволяют создавать большие пролеты без необходимости чрезмерной поддержки, обеспечивая свободу проектирования и снижая затраты на материалы и транспортировку. В зонах повышенного риска или сооружениях, подверженных ударам, текстильные волокна обеспечивают повышенную устойчивость. Их можно использовать для усиления взрывостойких материалов, защитной одежды или временных конструкций, используемых во время чрезвычайных ситуаций или стихийных бедствий. Текстильные волокна, полученные из экологически чистых материалов, таких как бамбук или конопля, могут способствовать экологически безопасному строительству, эти волокна можно использовать в производстве экологически чистого текстиля, изоляционных материалов и строительных компонентов, сокращая выбросы углекислого газа в строительной отрасли.

Использование обработанных текстильных волокон в строительстве может значительно помочь в борьбе с проблемой текстильного мусора и утилизации опасных текстильных отходов, это позволит не только уменьшить количество отходов, отправляемых на муниципальные свалки, но и создать устойчивые решения, основанные на учете окружающей среды,

экономики и производительности. Возможности применения текстильных отходов в строительстве включают разработку устойчивых тепло- и звукоизоляционных материалов, инновационного бетона или штукатурного раствора, асфальтобетона, производство композитных материалов и других строительных материалов, это позволит использовать отходы текстильной промышленности в процессе строительства, что поможет снизить негативное влияние на окружающую среду, также использование текстильных волокон в геотехническом инжиниринге может быть полезно для улучшения основания грунта, стабилизации искусственных склонов и земляных сооружений, а также для укрепления физических свойств наполнителя, это позволит повысить качество и надежность строительных работ, а также уменьшить использование других материалов, что в свою очередь снизит негативное влияние на окружающую среду.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЕЙ

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РОЛЬ КЛИЕНТ-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОСТИ В УПРАВЛЕНИИ ЛОЯЛЬНОСТЬЮ

Аннотация. Работа над лояльностью клиентов имеет большое значение. На западных развитых рынках, где борьба за каждого клиента уже давно идет, программы лояльности клиентов давно сформированы и отработаны под рынок. В России процесс формирования культуры клиент ориентированного подхода только начинается, и предпочтения клиента еще не всегда ценятся. Сегодня одним из самых эффективных инструментов конкурентной борьбы за клиентов является хорошо продуманная программа по формированию лояльности покупателя. Лояльность потребителей, которые постоянно выбирают одну и ту же марку товаров, является экономически выгодной, так как гарантирует регулярные покупки, требует меньших затрат на маркетинг для каждого клиента и благодаря рекомендациям лояльных клиентов способствует привлечению новых.

Ключевые слова: клиентоориентированная концепция, клиенты, управление персоналом, компании.

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THE ROLE OF CUSTOMER FOCUS IN LOYALTY MANAGEMENT

Abstract. Working on customer loyalty is of great importance. In Western developed markets, where the struggle for each client has been going on for a long time, customer loyalty programs have long been formed and developed for the market. In Russia, the process of creating a culture of a client-oriented approach is just beginning, and client preferences are not always valued. Today, one of the most effective tools for competing for customers is a well-thought-out program to build customer loyalty. The loyalty of consumers who constantly choose the same brand of goods is economically beneficial, as it guarantees regular purchases, requires lower marketing costs for each customer and, thanks to the recommendations of loyal customers, helps attract new ones.

Keywords: customer-oriented concept, clients, personnel management, companies.

Понятие лояльности клиента относится к уровню преданности или вовлеченности клиента в отношении определенной компании, бренда или продукта. Лояльность клиента выражается в повторных покупках, рекомендациях, положительных отзывах, участии в программе лояльности, а также в сопротивлении переходу к конкурентам. [1]

Лояльные клиенты оценивают выбранный бренд выше других, полагая, что он соответствует их потребностям и ожиданиям. Они имеют положительное отношение к компании и демонстрируют способность преодолевать негативные ситуации и помогать оправдывать проблемы, которые могут возникнуть.

Повышение уровня лояльности клиентов является важной стратегией для компаний, поскольку лояльные клиенты обычно тратят больше, чаще рекомендуют бренд другим людям и могут стать постоянными покупателями на протяжении длительного периода времени. Продвижение лояльности клиентов может осуществляться через программы лояльности, персонализацию предложений и качественное обслуживание клиентов.

Клиент-ориентированность — это концепция, которая связана с

фокусом организации на удовлетворение потребностей и ожиданий клиентов. Она включает в себя понимание и учет потребностей клиента, а также принятие мер, направленных на предоставление товаров или услуг, которые отвечают этим потребностям.

Суть клиент-ориентированности заключается в том, что организации должны стремиться понять, что именно хотят и ожидают их клиенты, и предлагать такие товары или услуги, которые наилучшим образом удовлетворяют эти потребности. Компания должна активно коммуницировать с клиентами, исследовать их потребности и предпочтения, а также адаптировать свои продукты или услуги, чтобы соответствовать этим потребностям. [2]

Клиент-ориентированная организация стремится установить долгосрочные отношения с клиентом, что способствует повышению уровня доверия и лояльности. Она не только предлагает качественные товары или услуги, но также оказывает высокий уровень обслуживания, решает проблемы клиентов и предлагает индивидуальные решения.

Ключевым аспектом клиент-ориентированности является то, чтобы рассматривать клиентов как самое важное звено в процессе производства и предоставления продукции или услуги. Организация должна быть готова прислушиваться к обратной связи клиентов, стремиться улучшать свои продукты или услуги и постоянно совершенствовать свои процессы, чтобы удовлетворить потребности клиентов. В конечном итоге, клиент-ориентированность позволяет организации достичь конкурентных преимуществ и повысить свою прибыльность.

Клиент-ориентированность играет ключевую роль в управлении лояльностью потребителей. В рамках программы лояльности компания должна ориентироваться на потребности, предпочтения и ожидания своих клиентов.

Вот несколько способов, которыми клиент-ориентированность влияет на управление лояльностью:

6. Понимание клиентов: Компания должна активно исследовать и анализировать своих клиентов, чтобы лучше понимать их потребности и предпочтения. Это поможет адаптировать программу лояльности таким образом, чтобы она наиболее эффективно отвечала на желания клиентов.

7. Персонализация: Компания может использовать информацию о своих клиентах, чтобы создать персонализированные предложения и вознаграждения в рамках программы лояльности. Клиенты ценят индивидуальный подход и ощущение, что компания действительно заботится о них.

8. Коммуникация и обратная связь: Клиент-ориентированная компания обеспечивает открытую и эффективную коммуникацию с клиентами. Это позволяет клиентам чувствовать себя ценными и участвующими в развитии программы лояльности. Компания должна также

активно слушать обратную связь клиентов и использовать ее для улучшения программы.

9. Улучшение качества продуктов и услуг: Компания, ориентированная на клиентов, стремится к постоянному улучшению качества своих продуктов и услуг. Хорошее качество продуктов и услуг является одним из факторов, влияющих на лояльность клиентов.

10. Удержание клиентов: Компания, ориентированная на клиентов, активно стремится к удержанию своих клиентов. Это может быть достигнуто через благоприятные условия программы лояльности, специальные предложения для постоянных клиентов и индивидуальное обслуживание. [1]

В целом, клиент-ориентированность способствует созданию лояльности клиентов, что приводит к повышению удовлетворенности клиентов, увеличению повторных покупок и рекомендаций другим потребителям. Это важно для увеличения конкурентоспособности и доли рынка компании.

Таким образом, клиент-ориентированность играет важную роль в управлении лояльностью, позволяя компаниям создавать долгосрочные отношения с клиентами, повышать уровень их лояльности и привлекать новых потребителей. Клиент-ориентированный подход требует гибкости и готовности к изменениям, а также использования инструментов, таких как программа лояльности и обратная связь от клиентов. Обучение персонала также является важным элементом клиент-ориентированного управления лояльностью. В целом, клиент-ориентированность является неотъемлемой частью успешного управления лояльностью и помогает компаниям достичь конкурентных преимуществ на рынке.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬНОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ГРАЖДАНСКО-ПРАВОВЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ ПО ВОЗМЕЗДНОМУ ОКАЗАНИЮ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ УСЛУГ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности правового регулирования оказания образовательных услуг онлайн-школами, репетиторами и субъектами в различных организационно-правовых формах. Делается вывод, что отсутствие четкой регламентации таких отношений в законодательстве позволяет субъектам, оказывающим платные образовательные услуги, выстраивать договорные отношения с заказчиками с использованием аналогии закона, что зачастую приводит к негативным правовым последствиям, что требует более тщательной проработки со стороны законодателя.

Ключевые слова: образовательные услуги, репетиторские услуги, самозанятые репетиторы, индивидуальные предприниматели, онлайн-школа, закон об образовании.

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PROBLEMS OF LEGISLATIVE REGULATION OF CIVIL LEGAL RELATIONS ON THE PAID PROVISION OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Abstract. The article examines the features of the legal regulation of the provision of educational services by online schools, tutors and entities in various organizational and legal forms. It is concluded that the lack of clear regulation of such relations in the legislation allows entities providing paid educational services to build contractual relationships with customers using the analogy of the law, which often leads to negative legal consequences, which requires more careful elaboration on the part of the legislator.

Key words: educational services, tutoring services, self-employed tutors, individual entrepreneurs, online school, education law.

Введение. Современная система образования в Российской Федерации претерпевает в последние десятилетия коренные изменения: введение Основного Государственного Экзамена после окончания основной школы (9 классов) и Единого Государственного Экзамена после окончания средней школы (11 классов), присоединение к Болонской системе высшего образования (отказ от системы специалитета по большинству специальностей и введение программ бакалавриата и магистратуры), а затем, спустя почти 15 лет, последующий отказ от Болонской системы (2023) и дальнейшая перестройка системы высшего образования. Указанные события отразились и на уровне федерального законодательства в сфере образования; однако, отношения в сфере образования, лежащие преимущественно в поле публично-правового регулирования, ввиду упомянутых факторов получили во многом и частно-правовой характер. Речь идет прежде всего о платном высшем и среднем специальном образовании, которое облекается в форму платных образовательных услуг и соответствующего гражданско-правового договора с образовательным учреждением. Помимо этого, большое распространение получила деятельность репетиторов и онлайн-школ, которые работают как с детьми школьного возраста, так и со студентами, желающими улучшить свои компетенции в изучаемых предметах. Именно о таких отношениях идет речь в данной статье.

Методы исследования. В рамках данной статьи использовались современные методы познания явлений и процессов. В ходе данного исследования использовались как общенаучные (диалектический, системный, метод контент-анализа, сравнение, классифицирование), так и частные методы (формально-юридический, сравнительно-правовой, системно-структурный, описательно-аналитический, статистический, исторический).

Результаты исследования. Согласно Конституции РФ каждый имеет право на образование.⁴⁵ Оказание образовательных услуг регулируется в первую очередь Законом Об образовании, который устанавливает основополагающие принципы образования в Российской Федерации, права и обязанности обучающихся, требования к образовательным организациям⁴⁶. При этом, в законе не упоминается о таком явлении, как репетиторство или онлайн-школа, несмотря на то, что, по разным данным, к услугам репетиторов и онлайн-школ прибегают 25% родителей школьников 5-8 классов и 90% родителей, чьи дети готовятся к сдаче ОГЭ и ЕГЭ. Иными словами, отношения десятков тысяч граждан с указанными

⁴⁵ Конституция Российской Федерации (принята всенародным голосованием 12.12.1993 с изменениями, одобренными в ходе общероссийского голосования 01.07.2020) // СПС КонсультантПлюс (дата обращения: 15.09.2023 г.)

⁴⁶ Федеральный закон от 29.12.2012 N 273-ФЗ (ред. от 04.08.2023) "Об образовании в Российской Федерации" (с изм. и доп., вступ. в силу с 01.09.2023) // СПС КонсультантПлюс (дата обращения: 15.09.2023 г.)

субъектами регулируются российским законодательством лишь поверхностно, на уровне установления основных принципов и применения аналогии закона и аналогии права. При этом, зачастую в процессе оказания образовательных услуг репетиторами или онлайн-школами возникают проблемы, связанные с исполнением обязательств, которые взяли на себя стороны при заключении соответствующего соглашения. Примем во внимание тот факт, что значительное количество репетиторов осуществляют свою репетиторскую деятельность без регистрации в надлежащем порядке, указанном в законе. Иными словами, если репетитор не зарегистрировался в качестве самозанятого или индивидуального предпринимателя, и продолжает оказывать возмездные образовательные услуги, то такая деятельность признается незаконной и на нее обращают пристальное внимание органы ФНС РФ. Подсчет количества таких специалистов даже в приблизительных цифрах представляется невозможным именно ввиду их теневой деятельности.

Зарегистрированные в качестве самозанятых или индивидуальных предпринимателей репетиторы, а также зарегистрированные надлежащим образом онлайн-школы, которые функционируют, как правило, либо под началом так же индивидуального предпринимателя, либо в организационно правовой форме Общества с ограниченной ответственностью, принимают на обучение школьников, заключая договор о возмездном оказании образовательных услуг с их законными представителями (родителями или опекунами).

Форма договора об оказании образовательных услуг представлена Министерством Просвещения РФ⁴⁷, однако, она применима в первую очередь к оказанию таких услуг учреждениями высшего образования – государственными и негосударственными университетами и институтами. Под платными образовательными услугами понимается осуществление образовательной деятельности по заданиям и за счет средств физических и (или) юридических лиц по договорам об образовании, заключаемым при приеме на обучение (ч. 1 ст. 101 Закона об образовании, абз. 6 п. 2 Правил оказания платных образовательных услуг).

