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

РАЗДЕЛЫ НОМЕРА:

- Основной раздел: социально-экономические аспекты развития современного государства;
- Современные технологии управления организацией;
- Актуальные вопросы политики и права;
- Современные науки и образование;
- Информационные и коммуникативные технологии;
- Здравоохранение в обществе.

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ОСНОВНОЙ РАЗДЕЛ

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SOCIAL ASPECTS OF URBANIZATION DEVELOPMENT IN KASHKADARYA REGION

Annotation. This article analyzes the social factors of urban development in Kashkadarya region. Special attention is paid to their organizing aspects and not to social spheres, but to their city-forming features that serve the population
Keywords: Social, Central Place, Urbanization, Tourism, Migration, Infrastructure.

When analyzing the social factors of urban development, it is darcor to first define the aspects that make them up and serve. In general, this work takes into account not the social spheres, but their urban-forming characteristics that serve the population. Networks that directly serve the population of existing cities, on the other hand, have little impact on the development of a wider social geographic environment. For this reason, when taken from the point of view of urbanization, it is not the networks that serve the city that are of particular importance, but the influence of these networks beyond the city. Scientifically, D. in this regard.J.Friedman's "center-periphery", B.Crystal's "central place" as well as T.Hegerstrand's ideas of" diffusion diffusion of News " serve as an important methodology.

The areas of service for the population – education, health, trade system are listed population settlements, that is, in central places are placed in different indicators. Each of these regions has its own and appropriate influence, that is, the scope of Service. In this matter, cities in their own way serve as the center of the set of social spheres of that place, in addition to the fact that they perform the function of the "capital" of administrative i.e. (regional and district centers) and economic (large industrial production facilities, transport nodes). Cities are distinguished by a higher population size than rural settlements, its higher figure of embodiment and employment, the fact that housing is built on a planned basis, well-equipped with transport and communal networks, which has several important advantages in the placement of social and household services facilities. Most cities of kashkadarya region also fulfill the function of administrative centers of rural districts. Such a situation assumes the upper echelons of all objects of the social sphere to be located in cities, and in practice to serve the population of the entire district. Thanks to this, the proportionately growing number and quality indicators of social infrastructure sectors in cities are important in ensuring the socio – economic prosperity of the regions.

Among the areas of public service, health, education, retail and paid services occupy an important place in their importance. Although the kashkadarya region does not differ sharply from other regions of the country in terms of the degree of development of its social spheres, at the same time they also have a number of distinctive features.

Services area. Today, the service sector is in a leading position in the economy of developed countries. In Uzbekistan, the services sector also plays a leading role among the highly developing sectors of the Republic's economy. In turn, the expansion and development of the field of services in ensuring an increase in national income and ensuring a decent standard of living for the population is involved as the main determining factor. The diversity of the service sector as well as high quality increase the labor efficiency of employees, reduce consumer costs, save time and achieve leisure efficiency. This area includes health, education, communication and informatization, transport, catering, rental, housing and communal services, cultural, tourism and excursion, sanatorium-Resort and wellness, physical education and sports, legal and other services that directly serve the population. For this reason, it is the good formation of this area that underlies the social development of cities.

The increase in the volume of the services sector, in addition to bringing high income to the local budget, also has a positive effect on the employment of the city's population. The volume of services in kashkadarya region is 13262.4 billion as of the end of 2022. the sum was 118.4 percent higher than the previous year.

In the following years, there were also major changes in the structure of this sector, with an increase in paid medicine and education, communication, bank-Insurance, Legal Assistance Services; while the amount of traditional passenger transport, household, housing and communal services, cultural, sanatorium-Resort and wellness, tourism and excursion services has decreased, the main part of paid services is still In particular, by the end of 2022, about 70% of the volume of regional services fell on the contribution of trade, transport and financial services. Thanks to the rapid development of communication and informatization, education, health, living and nutrition, rent, architecture and personal services, their contribution to services was 20.0 percent in total, while other industries were almost 10 percent.

Retail. Retail content is organized by food, non-food sales, catering enterprises. As in the whole country, in the Kashkadarya region, the needs of the population for the above-mentioned products are mainly met by urban settlements, and in proportion to this, the bulk of the retail volume of the district is formed at the expense of markets, department stores, catering enterprises located in cities and towns, where district and QFY centers are considered. An indicator of the economic geographical position of cities in the placement of retail enterprises, the task it performs, the number of inhabitants and the provision of transport Communications has a key place.

As of the end of 2021, the Kashkadarya region has a population of 8,851.4 crore. a sales service of Rs. The volume of retail sales in the Kashkadarya region accounts for almost 25 percent of the contribution of the city of Qarshi alone. Due to the convenience of the economic geographical position, there are large and specialized (automobile and spare parts, livestock, agricultural products and wholesale clothing, farm and building materials) markets in this city, in practice, these markets serve the entire population of the region.

The kashkadarya region is also opposed in terms of absolute retail volume per capita, with the Shahrisabz and Koson districts leading. While the per capita retail index in the region is large in the cities of Qarshi (2.920) and Shahrisabz (1.329), Mubarak (1.171), Koson (1.136) districts, far away from central cities such as Dehkanabad (1.135) and Mirishkor (1.287), it is lower than 1.000 in the remaining districts. In particular, against the retail index (0.502), Shahrisabz (0.544), Ghuzar (0.607), Yakkabog (0.665) as well as very few lamp districts (0.682). The reason for this can be cited as the use of their markets as a result of the proximity of these districts with the cities of Qarshi and Shahrisabz, which are considered the administrative and regional center of the region.

In general, the development of social spheres in the Kashkadarya region is inextricably linked with urbanization processes, the upper branch of which, as well as the main centers, are formed mainly in urban areas. The urban and rural population of Kashkadarya region is increasing at a relatively high level compared to other regions of the country. Population growth in its age structure also requires a wider development of social spheres in urban settlements.

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THEORETICAL BASES OF DEVELOPING A SENSE OF PATRIOTISM IN FUTURE TEACHERS BASED ON THE COMPETENCE APPROACH

Abstract. This article was used as an indicator of the assessment of upbringing when introducing the "concept of continuous spiritual education" from the criteria and indicators of the development of civil and Patriotic competence of future teachers. As a result, the ability to diagnose the readiness of future teachers to form students ' loyalty to the Motherland has increased.

The interactive forms, methods and tools developed in the framework of the study, based on the competence-based approach of developing a sense of patriotism, were used in the development of the educational manual "pedagogical science and technology of education".

These proposals made it possible to prepare future teachers for educational activities, to develop an active civil position in them.

Keywords: Patriotic consciousness, Patriotic Outlook, moral, civil-Patriotic, military-Patriotic, sports-Patriotic, pedagogy, future teachers, educational activities, education, upbringing, competence, modernization.

Introduction. In modern conditions, a competency scientific approach has an innovative description that meets the modern requirements of vocational-pedagogical education, serving to increase the role of upbringing in the formation of a new generation of citizens. The essence of the implementation of a competency approach is evident in the modernization of education (the harmony of education and upbringing), its qualitative transformation, the creation of a new system of humane values as a priority of upbringing.

The novelty of the introduction of a competency approach to education in the higher education system is determined by the following aspects: specificity of professional education; rejection of stereotypes in the theory and practice of upbringing; educational, in addition to audience, social activities of higher education create various objects and subjects of systemic education; harmonization of traditional forms of education and innovative project technologies;; development of a set of indicators of productivity (competencies) and their application to the practical activities of each recipient of Education.

The generality of patriotism and its social functions stem from its multiple levels. Patriotism on a personal level is love for the motherland, loyalty to the motherland, serving its interests, even striving for self – sacrifice, for its protection. Patriotism acts as the most important, stable feature of a person, expressed in his worldview, moral ideals, norms of behavior. At the Left level, patriotism is an important part of public consciousness, manifested in collective moods, emotions, assessment of their attitude to their own people, lifestyle, history, culture, State, and in the system of fundamental values.

The purpose of the work. Patriotism as a sum of integrative and complex personal characteristics, includes the following real patriotic components: patriotic consciousness; National Self; Patriotic-oriented worldview; patriotic knowledge; patriotic faith; patriotic attitude; patriotic value orientations; patriotic positions; patriotic ideals; socio-positive (patriotic) behavior of the individual; socio-positive (patriotic) activity, etc. Let's characterize some of these manifestations.

Patriotic consciousness-an integral part of consciousness, features:

a) to reflect in the mind the realities of processes that take place in a society that affect the social space of a developing person in the field of their own life (ontological aspect));

b) knowledge of the results of the cultural-historical process of national development in the form of ideals, spiritual phenomena, symbols acting as a set of ideas about cultural products (epistemological aspect);

C) orientation towards values developed by society, refraction in the spiritual image of an individual is selected, and they are aimed at developing human self-awareness in the social continuum of their life (axiological aspect). Patriotic consciousness is a complex integral education that unites a complex of knowledge about its genetic roots, about understanding the surrounding Social Reality, trends and prospects for its development, about creative activity and preparation for protection. Homeland as a priority reason for life activity in terms of prospects for its own life;

The patriotic worldview is a system of patriotic views (beliefs, ideals, principles of knowledge and activity) regarding the place of the world and man in it, the attitude of those around him to the world and to himself.

Patriotism as an integrative personal upbringing describes the general upbringing of a person, expressed in a holistic way, indirectly, through integrative connections with other qualities formed by other (except patriotism) types of education-the worldview, spirituality, moral ideals, norms of behavior of a person. As mentioned above, it acts as a socio-moral imperative that expresses a person's attitude of value to the motherland and the motherland, calling him to patriotic activities. Patriotism in an indirect form, along with the real patriotic component, is characterized by other components:

spiritual-moral (spiritual and patriotic) component: high spirituality as the property of the soul, consisting of the domination of high spiritual, moral and mental traditions over low people, and daily; obedience to the law as a moral quality; hard work; constant need for spiritual self-development, etc.;

citizenship-patriotism: citizenship as an integrative quality that allows a growing individual to feel legitimate, socially, spiritually and politically capable, presupposes the authority and interest in managing society, in certain socially valuable jobs, in the political, social and economic life of the state, in the preservation and development of culture, in the preservation of law and order, the defense ability of the country,; democratic self-government, active attitude to Labor, political, moral and legal decisions, etc.;

military-patriotism: responsible and positive attitude towards the military history and modern armed forces of our country; social responsibility for strengthening the country's defense capabilities and national security; a sense of loyalty to the heroic traditions of the Armed Forces, a desire to continue them, etc;

sports and patriotism: a will to achieve physical culture, strength, ability, endurance, victory; a healthy lifestyle as a cumulative expression of the relationship between lifestyle and human health combines everything that contributes to the performance of professional, social and domestic functions in optimal conditions for health and development; the absence of negative and harmful habits in children and young people.

Research results and their analysis. The second chapter of the dissertation, titled “Socio-pedagogical system for the development of patriotic feelings in future educators”, highlights the content, model and pedagogical conditions for the development of patriotic feelings in future educators on the basis of a competency approach.

Patriotism as a system of personal qualities includes three main components:

1. *Hissiy-emotsional*:

- Love for the motherland;
- belief in the power and capabilities of the people;
- national pride;
- historically, the concept of the greatness and place of the motherland;
- Readiness to defend the motherland;
- concerned about the interests of the state and the people;
- belonging to an ethnic or social group.

2. The following indicators of spiritual and value-based, including personal value systems:

- Sacrifice of his life for the benefit of the Fatherland;
- The ability to put the interests of the motherland above their personal needs;
- deep respect for the spiritual and moral heritage of the people;
- prioritization of national values in the axiological orientation system;
- commitment to a system of national and confessional spiritual values.

3. Practical-activity, including practical actions of the individual, his reflection of patriotic consciousness:

- willingness to truly protect the interests of the motherland at the risk of life;

- clear expression of the patriotic position in the process of elections, polls, referendums;

- the predominance of values at the national level in the list of values \ u200b \ u200bof society, social group and personality;

-compliance of practical actions with declared values and feelings;

- self-identification of a person with a certain ethnic group and a high level of national solidarity;

- awareness of national and state interests and their suitability for mass social movements in society.

Conclusion: patriotic education in turn includes elements of an integrally based patriotic structure, again goal setting, content and many other types of education in an integrated form at the level of the results obtained: spiritual-moral, civil, legal, environmental, physical, etc. This universal possession of the description in turn assumes the consideration of patriotic education by dividing it into spiritual-patriotic, civil-patriotic, historical-local education, military-patriotic, heroic-patriotic, sports-patriotic, etc.

Spiritual-moral (spiritual and patriotic) upbringing is aimed by the younger generation at determining the highest values, ideals and guidelines, socially significant processes and phenomena of real life, principles, positions in practice and behavior by them. The highest basic values include selfless love and devotion to the Motherland, a sense of belonging to a great nation, its achievements, trials and problems, reverence for National Steps and symbols, a willingness to serve society and the state as worthy and selfless. Spiritual-patriotic education is aimed at the formation and development of love for the motherland, patriotic consciousness, scientific worldview, ideological and moral views of social significance, beliefs and beliefs, self-determination of their lives.

The main ways of spiritual and moral development (spiritual and patriotic) education of children and young people:

1) taking advantage of the potential of the educational process, children and young people demand for the spiritual, moral and patriotic appearance of society;

2) High-Quality Organization of the educational process for the acquisition of patriotic knowledge of students and students;

3) moral self-improvement, encouraging the aspirations of the younger generation for a positive moral and patriotic ideal;

4) the awareness of the fate of the motherland of children and young people, its involvement in the past, present and future as a moral value; the purposeful Organization of socio-morally significant activities of children and young people, in the process of which the personal content of moral principles and norms is formed, is realized;

5) use of educational methods, forms and ethical standards that encourage moral feelings and responsibility for educational and behavioral outcomes;

6) formation of a positive attitude to work, respect and care for the social and natural environment around;

7) to instill an aesthetic attitude towards art objects, the historical values of the people; to involve children and young people in practical activities for the protection of nature, etc.

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UNDERSTANDING FETAL CIRCULATION AND THE TRANSITION TO POSTNATAL CIRCULATION: SHUNTS, PLACENTA, AND CONGENITAL HEART DEFECTS

Annotation.The annotation also explains the role of various shunts in fetal circulation and their closure after birth. It highlights the importance of endocardial cushions in cardiac development and discusses the types and examples of congenital heart defects, both cyanotic and acyanotic. The annotation concludes by emphasizing the significance of understanding fetal circulation for diagnosing and managing congenital heart defects. Further research in this area is encouraged to improve prenatal screening, intervention, and long-term management of these conditions.

Keywords: Fetal circulation, Placenta Shunts, Postnatal circulation, Congenital heart defects, Changes in circulation.

People breath with lungs as well as children, from alveoli oxygen penetrates through diffusely to capillaries then with blood with abundant oxygen comes to all organs. Fetus breathing is different, fetus gets oxygen from his mother through **“placenta”**. Placenta is organ which provide oxygen and nutritions that acquired by diffusion from the mother. Placenta have chorionic villies which provide **“hemato-placentar barrier”** (contributes to the protection of the penetration of maternal blood), any disasters with hemato-placentar barrier contributes penetration infection diseases if mother has (for instance AIDS). Abundant oxygen within blood goes with two arteries through **“umbilical cord”** (ligament inside which there are two arteries going from “mother” to fetus and one vein which going from fetus to mother, but does not mix with mother’s blood).

Methods: To explore the topic of fetal circulation and the transition to postnatal circulation, we conducted a comprehensive review of literature on the anatomy and physiology of the fetal and adult circulatory systems. This involved searching electronic databases including PubMed, Embase, and Scopus for relevant articles, as well as consulting textbooks and medical journals.

Blood with abundant oxygen comes from placenta within umbilical cord, the minor part of the blood going to liver by that developing liver lobes. The major part of the blood going to IVC via "**ductus venosus"** (1st shunt), high saturated (oxygenated) blood comes to IVC inside which deoxygenated blood, as a result of this high saturated blood become mixed and merges into right atrium. Mixed blood fills right atrium and the minor part of the blood passes through tricuspid valve and merges to the right ventricle. Major part of the blood passes through "**foramen ovale**" (2nd shunt) which is located between right and left atrium and merges to the left atrium. Blood in the right ventricle passes through pulmonary trunk and comes to lungs, but lungs does not participate in respiration yet. There are 3rd shunt **"ductus arteriosus"** which is located between aorta and pulmonary trunk, the main function of this shunt is passing mixed blood from pulmonary trunk to aorta. The main reason for this passing is supplying blood each organs that is passed from aorta, because fetus "breathes" with oxygen bringing from umbilical cord, while lungs is not formed yet.

Waste products from the fetal blood are transferred back across the placenta to the mother's blood.

- Mixed blood enters the right atrium. This is the chamber on the upper right side of the heart. When the blood enters the right atrium, most of it flows through the foramen ovale into the left atrium.
- Blood then passes into the left ventricle. This is the lower chamber of the heart. Blood then passes to the aorta. This is the large artery coming from the heart.
- From the aorta, blood is sent to the heart muscle itself and to the brain and arms. After circulating there, the blood returns to the right atrium of the heart through the superior vena cava. Very little of this less oxygenated blood mixes with the oxygenated blood. Instead of going back through the foramen ovale, it goes into the right ventricle.
- This less oxygenated blood is pumped from the right ventricle into the pulmonary artery. A small amount of the blood continues on to the lungs. Most of this blood is shunted through the ductus arteriosus to the descending aorta. This blood then enters the umbilical arteries and flows into the placenta. In the placenta, carbon dioxide and waste products are released into the mother's circulatory system. Oxygen and nutrients from he mother's blood are released into the fetus' blood. At birth, the umbilical cord is clamped and the baby no longer gets oxygen and nutrients from the mother. With the first breaths of life, the lungs start to expand. As the lungs expand, the alveoli in the lungs are cleared of fluid. An increase in the baby's blood pressure and a major reduction in the pulmonary pressures reduce the need for the ductus arteriosus to shunt blood. These changes help the shunt close. These changes raise the pressure in the left atrium of the

heart. They also lower the pressure in the right atrium. The shift in pressure stimulates the foramen ovale to close.

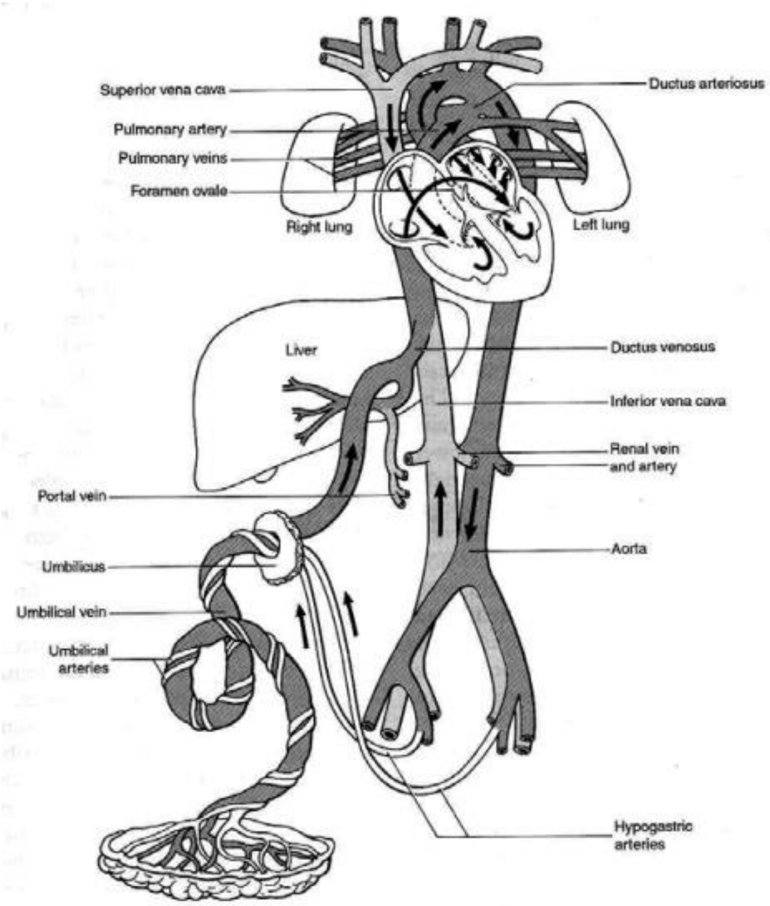

Figure 1. Fetal circulation

Pathophysiology

In fetal circulation, the right side of the heart has higher pressures than the left side of the heart. This pressure difference allows the shunts to remain open. In postnatal circulation, when the baby takes its first breath, pulmonary resistance decreases, and blood flow through the placenta ceases. Blood commences flowing through the lungs, and the pressure on the left side becomes higher than on the right. As a result, the shunts mentioned above close.

Congenital heart defects arise when shunts fail to close after birth. Abnormalities in the anatomy of the heart can also alter the proper flow of blood. These defects can be cyanotic or acyanotic. Cyanotic heart defects are typically from right-to-left shunts in blood after birth. The baby can appear blue at birth, with deoxygenated blood bypassing the lungs and entering the systemic circulation. Examples of cyanotic heart defects are tetralogy of Fallot (TOF), transposition of the great arteries (TGA), persistent truncus arteriosus, tricuspid atresia, and total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR). Acyanotic heart defects are typically left-to-right shunts in blood after birth. Because the left side contains oxygenated blood, no deoxygenated blood enters the systemic circulation. Instead, some oxygenated blood goes to the right side of the heart and travels through the lungs again. As a result, the baby does not initially appear blue at birth. Examples of acyanotic heart defects are atrial septal defect (ASD), ventricular septal defect (VSD), patent ductus arteriosus (PDA), and patent foramen ovale (PFO).

However, the shunt can reverse later in life if the left-to-right shunt goes uncorrected. With the left-to-right shunt, there can be a severe overload of the right heart due to increased blood flow, causing an increase in pulmonary vascular resistance, which causes pulmonary hypertension. Eventually, the right ventricle hypertrophies and the pressure on the right side of the heart becomes more significant than on the left side. As a result, the shunt reverses and becomes right-to-left. Deoxygenated blood starts entering systemic circulation, and the baby can present with cyanosis. This switching of flow from left-to-right to right-to-left is known as Eisenmenger syndrome.

The table 1 provides an overview of patient demographics and the prevalence of congenital heart defects in the United States related to understanding fetal circulation and the transition to postnatal circulation. The estimated total number of cases is 1,000,000, with patients ranging from 0 to 18 years of age. The gender distribution shows an equal split between males and females, with 500,000 cases each.

Among the congenital heart defects, there are a total of 100,000 cases. Cyanotic defects, characterized by right-to-left shunting of deoxygenated blood, account for 40,000 cases. The most common cyanotic defects include Tetralogy of Fallot (12,000 cases), Transposition of the Great Arteries (8,000 cases), Tricuspid Atresia (5,000 cases), and Total Anomalous Pulmonary Venous Return

(4,000 cases). Acyanotic defects, involving left-to-right shunting of oxygenated blood, make up 60,000 cases. Prominent acyanotic defects include

Patient Demographics	Number of Patients
Total Number of Cases	1,000,000 (est.)
Age Range	0-18 years
Gender Distribution	
- Male	500,000
- Female	500,000

Congenital Heart Defects	Number of Cases
Total Cases	100,000
Cyanotic Defects	40,000
- Tetralogy of Fallot	12,000
- Transposition of the Great Arteries	8,000
- Tricuspid Atresia	5,000
- Total Anomalous Pulmonary Venous Return	4,000
Acyanotic Defects	60,000
- Atrial Septal Defect	20,000
- Ventricular Septal Defect	18,000
- Patent Ductus Arteriosus	15,000
- Patent Foramen Ovale	7,000
Other Congenital Heart Defects	5,000

Table 1.

Atrial Septal Defect (20,000 cases), Ventricular Septal Defect (18,000 cases), Patent Ductus Arteriosus (15,000 cases), and Patent Foramen Ovale (7,000 cases). There are also 5,000 cases of other congenital heart defects.

Developing endocardial cushions is essential in understanding why certain cardiac defects develop. The endocardial cushions contribute to the emergence of the atrial and ventricular septa, the mitral and tricuspid valves, the conotruncal septum, and the atrioventricular septa. When there is an endocardial cushion defect, it can cause cardiac malformations like ASD and VSD. These defects are also common in patients with trisomy 21 and fetal alcohol syndrome. ASDs arise when there is a hole in the atrial septum after birth. An ASD leads to communication between the right and left atria. The primum type of ASD is due to inadequate development of endocardial cushions and is seen less often than the secundum type. VSD arises when there is a hole in the ventricular septum after birth. A VSD leads to communication between the right and left ventricles.

Conotruncal septal defects are accountable for persistent truncus arteriosus, TGA, and TOF. In persistent truncus arteriosus, a single arterial trunk originates from both the right and left ventricles. It is not able to divide into the aorta and pulmonary artery distally. Because of a failure of neural crest cell migration, the conotruncal ridges are not able to form, resulting in this defect, which results in the deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle mixing with the oxygenated blood from the left ventricle, causing cyanosis. In TGA, the aorta and pulmonary artery switch locations. The aorta, in this case, originates from the right ventricle, and the pulmonary artery arises from the left ventricle. As a result, two independent blood circuits do not mix due to the conotruncal septum failing to spiral during development. Deoxygenated blood returns to the right side of the heart, travels through the aorta and goes out to the body.

On the other hand, oxygenated blood returns to the left side of the heart from the lungs and then travels through the pulmonary artery to go back to the lungs. A shunt is needed for survival in this case due to the lack of oxygenated blood being delivered to the body. In TOF, there is an anterior displacement of the conotruncal septum. It is characterized by pulmonary stenosis, a VSD, an overriding aorta, and hypertrophy of the right ventricle. The pulmonary stenosis forces the deoxygenated blood to travel through the VSD from the right side to the left side, leading to right ventricular hypertrophy. Because of the deoxygenated blood crossing over into systemic circulation, the baby presents with early cyanosis.

Vascular malformations may also result in congenital defects. Coarctation of the aorta develops when there is constriction of the aortic arch distal to where the subclavian artery branches off. Pre-ductal indicates that the constriction is before the ductus arteriosus and post-ductal indicates that the constriction is after the ductus arteriosus. In pre-ductal coarctation of the aorta, deoxygenated blood travels from the right atrium to the right ventricle and then through the pulmonary artery. Because a PDA is present, the deoxygenated blood crosses over to the aorta after the point of constriction. In post-ductal coarctation of the aorta, deoxygenated blood travels from the right atrium to the right ventricle and then through the pulmonary artery. Because there is no PDA present, the deoxygenated blood does not cross over to the left side.

Blood circulation after birth

The closure of the ductus arteriosus, ductus venosus, and foramen ovale completes the change of fetal circulation to newborn circulation. Furthermore, we discussed the significance of endocardial cushions in cardiac development and how defects in these structures can contribute to conditions such as atrial and ventricular septal defects. We also touched upon conotruncal septal defects, which affect the proper division of the aorta and pulmonary artery.

The discussion highlighted the potential complications associated with uncorrected shunts, leading to conditions like Eisenmenger syndrome, where the direction of blood flow reverses, causing cyanosis.

Finally, we briefly mentioned the closure of the ductus arteriosus, ductus venosus, and foramen ovale, which signifies the completion of the transition from fetal to newborn circulation.

Understanding fetal circulation and the transition to postnatal circulation is crucial for identifying and managing congenital heart defects. This knowledge aids in diagnosing and treating these conditions early, improving outcomes for affected individuals. Further research in this field can lead to advancements in prenatal screening, intervention, and long-term management of congenital heart defects.

Conclusion. Understanding fetal circulation and the transition to postnatal circulation is crucial for identifying and managing congenital heart defects. This knowledge helps in diagnosing these conditions early and implementing appropriate interventions, ultimately improving outcomes for affected individuals. The annotation provides a comprehensive overview of fetal circulation, describing the role of the placenta, umbilical cord, and various shunts in delivering oxygen and nutrients to the developing fetus. It also highlights the pathophysiology of congenital heart defects and the consequences of shunt abnormalities. Additionally, the annotation discusses the closure of key structures, such as the ductus arteriosus, ductus venosus, and foramen ovale, which signifies the completion of the transition to postnatal circulation. Despite the comprehensive coverage, there are still areas for future research in this field. One research gap lies in further understanding the molecular and genetic mechanisms that contribute to the development of congenital heart defects. Investigating the role of specific genes and signaling pathways could provide insights into the underlying causes and potential targets for intervention. Additionally, more research is needed to explore the long-term outcomes and management strategies for individuals with congenital heart defects, including the impact on their quality of life and the effectiveness of different treatment approaches. By addressing these research gaps, advancements can be made in prenatal screening techniques, early detection, and personalized management plans for individuals with congenital heart defects. Ultimately, this knowledge will contribute to better patient care, improved outcomes, and enhanced quality of life for those affected by these conditions.

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THEORETICAL AND LEGAL BASIS OF RETAIL SERVICES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

Abstract. This article examines the theoretical and legal foundations of retail services in commercial banks, provides bank management, analyzes the banking services provided to the population in banks, and makes recommendations.
Keywords: banking services, banking infrastructure, banking products, remote banking services, internet banking, mobile banking.

In the era of rapidly developing "XXI century of information technologies", it is difficult to imagine banking without modern technologies. The use of modern technologies and the offered services allow to reduce bank costs and save customers' time. It is known that banks are an integral part of the financial system and operate in close connection with the market and the requirements of producers. They are located at the center of the world economic life and connect industry and trade, agriculture and population by serving the needs of producers and consumers.

The most effective way for commercial banks to ensure competitiveness is to gain the trust of customers and create all the conveniences for them, as well as to increase the type, quality and speed of services. In order to ensure competitiveness, banks feel a greater need to introduce modern banking services and use new technologies.

As a result of the improvement of the standard of living of the population and acquisition of modern knowledge, their demands for new financial services are increasing. The promptness, quality, correctness, safety and reliability of services of commercial banks are the requirements of bank customers. Modern remote banking services can meet these requirements.

In recent years, commercial banks of Uzbekistan have been trying to increase the types of services offered to their customers and diversify their activities by developing retail operations. For this purpose, banks are actively implementing electronic service technologies such as remote management of their account numbers through ATMs, mobile phones and the Internet. By implementing remote banking services, the credit organization, in addition to its traditional operations, also uses new banking products that fully and better satisfy the needs of customers. But this is not enough, because in the era of rapidly developing information technologies of XXI century, there are a number of problems related to the implementation of real-time banking operations that are still waiting to be solved.

The expansion of the banking infrastructure in Uzbekistan serves to strengthen the competitive environment between banks and increase the quality and scope of banking services.

Commercial banks diversify their activities by developing new banking services and increasing the types of services they provide to customers. The main factor for the emergence of modern information technologies and new banking products by banks is the creation of conditions for the development of the banking services market. The incomplete formation of the competitive environment in the market of banking services affects the development of banking services.

The relevance of the topic determines the existence of current problems and the need to develop ways to solve them in terms of improving retail services provided by commercial banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Analysis of used literature. The number of services of banks, which are considered the main branch of the economic system, is increasing day by day. The availability of traditional banking services from a distance has opened the era of providing new modern services for banks. Currently, the market of banking services is functioning as the best developing market in the financial market of Uzbekistan. The effectiveness and competitiveness of banks largely depends on the introduction of new banking products and services.

Currently, the concept of "retail banking services market" is not defined clearly enough in modern economic literature. For example, S.V. Bichik, A.S. Authors such as Damoratskaya, "Service market" means a market based on commodity-money relations for the sale of services of a retail nature[1].

The author A.N.Azriliyan assumes that the public service market is a set of relations (socio-economic, legal, material, financial) between service providers - sellers, consumers and buyers. In Belarusian economic literature, the concepts of "banking service" and "banking operation" are often not distinguished. For example, the following definitions are given: banking services - banking operations performed on behalf of clients; banking service - a direct banking operation to provide services to the client[2].

Under retail banking service, after M.S.Maramygin and A.V.Povarov, we understand "the form of manifestation of banking services in certain product offers on the market"[3]. Banking service in retail trade has a number of unique features: it works as a process in which all participants of the retail banking market interact; shows that service production is inseparable from consumption; characterized by length of time; uses money and financial instruments; it requires

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[3] Марамыгин М. С., Поваров А. В. Понятие розничного банковского продукта URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ponyatie-roznichnogo-bankovskogo-produkta.

a certain cultural and educational level of clients, and therefore, additional targeted actions of banks in the form of their training.

Most authors consider banking services as a combination or variety of banking operations. For example, I.S. Didenko states that “Banking service is an interconnected set of banking operations performed by the bank to the client on the basis of a contract and aimed at satisfying the client's need for banking services”. According to D.E.Shved, “banking services should be understood as bank operations for customer service with an additional feature”.

The concept of “service” is interpreted differently by different authors. In some cases, this concept is revealed as a function designed to achieve certain goals, while in others it is considered as an object with a set of certain qualities.

For example, the well-known marketer F. Kotler interprets the concept of “service” as any activity or benefit offered by one party to another, which is mostly imperceptible and does not lead to the acquisition of something[4].

In modern economic literature, the definition of banking services as "mass transactions" is widespread. However, this definition does not clarify how services differ from other banking operations. Unlike the banking operation, which consists of the bank's collective actions aimed at achieving a single economic result, the banking service performs certain tasks accompanying banking operations[5]. E.F. Zhukov divides banking operations into assets and liabilities, and includes such types of activities as leasing, factoring, forfeiting, and trust operations in the financial services of banks[6].

Based on the above considerations, we considered that the banking service is a set of technically connected banking operations that are carried out on the basis of a mutual agreement aimed at satisfying the needs of the bank client.

Analysis and results. The 60-70s of the 20th century are the initial stage of the development of the theory of banking services. At this time, H. Douglas[7] “Banking policy in the field of lending” of the University of Michigan (1971), D. Revel “Competition and Banking Management” of the University of Wales (1978), “Credit Services of Savings Banks” of the University of Geneva (1974.), S. Derey's “Strategy of British Banks and International Competition” (1977) and G. Brian's[8] “Competition in the Banking Industry” (1970) were published. The above-mentioned scientific works are devoted to the study of the market of banking services and its segment of banking services.

The 80s of the 20th century can be considered the second stage in the development of the theory of banking services. This period is described as an attempt to research the specific features of credit and financial systems of individual countries, as well as possible consequences of the impact of

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[8] *Брайан* Г. Конкуренция в банковской сфере. - М.: Экономика и финансы, 1970.-428 с

globalization and centralization of banking capital on the market of banking services.

The third stage of the development of the theory of banking services began in the 90s of the 20th century and continued until the beginning of the new millennium. The signing of the Maastricht Treaty on the establishment of the European Economic and Monetary Union in 1992 and the introduction of the single currency - the euro - into circulation in Europe in January, 1999 became the basis for reconsidering the provision of collective banking services to customers.

The idea of “financial supermarket” and “financial boutique” as well as the inclusion of banks specializing in a narrow field among universal banks has become relevant. Loan capital market services, electronic services have become widespread, mergers and acquisitions of banks have increased. Famous studies in this regard include K. Fabri's “Banks in the Conditions of Market Economy Formation” (1991), D. Gentle's[9] “Financial Services Industry” (1993), J. Sinki's[10] “Financial Management in Commercial Banks” (1994), It is possible to mention works such as P. Rose's[11] “Bank management, provision of financial services” (1995).

A feature of the development trend of today's banking industry is the transition to conducting business electronically. This will lead to fundamental changes in the structure of banking markets, while at the same time it will be able to change the ratio between different forms of risks faced by banks and even the nature of banking itself. The first fundamental research in this regard was conducted by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, which was established in 1974 under the Bank for International Settlements. A working group on electronic banking services was established by this committee. The reports “Cross-Border Electronic Banking Issues for Bank Supervisors” (2000) became the result of the activity of this group[12].Various aspects of this problem have been given considerable attention in the studies of other influential international organizations, namely the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Group of Ten (G10) [13]. Central banks and banking associations of developed countries, including the Federal Union of German Banks, studied these issues and published “Studie zum Internet-Online-Banking/E-Commerce” (2000)[14], “E-

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[13] http://www.bis.org sayti ma’lumotlari asosida tayyorlangan.

[14] http://www.bis.org Studie zum Internet-Online-Banking/e-Commerce // Electronic banking from a prudential supervisory perspective. - Deutsche Bundesbank Monthly Report, October 2000. - 58 p.

Commerce als Bankdienstleistung" (2000) [15] and presented the results in their scientific lectures.

A banking product is a set of interconnected services and operations aimed at meeting the needs of customers in separate types of banking activities through a banking service. A banking product is understood as a complex of interconnected services and operations with a form that is perceived as intended for sale in the financial market of a bank, that is, a banking product is built as a result of a banking operation, while a banking service, when conducting banking operations, becomes a satellite to it.

The banking service helps to perform banking operations at an optimal level, and the developed and sold banking services together with banking operations create a banking product.

Modern banking services currently used in world practice are divided by their nature into credit, operational, investment services, in addition, there are factoring services, leasing services, trust operations services, consultation - consulting services and information services.

In his work, A.N. Ivanov classifies bank services according to a number of criteria characterizing the features of providing them to customers as following[16]:

a) Orientation to satisfy customer needs

- direct services - payment services, commercial services and investment services;

- indirect services - clearing services, account management services by phone, consultation - consulting services, plastic card services based on deposit account numbers;

- banking services, reducing overnight costs or providing additional income when concluding transactions under the guarantee of the Export Credit Agency;

b) Segmentation by customer group.

Bank services and products are divided into the following levels based on the level of difficulty:

1st level services - products and services required by many customers (account opening, cash management, clearing services);

2nd level services - services and products that require special training of bank employees (asset management, investment services);

3rd level services - services requiring professional knowledge in the field of use (services in the field of corporate financing, management of mixed assets);

4th level services - services requiring special skills (financial planning services, financial engineering services).

Currently, the concept of modern banking services is directly related to remote management of services based on modern technology equipment.

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Remote banking service is a set of services that allow customers of the bank to carry out the necessary operations by connecting through various means of communication without going to the bank office. The development of remote banking services has led to the emergence of various services of a new size and a new form in the banking services system. It has become natural for remote banking services to be implemented directly using electronic means. As a result, a new definition of electronic banking began to be used for all remote banking services.

There are the following types of electronic banking:

Bank-Client is a computer system in which a special program is installed on the client's computer. This program stores all customer information (mainly payment documents and account statements) on the computer. Directly through a modem between the bank and the client's computer - the correct connection is made.

Internet banking is a system that allows customers to manage their deposit accounts, including those opened for plastic cards, via the Internet. This type of service is a system designed for making payments in real time while the client is connected to the bank remotely. The user accesses the system through a web browser. The Internet banking system is hosted on the bank's web server. The user has the opportunity to review all his information (payment documents and account statements) on the bank's website.

Through the Internet banking service, the client can:

• transfer of payments;

• monitoring the stages of payment;

• provides access to all operations at any time, such as receiving all reports.

Through Internet banking, the client can connect to the bank's website from his workplace and see the money coming into his account, prepare money transfers and send them to the bank.

On the legal side, the concept of Internet banking in a broad sense is to facilitate the task of a bank employee and allow the client (legal or natural person) to remotely access and manage his account, to make it possible to use the implementation of various transactions by various organizations in commercial banks in the current real-time mode connected to the internet.

In a narrow sense, Internet banking is a modernized form similar to the Bank-client system operating through the Internet. Legally, electronic payments are a special service that enables remote payments and information exchange between the bank and the client.

Mobile banking is management of bank cards or account numbers through pocket computers, communicators and smartphones. Online works allow you to work with all types of financial documents. It also enables teamwork by including an encryption mechanism and an electronic digital signature (EDI). Mobile-banking works around the clock, implementing the concept of “Bank in the palm of your hand”, providing fast and fully functional use of the spectrum of electronic banking services. We can observe that this type of service is developing all over the world, especially in recent years.

In particular, the number of banks actively offering this type of service in our country is increasing year by year, and the number of customers is increasing day by day. In particular, the open joint-stock-commercial bank with the participation of foreign capital “Hamkorbank” has introduced a very convenient Mobile-Banking service for smartphones running on the basis of modern Android software.

Phone-banking is a program for accessing bank accounts and cards by phone. Through this service, it is possible to find out information about current balances, a statement to a fax for a certain period, to top up or block a card account, telephone bills, etc. When using phone-banking, the customer calls the given number and switches the phone to voice mode after connecting. Following the instructions of the voice menu and selecting the appropriate item, the client will have the opportunity to receive the necessary information in the form of a voice message or a document by fax.

Video banking is a video conference, that is, a system of interactive communication between a bank employee and a client. A device known as a "Kiosk" (shop) is usually used in video banking. This device with a touch screen allows the client to access various information, and at the same time, it is possible to have a live conversation with a bank employee and perform any operation. This device is installed in supermarkets, universities and other crowded places, not at home. Usually, kiosks are installed together with ATMs (ATM-Automatic teller machines). This type of service requires some cost and good quality internet connection or network conditions.

Web-banking is a simplified form of Internet-banking, which does not have an electronic digital signature (EDI) mechanism, and is designed to provide access to bank cards and account numbers via the Internet and through any Web browser.

SMS-banking - access to bank cards and account numbers using SMS. In this type of service, it is possible to receive information about current balances, movement of funds on accounts and cards, account statements in the form of SMS messages. The client can set up sending of SMS messages independently through Internet-Banking and PC-Banking. The first versions of this type of service were used in the United States.

The English bank First Direct (1989) was the first to offer banking services only by phone. It should be noted that this is the first time in the history of banking that a bank providing services only by telephone has appeared, because this bank did not have a single branch.