Платные образовательные услуги могут оказываться (ч. 1 ст. 21 Закона об образовании): образовательной организацией - некоммерческой организацией, осуществляющей на основании лицензии образовательную деятельность в качестве основного вида деятельности в соответствии с целями, ради достижения которых такая организация создана (п. 18 ст. 2 Закона об образовании); организацией, осуществляющей обучение - юридическим лицом, осуществляющим на основании лицензии наряду с основной деятельностью образовательную деятельность в качестве дополнительного вида деятельности (п. 19 ст. 2 Закона об образовании);

⁴⁷ Постановление Правительства РФ от 15.09.2020 N 1441 "Об утверждении Правил оказания платных образовательных услуг" // СПС КонсультантПлюс (дата обращения: 15.09.2023 г.)

индивидуальным предпринимателем, осуществляющим образовательную деятельность (п. 20 ст. 2 Закона об образовании).

Индивидуальный предприниматель до начала оказания платных образовательных услуг предоставляет обучающемуся, родителям (законным представителям) несовершеннолетнего обучающегося информацию о государственной регистрации в качестве индивидуального предпринимателя, об уровне своего профессионального образования, общем стаже педагогической работы и о стаже занятия индивидуальной педагогической деятельностью и в случае привлечения им для осуществления образовательной деятельности педагогических работников информацию об их уровне профессионального образования и общем стаже педагогической работы. При осуществлении индивидуальным предпринимателем образовательной деятельности с привлечением педагогических работников им также предоставляются сведения о дате предоставления и регистрационном номере лицензии на осуществление образовательной деятельности (ч. 4, 5 ст. 32 Закона об образовании).

В соответствии с правилами оказания образовательных услуг договор заключается в простой письменной форме между: организацией, осуществляющей образовательную деятельность, и лицом, зачисляемым на обучение (родителями (законными представителями) несовершеннолетнего лица); организацией, осуществляющей образовательную деятельность, лицом, зачисляемым на обучение, и физическим или юридическим лицом, обязующимся оплатить обучение лица, зачисляемого на обучение (ч. 1 ст. 54 Закона об образовании); индивидуальным предпринимателем и заказчиком и (или) законным представителем обучающего (по смыслу пп. "а" - "д" п. 13 Правил оказания платных образовательных услуг).

В очередной раз мы видим, что законодатель не упоминает о самозанятых репетиторах как субъектах оказания образовательных услуг, поскольку перечень таких субъектов, приведенных выше, представляется исчерпывающим. Однако, принимая во внимание диспозитивный характер гражданско-правового регулирования и возможность экстраполяции соответствующих норм на субъектов, схожих по целям и характеру деятельности, на наш взгляд представляется возможным использование норм, регулирующих оказание платных образовательных услуг, по отношению к самозанятым репетиторам.

Анализируя особенности нормативного регулирования отношений в сфере платного образования, следует обратить внимание на некоторые положения законодательства, связанные с порядком заключения договора.

Договор об оказании платных образовательных услуг (договор об образовании) заключается при приеме на обучение и представляет собой соглашение, по которому исполнитель обязуется оказать образовательные услуги по заданию заказчика, а заказчик обязуется оплатить эти услуги (ст.

779 ГК РФ, ст. 54 Закона об образовании, п. 2 Правил оказания платных образовательных услуг).

Если образовательные услуги заказываются для иного лица (обучающегося), то оплату по договору должен произвести заказчик (ст. 781 ГК РФ⁴⁸). Между исполнителем, заказчиком и обучающимся может быть заключен трехсторонний договор об оказании платных образовательных услуг.

Существенными условиями договора об оказании платных образовательных услуг являются следующие: предмет договора (п. 1 ст. 432, ст. 779 ГК РФ). Для его согласования необходимо указать вид, уровень и (или) направленность образовательной программы (ч. 2 ст. 54 Закона об образовании); срок освоения образовательной программы (продолжительность обучения) (ч. 2 ст. 54 Закона об образовании); форма обучения (ч. 2 ст. 54 Закона об образовании); полная стоимость и порядок оплаты услуг (ч. 3 ст. 54 Закона об образовании).

Согласно п. 13 Правил договор об оказании платных образовательных услуг наряду с этими сведениями должен содержать: полное наименование и фирменное наименование (при наличии) исполнителя - юридического лица; фамилию, имя, отчество (при наличии) исполнителя - индивидуального предпринимателя; место нахождения или место жительства исполнителя; наименование или фамилию, имя, отчество (при наличии) заказчика, телефон (при наличии) заказчика и (или) законного представителя обучающегося; место нахождения или место жительства заказчика и (или) законного представителя обучающегося; фамилию, имя, отчество (при наличии) представителя исполнителя и (или) заказчика, реквизиты документа, удостоверяющего полномочия представителя исполнителя и (или) заказчика; фамилию, имя, отчество (при наличии) обучающегося, его место жительства, телефон (указываются в случае оказания платных образовательных услуг обучающемуся, который не является заказчиком по договору, при наличии); права, обязанности и ответственность исполнителя, заказчика и обучающегося; сведения о лицензии на осуществление образовательной деятельности (наименование лицензирующего органа, номер и дата регистрации лицензии), если иное не предусмотрено законодательством РФ; вид документа (при наличии), выдаваемого обучающемуся после успешного освоения им соответствующей образовательной программы (части образовательной программы); порядок изменения и расторжения договора; другие необходимые сведения, связанные со спецификой оказываемых платных образовательных услуг.

Договор не может содержать условия, которые ограничивают права поступающих и обучающихся или снижают уровень предоставления им

⁴⁸ Гражданский кодекс Российской Федерации (часть вторая) от 26.01.1996 N 14-ФЗ (ред. от 24.07.2023) (с изм. и доп., вступ. в силу с 12.09.2023) // СПС КонсультантПлюс (дата обращения: 15.09.2023 г.)

гарантий по сравнению с условиями, установленными в законодательстве РФ об образовании. Если такие условия все же включены в договор, они не подлежат применению (ч. 6 ст. 54 Закона об образовании). Согласно ч. 4 ст. 54 Закона об образовании сведения, указанные в договоре об оказании платных образовательных услуг, должны соответствовать информации, которая размещена на официальном сайте образовательной организации в сети "Интернет" на дату заключения договора.

Так, по итогам проведенного в рамках настоящего исследования анализа, можно заключить, что оказание образовательных услуг в Российской Федерации осуществляется в разнообразных формах и различными субъектами, при этом в законодательстве об образовании поименованы далеко не все из них, что в некоторой степени затрудняет правоприменение в данной сфере и ограничивает субъектов оказания образовательных услуг в выборе организационно-правовых форм деятельности и направлений их функционирования.

Использованные источники:

1. Конституция Российской Федерации (принята всенародным голосованием 12.12.1993 с изменениями, одобренными в ходе общероссийского голосования 01.07.2020) // СПС КонсультантПлюс (дата обращения: 15.09.2023 г.);
2. Гражданский кодекс Российской Федерации (часть вторая) от 26.01.1996 N 14-ФЗ (ред. от 24.07.2023) (с изм. и доп., вступ. в силу с 12.09.2023) // СПС КонсультантПлюс (дата обращения: 15.09.2023 г.);
3. Федеральный закон от 29.12.2012 N 273-ФЗ (ред. от 04.08.2023) "Об образовании в Российской Федерации" (с изм. и доп., вступ. в силу с 01.09.2023) // СПС КонсультантПлюс (дата обращения: 15.09.2023 г.);
4. Постановление Правительства РФ от 15.09.2020 N 1441 "Об утверждении Правил оказания платных образовательных услуг" // СПС КонсультантПлюс (дата обращения: 15.09.2023 г.).

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СУБЪЕКТЫ ОКАЗАНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ УСЛУГ ПО ДЕЙСТВУЮЩЕМУ ГРАЖДАНСКОМУ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВУ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются виды субъектов, оказывающих образовательные услуги в России, а также затрагивается проблематика выбора организационно-правовой формы деятельности такими субъектами и ведения ими договорной работы.

Ключевые слова: образовательные услуги, репетиторские услуги, самозанятые репетиторы, индивидуальные предприниматели, онлайн-школа, закон об образовании.

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SUBJECTS OF PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL SERVICES ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT CIVIL LEGISLATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Annotation. The article examines the types of entities providing educational services in Russia, and also touches on the issue of choosing the organizational and legal form of activity by such entities and their conduct of contractual work.

Key words: educational services, tutoring services, self-employed tutors, individual entrepreneurs, online school, education law.

Физические лица, зарегистрированные в качестве самозанятых или индивидуальных предпринимателей и получающие доход от репетиторской и иной деятельности, в ходе которой оказывают образовательные услуги, при осуществлении организационно-правовой работы в рамках своей профессиональной деятельности зачастую сталкиваются с проблемой наличия пробелов и противоречий в современном законодательстве, регулирующем оказание возмездных образовательных услуг. Дело в том, что федеральное законодательство об образовании в качестве основного субъекта оказания таких услуг рассматривает организации, уполномоченные на ведение образовательной деятельности. Реже в качестве

субъектов, оказывающих образовательные услуги, указываются индивидуальные предприниматели. О самозанятых же гражданах, репетиторах и частных преподавателях законодательство в сфере образования не упоминает. Однако, на наш взгляд, это не означает, что такие лица исключаются из круга субъектов оказания образовательных услуг и на них не распространяются требования, предъявляемые законом к поименованным в нем субъектам. Представляется возможным расширительное толкование законодательства и экстраполяция норм, регулирующих порядок оказания образовательных услуг, на самозанятых лиц.

При заключении договора об оказании образовательных услуг, сторонами которого является самозанятый гражданин (исполнитель) и заказчик (совершеннолетний дееспособный ученик либо его законные представители), следует учитывать, что совместным Приказом Минпросвещения и Минобрнауки России "О признании утратившим силу Приказа Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 25.10.2013 N 1185" была утверждена примерная форма договора об образовании по дополнительным общеобразовательным программам (Приказ Минпросвещения России от 16.09.2020 N 500). Помимо прочего, оказание платных образовательных услуг регламентируется Федеральным законом от 29.12.2012 N 273-ФЗ "Об образовании в Российской Федерации" (далее - Федеральный закон об образовании), а также Правилами оказания платных образовательных услуг (утв. Постановлением Правительства РФ от 15.09.2020 N 1441; далее - Правила).

Следует учитывать, что образовательная деятельность подлежит лицензированию (п. 40 ч. 1 ст. 12 Федерального закона от 04.05.2011 N 99-ФЗ "О лицензировании отдельных видов деятельности" (далее - Закон о лицензировании)). При этом, Пленум Верховного Суда РФ в п. 89 Постановления от 23.06.2015 N 25 разъяснил, что совершение сделки лицом, не имеющим необходимой лицензии, не влечет ее недействительности, если законом прямо не установлено иное. Следовательно, если у исполнителя отсутствует лицензия на оказание услуг по договору, заказчик не может требовать признания такого договора недействительным. Он имеет право в одностороннем порядке отказаться от договора и потребовать от исполнителя возместить причиненные убытки (ст. 15, п. 3 ст. 450.1 ГК РФ).

Договор об оказании платных образовательных услуг заключается при приеме на обучение за счет средств физического и (или) юридического лица (ч. 3 ст. 54 Федерального закона об образовании). Платные образовательные услуги представляют собой осуществление образовательной деятельности по заданиям и за счет средств физических и (или) юридических лиц по договорам об оказании платных образовательных услуг (ч. 1 ст. 101 Федерального закона об образовании).

Согласно п. 13 Правил договор о предоставлении таких услуг должен содержать, в частности, следующие условия: о виде образовательной программы (ее части) (ч. 2 ст. 12 Федерального закона об образовании); об уровне и (или) направленности образовательной программы (ее части), в том числе о подготовке квалифицированных рабочих, подготовке научных и научно-педагогических кадров в аспирантуре (адъюнктуре) (п. 2 ч. 3 ст. 12 Федерального закона об образовании) или повышении квалификации, профессиональной переподготовке (п. 2 ч. 4 ст. 12 Федерального закона об образовании).

Под образовательной программой понимается комплекс основных характеристик образования (объем, содержание, планируемые результаты) и организационно-педагогических условий (п. 9 ст. 2 данного Закона). Она представлена в виде учебного плана, календарного учебного графика, рабочих программ учебных предметов, курсов, дисциплин (модулей), иных компонентов, оценочных и методических материалов. В случаях, предусмотренных указанным Законом, она может быть представлена в виде рабочей программы воспитания, календарного плана воспитательной работы, форм аттестации. Об уровнях общего и профессионального образования, образовательных программах и общих требованиях к ним, о дополнительном образовании подробнее см. соответственно п. 4 ст. 2, ч. 4 - 6 ст. 10, ст. ст. 12, 13, гл. 10 этого Закона. Указанные условия определяют предмет договора об оказании платных образовательных услуг и подлежат согласованию сторонами в силу п. 1 ст. 432 ГК РФ.

В ст. 54 Федерального закона об образовании, п. 13 Правил предусмотрены и другие условия такого договора, которые должны быть согласованы, а именно: полная стоимость платных образовательных услуг и порядок их оплаты, срок освоения образовательной программы (продолжительность обучения) и др. После заключения договора увеличить стоимость платных услуг нельзя, за исключением увеличения стоимости с учетом уровня инфляции (ч. 3 ст. 54 Федерального закона об образовании). Если в федеральном законе о федеральном бюджете на очередной финансовый год он изменен, то применять новый уровень инфляции по уже заключенным договорам не допускается (Письмо Минобрнауки России от 06.02.2019 N МН-94/СК).

Порядок организации и осуществления образовательной деятельности по основным общеобразовательным, образовательным программам (в том числе высшего образования), программам профессионального обучения, дополнительным общеобразовательным и профессиональным программам устанавливается федеральными органами исполнительной власти в соответствии с правилами, приведенными в ч. 11 ст. 13 Федерального закона об образовании.

Таким образом, субъекты оказания образовательных услуг разнообразны, и их деятельность, регулируемая в первую очередь законом

об образовании, с одной стороны, ограничена строгими рамками закона, а с другой стороны, с учетом диспозитивного начала гражданско-правового регулирования, может определяться по аналогии права и основными принципами образования, установленными Конституцией РФ и упомянутым законом.

Использованные источники:

1. Конституция Российской Федерации (принята всенародным голосованием 12.12.1993 с изменениями, одобренными в ходе общероссийского голосования 01.07.2020) // СПС КонсультантПлюс (дата обращения: 15.09.2023 г.);
2. Гражданский кодекс Российской Федерации (часть вторая) от 26.01.1996 N 14-ФЗ (ред. от 24.07.2023) (с изм. и доп., вступ. в силу с 12.09.2023) // СПС КонсультантПлюс (дата обращения: 15.09.2023 г.);
3. Федеральный закон от 29.12.2012 N 273-ФЗ (ред. от 04.08.2023) "Об образовании в Российской Федерации" (с изм. и доп., вступ. в силу с 01.09.2023) // СПС КонсультантПлюс (дата обращения: 15.09.2023 г.);
4. Постановление Правительства РФ от 15.09.2020 N 1441 "Об утверждении Правил оказания платных образовательных услуг" // СПС КонсультантПлюс (дата обращения: 15.09.2023 г.).

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ВОПРОСЫ ЛИЦЕНЗИРОВАНИЯ ОКАЗАНИЯ ОТДЕЛЬНЫХ ВИДОВ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ УСЛУГ, ОКАЗЫВАЕМЫХ РАЗЛИЧНЫМИ СУБЪЕКТАМИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается вопрос о необходимости получения лицензий образовательными организациями. Анализируются нормы действующего гражданского законодательства, регулирующего порядок оказания образовательных услуг. Делается вывод, что законом предусмотрено лицензирование не всех субъектов, оказывающих образовательные услуги.

Ключевые слова: образовательные услуги, репетиторские услуги, самозанятые репетиторы, индивидуальные предприниматели, онлайн-школа, закон об образовании, лицензирование, частное образование.

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ISSUES OF LICENSING OF CERTAIN TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY VARIOUS ENTITIES

Abstract. The article discusses the issue of the need for educational organizations to obtain licenses. The norms of the current civil legislation regulating the procedure for the provision of educational services are analyzed. It is concluded that the law does not provide for licensing of all entities providing educational services.

Keywords: educational services, tutoring services, self-employed tutors, individual entrepreneurs, online school, education law, licensing, private education.

По исследованиям социологов и экономистов, в последние годы в Российской Федерации значительно возросло количество частных образовательных учреждений, а число государственных, напротив, пошло на убыль: по данным издательства Тасс, количество частных организаций в сфере образования России за три года выросло на 37,3%, число государственных учреждений в отрасли в то же время сократилось на

7,3%.⁴⁹ В негосударственном сегменте за три года наибольший рост показали организации направления "Дополнительное профессиональное образование" (рост 68,2%), на втором месте - "Школьное образование" (62,7%), на третьем - "Дополнительное образование детей и взрослых" (53,3%), указывается в исследовании. Таким образом, можно утверждать, что на сегодняшний день наметилась тенденция на постепенное замещение государственного образования частным. Однако, встает логичный вопрос: готова ли к этому правовая система России? Для ответа на этот вопрос следует обратиться, прежде всего, к законодательству в сфере образования.

Согласно п. 17 ст. 2 Закона N 273-ФЗ образовательной деятельностью является деятельность по реализации образовательных программ. В свою очередь, под образовательной программой понимается комплекс основных характеристик образования (объем, содержание, планируемые результаты) и организационно-педагогических условий, который представлен в виде учебного плана, календарного учебного графика, рабочих программ учебных предметов, курсов, дисциплин (модулей), иных компонентов, оценочных и методических материалов, а также в предусмотренных Законом N 273-ФЗ случаях в виде рабочей программы воспитания, календарного плана воспитательной работы, форм аттестации (п. 9 ст. 2 Закона N 273-ФЗ).

Постановлением Правительства установлен исчерпывающий перечень деятельности по реализации образовательных программ: реализация основных общеобразовательных программ дошкольного, начального общего, основного общего, среднего общего образования; реализация основной профессиональной образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования - программы подготовки квалифицированных рабочих, служащих; реализация основной профессиональной образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования - программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена; реализация основных профессиональных образовательных программ высшего образования - программы бакалавриата, специалитета, магистратуры, программы подготовки научных и научно-педагогических кадров в аспирантуре (адъюнктуре), программы ординатуры, ассистентуры-стажировки; основной программы профессионального обучения - программы профессиональной подготовки по профессиям рабочих, должностям служащих; программ переподготовки и повышения квалификации рабочих и служащих; реализация дополнительных общеобразовательных программ, в том числе предпрофессиональных программ в области искусств, дополнительных образовательных программ спортивной подготовки; реализация дополнительных профессиональных программ - программ повышения квалификации и профессиональной

⁴⁹ См. Число частных компаний в сфере образования России выросло на 37,3% // Тасс. – 2023, 30 августа URL: <https://tass.ru/ekonomika/18614761>

переподготовки; реализация образовательных программ, направленных на подготовку служителей и религиозного персонала религиозных организаций.

Указанные виды программ реализуются управомоченными на то субъектами образовательной деятельности. Согласно п.1 ст.10 Закона «Об образовании» в систему образования в РФ включаются следующие субъекты, управомоченные осуществлять образовательную деятельность: организации, осуществляющие образовательную деятельность, педагогические работники, ...организации, осуществляющие обеспечение образовательной деятельности, оценку качества образования, объединения юридических лиц, работодатели и их объединения, общественные объединения, осуществляющие деятельность в сфере образования.

При этом, следует заметить, что законодатель не отождествляет понятия «Образовательная организация» и «Организация, осуществляющая обучение». Так, в соответствии с ФЗ «Об образовании», образовательная организация - некоммерческая организация, осуществляющая на основании лицензии образовательную деятельность в качестве основного вида деятельности в соответствии с целями, ради достижения которых такая организация создана; организация, осуществляющая обучение, - юридическое лицо, осуществляющее на основании лицензии наряду с основной деятельностью образовательную деятельность в качестве дополнительного вида деятельности; организации, осуществляющие образовательную деятельность, - образовательные организации, а также организации, осуществляющие обучение. Отмечается, что к организациям, осуществляющим образовательную деятельность, приравниваются индивидуальные предприниматели, осуществляющие образовательную деятельность, если иное не установлено настоящим Федеральным законом. Педагогический работник - не любое лицо, занимающееся педагогической деятельностью, а физическое лицо, которое состоит в трудовых, служебных отношениях с организацией, осуществляющей образовательную деятельность, и выполняет обязанности по обучению, воспитанию обучающихся и (или) организации образовательной деятельности. Поэтому индивидуальных предпринимателей (репетиторов, частных преподавателей) и самозанятых граждан к категории педагогических работников отнести нельзя.

В соответствии с внесенными в 2021 году поправками в Закон «Об образовании» вводится понятие просветительской деятельности: таковой считается осуществляемая вне рамок образовательных программ деятельность, направленная на распространение знаний, опыта, формирование умений, навыков, ценностных установок, компетенции в целях интеллектуального, духовно-нравственного, творческого, физического и (или) профессионального развития человека, удовлетворения

его образовательных потребностей и интересов и затрагивающая отношения, регулируемые настоящим Федеральным законом и иными нормативными правовыми актами Российской Федерации.

Также в указанный закон внесены поправки, необходимые в связи с принятием Постановления Правительства РФ от 01.07.2022 N 1195 "Об утверждении Правил осуществления просветительской деятельности", и устанавливающие перечень лиц, которые могут осуществлять просветительскую деятельность: органы государственной власти, иные государственные органы, органы местного самоуправления, уполномоченные ими организации, а также вправе осуществлять физические лица, индивидуальные предприниматели и (или) юридические лица при соблюдении требований, предусмотренных законодательством. В упомянутом Постановлении отмечается, что Просветительская деятельность может реализовываться в форме лекций, презентаций, семинаров, мастер-классов, круглых столов, дискуссий и иных формах, в том числе с использованием информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет".

Исходя из анализа понятийного аппарата, предлагаемого законодателем, а также из поименованных в законодательстве субъектов различных видов образовательной деятельности, можно прийти к выводу: поскольку образовательная деятельность направлена именно на реализацию образовательных программ, перечень которых четко очерчен законодательством, и к субъектам осуществления такой деятельности относятся юридические лица а индивидуальные предприниматели, деятельность, осуществляемая самозанятыми гражданами (репетиторами, частными преподавателями) по закону не может называться образовательной, к ней с большей вероятностью подходит термин «просветительская деятельность». И если для ведения образовательной деятельности может потребоваться лицензия, то лицензирование просветительской деятельности законодательством пока не предусмотрено.

Несмотря на указанные обстоятельства, с учетом многолетней практики отождествления репетиторской деятельности с образовательной деятельностью, подавляющее большинство зарегистрированных надлежащим образом репетиторов на сегодняшний день заключают с заказчиком договоры об оказании образовательных услуг.

Физические лица, не являющиеся индивидуальными предпринимателями, вправе зарегистрироваться самозанятыми, без наемных лиц и осуществлять деятельность в сфере образования в виде репетиторства, они будут считаться плательщиками на профессиональный доход.

Согласно ч. 2 ст. 91 Федерального закона от 29.12.2012 N 273-ФЗ "Об образовании в Российской Федерации" соискателями лицензии на осуществление образовательной деятельности являются организации и

индивидуальные предприниматели. То есть граждане, в том числе и самозанятые, не могут получить эту лицензию.

В то же время в соответствии с законом репетиторство относится к оказанию без привлечения наемных работников услуг физическому лицу для личных, домашних и (или) иных подобных нужд (п. 7.3 ст. 83 НК РФ). И этой группе субъектов, в соответствии с ч. 1 ст. 1 Федерального закона от 27.11.2018 N 422-ФЗ "О проведении эксперимента по установлению специального налогового режима "Налог на профессиональный доход", разрешено применять спецрежим НПД. Таким образом, самозанятый может быть репетитором без получения лицензии.

В соответствии с ч. 1 ст. 91 Закона «Об образовании» образовательная деятельность подлежит лицензированию в соответствии с законодательством РФ о лицензировании отдельных видов деятельности с учетом особенностей, установленных той же статьей. Лицензирование образовательной деятельности осуществляется по видам образования, по уровням образования, по профессиям, специальностям, направлениям подготовки (для профессионального образования), по подвидам дополнительного образования. Соискателями лицензии на осуществление образовательной деятельности являются образовательные организации, организации, осуществляющие обучение, а также индивидуальные предприниматели (далее также - ИП), за исключением ИП, осуществляющих образовательную деятельность непосредственно (ч. 2 ст. 91 Закона N 273-ФЗ).

Частью 2 ст. 12 Федерального закона от 04.05.2011 N 99-ФЗ "О лицензировании отдельных видов деятельности" предусмотрено, что положениями о лицензировании конкретных видов деятельности устанавливаются исчерпывающие перечни выполняемых работ, оказываемых услуг, составляющих лицензируемый вид деятельности, в случае, если указанные перечни не установлены федеральными законами. Перечень образовательных услуг по реализации образовательных программ (далее - Перечень) содержится в приложении к Положению о лицензировании образовательной деятельности (утверждено постановлением Правительства РФ от 18.09.2020 N 1490).

Таким образом, оказание образовательных услуг может потребовать наличия лицензии на осуществление образовательной деятельности только в том случае, если такая деятельности представляет собой реализацию образовательной программы из числа видов программ указанных в Перечне, например, основной программы профессионального обучения - программы профессиональной подготовки по профессиям рабочих, должностям служащих, программы переподготовки рабочих, служащих или программы повышения квалификации рабочих, служащих (пп. 13, 14, 15 Перечня), либо дополнительной профессиональной программы, а именно программы повышения квалификации или программы профессиональной

переподготовки (пп. 18, 19 Перечня)...физическому лицу, обладающему статусом ИП и осуществляющему образовательную деятельность непосредственно (без привлечения педагогических работников), получать лицензию на осуществление образовательной деятельности не требуется в силу ч. 2 ст. 91 Закона N 273-ФЗ. То есть, даже если обучение на указанных курсах отвечает признакам образовательной деятельности, получать лицензию физическое лицо, зарегистрированное в качестве ИП (ст. 23 ГК РФ), не обязано.

Вместе с тем по смыслу ст. 331 ТК РФ, ч. 3 ст. 32, ст. 46 Закона N 273-ФЗ индивидуальный предприниматель, осуществляющий образовательную деятельность непосредственно, должен соответствовать требованиям к лицам, которые имеют право на занятие педагогической деятельностью. Кроме того, ИП не вправе осуществлять образовательную деятельность по программам дополнительного профессионального образования (ч. 3 ст. 32 Закона N 273-ФЗ).

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**СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ И НОВЕЛЛЫ
ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВА В ОБЛАСТИ ОГРАНИЧЕННОГО ПРАВА
ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЧУЖИМ ЗЕМЕЛЬНЫМ УЧАСТКОМ**

Аннотация. В статье исследуются современные тенденции и новеллы законодательства в области ограниченного права пользования чужим земельным участком.

Ключевые слова: сервитут, обременение земельного участка, сервитутные отношения.

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**CURRENT TRENDS AND NEW LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF
LIMITED RIGHT TO USE ANOTHER'S LAND**

Abstract. the article examines current trends and innovations in legislation in the field of limited right to use someone else's land plot.

Key words: conservation, encumbrance of a land plot, conservation relations.

Современный сервитут – ограниченное вещное право на чужую вещь, состоящее в ограниченном пользовании ею. Вещь, которая обременяется сервитутом именуется служащей, а та вещь, в пользу которой устанавливается сервитут, именуется господствующей.

Обременение земельного участка - это ограничения, наложенные на его возможное использование, которыми могут быть земельный сервитут, оформленная аренда, ипотека, доверительное управление. Хозяин надела не может в полной мере распоряжаться своим земельным имуществом, но остается законным его владельцем, сохранения соответствующие права собственника. Каждый вид имеет свою специфику и ограничения. Порядок обременения земельного участка устанавливается в соответствии с его характером. Обременения могут налагаться на основании закона или подзаконного акта (устанавливающего ограничения на использование

земли), договора или решения суда. Ограничение не снимается с участка при переходе его к новому собственнику, а сопровождает участок.