Conclusion. The number of services of banks, which are considered the main branch of the economic system, is increasing day by day. The availability of the possibility of remote implementation of traditional banking services ushered in a period of new modern services for banks. Modern banking services currently used in world practice are divided by their nature into credit, operational, investment services, in addition, there are factoring services, leasing services, trust operations services, consultation - consulting services and information services.

A remote banking service is a set of services in which it is possible to carry out the operations necessary in harmony by contacting through various means of communication that allow the bank's customers to carry out without going to the bank office.

The following types of electronic banking are available: Internet banking, Mobile Banking, Phone Banking, Video Banking, Web Banking, WAP Banking, SMS Banking, RC Banking.

A number of banking products and services of banks can be distinguished from retail banking services. According to scientists, personal accounts among them are operations on numbers, lending, bank cards, various transfers, work with safe yachts, work with precious metals, work with foreign currency and preferential service on utilities.

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INDICATOR OF FOOD PRODUCTION IN UZBEKISTAN AND FACTORS AFFECTING IT

Abstract: In the article, we studied the factors influencing the food production index. Factors include agricultural land, per capita expenditure, import volume index, rural population, export volume index and cereal crop yield. These variables are denoted by y and x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6 respectively. In addition, the relationship between the residuals was checked using the Heteroscedasticity test and found to be normally distributed. Data for variables were obtained from https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators?l=en.

The relationship between these variables was checked with multicollinearity, and we also checked how reliable the data of the variables was using the STATA 17 program.

Keywords: OLS, regression, correlation, model parameters, model estimation, export volume index, import volume index, agroculture.

Methods and Materials. Building mathematical models based on statistical data representing economic and social processes and using these models to make predictions, we will consider the relevant conclusions on the example of the following problem.

Literature review. Based on a systematic literature review, it takes stock of existing social sustainability indicators, analyses their structure and evolution, and proposes critical considerations for selecting indicators relevant to the current period. Three sub-questions guide this research. First, what indicators exist on the social dimension of sustainability, and how are they defined? Second, how can these indicators be structured according to conceptually and empirically relevant themes? And third, how has the meaning of the main indicators evolved over time? While our first question is straightforward, structuring social indicators (second question) by theme, although seemingly more intuitive, can be risky due to the lack of conceptual clarity when deriving them [1]

Circular resource use in agriculture and food systems could play an important role when aiming for sufficient food output with limited environmental impact and resource depletion. Circularity, however, is not a goal in itself. With respect to nutrient use and emissions, agricultural system sustainability is currently commonly assessed by nutrient output/input ratio (O/I, nutrient use efficiency) or surplus per ha (I–O) [2]

The food security indicators can primarily be grouped into four dimensions represented by the availability of food, access to food, potential utilization and stability of food production. Each of the identified indicators that are independent of each other can be utilised to assign individual values based upon actual statistics and observations available for each country. The projection of these statistical values for evaluating future food security can also be done once the appropriate methodology is available for making projections [3]

Introduction. Food production index is an index that includes all phases of production and consumption related to the food sector in a country or region. Factors influencing this index are:

-Activities in the field of agriculture: Proper and efficient activities in the field of agriculture are of great importance in obtaining food production index. Energy prices: Energy prices affect the index because they increase the amount of energy needed to produce food.

-Transport services: Food transport is one of the important factors affecting food production index. The cost and quality of transportation services can increase or decrease the index of food production.

-Political and economic situation: Political and economic situation is one of the important factors affecting food production index. If the economic situation is good, the food production index will also increase.

-Joint trade: Joint trade is one of the factors affecting food production index. Food export-import can increase or decrease the index.

-Fiscal Policy: Fiscal policy is one of the important factors affecting food production index. If the fiscal policy is good, the index will also increase.

-Demography: Demography is one of the factors influencing food production index. Changes in the number and composition of the population can increase or decrease the index.

- Technological development: Technological development is one of the important factors influencing food production index. If the technological development is good, the index will also increase.

-Tourism activity: Tourism activity is one of the factors affecting food production index. The development of activities in the field of tourism can increase or decrease the index.

In the article, we want to study and analyze other factors affecting food production index. Factors include agricultural land, per capita expenditure, import volume index, rural population, export volume index and cereal crop yield. The data was taken from the World Bank, which studied the data of Uzbekistan for the period from 2003 to 2020. There y=food production index, x1=Agricultural land (%), x2=Expenditure per capita $, x3=Import volume index (2000 = 100), x4=% of rural population, x5=Export volume index, x5=Grain yield (kg per hectare)

Yil	Y	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	x6
2003	43.59	61.6343601520	15.0751471	93.7985686	52.429	100.292814	3522.4
2004	45.52	61.2224763853	16.5599636	111.327931	51.946	120.379680	3596.1
2005	48.66	60.807756814	18.5837609	114.754813	51.463	118.625261	4042.1
2005	54.3	60.3923368131	21.4218209	131.453918	50.979	111.616691	4103.2
2007	56.05	59.9586223347	27.0282577	178.061288	50.495	145.682170	4396.9
2008	59.08	59.5457913098	34.8361878	238.191658	50.011	150.805094	4285.3
2009	64.11	59.1336063035	40.2692118	234.509710	49.528	182.330261	4553.1
2010	68.9	58.7255558716	53.4781476	219.062830	49.044	157.47343	4434.2
2011	73.94	58.3214206223	63.4045761	241.339903	48.85	139.706935	4414.5
2012	80.17	57.9072969251	71.3737475	279.714610	48.95	129.804959	4597.9
2013	86.92	57.5048934231	78.2416559	313.476190	49.05	144.558919	4746.4
2014	93.08	58.6109332727	53.3899822	335.917682	49.15	144.629185	4806.6
2015	100.51	57.9845665002	63.7842766	299.885148	49.25	136.086054	4835.2
2016	106.41	57.9805306962	70.5774287	303.151333	49.35	134.975874	4827.0
2017	101.18	57.9525543137	52.7453972	310.674899	49.45	138.986859	4298.2
2018	105.11	57.9234067278	49.6840134	426.216918	49.522	134.275291	4102.4
2019	105.23	58.0070592775	56.8701192	545.302953	49.567	180.799234	4533.6
2020	106.96	58.2832179734	64.0036967	498.465745	49.584	166.677777	4481.1

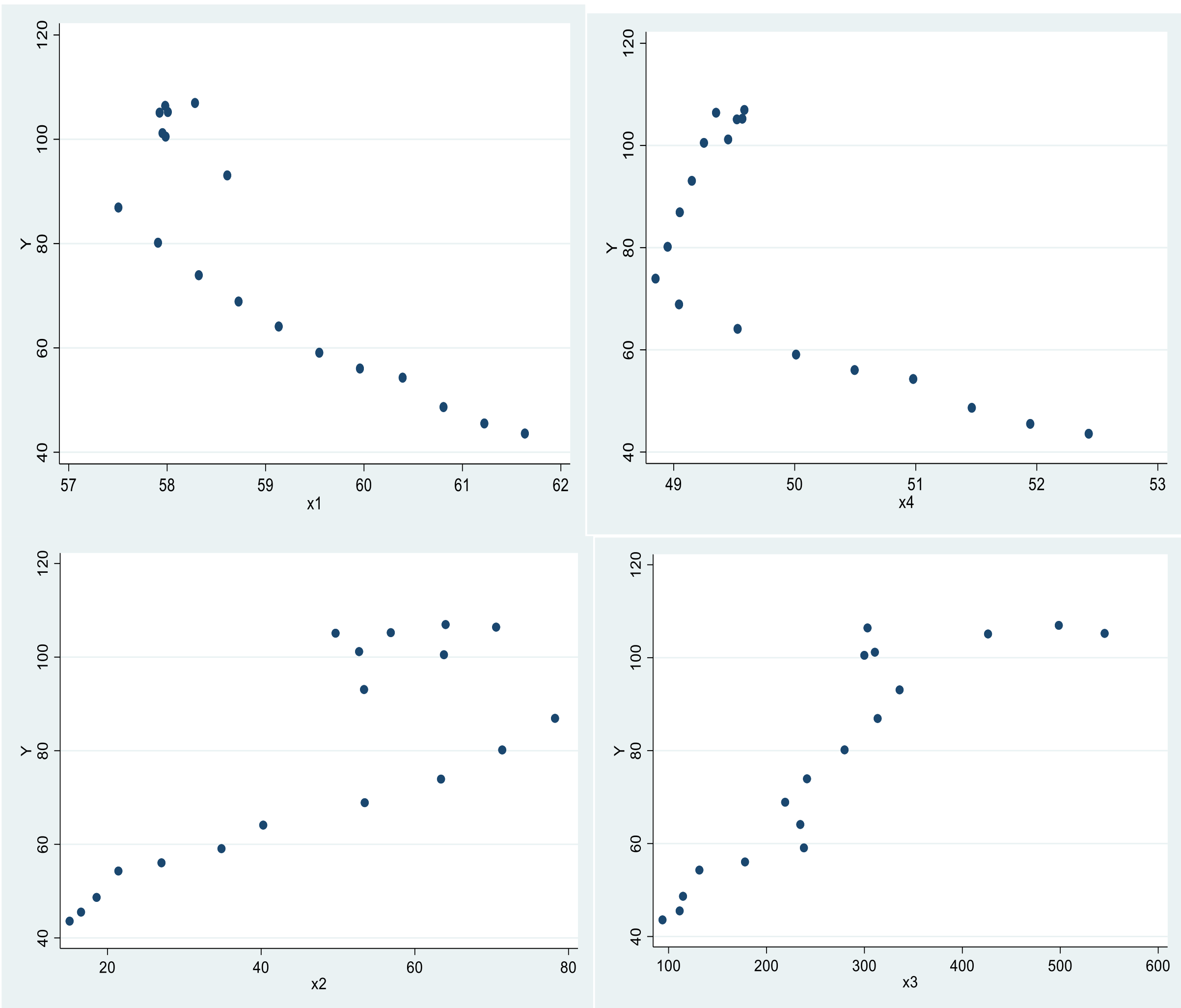
Descriptive Statistics

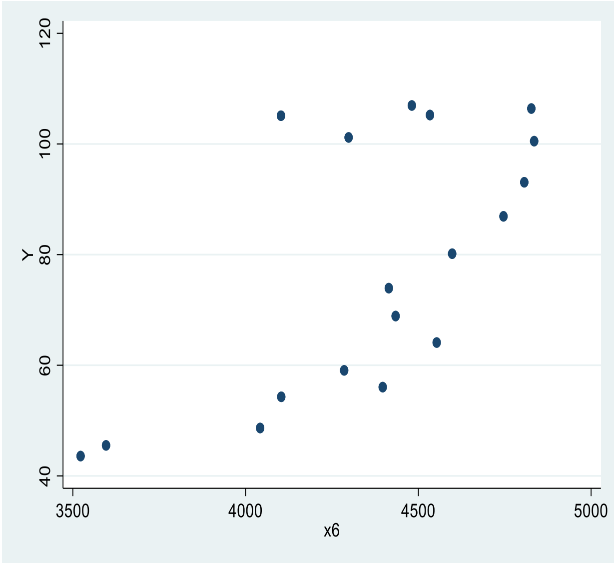
Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Yil	18	2011.5	5.339	2003	2020
Y	18	77.762	23.352	43.59	106.96
x1	18	58.994	1.289	57.505	61.634
x2	18	47.296	20.558	15.075	78.242
x3	18	270.85	127.421	93.799	545.303
x4	18	49.923	1.084	48.85	52.429
x5	18	140.984	21.76	100.293	182.33
x6	18	4365.344	381.063	3522.4	4835.2

This table shows the descriptive statistics for seven variables, including the number of observations (Obs), mean, standard deviation (Std. Dev.), minimum value (Min), and maximum value (Max). The variable "yil" represents the year and has 18 observations with a mean of 2011.5 and a standard deviation of 5.339. The minimum value is 2003, and the maximum value is 2020. The variable "y" represents some numerical value and has 18 observations with a mean of 77.762 and a standard deviation of 23.352.

The minimum value is 43.59, and the maximum value is 106.96. The variables x1, x4, x5, and x6 are all numerical values with 18 observations each. x1 has a mean of 58.994 and a standard deviation of 1.289, with a minimum value of 57.505 and a maximum value of 61.634. x4 has a mean of 49.923 and a standard deviation of 1.084, with a minimum value of 48.85 and a maximum value of 52.429. x5 has a mean of 140.984 and a standard deviation of 21.76, with a minimum value of 100.293 and a maximum value of 182.33. x6 has a mean of 4365.344 and a standard deviation of 381.063, with a minimum value of 3522.4 and a maximum value of 4835.2. The variables x2 and x3 are also numerical values with 18 observations each. x2 has a mean of 47.296 and a standard deviation of 20.558, with a minimum value of 15.075 and a maximum value of 78.242. x3 has a mean of 270.85 and a standard deviation of 127.421, with a minimum value of 93.799 and a maximum value of 545.303.

Figure 1 There is a negative relationship between the dependent variables x1 and x4 and y, and this relationship is well correlated. There is a positive correlation between the variables x2 and x3 and y, and there is a good correlation. There is a positive but less significant correlation between variables x5 and x6 and y.





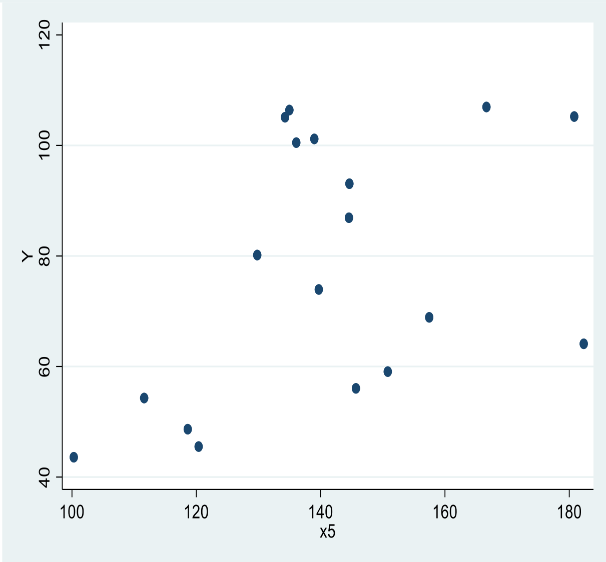
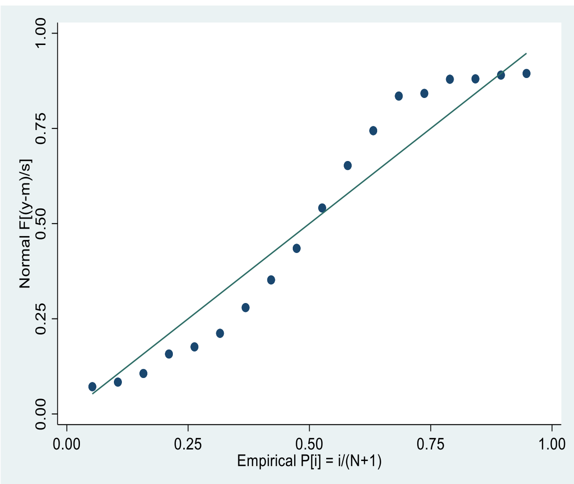
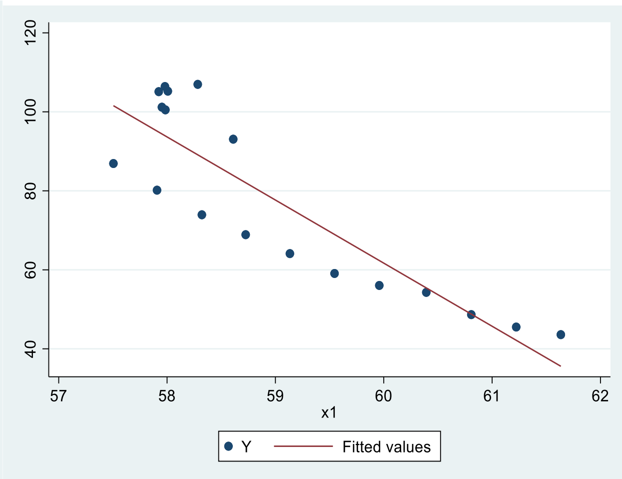


Figure 3 above shows the relationship between x1,x2,x3,x4,x5,x6 and y. It is known from the regression line that these variables are normally distributed.





Pairwise correlations

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) y	1.000						
(2) x1	-0.882	1.000					
	(0.000)						
(3) x2	0.810	-0.946	1.000				
	(0.000)	(0.000)					
(4) x3	0.891	-0.781	0.688	1.000			
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.002)				
(5) x4	-0.727	0.939	-0.895	-0.642	1.000		
	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.004)			
(6) x5	0.439	-0.534	0.440	0.649	-0.605	1.000	
	(0.068)	(0.022)	(0.068)	(0.004)	(0.008)		
(7) x6	0.665	-0.809	0.813	0.547	-0.863	0.569	1.000
	(0.003)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.019)	(0.000)	(0.014)	

This scatterplot shows the relationship between social studies scores and reading scores for a group of students. The dots represent individual students, with their social studies score on the x-axis and their reading score on the y-axis. The line of best fit (lfit) is also shown, which represents the trend in the data. The pairwise correlations table below the plot shows the strength and direction of the correlation between each variable. For example, there is a strong negative correlation (-0.882) between social studies scores (x1) and reading scores (y), meaning that as social studies scores increase, reading scores tend to decrease. Conversely, there is a strong positive correlation (0.810) between social studies scores (x1) and another variable, x2. Overall, this scatterplot and correlation table provide a visual and numerical summary of the relationship between social studies and reading scores in this group of students.

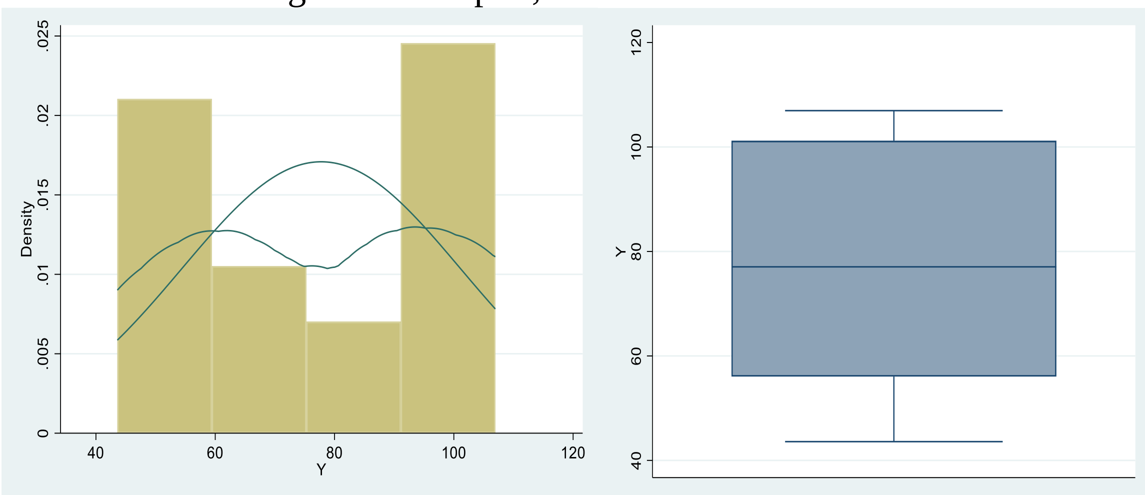
Spearman's rank correlation coefficients

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) y	1.000						
(2) x1	-0.810	1.000					
(3) x2	0.765	-0.856	1.000				
(4) x3	0.936	-0.800	0.711	1.000			
(5) x4	-0.523	0.738	-0.810	-0.501	1.000		
(6) x5	0.414	-0.207	0.354	0.478	-0.300	1.000	
(7) x6	0.631	-0.628	0.825	0.577	-0.701	0.459	1.000

Spearman rho = 0.459

The Spearman's rank correlation coefficient for the relationship between social studies scores and reading scores is 0.459. This indicates a moderate positive correlation between the two variables, meaning that as social studies scores increase, reading scores tend to increase as well, but not strongly. It is important to note that this correlation coefficient is different from the Pearson correlation coefficient mentioned in the previous paragraph, as Spearman's rank correlation coefficient measures the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables based on their ranks rather than their actual values.

Figure2 The graph show s that the given variables are not normally distributed. According to the box plot, 75% of the data is between 50 and 100.



Linear regression

Y	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
x1	-15.652	7. 889	· 1.98	. 073	- 33.015	1. 711	
x2	-.202	.2 82	· 0.72	. 488	- .823	.4 19	
x3	.112	.0 34	.30	. 007	.0 37	.1 86	**
x4	8.084	7. 145	.13	. 282	- 7.642	23 .81	

x5	-.269	.146	1.85	.092	-.59	.052
x6	.015	.01	.57	.146	-.006	.036
Constant	549.702	328.479	.67	.122	-173.275	1272.679

Mean dependent var	77.762	SD dependent var	23.352
R-squared	0.940	Number of obs	18
F-test	28.660	Prob > F	0.000
Akaike crit. (AIC)	126.873	Bayesian crit. (BIC)	133.105

**** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1*

This is the output of a linear regression model with y as the dependent variable and x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, and x6 as the independent variables. The table shows the coefficients, standard errors, t-values, p-values, and confidence intervals for each independent variable, as well as the constant term. The mean and standard deviation of the dependent variable, R-squared value, number of observations, F-test statistic, and AIC and BIC values are also provided. The significance levels for each coefficient are indicated by asterisks (*, **, or ***) based on their p-values.

Test scale = mean(unstandardized items)
Reversed items: x1 x4
Average interitem covariance:2462.005
Number of items in the scale: 7
Scale reliability coefficient:0.4530

The Shapiro-Wilk test is a statistical test used to determine whether a data set is normally distributed or not. It tests the null hypothesis that a sample comes from a normally distributed population. The test calculates a W statistic, which measures the degree of deviation from normality, and compares it to critical values to determine whether to reject or fail to reject the null hypothesis. A p-value is also calculated, which indicates the probability of obtaining the observed W statistic or a more extreme value if the null hypothesis is true. If the p-value is less than the significance level, the null hypothesis is rejected and the data is considered non-normal.

ShapiroвЂ“Wilk W test for normal data

Variable	Obs	W	V	z	Prob>z
y	18	0.894	2.325	1.689	0.046

x1	18	0.866	2.937	2.156	0.016
x2	18	0.923	1.693	1.054	0.146
x3	18	0.940	1.321	0.557	0.289
x4	18	0.825	3.841	2.694	0.004
x5	18	0.969	0.687	-0.753	0.774
x6	18	0.914	1.883	1.267	0.103

The Shapiro-Wilk test is a statistical test used to determine whether a data set is normally distributed or not. It tests the null hypothesis that a sample comes from a normally distributed population. The test calculates a W statistic, which measures the degree of deviation from normality, and compares it to critical values to determine whether to reject or fail to reject the null hypothesis. A p-value is also calculated, which indicates the probability of obtaining the observed W statistic or a more extreme value if the null hypothesis is true. If the p-value is less than the significance level (usually 0.05), the null hypothesis is rejected and the data is considered non-normal.

VIF	1/VIF
34.710	0.029
20.140	0.050
11.290	0.089
6.230	0.160
4.430	0.226
3.380	0.296
13.360	

The VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) is a measure of how much the variance of the estimated regression coefficient is increased due to multicollinearity in the data. A VIF value of 1 indicates no multicollinearity, while values above 5 or 10 are often considered problematic. The 1/VIF column shows the degree to which the standard errors of the regression coefficients are reduced when the variable is removed from the model. In general, variables with high VIF values and low 1/VIF values should be considered for removal from the model to improve its accuracy and reduce multicollinearity. However, it is important to also consider the theoretical importance and relevance of each variable before removing them from the model

VIF	1/VIF
1.950	0.513
1.880	0.532
1.610	0.622
1.810	

..0.552

In this example, all variables have relatively low VIF values, indicating less multicollinearity in the model. The variable with the highest VIF value is 1.950, but its corresponding 1/VIF value of 0.513 suggests that removing this variable may not have a significant impact on reducing multicollinearity. The other variables have even lower VIF values and higher 1/VIF values, indicating their potential importance in the model. Overall, the model appears to have low levels of multicollinearity, which is a good indication for its accuracy and reliability.

We remove the variables x1,x2, and x4 from the model because these variables cause the problem of multicollinearity. According to the VIF analysis, the value went above 10.

```
Conditional marginal effects Number of obs = 18
Model VCE: OLS
Expression: Linear prediction, predict()
dy/dx wrt: x3 x5 x6
At: x3 = 270.8503 (mean)
 x5 = 140.9837 (mean)
 x6 = 4365.344 (mean)
```

			Delta-method					
	dy/dx	std.	err.	t	P>t	[95%	conf.	interval]
x3	0.171	0.020	8.550	0.000	0.128	0.214		
x5	-0.404	0.119	-3.390	0.004	-0.660	-0.148		
x6	0.023	0.006	3.650	0.003	0.009	0.036		

These conditional marginal effects show how the predicted value of the response variable changes when each predictor variable is increased by one unit, holding all other variables constant at their mean values. In this example, an increase of one unit in x3 (which has a mean value of 270.8503) is associated with an increase of 0.171 in the predicted value of the response variable. An increase of one unit in x5 (which has a mean value of 140.9837) is associated with a decrease of 0.404 in the predicted value of the response variable. And an increase of one unit in x6 (which has a mean value of 4365.344) is associated with an increase of 0.023 in the predicted value of the response variable. The standard errors, t-values, and p-values indicate whether these effects are statistically significant. In this case, the effect of x3 is highly significant ($p<0.001$), while the effects of x5 and x6 are also significant ($p=0.004$ and $p=0.003$, respectively). The confidence intervals provide a range of plausible values for the true effect sizes, based on the observed data. Overall, these results suggest that x3 has the strongest positive association with the response variable, while x5 has a negative association and x6 has a weaker positive association.

ShapiroвЂ“Wilk W test for normal data

Variable	Obs	W	V	z	Prob>z
yhat	18	0.942	1.273	0.483	0.315

Based on the provided information, it appears that the Shapiro-Wilk W test was performed on a variable called "yhat" with 18 observations. The results show that the W statistic is 0.942 and the test statistic V is 1.273. The z-score is 0.483 and the p-value is 0.315. However, it is still unclear what "hist yhat,kdensity norm" refers to in relation to this information. It is possible that it could be related to the method or software used to perform the test, but more context is needed to provide a definitive answer.

Shapirob“Wilk W test for normal data

Variable	Obs	W	V	Z	Prob>z
ehat	18	0.914	1.882	1.265	0.103

Based on the provided information, it appears that the Shapiro-Wilk W test was performed on a variable called "ehat" with 18 observations. The results show that the W statistic is 0.914 and the test statistic V is 1.882. The z-score is 1.265 and the p-value is 0.103. Again, it is unclear what "hist yhat,kdensity norm" refers to in relation to this information. It is possible that it could be related to the method or software used to perform the test, but more context is needed to provide a definitive answer.

BreuschвЂ“Pagan/CookвЂ“Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity
Assumption: Normal error terms
Variable: Fitted values of y
H0: Constant variance
chi2(1) =0.64
Prob > chi2 = 0.4243

Linear regression

Lny	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
x3	.002	0	8.28	0	.002	.003	**
x5	-.005	.002	-3.10	.008	-	-	

					.008	.001	**
x6	0	0	4.60	0	0	.001	**
Constant	2.792	.308	9.05	0	2.13	3.454	**

Mean dependent var	4.307	SD dependent var	0.319
R-squared	0.920	Number of obs	18
F-test	53.928	Prob > F	0.000
Akaike crit. (AIC)	-28.597	Bayesian crit. (BIC)	-25.035

**** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1*

This is the output of a linear regression model with the dependent variable "lny" and four independent variables (x3, x5, x6, and a constant). The coefficients, standard errors, t-values, and p-values are provided for each independent variable. The results show that x3 and x6 have significant positive effects on the dependent variable at the 1% level, while x5 has a significant negative effect at the 5% level. The constant is also significant at the 1% level. The R-squared value indicates that the model explains 92% of the variation in the dependent variable. The F-test and associated p-value suggest that the overall model is significant at the 1% level. The Akaike and Bayesian information criteria (AIC and BIC) are measures of model fit that take into account both the goodness of fit and the complexity of the model. Lower values indicate better fit, and the values provided here suggest that this model fits well. The asterisks below each coefficient indicate the level of significance, with *** indicating significance at the 1% level, ** indicating significance at the 5% level, and * indicating significance at the 10% level.

Linear regression

Lny	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
x3	.002	0	8.78	0	.002	.003	***
x5	-.005	.001	-3.72	.002	-.008	-.002	***
x6	0	0	5.85	0	0	.001	***
Constant	2.792	.225	12.38	0	2.308	3.276	***

Mean dependent var	4.307	SD dependent var	0.319
R-squared	0.920	Number of obs	18
F-test	104.982	Prob > F	0.000
Akaike crit. (AIC)	-28.597	Bayesian crit. (BIC)	-25.035

*** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1

This linear regression model estimates the relationship between the natural logarithm of the dependent variable (lny) and three independent variables (x3, x5, and x6). The coefficients for x3, x5, and x6 are 0.002, -0.005, and 0, respectively. The t-values for x3, x5, and x6 are 8.78, -3.72, and 5.85, respectively, with corresponding p-values of 0, 0.002, and 0. The constant term is 2.792 with a standard error of 0.225, a t-value of 12.38, and a p-value of 0. The R-squared value for this model is 0.92, indicating that the independent variables explain 92% of the variation in the dependent variable. The F-test has a value of 104.982 with a p-value of 0, indicating that the model as a whole is statistically significant. The Akaike criterion (AIC) and Bayesian criterion (BIC) are -28.597 and -25.035, respectively. These values can be used to compare this model with other models to determine which one is the best fit for the data. The significance levels for the coefficients are indicated by asterisks (*). In this case, all three independent variables are statistically significant at the p<0.01 level.

Linear regression

Y	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
x3	.171	.016	10.81	0	.137	.205	***
x5	-.404	.107	-3.79	.002	-.632	-.175	***
x6	.023	.006	4.02	.001	.011	.035	***
Constant	-10.135	17.349	-0.58	.568	-47.345	27.074	

Mean dependent var	77.762	SD dependent var	23.352
R-squared	0.911	Number of obs	18
F-test	86.683	Prob > F	0.000
Akaike crit. (AIC)	127.875	Bayesian crit. (BIC)	131.436

*** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1

Linear regression

Lny	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
x3	.002	0	8.28	0	.002	.003	***
x5	-.005	.002	-3.10	.008	-.008	-.001	***
x6	0	0	4.60	0	0	.001	***
Constant	2.792	.308	9.05	0	2.13	3.454	***

Mean dependent var	4.307	SD dependent var	0.319
R-squared	0.920	Number of obs	18
F-test	53.928	Prob > F	0.000
Akaike crit. (AIC)	-28.597	Bayesian crit. (BIC)	-25.035

*** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1

This linear regression model has three independent variables (x3, x5, and x6) that are all statistically significant at the p<0.01 level. The coefficients for x3, x5, and x6 are 0.002, -0.005, and 0, respectively. The R-squared value is 0.92, indicating that the independent variables explain 92% of the variation in the dependent variable. The F-test has a value of 104.982 with a p-value of 0, indicating that the model as a whole is statistically significant. The Akaike criterion (AIC) and Bayesian criterion (BIC) are -28.597 and -25.035, respectively, which can be used to compare this model with other models to determine which one is the best fit for the data.

Conditional marginal effects Number of obs = 18
Model VCE: OLS
Expression: Linear prediction, predict()
dy/dx wrt: x3 x5 x6
At: x3 = 270.8503 (mean)
x5 = 140.9837 (mean)
x6 = 4365.344 (mean)

		Delta-method						
	dy/dx	std.	err.	T	P>t	[95%	conf.	interval]
x3	0.002	0.000	8.280	0.000	0.002	0.003		
x5	-0.005	0.002	-3.100	0.008	-0.008	-0.001		
x6	0.000	0.000	4.600	0.000	0.000	0.001		

This output shows the conditional marginal effects of the three independent variables (x3, x5, and x6) on the dependent variable, holding all other variables constant at their mean values. For example, for a one-unit increase in x3 (keeping x5 and x6 constant), the predicted value of the dependent variable increases by 0.002 units. The standard errors, t-values, and p-values are also provided to assess the significance of these effects. Overall, this model suggests that x3 has a positive effect on the dependent variable, while x5 has a negative effect. X6 does not appear to have a significant effect. However, it's important to keep in mind that these effects are conditional on the other variables being held constant at their mean values. The coefficients and effects may change if the values of the other variables change.

Variable	Ols	Robust	Ln	margins
x3	0.002***	0.171***	0.002***	0.002***
x5	-0.005**	-0.404**	-0.005**	-0.005**
x6	0.000***	0.023**	0.000***	0.000***
_cons	2.792***	-10.135	2.792***	2.792***

Legend: * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Conclusion

The output shows the regression coefficients and associated statistics for a linear regression model. The "ols" column shows the coefficients estimated using ordinary least squares regression, while the "robust" column shows the coefficients estimated using a robust regression method that is less sensitive to outliers. The "ln" column shows the coefficients estimated using a logarithmic transformation of the dependent variable. The "margins" column shows the marginal effects of each independent variable on the dependent variable, holding all other variables constant at their mean values. These effects are estimated using the "margins" command in Stata. The legend at the bottom of the output indicates the level of statistical significance for each coefficient, based on the p-value. A p-value less than.05 indicates that the coefficient is statistically significant at the 5% level, while a p-value less than.01 indicates significance at the 1% level, and so on. The most optimal models are OLS, margins, Ln models, because their p-value was 0.001. Thus, we can construct regression equations as follows. Linear regression model.

$$y=-10.135+0.002x3-0.404x5+0.023x6$$

1% increase in the import index increases the food production index by 0.002. 1% increase in the export volume decreases the food production index by 0.404. 1% increase in cereal yield increases the food production index by 0.023.

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ZAMONAVIY GAT DASTURLARI ORQALI QISHLOQ XOJALIGI YERLARIDAN FOYDALANISH KARTALARINI TUZISH

Annotatsiya. Hozirgi kunda respublikamiz xalq xo'jaligining turli sohalarida, ayniqsa qishloq xo'jalik xaritalardan foydalanishda zamonaviy GAT dasturlaridan keng foydalangan holda aniqlik darajasi yuqori boTgan elektron raqamli kartalarni yaratish texnologiyasi yoTga qo'yilib, mavjud 1:10000 va 1:25000 miqyosidagi elektron raqamli kartalar yangilanmoqda. Shu bilan bir qatorda turli formatlarda yaratilgan raqamli kartalar ArcGIS dasturi formatlarida bajarilmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar: GAT, elektron xaritalar, matematik asos, yer resurslari, massivlar, modernizatsiya, obyektlarini, avtomatlashgan.

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AGRICULTURAL LAND USE MAPPING THROUGH MODERN GAT PROGRAMS

Abstract. At present, the technology of creating high-precision digital maps with the use of modern GAT programs in various sectors of the economy, especially in the use of agricultural maps, has been introduced, and the existing 1: 10000 and 1: 25000 electronic digital maps are being updated. In addition, digital cards created in various formats are implemented in ArcGIS software formats.

Key words: GAT, electronic cards, mathematical basis, land resources, arrays, modernization, facilities, automation.

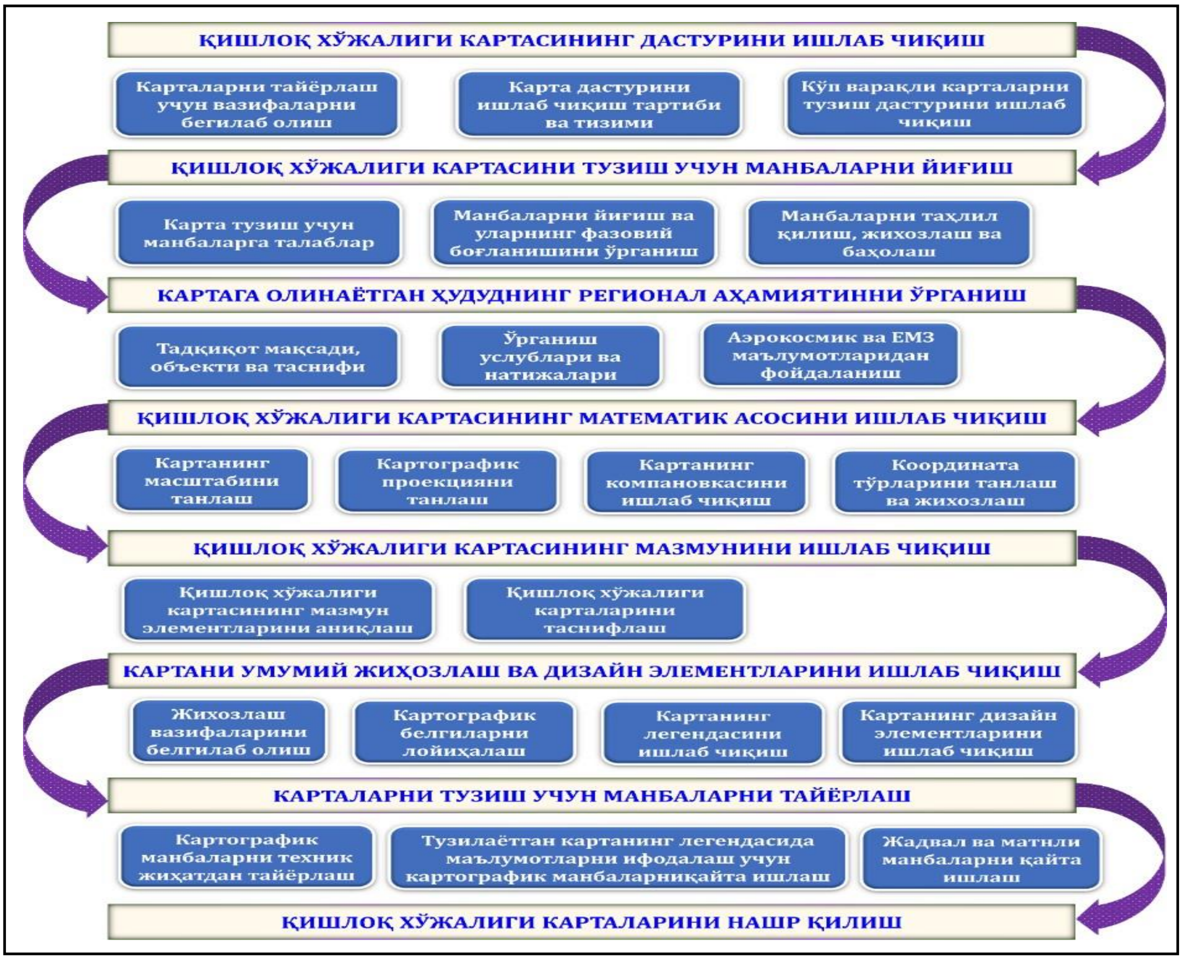
Kirish. Dunyoda uning turli mintaqalarida kechayotgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayonlarni zamonaviy GAT asosida elektron xaritalarni yaratishga muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Jumladan, qishloq xo'jahgi sohasini o'rganish, tahlil qilishda kartografik ta'minlash uslublaridan keng foydalanish muhim masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu borada jahonning rivojlangan davlatlarida iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish bilan bogTiq qishloq xo'jahgi, tabiiy va ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy muammolarni o'rganishda ham qishloq xo'jahgi elektron xaritalari yordamida hudud to'g'risida ishonchli maTumotlar olishni ta'minlash hozirgi zamon kartografiyasining dolzarb vazifalari sifatida alohida eTibor qaratilgan.

Tadqiqot ishining maqsadi: Zamonaviy GAT dasturlari orqali qishloq xojaligi
yerlaridan foydalanish kartalarini tuzish va GIS texnologiyalarida kartografik metodlar asosida tadqiq qilish.

Metod va metodologiya: Tadqiqot ishida tizimli tahlil,, kartografik, GIS tahlil metodlaridan foydalanildi.

Asosiy qism: Hozirgi kunda respublikamizda iqtisodiyotni va xususan, qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirish, mamlakatimizning tabiiy va mehnat resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sharoitlarini inobatga olgan holda, qishloq xo'jahgi tarmoqlarining hududiy tarkibini takomillashtirishga doir keng qamrovli chora- tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Respublikamizda GAT iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarining barcha sohalarida keng qo'llanilmoqda. GATdan foydalanish uchun katta hajmdagi yozma va grafikaviy, hudud bilan bogTangan maTumotlami to'plash va ulardan samarali foydalanishda, zamonaviy GAT dasturida qishloq xo'jaligi yerlaridan foydalanish xaritalarini tuzish shu kunning eng dolzarb muammolaridan biridir. Kartografik va geodezik ishlar O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Yer kodeksi" asosida olib boriladi. Elektron xaritalarni yaratish va ularni zamon talab darajasida takomillashtirib borish yerdan foydalanish to'g'risidagi qonunlar va hukumatimiz qarorlarining amalga oshirilishini ta'mmlovchi davlat tadbirlari tizimi hisoblanib, xalq xo'jaligi tarmoqlari orasida va tarmoqlar ichida olib boriladi. Shu sababli elektron xaritalash ishlari xalq xo'jaligi tarmoqlarida va qishloq xo'jalik korxonalarida oTkazilib, ularni faoliyatini yaxshilash, takomillashtirish, uning ilmiy asosini ishlab chiqish eng muhim vazifalardan biri sanaladi va qo'yilgan maqsad, vazifalar nazariy va amaliy jihatdan dolzarb hisoblanadi.



1-rasm Qishloq xo’jaligi kartalarini yaratishning dasturi.