Юридическая сущность сервитута определяет его, прежде всего, как «ограниченное вещное право, право на чужую вещь», «обременение права собственности». Наличие различных качественных характеристик двух понятий «обременения» и «ограничения» не представляет возможным приравнивания их (п. 2 ст. 274 ГК РФ).

В ст. 274 ГК РФ сервитут определяется как право требовать собственником недвижимого имущества от собственника соседнего земельного участка, а в необходимых и от собственника другого земельного участка (соседнего) предоставление права ограниченного пользования соседним участком.

Содержанием этого ограниченного вещного права является правомочие ограниченного пользования недвижимой чужой вещью. Собственник недвижимости, которая обременена сервитутом, должен претерпевать некоторые ограничения. Собственник служащей вещи не лишается прав владения, пользования и распоряжения при обременение сервитутом недвижимой вещи. Именно вещь обременяется сервитутом, а не собственник. Отсюда вытекает такой признак сервитутов, как право следования. Значит, что при переходе права собственности на служащую вещь к другому лицу обременение сервитутов сохраняется.

Два основных признака из понятия сервитута: «во-первых, сервитуты - вещные права. Они создают непосредственное отношение между управомоченным лицом и вещью. Этим они отличаются от обязательственных прав пользования имуществом (аренды, найма), которые направлены на действия другого лица и лишь косвенно касаются вещи. Во-вторых, сервитуты дают управомоченному лицу возможность только частичного господства над вещью, т.е. не охватывают ее всю целиком, как право собственности, а распространяются только на некоторые из ее частей и сторон» [1].

Сервитут устанавливается по соглашению между лицом, требующим установления сервитута, и собственником соседнего земельного участка и подлежит государственной регистрации. Как правило, они устанавливаются в целях возможности реализации гражданских прав лицами или организациями, не являющимися собственниками объектов недвижимости. Вместе с тем, на практике установление сервитута в отношении соседнего земельного участка является сложным организационно-правовым процессом. Случаи, когда собственник соседнего земельного участка согласен обременить себя обязательством допускать передвижение или прокладку коммуникаций по своему участку, являются относительно редкими в общей массе ситуаций, когда данные меры являются необходимыми. То же самое может быть сказано о прекращении существования обременения земельного участка в виде сервитута. Так,

нередки случаи, когда собственники земельных участков и объектов капитального строительства злоупотребляют своим правом на установление сервитута в отношении соседних участков.

То есть сервитут – есть право, которое ограничивает процесс пользование соседнего участка. При этом, если опираться на определение понятия сервитута, представленного в ГК РФ, то можно сделать вывод, что сервитут – это ограничивающее право, действующее в области земельного законодательства, так как речь идет о земельных участках. Также, стоит отметить, что в ГК РФ указывается на наличие соседства земельного участка, то есть участок должен быть соседним. Однако, многими авторами, понятие сервитута рассматривается не только в контексте пользования соседним земельным участком, но в контексте пользования чужой вещью, чужим имуществом.

Некоторые авторы определяют сервитут «как право лиц бессрочно, либо на определенный срок пользоваться чужим земельным участком, либо иным недвижимым имуществом, в пределах, ограниченных соглашением либо нормативно-правовым актом» [3].

Причина неоднозначности трактовки рассматриваемого термина заключается в неэффективной методике установления сущности юридических понятий в законодательстве, а также многоаспектностью юридических понятий.

Для разрешения этой проблемы необходимо использовать системный подход к закреплению юридических понятий в законах, согласно которому, закрепляемое понятие должно трактоваться во всех нормативных документах четко, ясно, кратко, одинаково. Результат будет более высоким, если в ходе модернизации законодательства выполняются следующие условия:

- применяются разнообразные методы, направленные на выявление сущности закрепляемого понятия;
- участники модернизации законодательства активно включаются в процесс работы с трудами различных авторов, анализируют их, делают выводы;
- процесс работы должен носить систематичный характер;
- важна также регулярность пересмотра норм законов.

Отметим, что все определения понятия сервитута, рассмотренные нами, имеют общую особенность: все авторы отмечают, что сервитут – это «ограниченное право пользования чужим имуществом». В остальном авторы расходятся. И эти разногласия в трактовке сущности понятия сервитута, которые до сих пор не устранены, способствуют возникновению ошибок при разрешении споров в сфере вещно-правовых и обязательственно-правовых отношений.

Необходимо выделить, на наш взгляд, сложившийся в судебной практике подход на юридическую природу сервитута характеризует его как

«вспомогательный способ реализации лицом права собственности в отношении принадлежащего ему имущества при наличии препятствий для его использования в полной мере». Такое суждение вполне обоснованно, логически вытекает с позиции древнеримских юристов, понимавших назначение вещи через свойство восполнения недостающих качеств, физических и иных природных свойств господствующей вещи.

«Согласно действующему российскому законодательству, сервитуты могут быть установлены как принудительно, так и добровольно. Однако предпочтение отдается договорному способу установления сервитута, так скажем, мирному соглашению, ввиду упрощенного порядка получения прав на частичное использование чужого земельного имущества. Кроме того, как было отмечено ранее, имеется возможность установления сервитута в судебном порядке; такое право у заинтересованных лиц возникает «в случае недостижения соглашения об установлении или условиях сервитута» (ст. 274 ГК РФ)» [2].

Как мы уже отметили, сервитуты регулируются не только в ГК РФ. Одними из самых распространенных являются строительные и земельные сервитуты, также встречаются такие нетипичные виды как для пользования участками недр и т.п. Следовательно, понятие сервитута включается в себя межотраслевые связи.

«Возникновение в действующем гражданском законодательстве такого рода правовых категорий, как право следования, владельческая защита дает возможность стабилизировать имущественный оборот на основе взаимосвязи правовых норм различной отраслевой принадлежности. Так, например, указанные тенденции подтверждены сегодняшними изменениями, внесенными в Градостроительный кодекс РФ, в Водный кодекс РФ, Кодекс РФ об административных правонарушениях» [4].

На текущем этапе рассмотрения понятия сервитут остановимся на общих правилах о них. «Так, как сервитут не лишает собственника права владения, пользования распоряжения имуществом, так и права его обладателя сохраняются при изменении собственника. Однако, важно учитывать, что сервитут никогда не может быть самостоятельным предметом в качестве залога или договора купли-продажи. Но возможны частные сервитуты, их возникновение обусловлено договором, заключенным заинтересованным в его установлении лицом и собственника обременяемого имущества, в случае если такой договор не был достигнут, то по решению суда. Из этого следует выделить, что субъектами сервитутных отношений выступают как граждане, так и юридические лица. Далее необходимо отметить такое понятие как публичные сервитуты, которые устанавливаются законом в интересах неопределенного круга лиц, давая разрешение пользоваться в строго установленных пределах и только конкретными видами объектов права собственности» [2]. Важно учитывать,

что для договора об установлении сервитута применяется порядок регистрации прав на недвижимое имущество.

Как мы выяснили, преобладающая часть норм для сервитута характерна для земельных отношений. Вытекающими из самой специфики данных правоотношений перспективами развития данного института являются такие меры как: установление легально закрепленного определения понятия сервитута; законодательное выделение видов сервитутов, при этом перечень не должен быть исчерпывающим; для защиты интересов собственника четко установленные основания прекращения сервитута и др.

Анализ материалов судебной практики, сложившейся повсеместно в регионах РФ, доказывает обширность спорных вопросов, нуждающихся в скорейшем законодательном разрешении. В первую очередь, правовые конфликты возникают в вопросах платы за ограниченное пользование чужим земельным участком, в том числе спорна и сумма платы за такое пользование.

Рассмотренные правовые позиции по вопросу определения размера платы за сервитут нашли свое обобщенное выражение в судебном Обзоре. Именно позиция, изложенная в нем, в максимальной степени удовлетворяет интересы всех участников сервитутных отношений и сводится к следующему: в каждом конкретном случае плата за сервитут должна устанавливаться отдельно, учитывая специфику отдельно взятого сервитута. Такая позиция уже нашла подтверждение в различных жизненных ситуациях, складывающихся в разных регионах нашей страны.

Таким образом, отметим, что сервитут можно определить как древнейший вид ограниченного вещного права, представляющий собой возможность пользования чужим земельным участком, чужой недвижимостью для определенных целей (чаще всего соседними участками, если иного варианта удовлетворения их нужд, кроме как ограничение прав собственности соседа, не существует). Обобщение судебной практики по сервитутным делам в Обзоре, безусловно, можно рассматривать как положительный вектор в развитии гражданского законодательства нашей страны и практики его применения. Все же ряд проблемных аспектов в сервитутной практике не разрешены законодателем в полной мере, и в этом испытывается острая потребность.

Обобщая изложенную точку зрения, относительно имеющегося в ГК РФ правового регулирования сервитутов, вытекают следующие выводы. Возрождение правовой категории сервитута, интерес к сервитуту в современных социально-экономических условиях позволяют расширить содержательную часть раздела II ГК РФ («Право собственности и другие вещные права»). В итоге, представляется положительной позиция законодателя, отраженная в Концепции относительно необходимости выделения общих положений о вещных правах. Сегодня проблема

сервитута в условиях современного российского общества приобретает всё большее значение.

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Qarshi shahar 41-umumiy o'rta ta'lim ona tili va adabiyot fani o'qituvchisi
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МАКТАБГАЧА ВА МАКТАБ ТА'ЛИМ SOHASIDA IJTIMOYIY E'TIBORNI AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: maqolada respublikamizda maktabgacha va maktab ta'lim sohasida ijtimoiy e'tibor haqida gap borgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim, maktabgacha ta'lim, ta'lim sifati, pedagogika, ijtimoiy e'tibor.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL ATTENTION IN THE FIELD OF PRESCHOOL AND SCHOOL EDUCATION

Abstract. The article talks about social attention in the field of preschool and school education in our republic.

Key words: education, preschool education, quality of education, pedagogy, social attention.

So'nggi yillarda ta'lim sohasiga, xususan, uning ajralmas qismi hisoblangan o'qituvchilarga bo'lgan e'tibor, shubhasiz, ancha o'zgardi. Shuning uchun ham bugungi kunda bu kasbni egallashni xohlovchi yoshlar soni kundankunga oshib bormoqda. Maqolamiz uchun tanlangan mavzuning dolzarbligi, muhimligi va ahamiyati shu jarayon bilan bevosita bog'liq. Xorijda ta'lim sohasiga va o'qituvchilarga berilayotgan e'tibor bilan o'zimizdagi imkoniyatlarni solishtirgan holda shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, bizning ta'lim tizimimiz ko'zlangan maqsadlarga erishish uchun hali ancha qadamlar bosishi kerak. Bu yo'lda o'qituvchi-pedagoglarga bo'lgan hurmat va ularning jamiyatdagi o'rning yanada yaxshilanishi juda muhim omil hisoblanadi. Fikrlashimizcha, mazkur tamoyil ta'lim tizimimiz rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi

Biz yoritmoqchi bo'lgan mavzu o'qituvchilarimizning yutuqlari, dars jarayonlarini tashkil etishdagi o'ziga xosligi bilan birga, mustaqil fikrlashga asoslangan ta'lim dasturi dolzarbligi hamda innovasion ta'limda qo'llaniladigan metodlar va pedagogik texnologiyalarni to'laqonli ochib berishga qaratilgan.

Haqiqatan ham shunday dars bo`ladi. Bir so`z bilan aytganda, shunchaki "respect".

Mustaqil fikrlashga asoslangan ta`lim. Xabaringiz bor, faqatgina yodlash sistemasi bilan o`tkaziladigan dars va mavzudan foyda – minimal. Aynan shuning uchun ham mustaqil fikrlashga asoslangan ta`lim dasturi har bir universitetning muhim omili bo`lib xizmat qilishi kerak. Bu borada biz, tabiiyki, mana shu dasturni to`liq tushuna oladigan va amalda qo`llashni biladigan zamonaviy pedagoglarga muhtojmiz.

Fikrlashga asoslangan ta`lim dasturi bizga nima beradi?

Bu ta`limning maqsadi – yodlatishdan tashqari, talabaning fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish hisoblanadi. “So`z isboti bilan” – deganlaridek, e`tiboringizga Gustav Lebonning – “Omnia psixologiyasi” asaridan quyidagi parchani keltiramiz:

“Darslarni, grammatikani yod olish, takrorlash va taqlid qilish san`atini egallash – ta`limning eng tuturiqsiz ko`rinishidir. Bu tizim e`tiqodning bir ko`rinishiga o`xshaydi, unda o`qituvchi doim haq hisoblanadi, natijada esa o`quvchilardan zaif va irodasiz shaxslar etishib chiqadi. Bunday ta`lim tizimi foydasiz, boshlang`ich maktabdagi o`quvchi foydali bilimlar olish, o`rganish o`rniga turli fanlardagi ma`lumotlarni yodlash bilan band bo`ladi. Biroq bu tizimning bundan ham ko`proq zararli jihatlari mavjud. Bu tizimda ulg`aygan kishi o`z yurtiga nisbatan nafrat bilan qaraydi va bu yurtidan qochib ketishga bo`lgan xohishi juda kuchli bo`ladi.”