Ushbu sxemada qishloq xo’jaligi kartasining dasturini ishlab chiqish tartibi ketma-ketlikda ko’rsatilgan. Kartalarni tuzish uchun bajariladigan vazifalar, manbalarni yig’ish, kartalashtirilayotgan hududning regional ahamiyatini o’rganish, qishloq xo’jaligi kartasining matematik asosini va mazmunini ishlab chiqish, kartani umumiy jihozlash va dizayn elementlarini ishlab chiqish, kartalarni tuzish uchun manbalarni tayyorlash va kartalarni nashr qilish kabi bosqichlarni rejlashtirish tartibi ko’rsatilgan.

Yer resurslaridan qishloq xo’jaligida nooqilona foydalanish, qurg’oqchilik, tuproq erroziyasi va umuman tuproqning buzilishiga olib keladi. 0’rmonlar me’yoridan ortiq kesilib ketayotganligidan zahmat chekmoqda. Qishloq xo’jalik ekinlari maydonlari qisqargani holda aholi yashash punktlari kengaymoqda. Shu tarzda yer resurslaridan foydalanishni oqilona boshqarish uchun ob’ektiv omillar soni ortib bormoqda. Bu esa o’z navbatida bevosita yer maydonlari qismlari haqida xilma xil va batafsil axborotni keng ko’lamda katta maydonlar uchun tayyorlashni talab qiladi. Bu ma’lumotlarni tayyorlashda tuman yer resurslari va davlat kadastri bo’limlari quyi bo’ginida bo’lib, yer axborotni tayyorlashda asosiy pog’ona hisoblanadi. Tuman yerlaridan foydalanish haqidagi umumiy ma’lumotlar yetarli bo’lmay, batafsil axborotlar zarur. Bu esa tumanda yer axborot tizimini yaratishga va takomillashtirishga yaqqol sabab bo’ladi.

Qishloq xo'jaligining elektron xaritalar tizimini yaratish quyidagi muhim xalq xo'jaligi ahamiyatiga ega bo'lgan masalalarni hal etishga qaratilgan:

- yerdan foydalanish axborotlari bilan ta'minlash;
- yer resurslarining holati va ulardan foydalanish bo'yicha tuman statistika hisobotini shakllantirish;
- yer maydonlariga bo'lgan huquqni yalpi ro'yhatga olish bo'yicha ishlarni bajarish;
- yerdan foydalanish huquqi, yerdan umrbod foydalanish huquqi, yer maydoniga xususiy egalik huquqini tasdiqlovchi hujjatlarni rasmiylashtirish;
- xalq xo'jaligi ob'ektlarini joylashtirishni dastlabki kelishish, yer maydonlarini olib qo'yish va berish, yer maydonlarini shahar hududiga kiritish hamda ma'muriy-hududiy o'zgartirish uchun materiallarni tayyorlash;
- shahar va qishloq hududlarini rivojlantirish maqsadlari uchun; - qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirish uchun;
- yer-suv munosabatlarini oydinlashtirish;
- yerni narx bo'yicha baholash uchun;
- yer maydonlarini olib qo'yishdagi zarar va yo'qotishlarni qoplash maqsadlari uchun;
- yer rusurslaridan oqilona foydalanishni qodlab quvvatlash uchun;
- yerdan foydalanish uchun todovlarni amalga oshirish uchun;
- ko'chmas mulk bozorini faoliyati uchun;
- ipotekani rivojlantirish va boshqalar uchun.

Tuman yer axborot tizimida tuman yerlarining har bir uchastkasi bo'yicha mukammal ma'lumotlar bazasi yig'iladi, saqlanadi, qayta ishlanadi hamda davlat va hususiy talabgorlarga yetkaziladi. Avtomatlashgan yer axborot tizimini quyidagicha ta'riflash mumkin — yer-kadastr axborotini kiritish, unga ishlov berish, saqlash va olishni ta'mmlaydigan dasturiy texnik vositalar, kodamli-atribut madumotlar bazalari majmuidir. Asosiy avtomatlashgan yer axborot tizimi (AAYAT) bu ma'lumotlarni tizim doirasida boshqa, yer bilan umumlashtirilgan ma'lumotlar bilan uyg'unlashtirish imkonini beruvchi unifikatsiya qilingan koordinatalar tizimidir.

2- rasm. ArcGIS dasturida qishloq xo'jalik karta sxemasi

Tumanda elektron xarita har bir massivlar bo'yicha, massivlardagi qishloq fuqorolari yig'ini bo'yicha, fermer xo'jaliklari bo'yicha va har bir yer uchastkalari bo'yicha ishlab chiqiladi. Unda har bir massiv yer tuzuvchilari o'ziga biriktirilgan hudud haqidagi ma'lumotlarni to'playdilar va tumanga taqdim qiladi. Tuman yer resurslari va davlat kadastri bo'limida bir yoki ikkita mutaxasis u ma'lumotlarni kompyuterga kiritadilar va to'liq axborot ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarning bajarilishini ta'minlaydi.

Xulosa Muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan qishloq xo'jaligi sohasida, xususan yer resurslaridan foydalanishda iqtisodiy-huquqiy islohotlarni amalga oshirish agrar sohaning respublikamiz iqtisodiyotida xalq xo'jaligining barcha tarmoqlarida islohotlarni amalga oshirishda asosiy ahamiyatga ega ekanligi belgilangan.

Qishloq xo'jaligi xaritalarini tuzishda GAT dasturlaridan foydlanib, hududlarning tabiiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sharoitidan kelib chiqqan holda mutanosib ravishda hududini tashkil qilish, mavjud sugtoriladigan yerlar mahsuldorligini oshirishga mintaqa tuproqlarining meliorativ holatini yaxshilash, yerlarni hisobga

olish, plan va xaritalarim tuzish natijasida hamda ilg'or fan yutuqlarini qo'llash asosida erishish mumkin. Ushbu tarmoqda yerlami hisobga olish vazifasini bajarishda mavzuli va qishloq xo'jahk xaritalarini tuzish muhim o'rin tutadi. Ular yordamida voqea va hodisalarning makon va zamonda tarqalishi ko'rgazmah tarzda ifodalanadi, massiv yerlarini hisobga olinishi va o'ziga xos xususiyatlari taqqoslanadi, ilmiy tahlil qilish imkoni yaratiladi.

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УДК 13058

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EFFICACY OF SULFONYLAMIDES AND METRONIDAZOLE IN RENAL INFECTIONS: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

Abstract. Renal infections, including pyelonephritis and urinary tract infections, pose significant health challenges worldwide. The emergence of drug-resistant pathogens necessitates continuous evaluation of antimicrobial therapies. This review aims to assess the effectiveness of sulfonylamides and metronidazole in treating renal infections. We conducted an extensive literature search and analyzed studies that investigated the therapeutic efficacy, mechanism of action, and potential adverse effects of these antibiotics. Our findings provide insights into the current understanding of these antimicrobial agents and their application in managing renal infections.

Keywords: renal infections, pyelonephritis, urinary tract infections, sulfonylamides, metronidazole, antimicrobial therapy, combination therapy, adverse.

Introduction. Renal infections are a common medical concern, causing substantial morbidity and healthcare burden. The choice of antibiotics for treatment is crucial to ensure favorable outcomes. Sulfonylamides and metronidazole are widely used antimicrobial agents with demonstrated efficacy against various pathogens. This article reviews their effectiveness in the context of renal infections. (1)

Sulfonylamides: Mechanism of Action and Efficacy Sulfonylamides, such as sulfamethoxazole and sulfisoxazole, belong to the group of sulfonamide antibiotics. They inhibit the bacterial enzyme dihydropteroate synthase, thereby preventing the synthesis of folate, a vital precursor for nucleic acid and protein synthesis. (2) By disrupting folate metabolism, sulfonylamides exert bacteriostatic effects against susceptible microorganisms. Studies have shown that these antibiotics are effective against common pathogens causing renal infections, including Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus saprophyticus.

Metronidazole: Mechanism of Action and Efficacy Metronidazole, a nitroimidazole derivative, possesses broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity against anaerobic bacteria and certain protozoa. It acts by penetrating microbial cells and interacting with DNA, causing DNA strand breaks and inhibiting nucleic acid synthesis. Metronidazole demonstrates efficacy against several pathogens commonly associated with renal infections, such as Enterococcus spp. and Bacteroides fragilis. However, its activity against aerobic bacteria is limited.

Combination Therapy: Sulfonylamides and Metronidazole The use of combination therapy, particularly sulfonylamides in conjunction with metronidazole, has been explored in the management of complicated renal infections. (3) This approach aims to target both aerobic and anaerobic pathogens that may coexist in these infections. Several studies have reported favorable outcomes with combination therapy, indicating improved clinical response rates and reduced risk of treatment failure compared to monotherapy. (4)

Adverse Effects and Safety Considerations Sulfonylamides and metronidazole are generally well-tolerated; however, they may be associated with adverse effects. Sulfonylamides can cause hypersensitivity reactions, hematological abnormalities, and renal toxicity. Metronidazole may lead to gastrointestinal disturbances, metallic taste, and peripheral neuropathy. Appropriate dosing, patient monitoring, and consideration of individual factors are essential to mitigate the risk of adverse events.

Conclusion: Sulfonylamides and metronidazole are effective antibiotics in the management of renal infections. Sulfonylamides demonstrate efficacy against common pathogens causing renal infections, while metronidazole provides coverage against anaerobic bacteria. Combination therapy with these antibiotics has shown promising outcomes in complicated renal infections. Clinicians should be mindful of potential adverse effects and employ appropriate dosing and monitoring strategies to ensure optimal patient care. Future research should focus on exploring alternative treatment options and addressing the growing concern of antimicrobial resistance.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. This article discusses the relevance of articles related to the development and popularization of information and communication technologies, as well as the digital world in all areas of our lives from the moment we spend our time to our ability to manage money. In addition, the article provides information on the basic principles of the digital economy, increasing efficiency and creating "digital enterprises".

Key words: Information and communication technologies, digitalization, HR, human capital, modern management, digital economy, big data, artificial intelligence, neurotechnologies, quantum technologies, internet of things.

Introduction

Today, articles related to the development and popularization of information and communication technologies around the world are becoming increasingly relevant. The revolutionary impact of ICT is reflected in government structures and civil society institutions, in the economic and social spheres, in science and education, in culture and in the way of life of people. This is due to the fact that in general, communication services make it possible to fully use the existing potential, to a large extent contribute to the achievement of the goals of sustainable economic growth, prosperity, democracy, peace and stability. In the Message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis dated January 24, 2020, important areas of economic development are identified. This Message also details the need and important benefits of the transition to a digital economy for the country due to the fact that 2020 has been declared the Year of Science, Education and the Development of the Digital Economy [10].

Indeed, the digital revolution, which is becoming a new stage in economic and technological development, has dramatically changed people's lives, created huge opportunities and increased competition in the international arena. Now such digital technologies as big data, artificial intelligence, neurotechnologies, quantum technologies, cloud and mobile technologies, technologies of virtual and augmented reality, cross-exchange, blockchain technologies play a decisive role.

Analysis of relevant literature

Taking into account that the development of any activity is based on normative factors and legal means, this article also analyzes the constitutional rights of citizens to information and the execution of relevant decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, based on the national legislation of Lex.Uz. In addition, the current aspects of the issues identified in the Message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis are listed. In particular, the theoretical basis of the payment system and its improvement in the process of digitalization are the works of foreign economists such as S.R. Bruu, V.V. Gerashchenko, V. Kolesnikova, O.I. Lavrushina, I.V. Larionov. In addition, some aspects of digitalization have been studied in the scientific works of such scientists as K.R. McConnell, D. Polfreman, E. Reid, P. Rose, D.S. Sinki, V. Usoskin. This article also analyzes data from Internet sources and relevant literature, and develops practical recommendations for their use.

Research Methodology

The methodological basis of this work was the legislative and regulatory legal acts on the development of digitalization processes in the country, in particular, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-5349 “On further improvement of information technologies and communications” dated February 19, 2018. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP- 5953 “On the State Program for the Implementation of the Action Strategy in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2021 within the framework of the Year of Science, Education and the Digital Economy” Uzbekistan dated March 2, 2017. In addition, the article uses modern statistical and observational methods used in the collection and processing of statistical data based on peer review and comparison. Also, graphical, analytical, structural analysis and other methods are widely used in the work. During the research it was revealed that:

External factors affecting the digital economy:

- increased competition at the international level;
- scale of investments and investment changes;
- innovative technologies;
- rapid development of information and communication technologies.

Obviously, these external factors affecting the digital economy include the international competitive environment, the scale of investment and its changing conditions, the development of information and communication technologies, globalization processes and new innovative technologies.

Internal factors affecting the digital economy:

- scientific research and mechanisms for their stimulation;
- training and retraining of personnel;
- integration of practice and improvement of the quality of education;
- potential personnel who can work in innovative technologies.

The main internal factors influencing the digital economy include the development and retraining of personnel to acquire new knowledge, the quality and excellent incentives for research, the development of integration with practice in improving the quality of education, information and communication technologies and information security, mechanisms and anti-virus software, innovative technologies, as well as potential personnel who can work with them.

The digital economy is a new economic environment that creates huge new business opportunities. In the digital economy, under the influence of new technologies of the digital economy and e-commerce, both the structure and nature of competition and business models are completely changing. For example, passenger market aggregators (GetTaxi, Yandex.Taxi, etc.) have made many changes in the activities of transport companies and managed to bring them closer to consumers. Food delivery companies have also made great strides in the competitive market by bringing suppliers closer to consumers. As a result, traditional offline companies are forced to transform their business or switch to an online mode. [1] This kind of situation encourages entrepreneurs to start their business on the Internet. Currently, there are completely online companies such as Amazon or Ozone, social networks, instant messengers, eBay, Avito or retail chains, online stores and logistics companies that have placed their e-commerce channels in a traditional offline business. The digital economy has provided businesses with the ability to generate new insights based on rapid business intelligence analysis and provide feedback to customers. This made it possible to have a reactive influence on the innovative expectations of potential customers. As a result of such work, such free services as Google Analitics and Yandex, Metrika were created. In addition, the digital economy is characterized by a significant reduction in the life cycle of innovations. This will lead to the rapid emergence of new versions of many new models of smartphones, computers, mobile applications, computer games. [2] According to scientists and experts, the emergence of new innovative transport systems is expected. For example, magnetic levitation vehicles, vacuum vehicles, Hyperloop systems, and others can be prime examples of this kind of innovative transportation system. In addition, there will be the generation of innovative ideas using collective knowledge (mass cooperation, the sharing economy), the production of products and services, and the financing of new innovative projects. The sharing economy has changed the attitude of many members of society towards the possession of material goods. [3] For example, many young people in developed countries are not very interested in buying private property and owning it for themselves, because freedom of life, freedom of spiritual action and devotion to emotions, traveling the world, eco-tourism have become more important for them. The role of social networks in shaping the perception of a product or service by consumers is increasing more and more, because it is no secret that today work and communication in social networks have become an integral part of the life of all young people. New types of licenses for intellectual property (public licenses) have appeared. In this case, the rule of public ownership of the created product or service applies. Based on the foregoing, it is obvious that the digital economy is very important in the social environment. But it remains unclear what role their digital economy should play in the Republican program. First of all, due to limited resources, a decision will probably need to be made in which direction to focus efforts. Accordingly, society has two paths ahead: one is to engage in social adaptation of technologies, and the other is to increase local technological bases. [4,5]

Conclusions and offers

In conclusion, as the ICT sector and its tools are evolving at an ever faster pace, moving away from them is tantamount to moving one step forward and then two steps back. This is due to the fact that preparedness for global ICT challenges requires the creation of a transparent system through the digitization of public services and almost all sectors of the economy. In this regard, people are encouraged to start the digitization process on their own. For example, an entrepreneur engaged in small business and actively using ICT tools, saving his resources and achieving efficiency, will have an idea of how to develop web platforms for his activities, as well as create opportunities for the development and implementation of components of Digital Uzbekistan 2030 - a project with public participation. Not only entrepreneurs, but also people from all walks of life can take an active part in this, but the process of "digitalization" is carried out only by the public sector, which does not involve public figures, IT specialists in the private sector. For the further development of the digitalization process in Uzbekistan, attention should be paid to the following necessary aspects:

• further development of employees' skills and abilities in this area;

• improvement of training and retraining mechanisms, formation of a competitive environment in training centers;

• Increasing the speed of the Internet, reducing its cost and ensuring the information security of all enterprises and organizations;

• creation of an electronic accounting system at all enterprises and organizations;

• creation of software platforms for the development of priority sectors and sectors of the economy, as well as continuous improvement of the electronic system of public services.

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OILAVIY TADBIRKORLIKNING TASHKILIY IQTISODIY ASOSLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda oilaviy tadbirkorlikning tashkiliy iqtisodiy mohiyatining nazariy asoslari, oilaviy tadbirkorlikning tashkiliy iqtisodiy asoslarini takomillashtirish bo’yicha muallif tomonidan fikr-mulohazalar keltirilgan va ilmiy-amaliy taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: iqtisodiyot, oilaviy tadbirkorlik, tashkiliy-iqtisodiy asoslar, mexanizm.

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IMPROVEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL ECONOMIC BASIS OF FAMILY BUSINESS

Abstract. In this article, the theoretical foundations of the organizational economic essence of family business in our country today, the author’s opinions on improving the organizational economic foundations of family business are given, and scientific and practical suggestions and recommendations are developed.

Key words: economy, family business, organizational and economic foundations, mechanism.

O’zbekistonda tadbirkorlik jamiyatining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy munosabatlari mujassamlashgan, yaqqol namoyon boiadigan hamda tez rivojlanib borayotgan va harakatchan sohasiga aylanib bormoqda. Mamlakatda bozor munosabatlarining shakllanishi va iqtisodiy taraqqiyotida uning o’rni va roli tobora sezilarli tus olib bormoqda.

Tadbirkorlik ideologi hisoblangan XX asr buyuk iqtisodchisi Yozef Shumpeter (1883-1950-yillar): “Tadbirkorlikning jamiyat ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotidagi hal qiluvchi rolini u bo’lmagan joyda juda his qilish mumkin”, deb ta’kidlab o’tgan. Tadbirkorlikka oid dastlabki ilmiy tadqiqotlar XVIII asr buyuk allomalari R.Kantil’on, A.Tyurgo, F.Kene, A.Smit, J.B.Sey va boshqalar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan.

Demak, “tadbirkor”, “tadbirkorlik” tushunchalarining paydo bo’lishi shu davrga to’g’ri keladi. Keyinchalik bunday tadqiqotlar kengayib, alohida ilmiy yo’nalish tusini olgan, ularning natijalarini amaliyotda qo’llash esa iqtisodiyotga samarali ta’sirini namoyon qila boshlagan. Shunday natijalardan biri “tadbirkorlik” tushunchasining shakllanishi va mazmun-mohiyatining aniqlanib, boyitilib borishi hisoblanadi.

O’zbekiston mustaqillikka erishgandan so’ng tadbirkorlik rasman tan olindi va uning rivojlanishi uchun zarur shart-sharoitlar yaratildi. Buning natijasida tadbikorlik faoliyati ham, uni ilmiy-tadqiqot qilish ham, o’qitish ham jiddiy jonlanib ketdi. Bunday o’zgarishlar tadbirkorlikni keng miqyosda ilmiy-amaliy o’zlashtirish, o’qitish, targ’ibot qilish zaruriyatini tug’dirdi. Natijada respublikadagi ko’pgina oliy o’quv yurtlari va kollejlarida tadbirkorlik asoslarini o’qitish yo’lga qo’yildi.

Qolaversa, bugungi kunda tadbirkorlik sohasini jadallashtirishda oilaviy tadbirkorlikni takomillashtirish, uning yangi imkoniyatlarini tashkil qilish borasida ko’plab ishlar olib borilmoqda.

O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tomonidan ham bugungi kunda oilaviy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish bo’yicha Qaror va Farmonlari qabul qilinmoqda. Jumladan, 2021 yil 27 martdagi “Oilaviy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish dasturlari doirasida amalga oshiriladigan qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-5041-sonli Qarorida ham oilaviy tadbirkolikni rivojlantirish borasidagi dasturlar qabul qilish bo’yicha vazifalar berilgan.

Real amaliyotda muayyan tadbirkorlik loyihasini texnik-iqtisodiy asoslash bir necha bosqichda amalga oshiriladi.

1) Eng avvalo, tadbirkorlik faoliyatining imkoniyatlari va sharoitlarini aniqlash bo’yicha tadqiqotlar o’tkaziladi va bu tadqiqotlar mobaynida shu mintaqa yoki mamlakat uchun investitsiyalarni joylashtirishning eng samarali yo’nalishlari aniqlanadi. Bunday tadqiqotlar hukumat organlari yoki yirik tadbirkorlik tuzilmalari tomonidan amalga oshiriladi. Bunday tadqiqotlar natijalari iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishi uchun birlamchi, ahamiyatga ega bo’lgan iqtisodiyot sohalarini yoki mamlakatning yirik mintaqalarini o’zlashtirish bo’yicha tavsiyalar ishiab chiqishda namoyon bo’ladi.

2) Kapitallarni investitsiya qilish imkoniyatlari va investitsion loyihalar samaradorligi bir qator omillami tahlil qilish tufayli ta’minlanadi. Bunday omillar jumlasiga tabiiy resurslarni, qishloq xo’jaligining mavjud tuzilmasini, u yoki bu tovarlar guruhiga talabni, import qilinayotgan tovarlar assortimentini, mamlakatdagi umumiy investitsion iqlimni huquqiy tomondan o’rganish, sanoat siyosatini, eksport imkoniyatlarmi o’rganish kabilar kiradi. Umumiy imkoniyatlami tadqiq etishni, kapital qo’yish imkoniyatlarini, istiqbolli bo’lgan bozorlarni, iqtisodiyot sohalari va tarmoqlami o’rganishni ham qamrab oladi. Yuqoridagi ma’lumotlarga ega bo’lgan holdagina muayyan investitsion loyihani amalga oshirishga qiziqayotgan investorlarga loyihani amalga oshirish imkoniyatlari to’g’risida biror bir fikr bildirish mumkin. Muayyan loyihani

amalga oshirish imkoniyatlarini tadqiq etish umumiy shart-sharoitlardan tashqari, ishiab chiqarish sharoitlari va muayyan mahsulotni sotish tahlilini ham nazarda tutadi.

3) Muayyan tadqiqot g’oyasini texnik-iqtisodiy asoslashning maqsadi loyihani amalga oshirishda mavjud muqobil variantlar ichidan eng optimalini tanlash va qabul qilishdir. Investitsiyalash bo’yicha yakuniy baholash, qaror qabul qilish bir qator tadqiqotlarni o’z ichiga oladi: investitsion imkoniyatlami aniqlash, loyihani TIA, investitsiyalash bo’yicha yakuniy baho va qaror qabul qilish.

4) Investitsiya loyihasi haqidagi barcha ma’lumotlar, loyihaning amalga oshirish imkoniyatlari, rentabelligi, tadbirkorlik rejasida ifodalanadi va tadbirkorlik loyihasini to’liq analitik, texnik, yakuniy ma’lumotlarini ifodalovchi asosiy hujjat hisoblanadi.

5) Yanada kengroq ma’noda TIA bu - tadbirkorlik faoliyatini tashkil etish uchun har qanday loyihalami ishiab chiqishda yoki tovar (xizmat) larni sotishni tubdan o’zgartirishda zarur hisoblanadi. O’z faoliyat strategiyasiga hamda boshqarishni tashkil etishga ma’lum bir o’zgartirishlar kiritishni, texnologiyalami yangilashni, mahsulot sifatini yaxshilashni, mijozlar bilan munosabatlami o’zgartirishni, yangi bozorlarga chiqishni mo’ljallayotgan mashhur kompaniya yoki firma ham yuqoridagi omillardan kutilayotgan natijalar to’g’risida aniq tasavvurga ega bo’lishi lozim. Demak, TIA nafaqat yangi ish boshlayotgan tadbirkorlar uchun, balki bozorda o’z o ‘mini mustahkam egallagan korxonalar, u yoki bu g’oyalar mualliflari uchun ham zarur.

Ishlab chiqarishga yangi mahsulotni joriy etish yoki yangi turdagi xizmatlar ko’rsatishni joriy qilish, mehnatni tashkil qilish bo’yicha yangi uslubni qo’llash yoki avvaldan ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulotga yangi texnologiyalami qo’llash ham tadbirkorlik rejasini ishiab chiqishni taqozo etadi. Shu sababli, ko’pincha, katta xarajatiar qilib, oxir oqibatda kasod bo’lgandan ko’ra, shubhali g ‘oyalardan voz kechish samarali hisoblanadi. TIA tadbirkor faoliyatining ssenariysi sifatida tadbirkorlik loyihasini amalga oshirishning qanchalik maqsadga muvofiqligini ko’rsatadi. Natijada yangi ish boshlayotgan tadbirkor puli, vaqti va mehnatini iqtisod qilgani holda, nisbatan optimalroq qaror qabul qiladi. Yuqorida ta’kidlaganimizdek, har qanday faoliyatdagi kabi tadbirkorlik faoliyatida rejalashtirishdan “ko’z yumish” samarasiz boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilishga va tadbirkorlik loyihasining norentabelligiga olib keladi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan ilmiy o‘rganishlar natijasida oilaviy tadbirkorlikni davlat tomonidan va albatta, nodavlat sektori tomonidan qo‘llab-quvvatlash siyosatini izchil takomillashtirib borish kerak, degan xulosaga keldik. Shunday qilib, oilaviy tadbirkorlikni uzoq muddatli rivojlantirish uchun quyidagi qo‘llab-quvvatlash choralaridan foydalanish olib borilayotgan islohotlarni kengaytirish va chuqurlashtirishga asos bo‘ladi, deb o‘ylaymiz:

- oilaviy korxonalar negizida shakllanib keyinchalik MCHJ, OK, XK, fermer xo‘jaligi, QQ va boshqa tashkiliy-huquqiy shakllar ko‘rinishida rivojlansa, bazaviy imtiyozlarni saqlab qolish;

- o‘z biznesini boshlamoqchi bo‘lgan oilalar uchun zarur miqdorda mablag‘ni davlat va nodavlat moliyaviy institutlaridan past foizli, imtiyozli kreditlar, shuningdek, agar innovatsion faoliyat bo‘ladigan bo‘lsa - grantlar hisobiga qoplab berish amaliyotini joriy etish;

- tovar va xizmatlar uchun turli darajadagi sifat sertifikatlari bilan bog‘liq ichki va tashqi xarajatlarni davlat va nodavlat tuzilmalari mablag‘laridan qoplab berish amaliyotini qo‘llash;

- obodonlashtirish, kommunal xizmatlar va boshqa ijtimoiy ahamiyatli xizmatlar ko‘rsatishni yaxshilashda oilaviy tadbirkorlikdan foydalanish;

- tarkibida yuqori qo‘shilgan qiymat saqlovchi ishlab chiqarishlar va xizmat ko‘rsatish bilan band bo‘lgan oilaviy tadbirkorlarni alohida soliq va bojxona rejimida qo‘llab-quvvatlash.

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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF LEARNING FORMATION FEATURES OF CHARACTER IN STUDENTS

Annotation. This article includes a technological approach to the pedagogical system can be considered as an analogy of production processes. It is well known that the latter link technology and man in one way or another. Then we can talk about the well – known system of interaction "man - machine-environment», which is studied by the scientific discipline of ergonomics.

Keywords: pedagogical system, students, ergonomic approaches, analogy of production processes, components, student learning.

The technological approach to the pedagogical system can be considered as an analogy of production processes. It is well known that the latter connect technology and man in one way or another. Then we can talk about the well–known system of interaction "man - machine - environment", which is studied by the scientific discipline ergonomics. A similar approach makes it possible to study the system "teacher – learning tools – learning environment", "student - learning tools – learning environment" in pedagogical technologies.

In the sphere of production and management, the results of ergonomic research are widely used. In the field of teaching, upbringing and education, ergonomics is still only going through a period of formation, although the use of ergonomics in pedagogy and the need to create pedagogical ergonomics was expressed by V.M. Munipov back in 1976. In recent years, works have been published confirming the effectiveness of the use of ergonomics in the development and implementation of modern learning technologies.

The activity of the student and the teacher should be "designed", organized. To do this, the optimal amount of information should be selected, conditions and means of carrying out activities selected. There is a need for both the teacher and the student to work with educational equipment in the classroom. All this poses the task of designing equipment adapted to the activities of the student and teacher. The presence of learning tools creates comfortable conditions for learning activities. Comfortable conditions, according to psychologists, increase the efficiency of the teacher and students. Ultimately, it is possible to achieve high learning efficiency.

Pedagogy-ergonomic design allows you to create such tools, complexes and systems of teaching tools adapted to the specifics of the activities of the teacher and students. It is obvious that these funds will have potential pedagogical effectiveness. Pedagogical-ergonomic design is characterized by methods similar to ergonomic design in engineering.

When designing educational equipment, new teaching aids, sanitary and hygienic, psychophysiological, aesthetic, economic requirements, as well as safety requirements should be taken into account. Pedagogy-ergonomic design can be considered in three aspects: taking into account the peculiarities of the activity of the educator and the trainee; identifying the composition of the necessary learning tools for dominant activities; organizing conditions for the implementation of activities with learning tools, for example, an active learning classroom in our study. The creation of a system of learning tools has two areas of pedagogy-ergonomic design: 1) the creation of separate learning tools; 2) the integrated use of educational equipment in the pedagogical process. The first direction reflects the potential effectiveness of the created learning tools. The pedagogical effectiveness of teaching aids can be achieved in the case of integrated use of educational equipment, which implies a prerequisite – a professionally equipped study room.

Changing the type of technologies of human civilizations leads to a change in their aspects. So, for an industrial society, the primary product was goods and the key technology was machinery. The role of a person in production was reduced to the role of an operator. Therefore, ergonomics and other sciences mainly studied human-machine systems, i.e. systems “man - technology - environment". In a post-industrial society, the primary products are services. The nature of key technologies is also changing. This stage of development is characterized by organizational, activity and information technologies. The role of a person also changes, he becomes a creator instead of an operator. The new nature of the relationship requires a new basis for interaction. Interaction from the “man–machine – technique – environment system is transformed into a "man–man" system. All these changes relate to personnel, training technologies. The development of an ergonomic approach to technology also acquires a new meaning. The problem of socio-psychological and emotional aspects of educational activity is brought to the fore.

Learning technologies should promote the development of interpersonal relationships, communication, cooperation, interaction, etc.

“Interpersonal relationships are objectively experienced, to varying degrees realized relationships between people.” In the educational process, in the course of solving creative tasks, game classes, course and diploma design, various interpersonal relationships are established between students, between students and teachers, between teachers. Interpersonal relationships develop dynamically, the mechanism of their development is empathy. N.N. Obozov identifies several levels of empathy. Understanding the mental state of another person (without changing their state) belongs to the first level – cognitive empathy. The second level includes emotional empathy. Empathy manifests itself not only in the form of understanding the state of the object, but also empathy with it. Cognitive, emotional and behavioral components include the third level of empathy. For the effective functioning of pedagogical technologies, the last level of empathy is important, which involves interpersonal identification. It can be mental (perceived and understood), sensual (empathized) and, most importantly, effective. The presence of this level of empathy will significantly facilitate the technology of working in creative groups, increase the effectiveness of game classes.

Technologies for the training of civil engineers, training technologies contain various types of joint activities of students, students and trainees, the trainees themselves. The idea of G.M.Andreeva about the unity of communication and activity involves the creation of comfortable communication conditions with the introduction of ergonomic technologies. This is achieved by changing the layout of the classroom, using appropriate teaching tools. In our opinion, this will lead to the effective use of the developed technologies, which means that the quality of students' education will increase.

Communication aimed at solving the design problem, atypical tasks should ensure the effective implementation of V.V.Zankov's ergonomic technologies. “I will call communication a form of interaction of subjects that is initially motivated by their desire to identify each other's mental qualities and during which interpersonal relationships between them are formed… Joint activity will further be understood as situations in which interpersonal communication is subordinated to a common goal – the solution of a specific task.“

The effectiveness of the educational process depends on the activity of the subject of study – the student. B.F.Lomov considers communication as a special form of activity of the subject. In the course of communication, there is a mutual exchange of ideas, ideas, feelings, a system of “Subject –subject(s)“ relations is manifested and develops, as well as activities. In the structure of communication, he identifies three levels of analysis:

1) Macro Level;
2) Mesolevel;
3) Micro level.

For our research, the most important is the macro level, where an individual's communication with other people is considered as the most important aspect of his lifestyle, educational activities and acts as a complex developing network of relationships. Providing communication at such a level is certainly an important ergonomic characteristic of learning technology.

B.F.Lomov understands the functions of communication as the roles and tasks that communication performs in the process of human social existence. They are distinguished by informative-communicative, and affective - communicative functions.

The exchange of information between students takes place in any forms and methods of organizing training sessions. It involves the interaction of thoughts, feelings and behavior of partners. The role of the teacher is to maximize the information and communication functions of communication to create a creative spirit in the classroom.

The organization of joint activities of students in creative groups, game teams in the process of their interaction is relevant for higher school teachers. At the same time, conditions are created for regulating the behavior of communication participants through the study of real contacts and the description of mutual influences of each other in the course of joint activities – in the process of social activity. These characteristics relate to the regulatory and communicative function of communication.

The affective-communicative function of communication characterizes the regulation of the emotional sphere of a person. During the lessons, teachers should create conditions for the rapprochement of students' emotional states. If necessary, depending on the type of classes, the teacher can regulate the emotional state of students: either to strengthen or to achieve their weakening.

It is known that the most diverse types of human conditions have a favorable or negative impact on the course of labor activity. Psychologists call these states a functional state. A.B.Leonova writes that the term functional state is introduced to characterize the effectiveness of a person's activity or behavior and assumes, first of all, a solution to the question of the capabilities of a person in a particular state to perform a specific type of activity. The definition of V.I. Medvedev is generally recognized. The functional state of a person is defined as an integral complex of available characteristics of those functions and qualities of a person that directly or indirectly determine the performance of work operations.

The analysis of the structure of any labor (educational) activity allows us to identify its basic components: the subject of labor, the means of labor, the subject of labor, the labor process and the conditions of its flow. The structure and content of each component can influence the formation of functional states. This allows us to assert that the functional state of students is influenced by: students themselves, teachers, teaching aids, the state of classrooms, internal reserves and individual characteristics of a person, etc. Learning technologies should ensure optimal functional states of students in order to achieve high-quality assimilation of educational material.

L.D.Chaynova introduced a new concept – “Functional comfort” when studying the functional states of a person.

1. She understands functional comfort as an optimal functional state, under working conditions, the functional capabilities of a working person. This contributes to the emergence of a positive attitude to the activity. At the same time, the development of fatigue is delayed, conditions are created for maintaining long-term and highly effective performance without compromising health. With an adequate level of mobilization and psychophysiological functions and a favorable background for activity created, a working person receives inner satisfaction. This form of internal and external relations generates functional comfort. Functional comfort, according to experts in the field of ergonomics, is

characterized by a combination of a high assessment of the purpose of the activity with high indicators of all other factors that cause job satisfaction.

2. Functional comfort arises when the characteristics of the means of labor and the characteristics of the conditions of activity correspond to the functional capabilities of the working person. In the case of educational activity, it is the correspondence of the difficulty of the task, tasks, projects, etc. to the mental level of knowledge.

3. With functional comfort, the attitude to activity is also a multicomponent structure. It includes satisfaction from the results of labor, technical and aesthetic characteristics and reliability of the product used, habitability and safety indicators, and other factors.

4. The tasks of ergonomic and directly related engineering and psychological research at various stages and phases of the development and implementation of training technologies are determined by the methodology and technology of design. The design is phased in nature. During the transition from stage to stage, the ergonomic requirements are detailed, adjusted and cover more and more specific and particular technical issues. So, at the initial stage of designing pedagogical technologies, when analyzing options, choosing and justifying the general structure of technology, it is hardly possible to raise any ergonomic questions, except for the main one - determining the general structure of the conditions of activity of students and teachers. Specific ergonomic analysis and consideration of ergonomic recommendations and requirements is carried out at the stages of content selection, selection of methods, training and development tools, distributed in space and time structure of interrelated technological operations. At the same time, logic, methods, means of interaction and methods of coordination are being developed, the educator and students with learning tools.

5. As the main goals of ergonomics in the field of pedagogical technologies, the following goals can be specified:

6. Improving the efficiency and quality of pedagogical technologies that will ensure the quality of training of specialists in the specified conditions and with the level of professional knowledge, skills and abilities defined in state educational standards.

7. Providing comfortable conditions for the activities of students and teachers, which will contribute to the preservation and growth of their health.

8. Providing conditions for creative development, self-development of both students and teachers, formation of personal qualities of future specialists.

To achieve these goals, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

1. Development of principles of ergonomic technologies taking into account the activities of the teacher, student in a certain information and subject environment.

2. Development of teaching tools, information and subject environment in pedagogical technologies that determine the conditions for improving the quality of students' education.

3. Establishing the principles of creating learning tools and algorithms for working with them for both teachers and students.

4. Promotion and verification of the possibility of integrating a technological and ergonomic approach to the pedagogical system, leading to an improvement in the quality of student learning.

5. Development and implementation of ergonomic pedagogical technologies and their elements that provide comfortable external and internal conditions for the activities of teachers and trainees.

6. Definition of specific categories of ergonomics, reflecting the features of its priority, content and method in the field of pedagogical technologies.

7. Research, discovery and description of facts demonstrating the quality of teaching with ergonomic characteristics of pedagogical technologies.

Subjects of ergonomics in the field of pedagogy will be educational activities (the activity of teaching a teacher and the activity of teaching a student) in the process of interaction with learning tools and under conditions of significant influence of environmental factors on it (the level of development of ergonomics in the country and region, traditions and material base of the educational institution, the personnel composition of universities, the structure and organization of the educational process at the university, university financing issues, etc.).

From a psychological point of view, fundamental for ergonomics is the representation of educational activity, by analogy with the idea of work, in the form of two interacting aspects: external and internal. Externally, educational activity appears as a process of material, informational and energetic interactions of the subject with a certain academic discipline. These interactions are mediated with learning tools and develop in accordance with the specific technology, organization and learning conditions. In the process of a certain learning technology, students acquire knowledge, skills, and skills that satisfy social and personal needs to one degree or another. The subject of the educational process in the external plan appears as a mover of activity, to the best of his ability and desire to achieve professional qualities.

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O'QUVCHILARNI MILLIY QADRIYATLAR ASOSIDA TARBIYALASHNING SHAKL VA METODLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada musiqa ta'limida o'quvchilarni milliy qadriyatlar asosida tarbiyalashning shakl va metodlari jarayoni to'liq yoritilgan. Shuningdek maqolada mavzuga oid fikr, mulohazalar bayon qilinib kerakli xulosa va takliflar keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: musiqa ta'limi, o'quvchi, milliy qadriyat, tarbiya, metod.

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FORM AND METHODS OF EDUCATION OF STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF NATIONAL VALUES

Annotation. This article fully covers the process of forms and methods of educating students on the basis of national values in music education. The article also contains opinions and comments on the topic and gives the necessary conclusions and suggestions.

Key words: musical education, student, national value, education, method.

Kundalik hayotimizda, jamiyatimizning madaniyatini vujudga keltirishda, uning ma'naviy hayotida, davrimizga munosib har tomonlama barkamol badiiy didli, sog'lom fikrli yoshlarni tarbiyalash voyaga yetkazishda musiqa san'atining o'rni ahamiyatli bo'lib kelmoqda. Jumladan, chet el, o'zbek musiqa madaniyatining poydevorini vujudga keltirishda mehnatkash xalq tomonidan yaratilgan kuy va qo'shiqlar kishi qalbini o'ziga rom qilib, asrlash osha xalq uchun ilhom manbai bo'lgan va insonlarga ma'naviy ozuqa berib kelgan. Xalqimiz o'zlarining bebaho musiqa durdonalarini yaratgani, bu asarlar hozirgi milliy musiqamizga asos bilan bir qatorda, doimo go'zallikka tashnalik sezgan inson qalbi to'ridan o'rin olib kelmoqda. Inson qalbi go'zallikka tashnalik sezish bilan bir vaqtda go'zallik muhitidan o'ziga oladi va shakllanadi. San'at kishilarga faqatgina ma'naviy ozuqa berib qolmasdan jismoniy kamolotga erishuvida ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Musiqaning keng ta'sirchan tarbiyaviy imkoniyatini o'rta asr mutafakkirlari A.N.Forobiy, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abdurahmon Jomiy, Alishe'r Navoiy va boshqalar yuqori baholashgan. Ulug' o'zbek shoiri va mutafakkiri Alishe'r Navoiy asarlarida tambur, rubob, g'ijjak, nay, karnay, surnay kabi ko'pgina cholg'ularning nomlari qayd qilinadi. Bular o'rta asrlarda kashf etilgan. [17] Navoiy buyuk shoir, mutafakkir olimmusiqachi, tarixchi, pedagogik va mashhur davlat arbobi bo'lgan. Shoir o'z asarlarida insonning go'zalligini va ma'naviy boyligini va ijodiy mehnatini zavq, shavqini tarannum etadi. Olim o'z asarlarida musiqa san'atining tarbiyaviy imkoniyatlarini yuqor baholaydi. O'rta Osiyoning progressiv mutafakkirlari asrlar mobaynida musiqa go'zalligini real mavjud bo'lgan juda katta tarbiyaviy kuchga ega bo'lgan san'at ekanligini tushuntirib berganlar. Jumladan, o'zbek xalq og'zaki ijodining ertak janrida ham musiqaning ta'sirchan tarbiyaviy imkoniyati keng o'rin olgan.