Innovation ta`limda qo`llaniladigan metodlar va pedagogik texnologiyalar. Zamonaviy jamiyat taraqqiyoti sharoitida nostandart fikrlaydigan ijodkorlarga ehtiyoj ortib bormoqda. Hozirgi vaqtda fan sohasida bilim, ko`nikma va malakalarni shakllantirishga yo`naltirilgan mutaxassislarni an`anaviy tayyorlash zamonaviy talablardan ortda qolmoqda. Zamonaviy ta`limning asosi o`quv fanlari emas, balki o`quvchilarning fikrlashi va faolligi bo`lishi kerak. Har qanday oliy o`quv yurtining vazifasi nafaqat yuqori malakali mutaxassislarni bitirishi, balki talabalarni tubdan yangi texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqishga, ularni ishlab chiqarish muhitining real sharoitlariga moslashtirishga qo`shishdir. Shu bilan birga, o`quv jarayonida talabalarning quyidagi qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish muhim: ijodiy faollik, ijodiy fikrlash, baholash, rasionalizasiya qilish va bozorning o`zgaruvchan ehtiyojlariga tez moslashish qobiliyati. Bunday ko`nikmalarni egallash ko`p jihatdan bo`lajak mutaxassislarni tayyorlash mazmuni va uslubiga bog`liq.

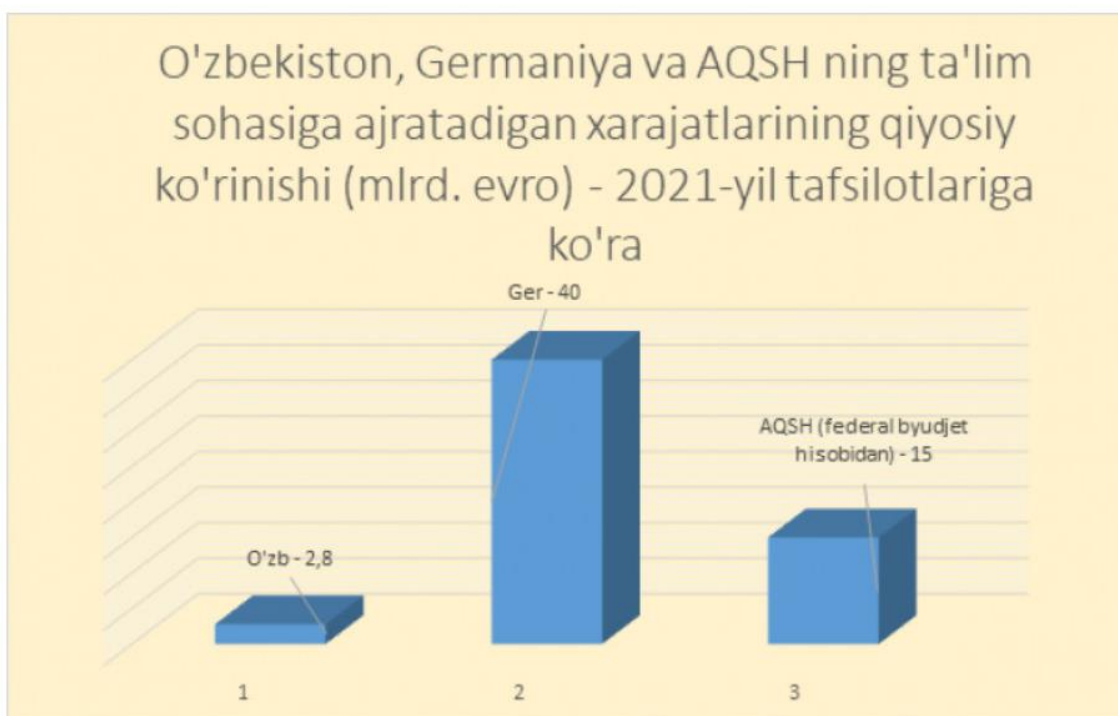
Zamonaviy ilmiy adabiyotlarda talabalarni o`qitishning innovation yondashuvlari tizimli bo`lishi va bo`lajak mutaxassislarni tayyorlashda o`qitish va tarbiyaviy ishlarning barcha jabhalarini qamrab olishiga alohida e`tibor qaratiladi. Shuningdek, ta`lim mazmuni, o`qituvchilarning kasbiy va pedagogik tayyorgarligi, yangi texnologiyalar va o`qitish usullarini ishlab chiqish bo`yicha nazariy va amaliy yondashuvlarni qayta ko`rib chiqish zarur. Bu masalalarni J. Martin, L. Svenson, I. Lerner, M. Skatkin, V. Bepalko, V. Slastenin, O. Pexota,

S. Sysoeva va boshqalar kabi mahalliy va xorijiy tadqiqotchilar faol o`rganishadi. Ammo, o`quvchilar uchun innovasion o`qitish usullarining xususiyatlari va o`ziga xos xususiyatlarini ko`rib chiqish, shuningdek, ta`limning har xil innovasion shakllaridan foydalanishning afzalliklari va istiqbollarini aniqlash maqsadga muvofiqdir. O`quv jarayonida qo`llaniladigan innovasion ta`lim texnologiyalarining asosi o`quvchilarning individual, shaxsiy xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda, ijtimoiy buyurtma, bo`lajak mutaxassislarning kasbiy manfaatlari bo`lishi kerak. Shuning uchun oliy ta`limda mutaxassislar tayyorlashda innovasion shakl va usullardan foydalanish ta`lim va o`qitishning maqsad va vazifalarini pragmatik tushunish bilan birlashtirilishi kerak.

Zamonaviy psixologik va pedagogik adabiyotlarda ta`kidlanishicha, innovasion uslublar o`quv jarayonini rivojlantirish va takomillashtirishga, zamonaviy jamiyatning turli sohalarida professional faoliyat uchun mutaxassislar tayyorlashga qaratilgan ko`plab o`qitish texnologiyalarida o`z aksini topgan. Ular talabalar o`rtasida kasbiy bilim, ko`nikma va malakalarni shakllantirish va mustahkamlash uchun sharoit yaratadi, bo`lajak mutaxassisning kasbiy fazilatlarini rivojlantirishga hissa qo`shadi. O`qitish jarayonida o`qituvchilar tomonidan innovasion usullardan foydalanish turli fanlarni o`qitishda stereotiplarni bartaraf etishga, kasbiy vaziyatlarga yangicha yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqishga, o`quvchilarning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

Ta`limga e`tibor – kelajak poydevori.

Ta`limga sarflanadigan xarajatlar ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning asosiy ko`rsatkichlaridan biri hisoblanadi, chunki ular davlat va jamiyat tomonidan fuqarolar ta`limiga qaratilayotgan e`tibor darajasini aks ettiradi. Ta`limga investisiyalar nafaqat mamlakatning inson kapitalini yuksaltirish va iqtisodiy rivojlanish istiqbollarini yaxshilashning muhim usuli hisoblanadi, balki ular ham o`ziga xos qiymatga ega, chunki ta`lim odamlarning dunyoqarashini kengaytiradi, o`z-o`zini anglash imkoniyatini beradi va o`z materiallarini yaratishga hissa qo`shadi, farovonlik va sog`lom turmush tarziga bevosita bog`liq. Shu bilan birga, bu ko`rsatkich ma`lum bir davlat ichidagi har xil ijtimoiy guruhlar o`rtasida ta`limga sarflanadigan xarajatlar qanday teng yoki notekis taqsimlanganligini, ta`limga davlat va xususiy xarajatlar nisbati va bu xarajatlar tarkibi, shuningdek, ular bilan bog`liqligini hisobga olmaydi. Omillar. Shuni ham unutmaslik kerakki, bir qator rivojlanmagan mamlakatlarning nisbatan yuqori lavozimlari, qoida tariqasida, ushbu davlatlarning xalqaro institutlari va xayriya tashkilotlari tomonidan moliyalashtiriladigan ommaviy savodsizlikni yo`q qilish dasturlari bilan bog`liq. Shuning uchun bu reytingni Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Taraqqiyot dasturining ta`lim darajasi bo`yicha dunyo mamlakatlari reytingi bilan birgalikda tahlil qilish tavsiya etiladi. Faktlarga qaytsak, quyida bir nechta xorij mamlakatlari hamda bizning ta`lim tizimimizdagi vaziyatni solishtirib, bir nechta hayratlanarli xulosalarni olishimiz mumkin:



1-rasm. O'zbekiston, Germaniya va AQSh mamlakatlarining ta'limga ajratadigan bir yillik xarajatlari (2021-yil)

“O'qituvchi abadiyatga ta'sir ko'rsata oladi, uning ta'siri qaerda tugashini hech qachon bilib bo'lmaydi.” - Genri Adams.

Darhaqiqat, avloddan-avlodga o'tib kelayotgan milliy qadriyatlarimiz hamda mentalitetimiz negizida, shubhasiz, o'qituvchiga bo'lgan hurmat va e'tibor mujassam.

Yuqoridagi keltirilgan barcha ilmiy ma'lumotlar va shaxsiy izlanishlarimiz xulosasi sifatida shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, talaba va o'qituvchi o'rtasidagi to'g'ri o'quv dasturini yo'lga qo'ygan va o'zaro hurmatni shakllantirgan ta'lim tizimigina ko'zlangan progressga erisha oladi.

O'qituvchiga ko'rsatiladigan hurmat juda ham ko'p omillar ta'sirida shakllanadi. Ulardan eng birinchisi – hukumat tomonidan beriladigan e'tibor hisoblanadi. Agarda o'qituvchilarga etarlicha sharoit yaratilib berilsa, jamiyatdagi o'rni mustahkamlansa, haqiqatdan ham boshqa barcha kasblarning otasi sifatida qaralishi ta'minlab berilsa, shubhasiz, bu o'z natijasini beradi. Shunday sharoitlarda tarbiyalanib chiqqan har bir avlod o'zidan keyingi avlodga ham shu an'anani meros qilib qoldiradi.

Yuqoridagi ayrimlarinigina sanaganimiz boshi bor-u oxiri ko'rinmay qolgan muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun birinchi qadam sifatida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Maktabgacha ta'lim vazirligi tashkil etildi. Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini isloh qilishdagi mavjud muammolarni bartaraf etish maqsadida qabul qilingan Prezident qarorida keng ko'lamli tadbirlarni amalga oshirish ko'zda tutildi. Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan yagona davlat

siyosatini amalga oshirish, tizimni tarkibiy jihatdan tubdan isloh qilish, boshqaruv tuzilmasini tashkil etish choralari belgilandi.

Metodik ko‘mak qanchalik zarur?

Har qanday ta‘limning asosi — metodika, jumladan, maktabgacha ta‘limniki ham. Maktabgacha ta‘limni sifat bosqichiga ko‘tarishda yangi ta‘lim metodlari, innovatsion texnologiyalarning ahamiyati katta. Sababi MTTning moddiy-texnik bazasi yuqori bo‘lsa-yu, tarbiyachi bola bilan ishlamas, unga har kuni yangi ma‘lumotlarni o‘rgatmasa, hamma qilingan harakatlar natijasi nolga tenglashib qoladi. Sohadagi mutaxassislar mahoratini oshirish, ularga zaruriy metodik ko‘mak berish maqsadida Maktabgacha ta‘lim muassasalari rahbar va mutaxassislarini qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish instituti tashkil etildi

Maktabgacha ta‘lim sohasiga ixtisoslashgan kadrlar tayyorlash masalasiga alohida e‘tibor qaratildi. Qabul qilinayotgan barcha-barcha qarorlarni amalga oshiradigan, farzandlarimizga eng zarur hayotiy tushuncha va ko‘nikmalarni o‘rgatadigan yuqori malakali tarbiyachilarni tayyorlash masalasi kun tartibiga chiqdi. Bu sohada zamonaviy talablarga javob beradigan ilg‘or pedagogik usul va uslublarni ishlab chiqish, o‘quv va o‘quv-metodik adabiyotlarning yangi avlodini yaratish va nashr etish ham g‘oyat dolzarb vazifa edi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining ilk va maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning rivojlanishiga qo‘yiladigan Davlat talablari va “Ilk qadam” maktabgacha ta‘lim muassasasining Davlat o‘quv dasturi qabul qilindi. Endilikda zamonaviy maktabgacha ta‘lim tashkilotining tarbiyachilari bolalarni erkin qo‘ygan holda faollik markazlarida o‘yin mashg‘ulotlari orqali yangi ma‘lumotlarni o‘rgatmoqda.

Maktabgacha ta‘lim tizimida oliy ma‘lumotli mutaxassislarga ehtiyoj esa pedagogika universitetlarida maktabgacha ta‘lim yo‘nalishiga qabul kvotalarining oshirilishi va nomutaxassis kadrlarni qayta tayyorlovdan o‘tkazish evaziga to‘ldirilmoqda. Ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalar asosida maktabgacha ta‘lim tizimidagi pedagog kadrlar malakasini oshirish bo‘yicha o‘quv-reja va dasturlarni takomillashtirish, oliy ta‘lim muassasalari maxsus sirtqi bo‘limlarining “Maktabgacha ta‘lim” yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha 2018—2023-yillar uchun kvotalar ajratish masalasiga e‘tibor qaratildi.

2030-yilga qadar...

Maktabgacha ta‘lim tizimini tanqidiy o‘rganish va yanada takomillashtirish yuzasidan takliflar ishlab chiqish bo‘yicha komissiya tashkil etildi. Komissiya tomonidan maktabgacha ta‘lim sohasidagi qonunchilik undagi bo‘shliqlar, korrupsiya va boshqa huquqbuzarliklarni yuzaga keltiruvchi normalarni aniqlash nuqtayi nazaridan tahlil etildi. Shuningdek, maktabgacha ta‘lim sohasida davlat siyosatini samarali ro‘yobga chiqarishga to‘sqinlik qiluvchi tizimli muammolarni aniqlash hamda kompleks o‘rganish ishlari amalga oshirildi.

Shunga ko‘ra O‘zbekiston Respublikasi maktabgacha ta‘lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi ishlab chiqilib, uni amalga oshirishni

ko'zlovchi "Yo'l xaritasi"da 2019—2024 va 2025—2030-yillarda maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirishning maqsadli ko'rsatkichlari belgilandi.