Musiqa kishining ruhiga tez ta'sir etadi, uning ahloqiy-estetik qiyofasining shakllanishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Sadiiy She'roziy aytganidek: "Musiqa inson ruhining yo'ldoshidir". Shu bois o'quvchilarda inson ma'naviy madaniyatining tarkibiy qismi bo'lgan musiqiy idrokni tarbiyalash musiqa tarbiyasining bosh masalasi bo'lib turadi.

Sharqning ko'pgina xalqlari kabi o'zbeklar o'tmish avlodning musiqa san'atida professionalizm eramizning birinchi asrlaridek vujudga keldi va asrlar davomida rivojlanib borib, ijrochilik madaniyatida ham vokal va cholg'u musiqa janrlarida ham yuksak badiiy natijalarga erishdi. Ammo professional musiqachilar
bizning asrimizgacha ya'ni XX asrgacha amalda nota yozuvini qo'llashmadi. Milliy ta'lim va tarbiya o'z mazmunida insonparvarlik, vatanparvarlik, milliy g'urur, axloqiy va umuminsoniy fazilatlarni mujassam etishi bilan jamiyat rivojida ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etadi. Hozirgi kunda milliy ta'lim va tarbiya oldidagi eng muhim vazifalardan biri ham o'quvchi-yoshlarda milliy ong va milliy madaniyatni tarkib toptirishdan iboratdir. Bu esa, birinchi navbatda ta'lim va tarbiya ishlarida milliy-ma'naviy qadriyatlardan unumli, oqilona va o'z o'rnida foydalanishni taqozo etadi. Fikrimizni prezidentimiz I.A.Karimovning "Biron bir jamiyat ma'naviy qadriyatlarni rivojlantirmay hamda mustahkamlamay turib o'z istiqbolini tasavvur eta olmaydi. Biz ma'naviy qadriyatlarni tiklashni milliy o'zlikni anglashning o'sishidan, xalqning ma'naviy sarchashmalariga, uning ildizlariga qaratishdan iborat uzviy, tabiiy jarayon deb hisoblaymiz" – degan gaplari ham tasdiqlaydi [35]

1. [17] I.Rajabov. Maqomlar. San'at nashriyoti. Toshkent 2006 yil. 14-bet.

O’zbek xalqi milliy qadriyatlari tizimida xalq musiqa ijodiyoti xalq hayotini barcha tomonlarini aks ettirish qamrovi va ko’lami bilan o’tmishning “jonli ensiklopediyasi” hisoblanadi. Unda xalqimiz hayotining turli davrlaridagi tarixiybadiiy ko’rinishlari bilan birga xalq pedagogikasining eng ilg’or, oliyjanob g’oyalari umumlashganligi bois, yoshlarning badiiy-estetik va axloqiy, ma’naviy tarbiyasida foydlanish ta’lim sohasiga qo’yilayotgan ijtimoiy buyurtmani bajarishda qo’l keladi. Umumta’lim maktablarida xalq musiqa ijodiyotini o’rganishda nimalarga e’tibor berish, ta’limi va tarbiyaviy faoliyatni qanday tashkil qilish maqsadga muvofiq bo’ladi? Ushbu yo’nalishdagi tadqiqiy izlanishlar quyidagi pedagogik talab va mezonlar asosida ish tutish ijobiy natijalarga erishish imkonini berishni ko’rsatdi:

1. a) Xalq musiqa ijodiga mansub asarlarni har bir sinfning musiqiy mavzulari
(yil, chorak) ga va dastur talablariga mosligi;

b) Asarlarning o’quvchilarni musiqiy qiziqishi, qobiliyati va ijrochilik imkoniyatlariga to’g’ri kelishi;

v) Tanlangan asarlarni o’quvchilarning musiqiy dunyoqarashi va tafakkurini pirovard natijada milliy madaniyatini shakllantirish nuqtai nazaridan tarbiyaviy ta’sirchanlikka ega bo’lishi;

g) O’quvchilarda o’qishga, mehnatga, ijodiy izlanish, ijtimoiy foydali ishlarga rag’bat uyg’otishi;

d) Xalq musiqa ijodiyoti namunalarining, hozirgi kunda ham ahamiyatini yo’qotmagan umumhalq bayramlari, madaniy-ma’rifiy va ommaviy tadbirlar mavzulariga mosligi;

s) Asarlarni o’rganish ta’limning boshqa tarkibiy qismlarini (musiqa savodi, musiqa adabiyoti, musiqa ijodkorligi) o’zlashtirish uchun ahamiyatliligi yoki ijobiy ta’sir ko’rsatish xususiyatiga egaligi;

2. Xalq musiqa ijodiyoti namunalaridan ta’limiy va tarbiyaviy maqsadlarda foydalanishda sinfda o’rganilgan mavzularni mustahkamlash nuqtai-nazaridan yondashish. Bu pedagogik talab musiqa darslarining asosiy faoliyat turlari mazmuni va mohiyatiga muvofiq holda ish yuritishni nazarda tutadi. Ya’ni, erkin tanlov asosida o’rganilgan asar ayni vaqtdagi asosiy maqsad va hal etilayotgan vazifalarga ijodiy yondashish xarakterida bo’lishi lozim.

3. Dars va darsdan tashqari faoliyatda o’rganish uchun tanlab olingan namunalar o’quvchilarni an’anaviy mumtoz va folklor yo’nalishida mustaqil bilimlar olishga bo’lgan talab va istaklariga mos kelishi va o’qituvchi tomonidan mashg’ulotlarni tashkil etishda e’tiborda tutilishi lozim. Bu pedagogik shart o’z mazmunida o’quvchilarni musiqiy iqtidor va qobiliyatlarini yuzaga chiqarish uchun izchil va maqsadli mashg’ulotlar olib borishni nazarda tutadi. Shuningdek, umumta’lim maktablarida o’quvchilarni dars va darsdan tashqari mashg’ulotlarga imkon qadar keng va ommaviy jalb qilishni sinf va sinfdan tashqari ishlarda o’zaro aloqadorlikni kuchaytirishni o’qtiradi.

4. Xalq musiqa ijodiyotiga murojaat qilganda ularni qaysi mahalliy uslubga xosligi, janri, ijrodagi cholg'ular ishtiroki, raqs jo'rligi kabilarga e'tibor berish eng muhim shartlardan hisoblanmog'i lozim. Chunki, bu jihatdan o'quvchilarni umummusiqiy biluv darajasini takomillashuviga, milliy musiqaning o'ziga xos uslublarini, ijrochilik an'analarini chuqur o'zlashtirishlariga ijobiy ta'sir etadi, ta'kidlab o'tilgan ta'limiy va tarbiyaviy maqsadlarga erishishni kafolatlaydi.

5. Umumta'lim maktablarida musiqa o'qituvchisi dars va darsdan tashqari faoliyatda o'quvchilarni xalq musiqa ijodiyoti bilan tanishtirib borishga nazariy, amaliy va uslubiy jihatdan doimiy ravishda tayyorgarlik ko'rib, o'z bilim va malakalarini oshirib borishi lozim.

Xalq musiqa ijodiyoti orqali o'quvchi-yoshlarni milliy madaniyatni shakllantirishda ushbu pedagogik talab va mezonlarni eng maqbul va mukammallikdan holi deyish fikridan yiroqmiz. Zotan, milliy musiqiy ta'lim va tarbiya'ni milliy negizda takomillashtirish vazifalari har bir pedagog-murabbiydan
fidoyilikni, o'z imkoniyatlaridan to'liq foydalangan holda ish tutishni talab qiladi.

O'zbek professional ijrochilik madaniyati rivojlanganli sababli, hofiz va sozandalar oldiga qadim vaqtlardayoq alohida talablar qo'yilgan. Havaskor sozanda va xonandalar mashhur ustozlardan uzoq yillar ta'lim olganlaridan keyingina professional ijrochi sifatida yetishganlar. Eng mashhur musiqachilar hatto XX asrlarda ham xon saroylarida xizmat qilish uchun amir saroyiga (yoki boshqa mansabdor shaxslar dargohiga) jalb etilardi. Ular hukmron shaxslarning ijozatisiz xalq oldiga chiqib o'z san'atlarini namoyish qilishdan mahrum edilar. Ko'p qirrali muhabbat lirikasi lapar va yalla, ashulalar asosini tashkil etgan.

Xalq ta'limi tizimidagi, musiqa ta'lim-tarbiyasining mazmunini qayta tiklash jarayonida milliy musiqamiz tarixini, madaniy merosimizni, boy an'analarimizni har tomonlama o'rganib yosh avlodni ma'naviy, estetik va ahloqiy fazilatlarini tarbiyalab shakllantirish vazifasini musiqa o'qituvchisi zimmasiga yuklaydi. Demak, musiqa ta'lim-tarbiyasining saviyasini va samaradorligini oshirish hamda malakali mutaxassislar bilan taminlash hozirgi vaqtning eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri bo'lib, shuningdek, musiqa o'qituvchisini musiqa san'atining nazariy va amaliy sohalaridan bilim va malakalarga ega bo'lish bilan birga miliy maqsadimiz, madaniyatimio' va ma'naviyatimiz haqida ham puxta bilimga ega bo'lishi bilan uni o'quvchilar ongiga singdirishni taqozo etadi. Musiqa darslarining maqsadi o'quvchilarni san'at olami sir-sanoatlaridan bahramand qilish orqali ularni umuminsoniy qadriyatlarini shakllantirish, ularning dunyoqarashini, badiiy saviyasini, bilim doirasini, didini shakllantirishdir.

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THE ROLE OF INVESTMENTS IN THE AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Annotation. It is not difficult to understand that the future development of Uzbekistan, as well as the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the world economy, is mainly due to investments, which is almost realized by a military specialist and a business entity today, and now the wider involvement of investments in the economy of our republic, in particular foreign investments in essential. The importance of investments in the social, economic and political development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, including foreign investments, is great. In particular, this article analyzes the investments in agriculture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and their role in the economic development of the country.

Keywords: economy, sectors, agriculture, investment, Uzbekistan, Karakalpakstan, capital.

On October 23, 2019, the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on approval of the strategy of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030s” was adopted [1]. The main goal of this strategy is to radically improve public policy in the further deepening of reforms aimed at increasing the competitive tolerance of the agricultural and food sector, covering the following priorities:

8. Ensuring the food security of the population;
9. Creating a comfortable agribusiness environment and value added chain;
10. Reducing state participation in industry management and increasing investment attractiveness;
11. Rational use of Natural Resources and ensuring environmental protection;
12. Development of modern systems of Public Administration;
13. Step-by-step diversification of public spending focused on network support;
14. Development of a system of Science, Education, Information and consulting services in agriculture;
15. Development of rural areas;
16. Development of a transparent system of network statistics.

The issue of increasing investments, presented in paragraph 3 of this strategy, is the main goal of this article in the analysis.

Investments-Funds (Investments), which have increased from production and are now aimed at expanding it, obtaining additional income, ensure the growth of the economy in volume, that is, the construction of new enterprises, the introduction of equipment, the creation of new jobs. On one side of this issue, on the other hand, investments are also considered as a solution to problems such as maintaining health, education, infrastructure improvements (for example, increasing rural lifestyle), drinking water and environmental protection, in addition to the economy [9].

When attracting foreign investment in agriculture, one should pay attention to:

- development of investment infrastructure in rural areas

- develop the activities of automobile and railways, uninterrupted electricity, gas and water supply, quality communication service, banks, insurance companies and others, and effectively establish their participation in the implementation of investment projects;

- the formation of business skills of entrepreneurs operating in agriculture, including experience in working with investment projects and improving their legal knowledge

- organization and development of consulting, marketing and legal services centers in the regions [8].

- focus on the qualitative development of the feasibility of investment proposals and projects in agriculture

- organization and constant supervision by local authorities of practical assistance to entrepreneurs by commercial banks, Chamber of Commerce and industry in regions, etc. in the development of investment projects;

- Organization of providing foreign investors with the correct detailed information on the Agriculture of our country

- provide foreign investors with full-fledged information (database of investment projects and business proposals, various budgets, regional press publications, information on raw materials and labor potential, as well as created opportunities), organize a special web portal, as well as hold conferences, seminars and presentations on investment activities on the territory of the Republic and in foreign countries.

It is advisable to spend the investment funds that are being formed from all sources in agriculture on the following [3, 45-47]:

* to perform a complex of activities that ensure the increase in the productivity of the land used;

* complex appropriation of new lands;

* development of Science and effective technologies in the network;

■ construction of irrigation, reclamation facilities, repair in order to ensure the suitability of existing ones for work;

* to introduce modern, economical methods of irrigation;
* to buy new, efficient tractors, cars, combines and repair existing ones;

■ construction of production buildings and structures, repair of existing ones;

■ to create perennials, Gardens;

■ demand level of productive livestock; " to provide the network with all means of production, to ensure comprehensive mechanization, chemization and electrification of production;

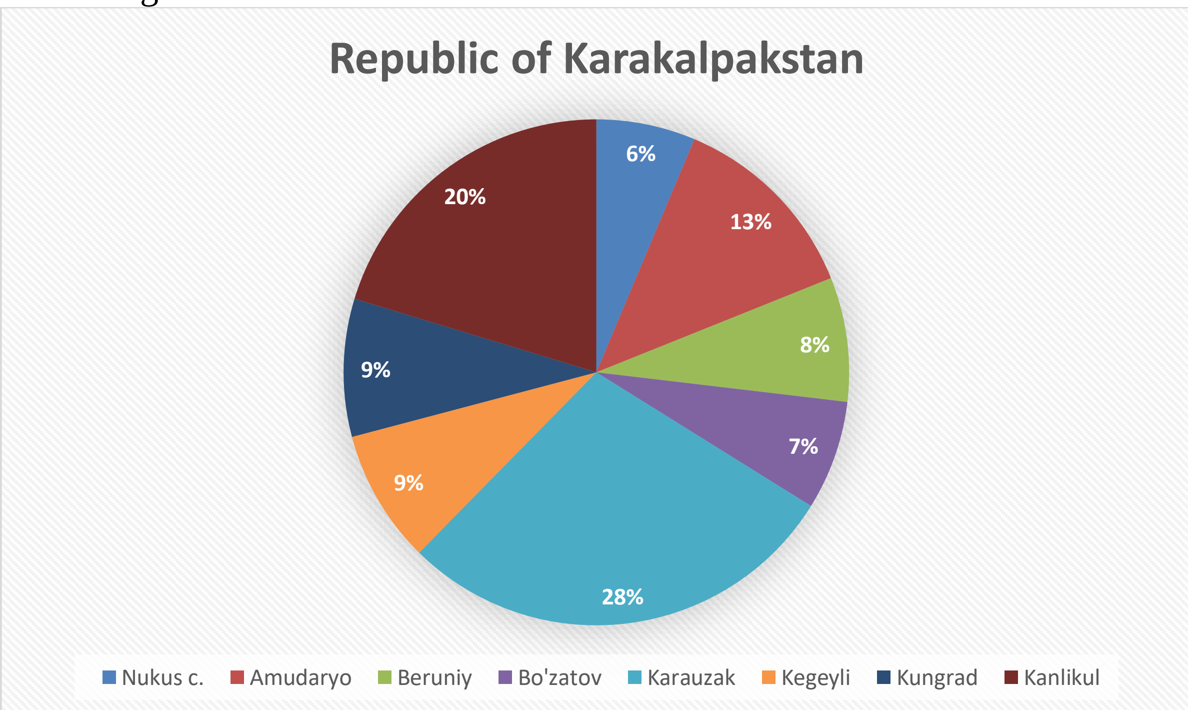
* to improve the knowledge, skills of labor resources;

■ development of social spheres and so on [6, 83-84].

In all directions, it is necessary to ensure that the investment spent on agriculture is directed towards the goal. Then gross investment becomes net investment. That is, the production resources that can be used will increase. As a result of their rational, effective use, the gross product, gross and net income of agriculture increases. This ensures an increase in the economic efficiency of investments.

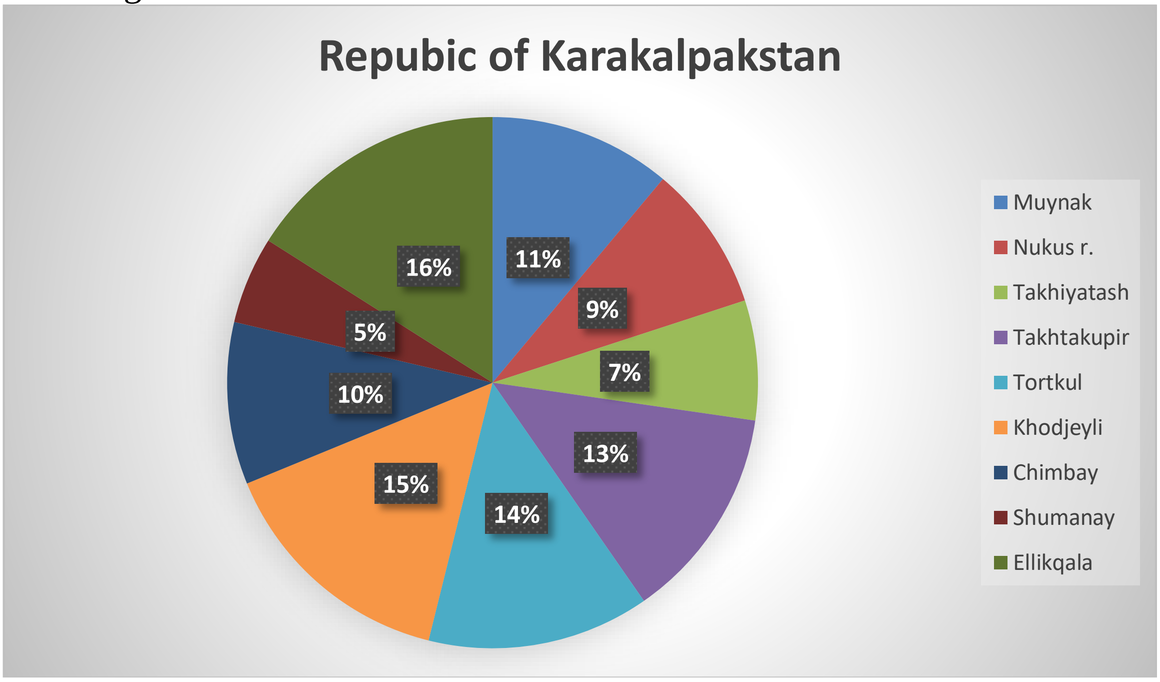
Investments in fixed capital in the Republic of Karakalpakstan as of January-March 2023 can be seen in the section of districts from the following diagram [2]:

Diagram 1



As can be seen in the diagram, a large part of the allocated investment is allocated to the Karauzak district, and a small part to the city of Nukus. Kanlikul and Bozatov districts are next with 20% and 13% respectively. The districts of Kungrad and Kegeyli are allocated a uniform 9% investment. The areas with the least investment allocation include the districts of Bozatov 7% and Beruniy 8%.

Diagram 2



As can be seen in this diagram, the most heavily invested area includes Elikkqala 16%, Khodjeyli 15%, Tortkul 14% and Takhtakupir 13% in the next places, investment low-allocated areas include Shumanay 5%, Takhiyatash 7% and Nukus 9%.

These allocated investments in the Republic of Karakalpakstan were carried out in order to develop agricultural fields, livestock, farming, fishing, beekeeping, as well as to introduce and modernize modern agrotechnologies to agriculture. And this in turn plays an important role in increasing the productivity of agricultural products, creating new varieties and supplying finished products to the people.

Conclusion. In agriculture, the amount spent on production funds is called investment. Investments are being attracted to provide agriculture with production resources at the level of demand, to reproduce them. Thanks to investments, the development of Science and technology in the network is gaining momentum, the process of using its achievements is being developed and advanced technologies are being introduced. Investments are made at the expense of the enterprises themselves, as well as foreign funds. In the years of independence, the amount of funds involved in agriculture is increasing. In order to determine the absolute and comparative effectiveness of the use of investments by Network, enterprise and directions, it is necessary to use a system of certain indicators. The amount of investments involved in agriculture, the economic efficiency of which is not at the level of available opportunities. In order to increase the economic efficiency of attracting and using investments at the level of demand in the future, it is necessary to expand the sources of investments: to achieve, develop the necessary infrastructure in attracting investments, to attract foreign investments, to achieve the targeted, effective use of investments.

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FIZIK TADQIQOTLARNING HOZIRGI MUOMMOLARI VA YECHIMLARI

Annotatsiya. Yigirma birinchi asrda tadqiqotchilar tomonidan fizika haqidagi kontseptual tushunchalar, muammolarni hal qilish, e'tiqodlar va munosabatlarni baholash uchun ko'plab innovatsion vositalar aniqlandi. Shunga qaramay, fizika bo'yicha muammolarni hal qilish bo'yicha turli xil baholash vositalarining etishmasligi. Bu fizika sohalarining murakkabligidan dalolat beradi. Tadqiqot talabalarning muammoni hal qilish qobiliyatini va fizikadagi muammolarni hal qilishda qiyinchiliklarga ta'sir qiluvchi omillarni baholashga qaratilgan. Hindistonning Andxra-Pradesh shtati, Chittoor tumani, Piler Mandal shahrida fizika yo'nalishi bo'yicha 303 nafar bakalavr talabalari aholisi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, fizikadagi muammolarni hal qilish ko'nikmalari sohasidagi asosiy to'siqlar matematik qobiliyatlarning pastligi va muammoni tushunmaslikdir. Bu to‘siqlarni yengib o‘tish uchun o‘qituvchilar yetarlicha topshiriqlar berishlari va yaxshi malakali fizika o‘qituvchilarini jalb qilishlari kerak.

Kalit so'zlar: Fizika, Masala yechish ko'nikmalari, Idrok, fizik va matematik mahorat.

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CURRENT PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF PHYSICAL RESEARCH

Abstract. In the twenty-first century, many innovative tools have been developed by researchers to assess conceptual understandings, problem solving, beliefs, and attitudes about physics. However, there is a lack of diverse assessment tools for solving physics problems. This shows the complexity of physics. The study aims to evaluate students' problem-solving abilities and the factors that influence their difficulty in solving problems in physics. Population of 303 undergraduate physics students in Peeler Mandal, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh, India. The results of the study showed that the main obstacles in the field of problem-solving skills in physics are low mathematical skills and lack of understanding of the problem. To overcome these barriers, teachers need to provide sufficient assignments and recruit well-qualified physics teachers.

Keywords: physics, problem solving skills, perception, physical and mathematical skills.

O'qitish va o'qitish jarayoni murakkab xarakterga ega va turli shakllarda bo'lishi mumkin. An'anaviy ta'lim yosh, vaqt, makon, pul va maydon bilan chegaralanadi. Talaba va o'qituvchining jismoniy mavjudligi butun o'qish vaqti uchun majburiydir. An'anaviy ta'lim talaba va o'qituvchi va talabalar o'rtasidagi interaktiv munosabatlarni ta'minlaydi; bu o'zaro ta'sir mazmunini yaxshiroq tushunishga yordam beradi va tengdoshlar bilan o'rganish imkoniyatlarini oshiradi. Rivojlanayotgan va rivojlangan mamlakatlarning texnologik taraqqiyotida fanlar, ayniqsa fizika, tibbiyot fanlaridagi innovatsiyalar muhim rol o'ynaydi. Biologiya fanlari kundalik hayotdagi bioreaktsiyalarni tasvirlash, kasalliklarni davolashda va nanozarrachalar fanida ajoyib qobiliyati tufayli inson hayotida monumental ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan va shunday bo'lib qoladi. Ushbu muhim rollarni hisobga olgan holda, fizika miqdoriy va sifatli hisob-kitoblar nuqtai nazaridan matematik tilga bog'liq. Tadqiqotchilar fizikaga alohida murojaat qilgan holda fanlarda matematikaning ajralmas holga aylanib borayotganini ta'kidladilar (Abdulahi A, 1982).

Xususan, ushbu tadqiqot fizika talabalarining quyidagi masalalar bo'yicha fikrlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan.

1. fizika muammolari haqidagi tasavvurlarini va talabalarning muammolarni hal qila olmasligi sabablarini aniqlash.

2. muammolarni hal qilishdagi to'siqlarni bartaraf etish uchun ehtiyot choralari

Tekshiruv natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, fizika talabalarining muammolarni hal qilishdagi qiyinchiliklarga rozilik ko'rsatkichi quyidagicha:

1. Fizika fanidan tegishli tenglamalarni eslab qolish qobiliyatining kamligi.

2. Dars davomida fizika masalalarini yechish bo'yicha amaliyotning kamligi.

3. Fizika muammosining fundamental asoslarini tushunmaslik.

4. Fizika muammosini zarur tushunish bo'yicha zaif matematik ko'nikmalar.

5. Fizika o'qituvchilarining motivatsiyasining yo'qligi va o'qituvchining tajribasizligi.

Tadqiqot talabalarning sinf xonasida fizika muammolarini hal qilishdagi qiyinchiliklar haqidagi tasavvurlari uchun odatiy tasdiqlashni oshiradi. Tadqiqot natijalari talabalarning muammolarni echishdagi qiyinchiliklar va individuallashtirilgan fizika darslariga bo'lgan munosabati, stajyor o'qituvchining muammolarni echish bo'yicha shaxslararo xatti-harakatlari va talabalarni fizikadagi muammolarni hal qilishni o'rganishga undash uchun fizika laboratoriya tajribalari o'rtasidagi noaniq bog'liqlikni aniqladi. o‘quvchilarning fizikaga munosabati ko‘rsatkichi sifatidagi ahamiyati. Muvaffaqiyatni baholash uchun standartlashtirilgan elementlar to'plamiga ega bo'lish ko'proq taqqoslanadigan namunaviy natijalarni berishi ko'rsatilgan. Fizika laboratoriya mashg'ulotlariga munosabat ICEQ va PLEI ning beshta shkalasiga ham ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatdi. QTI shkalasi, ta'sir va yaqinlik nuqtai nazaridan: yuqori motivatsiyali sinflardagi o'quvchilar o'zlarining stajyor o'qituvchilari haqida ko'proq ijobiy tasavvurga ega edilar. Nihoyat, ushbu tadqiqot faqat o'quvchilarning idroklari va talabalarning idroklari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan fizika o'zgaruvchilariga bo'lgan munosabati o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni topdi.

Fizika fanidan muammolarni yechish bo‘yicha tavsiya va takliflar:

Tadqiqotning birlashtirilgan natijalaridan talabalarning fizika bo'yicha muammolarni hal qilishdagi qiyinchiliklarini kamaytirish uchun mumkin bo'lgan takliflar aniqlandi. Birlashtirilgan so'rovga muvofiq quyidagi takliflar mavjud:

1. O‘qituvchilar har bir mavzu bo‘yicha yetarlicha uy vazifasi va topshiriqlarini berishlari kerak.

2. Yakuniy imtihonlar oldidan har bir mavzu bo'yicha test sinovlarini o'tkazish kerak.

3. Maktablar, ayniqsa, xususiy maktablar malakali (Ph.D.) o‘qituvchilarni ishga olishlari va kamida bitta o‘qituvchining fizika fanidan 5-10 yillik o‘qituvchilik tajribasiga ega bo‘lishi kerak.

4. Fizikadan batafsil chizma tayyorlang va bajaring.

5. O‘qituvchilar asosiy mavzular va fizika masalalarini yechish yo‘llari bo‘yicha konspektlar tayyorlashlari kerak.

6. Fizika masalalarini yechishda qo’llaniladigan asosiy tenglamalarni tushuntirishda alohida ta’kidlash kerak.

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, fizikadagi muvaffaqiyatsizlik darajasi ularning asosiy predmet mazmunini, formulalardagi fizika tamoyillarini tushuna olmasligi bilan bog'liq. Bu fizikada muammoli tenglamalarni eslab qolmaslikka olib keladi. Bu to‘siqlarni yengib o‘tish uchun fizikani o‘rganish jarayonida har bir o‘quvchiga fizika masalalarini yechish uchun keng vaqt va imkoniyat berish tavsiya etiladi. Fan o'qituvchilari va o'quv dasturlarini ishlab chiquvchilar fizika va uning yangi o'lchovlarini tushunish uchun zarur bo'lgan matematik tushunchalarni o'z ichiga olishi va ularga urg'u berishlari kerak. Oxir-oqibat, tadqiqot manfaatdor tomonlar ta'lim amaliyotini kuchaytirish uchun tashabbuskorlik choralarini ko'rishlari kerakligini ko'rsatdi. Mamlakat miqyosida fizika bo'yicha masalalarni yechish ko'nikmalarining etishmasligi tashvishli darajada, lekin ayni paytda juda murakkab ekanligi aniq.

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BANKLARNI TRASFORMATSIYA QILISH SHAROITIDA MASOFADAN XIZMAT KO'RSATISH TIZIMINI OMMALASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya. Maqolada banklarni raqamli transformasiyasini amalga oshirish bilan bir qatorda, masofadan bank xizmatlarini ko'rsatishning hozirgi kun holati va muammolari va xulosalar, tavsiya va takliflar borasida fikr yuritiladi

Kalit so'zlar: transformasiya, ekotizim, to'lov tizimi, chakana to'lov, elektron pullar, risk, kibertahdid, bank xizmatlari ofis, masofadan identifikasiya qilish.

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PROMOTION OF THE REMOTE SERVICE SYSTEM DURING THE TRANSFORMATION OF BANKS

Annotation. In addition to the issues of implementing the digital transformation of banks, the article discusses the current state and problems of providing remote banking services, as well as presents conclusions, recommendations and suggestions.

Keywords: transformation, ecosystem, payment system, retail payment, electronic money, risk, cyber threat, banking services office, remote identification.

Bugungi kunda raqamli texnologiyalar iqtisodiyotimizning barcha tarmoqlariga jadallik bilan kirib bormoqda. Elektron to'lovlarning hamda electron tijoratining rivojlanishi, turli to'lov xizmatlarini yetkazib beruvchilar o'rtasida raqobat muhitining shakllanishi, kuchayishi, chakana to'lovlar bo'yicha tranzaksion xarajatlarning qisqarib borishi, shuningdek, to'lovlarni amalga oshirishda moliyaviy institutlarning vositachilikni talab etmaydigan yangiliklari to'lov vositalarining kup fuksiyaliarini (xizmatlar paketini) joriy qilinishini taqozo etmoqda.

Keying yillarda an'anaviy bank xizmat turlarining o'rnini raqamli banklarning xizmat turlari egallamoqda. Chunki banklar xizmat turlarini takomillashtirib bormas ekan, ular daromadini va mijozlar sonini cherlanib imkoniyati kamayib boraveradi.

Hozirgi bank xizmatlarining taklifi boshqa xizmat turlaridan ortda qolmasligi yani moliyaviy ma’lumotlardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini oshirish, shaffoflikni oshirish, tranzaksiyalarni tezkor qayta ishlash, masofadan xizmatlarni ko‘rsatish, identifikatsiya qilishning ishonchli usullari va mijozlar xoxish istaklarini ularninghayot tarziga qulaylik yaratishga imkon beradigan yanada sifatli xizmatlarni taqdim etishga yordam berishidadir.

Bu borada O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020 yil 12 maydagi «2020-2025 yillarga mo‘ljallangan O‘zbekiston Respublikasining bank tizimini isloh qilish strategiyasi to‘g‘risida»gi PF-5992-sonli farmonida nazarda tutilgan. Banklar xizmat ko‘rsatishni modernizatsiya qilish, banklarning samarali infratuzilmasini yaratish va faoliyatini avtomatlashtirish, shuningdek, banklar faoliyatiga xos bo‘lmagan funksiyalarni bosqichma-bosqich bekor qilish orqali bank tizimining samaradorligini oshirish, davlat ulushi mavjud tijorat banklarini kompleks transformatsiya qilish, bank ishining zamonaviy standartlarini, axborot texnologiyalari va dasturiy mahsulotlarni joriy etish, aholi va kichik biznes uchun masofaviy xizmatlarni keng joriy qilish, kam xarajatli xizmat ko‘rsatish nuqtalari tarmog‘ini rivojlantirish, shuningdek, respublika yagona moliya tizimining o‘zaro to‘ldiruvchi qismi sifatida nobank kredit tashkilotlarining shakllanishi va rivojlanishi uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish orqali moliyaviy xizmatlar ommabopligini va sifatini oshirish uchun 2020-2025 yillarga mo‘ljallangan O‘zbekiston Respublikasining bank tizimini isloh qilish strategiyasini ishlab chiqish belgilandi.[18].

Raqamli sifatida pozitsiyalanayotgan tijorat banklari tomonidan taklif etilayotgan xizmatlar (xizmatlar mijozlarning alohida guruhlariga yo‘naltirilmagan) umumlashtirilgan holda quyidagilardan iborat:

- ✓ kredit operatsiyalari (chakana kreditlar, avtokredit);
- ✓ depozit operatsiyalari;
- ✓ mobil ilovalar orqali operatsiyalar,
- ✓ uzaytirilgan to‘lovlar;
- ✓ pul o‘tkazmalari;
- ✓ to‘lovlar;
- ✓ bank kartalari bo‘yicha operatsiyalar.

[18] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 12 майдаги «2020-2025 йилларга мўлжалланган Ўзбекистон Республикасининг банк тизимини ислоҳ қилиш стратегияси тўғрисида»ги ПФ-5992-сонли фармони

Amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar asosida quyidagi xulosalarni qayd etish mumkin:

birinchidan, ilmiy manbalarda chakana bank xizmatlari atamasining umume’tirof etilgan talqini taklif etilmagan, shuningdek, qonunchilik normalari va me’yoriy hujjatlarda chakana, kichik biznes va korporativ mijozlarga mo‘ljallangan xizmatlar aniq belgilab berilmagan. Buning natijasida chakana bank xizmatlar turli manbalarda turlicha talqin etiladi. Mazkur talqinlarning umumiy xususiyati chakana xizmatlar jismoniy shaxslarga, korporativ xizmatlar biznes sub’ektlariga qaratilgan degan xulosada o‘z ifodasini topadi;

ikkinchidan, amaliy bank (an’anaviy va raqamli) faoliyatida taklif etilayotgan chakana bank xizmatlari moliyaviy xususiyatga bo‘lgan ehtiyojlarni qondirish bilan cheklanmasdan, moliyaviy savodxonlik borasida yordam, konsultatsiyalar berish, oilaviy va shaxsiy byudjetni rejalashtirish, hamkorlikdagi (oila a’zolari yoki yaqin insonlar bilan birgalikda) hisobvaraqlarni yuritish, xarajatlar bo‘yicha tegishli limitlarni belgilash, davolanish va xordiq chiqarish borasida maslahatlar berish va boshqalarni qamrab oladi;

uchinchidan, shaxsiy va moliyaviy ma’lumotlarning sir saqlanishi, tranzaksiyalarni amalga oshirishda ko‘plab turdagi valyutalardan (jumladan, virtual valyutalar) foydalanish imkoniyatining yaratilishi, tijorat banklari bilan bir qatorda, ichki to‘lov tizimlari (xususan, Alipay, WeChat Pay va boshqalar) va turmush tarziga oid xizmatlarni taklif etuvchi tashkilotlar bilan API orqali ulanish, marketpleyslardan foydalanish va boshqalar chakana xizmatlar ko‘lami va turlari kengayi borayotganligidan dalolat beradi.

Qayd etilgan xususiyatlardan kelib chiqqan holda bank chakana xizmatlari – shaxsning moliyaviy va turmush tarzi bilan bog‘liq xizmatlarga bo‘lgan ehtiyojini qondirish uchun mo‘ljallangan bank xizmatlari degan xulosa qilish mumkin. Bunda shuni e'tiborga olish zarurki, mazkur xizmatlar pullik yoki bepul bo'lishi mumkin.

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TIJORAT BANKLARI FAOLIYATINI RAQAMLASHTIRISH VA INFORMATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARNI RIVOJLANTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Tijorat banklari mijozlariga xizmat ko'rsatishda yuzaga kelgan kamchilik va muammolar ularni bartaraf etishdagi tavsiya va takliflar borasida fikr yuritiladi.
Kalit so'zlar: bank ishi, mijoz, transformatsiya, yuridik shaxs, jismoniy shaxs, raqamli bank, bank xizmatlari ofislari.

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PROSPECTS OF DIGITALIZATION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Annotation. This article discusses the shortcomings and problems that have arisen in the service to the customers of commercial banks and the recommendations and suggestions for their elimination.
Keywords: banking, customer, transformation, legal entity, individual, digital banking, banking services offices.

Mamlakatimizda keyingi yillarda moliyaviy sektorni izchil isloh qilish borasida qator chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilib, ilg'or bank biznesini yuritish, sohada raqobat muhitini kuchaytirish, xizmatlar sifatini oshirish uchun zarur huquqiy shart-sharoitlar yaratilmoqda.

Jumladan, Prezidentimizning "2020-2025-yillarga mo'ljallangan O'zbekiston Respublikasining bank tizimini isloh qilish strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmoni bilan bank tizimini isloh qilishning keng miqyosli yo'nalishlari belgilab berildi.

Prezidentimiz farmoni qabul qilingunga qadar aksariyat tijorat banklarimizda bank xizmatlarining bir tomonligi yani, tanlovning yuqligi, bir xilligi, zamon talabiga javob beraolmasligi mijozlarning haqli e'tiroziga sabab bo'layorgan edi. Ushbu kamchiliklarni quyidagi omillar yuzaga keltirayotgan bo'lsa, uning ortidan salbiy oqibatlarni keltirib chiqarishi tabiy edi.

1-jadval

Bank xizmatlarini ko‘rsatishdagi kamchiliklarni yuzaga keltirgan asosiy omillar

- Bank xizmatlari segmentiga mo‘ljallangan standartlarning mavjud emasligi;
- Bank xodimi o‘z tajribasidan kelib chiqib, tegishli qarorlar "haqiqatda" qanday tartibda qabul qilinishi biladi;
- Bank tomonidan taklif etilayotgan maxsulot va xizmatlarning alohida xususiyatlari yuzasidan bank xodimlarida tegishli tushunchalar yo‘q;
- Bosh ofis bilan kelishmasdan turib, qaror qabul qilish imkoniyatining cheklanganligi
- Bank xizmatlarini ko‘rsatish jarayonida yo‘l qo‘yilgan kamchiliklar yuzaga keltirishi mumkin bo‘lgan oqibatlar

Bank xizmatlarini ko‘rsatish jarayonida yo‘l qo‘yilgan kamchiliklar yuzaga keltirishi mumkin bo‘lgan oqibatlar

- Bankning turli filiallarida ko‘rsatilayotgan xizmat sifati va sharoitining turli darajada bo‘lishi;
- Bankning muayyan xududlardagi raqobat pozitsiyasining kuchsizlanishi;
- Mijozlar o‘rtasida bank brendining yomonlashuvi;
- Potensial mijozlarning bir qismidan mahrum bo‘lish

Tijorat banklari tomonidan olib borilayotgan keng ko‘lamli transformatsiya jarayonida ushbu farmon talablariga katta e’tibor qaratilayotganligini alohida ta’kidlab o‘tish joizdir.

Xususan, transformatsiya jarayonlarining avvalambor bank faoliyatini to‘liq diagnostikadan o‘tkazish, boshqaruv tizimi va tashkiliy tuzilmalar faoliyatini xalqaro talablar darajasiga muvofiqlashtirish ish samaradirligiga ta’sir qiluvchi asosiy omillardan biridir.

Bank tarmoqlarida mijozlarning toifalaridan kelib chiqib (jismoniy shaxs (bir martalik, doimiy), yuridik shaxs (yirik va mayda), (aylanmasidagi pul mabmag’lardan kelib chiqib)) individual xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi xodimlarni (universal darajada barcha bank xizmatlarini to’liq va aniq biladigan va amalga oshira oladigan) guruhini shakllantirilib, mijozbay xizmat ko‘rsatish tizimi joriy etishni yo’lga qo’yish bu boradagi muammolarga yechim bula oladi.

Mijozlarga xizmat ko’rsatishni barcha filiallarda bir xillartirish tijorat banklarining tarmoqlarida tashkiliy tuzilmasini takomillashtirish orqali ular faoliyatini mahsulot sotishga yo‘naltirib, mijozlarga istalgan tarmoqdan xizmat ko‘rsatishni yo‘lga qo‘yish uchun barcha filiallararo operatsiyalar yagona bank kodiga o‘tkazish orqali amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Buning uchun xodimlar faoliyati samaradorligini ochirish yullarini ham hisobga olish kerak.:

- jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarga xizmat ko‘rsatishda hujjatlar rasmiylashtiruvi soddalashtirish:
- jismoniy shaxslarga kredit ajratish muddati 10 kundan 3 bank ish kungacha qiaqartirish:
- talab etiladigan hujjatlar soni 10 tadan 2-3 taga qisqartirish:
- yuridik shaxslar borasida esa, kredit ajratish muddati 30 kundan 10 bank ish kungacha qisqartirish:
- yuridik shaxslardan talab etiladigan hujjatlar soni 32 tadan 10-12 taga kamaytirish zarur.

Natijada, bank tizimida kredit ajratish tezkorligi yuridik shaxslar uchun taxminan 2,5 barobarga, jismoniy shaxslar uchun 1,8 barobarga oshishi, chakana mijozlar soni 2 barobargacha o‘sishini kutish mumkin. Bu esa bank mahsulotlari soni 1,5 barobarga ko‘paytirish imkonini beradi.

Yuqoridagi keltirilgan ma’lumot va izlanishlardan shuni ko’rish mumkunki ish samaradorlogi bilan birgalikda daromadlilikni oshiradigan kredit taqdim etishda suraladigan xujjarlar sonini kamaytirish bank faoliyatining samaradorligi bir muncha ijobiy tomonga o’zgartirish mumkin.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALLY ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP COMPETENCES IN STUDENTS - AS A SOCIAL PEDAGOGICAL NEED

Abstract. In this article, the development of socially active civic competences in students is clarified as a social pedagogical necessity, taking into account the purely individual acquisition of knowledge in the development of active civic competences, subjective motivations of teaching, attitude to the subject of education, the abilities of the learner, personal the need to develop skills and qualifications depending on qualities and experience, the pedagogical significance of applying an individual approach to the development of civic competence is revealed.

Key words: social education, pedagogical opportunity, civic education, political education, social activism, reform, socially active civic competence.

INTRODUCTION: At the root of the reforms implemented in the education system of our independent country, raising a socially active, well-rounded young generation is put forward as the most important problem. In his speech at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly on September 23, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan focused on the issue of youth: "More than half of the population of our country is made up of young people. In our republic, great work is being done to ensure that every young man and woman takes a proper place in society and shows their potential". [19] The five important initiatives put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on March 19, 2019 also show the role and importance of educational institutions in raising socially active students and youth. Because, in the five most important initiatives put forward, to further strengthen the attention to the youth, to involve them widely in culture, art, physical education and sports, to form the skills of using information technologies in the youth, to encourage reading among the youth of our country. promoting, ensuring women's employment" is an important role for the future of the country, the development of socially active citizenship competences for mature, young people to grow up as a mature generation. [17] On January 24, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan addressed the issue of youth in his address to the Oliy Majlis: "As we aim to make Uzbekistan a developed country, we will achieve this not only through rapid reforms, science and innovation.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

For this, first of all, it is necessary to educate new generation personnel who will come out as proactive reformers, think strategically, and be knowledgeable and qualified. is the most important problem. [18] Sh.E. Kurbanov [4; 64-65-b], Sh. Majidova[10; p. 24], Z. Soliyeva[15; p. 14], B. Khodjayev [p. 20; p. 82], the problem of training the young generation with high intellectual, socially active, initiative, spiritual and moral potential as mature personnel under the reforms implemented in our country. conducted research on. A. Redjaboyev [13; p. 20], D. Roziyeva [14; p. 255], M. Mamajonov[11], O. Jamoldinova[15; p. 51], A. Isimova [7; p. 25], S. Jorayeva [6], B. Shermuhammadov [21; pp. 37-53] focused on problems such as healthy lifestyle and patriotism among young people, increasing the activity of young people and their spiritual and moral education, social-pedagogical skills in the spirit of national development. In foreign countries, the formation and development of civic competences in young people is inculcated on the basis of the science of "Civic Education". The subject of "civic education" teaches young people the basics of building a civil society, a democratic state, because the social role of a citizen is first of all manifested in the participation in democratic processes and institutions. For example, in Austria, the term "political education" is often used instead of "civic education". Frumin in his research T. Kalsuonis [16; 92-b] proposed to use the concept of "democratic civic education" because in his research work he implies the importance of developing and developing democratic mechanisms and not about all the values, skills and knowledge of a citizen. ". Summarizing the opinions of all the above scientists, we explained the following pedagogical possibilities of developing socially active citizenship competence in students in the form of a table: The formation of socially active civic competences in the general secondary education system of our country was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 6, 2017 "Approval of the State Educational Standards of General Secondary and Special Secondary Vocational Education". In the Decision No. 187 on "the task of forming socially active civic competence in students through the subjects of "History", "State and legal foundations", "Constitutional law" and "General pedagogy", this formed the development of competence in the higher education system has an important place [1]. Reforms in the education system are showing their effect on the new social changes taking place in our country. "Reform means renewal, change. In order for reforms to have positive results, our leaders and people must first change. When a person changes, society changes [2; p. 252]". Because, at the heart of any reform, the activity, initiative of our youth and the support of their scientific and creative ideas indicate the prosperity of the society tomorrow. Therefore, the development of socially active civic competence among students is the most important initiative factor in building a democratic state and civil society. Social education is an important form of education, it means education that expresses the purposeful spiritual influence on the whole society, nation, nation and class. Social education is the process of shaping and developing the consciousness and thinking of the individual, the spiritual and educational world in harmony with the goals and tasks of the society, the active participation of people in the socio-economic and cultural life, a set of positive influences and factors. The main goal of social education is to unite citizens around a single national idea of mobilizing to build a humane democratic society and a legal state.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Development of socially active civic competences in students is an indicator of the individual's activity, the formation of civic competence, which represents the existence of knowledge, skills and competencies that are socialized under the influence of civil society institutions, public organizations, norms and rules and are applied to the political sphere of society. about theoretical issues, the research work of Yu. V. Podlesnaya on the topic "Civil competence in modern society: political science aspects of formation" also occupies a special place [12]. In his research, the fact that the scientist has in-depth analysis of events and incidents in the political life of the society in developing the qualities of active citizenship is also important. S. Jorayeva spoke about the issue of the young generation: "Young people feel responsible for the fate of the Motherland and the nation and feel a sense of courage" in the society, the education of the younger generation occupies an important place in different times [6]. A. Begmatov, personal activity in the educational process "if there is a harmony between the interests of the society and the interests of the individual, such a situation makes the individual active in the interests of the society, and thus, in the interests of his own. 'prompts to show [3; p. 64]" and touched on the issue of the importance of the principle of humanitarianism in human education. A.M. Knyazev" [8] distinguishes three stages of the formation of a person as a citizen and justifies the possibility of evaluating citizenship competence as a result of the science of "Citizenship Education": the person's knowledge of civil rights and obligations and the history of the country; his system of attitude towards himself as a citizen, civil society and the state, civil rights and obligations; civil duty and obligation of a citizen, the interests of the state in civil society, civil behavior of a person; focuses on the civic values and confidence of the individual [8].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say without hesitation that the development of socially active civic competences in students is first of all polished due to the continuous participation of the individual through active and disciplined relations in all aspects of the society. As a result, every student of my country will have the qualities of responsibility and involvement, such as not indifferent to the fate of our independent country, and will realize that every action of theirs is invaluable for the future.

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TALABALAR BILIMLARINI BAHOLASHDA WORDWALL DASTURIDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya. Quyida keltirilgan maqolada Wordwall.uz platformasidan qanday foydalanish keltirib o'tilgan. Wordwall dasturi yordamida o'yinlarni tashkil etish va u oprqali talabalarni qanday qilib baholash ko'rsatilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: Wordwall, Kahoot, platform, baholash, ma'ruza mashg'uloti.

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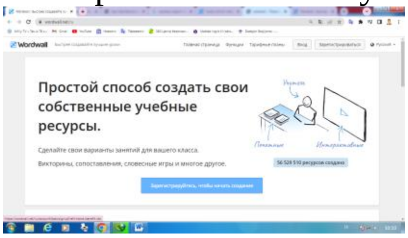
USING THE WORDWALL PROGRAM TO ASSESS STUDENT KNOWLEDGE

Annotation. The following article describes how to use the Wordwall.uz platform. It shows you how to organize games with Wordwall and how to evaluate students with it.
Keywords: Wordwall, Kahoot, platform, assessment, lecture preparation.

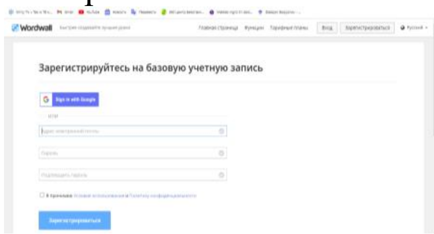
Hozirgi kunda axborot kommunikatsion texnologiyalari hayotimizning barcha jabhalarini, ya'ni ijtimoi-iqtisodiy, ta'lim, qishloq xo'jaligi, tibbiyot sohalarini qamrab oldi. Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib birgina ta'lim sohasini oladigan bo'lsak maktab o'quvchilari uchun kundalik.com, oliy ta'lim muassasalari uchun hemis platformalari yaratilib juda ham ko'plab qulayliklar yartildi. Misol uchun hemis platformasida endilikda talabalar mazkur ilova orqali o'quv jarayoniga tegishli bo'lgan:

- reyting daftarchasi;
- transkript;
- o'zlashtirish ko'rsatkichlari;
- nazorat jadvallari;
- fanlarning barcha resurslari kabi ma'lumotlarni electron ko'rinishda olishlari mumkin.

Bizga ma'lumki hozirgi kungda talabalar o'quv auditoriyalarida ma'ruza, amaliy hamda tajriba dars mashg'ulotlari ko'rinishida yangi bilimlarni o'zlashtiradi. Ma'ruza dars mashg'ulotlari ikki va undan ortiq akademik guruhlarda, amaliy dars mashg'ulotlari yakka guruhlarda, tajriba dars mashg‘ulotlarda esa bir akademik guruh ikki kichik guruhlarga bo‘lingan holda olib boriladi. Amaliy va tajriba mashg‘ulotlarda talabalarni soni kam bo‘lganligi uchun baholashda qiyinchilik bo‘lmaydi. Lekin ma’ruza dars mashg‘ulotlarda aksincha talabalar soni 50 nafardan ziyod bo‘lganligi sababli ularning o‘zlashtirish ko‘rsatkichlarini aniqlashda vaqt yetishmovchilik yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Ma’ruza dars mashg‘ulotlarida o‘tilgan mavzularni talabalar tomonidan o‘zlashtirish samaradorligini oshirish hamda bilimlarini baholash, ularning olgan bilimlarini yanada mustahkamlash uchun oddiy lekin samarali dasturlar online platformalar juda ham ko‘p. Masalan wordwall.net, kahoot.ru, potatoes. Quyida biz wordwall platformasidan foydalanishni ko‘rib chiqamiz.



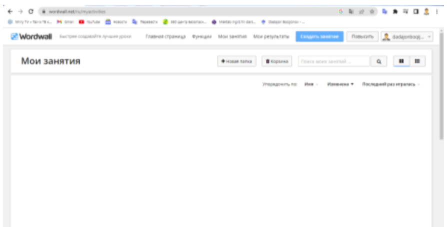
1-rasm. Wordwall.net platformasining bosh sahifasi



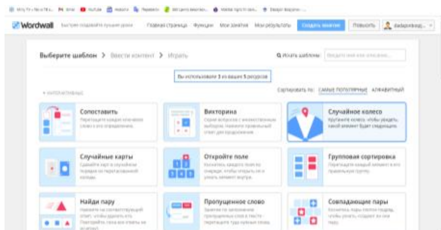
2-rasm. Ro‘yhatdan o‘tish oynasi

Platformaga kirish juda ham qulay buning uchun ixtiyoriy brauzerni ochib https://wordwall.net/ ishoratni yozish kifoya. Keyin ro‘yxatdan o‘tish tugmasi bosiladi(1-rasm).

Kerakli joylar to‘ldirilgandan so‘ng ro‘yxatdan o‘tish (Зарегистрироваться) tugmasi bosiladi(2-rasm). Agarda sizda google hisobingiz bo‘lsa va u brauzerda saqlangan bo‘lsa google hisob orqali ham ro‘yxatdan o‘tish mumkin.



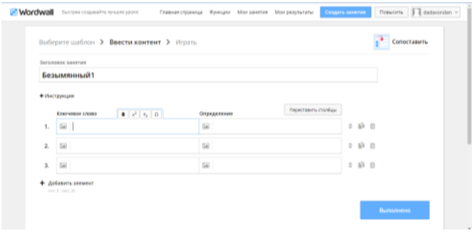
3-rasm. Wordwall platformasining ishchi oynasi.



4-rasm. Yaratiladigan topshiriqlar uchun shablonlar jamlanmasi.

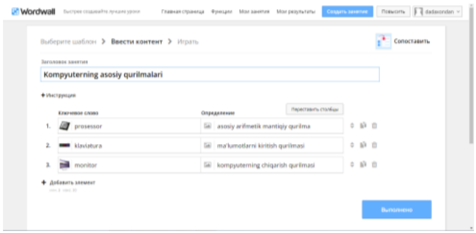
Ro‘yxatdan o‘tib bo‘lgach topshiriq yaratish(Создать занятие) bandi tanlanadi(3-rasm). Yaratmoqchi bo‘lgan topshiriqlarimizga mos bo‘lgan shablonni tanlaymiz(4-rasm). Misol uchun moslikni tekshirish(Сопоставить) bandini tanlaymiz.

Moslikni tekshirish (Сопоставить) bo‘limini tanlaganimizda quyidagi 5-rasmda berilgan holat yuzaga keladi.



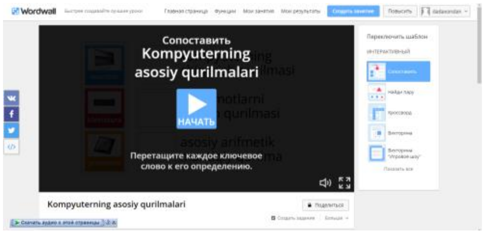
5-rasm. Moslikni tekshirish(Сопоставить) bo‘limi.

Bu bo‘lim ikki qismdan tashkil topgan bo‘lib birinchi qismiga kalit so‘z yoki kerakli rasm ikkinchi qismiga esa kalit so‘zga mos keladigan izoh yoziladi. Ma’lumotlar yakunlangandan so‘ng bajarish(Выполнено) buyrug‘ini tanlaymiz.



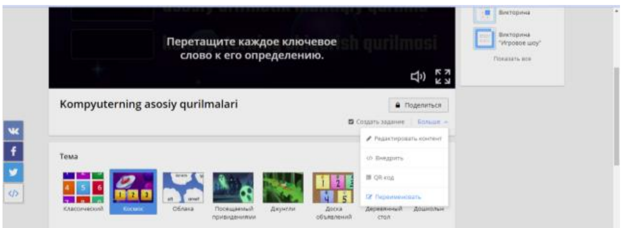
6-rasm. Ma’lumotlarni joylashtirish tartibi.

To‘ldirish jarayonida rasm joylash yoki izoh yozishda qiyinchilik tug‘ilmaydi chunki barcha ma’lumotlani rasmlarni internetdan avtomatik qidirish imkoniyati mavjud.



7-rasm. Tayyor bo‘lgan topshiriqlar dizaynini o‘zgartirish oynasi

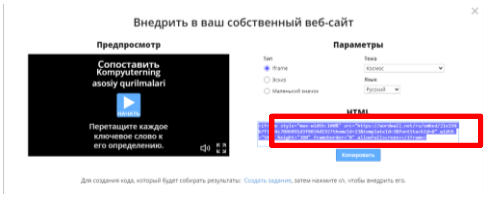
Tayyor bo‘lgan topshiriqlar to‘plamini ko‘rish uchun boshlash(Начать) tugmasi bosiladi. 7-rasmda ko‘rsatilgan bo‘limda biz berayotgan topshirig‘imizni ko‘rinishini o‘zgartirishimiz mumkin bo‘ladi.



8-rasm. Topshiriq silkasini guruhlarga jo‘natish

Tayyor bo‘lgan mutanosiblik testini talbalarga jo‘natish uchun quyidagicha ketma-ketlik amalga oshiriladi:

Больше->Внедрить->9-rasmda belgilangan ishorat nusxasi olinadi va kerakli guruhlarga jo‘natiladi.



9-rasm. Yaratilgan topshiriq silkasi

10-rasm. Talabalarning ro‘yhatdan o‘tish oynasi

Boshqa dasturlarda bo‘lgani kabi bu dasturning ham ko‘proq imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish uchun pulli kontentlarini sotib olish kerak. Bir so‘z bilan aytganda ananaviy ma’ruza dars mashg‘ulotlarini o‘tish jarayonida wordwall dasturidan foydalanish darsning samarasini yanada oshadi.

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UNDERSTANDING WHAT THE LISTENING IS, IT'S IMPORTANCE AND WAYS LEADING TO EFFECTIVE LISTENING

Annotation. The article is about listening itself. Here is shown the significance of listening skill and it aims to give some tips of becoming an active listener.

Key words: hearing, listening, internal conditions, external conditions, listening filters, interpersonal interactions, public speaking.

"The most basic and powerful way to connect to another person is to listen. Just listen. Perhaps the most important thing we ever give each other is our attention".

Dr. Rachel Naomi Remen

Abstract

Effective listening is crucial in both personal and professional communication. This article explores the definition of effective listening, its importance, and various strategies to improve listening skills. Active listening involves being present, attentive, and empathetic towards the speaker. It is a learned skill that can be improved through practices such as avoiding distractions, asking clarifying questions, and repeating key points. The benefits of active listening include building trust, fostering collaborative relationships, and minimizing misunderstandings. By continuously striving to improve our listening skills, we can enhance our personal and professional relationships, leading to greater success in all aspects of our lives.

I have briefly described the importance of listening through research from a variety of sources, its differences from hearing, and finally how to become an active listener.

Introduction

Listening refers to the ability to accurately receive and analyse communications in the communication process. Effective communication necessitates the ability to listen. If you don't know how to listen well, messages are easily misread. As a result, communication breaks down, and the message sender may become disappointed or irritated as a result. The one communication skill you should aspire to master is listening. Many successful leaders and entrepreneurs attribute their success to their ability to listen effectively. One of the key reasons for Virgin's success, according to Richard Branson, is listening.

Hearing and listening are not synonymous:

- Hearing is a sense that comes naturally to everyone. Listening, on the other hand, is a skill that must be cultivated and mastered over time.
- Hearing loss might be unintentional. It's possible that one hears something he wasn't supposed to hear. Listening, on the other hand, is always concentrated and requires the listener's whole attention.
- Hearing is an involuntary process. Anything that happens inside our hearing range is audible. Listening, on the other hand, is a choice.
- Hearing does not necessitate any effort on the part of the listener, but listening does.

The noises that enter your ears are referred to as hearing. If you don't have any hearing problems, it's a physical process that happens on its own. Listening, on the other hand, necessitates more than that: it necessitates focus and concerted effort, both mental and physical. Listening means paying attention not only to the story itself, but also to how it is told, including the use of language and voice, as well as the other person's body language. To put it another way, it involves being attentive of both verbal and nonverbal cues. The degree to which you perceive and understand this information determines your capacity to listen properly. Listening is a process that requires active participation. In reality, the listener can and should be just as involved as the speaker in the process. 'Active listening' is the term for being completely absorbed in a situation.

Main body.

The importance of listening

For a variety of reasons, people fail to see the importance of listening. It involves a combination of internal and environmental influences that cause the individual to become distracted from listening. The following are some of the reasons why people do not listen to others:

- Something else comes to mind.
- Focusing on something more fascinating to you
- I have the impression that we are already aware of the situation and have prepared a reaction.
- We couldn't locate anything that matched our ideals and beliefs.

Effective communication is essential to the establishment and growth of relationships in everyday life, whether personal or professional. The significance of listening cannot be overstated because it is critical to good communication. After guaranteeing that one listens rather than hears, one can see a visible good shift in one's life. Active listening benefits a person in a variety of ways. The following are a few of them:

- It helps with the development of a deeper awareness of one's social and professional surroundings.
- It enables a person to have better social interactions with family, friends, and colleagues.
- It helps in the formation of stronger affections among family and friends.
- It contributes in persuading others that an individual values them, resulting in better relationships than previously.
- It helps in the mature resolution of difficulties.
- It assists a person in better comprehending a piece of information.

As previously stated, developing listening skills can be tough, but it is not impossible. A person can achieve this goal by adopting a few habits. Some of these beneficial behaviors are outlined below, and they can assist an individual in appreciating the value of listening:

- Make sure you're paying attention: When you're listening to someone, you should make sure you're paying attention. Listening should take precedence over planning a response.
- Showing engagement: A good listener should nod sometimes to let the speaker know that he is being actively listened to.
- Allow the speaker to finish: A skilled listener will avoid interrupting the speaker while he is speaking. Even if the listener has a question, he or she should wait for the speaker to complete before asking it.
- Ability to summarize: The listener should be able to sum up what the speaker has said. It will assist him in better comprehending the speaker's point of view.

Process of listening in details

Several studies have been conducted, and more are being conducted, to better understand the listening process. Countless studies on the issue are sufficient to demonstrate the value of listening in our daily lives. The phenomenon of 'hearing' may appear simple, but it is one of the most crucial tasks one can engage in. There are five essential steps to the fascinating listening process.

The five stages of hearing are as follows:

- Receiving
- Understanding
- Remembering
- Evaluating
- Responding

Receiving: The most basic step in the listening process is receiving. It requires the listener's comprehension of the information offered by the speaker. Any misunderstanding or fault at this stage will have an impact on the listening process till the very end. It entails both verbal and nonverbal communication, as well as the distribution of information. This phase entails paying attention to the speakers and avoiding distractions, as well as ensuring that the speaker is not interrupted.

Understanding. The second stage of the listening process is comprehension. It accounts for the speaker's information being understood in the previous stage. The listener is supposed to prepare a response at this point in order to make the discussion more participatory. However, before answering, the listener must ensure that he has fully heard and comprehended the information.

Evaluating: At this point, the listener can begin thinking about how to respond to the speaker. He must remember, though, that he is still the listener. The listener can break down the delivered spoken content into small pieces of information at this point in the listening process. He should ask himself questions from his recent recollection, such as:

- What was the consensus in the discussion?
- Was the speaker tilted in one direction or the other?
- Was there anything in the speaker's speech that he tried to exaggerate?
- What point was the speaker attempting to make?

Responding: Assuming that the listener has carefully addressed the previous four steps of the listening process, responding becomes a breeze. However, in the response, the listener should avoid completing sentences for the speaker and should endeavor to address the major issues raised by the speaker during his speech.

Is listening difficult?

During a long presentation, everyone struggles to stay entirely engaged. Even short communications can be difficult for us to listen to at times. Some of the obstacles that obstruct excellent hearing are out of our control, but others may be managed. It's beneficial to be aware of some aspects so that they don't obstruct your comprehension of the message. One of the most prominent factors that obstructs listening is noise, which is defined as anything that interferes with your capacity to pay attention to and interpret a message. There are many types of noise, but the four that are most likely to be faced in public speaking situations: physical noise, psychological noise, physiological noise, and semantic noise are the primary ones.

The physical world in which a listener is located causes physical noise. Psychological noise exists in a listener's head and distracts him or her from paying attention to what the speaker is saying. Physiological noise occurs when a listener's body experiences a sensation that hinders him or her from paying attention to the speaker's message. The perplexity of a listener regarding the meanings of words used by a speaker causes semantic noise.

All audiences have a limited amount of time to pay attention to you. As a speaker, you must be aware of how long an audience can expect to listen to your message.

Listeners must be conscious of their biases toward speakers and the topics they choose. Biases can make it difficult for a listener to accurately and effectively hear a speaker's message.

The anxiety that a listener may be unable to understand the message, digest the information appropriately, or modify thinking to include new knowledge coherently is known as receiver apprehension. Speakers must ensure that their communications are appropriate for the audience's knowledge level and that all concepts that may cause anxiety are defined and explained clearly.

Findings (Poll)

Number of students who participated on this poll: **15**

Group: **1901**

Questions	Yes	No	Not sure
Listening is difficult for me	0 (0%)	13 (87%)	2 (13%)
I can focus easily when I listen something	11 (74%)	2 (13%)	2(13%)
I think that listening tasks should be more interesting in order to be effective	12 (80%)	2 (13%)	1 (7%)
I practice a lot at home to develop my listening skills	10 (67%)	3 (20%)	2 (13%)
I go to courses in order to develop this skill	6 (40%)	9 (60%)	(0%)
I am satisfied with listening activities which are given in the lessons	6 (40%)	7 (47%)	3 (13%)

Discussion of findings:

There are given several questions with three options for students. From the first question it is evident that for almost all members of the group listening does not cause problem. Somehow few of them cannot concentrate while they are listening something important. Listening skills can be developed not only doing tasks on the classroom but also it should be practiced a lot individually, when question was asked accordingly 67 % of the students answered that they practice at home on this skill and it effects their results in the classroom and in the exams.

If it is possible it can be chosen to go to the courses mainly for IELTS preparations. The methods by skillful teachers can be useful for students to enhance knowledge, and more than half of the group goes to that kind of courses.

Student satisfaction from the listening tasks shows difference in percentage. They consider that effectiveness of listening tasks depends on how interesting and useful the task itself.

Overall, this poll shows that for most of the students listening skill is a crucial one and they want to develop it. They need more interesting methods to achieve effective results.

How to make listening more effective?

Due to a variety of obstacles, the effective process of hearing may be disrupted, reducing the value of listening. The following are a few of them:

- A listener's knowledge that he already knows the answer.
- The speaker is attempting to impress the listening.
- The listener is unable to become engaged in the dialogue.
- The listener's inability to comprehend the language.
- A listener who views an ordinary conversation as a competition

Pearce, Johnson and Barker (1995)[19] suggested that effective listening is influenced by internal and external conditions. Thompson et al (2004, p 22)[20] referred to these as listening filters, which they describe as internal and external factors that affect the listening process and that the listener can address. Examples of internal factors include personal attributes (Pearce et al, 1995) [21]such as gender, attitudes and assumptions, and prior knowledge (Thompson et al, 2004)[22], while external factors refer to atmosphere (Thompson et al, 2004)[23], time of activity and external distractions such as an open class door, or the room seating (Pearce et al, 1995)[24].

There are various benefits to learning how to listen well. Effective listening, for starters, can assist you in becoming a better student. Second, practicing effective listening can help you improve your interpersonal interactions. Finally, good listening skills can make others think you're smarter. Finally, excellent listening can help you improve your public speaking skills.

Techniques for Effective Listening:

1. Decide to pay attention.

It is a decision to listen. As a result, making the decision to stop talking and start listening is a crucial first step.

2. Let go of your personal goals and objectives.

You must let go of your own agenda and prejudices in order to properly hear someone. Clear your mind of any distractions and previous conceptions so

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that you can be totally present and make room in your mind for diverse perspectives.

3. Be attentive.

Effective listening necessitates an interest in other people's perspectives. Try to understand everything you can, ask open questions, and try to see the world through the eyes of the other person.

4. Use your eyes to listen.

Keep your eyes fixed on the speaker and pay attention to all visual cues. People will respect your focus and will be able to communicate with you more effectively. With practice, you will improve your ability to read signs and comprehend what is being stated.

5. Pay attention to the entire message.

Before you answer, make sure you've heard and comprehended the entire message. Only hearing what you expect to hear and then preparing your response, ready to jump in as soon as the dialog ends, is a common bad habit. (Or, even worse, interrupting with a response to what you believe you will hear.

Conclusion

Listening is not just a simple thing, it is important skill that we need our whole life. When you quietly and attentively listen to others, they feel important and immediately reciprocate when you begin speaking, putting you at an advantage.

In conclusion, effective listening is an essential skill to develop both in our personal and professional lives. Through a better understanding of what listening entails, its importance and the various ways to improve our listening skills, we can become better communicators and build stronger relationships with those around us. Active listening requires a conscious effort on our part, including staying attentive, being present, and showing empathy towards the speaker. By listening actively, we can gain a deeper understanding of the message being conveyed, build trust with others and foster collaborative relationships. There are various techniques to improve our listening skills, such as avoiding distractions, asking clarifying questions, and repeating key points. A willingness to learn, practice, and continuously improve is essential to become a proficient listener. Ultimately, by striving to become better listeners, we can build stronger personal and professional relationships, minimize misunderstandings, and achieve greater success in all aspects of our lives.

On the one hand, you benefit from the ideas and experiences of others, while on the other side, you develop your own audience! If we learn how to listen we can achieve better results. Focusing on listening is the best way for the development of self-confidence. Because listening properly is also a type of art.

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METHODS AND FORMS OF TEACHING TECHNICAL SCIENCES

Annotation: This article examines the importance of using modern technologies and teaching methods in teaching students and masters of technical universities. The structure of the student audience, analysis of the structure and the choice of teaching method.

Keywords: Methods, forms, perception, training system, audience structure.

INTRODUCTION

As in all humanitarian, exact and linguistic disciplines, so in technical disciplines there are methods, forms, sequences of teaching special technical subjects to students.

As you know, in the age of modern technology, all areas of education require the use of technology, which is reasonable, because it has been scientifically proven that when using visual technologies in conjunction with auditory, a high percentage of the received information is remembered if only aural perception.

And when using psychological games and influences, along with the perception of information, the interest and amount of students also increase. The maximum number of students is involved.

Methodology, as a doctrine of teaching and upbringing methods, is the part of the education and training general theory, which develops the whole complex of issues of content, methods and forms of teaching. The teaching methods are:

methods of the teacher teaching work and organization of students educational activities;

A way of the teacher and students interconnected activity;

A way of organizing the students cognitive activity.

At present, a constant change in priorities is associated with the emerging modern post- industrial society, which is interested in the citizens of this society being able to act independently, actively make decisions, and be able to adapt to rapidly changing living conditions, which led to a new educational paradigm and a change in educational standards.

The education system and curriculum of our state makes it possible for students to study at higher educational institutions in the bachelor's and master's programs, and if the bachelor's degree makes it possible to prepare a future manager in accordance with the framework of general basic requirements, then the master's program significantly increases their professionalism and makes it possible to form a personality who is capable not only to teach specialized disciplines, but also to carry out professional activities in conditions that take into account the modern realities of the formation of an information post-industrial society.

The main requirement for a graduate of a higher educational institution is the provision of his professional competencies, which is determined by the knowledge accumulation, as well as acquired practical skills and abilities. The formation of a university graduate's creative potential requires changes in the structure and content of these educational programs, the use of new methods and technologies, as well as new evaluation criteria for both students and applicants.

At the same time, the magistracy will be able to function properly only in conditions favorable for the development of scientific research. Ensuring the high quality of master's training forces the restructuring of the entire educational process in the direction of "learning through research".

The social needs of society in relation to education have changed. In a modern marginal society, it is necessary to form a person capable of creative, conscious, and most importantly, independent determination of his activity, self-discipline and self-regulation, which ensure the achievement of this goal. But in this case, the problem is that the system of state and municipal government in many respects does not contribute either to the development of employees creative thinking or the implementation of innovations into their activities.

To solve such problems, a special approach to teaching students is required - a competency- based approach, which involves changing the nature of the educational process, turning it into cooperation that ensures the democratization of the teacher's position with the simultaneous active involvement of students in creative, cooperative and productive activities.

The traditional method involves communication between the teacher and the student, constant monitoring by the teacher of the student's educational activities, control of the assimilation of educational material. In other words, the effectiveness of this dialogue depends on the correct solution of the objectives by the teacher:

Setting a learning goal and the resulting motivation for the student;

Implementation of the transfer of material (lectures) and its correct presentation for students (practical exercises). At the same time, the teacher decides the function of methodological study of educational material;

Control of knowledge gained by students.

The competence-based approach is a set of general principles for defining the goals of education, selecting the content of education, organizing the educational process and evaluating educational results.

There are basic teaching methods that can be classified according to the degree of subject's participation of the educational process in the creation of educational material:

The academic method, which assumes that knowledge and skills are transferred from the teacher to the students in a ready-to-use form;

An active method based on the "procurance" of knowledge through the student's independent work;

An interactive method in which the obtainment of new knowledge occurs through the joint work of the participants in the cognitive process, the teacher and the student.

In the current conditions, teaching should combine the directive and modern, exactly innovative, interactive learning models developed by practice.

Interactive teaching methods are the ways and means of teaching that are aimed at active participation and direct involvement in the educational process of the undergraduate student. Such a learning model is aimed at achieving understanding of the transmitted information, and involves a creative rethinking of previously received information, while the process of information transmission itself is built on the principle of interaction. This interaction takes place in the mode of a certain dialogue, which is conducted, as a rule, between a teacher and a student, or a computer or technological equipment.

Therefore, the interactive method is a dialogue training, within the framework of which interaction with someone or something is carried out. During such training, students learn to think critically, solve complex problems based on an analysis of circumstances and relevant information, consider and discuss alternative opinions and make thoughtful decisions, participate in discussions, communicate with other people.

There are several examples of interactive teaching methods, such as: the method of problem presentment; presentations; discussions; case study; collective work in groups; method of critical thinking; brainstorming method; quizzes; mini-studies; blitz survey method; survey method and many others.

The ultimate goal of using pedagogical technologies in the educational process in higher educational institutions is to create conditions for the formation and development of a student not only as a specialist in a certain professional activity, but also as a person with the ability to critically comprehend problems, make decisions from a number of alternatives and on the basis of creative search, the ability for proper cultural and business communication.

In conclusion, I would like to note that, in my opinion, any pedagogical technology cannot replace live, emotional communication, and its development and practical application require the highest creative activity from the teacher and student, which directly depends on the individual human qualities of both subjects.

PROBLEMS OF TEACHING TECHNICAL DISCIPLINES

The development of the country depends on the development of a competitive industry. It is known (in particular, taking into account world experience) that the strength and economic power of the country, the attitude towards it primarily depends on the level of its scientific and technological development. Scientific and technological development, in turn, presupposes the availability of professional engineering personnel and workers.

In solving this problem, the most important role is played by the training of specialists for the system of vocational technological education. However, the approach to the training of such specialists in universities by the supporters of "purely pedagogical" and "purely technical" education differs significantly.

A specialist in vocational technological education must have knowledge not only of the pedagogical, but also of the engineering and technical field. According to the teacher who teaches the future specialist, he must be an expert in the branch of science to which the discipline belongs. Or, if he is a professional teacher, to have a deep knowledge of the science to which the subject of the material being presented belongs.

When teaching special subjects, it should be important to require knowledge of the science itself, which is taught in this discipline.

For effective mutual understanding between students and the teacher, the teacher must know the psychological structure of the student audience. After all, each student group is divided into informal subgroups according to certain interests and has its own informal leaders. It is advisable for the teacher to know them and be able to interact with them. In addition, a student as a person has his own psychological structure, the main components of which are orientation, capabilities, character, temperament.

At the same time, the teacher must take into account the temperament of the student, his level of general education and upbringing, the ability to creative search and other factors. According to these aspects, the teacher establishes his relationship with students and organizes classroom work. In order to improve pedagogical skills, it is desirable for the teacher to study the forms and methods of conducting classes by other lecturers, to diversify the ways of business contacts with the audience.

The teacher, as the organizer of the educational environment, must provide the necessary conditions for the educational process so that students have the opportunity to study rhythmically and independently, constantly updating their knowledge. It is desirable to constantly study the needs of students, their aspirations and motives for activity. You can study public opinion in the process of conducting classroom studies in the following ways: observation (notice positive remarks, reviews, negative emotions, distraction from classes, the presence of students' questions); questionnaires (recommended to conduct at the beginning, inside and after the end of the course).

At the same time, it is advisable to determine the views of students on the following issues: compliance of the educational material with the subject of the course; the importance of discipline in professional training; the nature of the presentation of the material (logic, pace, emotionality, definition of the main issues); general characteristics of the teacher's personality (erudition, goodwill, culture of speech, etc.).

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TEACHING ESP FOR FINANCIAL STUDENTS: METHODS AND LANGUAGE ANALYSIS

Abstarct. This article will provide general overview and course design of English for Specific Purposes in the field of ELT (English Language Teaching), the role of teacher and student in English for Specific Purposes (ESP), and the difficulties related to teacher- student, environment and others in teachin. In the field of English Language Teaching (ELT), English for Specific Purposes (ESP) concerns the specific English language needs of the target learners and students. It refers to teaching a specific genre of English for students with specific goals which is oriented and focused on English teaching and learning. The following article concerns mainly about the needs of financial English, that is to say job related language, vocabulary bank and professional text analysis.

Key words: ESP, financial English, teaching methods, language copmetences, vocabulary analysis, teacher-student role.

Introduction. The Financial English Language Course (FELC) is designed for individuals who are trying to improve their ability to speak and understand financial English.

For those who have their own jobs and are busy throughout their lives, completing the FELC course provides an opportunity to practice and improve their English language skills during their day jobs.

The ESP is designed to assess the goals and needs and activities necessary for the English language.

There are tasks of the teacher, such as asking for the organization of courses, clarifying the goals of the educational process, creating a positive learning environment, evaluating the aspirations and achievements of students.At the same time, it is related to the students' interest in education, subject knowledge and well-designed learning strategies.During the implementation of ELT and the teaching of ESP, our teachers may face all kinds of difficulties and some problems, for example, the quality of lectures and textbooks is low, or the room environment is not responsive, and the level of knowledge of teachers is absolutely low, teaching inaccuracy of criteria, lack of theoretical foundations of teaching ESP.Difficulties related to students, such as demographic characteristics and ESP learning requirements, English language proficiency, mispronunciation of English words, differences between languages, lack of familiarity with course vocabulary, especially the use of ESP terms knowledge of skills at a very low level. Problems related to others in the environment, lack of educational materials, excessive number of students and lack of serious attention during class and preparation for final exams.

OBJECTIVES. The FELC is for individuals whose first spoken language is not English and who need to use financial English to effectively work and conduct business in business and entrepreneurial environments. It comprehensively develops ability across the four skill areas of reading, writing, listening and speaking. Financial English course aims to providing students with the ability to work with the English language in an international financial and accounting environment to enables students to demonstrate their ability to communicate in English with clients and colleagues as well as foreign investors in the context of finance and accounting

• to provide opportunities for students to improve their professional skills by taking additional education courses in finance and accounting, and to use mainly English in the course of classes.

Teaching financial English vocabulary is one of the most difficult vocabulary topics to teach (not only to non-native speakers, but also to native speakers as well). Any teacher who wants to teach any kind of financial English (whether it's about banking, the stock market, taxes, insurance companies and pension funds, etc.) is a teacher who should understand the subject and know the meaning of the words in the subject or book he is studying. If they don't, they will have a very difficult time learning. As a result, many teachers try to completely avoid this topic during the lesson. The reason for this is that they do not know the meaning of financial words.This is a mistake, because for many students, the vocabulary in that lesson can be very important during the work. To make matters worse, many of the exercises on financial English are either badly written or overly complex. If there are any financial term you are unclear on, look for a definition of the term on the web.To give you some ideas on financial topics you can teach your students, have a look at the list below:

Methods. The method you use to teach the vocabulary in class depends on the financial English topic you are teaching. For Basic Mathematics Vocabulary and Calculations, you can just write the calculations on a white/black board and then explain their names and how we say them in English. For the Explaining Charts and Statistics, use a more visual approach. Draw or display a chart or table from an exercise on the board and then describe them (writing down the vocabulary). After this, show another chart or table and get the students to describe it using the vocabulary they have learnt.With the other topics, the best way is to use specially written texts where they have to work out the meaning of vocabulary/terms themselves from the context (better for understanding and remembering). Again it is important that they should already know the majority of the terms in their own language before doing it.Like with teaching the vocabulary, the method you use to get the students to practise the vocabulary in class depends on the financial English topic.It's a little more difficult to get the student to practise the other topics. With Basic English Financial Vocabulary, you can get them to either talk or write about spending, earning and saving money. With the other topics, get the students to use the vocabulary in a piece of writing from either their own personal experiences or on how things are done in their own country on the topic.Therefore, having a good command of English is essential for finance and accounting professionals, regardless of their location or the industry they work in. In addition, many companies now require their employees to have a certain level of English proficiency, especially if they operate in international markets.

Mastering English for Finance and Accounting can provide learners with numerous benefits, such as:

1. **Improved job prospects**: A person with a strong level of knowledge of the English language can increase their chances of finding a job in the field of finance and accounting, as well as in other fields.

2. **Enhanced communication skills**: Effective communication is crucial in finance and accounting, and learning English can improve communication skills.

3. **Better understanding of financial concepts**: Learning English for finance and accounting helps the learner to quickly and better understand financial concepts and terminology.

4. **Access to resources and information**: The Internet is a vast source of financial information, and more of it is in English than in any other language.

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RAQAMLASHTIRISH SHAROITIDA O'ZBEKISTON TURISTIK GEOPORTAL TIZIMINING TASHKILIY ARXITEKTURASI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola raqamlashtirish sharoitida O'zbekiston turistik geoportal tizimining tashkiliy arxitekturasiga bag'ishlangan. O'zbekiston–turistik geoportal tizimining tashkiliy arxitekturasi ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: yangi O'zbekiston, raqamlashtirish, turizm, turist, tashkiliy arxitektura, geoportal tizimi, raqamli texnologiyalar, raqamli portallar.

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ORGANIZATIONAL ARCHITECTURE OF THE UZBEKISTAN TOURIST GEOPORTAL SYSTEM UNDER DIGITALIZATION

Abstract. This article is devoted to the organizational architecture of the tourist geoportal system of Uzbekistan in the context of digitization. The organizational architecture of the Uzbekistan-tourist geoportal system has been developed.

Keywords: new Uzbekistan, digitization, tourism, tourist, organizational architecture, geoportal system, digital technologies, digital portals.

Bugun butun dunyo nazari Yangi O'zbekistonning 2022–2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan taraqqiyot strategiyani amalga oshirishga qaratilgandir. Strategiyaning "Milliy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish, uning o'sish sur'atlarini zamon talablari darajasida ta'minlash"ga bag'ishlangan ustuvor yo'nalishida mahalliy sayyohlar sonini 12 million nafardan oshirish hamda respublikaga tashrif buyuradigan xorijiy turistlar sonini 9 million nafarga yetkazish[25] vazifasi qo‘yilgan. Ushbu vazifaning bajarilishi makro darajada turizm sohasini rivojlantirish, YaIMdagi ulushini oshirish, aholini yangi ish o‘rinlari bilan ta’minlash maqsadida, raqamli iqtisodiyotga o‘tish sharoitida turistik xizmatlarni diversifikasiya qilish va sifatini yaxshilash, turizm infratuzilmasini kengaytirish, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishni jadal lashtirish bo‘yicha ilmiy-tadqiqotlar olib borishni taqozo etmoqda.