Xususan, 2030-yilgacha maktabgacha ta'lim bilan qamrab olingan bolalar miqdorini joriy 38,1 foizdan 80,8 foizgacha orttirish vazifasi qo'yilgan. Shu bilan birga, MTV tomonidan ta'lim muassasalari quvvatlarining kuchaytirilishi davom ettiriladi: 2021-yilga kelib o'rinlar miqdori yangi MTMlarni ochish hisobiga 56,8 foizga (2030-yilga kelib — 132,3 foizga) ortadi, hamda davlat-xususiy sherikligi va respublikaning chekka tumanlari uchun dolzarb muqobil maktabgacha ta'lim shakllari rivojlantiriladi. Keyingi yillarda pedagogik va boshqaruv kadrlariga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Ishlar ikki yo'nalishda olib boriladi: pedagoglar miqdorini orttirish va maktabgacha ta'lim tizimi xodimlarini tayyorlash, qayta tayyorlash, malakasini oshirish va rivojlantirishda yangi yondashuvlarni tatbiq etish. Konsepsiya bilan belgilangan maqsadli ko'rsatkichlar respublika miqyosidan viloyat, tuman va shahar darajasigacha tushadi hamda ushbu natijalarga erishish uchun qay miqdorda mablag'larining zarurligi to'g'risidagi hisob-kitoblar bilan asoslanadi.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ И ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ ДЛЯ ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОГО КОНТЕНТА ПРИ ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация. В статье подчеркивается важность подхода, ориентированного на учащегося, который адаптирует обучение к индивидуальным потребностям и предпочтениям. В нем рассматривается роль персонализированных траекторий обучения, адаптивных оценок и перевернутых моделей аудиторий в оптимизации подачи контента. Кроме того, в статье исследуется интеграция технологий в ELT, подчеркиваются преимущества онлайн-платформ, образовательных приложений и виртуальной реальности для привлечения учащихся и содействия овладению языком.

Ключевые слова: эффективные методы преподавания английского языка, образование, языковые техники, обучение, педагогика, новые устройства, учебные материалы, коммуникативный.

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EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES AND TOOLS FOR DELIVERING INSTRUCTIONAL CONTENT IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

Abstract. The article emphasizes the importance of a learner-centric approach that tailors instruction to individual needs and preferences. It examines the role of personalized learning paths, adaptive assessments, and flipped classroom models in optimizing the delivery of content. Additionally, the article explores the integration of technology in ELT, highlighting the benefits of online platforms, educational apps, and virtual reality for engaging learners and fostering language acquisition.

Key words: effective, methods of teaching English, education, language techniques, learning, pedagogy, new devices, teaching materials, communicative.

The field of English Language Teaching (ELT) has witnessed a profound transformation in recent years, driven by advancements in technology, evolving pedagogical approaches, and an increasingly diverse student demographic. This

article explores the multifaceted landscape of delivering instructional content in ELT and identifies the most effective strategies and tools to enhance the teaching and learning experience. Drawing from current research and best practices, this article delves into the key components that shape modern ELT, including learner-centered approaches, digital resources, and culturally responsive instruction. The whole teaching system is based on the following principles: the principle of communicative orientation; the principle of differentiation and integration of learning of different types of speech activities and aspects of language; the principles of consciousness, activity, visibility, nurturing learning, individuality and accessibility, and consideration of mother tongue and foreign language [1].

Language acquisition has always been a dynamic and evolving field, with new methodologies and technologies constantly reshaping the way educators approach teaching. In the realm of English Language Teaching (ELT), the delivery of instructional content plays a pivotal role in fostering effective learning experiences. This article delves into a range of strategies and tools that educators can employ to enhance their instructional delivery in ELT settings.

1. **Interactive Language Games:** Integrating interactive language games into lessons can significantly boost engagement and participation. Games not only make learning enjoyable but also provide opportunities for students to apply language concepts in a practical context. Classics like word scavenger hunts, vocabulary bingo, and language jeopardy can transform mundane lessons into exciting language exploration journeys.

2. **Multimedia Presentations:** Leveraging multimedia elements such as videos, audio clips, and animations can cater to diverse learning styles. Visual and auditory aids help elucidate complex language nuances, making lessons more comprehensible. For instance, showing short video clips with authentic conversations exposes students to real-world language use and cultural nuances. Projects designed for language teaching have both features common to all projects and distinctive features, of which the following are the main ones: the use of language in situations that are as close to real communication as possible; emphasis on independent work of students (individual and group); the choice of a theme that is of great interest to students and directly related to the conditions in which the project is carried out; the selection of language material according to the theme and purpose of the project; visual presentation of the result [2].

3. **Collaborative Learning Projects:** Promoting collaborative projects among students nurtures teamwork and communication skills while advancing language acquisition. Group projects like creating podcasts, designing newsletters, or even organizing mock debates require students to interact in English, fostering a deeper understanding of the language's practical application.

4. **Flipped Classroom Approach:** The flipped classroom model reverses traditional teaching methods, allowing students to access instructional content outside of class, usually through videos or readings. In-class time is then dedicated to discussions, activities, and clarifying doubts. This approach encourages

students to take responsibility for their learning and allows educators to focus on active language use.

5. **Online Language Learning Platforms:** Incorporating online platforms tailored for language learning, such as Duolingo, Rosetta Stone, and Babbel, can provide a structured and interactive learning experience. These platforms offer lessons, quizzes, and personalized progress tracking, enabling students to learn at their own pace and receive immediate feedback.

6. **Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR):** Immersive technologies like VR and AR have started to make their way into language education. They can transport students to virtual environments where they interact with English-speaking avatars, navigate through simulations, and practice language in context-rich scenarios.

7. **Gamification Elements:** Integrating gamification elements, such as badges, points, and leaderboards, can transform routine lessons into engaging experiences. Gamified learning appeals to students' intrinsic motivations, encouraging them to actively participate, compete, and progress in their language skills.

8. **Storytelling and Role-Playing:** Storytelling and role-playing tap into the innate human fascination with narratives. Educators can create scenarios that require students to use English in storytelling or assume different roles, making language practice both imaginative and immersive.

9. **Adaptive Learning Systems:** Advanced educational technology platforms employ algorithms to personalize learning pathways based on individual student progress. These systems analyze learners' strengths and weaknesses, tailoring content and activities to address specific language learning needs.

10. **Authentic Materials and Cultural Immersion:** Incorporating authentic materials like news articles, podcasts, and songs exposes students to real language usage. Additionally, immersing students in the cultural aspects of English-speaking communities deepens their connection to the language and broadens their cultural understanding.

In conclusion, the landscape of English Language Teaching is evolving, with an array of strategies and tools available to enhance instructional content delivery. By embracing interactive games, multimedia, technology, collaboration, and cultural immersion, educators can create enriching and effective learning experiences that empower students to master the English language in a dynamic and engaging manner. In teaching English, the project method provides an opportunity for students to use the language in situations of real everyday life, which undoubtedly contributes to better learning and consolidation of foreign language knowledge [3].

This comprehensive review of effective strategies and tools for delivering instructional content in ELT offers educators, administrators, and researchers valuable insights into enhancing the English language learning experience. By

emphasizing learner-centered approaches, harnessing technology, and embracing cultural diversity, ELT practitioners can foster greater proficiency and confidence among English language learners.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА СТУДЕНТОВ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены вопросы развития интеллектуального капитала, показаны основные его составляющие. Сделан краткий обзор исследований, касающихся развития интеллектуального потенциала обучающихся, показаны основные направления цифровизации образования и их влияние на усвоение новых знаний.

Ключевые слова: интеллектуальный потенциал, образование, цифровизация процесса образования, дистанционное обучение, новые знания.

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DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL OF STUDENTS IN THE CONDITIONS OF DIGITALIZATION OF EDUCATION

Annotation. The article discusses the development of intellectual capital and shows its main components. A brief review of studies related to the development of the intellectual potential of students is made, the main directions of digitalization of education and their impact on the acquisition of new knowledge are shown.

Key words: intellectual potential, education, digitalization of the educational process, distance learning, new knowledge.

Введение. В современном мире развитие интеллектуального потенциала молодого поколения является одним из ключевых факторов успешного развития общества. Цифровизация образования, как одна из главных тенденций современности, предоставляет новые возможности для развития интеллектуальных способностей студентов. В данной статье мы рассмотрим, каким образом цифровизация влияет на развитие

интеллектуального потенциала молодежи и какие перспективы открываются перед студентами в условиях цифровой трансформации образования.

Методы исследования. Вопросы развития интеллектуального потенциала студентов изучались многими исследователями. Некоторые из них:

– Бенджамин Блум (Benjamin Bloom) - американский ученый, разработавший таксономию образовательных целей. Он особенно известен как ведущий педагог-психолог, разработавший всеобъемлющую систему описания и оценки результатов образования в середине 1950-х годов.

– Джон Хэтти (John Hattie) - канадский исследователь, изучавший влияние различных факторов на академическую успеваемость студентов. В книге “Видимое обучение” Джон Хэтти провел масштабный метаанализ в области образования о влиянии различных факторов на процесс и результаты обучения [1].

– Роберт Бьорк (Robert Bjork) - американский психолог, занимающийся изучением памяти и обучаемости. Он является создателем парадигмы направленного забывания [2].

– Кэрол Двек (Carol Dweck) - американский психолог, изучающая влияние мотивации и самооценки на обучаемость. По мнению Двек, при фиксированном мышлении учащиеся верят, что их основные способности, их интеллект, их таланты - это просто фиксированные черты характера. У них есть определенная сумма, и все, а затем их целью становится постоянно выглядеть умными и никогда не выглядеть глупыми. С установкой на рост учащиеся понимают, что их таланты и способности можно развить с помощью усилий, хорошего преподавания и настойчивости. [3].

– Андерс Эрикссон (Anders Ericsson) - шведский психолог, занимающийся исследованием профессионального мастерства и обучения. На основании многочисленных исследований физиологических, психологических и нейроанатомических особенностей Эрикссон пришел к выводу, что такой дар есть у любого из нас. Мозг, как и тело, способен адаптироваться к любой задаче, наращивая новые нейронные связи, ослабляя старые, укрепляя существующие [4].

Развитие интеллектуального потенциала является важной задачей вузов, так как это способствует повышению качества образования и профессиональной подготовки студентов. Для развития интеллектуального потенциала используются различные методы и подходы, включая:

– Использование современных образовательных технологий: применение информационных и коммуникационных технологий, дистанционного обучения, электронных учебников и пособий.

Цифровизация в образовании – это процесс внедрения цифровых технологий в учебный процесс с целью повышения его эффективности и качества. Цифровые технологии позволяют сделать обучение более

интерактивным, интересным и доступным для студентов всех возрастов и уровней подготовки. Кроме того, цифровизация позволяет оптимизировать учебный процесс, сокращая затраты времени и средств на его организацию.

Цифровизация образования оказывает положительное влияние на развитие интеллектуального потенциала студентов.

Во-первых, цифровые технологии способствуют развитию критического мышления и аналитических навыков учащихся. У студентов появляется возможность самостоятельно искать и анализировать информацию, что позволяет им лучше понимать изучаемый материал и делать выводы о его значимости.

Во-вторых, цифровизация стимулирует развитие коммуникативных навыков студентов. Использование цифровых технологий позволяет учащимся общаться и взаимодействовать с преподавателями и сверстниками из разных стран и культур, что способствует формированию межкультурного диалога и пониманию различных точек зрения.

В-третьих, цифровизация повышает мотивацию студентов к обучению. Современные технологии делают учебный процесс более увлекательным и интересным, что, в свою очередь, стимулирует студентов к изучению новых тем и углублению своих знаний.

Цифровизация открывает перед студентами множество возможностей для развития своего интеллектуального потенциала, к которым можно отнести следующие:

Онлайн-курсы и платформы для дистанционного обучения: Сегодня существует множество онлайн-курсов и платформ для дистанционного обучения, которые предоставляют студентам возможность изучать новые предметы, осваивать новые навыки и расширять свой кругозор.

Участие в международных проектах и программах: Цифровизация делает возможным участие студентов в международных проектах и образовательных программах, что позволяет им обмениваться опытом и знаниями с учащимися из других стран.

Работа над проектами и исследованиями: Цифровые технологии предоставляют студентам инструменты для работы над собственными проектами и исследованиями, что стимулирует их к творческому мышлению и генерации новых идей.

Развитие soft skills: Цифровизация способствует развитию soft skills, таких как коммуникация, критическое мышление, решение проблем и работа в команде.

Создание собственного контента: Студенты могут создавать свой собственный образовательный контент, используя цифровые технологии, что помогает им лучше понять изучаемые темы и поделиться своими знаниями с другими.

Заключение. Таким образом, цифровизация является важным фактором развития интеллектуального потенциала студентов. Цифровые

технологии делают процесс обучения более интересным, интерактивным и доступным для всех, стимулируя студентов к саморазвитию и самообразованию. Благодаря цифровизации, молодые люди имеют возможность не только получить качественное образование, но и развить свои интеллектуальные способности, адаптивность и креативность.

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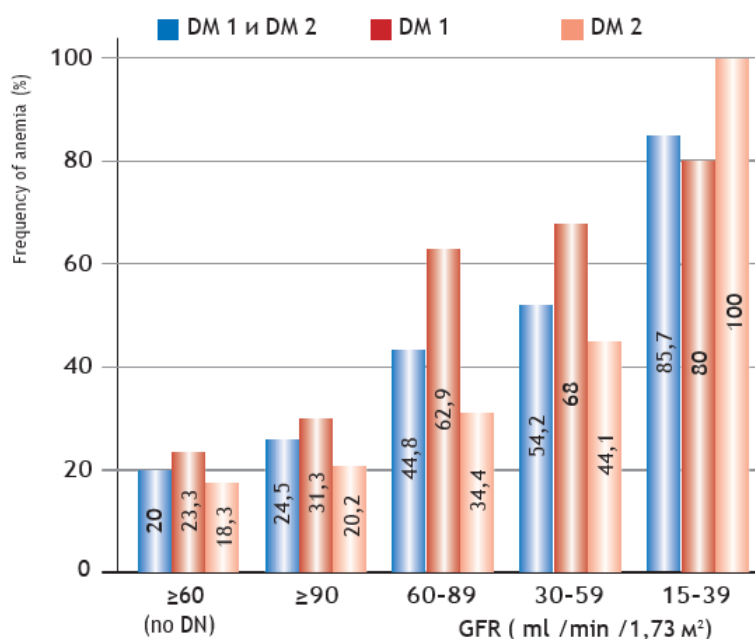
CORRELATION OF NEPHROPATHY AND ANEMIA IN DIABETES

Abstract. Anemia is one of the main manifestations of decreased renal function in diabetic nephropathy (DN), the severity of which increases as renal failure progresses [1–5]. The development of anemia not only causes a decrease in tolerance to physical and mental stress, work ability and quality of life of the patient, but is also one of the leading mechanisms for the progression of kidney damage and an important risk factor for the development of macrovascular complications of diabetes mellitus (DM). In this regard, the diagnosis and treatment of anemia are becoming one of the pressing issues in the management of patients with DN, including at an early stage of kidney damage. The purpose of this study was to study the prevalence, clinical and pathophysiological features of anemia in patients with DN.