O‘zbekistonda pandemiyadan keyingi davrda turizm sohasining jadal tiklanishida ijobiy tendensiyalar kuzatilmoqda, bu davlat tomonidan xorijiy va maxalliy turistlar uchun maksimal sharoit yaratish va barcha cheklovlarni olib tashlash bo‘yicha ko‘rilayotgan chora-tadbirlar tufayli amalga oshirilmoqda. Natijada 2022-yilning oxirigacha O‘zbekistonga kiruvchi turizmni 4,5 million nafargacha xorijiy turistlar oqimini ta’minlash kutilmoqda. “COVID-19” pandemiyasi oqibatlarini yumshatish va turistlar oqimini qayta tiklash maqsadida turbiznesni qo‘llab quvvatlash va ichki hamda xorijiy turizmni yanada rivojlantirish hamda qayta tiklash bo‘yicha davlatimiz tomonidan tadbirkorlik subyektlari, yirik va kichik korxonalarga bir qator imtiyoz va yengilliklar berildi. Shu tufayli pandemiyaga qaramasdan, 2020-yilda O‘zbekistonga 1,5 mln. nafar xorijiy sayyoxlar tashrif buyurgan, 273 million dollarlik turizm xizmatlari ko‘rsatilgan[26]. Turizm XXI asrda jahon iqtisodiyotiga juda katta ijobiy ta’sir qiluvchi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy soha sifatida kirib keldi. Turizm industriyasidagi xizmatlardan bahra olish va turistik mintaqani tanlay olish hozirgi kun turistlari uchun global maqsad bo‘lib bormoqda. Hozirgi kunda sayyoramiz aholisi turizm sohasining jozibador turlari bilan qiziqishi, xususan raqamli turizmga talab oshishi turizm sohasidan olinayotgan daromadlar miqdorining doimiy o‘sishi va ushbu sohaning jahon iqtisodiy taraqqiyotining harakatlantiruvchi vositalardan biriga aylanishiga olib keldi. Dunyo sayyohlarining 74 foizi sayohatni onlayn tizimlar orqali rejalashtirmoqda, bu esa raqamli turizm bozorining istiqbolini belgilab beradi. Bugungi kunda barcha sohalarda keng qo‘llanayotgan va tez rivojlanayotgan geoaxborot tizimlari turizm sohasini ham chetlab o‘tmadi. Mintaqa darajasida turizm sohasida axborotlashtirishni rivojlantirish mintaqaviy axborot resurslarini, shu jumladan portallarning turistik saytlarini yaratishni talab etmoqda. Turizm soxasini boshqarishda geoaxborot portalini shakllantirish muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Turizm geoaxborot portalini shakllantirish mintaqalarda turizmni uzoq muddatli rejalashti-rish va prognoz qilish loyihalarini ishlab chiqishda alohida o‘rin tutadi.

Raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish turizm sohasini rivojlanti-rishning asosiy tendensiyalarini shakllantiradi, bu esa tranzaksiya xarajatlarini kamaytirish va raqamli xizmatlar va platformalar ishtirokchilarining xabardorligini oshirish

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25 https://www.norma.uz/qonunchilikda_yangi/2022-2026_yillarga_muljallangan _yangi_uzbekistonning_taraqqiet_strategiyasi_tasdiqlandi

26 https://telegra.ph/Turizm-so%D2%B3asida-amalga-oshirilgan-ishlar-va-rezhalar-11-05.

orqali turizm mahsulotining deyarli barcha tarkibiy qismlariga tobora ko‘proq ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda.

Raqamli portallar mamlakat turizm industriyasini rivojlantirishda bugun hal qiluvchi rol o‘ynamoqda va bundan keyin ham shunday bo‘ladi. Raqamli texnologiyalar bu yil va kelgusi yillarda ham turizm industriyasi pandemiyadan keyingi tiklanish holati sababli muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘ladi. Raqamli kontent va onlayn platformalar butun dunyo bo‘ylab potensial mijozlar-turistlar e’tiborini jalb qilish qobiliyatini oshirishi mumkin, ular bo‘lajak sayohatlarini rejalashtirish jarayonining asosiy bosqichlarini: sayoxatni orzu qilish, rejalashtirish, bron qilish, tashrif buyurish va olgan ta’surotlari bilan baham ko‘rish jarayonlarini o‘z ichiga qamrab oladi. Xozirgi paytda turizm sohasi raqamli texnologiyalarnini amliyotga qo‘llash bo‘yicha faol rivojlanmoqda. Ko‘pgina zamonaviy shaharlar turistlar uchun tobora “aqlli” bo‘lib bormoqda, chunki ularda chiptalar sotib olish, ekskursiyalar va turli tadbirlarni bron qilish, jamoat transportidan foydalanish, velosipedlarni ijaraga olish va boshqa ko‘p narsalarni sotib olish imkonini beruvchi onlayn-raqamli xizmatlar mavjud. Aqlli turizm har bir kishi uchun ajoyib sayohat olamini ochib beradi va eng muhimi, ko‘p vaqitni va mablag‘ni tejashga yordam beradi.

Raqamli texnologiyalarni qo‘llashda mobil ilovalar tufayli turistning smartfoni yo‘lboshchi, tarjimon va xarita vazifasini o‘taydi. Turizm va madaniy meros vazirligi Axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikasiyalarini rivojlantirish vazirligi hamda Ichki ishlar vazirliklari bilan birgalikda “E-MEHMONXONA” avtomatlashtirilgan axborot tizimi ishlab chiqildi va amaliyotga joriy qilinmoqda. Mazkur tizim ishga tushirilgach, davlat organlariga hisobot taqdim etish bilan bog‘liq qog‘ozbozlik tugatildi. Biroq, asosiy yutuq shundaki, bundan buyon mehmonxona korxonalari mehmonlarni ro‘yxatga olish jurnalini yuritishi shart emas.

Yangi O‘zbekistonda turizm iqtisodiyotning strategik tarmoqlaridan biri sifatida belgilanishi natijasida hukumat tomonidan qabul qilingan qator farmon va qarorlar asosida bu sohada katta o‘zgarishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Natijada, xorijiy fuqarolaridan yurtimizga viza talab etilmaydigan mamlakatlar soni 9 tadan 92 taga yetkazildi, 53 ta davlat uchun “elektron viza” tizimi joriy etildi. Turizm uchun qiyin bo‘lgan joriy yilda ham sohadagi subyektlar har tomonlama qo‘llab-quvvatlanmoqda, ularga subsidiya va ssudalar ajratilmoqda. Raqamli turizm bozoridagi tadqiqotlar natijasi bo‘yicha, turistik mahsulotni shakllantirishda asosiy xarajatlarning 77,6 foizi yondosh xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi tarmoq va tashkilotlar harajatlariga to‘g‘ri keladi, bu esa turizmning multiplikativ samarasini aniqlashda iqtisodiyotning boshqa tarmoqlarining salmoqli o‘rni borligidan dalolat beradi. Bu xolatning tasdig‘ini Davlat statistika qo‘mitasining “2020-yilda O‘zbekiston Respublikasida turizm va dam olish rivojlanishining asosiy ko‘rsatkichlari” statistik byulleteni27 ma’lumotlaridan ham ko‘rsa bo‘ladi, 2020-

[27] “2020 йилда Ўзбекистон Республикасида туризм ва дам олиш ривожланишининг асосий кўрсаткичлари” статистик бюллетени маълумотлари асосида тайёрланди 15 май. 2021й.

yilda kiruvchi turizm bo‘yicha tashrif buyurgan 1504126 kishilarga, turistik firma va tashkilotlar, mehmonxona va shunga o‘xshash joylashtirish vositalari, ixtisoslashtirilgan joylashtirish vositalari, individual joylashtirish vositalari va boshqa joylashtirish vositalari tomonidan xizmat ko‘rsatilganlar soni attigi 178454 kishini tashkil qilmoqda.

Ushbu ko‘rsatgich bevosita turizm sohasidagi jami kiruvchi turizm bo‘yicha tashrif buyuruvchilarning 11,8 foiziga tug‘ri kelmoqda, qolgan 88,2 foiz qismiga esa yondosh xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi tashkilotlar tomonidan xizmat ko‘rsatilganini ifodalaydi. Shu tufayli raqamlashtirish jarayonida turizmda xarajatlar usuli, ya’ni YaXMni yondosh xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi tashkilotlar bilan barcha tovar va xizmatlar xaridi uchun sarflangan mablag‘lar qiymatini aniqlash tavsiya qilinadi, chunki bu usul mintaqadagi turistlar amalga oshirgan barcha sarf-xarajatlarining aniq taqsimotini hisobga olishga yordam beradi. Xozirgi sharoitda Onlayn-portal va platformalar XXI-asrda xalqaro turizmning istiqbolini belgilamoqda. Turizmni baholash byurosi, www.tourism-review.com, butun dunyo bo‘ylab mehmondo‘stlik mutaxassislariga turizm bo‘yicha yagona yechim provayderi bo‘lishga yordam berish uchun o‘z xizmatlarini kengaytirganini e’lon qilmoqda.

Dunyodagi yetakchi sayohat portali Buyuk Britaniyada joylashgan bo‘lib, uning vazifasi turizm mutaxassislariga tez o‘zgaruvchan raqamli muhitda o‘z maqsadlariga erishishda yordam berishdan iborat. Bu borada O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Turizm va madaniy meros vazirligi tomonidan bir kator platforma va portalar joriy kilinmoqda. Jumladan vazirlik qoshida Milliy PR markazi DUK jamoasi tomonidan “Uzbekistan-.travel”- sayyoxlik veb-portali tashkil etilgan (5-ilova).

Ushbu raqamli kontent birinchi navabatda turizm soxasi vakillari uchun mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, maxalliy va xorijiy turoperatorlar, sayyoxlik agentliklari, ommaviy axborot vositalari vakillari, gidlar va sayoxat blogerlari, turizm bilan boglik bo‘lgan yondosh tarmoklar uchun mo‘ljallangan. Maqsadi O‘zbekiston turistik resurslarini turistik mahsulot sifatida raspublika ichida xam, xorijda xam targ‘ib kilishdan iborat.

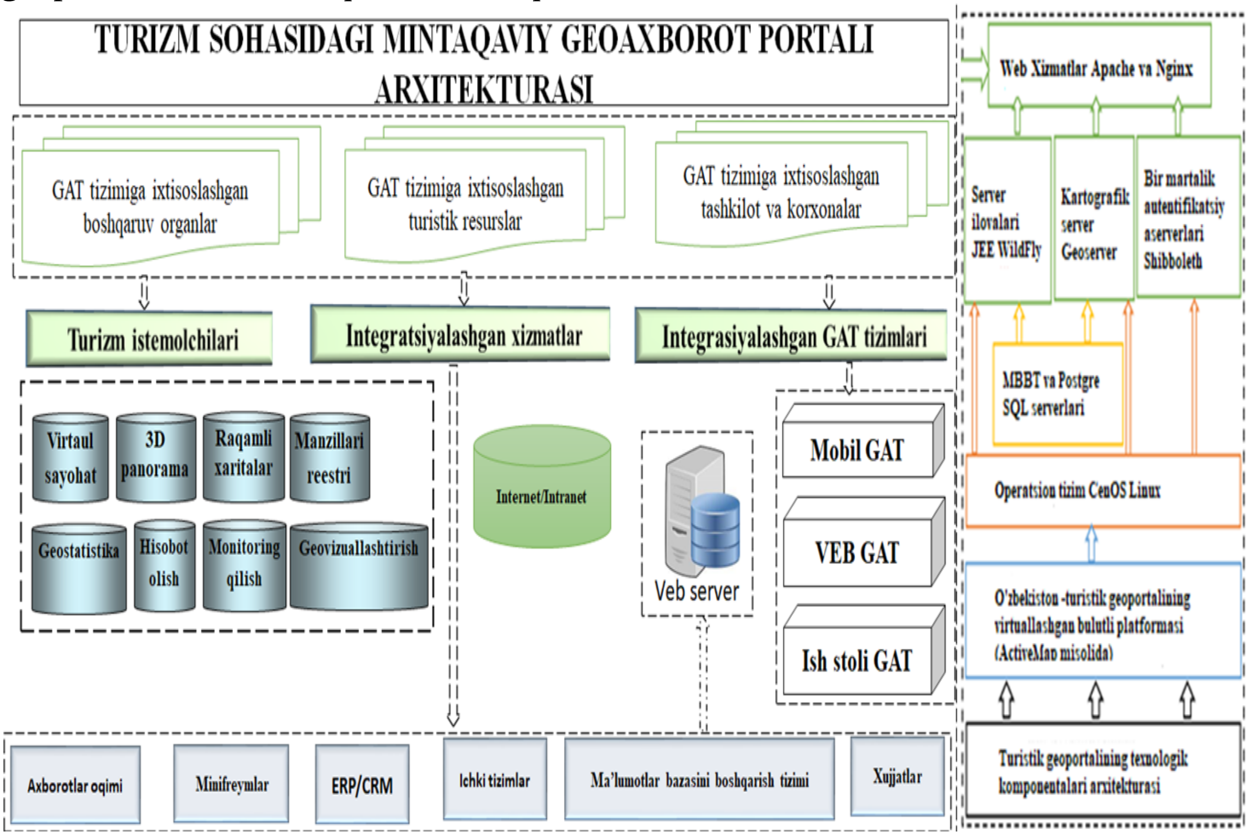
Turizm va madaniy meros vazirligining “Uzbekistan.travel” sayyoxlik veb-portalini takomillashtirish va turistlar uchun jozibodor qilish maqsadida quyidagilarni taklif qilamiz:

- mexmonxonalar (va boshka turdagi turar joy vositalari) xaqida umumiy ma’lumotlar bazasini yaratish (manzili, to‘la faoliyati haqida sayti, tarixi);
- tarixiy obida va mexmonxonalarni elektron xaritada joyini ko‘rsatish (geolokasiya);
- tarixiy obida va mexmonxonalarni 360° formatida binosini, atrofini, va xonalarini tasvirlash;
- tarixiy obida va mexmonxonalar xakida sayexlar va turistlar ta’surot-lari asosida reyting ko‘rsatgichlarini ishlab chiqish;

- booking.com mexmonxona bronlash sayti manzillarini aloxida saxifa ochib portalga biriktirish;

- O‘zbekistonda turizm transport xizmati xakida ma’lumotlar ba’zasini yaratish.

Yangi O‘zbekistonda raqamli texnologiyalarni qo‘llash orqali turizm xizmatlarining raqobatbardoshligini oshirishning xorijda sinalgan va isbotlangan usullaridan biri bo‘lgan geoaxborot tizimini shakllantirish zarur bo‘lmoqda. Shu munosabat bilan Turizm va madaniy meros vazirligi va mahalliy hokimiyat organlari bilan birgalikda “Raqamli O‘zbekiston–2030” strategiyasini[28] amalga oshirishning “Yo‘l xaritasi”da belgilangan vazifalarni bajarish maqsadida O‘zbekiston turizm sohasini raqamli transformasiyalashuvi jarayonida turizm geoportalini ishlab chiqishni taklif qilamiz.



1-rasm. O‘zbekiston–turistik geoportal tizimining tashkiliy arxitekturasi [29]

Raqamli turizm bozorida geoaxborot tizimiga ixtisoslashgan turistik destinasiyalar, tashkilot va korxonalar, boshqaruv organlari qarorlarini optimallashtirish uchun integrasiyalashgan quyidagi O‘zbekiston-turistik geoportal tizimining tashkiliy mexanizmlari ishlab chiqilgan (3.4-rasm).

Rasmda O‘zbekiston-turistik geoportal tizimining tashkiliy mexanizmlari geoaxborot tizimini yaratish uchun texnik dasturiy-apparat platformasi taqdim

28 Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Фармони, 05.10.2020 йилдаги ПФ-6079-сон. https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5030957.

[29] Муаллиф тадқиқотлари асосида ишлаб чиқилган

etilgan ya’ni turistik geoportalining virtuallashgan bulutli platformasi tashkil etadi.

fazoviy, semantik va hujjatli ma’lumotlarni, bundan tashqari kosmik monitoring ma’lumotlarini ishlatish;

barcha ko‘rinishdagi ma’lumotlarning ko‘rinishini aniq hisobotlar va boshqa turdagi grafiklarni qurishda ishlatish;

barcha turdagi axborot resurslariga foydalanuvchilarni funksional vazifasiga qarab taqsimlash.

O‘zbekiston turistik geoportalining texnologik kompanentalari arxitekturasida asosiy dasturiy mahsulotlar halqaro standarlar va texnologiyalar asosida ishlab chiqilgan ochiq kodli dasturiy mahsulotlardan foydalanilgan.

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HUMAN RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPING OF ORGANIZATION

Abstract. Human Resource Information System (HRIS) should lead to valuable outcomes for the organization. Decreased costs, improved communication, and decreases in time spent on mundane activities should create an environment wherein the Human Resources (HR) department would play a more strategic role in the organization. HRIS has not yet reached its full potential in this environment.

Key words: definition, evolution, benefits, HRIS in banking sector.

Introduction. The use of Human Resource Information Systems (HRIS) has been advocated as an opportunity for human resource (HR) professionals to become strategic partners with top management. The idea has been that HRIS would allow for the HR function to become more efficient and to provide better information for decision-making. The question remains whether HRIS has fulfilled its promise.

Definition for HRIS. HRIS which automatizes most of the parts of HRM process, recruitment, employee management, payroll management, employee scheduling, learning & development management, training, performance evaluation, analysis of data, reporting of data and database collection &, management etc. It is also an efficient way to centralize the entire HRM process and the data which is generated in this process.

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Human Resource Information entails detailed records of personnel or employees that are useful to their employment period since engagement to the organization to their retirement.

Evolution of HRIS. DeNisi et al., (2014), says the field of HRM initially formed and known as *Personnel Management* has experienced many transformations through decades, while many theories, approaches and practices have been developed which have set HRM from an important maintenance function to a source of sustained competitive advantage for organizations. Papalexandri and Bourantas, (2002) says, HRM is an inevitable component of an organization that aims, with an application of a series of activities, to manage people and works towards desired ends. The existence of Dessler, (2013), HRM is linked to the beginning and growth of an organization, defined as a formal constitution of people that work together to achieve the organization's goals. According to Deadrick & Stone, (2014), while its origins appearance is dated in the 19th century, during the industrialization period in the USA, however its roots are traced in the late medieval period, but it had been only in the beginning of the 20th century that had shaped its scope and been introduced in the scientific field. Katou, A. (2017), Preceding World War II HR experts (which were alluded to "work force" staff) performed fundamental worker record keeping as an assistance work with restricted collaboration with center business missions. Introductory projects to oversee data about staff were much of the time restricted to representative names and addresses, and maybe some business history, regularly wrote on 3x5 note cards. During the 1980s, office robotization was started in numerous enormous organizations. This prompted the expanded improvement of HRISs says Katou, A. (2017).

HRM refers to Strategic Human Resource Management (SHRM). The term derives by the combination of organization's strategy with HRM. In other words, SHRM includes strategy, integration, and competitive advantage to the HRM. In general, SHRM is the implementation of HRM policies and practices so that the organization's strategy and effectiveness will be accomplished through the strategic management approach HRM is an organization's function that refers to managing relations between various stakeholders and environments. Therefore, it holds a pluralistic role as it aims to fulfil many objectives at various levels

Benefits of HRIS. HRIS - is the integration of human resources and Information technology. HRIS helps the companies in tracking and managing the data of employees, accounting, and payroll. The various information of the employees is collected at one place like his personal details, department of work, job profile, etc. which help the companies to take the decisions and make changes and trends says Michael, K. J.,& Mohan, T. (2010) in their study.

The various benefits of it for banking institutes or other businesses are –

- They get the people-related data at one place as they do not need to check all the files and spreadsheets for finding out something.
- It will help in timesaving.
- This will help the HR department to focus on important and strategic HR tasks.
- This will also increase the employee satisfaction as the employees can access to the benefit of company.

It aims to provide a one stop destination for managing the organization's employee
information and streamlining all the personnel administration work. Apart from relevant employee details (Personal, qualification, Previous Employment and

Family details), it also manages leaves, attendance, payroll, reimbursements, and employee dossier.

HRIS in Banking Sector. Many organizations worldwide have adopted the new technology in handling HR information by 1980's 40% of United States (US) corporations had HRIS. The survey on the study on the use and impact of HRIS on human resources management professionals by Hussein, I (2008) banking institutions usage. Therefore, the findings indicates that the HRIS technology has been well embraced and is equally and practical potential and is equally and practically potential for any organization's success regardless of the firm size. Moreover, in assessing the level of computer knowledge acquired by individual employees, the findings reveal that 90% of employees had enough basic computer knowledge as every employee possess a desktop computer through the HRIS. Furthermore, the system eased management communication both ways, bank representative and HR due to its nature of being fast and easy to use, and everybody reaches it. Also, the system helped so much in administration of benefits and allowances of employees. Due to accurate data storage, processing, and easy retrieval. HR managers are able to process HR information easily in the fastest way that may assist them to plan and make strong decisions and hence minimize costs by ensuring that the bank has got minimum number of employees basing on the activities available. Further, it assists them to communicate with each other easily and enhance administrative efficiency hence organizational effectiveness says Hussein, I (2008).

Due to their popularity today, there are various HRIS benefits in the banking market catering to either the entire plethora of HRM process or some of its parts, but regardless the basic HRIS features remain the same.

Conclusion. Based on a sample of HR directors, the results concerning the impact of HRIS in a public sector setting are encouraging, but mixed. The directors overall are satisfied with the system, but don't yet see many benefits from its usage outside of its effect on information and information sharing. Part of the problem may stem from the type of organizations that were sampled. Recruiting, hiring, and training probably are handled somewhat differently for public sector employees as compared to employees of private sector organizations, so HRIS in its current form may not yet have had much positive impact in these areas. Yet, it appears that there is potential for these benefits, as a large majority of the directors believed that the HRIS was not being fully utilized.

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STAGES OF RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICE ENTERPRISES IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. This article describes the trends in the rapid development of the service sector in Uzbekistan, the implementation of which will improve the material well-being of the country's population by expanding activities in this area, increasing efficiency and, ultimately, sustainable economic development.

Key words: finance, real estate, retail, small business, information and communication, criteria, indicators, labor process, labor productivity, labor resources.

Indroduction. From time immemorial, our countries have huge industrial and mineral resources, agricultural products and a large number of semi-finished products from processing, natural resources and developed infrastructure. Modern exploration of underground reserves includes reserves of precious, non-ferrous and rare metals, various organic fuel products, oil, natural gas and gas condensate, brown and semi-coke coal, shale fuel, uranium and is associated with the development of rich deposits. In many types of raw materials needed for construction.

On the territory of Uzbekistan there is a complex of minerals containing about a hundred minerals, of which sixty species are already used in the national economy. It is confirmed that Uzbekistan is a leader not only among countries

This amounted to 38-38.2% of the total volume of exports of goods and services. Today, the service sector in our country is becoming an independent branch of the economy. This is due to the following reasons:

- Reduction of state funding, i.e. growth in the provision of paid services services to the population and organizations as a result of the impact of the process of changing the form of ownership and the development of private entrepreneurship;
- the emergence of many new types of services (accounting, brokerage services, etc.);

- Increased competition among service companies. The service sector was also developing rapidly. In 2020, the gross domestic product of Uzbekistan at current prices amounted to 580.2 trillion soums. Compared to 2019, it increased by 1.6%.

In 2020, GDP per capita at current prices amounted to 16.9 million soums (or the equivalent of 1685.5 US dollars).

By the end of 2020, gross value added to GDP amounted to 341.5 trillion. Soums in the production of goods and 194.4 trillion. Soums in the service sector. Net taxes on products amounted to 44.3 trillion. Soums. In the first half of 2020, Uzbekistan's GDP amounted to 255.3 trillion soums. Retail trade turnover amounted to $84 billion. 200 million. Sum - 8.1%. including:

- Large commercial enterprises 40 million UAH.

- Small business and private entrepreneurship 78 billion rubles 500 million soums - 8.4% Unorganized sector 5 billion 600 million soums -3.9%

The gross domestic product of Uzbekistan increased by 1.6% in 2020, and the retail trade turnover amounted to 103.5 trillion soums, which is 2.9% less compared to the same period in 2019.

The deepening of economic reforms, economic liberalization and the gradual implementation of socio-economic priorities aimed at supporting entrepreneurship ensure the rapid development of the service sector in the country.

In particular, the measures provided for by the Service Sector Development Program for 2016-2020 will allow the development of the service sector:

➢ Increase in the gross public product due to the development of the service sector, bringing its share in the national economy to 48.7%;

➢ To increase the volume of services in rural areas by 1.8 times by 2020;

➢ Creating conditions for the rapid development of structural changes in the service sector through the development of engineering and communication, road transport infrastructure, the introduction of modern information and communication technologies in the industry;

➢ Creating a competitive environment conducive to the development of small and private businesses;

➢ Expansion of various innovative services, new means of communication;

➢ Ensuring the use of telecommunication networks, the technical capabilities of the population, the provision of quality services based on them, a complete transition to digital telephone and television systems, an increase in the share of communications and information in the national economy to 2.5% by 2020;

➢ Development of services with the introduction of the latest electronic payment technologies;

- ➢ Further development of high-tech medical services. By types of economic activity, trade services are the largest share of market services. In January 2021, their share was 26,9%.

The volume of computer and household appliance repair services increased slightly, their share reached only 1.6%. In January 2020, trading services accounted for 26.4% of the total volume. In the same period in 2020, the share of computer and household appliance repair services was also the smallest - 1.6%. In January 2021, high growth was recorded in the rental sector (46.3%), financial services (19.0%), educational services (17.9%), communication and information services (13.4%). The volume of services in the field of transport (9.9%) and healthcare (0.5%) decreased. In January 2020, the highest growth rates were recorded in the financial services sector (136.9%). Slightly increased services in the field of architecture, engineering surveys, technical tests and analysis (0.2%). Despite the significant the decline of the services market in the transport sector, their share in the total volume of services remains high - 22.3%. In total, there are 14,971 enterprises and organizations operating in the service sector. Compared to the same period in 2019, their growth increased by 28.4%.

As of December 1, 2020, the share of enterprises and organizations in the service sector amounted to 64.5%. For comparison: in the period under review, the share of enterprises and organizations working in industry increased to 15.4%, in construction - to 10.6% and only 9.5% - in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

As of December 1, 2020, the largest share of enterprises and organizations engaged in trading activities in the structure of enterprises and organizations operating in the service sector (37.7%). The number of enterprises and organizations providing accommodation and catering services amounted to 12,1%. Freight and passenger transportation account for the largest share of transport services. This type of transport is in high demand compared to other modes of transport due to its flexibility and relatively low cost of services.

Trade is an area of the economy that allows goods to move from production to consumption. He is responsible for the delivery of trade goods to the right consumer in a given country. It is divided into wholesale and retail.

The volume of financial services is calculated based on the amount of interest income received from financial intermediation (in the amount of a fixed commission for services), as well as the amount paid by a financial institution for credit or deposit services. The experience of developed countries shows that the development of ICT directly affects the level of competitiveness of the country, allows you to collect and summarize large amounts of data, opens up great opportunities for management at the strategic level.

Practice shows that the most important condition for the formation of the economy knowledge and services is a developed system of training and retraining. In the process of ongoing reforms, the country needs highly qualified specialists in various fields. Highly qualified personnel will become the driving force of the innovative economy.

Food and beverage delivery services are a renewable cost that includes the cost of products used for cooking and sold in unprocessed form, in addition to the food and beverage delivery fee. The scope of accommodation services includes the cost of short-term accommodation (hotels, motels and other accommodation).

The volume of medical services is provided by the medical and sanitary services of healthcare institutions, as well as organizations and medical enterprises, dentistry, physiotherapy, homeopathic clinics, cosmetology clinics, drug dispensaries, laboratories and sanitary epidemiologists. rendered.

The prospects for the socio-economic development of modern Uzbekistan depend on the rational use of all resources by each economic district and region of the republic, taking into account national and local interests.

The service sector includes international corporations, banks, airlines, computer centers, telecommunications, insurance, law and consulting firms, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as non-profit organizations.

Small business has become an integral and important part of the national economy, a leading force in solving many economic and social problems, developing services and ensuring the well-being of people.

The largest share belongs to the city of Tashkent - 38.9% (36.6% in 2020). The lowest indicators in the service sector were recorded in the Syrdarya region - 1.5% (1.4% in 2020). In January 2021, the volume of market services provided per capita reached 599.0 thousand soums. Compared to January 2020, the growth rate was 102.7%. In January

In 2020, the volume of market services per capita amounted to 532.9 thousand soums. As of February 1, 2021, the share of enterprises and organizations, working in the service sector, reached 65.0%, industry - 17.6%, agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 8.8%. The construction sector accounts for 8.6%. In 2020, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Uzbekistan in current prices will reach 580.2 trillion soums. soums, which is 1.6% more than in the previous year. If we look at 2017-2019, we will see that the growth rate of real GDP averaged 5.2%.

However, during the current pandemic, this indicator fell to the lowest level for the first time. If we look at GDP in terms of economic sectors, then in 2020 agriculture, forestry and fisheries (+ 3.0%), industry (+ 0.7%), construction (+ 9.2%) and services (+ 0.1%). At the same time, if we pay attention to the influence of regions on GDP growth rates, in the current period in Navoi (+ 7.1%), Namangan (+ 4.8%) and Surkhandarya (+ 4.4%) regions there is a high positive growth. the bids were marked. Today, the process of transition to a socially oriented market economy in Uzbekistan has many factors and features in the socio-economic development of the country, including the geopolitical and geostrategic situation in the country;

▪ gradual reform of the economic system; the active determining role of the state; inconsistencies in the structural structure of the economy in the pre-reform period;

▪ taking into account the need for a strong social policy. At the same time, one of the main tasks of the state is to ensure all the necessary conditions for the effective functioning of market mechanisms, including the full functioning of the service sector.

It should be noted that the development of the service sector is a long and complex process.

In particular, the construction of its facilities requires a special approach, based on their economic nature, and measures in this direction should be carried out gradually and consistently. Emphasizing the need to create an environment that ensures interaction between business entities in a market environment, the creation of a service market was identified as a priority.

The development of the service sector in rural areas of the country is also of great importance. Today it is necessary to take measures to develop this direction. Services per capita in rural areas lag far behind services in urban areas. There is also a great potential for the development of communication services, banking, finance and utilities in rural areas, which must be used effectively.

In addition, the Service Sector Development Program for 2016-2020 has developed target parameters for the development of services in rural areas, which are 1.8 times higher than in the country, including 2.9 times for information and information services, 1 per person. cents for financial services., 8 times, transportation services by 1.7 times, as well as motorsport services by 1.6 times, catering and accommodation services by 1.9 times, trade services by 1.7 times, educational services by 1.7 times, healthcare. once, rental services by 1.8 times, individual services by 1.8 times and other services by 1.9 times.

For further development of the service sector in rural areas, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

- mobilization of all available resources, use of opportunities to expand the service sector in rural areas;

- creation of additional small enterprises in the field of housing and communal services and information and communication technologies;

We provide transportation services to organizations and organize their logistics.

A) Designation of the centers as sources of financing: funds received to the special account of the Information and Communication Technologies Development Fund for financing e-government and interdepartmental e-government and digital economy projects for financing interdepartmental e

✓ government and digital economy projects; grants from international financial institutions and other institutions, foreign organizations.

B) Appointment of the Directorate as a source of funding:

✓ Funds of the Fund for the Development of Information and Communication Technologies and Organizations of the Ministry;

✓ Other sources not prohibited by law;

✓ Accelerate the modernization and repair of drinking water supply systems;

✓ To increase the volume and type of services provided in rural areas and accelerate the development of new promising services;

✓ Transition to automated financial payments in rural areas, improvement of electronic money transfers; - provision of educational services to the rural population and organization of paid educational services, organization and expansion of educational services for citizens;

✓ Introduction of medical services and improvement of the quality of service in improving the medical culture of the rural population.

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TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF SERVICE ENTERPRISES

Annotation. In this article, the socio-economic is more vital issue of increasing the labor potential through the effective use of labor resources in service enterprises, the manifestations and components for the labor potential, the criterias and indicators of increasing the efficiency of the use of labor resources are classified, and the main directions of the increase of the labor potential are researched.

Keywords: quality of service of enterprises, labor resources, labor potential, criteria, indicators, labor process, labor productivity, labor resources.

Introduction. Economic relations are arising on the basis of the economic reforms carried out in our republic created opportunities for the development of the service sector. At the present stage of development of our economy, the requirements for the increasing of quality services.

The service sector, in essence and content, includes various manifestations and directions of human activity and it is associated with the creation of conditions for the development of human capital, which are associated with ensuring the quality of modern life, as well as ensuring the transition of the division of Labor to a relatively high level. In this process, increasing the efficiency of the use of labor resources in the industry is a particular importance and also socio-economic importance.

Therefore, in the new Uzbek development strategy for 2022-2026, "reducing the share of the hidden economy in the service sector by 3 times. Providing additional benefits to business entities in the industry in order to increase the attractiveness of the services sector" [19] has been defined as an urgent task.

On the other hand, for the management of labor resources at service enterprises, it is especially important to identify the mechanism of action of each of the components of the employee's Labor potential and develop a system of interconnected measures and that affect the full use of his reserves.

Analysis of literature on the topic. Fundamental research of problems related to the development of service economy, economic growth, sustainable development of the service sector, improving the quality and competitiveness of services, effective use of production factors in the service process, increasing social and economic efficiency, development of modern service sectors, increasing labor productivity, innovative development of the service sector Keynes J.M. [6], Marshall A. [10], Hacker K., Render B., Russell R., Sniper R. [9] illuminated in the ages.

Socio-economic significance of the development of the service sector, description and classification of services, mechanisms for increasing socio-economic efficiency in service enterprises, effectively use of Labor-personnel labor in enterprises, increasing labor efficiency and productivity, ensuring service intensity, full satisfaction of consumer demand by improving the quality of services in service enterprises, factors and features of the development of Service, Artikov Z.S. [2], Belyaev K. K. [4], Teplisky V., Kostyukovsky Yu. [18], Rubs, And N.V. [16], studied in the works of Lars.

It is necessary to develop the main criteria for social and economic indicators of increasing the efficiency of the use of labor resources in service enterprises. Of particular importance is a scientific study, the assessment of these factors on the basis of qualitative and quantitative indicators, the determination of the influence of each of these factors on the growth of industries and sectors of the economy.

Research Methodology. In the research process, a dialectical and systematic approach to the study of economic systems and proportions for increasing labor potential in service enterprises, a comprehensive assessment, comparative and a comparative analysis, a statistical and dynamic approach, and grouping methods were used, and a classification of criteria and indicators was developed representing the effective use of labor resources in the service sector.

Analysis and Results. Currently, there are various views on the socio-economic nature of service activities in many economic literatures. For example, G. A. Avanesova believes that "service activities are the mutual actions of people on the realization of individual, group and social services" [1]. Part of the people in the reciprocal movement want to receive material goods in order to satisfy many of their needs, while others satisfy the needs of people on the basis of the provision of certain services. The main goal of such a relationship is not to create material goods, but to more fully satisfy the ever – growing needs of people. Although service activities are embodied in items (material goods), it is considered the product of useful labor consumed directly in the process of Labor.

J.A.Romanovich describes service activity as activity [15], which is aimed at deepening the needs of people through the provision of services. However, it should be noted that in the process of carrying out service activities, the needs of an elegant person are not only mined, but also the needs of organizations and society.

These are:

- material processing activities it is carried out by man with the transformation of Nature, Society. In this process, the service activities embody the material needs of people (estimation, maintenance, trade, medicine, household services, general hunting, etc.);

- intellectual cognitive activity-requires knowledge and knowledge of the source of information as an activity aimed at deepening not the material needs of a person, but spiritual needs (educational services, information services);

- activity aimed at increasing dignity is carried out by increasing the value of people through advertising, expertise, psychodiagnostics, image service, artistic

- decorating activities, services of a religious nature;

- communicative activity is carried out through the organization of interaction between individual people, social groups, organizations. Service activities in this yunalish include meetings, exhibitions, lectures, online interviews, translation services and headsets.

Taking into account the above, service activities are focused on the mining of material, socio– material, educational requirements and needs of the population, social groups, enterprises and organizations on the basis of service in various forms and directions. It is an activity carried out with the direct or indirect participation of consumers in achieving the final results.

When studying the effectiveness of social production in economic sectors, it is of great importance to correctly understand and calculate its criteria and indicators.

Currently, for a comprehensive in-depth study and understanding of social and economic efficiency in the service sector, it is necessary to develop its criteria and indicators separately. But there is no opinion in this that the criteria and indicators of social and economic efficiency are not interconnected. On the contrary, they are inextricably linked and necessitate each other, complementing.

In the service sector, when economic efficiency is not qualitatively calculated and measured, it is impossible to carry out the established work on its regular increase.

Achieving high efficiency on the basis of the full and high-quality implementation of the provision of services to the population with the effective use of material, financial and labor resources at service enterprises is the main criterion for the effectiveness of service activities.

In the context of the development of market relations, the effective use of labor resources in service enterprises the implementation of its social aspects in the process of production and service is also of great importance.

Of great importance is the coverage of the full essence of the category "Labor potential" in order to cover the socio-economic content and essence of increasing the efficiency of the use of labor resources. But in most cases, the category of Labor potential the concepts of "Personnel potential", "labor force", "labor resources" are interpreted as complementary categories.

For example, the term" potential "comes from the Latin word" potentia", which literally means" Opportunity, Potential, Power". In this respect, the categories" labor potential "and" labor potential " mean the possibility of labor in society, its capacity, the presence of labor-related forces, the level of qualifications, professional skills.

The content of Labor potential consists in a combination of factors that represent the formation of labor resources, their quality, quantitative assessment and effective use. Until now, this category was interpreted differently by scientists, who approached this concept from different points of view.

The Labor potential of a person is understood as the physical and intellectual ability of this employee at a certain time, when he can perform a certain job. The fact that workers have different physical and mental abilities causes their labor potential to be different as well.

The Labor potential of a team is understood as a set of employees of different ages, qualifications and genders who are able to perform any work (service) that this team must do.

If we look at the concept of Labor potential from the point of view of society, then its content is different from the Labor potential of one employee, since not all employees are involved in the labor process, but labor collectives, and this rises to the scale of society. Thus, this concept can be described from the point of view of society as follows.

To the socio-economic category of Labor potential, some economists approach it from a resource point of view and interpret it as a more quantitative indicator. In their opinion, Labor potential is a set of resources related to various labor activities necessary for the development of the country.

Another group of economists analyzing labor potential studies this category both in terms of quantity and quality, recognizing both indicators as complementary, equally influencing factors in the coverage of its essence. In their opinion, the mutual proportionality and harmony of quantitative and qualitative indicators means potential.

For Example, A.Ya.When Kibanov thinks about the category of Labor potential, looking at it as a force that creates the material goods and services of society, he gives it a tariff as follows: potential expresses in itself the qualitative and quantitative generalization of the capabilities of labor resources for work. However, it is not advisable to contradict the categories "potential" and "resource" in this.

A as a quantitative and factor approach to the coverage of the essence of the socio-economic category of Labor potential.S.We can recognize Pankratova's views. However, in this he studies the capacity of labor through the mutual harmony of the quantitative and qualitative aspects.

Based on the study of the opinions of economists – scientists who analyzed the Labor potential, it can be said that those who approach this category as a "factor" gave a more complete tariff compared to those who approach it as a "resource". Labor potential was interpreted by most scholars as a concept, and some viewed it as a socio-economic category. A number of researchers, having analyzed it more widely, recognize it as a complex, multifaceted socio-economic category, differing in socio-economic content in the categories of "labor resources", "labor force". Those who interpret Labor potential as an economic category express Labor potential as a social form in the form of production relations in which the formation, progress of labor collectives and individual servants, as well as the practical use of the capabilities of the human person, are realized.

Labor potential is the Real and potential opportunities of the balance of socio-economic development of the country, providing a high effect on social Labor, expressing the possibility that all citizens who are able to participate in the labor process, along with quantitative indicators, have a combination of quality indicators affecting their production activities, as well as factors representing their effective use.

As soon as the labor force ceases to operate, the economic inactive again moves to the population category, but remains in the structure of the resource. Therefore, the labor resource differs from the Labor potential in the possibility of participation in many productions with its service.

Labor potential at different levels of economy management is divided into the following groups: individual employee labor potential, enterprise Labor potential (microdaraja), network (mesodaraja) Labor potential, country (society) labor potential (microdaraja) (fig.

The initial structural formation unit of the analysis of Labor potential is the employee labor potential, which at some higher structural levels is considered the basis of the formation of Labor potential.

Employee cocktail potential the result on the performance of tasks in the worker's production activities generates total physical and intellectual abilities for self-improvement in achieving high results and solving new issues as a result of the change in production in cocktail activities.