Keywords: DM, DN, diabetes, treatment, method.

INTRODUCTION

To study the prevalence of anemia, 1020 people were examined - 382 patients with DM 1 (37.5%) and 638 patients with DM 2 (62.5%) who were examined as part of the mobile diabetes center's visiting expedition program. Of these, DN was diagnosed in 510 people (50.0%). In all patients without DN, renal function was preserved (glomerular filtration rate (GFR) ≥ 60 ml/min). The state of kidney function in DN patients was assessed according to the stages of chronic kidney disease (CKD) according to the National Kidney recommendations



*Fig 1. Frequency of detection of anemia in patients with DM 1 (n=382) and DM 2 (n=638) depending on the filtration function of the kidneys:
DN – diabetic nephropathy; DM – diabetes mellitus; GFR – glomerular filtration rate*

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Foundation/Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative (NKF/DOQI) (Table 1) [2]. GFR was calculated using the Cockcroft–Gault formula and normalized to a standard body surface area (1.73 m²) [3]. Anemia in patients with DM without kidney damage was diagnosed according to the criteria recommended by the World Health Organization: blood hemoglobin (Hb) < 130 g/l - in men; Hb < 120 g/l – in women [4]; in the presence of DN - according to the criteria for identifying anemia in patients with CKD, proposed by NKF/DOQI, - Hb < 135 g/l - in men, Hb < 120 g/l - in women [2].

Table 1

Stages of chronic kidney disease		
Стадия	Characteristic	GFR (ml/min/1.73 m ²)
1	Kidney damage with normal or increased GFR	≥90
2	Kidney damage with initial	60–89
3	decrease in GFR	30–59
4	Moderate degree of GFR reduction	15–29
5	Pronounced degree of reduction in GFR	<15 (or dialysis)

A comparative analysis of the frequency of detection of anemia in diabetic and non-diabetic kidney damage was carried out between 92 patients with proteinuric stage DN at DM 1 and 230 patients with a morphologically confirmed diagnosis of primary chronic glomerulonephritis (CGN).

To clarify the connection between the development of anemia and the production of endogenous erythropoietin (EPO) in 94 patients with DN (29 people (30.9%) suffering from DM 1, and 65 people (69.1%) with DM 2), the concentration of EPO in the blood serum was studied. The determination of EPO was carried out using the enzyme immunoassay method using the EPO ELISA Biomerica kit. Reference EPO values ranged from 4.3 to 32.9 mIU/ml. In these same patients, the state of iron metabolism in the body was assessed. Serum iron was determined using a photometric method, and serum ferritin and transferrin were determined using an immunoturbidimetric method using Roche diagnostic kits. The degree of transferrin saturation (TS) was also calculated. A ferritin value of <100 ng/ml was assessed as a decrease in iron reserves in the body, and an LT <20% was assessed as low iron bioavailability. Patients with a GFR less than 15 ml/min/1.73 m² and/or receiving erythropoiesis-stimulating agent (ESA) therapy were not included in the study. For statistical processing of data, the arithmetic mean and standard deviation were calculated, and the significance of the differences was assessed using the Mann–Whitney test.

CONCLUSION

Thus, with DN, anemia is detected much more often than with other kidney diseases - its frequency is up to 25% with normal GFR and reaches up to 80-100% with a pronounced degree of decrease in the filtration function of the kidneys. At the earliest stage of DN - MAU - anemia occurs in almost every fourth patient, and with the formation of PU - already in every second patient. Anemia with DN is more severe than with primary nephritis. The main cause of anemia in patients with DN is an early decrease in the production of endogenous EPO with the development of its functional deficiency. This fact may serve as a basis for earlier initiation of SSE therapy, after correction of iron deficiency, even with a moderate decrease in renal function. The connection between anemia and the indicator of diabetes compensation may indirectly indicate that when assessing the degree of compensation of carbohydrate metabolism, it is necessary to take into account the blood Hb level. Due to the fact that anemia contributes to a decrease in the quality of life, more rapid progression of both micro- and macrovascular complications, increasing the risk of death of patients from cardiovascular accidents, its timely diagnosis and treatment is important.

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CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING THE HYGIENIC CONDITION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Annotation. Countries all over the world are trying new ways of softening or partially lifting COVID-19 related restrictions while keeping the virus progression in check. As several countries take measures to adjust to the new normal, schools reopening are among the most pressing and challenging considerations to be made. Indeed, with more than 30 million cases of COVID-19 reported worldwide, education is one of the most affected sectors. UNESCO estimates that almost a billion students are facing either school closure or uncertainty regarding their classes, threatening the future of several generations.

Key words: covid-19, hygienic school.

Improved Attendance, School hygiene is a determinant of overall school attendance. This is true for both students and staff members, who attend school less frequently because of illness or a general distaste for attending a school that isn't cleaned properly or that isn't hygienic.

A building that isn't hygienic can collect a significant amount of bacteria over time. Considering the amount of people who go in and out of schools, this can be especially dangerous and can lead to sickness and illness for everyone involved.

Health-related policies should include the overall hygiene of a school. The impact of school cleanliness on the health of those exposed to bacteria within schools is big. To promote hygiene within schools, it may be necessary to create things like health clubs and hosting information sessions about hygiene in general.

Motivation to Learn

When students and staff are exposed to an environment that is clean and sanitary, they will be more motivated to learn. This is because the overall aesthetic of any classroom, building, or room, can affect overall morale and can discourage students from wanting to put effort into a school that isn't willing to put effort into them.

Not only this but having a clean school will improve the motivation of parents and other visitors. When parents visit a school to enroll their children, the natural look of the school will have a large impact on their willingness to enroll.

The School Environment

The aesthetic and physical environment of your school is especially important regarding the physiological and psychological development of students and staff members.

A school that is both safe and healthy has the following characteristics:

- A classroom that isn't overcrowded.
- A classroom that is well-ventilated and that has enough daylight; for example, your classroom should have a window with an area that makes up about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the floor area.
- A good distance between the students in the front and second rows of the classroom and the screen or blackboard. This will ensure that your students' eyes aren't at risk.
- Desks and chairs that are not too large or too small for the children attending school.
- Your school should be hygienic, meaning there shouldn't be any exposure to excessive bacteria, chemicals, or pollution. Of course, some of these things will be dependent on different services and classrooms your school offers; however, they are essential characteristics to consider if you want a hygienic school.

Drinking Water and School Hygiene

Your school's drinking water determines a lot about the overall hygiene of your school. Not only this, but your students need to have universal access to this drinking water.

In general, it is suggested that your school has one tap of drinking water for every 50 students in the school. Any taps or water fountains you have installed should be at the right height for your students, which is a component of having accessible water services.

Waste Management

Schools go through a significant amount of waste and, as such, need appropriate waste management services. This waste can be anything from food during lunch hour to paper and cardboard from classroom projects.

These are the facilities that your school should have to ensure sanitation and hygiene in your school:

- It would help if you had garbage and waste bins in all offices or classrooms. When necessary, you should also place bins in hallways or playgrounds that experience a significant amount of waste. Any floors or property should be cleaned to ensure that any waste is thrown out and isn't laying around the school.
- A disposal pit should be used to eliminate the waste that is collected from classrooms, offices, halls, etc. If you have an incinerator nearby, this will be your biggest tool in removing waste and ensuring the hygiene of your school.

Classroom Sanitation

Your classrooms are the areas of the school that students will spend the most time in, which is why having clean classrooms is so important. You should,

for example, have clean and smooth floors, seats and desks that are appropriate for the development and the learning of students, and light and ventilation that promote a sanitary and healthy environment.

When these components aren't prioritized, it can have a significant impact on the wellbeing and the learning of your students'.

Professional Cleaning Services

One of the best ways to ensure that your school is always clean and hygienic is to hire cleaning services. This is because professional cleaners will have a greater understanding of which areas need to be cleaned most frequently, and they'll be able to provide you with a better idea of how to clean certain areas of your school.

Not only this, but professional cleaners like Titan CHS are up-to-date with hygienic regulations across different regions. Titan's team of cleaners are continually updating their training and certification to ensure that your school is in the best of hands and that they have the most innovative technology or cleaning techniques to back them up.

Conclusion

We know the importance of having a healthy and happy staff and student population; after all, happy students equal a happy life! Still, having a hygienic school can often be overlooked and can be placed second to other priorities within schools.

That's where we come in! We provide clients with only the best cleaning services, which ensure the safety and happiness of everyone stepping in the building. If you have any questions that we haven't answered thus far, feel free to leave us a message or to contact us today!

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЯ ГЕМОРРАГИЧЕСКИХ ВАСКУЛИТОВ СРЕДИ ДЕТСКОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ УСЛОВИЯХ ПАНДЕМИИ КОВИД-19

Аннотация. В статье представлен литературный обзор влияния новой коронавирусной инфекции на появление тромботической микроангиопатии, а также случаи мультисистемного воспалительного синдрома. Приведен клинический случай пациента с геморрагическим васкулитом поствирусной этиологии COVID 19, кожной формы.

Ключевые слова: коронавирусная инфекция, геморрагический васкулит, тромботическая микроангиопатия.

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FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF HEMORRHAGIC VASCULITIS AMONG THE CHILDREN'S POPULATION COVID-19 PANDEMICS

Annotation. The article presents a literature review of the impact of a new coronavirus infection on the appearance of thrombotic microangiopathy, as well as cases of multisystem inflammatory syndrome. A clinical case of a patient with hemorrhagic vasculitis of post-viral etiology COVID 19, cutaneous form, is presented.

Keywords: coronavirus infection, hemorrhagic vasculitis, thrombotic microangiopathy.

Введение. Васкулиты — группа клинически неоднородных заболеваний, их характерный признак — воспаление и некроз стенок кровеносных сосудов. Выделяют первичные (причина возникновения не установлена) и вторичные (проявления инфекционных, онкологических и ревматических заболеваний) васкулиты [2]. К настоящему времени описаны клинические случаи тромботической микроангиопатии на фоне COVID-19, а также случаи мультисистемного воспалительного синдрома и болезни

Кавасаки [4]. Коронавирус проникает в клетки организма, связываясь с рецепторами ангиотензин-превращающего фермента 2 (АПФ-2) типа, которые представлены в тканях лёгких, сердца, почек, кишечника, а также в эндотелиальных клетках. Наличие вирусных элементов и накопление воспалительных клеток в эндотелии свидетельствует о том, что вирус SARS-CoV-2 способствует индукции эндотелиита сразу в нескольких органах.

Цель исследования — изучить клинический случай системного васкулита на фоне COVID-19, методы его диагностики.

Коронавирусная инфекция(COVID-19) — острое инфекционное заболевание, вызываемое новым штаммом коронавируса SARSCoV-2 аэрозольно - капельным и контактно-бытовым механизмом передачи. Патогенетически COVID-19 характеризуется вирусемией, локальным и системным иммуновоспалительным процессом, гиперактивностью коагуляционного каскада, эндотелиопатией, гипоксией, что приводит к развитию микро- и макротромбозов; протекает от бессимптомных до клинически выраженных форм с интоксикацией, лихорадкой, поражением эндотелия сосудов, легких, сердца, почек, ЖКТ, центральной и периферической нервной систем с риском развития осложнений (ОРДС, ДН, ТЭЛА, сепсис, шок). У детей и подростков может быть вариант клинического течения в виде мультисистемного воспалительного синдрома, временно ассоциированного с COVID-19.

Подавляющее большинство всех описанных случаев заболевания у детей связаны с контактами с заболевшими взрослыми. Наиболее частыми симптомами у детей являются лихорадка, непродуктивный кашель, возможно появление признаков интоксикации (миалгии, тошнота, слабость). У некоторых отмечаются ринорея, заложенность носа, редко - симптомы поражения желудочно-кишечного тракта (боли в животе, диарея, рвота). Диарея у детей на фоне инфекции COVID-19 отмечается чаще, чем у взрослых. Выздоровление обычно наступает в течение 1 - 2 недель. Не менее четверти детей переносят инфекцию бессимптомно. Госпитализации в стационар требует до 10% детей. Тяжелое течение отмечается в среднем в 1% случаев инфекции COVID-19 у детей, чаще всего осложненные формы болезни развиваются у детей с тяжелыми сопутствующими заболеваниями.

При сравнении отметим что, задействованные органы включали кожу, суставы, желудочно-кишечный тракт и почечную систему. Острое повреждение почек и протеинурия встречались исключительно у взрослых пациентов.[2] Однако при сравнении случаев у взрослых и детей на предмет различий в клинической картине артралгии достигли статистической значимости ($p = 0,04$), тогда как протеинурия приблизилась к статистической значимости ($p = 0,07$). Не было различий в вовлечении систем органов у взрослых и детей. Девять из 10 случаев лечились кортикостероидами. В 10-м случае пациента лечили ацетаминофеном.

Информация о последующих мерах была доступна по семи случаям; шесть случаев получили кортикостероиды с улучшением. В случае лечения ацетаминофеном сохранялась сыпь и микроскопическая гематурия.