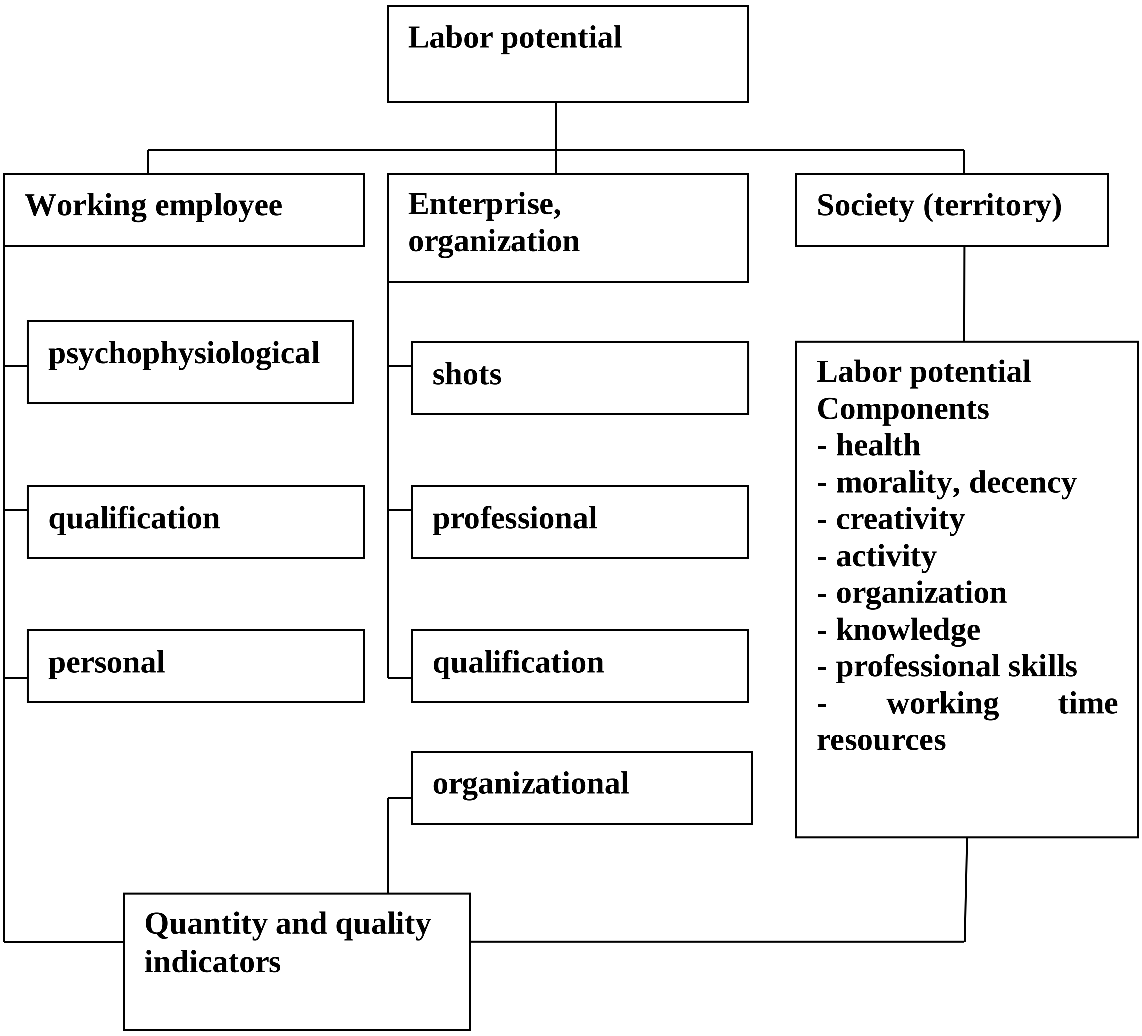

Figure 1. Manifestations and components of Labor potential
Employee include potential:

• psychological potential - a person's ability and passion, health, ability to work, activity, perseverance, creative ability, organizational skills, etc;

• qualification potential-deep and comprehensive general and special knowledge, professional training and skills, possession of technical knowledge and hokozo;

• social personal potential - the level of social consciousness and social maturity, the ability to enter into an attitude into the community, self-assertiveness, determination make up such characteristics.

• The formation of the employee's Labor potential, the effective decision-making of the domestic labor market and the effective use of the employee's labor implies the introduction of the following basic principles in full implementation:

• the priority task is to ensure freedom and independence in the formation of the Labor potential of the employee, to give the employee the priority choice of whether to participate in social labor or not, to form his physical and intellectual abilities capable of Labor;

• the principle of emergency power, which consists in the use of its ability to work. It presupposes the right of the employee to work at any time in the place where he belongs.

• creation of conditions for the state in the formation and realization of the Labor potential of the employee;

• formation of a system of incentives for improving quality indicators that determine the personal factors of an employee.

• free establishment of the border of work and other legal income for the effective formation of the domestic labor market (within the enterprise) in compliance with the ka "not to be less than the necessary amount to make ends meet"established by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

• ensuring conditions for increasing its social development, with the participation of the employee (worker)in the production (service) process.

The complexity of the criterion for a comprehensive program for the development of the service sector necessitates the need for indicators characterizing its goals and resources. In our opinion, the service sector in Uzbekistan is a sector that is developing in the same way as modern sectors of the economy.

These criteria are determined using indicators that represent the effectiveness of the activities of service enterprises. In the economic literature, indicators of efficiency are found in different ways: by the scale of assessment, by the degree of use of resources, by the importance of indicators, by their role in decision-making, by the degree of umulation, etc.

The indicators of economic efficiency are divided into two groups: private and generalized.

Private indicators characterizing the economic efficiency of the activities of service enterprises include indicators of the use of labor resources, indicators of the effective use of material and financial resources.

A special place in the system of indicators of the economic efficiency of service enterprises is occupied by indicators of the effectiveness of the use of labor resources. In our opinion, the level and dynamics of labor productivity in service enterprises (natural and value indicators); average labor remuneration; the ratio of the growth rate of the volume of services per employee's account and the rate of remuneration; using the system of indicators of the result obtained per ruble of wages, it is possible to have a broad description of the effectiveness

The level of labor productivity can be calculated in the form of natural and value. When calculated in Natural form, the ratio of the volume of goods to the average number of employees is obtained.

$$LP = \frac{Bp}{Em}$$

(1)

Where: Bp -brand-product size

Em-number of employees (directly)

The total increase in labor productivity in service enterprises (Δ Lp total) is divided by an increase in the volume of services and a decrease in the number of workers, and it is determined by the following formula

$$\Delta Lp = \frac{100(\Delta V + \Delta Up)}{100 + Up} \quad , (2)$$

Where: ΔV-percentage of the volume of growth of production in the current period at the enterprise.

Δup-percentage of reduction in the number of employees in enterprises.

If the number of handlers does not decrease, but increases, then the percentage of the number of handlers is expressed by the opposite sign.

In the increase in the amount of production of products or the volume(number)of services provided at service enterprises, how much is determined by the indicator representing the increase in labor productivity, how much is done in exchange for attracting additional resources (labor resources). This indicator is referred to as the intensive factor contribution formula.

$$Ifc = \left(1 - \frac{Ain}{Aip}\right) \times 100\% \quad , (3)$$

Where: IOC = intensive factor contribution;

Uis = additional increase in the number of workers;

UTM = additional increase in the volume of goods-products;

For a deep and comprehensive analysis of the effectiveness of the activities of service enterprises, along with private indicators of efficiency, generalized indicators are used.

Generalizing indicators in the literature include: profitability, relative level of costs, stock efficiency, all resources spent on stock efficiency and other indicators.

Social efficiency in service enterprises is understood as a set of measures that are associated with ensuring the development of employees in the process of production or service in their social aspect.

In general, the achievement of the social goal of society, which is the goal for the comprehensive and harmonious development of a person, is a criterion for social efficiency. This concept has different views from the point of view. At the present stage of development of society, the tool that contributes to the maturation of a harmonious person is the criterion of social efficiency. Social efficiency has not one, but several criteria. Its first criterion is the level of satisfaction of the people's needs and the improvement of the social structure of society, while the second criterion is the reduction of consumption processes that indirectly affect the growth of production efficiency.

The second criterion for social efficiency in sectors and sectors of the economy is to reduce consumer spending, which indirectly affects the growth of the effectiveness of social production.

In the service system, social efficiency cannot be measured by a single criterion, since the criteria and indicators of the social efficiency of the industry are not the same. If the criterion of social efficiency expresses its content and function, then its indicators serve as a weapon for measuring and evaluating effectiveness.

Static indicators of social efficiency can be studied in the following group:

1. Statistical indicators characterizing consumer demand satisfaction;
2. Indicators characterizing the reduction in service time;
3. Statistical indicators characterizing the improvement of working conditions and character.

Indicators characterizing the satisfaction of consumer demand, in our opinion, include:

- the volume of services per capita served;
- the amount of gross services per capita served;
- increase coefficient of services provided;
- indicators characterizing the reduction in service time;
- coefficient of reduction of the time spent by consumers in service enterprises;
- the time it takes to serve a consumer;
- the time spent on the re-visit of a consumer to a service enterprise. This indicator indicates a decrease in the social effect;
- time spent for someone who needs to be served once on average;
- To indicators characterizing working conditions and labor nature:
- automation of labor processes (the degree of application of new techniques and technologies):
- service enterprises meet the level of modern requirements of buildings and structures;
- the degree of use of advanced methods of Labor Organization in the provision of services;
- advanced level of technology, equipment and mechanisms used in the enterprise;
- higher level of qualification, education, specialty of workers employed in the service;
- the level of Organization of training, retraining, professional development of personnel necessary for the industry.

If a separate one of the indicators highlighted above is applied, it does not represent the overall result. Because each indicator characterizes only a small percentage of the social effect. When these indicators are used together, a complete assessment of the social efficiency of service enterprises can be made.

Conclusions and suggestions. Today, the competitive struggle between subjects engaged in traditional and modern types of services is gaining momentum. The reason for this is the increase in the number of individuals engaged in the provision of paid services. At the same time, the strengthening of the competitive struggle between service entities makes it necessary to increase the efficiency of the use of employed labor resources in this area, as well as the organization of employee labor on a scientific basis.

In the process of modernization of the economy, the main attention should be paid to the effective use of the Labor potential of society, labor resources at the meso and micro levels.

For the effective use of labor resources in service enterprises, it is necessary to carry out the following activities:

✓ ensuring the balance of jobs with available labor resources in terms of quantity and quality;

✓ creation of impressive ways to grow the volume of production or service of labor resources on the basis of their participation in labor activity;

✓ improvement of conditions and forms of employment in labor;

✓ increasing the qualitative aspects of the use of labor resources;

✓ growing the professional-qualification level of labor resources.

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NEMIS VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA FRAZEOLOGIK IBORALARNING QO'LLANILISHI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola Nemis va O'zbek tillarida frazeologik iboralarning qo'llanilishi haqida umumiy ma'lumotlar taqdim etadi. Maqola o'zbek va nemis tillaridagi frazeologik iboralar haqida foydali adabiyotlarga murojaat qilishni tavsiya qiladi. O'zbek va nemis tillaridagi frazeologik iboralar, nutqning aniqroq va kuchli bo'lishiga yordam beradi va nutqni ko'rsatishda o'ziga xosligini ko'rsatadi. Bu iboralardan o'zbek va nemis tillaridagi ko'p yo'nalishlarda, so'zlashuvlarda va nutqni tasvirlashda foydalaniladi. Maqolada, bu til idishlaridagi frazeologik iboralar haqida foydalanilgan eng yaxshi adabiyotlarning ro'yxatini ko'rsatadi. Ularning har biri o'zbek va nemis tillaridagi frazeologik iboralar haqida tafsilotli ma'lumotlar taqdim etadi. Ushbu maqola o'zbek va nemis tillaridagi frazeologik iboralar haqida umumiy ma'lumotlar taqdim etadi va bu til idishlaridagi frazeologik iboralar haqida ko'proq ma'lumot olishni istaganlar uchun yaxshi bir boshlang'ich manba sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Nemis tilidagi frazeologik iboralar, O'zbek tilidagi frazeologik iboralar, Til idishlari, Nutqni ifodalash, Nutqni kuchaytirish, Nutqni tasvirlash, Ma'noni ko'rsatish, So'zlashuvlar.

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USE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL EXPRESSIONS IN GERMAN AND UZBEKI LANGUAGES

Abstract. This article provides general information about the use of phraseological expressions in German and Uzbek languages. The article recommends referring to useful literature about phraseological expressions in the Uzbek and German languages. Phraseological expressions in Uzbek and German languages help to make the speech clearer and stronger and show the originality of the speech. These phrases are used in Uzbek and German languages in many ways, in conversations and to describe speech. The article lists the best used literature on phraseological expressions in this language. Each of them provides detailed information about phraseological expressions in the Uzbek and German languages. This article provides an overview of phraseological expressions in Uzbek and German, and serves as a good starting point for those who want to learn more about phraseological expressions in these languages.

Key words: phraseological expressions in German, phraseological expressions in Uzbek, language utensils, expression of speech, strengthening of speech, description of speech, showing meaning, colloquialisms.

KIRISH

Frazeologiya sohasida yirik ishlar bajarilgan, ulkan tadqiqotlar olib borilgan va juda qiziqarli soha hisoblanadi. Bu sohada olib borilgan tadqiqotlar o'z tillarining kelajak rivojlanishiga katta ta'sir etmoqda. Nemis va O'zbek tillari - bu ikkita turli til oilalariga mansub bo’lgan tillardan hisoblanadi, ularning grammatikasi, so'z boyligi bir-biridan farqlanadi. Shuning uchun ham, bu ikkita tilning frazeologik iboralari ham o'zaro farqliliklarni namoyon etadi.

Ushbu maqolada Nemis va O'zbek tillarida frazeologik iboralarning qo'llanilishi, ularning o'zaro ta'sir va aloqalari, shuningdek, ularning tarjima qilinishida yuzaga keladigan muammolar va ularning hal qilinish usullari haqida ko'rib chiqamiz.

Maqola quyidagi bo'limlardan iborat bo'ladi:

1. Frazeologik iboralar tushunchasi va turlari
2. Nemis va O'zbek tillarida frazeologik iboralarning qo'llanilishi
3. Nemis va O'zbek tillarida frazeologik iboralarning o'zaro ta'sir va aloqalari
4. Frazeologik iboralarning tarjima qilinishida yuzaga keladigan muammolar
5. Frazeologik iboralarning tarjima usullari

1. Frazeologik iboralar tushunchasi va turlari

Frazeologik iboralar - bu boshqaruvchi ma'noda kelajak so'zlarni ijro etuvchi so'z birikmalaridir. Ular, tilning asosiy tarkibiy qismlaridan biri hisoblanadi va odatda o'ziga xos ma'no va xususiyatga ega. Frazeologik iboralar, tilning ifodiy xususiyatlarini namoyon etadi va ularning ma'nosi va ishlatilish sharoitlari turlicha bo'lishi mumkin.

2. Nemis va O'zbek tillarida frazeologik iboralarning qo'llanilishi

Nemis va O'zbek tillarida frazeologik iboralar, ularning turlari, ma'nolari va ishlatilish sharoitlari haqida tahlil qilamiz. Bu ikkita tilning frazeologik iboralari o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lishi mumkin.

3. Nemis va O'zbek tillarida frazeologik iboralarning o'zaro ta'sir va aloqalari

Nemis va O'zbek tillarida frazeologik iboralarning o'zaro ta'siri va aloqalari haqida tahlil qilamiz. Bu ikkita tilning frazeologik iboralari o'rtasidagi o'xshashliklar va farqliliklar haqida so'z yuritamiz.

4. Frazeologik iboralarning tarjima qilinishida yuzaga keladigan muammolar

Frazeologik iboralarning tarjima qilinishida yuzaga keladigan muammolar va ularning sabablari haqida ko'rib chiqamiz. Bu bo'limda, tarjimonlar uchun juda muhim bo'lgan, frazeologik iboralar bilan bog'liq qiyinchiliklar haqida so'z yuritamiz.

5. Frazeologik iboralarning tarjima qilish usullari

Frazeologik iboralarning tarjima qilinishining eng samarali usullarini ko'rib chiqamiz. Bu bo'limda, tarjimonlar uchun juda muhim bo'lgan, frazeologik iboralar bilan bog'liq qiyinchiliklar va ularni hal qilishning samarali usullari haqida so'z yuritamiz[1, 82].

Ushbu maqolada Nemis va O'zbek tillarida frazeologik iboralarning qo'llanilishi va ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, o'zaro ta'sir va aloqalari, shuningdek tarjima qilinishida yuzaga keladigan muammolar va ularning hal qilinish usullarini o'rganishga harakat qilamiz. Bunday tadqiqotlar, ikkala tilning rivojlanishida, shuningdek tarjimonlar uchun juda qimmatli ma'lumotlar beradi. Bu ma'lumotlar asosida, tilshunoslar va tarjimonlar o'z ishlarini yanada samarali bajarishga imkoniyat yaratishadi [7, 136].

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR

Frazeologiya so‘zi yunoncha “phraseo” – nutq, va “logos” – ta’limot so‘zlaridan olingan bo‘lib, frazeologik birliklar haqidagi ta’limotni anglatadi. Frazeologik birliklar tilshunoslikning alohida yo‘nalishi hisoblanadi va ularning o‘rganilishi frazeologiya fanini tashkil etadi [2, 248].

O‘zbek tilida frazeologik birliklar, ya’ni iboralarning qo‘llanishi adabiy tilimizning boy samarasidir. Ulardan foydalanish orqali tilimizning go‘zalligi, obrazliligi namoyon bo‘ladi. Shuning uchun ham til va adabiyot o‘qituvchilari iboralardan to‘g‘ri va o‘rinli foydalanish masalalariga alohida e’tibor qaratishadi.

O‘zbek tilida frazeologik iboralarning tug‘ilishi, rivojlanishi va qo‘llanishi haqida G’.Abdurahmonov, A.Ismailov, N.Mahmudov, E.G’aniyev, X.Doniyorov kabi olimlar o‘z ilmiy ishlarida muhim ma’lumotlar berishgan. Ayniqsa, A.Ismailovning «O‘zbek frazeologik iboralari» va N.Mahmudovning «O‘zbek tilining frazeologik lug‘ati» kabi asarlari o‘zbek frazeologiyasini o‘rganishda muhim manba hisoblanadi[3, 109].

Adabiyotlarda frazeologik iboralarning o‘zbek tilidagi mazmuni, strukturasi, turlari, shakliy xususiyatlari, komponentlari to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlar eng bebaho manbalardir. Shuningdek, ular o‘zbek tilshunosligi tarixida frazeologik birliklarni o'rganish va tahlil qilish borasida erishilgan muhim yutuqlar haqida ham ma'lumot beradi.

MUHOKAMA

Frazeologik iboralarning har bir tilning leksikasini boyitishda, tilning obrazliligini ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyati bor. Ularsiz tilning idiomatik lug'ati va nutq yorqinligi yetarlicha bo'lmaydi.

Nemis va o'zbek tillari frazeologik fondining shakllanishida ularning tarixi, madaniyati, turmush tarzi va e'tiqodi muhim omil bo'lgan. Masalan, ayrim hayvon va qushlarning nomi bilan bog'liq frazeologik birikmalar ko'proq nemis tilida uchraydi. Chunonchi, ularning “der Wolf im Schafpelz” (qo'y terisida bo'ri), “den bösen Wolf zeigen" (yomon bo'rini ko'rsatmoq), "mit den Wölfen heulen" (bo'rilar bilan uvullamoq) kabi iboralari shundan dalolat beradi[4, 176].

O'zbekcha frazeologik fondning shakllanishida esa dinning ta'siri kuchli bo'lgan. Masalan, "xudoning asiri bo'lmoq" (hayotdan rozi bo'lmoq), "peshonaga homiy bo'lmoq" (taqdirga ko'ngan bo'lmoq) kabi diniy mazmundagi iboralarning ko'pligi buning isbotidir.

Shuningdek, har ikkala tilda ham atoqli shaxslar haqidagi frazeologik birikmalar uchraydi. Masalan, nemis tilida "eynshteyn" (aqlli kishi), "nesse" (o'ziga ishonuvchan kishi), o'zbek tilida "shermuhammad" (kuchli odam), "carlson" (chivinqoq odam) kabi iboralarni misol qilib keltirish mumkin[5, 210].

Xullas, nemis va o'zbek tillari frazeologik fondlari bir-biridan leksik jihatdan farq qilsa-da, frazeologik birlik sifatida o'xshash belgilarga ega. Shu ma'noda ularni qiyosiy o'rganish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

TAHLIL VA NATIJALAR

Yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek, nemis va o'zbek tillarining frazeologik fondlari o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lsa-da, ularni qiyosiy o'rganish orqali quyidagi natijalarga erishish mumkin:

• Har ikkala tilda ham obrazlilik va idiomatikalikni ta'minlovchi muhim vosita sifatida frazeologik birikmalar faol qo'llaniladi.

• Frazeologik birikmalar lug'at boyligining muhim qismi hisoblanadi. Ular orqali tilning ifodaliligi oshadi.

• Frazeologik birliklarning paydo bo'lishi va rivojlanishida xalqning madaniyati, tili, turmushi va e'tiqodi muhim omil bo'lgan.

• Bir qator frazeologik birikmalar qiyoslanayotgan tillarda uchraydi. Bunga sabab ularning qadimda bir tilda bo'lgani yoki bir-biridan o'zlashtirgani bo'lishi mumkin.

• Frazeologik birikmalar leksik-semantik jihatdan bir xil bo'lishi mumkin, ammo ularning stilistik xususiyatlari turlicha bo'lishi ham ehtimoldan holi emas.

• Frazeologik birikmalar har bir xalqning mentaliteti, dunyoqarashi va turmush tarzini aks ettiruvchi g'oyat muhim hodisadir.

• Qiyosiy-tipologik o'rganish orqali frazeologik birikmalar haqida chuqurroq bilimlarga ega bo'lish mumkin.

Xullas, qiyosiy-tipologik tahlil natijasida har ikkala tilda frazeologik birikmalar linguistik hodisa sifatida yanada chuqurroq va atroflicha o'rganiladi. Bu o'z navbatida til haqidagi bilimlarni oshiradi va turli xalqlarning mentaliteti tushunilishiga imkon yaratadi [6, 279].

XULOSA VA TAKLIFLAR

Nemis va o'zbek tillarida frazeologik iboralarning qo'llanilishi, har ikki til uchun ham ko'p ko'rsatkichlarga ega bo'lgan til idishlarining o'rganilishida yuqori ahamiyatni taqdim etadi.

O'zbek tilida frazeologik iboralar milliy-ma'naviyat, adabiyot, san'at, din, madaniyat, siyosat va boshqa yo'nalishlarda ko'p turlarda foydalaniladi. Bu iboralar nutqni ifodalashda, nutqni kuchaytirishda, nutqni tasvirlashda va nutqni tushuntirishda ham ishlatiladi. O'zbek tilidagi frazeologik iboralar o'ziga xos ko'rsatkichlarga ega bo'lgan til idishlarining o'rganilishida yuqori ahamiyatga ega.

Nemis tilida frazeologik iboralar, ish, o'qish, o'yin, sport, kasb-hunar, siyosat va boshqa turlardagi so'zlashuvlarda keng qo'llaniladi. Ular nutqni aniqroq va kuchli bo'lishiga yordam beradi. Nemis tilidagi frazeologik iboralar, nutqni kuchaytirishda, nutqni tasvirlashda va nutqni tushuntirishda ham ishlatiladi.

Barcha til idishlarida frazeologik iboralar, nutqni kuchaytirish va tasvirlashda yoki nutqni ifodalashda yordam berish uchun foydalaniladi. Ular nutqni kengaytirish va qo'shimcha ma'noni ifodalashda yordam beradi va nutqni ko'rsatishda o'ziga xosligini ko'rsatadi.

Jumladan, frazeologik iboralar, nutqning aniqroq va kuchli bo'lishiga yordam beradi va nutqni ko'rsatishda o'ziga xosligini ko'rsatadi. O'zbek va nemis tillarida bu iboralar ko'p yo’nalishlarda, so'zlashuvlarda va nutqni tasvirlashda foydalaniladi.

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THE ROLE OF SMART TECHNOLOGIES IN PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHERS

Annotation. In this article is discussed the development of students' educational activities through digital technologies in education. At the same time, it provides brief information about the use of digital technologies in education. It is followed by a discussion of the challenges and future of digital technologies in education. Information technologies appeared for the distribution of general knowledge in all disciplines and areas, and for collecting and summarizing information, and is the main force in the educational process. Digital technologies and mobile devices have also entered schools and lyceums, colleges, universities in remote regions of Uzbekistan.It is considered that it is necessary to develop a mechanism for the use of intelligent technologies for pedagogical personnel so that young pupils and students can freely use them.

Keywords: technology, digital education, gadget, university, school, mobile device, problems, solutions, information dissemination.

Introduction

Smart technologies in the current globalization process penetrated into all fields and there was no field of education in which they were not involved. It is no exaggeration to say that digital technologies help pedagogues to organize lessons, students are using digital technologies at all stages of the educational process. Students know and understand well related processes such as obtaining information from a digital system, creating information, and storing information. can effectively use smart technologies and realize that smart technologies can play an important role in meeting future needs [11]. The question of how well our teaching staff is familiar with digital technologies and whether they have enough skills to educate the next generation arises by itself. If you look at the history and current stages of such devices, we can see that in just twenty years these technologies have taken over the entire globe.

Literature review. Digital technologies are divided into three: digital systems, data and digital solution creation[12].

R current systems. Pedagogical personnel and students learn about hardware and software and understand how data is transferred between them, then learn how components in a system and how hardware and software interact to form networks and learn to apply it in practice. This system includes hardware, software, and network components.

Research Methodology.Among them, we can include the following new technologies: mobile devices, smart boards, tablets, laptops, virtual laboratories. With their help, it is possible to improve the quality of education, introduce training manuals, and receive education [9,10]. Efforts are constantly being made to create new things for effective use of technology in education. Solutions for increasing access to education for people who do not have relevant information, i.e. educational tools, are being created. As we watch digital technology enter education as a learning tool, we see that it has come a long way. At the same time, we see almost all teachers and students using social networks as an important element of the e-learning experience. Social networks are a convenient place to share information on the most current topics. You can freely exchange information on Internet networks. In addition, applicants, schoolchildren, students, graduates can use social networks and digital technologies at their convenience during registration, which is convenient and a great opportunity for them to save time. they do not support the lesson, they sit and wait for the lesson to end. In this case, digital learning technologies can fill this gap. As smartphones and other wireless technology devices become increasingly popular among the general public, schools and education institutions need to take advantage of technology by incorporating it into the classroom. In fact, current technologies are more attractive due to their flexibility and compactness.

Analysis and results. It is no exaggeration to say that the effective use of digital technologies allows students to communicate with friends anywhere in the world, exchange information and travel to those places. Schoolchildren and students can participate in online classes and listen to foreign university speakers without leaving their homes. During the world-famous pandemic, teachers and teachers in the educational system of Uzbekistan, especially in higher education, were organized their classes through the ZOOM platform. They opened a special official group on Telegram channels, assigned tasks during classes and monitored their implementation. This, in turn, was convenient for both the teacher and the student. If we look at the HEMIS program operating in the higher education system of Uzbekistan, it is a convenient platform for students to get information about course materials and assignments and to complete assignments. In this situation, the teacher regularly responds to the students, checks them and enters their grades into the HEMIS program. Quizzes is another active learning strategy that educational technology supports. It gives students the opportunity to work on a project together through interactive whiteboards and other technologies, and encourages rapid collaboration using social networks, communicating and sharing ideas with each other. Smart technologies eliminate physical and social constraints and allow students to collaborate from anywhere, anytime. They also serve to improve the environment, i.e. less paper is used for handouts and books are used virtually, saving time.

Conclusion and recommendation. They can be better used to simplify research, increase resources, promote sustainability and work with students, teachers, and reduce costs of digital education [5,6]. It is important not to forget the role of teachers and trainers in the perfect knowledge of digital knowledge, the next generation, who are the successors of today and tomorrow, should have the opportunity to make additional use of educational technologies.

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QOIDALI O‘YINLAR BOLALARGA TA’LIM BERISH SHAKLI SIFATIDA

Annotatsiya. O’yin tarbiyaning muhim vositasi sifatida namoyon bo’ladi. O’yin qadim zamonlardan beri pedagog, psixolog, faylasuf, etnograf, san`atshunos olimlar diqqatini o’ziga tortib kelgan bo’lib, jamiyat hayotida mehnatdan keyin turadi va uning mazmunini belgilaydi. Maqolada qoidali o‘yinlar bolalarga ta’lim berish shakli sifatida fikr yurutilgan.

Tayanch iboralar: qoidali o‘yinlar, ta’lim berish shakli, tarbiya, tarbiyachi shaxsi, kasbiy sifatlar, talablar.

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GAMES WITH RULES AS A FORM OF EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

Abstract. The game appears as an important means of education. Since ancient times, the game has attracted the attention of teachers, psychologists, philosophers, ethnographers, art critics.

Key words: games with rules, form of education, education, teacher's personality, professional qualities, requirements.

O’yin inson o’zligining namoyon bo’lishi, uning takomillashuv usulidir. O’yin bolalar uchun alohida ahamiyatga egadir. Uni «bolalikning hamrohi» deb atash qabul qilingan. U maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar hayotining asosiy mazmunini tashkil etadi. Mehnat va ta`lim bilan uzviy aloqada bo’lgan holda yetakchi faoliyat sifatida namoyon bo’ladi. Bola shug’ulanadigan ko’pchilik jiddiy ishlar o’yin shaklida bo’ladi. O’yinda shaxsdagi barcha mavjud jihatlar ishga tushadi:

-bola harakat qiladi
- gapiradi
-idrok etadi
-o’ylaydi.

O’yin tarbiyaning muhim vositasi sifatida namoyon bo’ladi. O’yin qadim zamonlardan beri pedagog, psixolog, faylasuf, etnograf, san`atshunos olimlar diqqatini o’ziga tortib kelgan bo’lib, jamiyat hayotida mehnatdan keyin turadi va uning mazmunini belgilaydi. Ibtidoiy jamoa qabilalari o’z o’yinlarida ovchilik, urush, dexqonchilik ishlarini aks ettirganlar. Masalan, o’sha davrdagi ba`zi qabilalarning sholi sepish jarayoni o’yinlar bilan juda katta tantana qilib amalga oshirilar edi.

YA.A.Komenskiy, K.D.Ushinskiy, A.S.Makarenko, P.F.Lestgaflarning g’oyalari hozirgi zamon bolalar o’yinlari nazariyasi uchun ham ahamiyatlidir. «Bolalar o’yini ko’p asrlik tarixga ega– deb yozgan edi K.D.Ushinskiy, - insonning o’zi tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan qudratli tarbiyaviy vosita va shuning uchun ham unda inson tabiatining haqiqiy ehtiyoji ifodalangan».

Yan Amos Komenskiy o’yinni bola faoliyatining, uning tabiati va mayllariga to’g’ri keladigan zarur shakli deb hisoblardi. Uning fikricha o’yin – bolaning barcha qobiliyat ko’rinishlari rivojlanadigan jiddiy aqliy faoliyatdir, o’yinda borliq, dunyo haqidagi tasavvurlar doirasi kengayadi va boyidi, nutq rivojlanadi. Bola o’yin davomida tengqurlari bilan do’stlashadi. Ya. A. Komenskiy o’yinga quvnoq bolalik va bolani uyg’un rivojlanish sharti sifatida qarar ekan, kattalarga bolalar o’yinlariga e`tiborli munosabatda bo’lishni, ularga oqilona rahbarlik qilishni masalahat bergan edi.

P.F.Lestgaft bolalar o’z o’yinlarida tevarak-atrofdan olgan tasurotlarini aks ettiradilar, deydi. Bunday faoliyat bolaning rivojlanishida katta ahamiyatga egadir.

Shunday qilib o’yinning ijtimoiy voqea ekanligini, o’yinda tevarak-atrofdagi borliq aks ettirilishini ilg’or olim va pedagoglar o’zlarining kuzatish va ilmiy tadqiqotlari orqali isbotlab berdilar.

Tarbiyachilar bolalar o’yiniga rahbarlik qilishda quyidagilarga rioya qilishi lozim:

1. O’yin bilan mehnat o’rtasida to’g’ri munosabat o’rnatish

2. O’yinda bolalarning bo’lajak mehnat axliga xos bo’lgan jismoniy va ruhiy sifatlarini tarbiyalash.

Shu tariqa o’yin:

- tarixiy taraqqiyot jarayonida mehnat faoliyati natijasida paydo bo’lgan ijtimoiy faoliyatdir;

- o’yin doimo haqiqiy hayotni aks ettiradi. Demak, ijtimoiy hayot o’zgarishi bilan uning mazmuni ham o’zgaradi, o’yin ma`lum maqsadga yo’naltirilgan ongli faoliyat bo’lib, uning mehnat bilan ko’p umumiyligi bor va yoshlarni mehnatga tayyorlashga hizmat qiladi. O’yin faoliyati asosida boladagi o’quv faoliyati rivojlanadi, bola qanchalik yaxshi o’ynasa, u maktabda shunchalik yaxshi o’qiydi.

Ilk yoshli bolalar o’yin faoliyatining birinchi bosqichi tanishtiruvchi o’yin bo’lib, u narsa-buyum-o’yin faoliyatidir. Uning mazmuni qo’l ishidagi murakkab va nozik harakatlardir.

Keyingi bosqich aks ettirish o’yini hisoblanadi. Bu ilk yoshli bolalar o’yini psixologik mazmunining rivojlanishida eng yuqori nuqta hisoblanadi. Kattalar ta`lim-tarbiyaviy ishlarini ma`lum izchillik bilan olib borsalar, bu yoshdagi bolalar narsa va buyumlar nomini, nimaga ishlatilishini bilib oladilar va bu yangi bilimlarni o’z o’yinlarida qo’llay boshlaydilar. Bu yoshdagi bolalar o’yini mazmuni jihatidan predmetli faoliyatni aks ettiradi. Birinchi yoshning oxiri va ikkinchi yoshdagi bolalar o'yinida syujetni aks ettirish yuzaga keladi. Bola qo'lidagi buyum bilan undan qanday foydalanish keraqligini aks ettiradi.

Navbatdagi bosqich rolli o'yin bo'lib, unda bolalar o'zlariga tanish bo'lgan kattalar mehnati va kishilarning ijtimoiy munosabatilarini aks ettiradilar.

Bolalar o'yin faoliyatining bosqichma-bosqich rivojlanishi to'g'risidagi ilmiy tasavvurlar har xil yosh guruhlarida bolalarning o'yin faoliyatiga rahbarlikning aniq sistemali tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqish imkoniyatini yaratdi. Shunday qilib, MTTning pedagogik jarayonda o'yinning tutgan o'rni juda katta bo'lib, o'yindan maktabgacha yoshidagi bolalarni tarbiyalash va ularga ta`lim berishda keng foydalaniladi. Zero:

•o'yiin bolalarning mustaqil faoliyati bo'lib, unda bolaning ruhiyati namoyon bo'ladi;

•o'yin maktabgacha tarbiya yoshidagi bolalar hayotini tashqil etish shaklidir;

•o'yin bolalarni har tomonlama tarbiyalash vositalaridan biridir;

•o'yin bolalarga ta`lim va tarbiya berishning metod va usulidir;

•o'yin bolalarni o'quv faoliyatiga tayyorlash vositasidir.

Taniqli pedagog-olimlarning olib borgan tadqiqotlari o'yinga kompleks rahbarlik qilish orqali bolalarga o'yinning mazmuni, tashkil etilishi, tuzilishi, bolalarning axloqiy munosabatlari, bolalar o'yinining rivojlanish darajasiga ta`sir etish mumkinligini ko'rsatdi.

Bolalar o'yini uning mazmuni, xususiyati, tashkil etilishiga ko'ra xilma-xildir. O`yin faoliyati bola hayotida muhum o`rin tutadi. Qoidali o`yinlarning esa alohida o'rni bo'lib, o'yin davomida bola shaxs sifatida shakillanib boradi.

•Qoidali o'yin turlari.

Qoidali o'yinlarning mazmuni va qoidasi kattalar tomonidan belgilanadi. Qoidali o'yinlarga quyidagilar kiradi:

-didaktik o'yinlar

-harakatli o'yinlar

-musiqaviy o'yinlar

-ermak o'yinlar.

O'yin bolalarni rivojlantirish va tarbiyalash vositasidir. Psixologlar o'yinni maktabgacha yosh davrida yetakchi faoliyat deb hisoblaydilar. O'yin tufayli bolaning yuqori rivojlanish bosqichiga o'tishini ta`minlovchi sifatlar shakllanadi, uni ruhiyatida sezilarli o'zgarishlar yuz beradi.

Bola o'ynayotib o'z bilimidan foydalanishni, uni har xil sharoitda ishlata bilishni o'rganadi. Ijodiy o'yinlarda bolalarning fantaziyasi, buyum yasashi, tajriba qilishiga keng yo'l ochiladi.

O'yinda aqliy rivojlanish bilan birga axloqiy sifatlar ham shakllanadi. O'yin jarayonida yuz bergan kechilmalar bola ongida chuqur iz qoldiradi, shuning uchun o'yin bolada yaxshi hislarni, ulug'vor orzular va intilishlarni, sog'lom qiziqishlarni tarbiyalashga yordam beradi.

O’yin mustaqil faoliyat bo’lib, bu jarayonda bolalar o’z tengdoshlari bilan aloqa qilishga kirishadilar. Ularni umumiy maqsad, unga erishishdagi umumiy kechilmalar birlashtiradi. Shuning uchun o’yin do’stona munosabatlarni tarbiyalashda, jamoa hayoti malakalarini, tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishda muhimdir. Birgalikdagi o’yin bilan birlashgan kichik bolalar jamoasida murakkab munosabatlar vujudga keladi. Tarbiyachining vazifasi har bir bolani faol o’yinga jalb qilish, bolalar o’rtasida do’stlikka, haqqoniylikka, o’rtoqlarini javobgarligini sezishga asoslangan munosabatlar o’rnatishdan iborat.

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HEALING GARLIC OIL

Abstract. This article describes garlic oil, its medicinal properties and uses. For centuries, garlic has been a cure for many ailments. Even Pythagoras - the famous scientist of antiquity - called garlic "the king of spices." Modern science has conducted a huge amount of research on the root crop and confirmed its unique properties.
Keywords: garlic oil, infections, gastroenterocolitis, urolithiasis.

Garlic not only gives dishes a spicy taste, but is also a component of many medicinal recipes. Garlic-based oil is recognized as one of the most effective methods of treating the body. How to properly apply garlic oil, the benefits of which are confirmed by modern research and centuries of experience of generations.

Garlic oil is any vegetable oil infused with garlic (most often olive or sunflower oil is used). The root vegetable itself contains too little fat to be made into vegetable oil. Garlic oil can be prepared by yourself or you can buy a ready-made product in the form of capsules. It has been successfully used in parasitic diseases; prevents the reproduction of pathogenic microbes in the body; restores the intestinal microflora, relieving dysbacteriosis, intestinal infections, gastroenterocolitis, constipation; cleanses blood vessels from cholesterol formations; has a diuretic effect, prevents the development of urolithiasis; improves blood composition; stimulates the formation of new red blood cells; effective for inflamed joints, arthritis, osteochondrosis, sciatica; used for the prevention and treatment of colds and viral infections; cures skin diseases, eliminates acne and allergic rash; stimulates appetite, helps with a breakdown; heals abrasions, small burns, cracks and insect bites, accelerating regeneration processes; strengthens hair follicles, eliminates increased brittleness and dryness of hair.

Garlic oil is successfully used in the treatment and prevention of cancer. Garlic contains special biologically active substances - phytoncides. They inhibit cancer cells, thereby preventing the formation of tumors.

Garlic-based oil is indicated for the treatment and prevention of many ailments, and is widely used in traditional medicine and cosmetology. Taking oil tincture is very useful in recovering from injuries, during times of stress, when the body is subjected to high physical and mental stress.

Garlic oil is an effective prevention of thrombosis, atherosclerosis, diseases of the respiratory organs, diseases of the male genitourinary system. Garlic increases the body's resistance to infections, activates working capacity, improves physical indicators of strength and endurance.

The oil not only has a general strengthening effect on the body, but also has a beneficial effect on the health of the heart and blood vessels. The unique properties of garlic include the ability to dilate blood vessels and increase the amplitude of heart contractions. It has been confirmed that regular intake of garlic oil eliminates cerebrovascular spasms and heart spasms.

By adding garlic oil to the diet, you can get rid of cholesterol deposits on the walls of blood vessels. The biochemical composition of garlic contains the achoene element, which inhibits the growth of plaques on the walls of blood vessels and stabilizes blood pressure.

Garlic oil is an excellent prevention of thrombosis. Scientists have proven that taking garlic inhibits the process of active aggregation of erythrocytes, i.e. thrombus formation. The reason for this is sulfur-containing microcomponents, which are very rich in medicinal root crops. They increase fibrolithin activity, and are also responsible for the resorption of intravascular thrombi.

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PRIORITY TASKS OF ENSURING ECONOMIC STABILITY IN OUR COUNTRY DURING 2022-2026

Abstract. In this article, the directions, economic, social and political aspects of the development strategy of New Uzbekistan are studied by the author. The priority directions of the strategy and measures to ensure the country's implementation are highlighted on the basis of 7 consistent main goals. The author studied the 3rd direction in comparison with the economic indicators during the pandemic through comparative analysis based on the important factors of national economic development.

Key words. Politics, development, concept, reform, development, pandemic, public debt, politics, macroeconomic relations.

INTRODUCTION.

Looking at the large -scale reforms being carried out in our country today, we can see that the modernization process is progressing at a high pace in any area of our internal infrastructure. As noted by our honorable President, we have a number of strategic tasks ahead of us in terms of further development of the economy of Uzbekistan. In this regard, it is necessary to implement consistent structural reforms to ensure the strategy of New Development. "From the strategy of actions to the strategy of development" put forward by the President as the main criterion. science and innovation are becoming the main pillars in implementing the idea as a programming task.