В нашем исследовании аналогичным образом было проведено среди детей. В отличие от классических случаев геморрагического васкулита, случаи, связанные с COVID-19, встречались у детей (20,0% случаев).

Патогенез геморрагического васкулита, связанного с COVID-19, может быть связан с неправильным развитием реакции Т-хелперов 2 типа (Th2) на вирус и развитием геморрагического васкулита.[3] Пациенты с более тяжелыми случаями COVID-19 неправильно устанавливают Th2. [2] В результате происходит отложение комплексов антиген-антитело, чаще всего в крови. сосудов происходит с последующей активацией каскада комплемента и высвобождением анафилатоксинов комплемента (C3a и C5a),³ что в конечном итоге приводит к LCV. Интересно, что недавние сообщения также предполагают развитие нового [4] или реактивации [1] васкулита в ответ на вакцинацию против COVID-19. Эти наблюдения усиливают вероятность процесса, опосредованного комплексом антиген-антитело, возможно, из-за шиповидного белка SARS-CoV-2, лежащего в основе развития.[1]

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ НЕЙРОСОНОГРАФИИ У ДЕТЕЙ РАЗНОГО ГЕСТАЦИОННОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация. Нейросонография играет важную роль в ранней диагностике врожденных и перинатальных поражений головного мозга у новорожденных детей. Ранняя диагностика гипоксических поражений головного мозга у детей позволяет определять стратегию и тактику дальнейшего наблюдения. В работе отражены основные нейросонографические признаки изменений структур головного у новорожденных детей различного гестационного возраста. Полученные данные показали, что у детей, родившихся на ранних сроках гестации, чаще отмечается увеличение субарахноидального пространства, уменьшение размеров боковых желудочков, изменения в паренхиме головного мозга в виде повышения эхогенности, нечёткий, слабовыраженный рисунок борозд и извилин.

Ключевые слова. Нейросонография, головной мозг, новорожденные, диагностика, заболевания.

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APPLICATION OF NEURSONOGRAPHY IN CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT GESTATIONAL AGE

Annotation. Neurosonography plays an important role in the early diagnosis of congenital and perinatal brain lesions in newborns. Early diagnosis of hypoxic brain lesions in children allows one to determine the strategy and tactics for further observation. The work reflects the main neurosonographic signs of changes in brain structures in newborns of different gestational ages. The data obtained showed that children born in the early stages of gestation are more likely to experience an increase in the subarachnoid space, a decrease in the size of the lateral ventricles, changes in the brain parenchyma in the form of increased echogenicity, an unclear, weakly defined pattern of grooves and convolutions.

Keywords. Neurosonography, brain, newborns, diagnostics, diseases.

Актуальность. Исследования, направленные на изучение и совершенствование методов визуализации головного мозга новорождённых, сохраняют свою актуальность на сегодняшний день. В

структуре заболеваемости детей раннего возраста перинатальное поражение центральной нервной системы занимает одно из первых мест и является одной из наиболее актуальных и нерешенных проблем педиатрии. В настоящее время решающее значение в диагностике и прогнозе перинатального поражения центральной нервной системы приобретают методы нейровизуализации. Для визуализации структур головного мозга используют три метода лучевой диагностики, а именно нейросонографию, компьютерную томографию и магнитно-резонансную томографию. Метод нейросонографии неинвазивен, лишен осложнений, не требует специальной подготовки ребенка перед исследованием и анестезиологического сопровождения. Нейросонография с успехом используется для диагностики urgentных состояний и в ходе динамического наблюдения за детьми с перинатальными поражениями центральной нервной системы.

Цель исследования. Является оценка основных параметров структур головного мозга новорожденных детей разного гестационного возраста по данным нейросонографии.

Методы исследования. В ходе исследования была проведена нейросонография у 52 новорожденных детей. В зависимости от гестационного возраста, дети были поделены на две группы: 1 группа – дети, чей гестационный возраст составил 28-37 недель (20 детей), 2 группа – дети с гестационным возрастом 38-40 недель (32 ребенка). Исследование проводилось с соблюдением всех норм и принципов биомедицинской этики. Исходя из цели исследования нами был выбран один из наиболее доступных и широко используемых методов визуализации головного мозга у новорожденных – черезродничковая нейросонография

Статистический анализ результатов исследования проводился программными средствами «MSExcel» и «StatSoft». Для количественных данных проводилась проверка на соответствие закону нормального распределения, при соответствии закону, для обработки данных, выбирался Т-критерий Стьюдента, в противном случае критерий Манна Уитни для независимых выборок. Для статистической обработки качественных данных нами был выбран метод анализа таблиц сопряженности.

Результаты. В результате исследования нами получены достоверные различия ($p < 0,05$) размеров подбололочечного пространства и затылочных рогов боковых желудочков головного мозга у детей, рожденных на разных сроках гестации. У недоношенных детей средний показатель и размах измерений размеров подбололочечного пространства выше, чем у доношенных, что может являться признаком постгипоксических изменений и незрелости головного мозга. Известно, что большинство новорожденных, рожденных на ранних сроках, испытывают гипоксические состояния, что может приводить к отеку субарохноидального пространства. Нами отмечено достоверных различий в размерах передних рогов и тел боковых желудочков у обследуемых детей с различным гестационным возрастом.

Сагиттальный размер затылочных рогов боковых желудочков у недоношенных новорожденных достоверно меньше, чем у доношенных детей, что также является признаком незрелости структур головного мозга и результатом отечности подбололочечного пространства. Однако некоторые исследователи полагают, что строение затылочного рога анатомически индивидуально и зависит от глубины шпорной борозды. В зависимости от срока гестации его размеры изменяются.

Известно, что формирование борозд больших полушарий является одним из основных признаков созревания коры головного мозга. Данные показали, что у 55% обследуемых нами недоношенных детей отмечается нечеткий и слабовыраженный рисунок борозд и извилин. Причиной может послужить тот факт, что активная дифференцировка извилин начинается только с 28-й недели гестации и продолжается до 40-й недели. Таким образом, по количеству и степени выраженности борозд можно судить о гестационном возрасте ребенка. Задержка формирования борозд головного мозга может отмечаться при влиянии таких факторов, как многоплодная беременность, пол ребенка, задержка внутриутробного развития плода и различные патологические процессы головного мозга. Известно, что формирование борозд лобной и височных долей больших полушарий головного мозга у недоношенных детей происходит в более поздние сроки, чем у доношенных новорожденных. Это связано с тем, что данные области головного мозга недоношенных на момент рождения незрелые и более подвержены влиянию неблагоприятных факторов постнатального развития.

Вывод. У недоношенных детей отмечается увеличение субарохноидального пространства и уменьшение размеров боковых желудочков, что является признаком постгипоскических изменений и незрелости головного мозга. У недоношенных детей чаще отмечается повышение эхогенности основных структур головного мозга, нечеткий, слабовыраженный рисунок борозд и извилин, что является признаком незрелости головного мозга и требует систематического наблюдения в целях дифференцировки естественного течения процессов созревания от возможных аномалий. У доношенных детей структуры головного мозга более однородны и симметричны, так как у недоношенных не окончен процесс внутриутробного развития, и мы наблюдаем процесс созревания. Также недоношенные дети более подвержены травмам и внутрижелудочковым кровоизлияниям во время родовой деятельности.

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РОЛЬ НЕЙРОСОНОГРАФИИ В ДИАГНОСТИКЕ ЗАДЕРЖКИ НЕРВНО-ПСИХИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ У ДЕТЕЙ РАННЕГО ВОЗРАСТА

Резюме. Нейросонография (НСГ) относится к наиболее распространенным методам диагностики церебральных нарушений у детей раннего возраста. Данный метод неинвазивен, лишен осложнений, недорог (потому доступен для большинства лечебных учреждений), не требует специальной подготовки ребенка перед исследованием и анестезиологического сопровождения. Несмотря на то, что НСГ относится к скрининговым диагностическим методам, спектр выявляемых патологических церебральных изменений не, намного уже по сравнению с данными, полученными с помощью верифицирующих методов – магнитно-резонансной (МРТ) и компьютерной (КТ) томографии. Нейросонография с успехом используется для диагностики urgent состояний и в ходе динамического наблюдения за детьми с перинатальными поражениями головного мозга (ППГМ). Перспективным направлением применения НСГ является поиск предикторов для раннего прогнозирования отклонений в нервно-психическом развитии (НПР) у детей.

Ключевые слова. Нейросонография, диагностика, радиология, дети, нервно-психическое развитие.

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ROLE OF NEURSONOGRAPHY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF NEUROPSYCHICAL DEVELOPMENT RETARDS IN EARLY CHILDREN

Summary. Neurosonography (NSG) is one of the most common methods for diagnosing cerebral disorders in young children. This method is non-invasive, devoid of complications, inexpensive (therefore available to most medical institutions), and does not require special preparation of the child before the study or anesthesiological support. Despite the fact that NSG is a screening diagnostic method, the spectrum of detected pathological cerebral changes is not much narrower than the data obtained using verification methods - magnetic resonance (MRI) and computed tomography (CT) tomography. Neurosonography is successfully used for diagnosing urgent conditions and during dynamic

monitoring of children with perinatal brain lesions (PPCL). A promising area of application of NSG is the search for predictors for early prediction of deviations in neuropsychological development (NDD) in children.

Keywords. Neurosonography, diagnostics, radiology, children, neuropsychic development.

Актуальность. Показано, что церебральные поражения существенно нарушают адаптационный потенциал саногенеза (АПС) головного мозга, оказывая негативное влияние на ход не только репаративных процессов, но и нейроонтогенеза. Совокупность эндоэкологических параметров функционирования головного мозга ребенка, включая сведения о характере, распространенности и длительности существования структурных церебральных нарушений, выявленных с помощью НСГ (в сочетании с клиническими данными), позволяют оценить не только АПС и реабилитационный потенциал, тем самым способствуя повышению эффективности восстановительного лечения, но и обоснованно формировать группы риска из детей, у которых предполагаются отклонения ННР. Целью исследования явилось изучение возможности применения данных НСГ для прогнозирования задержки ННР у детей раннего возраста с ППГМ. Показаны различия нейросонографических показателей в восстановительный период перинатальных поражений головного мозга у детей раннего возраста с разными степенями зрелости и тяжести задержки нервно-психического развития. На основании полученных результатов определены принципы прогнозирования нервно-психического развития детей с перинатальной патологией центральной нервной системы.

Цель исследования. Целью данного исследования является изучение существующего материала и составления алгоритма диагностики детей с заболеваниями.

Материалы и методы. Обследовано 116 детей с ППГМ (69 мальчиков, 47 девочек, средний возраст $(14,11 \pm 0,97)$ месяца), поступивших в психоневрологическое отделение Архангельской областной детской клинической больницы в 2004–2006 годах. Из них родились незрелыми 38,8 %, в том числе с гестационным сроком до 28 недель (IV ст. недоношенности) – 4,3 %, 28–31 неделя (III ст.) – 12,9 %, 32–35 недель (II ст.) – 14,6 %, 30–37 недель (I ст.) – 6,9 %. Обследовали детей не менее двух раз – на первом году жизни и через 6–8 месяцев после первого обследования.

Результаты. Ультразвуковое исследование головного мозга осуществлялось через большой родничок черепа с использованием секторального датчика 5–7,5 МГц (аппарат «Алока SSD-260», Япония). Спектр и массивность церебральных нарушений оценивались по следующим девяти наиболее распространенным показателям, предложенным для оценки тяжести поражения головного мозга,

прогнозирования НПР и эффективности реабилитационных программ: субэпендимальное (СЭК) и внутривентрикулярное кровоизлияние (ВЖК), диффузное и локальное повышение эхогенности перивентрикулярных зон, признаки внутриутробной инфекции (спайки в желудочках, утолщение эпендимы, петрификаты, лентикюлостриарная вазопатия, кисты многокамерные перивентрикулярные и сосудистых сплетений), локальное и диффузное увеличение желудочков мозга, увеличение межполушарной щели, перивентрикулярная лейкомаляция (ПВЛ). Представленные варианты эхографических изменений отражают основные механизмы возникновения патологических процессов в головном мозге. Диффузные и локальные повышения эхогенности перивентрикулярных зон, ПВЛ – разные по степени тяжести изменения гипоксически-ишемического генеза; СЭК и ВЖК – геморрагического; локальные, диффузные дилатации желудочков и увеличение межполушарной щели – ликвородинамического.

Значимость гипоксического фактора снижалась почти в 2 раза (среди недоношенных с 63,6 до 38,2 %, среди доношенных с 60,0 до 26,1 %) с увеличением степени задержки НПР. В то же время повышение степени задержки НПР (в сравнении групп В и D) сопровождалось ростом частоты инфекционного фактора в 2 раза (среди доношенных с 20,0 до 43,5 %, среди недоношенных с 18,2 до 32,3 %). Имел склонность к учащению и неуточненный фактор по мере нарастания степени задержки НПР, но это увеличение частоты было менее выраженным по сравнению с предыдущей этиологической подгруппой. В целом среди недоношенных гипоксический фактор оставался доминирующим (в 1,2 раза больше инфекционного и в 1,6 – неуточненного) у пациентов групп В, С, D. У доношенных детей с ростом степени задержки НПР до тяжелой увеличивалась значимость инфекционного фактора (инфекционный 43,5 %, неуточненный 30,4 %, гипоксический 26,1 %).

Вывод. Таким образом, полученные результаты об использовании НСГ как метода эндоэкологического прогноза НПР у детей с ППГМ показали необходимость встраивания ультразвуковых данных в контекст с клиническими и анамнестическими показателями. На основании этого принципа прогностически неблагоприятными для НПР недоношенных детей можно считать НСГ-признаки в виде стойко сохраняющейся гиперэхогенности перивентрикулярных зон или ПВЛ, а также внутриутробной инфекции (вентрикулит, лентикюлостриарная вазопатия, перивентрикулярные кисты и пр.) в сочетании с судорожным синдромом и доминирующим инфекционным этиологическим фактором ППГМ.

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