Providing the economy with investment resources requires financing in enterprises based on the principles of healthy competition. The stability of the capital market and banking system is one of the important factors of increasing the country's economic potential. For this purpose, it is necessary to develop the concept of development of the financial market in the medium and long term as an alternative source of attracting capital and placing free funds of enterprises, financial institutions and the population [30]. From the point of view of Uzbekistan, we faced a number of problems in our economy during the period of COVID19. In the countries of the world, as well as in our country, in the context of various economic crises, a lot of scientific research results have been published, dedicated to the analysis of the socio-economic consequences of the crisis on the world economy, as well as on the national economy taken separately. Under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, many measures have been implemented since the beginning of the pandemic. In particular, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan " On the first priority measures to mitigate the

[30]December 7, 2021 issue of "New Uzbekistan" newspaper

negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic and global crisis on economic sectors" and during the "COVID 19" pandemic, the population, economic sectors and entrepreneurship Decrees on additional measures - activities for the support of ekts" were adopted and put into practice. It was planned to increase the costs of fighting against COVID-19 from 3 trillion soums to 4.3 trillion soums. As a result of a number of campaigning activities carried out in the field of medicine in our country, we were lucky to get rid of the disease. Happily, this indicator also looked positive at the global level.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are various individuals and groups that may think about the priority tasks of ensuring economic stability in a country. This includes government officials, policymakers, economists, academics, business leaders, and citizens. Each of these groups may have different perspectives and priorities when it comes to ensuring economic stability. For example, government officials may focus on implementing policies that promote economic growth and stability, while citizens may prioritize job security and social welfare programs. Economists and academics may study the impact of different policies and make recommendations based on their research.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, within the framework of the New Uzbekistan development strategy, specifically in terms of reforming the national economy, liberalizing foreign trade, tax and financial policy, supporting entrepreneurship and guaranteeing the integrity of private property, organizing deep processing of agricultural products and officially confirmed that effective measures have been taken to ensure rapid development of the regions.[31]

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Economic-analytical methods are used in the article. Basic data is compared through statistical sources in research.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

If we look with the eyes of today, another important period - "Renaissance" is passing in our country. That's why the resounding words like "New Uzbekistan" and "Third Renaissance" sound like a melody of harmony and harmony in our life, they inspire our people towards great goals - says the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Accordingly, it was noted that the development strategy for the next five years will consist of seven directions and priority tasks were determined.

In the third direction of the main 7 priority principles of the new Uzbekistan development strategy, by 2030, the question of becoming one of the countries with a higher than average per capita income, as the main criterion, a stable high in the economic sectors by ensuring the growth rates, to increase the

[31] PF-60-сон 28.01.2022. 2022-2026-yillarga moʻljallangan Yangi Oʻzbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi toʻgʻrisida
https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-5841063?ONDATE2=21.04.2022&action=compare

GDP per capita by 1.6 times in the next five years and to increase the income per capita to 4 thousand US dollars by 2030 and "income above the average continuous work is being done on the issue of creating a foundation for entering the ranks of In addition, along with the formation of the labor market, the issues of ensuring the employment of the population and radical diversification of agriculture are being promoted. It is also an effective solution for reducing poverty.

Economic development, regardless of the example of any country, is formed at the expense of taxes directly applicable in the country with the issue of money supply of the state budget. It was reported that the total tax source in 2022 amounted to 200 trillion soums, and compared to 2021, it increased by almost 30 trillion soums. Its share in the economy should cover 90% from the point of view of the composition of the state budget, and the remaining 10% should be formed in exchange for other mandatory payments and state duties. However, the development of countries today also requires the strengthening of macroeconomic relations. The most important process in this regard includes foreign debt policy. To give an example, according to the official information of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the 5-year statistics were interpreted as follows. Including: by the end of 2020, the state's external debt is 5.4 billion. dollar or increased by 34.4% compared to the beginning of the year and reached 21.1 billion as of January 1, 2021. against the dollar or 36.5% compared to GDP, against the background of complex geopolitical situations, the growth of Uzbekistan's economy will be 5.7% in 2022, the total public debt will be 33.5 billion dollars or 45.2% compared to GDP by the end of 2022 was predicted to arrive. Of this, the state's foreign debt amounted to 30.4 billion dollars or 41 percent of GDP. It was assumed that 66 percent of the expected budget deficit in 2022 would be covered by external sources. In 2023, the state foreign debt is forecasted to be 32 billion dollars[32]. It was reported that budget revenues are planned in the amount of 311 trillion soums, and expenses in the amount of 344 trillion sums, while the consolidated budget is expected to reach 32.5 trillion soums [33]. This year, in accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-471 of December 30, 2022, the minimum amounts of the parameters of the state budget by local-territorial sections are forecast as follows:

[32]Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Minfin.uz

[33] https://uzreport.news/economy/2023-year-for-the-state-budget-of-the-republic-of-Uzbekistan-draft-of-the-law-project-d

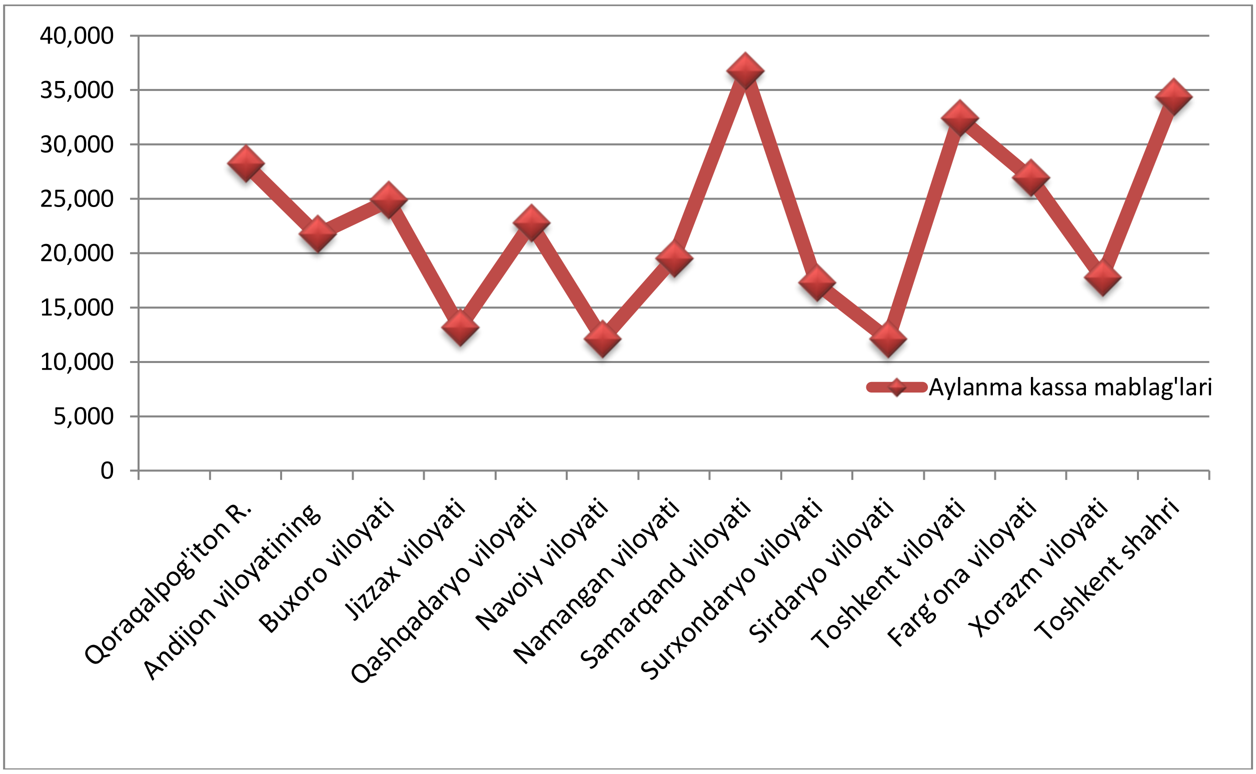

Diagram 1. For 2022, the Republican budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the local budgets of the regions and the city of Tashkent are the minimum allowable amounts of cash funds.[34]

According to this information, the inflation rate in Uzbekistan is forecast to be 12 percent in 2022, and to decrease to 9.5 percent in 2023, the Minister of Finance announced in an official statement. As another important indicator, the refinancing rate is also noted as an element that has a major impact on the economy. At the meeting on March 16, 2023, the Central Bank Board decided to lower the key rate by 1% from 15% to 14% per annum [35]. The last time the 14% rate was valid at the beginning of 2018 and at the end of 2020, after a year and a half, in March 2022, the Central Bank suddenly increased the rate by three percentage points to 17%.

These important indicators also play an important role in the foreign economic activity of the country. If we look at the example of GDP alone, we can see it as one of the critical issues put forward in the Development Strategy. After all, as the main goal of the development strategy, it included the directions of increasing the size of the country's GDP and ensuring the well-being of the

[34]To the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 30, 2022 PQ-471 APPENDIX 3

[35] https://www.norma.uz/oz/bizning_sharhlar/markaziy_bank_qayta_moliyazarzhaniya_stavkasini_3_foiz_bandga_oshirish_tugrisida_qaror_zabul_qildi

population. In this regard, the following table shows the economic growth forecasts for 2021-2025 developed by the Ministry of Economy and Economy:

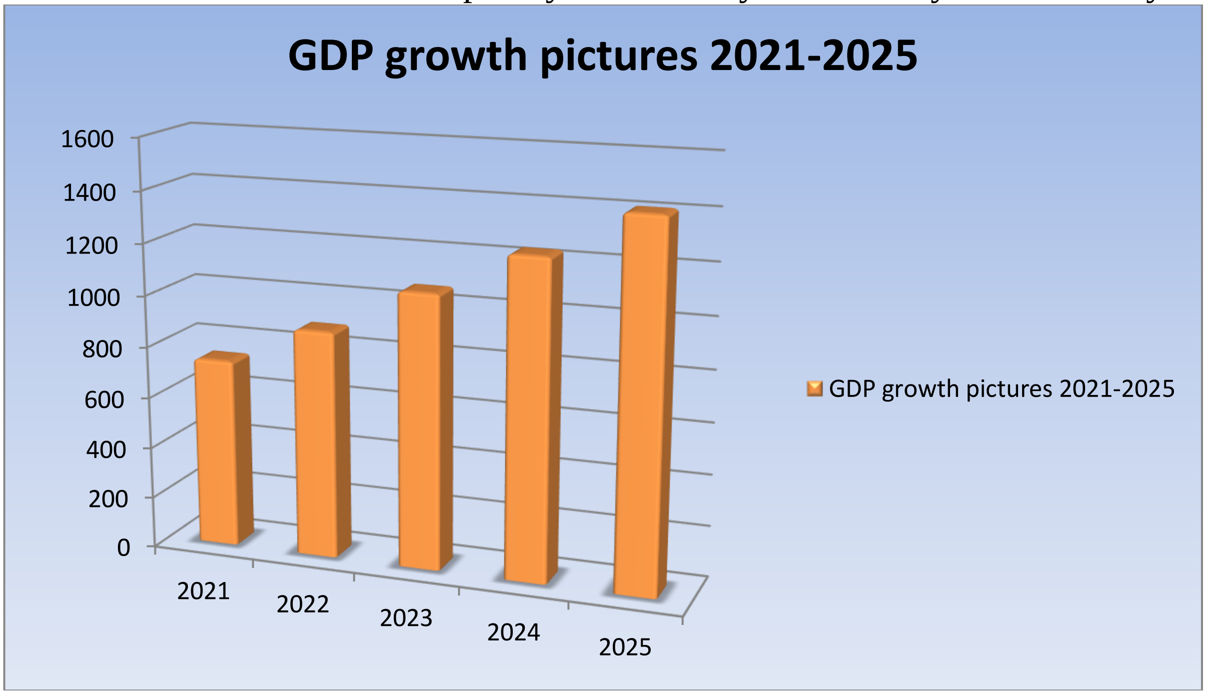

Diagram 2. Forecast of the main macroeconomic indicators of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2023 and targets for 2024-2025

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In short, in this important conceptual document, in order to ensure the integrity and continuity of our reforms, the principle "From Action Strategy to Development Strategy" becomes the main idea and main criterion.

In conclusion, it can be said that the development strategy of New Uzbekistan will start a new stage of our national development. Today, there is no doubt that the results of the radical reforms will serve to provide comprehensive support to entrepreneurs, to ensure the well-being of the population, and to prevent negative consequences that may affect their activities. In this regard, we are witnessing that the reforms carried out by our President are showing the result. There are several strategic tasks for the further development of the economy of new Uzbekistan. It is necessary to carry out consistent structural reforms to ensure the new Development Strategy. Based on the results of the comparison, the strong strategic approach carried out in our country after the pandemic period is also improving step by step, as we can see. Of course, "From the strategy of actions to the strategy of development" put forward by the President as the main criteria. Science and innovation will undoubtedly become the main pillars in the implementation of the idea. I am confident that these efforts will pay off in the next period as well, and that our country will develop in all respects and take a worthy place in the world community.

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PORTLANDSEMENTNING KIMYOVIY FIZIK OMILLAR TA'SIRIGA CHIDAMLILIGI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada portlandsementning kimyoviy va fizik omillari o'rganilgan va ular haqida qisacha so'z yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: portlandsemen, magniy oksidi, ettringit tuzi, kalsiy alyuminati, Shlak va pussolon sement.

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RESISTANCE OF PORTLAND CEMENT TO THE INFLUENCE OF CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL FACTORS

Abstract. In this article, the chemical and physical factors of portland cement are studied and briefly discussed.

Key words: portland cement, magnesium oxide, ettringite salt, calcium aluminate, slag and pussolon cement.

Hozirgi davrda bir necha hil sementlar kashf etilgan va ishlab chiqarilmoqda. Jumladan: portlandsement qo'shimchasiz va aktiv mineral qo'shimchalar bilan, tez qotuvchi portlandsement, shlakli portlandsement, sulfatga bardoshli portlandsement, oq va rangli portlandsement, kul va kul shakli, shlak — ishqorli, alunit sementlar, suvgatalabchanligi past bog'lovchi modda: kengayuvchan va zo'riqtirilgan, suvni o'tkazmaydigan sementlar va hokazolar

Zichligi: qo'shimcha va qo'shimchasiz, hamda kimyoviy va fazoviy tarkibiga bog'liq bo'lgan holda 3 - 3,2 g/sm^3 oraliqda tebranadi. Shlak va pussolon sementlar uchun 2,7-2,9 g/sm^3 oraliqda tebranadi. Zichlik bilan sementni sochiluvchan hajmi xossasi bog'liqdir va u ikki ko'rinishda bo'ladi: sochiluvchan va zichlangan.

Portlansementni sochiluvchanp hajmi 900 - 1100 kg/m^3 zichlangan holatda esa 1400-1700 kg/m^3 oraliqda bo'ladi.

Suvga talabchanligi va sement hamirining quyuqlanishi.

Suvga talabchanligi - bu sementga normal quyuqlikda hamir olish uchun kerak bo'lgan suv miqdori. Oddiy potrlandsementlar uchun suv miqdori 24 - 28% ni tashkil etadi. Ortiqcha bo'lgan suv miqdori sementtoshga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi, bunda g'ovaklilik ko'payadi. Suvga talabchanligi sementdagi minerallar tarkibiga bog'liq va alyuminatlar qancha ko'p bo'lsa, bu ko'rsatkich ham baland bo'ladi. Sementlarni suvga talabchanligi qo'shimchalar yordamida o'zartirish mumkin. Masalan: trepel, diatomit, sirtqi moddadar.

Hamirni tutib qolish: sement hamirining tutib qolishi - shunday jarayonki bunda sement bilan suv suyuq birikmasi sekin asta qota boshlaydi va boshlang'ch mustahkamlikka ega bo'ladi. Bog'lovchi moddada tutib qolishni aniqlash boshlanishi va oxiri kuzatiladi, bunda boshlanishi 45 min. oldin emas, oxiri esa 10 - 12 soatdan keyin bo'ladi. Tutib qolish tezligiga sementni mineralogik tarkibi katta ahamiyatga ega. Masalan, kalsiy alyuminatini sementlar qisqa vaqtda tutib qoladi, belit esa sekin-asta qotadi. Sement hamiri tutib qolishdan oldin tiksotropiya xossasiga ega. Oxirida esa qayta ishlanishi og'irlashadi va u tinch holatda qotishi kerak.

Portlandsementni tutib qolishi muddatlarini boshqarish uchun $CaSO_4$ x $2H_2O$ 3,5 % miqdorda klinkerga maydalanish jarayonida qo'shiladi. Tutib qolish muddatlarini boshqarish uchun har hil qo'shimchalardan foydalanish mumkin. Masalan sementning maydalik darajasini oshirilsa tutib qolish muddati tezlashtiradi, yoki suv sement nisbatini oshirganda va harorat pasayganda tutib qolish va qotish muddatlarini tezligi kamayadi va aksincha.

Hamming notekis o'zgarishi. Hajmni notekis o'zgarishiga quyidagilar olib kelishi mumkin:

Erkin holatdagt magniy oksidini klinkerda (5% dan ortiq bo'lganda) gidratlanishi, ya'ni $Mg(OH)_2$ hosil bo'lishi.

Erkin holatdagi magniy oksidini (agar periklaz ko'rinishida bo'lsa), gidratlanishi:

Bu holni oldini olish uchun:

Sementda erkin magniy oksidi miqdorini 5 % gacha chegaralash lozim.

Qotayotgan sementda ettringit tuzini hosil bo'lishi.

Portlandsementning mustahkamligini va markasini aniqlash.

Portlandsemenetning eng muhim xossalaridan biri - bu suv bilan ta'sirlashib toshsimon holatga o'tishi. Qotgan toshsimon jismning mexanik mustaxkamligi qancha baland bo'lsa va tez eritilsa, shuncha sementning sifati baland bo'ladi. Sementtoshlarning mustaxkamligini har-hil usullar bilan baholash mumkin. Masalan siqilishga, egilishga, cho'zilishga bo'lgan mustahkamlik bo'yicha. Sementni mustaxkamligii 28 sutkadan so'ng, nam muhitda qotgan namunalarida yoki tezlashtirilgan usul yordamida aniqlanadi. Xozirgi davrda keng tarqalgan usul, bu ultra tovush yordamida mustahkamlikni aniqlash. Mustahkamlik ko'rsatkichlari bo'yicha portlandsement 4 ta markaga bo'linadi:400; 500; 550; 600.

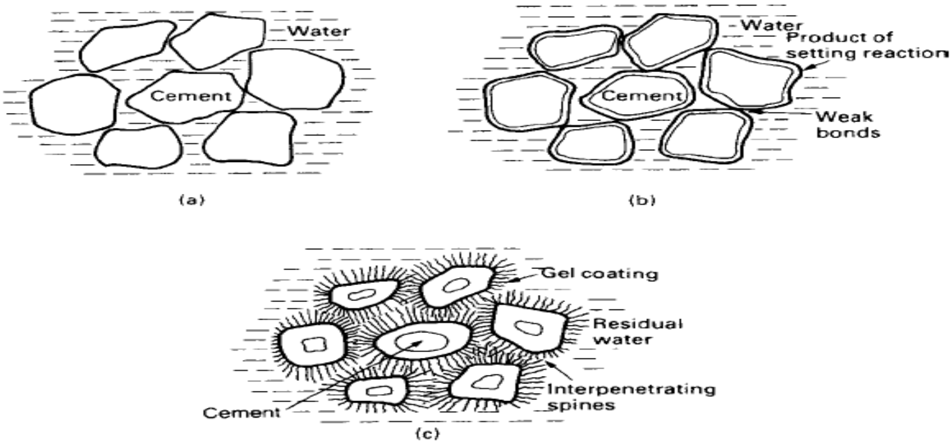
Har hil portlandsementlarni mustahkamlik ko'rsatkichlari.

Sement	Sement Markasi	Mustahkamlik, MPa. Kg/sm^2			
		Egilishga. R		Siqilishga. R	
		3 sutka.	28 sutka.	3 sutka.	28 sutka.
Qo'shimchasiz va mineral qo'shimchali	400	-	5.5 - 55	-	40 - 400
	500	-	6 - 60	-	50 – 500
	550	-	6.2 - 62	-	5.5 – 500
	600	-	6.5 - 65	-	60 – 600
Tez qotuvchi	400	4 -40	5.5 - 55	15 - 150	40 – 400
	500	4.5-4.5	6 - 60	28 - 280	50 – 500

Sementlarning mustahkamligini mineral tarkibiga va qotish muddatiga bog'liqligi.

Sementning mustaxkamligi uning mineral tarkibiga bevostia bog'liq bo'ladi. Yuqorida qayd etilgandek sementning mustaxkamligiga va qotish tezligiga C_3S xal qiluvchi ta'sir ko'rsatadi va 7 sutkadan so'ng uning mutsaxkamligi yakuniy mustaxkamligidan 70% ini tashkil qiladi. Sementning faolligiga omborda saqlash davomiyligi ham katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Saqlashning hatto qulay sharoitlarida ham sementga CO_2 va havodagi suv bug'ari ta'sir qiladi. Bunda sement yuzasida mustahkamlikni pasaytiruvchi gidrat birikmalar va $CaCO_3$ hosil bo'ladi. Ular 3 oydan so'ng 15-20% ga 6 oydan 20-30%ga va undan ko'proq mustahkamlikni pasaytiradi. Faollikni pasayishiga gigroskopik qo'shimchalar (trepel, opoka, diatomit) laming mavjudligi sabab bo'ladi bardoshlikni ortishiga esa gidrofob qo'shichalar yordam beradi. Faollik hamda qotish tezligini oshiruvchi omillarga semetning tuyish maydaligi muhim omillardan biridir.

Sement mustahkamligi suv sement nisbatiga hamda qotish sharoitlariga bog'liqligi.



2 - rasm. Sement qorish va qotish jarayonlarining sxematik ko'rinishi:

a – portlandsement suv bilan qoriladi; b – 15 min so'ng qotish jarayoni boshlanadi va birlamchi bog'lar xosil bo'ladi; s – to'liq qotish jarayoni 28 kun davom etadi.

Qorishmalar va betonlar sementoshning g'ovakligi hamda mustaxkamligi boshqa bir hil sharoitlarda xal qiluvchi tarzda suv-sement nisbatiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Barcha turdagi bog'lovchi moddalar uchun, eng maqbul suv - sement nisbati bo'lib, undan yuqori ko'rsatkichda mustahkamlik kamayadi. Sementlar suvda yoki suv bug'ari bilan to'yingan muhitda tezroq, havoli muhitda esa sekinroq qotadi. Mustaxkam beton olish uchun lozim bo'lgan issiq nam muhitni yaratish kerak.

Beton tarkibidagi kichik nuqsonlarni ko'rsatish uchun internet saytidan olingan rasm.www.бетон-прочнист.ру

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MULOQOT JARAYONIDA BOLA SHAXSINI RIJOVLANTIRISHNING PEDAGOGIK-PSIXOLOGIK JIHATLARI

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada bola tarbiyasi jarayonida muloqotning o'rni haqida yoritilgan. Farzandlarimizning ilk muloqoti va uning shaxs sifatida shakllanishidagi asosiy mezon ekanligiga urg'u berigan. Bolada ishonch tuyg'usini shakillantirishda kattalar tamonidan ularni eshitishning pedagagik jihatlari keltirilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: muloqot, eshitish, bola, go'dak, ota-ona, pedagogika.

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PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CHILD PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE PROCESS OF COMMUNICATION

Annotation. This article describes the role of communication in the process of raising a child. It was emphasized that the first communication of our children is the main criterion for their formation as a person. Pedagogical aspects of hearing from adults in forming a sense of confidence in a child are presented.
Key words: communication, hearing, child, infant, parents, pedagogy.

KIRISH

Insoniyat jamiyatida kishi o'zining moddiy va ma'naviy ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun o'zgalar bilan muloqot qilmasdan yashay olmosligi sir emas. Boshqa mavjudotlardan farqli o'laroq, odam zoti o'zining til va madaniyati bilan oliy hisoblanadi. Ota-bobolarimizdan qoldan yoqimli tajribalardan biri bu - tili chiqib "gu-gu"lashni boshlagan jajji bolajonlarga katta ehtimol bilan onalar bolasi "assalom de" (assalomu aleykom [36] so'zining yaxshi ma'noda qisqartmasi - onaning tilidan) iborasining o'rgatishini o'ziyoq bu ijtimoiylashishning dastlabki qadamlari hisoblanadi.

Bola ulg'aygan sari bu so'zning ma'nosi ham o'z-o'zidan kengayib boradi. Oiladagi munosabatlarning kengayishi, ota, ona va bola uchligi munosabatlariningchuqurlashishi ota-onalarda mehrli munosabatlarning tajriba

[36] arabcha — sizga tinchlik, salomatlik tilayman

sifatida shakllanishiga olib keladi. Ota-ona bilan go‘dak o‘rtasidagi dastlabki muloqot va mehrli munosabat “ona bag‘ri” shaklda kechadi, ya’ni go‘dakni ona dastlab bag‘riga bosishi, qo‘lida tutib turishi, uni xavfsiz harakatlantirishi kabilar boladagi yaxshi munosabatning yuzaga kelishini ta’minlaydi.

Muhtaram Prezidentimiz SH.M. Mirziyoev oila haqida gapirar ekan “Odam baxtliman deyishga qanchalik haqqi bor? Agar oilang bilan sen baxtli bo‘lsang, baxtliman deyishga haqqing bor. Faqat oilam emas, xalqim baxtli bo‘lsa men o‘zimni baxtli deb bilaman”, - deya ta’kidlashi bizning jamiyatda oilada shaxslararo munosabatning yuksak ko‘rinish ekanligidan darak.[37]

Zero, dastlabki muloqot va mehrli munosabat, xushmuomalalik go‘dakning psixik rivojlanish jarayoniga ijobiy ta’sir qiladi. Salbiy munosabatlar, ya’ni noto‘g‘ri, qo‘pol munosabatlarning davomiyligi go‘dakning atrof-muhitga moslashishga bo‘lgan ehtiyojini qanoatlantirmaydi, bu esa uning psixik rivojlanishiga salbiy ta’sir qiladi.

Bolaning go‘daklik chog‘larida yaxshi va ko‘p vaqt davomida qo‘lda olib yurilishi ularda dadil harakatlanish, ishonch va mehr hislarining shakllanishiga asos bo‘lishi bilan birga, ularda mehrli munosabatlarning shakllanishiga ta’sir ko‘rsatib, go‘dakning jadal hissiy rivojlanishiga imkoniyat yaratadi. Go‘dakni mustahkam va ko‘p vaqt qo‘lda olib yurish shaxs shakllanishiga xizmat qiladigan asosiy omillardan biridir. Bolalar o‘zlarini yetarlicha xavfsiz olib yurilganliklarini eslay olishmaydi, lekin ularga yetarlicha xavfsiz munosabat bo‘lmasa, bunday harakatlar ularning xotirasida muhrlanadi va kelajakda buning oqibatlari go‘dakka o‘z ta’sirini o‘tkazadi.

МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ

Biz bolalik davridagi muloqotni rivojlantirishning eng muhim yo'nalishlarini ta'kidlashga harakat qilamiz. V.N. Belkina bolalik davridagi muloqotni rivojlantirishning quyidagi asosiy yo'nalishlarini belgilaydi:

1) aloqa yo'nalishini bosqichma-bosqich o'zgartirish. Birinchi bir yarim oyda bolada kattalar bilan muloqot qilish zarurati paydo bo'ladi, lekin muloqotning tashabbuskori kattalardir, chunki u muloqot holatini yaratadi. Erta yoshda bolaning o'zi kattalar bilan aloqada tashabbus ko'rsatishni boshlaydi, uning qiziqishlari doirasi kengayadi. Keyin, o'rtada, kattaroq maktabgacha yoshda, bola o'zi uchun atrofdagi dunyoning yangi qiziqarli ob'ektini kashf etadi - uning tengdoshi, "bolalar jamiyati" rivojlanadi, bu bolalarning bir-biri bilan maxsus muloqotini nazarda tutadi. Binobarin, bolaning muloqotining yo'nalishi ikki tomon bilan tavsiflanadi: bola - kattalar va bola - bola.

2) Muloqotga bo'lgan ehtiyojning mazmuni o'zgarib bormoqda, yanada murakkablashmoqda. M.I. Lisina, ushbu ehtiyojning rivojlanishining quyidagi bosqichlarini ajratib ko'rsatish kerak: kattalarning e'tibori va xayrixohligida (0 oydan 6 oygacha; hamkorlikda (erta yoshda); bolaning ehtiyojlariga ishonchli

[37] Shavkat Mirziyoyev: Facebook ijtimoiy tarmog‘idagi rasmiy sahifasida davlat rahbari tavalludining 61 yilligiga bag‘ishlangan «Janob Prezident» nomli hujjatli film 25 iyul 2018.

munosabatda (yosh va o'rta) maktabgacha yosh); o'zaro tushunish va empatiyada (katta maktabgacha yosh).

3) Muloqot motivlari: kognitiv, biznes va shaxsiy. Kognitiv bo'lganlar bolaning atrofidagi dunyoga qiziqishi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu bolalarning savollarida aks etadi. Ishbilarmonlik motivlari har qanday faoliyatni amalga oshirishda bolaning kattalar yoki tengdoshlari bilan hamkorlik qilish holatiga hamroh bo'ladi. Shaxsiy o'sib borayotgan shaxsning kattalar va tengdoshlarining ichki dunyosiga qiziqishini, bolaning boshqa shaxsga ijtimoiy guruh vakili sifatida munosabatini tavsiflaydi.

4) Bola asta-sekin muloqot qilish usullarini o'zlashtiradi. To'g'ridan-to'g'ri muloqot jarayonida yuz ifodalari va pantomima qo'llaniladi, keyin hayotning uchinchi yilidan boshlab bola nutqni muloqot vositasi sifatida ishlata boshlaydi. Dastlab u nutq orqali asosan kattalar bilan muloqot qiladi va faqat maktabgacha yoshdagi ikkinchi yarmida nutq tengdoshlari bilan asosiy muloqot vositasiga aylanadi. Bolaning turli xil aloqa vositalarini egallashida etakchi rol kattalarga tegishli.

5) Hayotning birinchi yillaridanoq bola nafaqat boshqa odamlar bilan bevosita muloqotga, balki bilvosita muloqotga ham kiradi: kitoblar, televizor, radio.

Shunday qilib, muloqot bolaning aqliy rivojlanishida muhim rol oʻynaydi. Muloqot jarayonida u atrofdagi dunyoning ob'ektlari, hodisalari haqida ma'lumot oladi, ularning xususiyatlari va funktsiyalari bilan tanishadi. Muloqotda bolaning bilimga qiziqishi oʻzlashtiriladi. Boshqa odamlar bilan muloqot qilish unga ijtimoiy muhit, jamiyatdagi xulq-atvor normalari, oʻzining kuchli va zaif tomonlari, atrofdagi dunyoga boshqalarning qarashlari haqida koʻp narsalarni o'rganishga imkon beradi. Kattalar va tengdoshlar bilan muloqot qilish, bola o'z xatti-harakatlarini tartibga solish, faoliyatda o'zgarishlar qilish, boshqa odamlarning xatti-harakatlarini tuzatishni o'rganadi. Muloqot rivojlanadi, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolaning hissiy sohasini shakllantiradi. Oʻziga xos insoniy his-tuyg'ularning butun doirasi bolaning boshqa odamlar bilan muloqot qilish sharoitida paydo bo'ladi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

Sharq va gʻarbiy Yevropaning koʻpgina mamlakatlarida faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislar bola rivojlanishi jarayonidagi dastlabki muloqot bir kishi bilan – odatda onasi bilan boʻladigan muloqotni goʻdakning toʻlaqonli rivojlanishi uchun ideal deb hisoblashadi.

Shu bilan birga, bu munosabatlar qanchalik muloqotga boy boʻlsa, bola shunchalik sogʻlom va oʻziga ishonch bilan voyaga yetadi. Bola bir yoshga toʻlgunga qadar boʻlgan davr noverbal (soʻzsiz) muloqot davri boʻlib, undagi barcha oʻzgarishlar yaqinlari, ayniqsa, onasi bilan emotsional, bevosita munosabatlarning natijasi sifatida bora-bora muomalaga til hamda tovushlar bilan bogʻliq belgilar kirib kela boshlaydi. Agar ota va ona tomonidan koʻrsatilayotgan gʻamxoʻrlik doimiy va samimiy boʻlsa, ya’ni haqiqiy, g‘amxo‘r ona bolasining ayni paytdagi barcha ehtiyojlarini qalban his qilib, o‘sha zahoti qondirishga harakat qiladi, masalan, chanqasa suv, och qolsa ko‘krak suti berish kabi ishlarni o‘z vaqtida bajarib boradi.

Bu jarayonda tan – vujud bilan ona-bolaning yaxlitligi o‘ziga xos hissiyot bo‘lib, u ko‘pincha fanda “xolding” (inglizcha “tutish”, “ushlash”, “tuyush” so‘zidan olingan) tajribasidan kelib chiqadi, ya’ni ona o‘z farzandini qo‘lidan ushlab, tanasi tanasiga tekkanda his qiladigan kechinmalari orqali boladagi o‘zgarishlarni tuyadi, his qiladi. Go‘dak bola ham onasini shu qadar yaqin hissiy-emotsional tarzda his qiladiki, shu sababli u hattoki ma’lum masofadayoq onaning kelayotganligini, yaqinlashgani va “hozir qo‘liga olishini” bilar ekan. Aynan shu holatni psixologlar go‘dakdagi yetakchi faoliyat deb atab, unga juda katta ahamiyat beradilar.

Mutaxassislarning fikricha, “mehrli munosabatlar”i kam bo‘lgan onalarning shaxsiy muammolari ko‘p bo‘lib, ular bolani qo‘lida ushlaganda ham deyarli hech nimani his etmaydilar. Ana shunday chaqaloqlarda keyinchalik beixtiyor tarzda ro‘y beradigan psixik funksiyalar rivojida muayyan muammolarni vujudga keltirishi mumkin, masalan, ixtiyoriy ravishda diqqatni bir narsaga to‘plash, ixtiyoriy ravishda u yoki bu narsani eslab qolish, gapirish, mantiqiy fikrlash kabilar.

Gapirish, nutq faoliyati bilan bog‘liq psixik funksiyalar ko‘pincha sinxronizatsiya jarayonida shakllanadi. Bolasini suyib, uning his-kechinmalarini bilish qobiliyatiga ega bo‘lgan ona odatda bolasining psixik rivojlanishida barcha qiliqlarini, ulardan qanday foydalanish malakalarini orttirib boradi.

Bolaning kognitiv rivojlanishi, ya’ni fikrlar tarbiyasi, dunyoqarashlarning shakllanishiga ham onaning xulq-atvori katta ta’sir qiladi. Yevropalik mutaxassislarning kuzatishlarida onaning har bir harakati, mimikalari, suyishlari, bolaning tepasida turib, unga qiladigan muomalasi, erkalashlari bora-bora bola o‘zlashtiradigan alohida iboralar, so‘zlarda namoèn bo‘ladi. Shaxsiy kuzatishlarimiz asosida shu narsa ma’lum bo‘ldiki, onaning qiliqlari tobora bolaning nutqli-nutqsiz, mantiqiy-mantiqsiz harakatlariga, ishoralariga aylanib boradi, keyinchalik bola alohida so‘zlarni talaffuz qila boshlaganda ham beixtiyoronaning mimikalari, talaffuz uslublarini qaytaradi. Shu tariqa onaning bevosita ishtiroki va èrdamida bola dunèni taniydi, o‘rganadi, o‘zi haqidagi tasavvurlari ko‘lami ham borgan sari ortib boradi.

Aynan yuqorida ta’kidlagan “mehrli munosabat” tushunchasini tushunish uchun tipik o‘zbek oilalaridagi shaxslararo munosabatlarni ko‘z oldimizga keltiraylik. Buvilarimiz nabiralarini kuzatar ekan, ko‘pincha bola yig‘lamasdan turib uning chanqaganligi yoki och qolganligini oldindan his qilib aytishlarini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Buni ham o‘ziga xos sog‘lom oilaviy muhitda shakllangan ko‘nikma, sog‘lom muloqot va mehrli munosabatning bir ko‘rinishi deyish mumkin.

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR

Ko‘plab tadqiqotlar tahlili bolaning ijtimoiy rivojlanishini onasi bilan bo‘ladigan kommunikatsiya bilan bog‘laydilar. O‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlar vaqtida tez tili chiqan bolalarning onalari o‘ta ziyrak ekanliklari va bolasining savollariga xushyorlik bilan javob qaytarishlari aniqlangan.

Shuningdek, boshqa tadqiqotchilar ham bunday bolalarning onalari farzandining ehtiyojlarini ziyraklik bilan aniqlay olishini hamda unga qachon, nima kerakligini uning yuz harakatlari va ovozidan bilib olishlarini ta’kidlashgan.

Tadqiqotlar yana shuni ko‘rsatadiki, endi yurishni boshlayotgan bolalar, ya’ni jismoniy zo‘riqishni boshdan kechirayotgan bolalarga mehribonlik ko‘rsatilmasa, ularda o‘z “Men”ini anglashi va nutqining shakllanishida muammolar yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Agar bolalar hayotining birinchi yilida kimgadir juda mehr bilan bog‘lanib qolsa, ikki yoshligida unga qilingan noto‘g‘ri munosabatlarning noxush ta’siri ham kamroq bo‘ladi.

Oilaviy shaxslararo munosabatlarda ona roli va timsolining ahamiyati yana shundan iboratki, bola bir yoshga to‘lgunga qadar ota va ona shaxsini bir ob`yekt ona sifatida ko‘radi.

XULOSA

Tahlillarimizdan kelib chiqqan amaliy va nazariy xulosalarimizga asoslangan holda quyidagi tavsiyalarni berishimiz mumkin.

1. Ota – ona sifatida bolalarni eshitgan holda o‘zingiz ham gapiring;
2. Bolaga ko‘proq badiy kitob o‘qib berish, ularni so‘z boyliklarini oshiradi;
3. Muloqot jarayonida bolalarni tanqid qilmang va ularni o‘z tengdoshlari bilan taqqoslamang aks holda bola odamovi bo‘lish ehtimoli yuqorilashadi.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF MOTIVATION IN LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Abstract. In today's globalized world, the ability to speak multiple languages is becoming increasingly important. As such, understanding the key factors that contribute to successful language acquisition is crucial. One of the most significant factors in learning a foreign language is motivation. In this article, we will explore the importance of motivation in learning a foreign language, the different types of motivation, and the role of various factors in fostering motivation among language learners.
Keywords: language acquisition, Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation, Instrumental and Integrative Motivation, interactive technologies.

Introduction

Motivation is crucial to the success of learning a second or foreign language. Extensive research has demonstrated that motivation is a key driver of language acquisition performance (Bradford, 2007; Dornyei, 1998; Engin, 2009). Motivation is a complicated and diverse term that plays a dynamic role in language acquisition, with ups and downs experienced throughout the learning process (Dornyei, 2001). A strong motivational drive can significantly impact a learner's ability to persevere and succeed in their language learning journey.

Types of Motivation in Language Learning

1. Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation

Intrinsic motivation refers to the internal drive to learn a language for personal satisfaction or enjoyment. This type of motivation is often associated with a genuine interest in the language and its culture, or a desire to communicate with people who speak that language (Gardner & Lambert, 1972). On the other hand, extrinsic motivation refers to external factors that drive language learning, such as the need to pass a test, secure a job, or fulfill a requirement.

2. Instrumental and Integrative Motivation

Gardner and Lambert further categorize motivation into two types: instrumental and integrative motivation. Instrumental motivation is driven by practical or utilitarian reasons, such as advancing one's career or achieving a specific goal. Integrative motivation, on the other hand, is driven by a desire to integrate into the community where the language is spoken and to develop an affinity for that culture. This type of motivation is closely related to intrinsic motivation.

3. The Dynamic Nature of Motivation

Motivation does not always play a role in language learning. It is dynamic and can fluctuate owing to a variety of environmental and internal variables. For example, a learner's motivation may begin high but then fall owing to a lack of attractive learning materials or an uninspiring teacher.

Understanding the dynamic nature of motivation is essential for learners and educators alike. By identifying and addressing demotivating factors, learners can maintain their motivation levels and achieve success in language learning.

Factors Influencing Motivation

Several factors can influence a learner's motivation in language learning. These factors can be categorized into the following:

a) teacher factors

The personality, dedication, competency, and teaching methods of the instructor can all have a major influence on a learner's motivation. A skilled enthusiastic teacher may inspire and encourage students, while a boring or uninteresting teacher might decrease motivation.

b) learning environment

Maintaining motivation in language learning requires an engaging and helpful learning environment. Inadequate school facilities, crowded classrooms, or frequent teacher changes can all have a negative impact on a student's motivation.

c) personal factors

Motivation can also be influenced by a learner's self-confidence, past experience with language acquisition, and views toward the language community). Motivation may be fostered by a positive attitude and a strong belief in one's capacity to learn the language, whilst negative attitudes or a lack of self-confidence might stymie it.

Fostering Intrinsic Motivation

Since intrinsic motivation has been found to be a more potent motivator of language acquisition achievement, educators must design techniques to increase intrinsic motivation among learners. Some strategies for increasing intrinsic motivation include:

a) providing real-world learning experiences

Real-life exchanges with native speakers or interactions with culturally relevant resources can help learners acquire a genuine interest in the language and its culture.

b) promoting autonomy

Allowing learners to have a voice in their learning process, such as selecting subjects to investigate or activities to engage in, may build a sense of ownership and autonomy, leading to enhanced intrinsic motivation.

c) establishing personal connections

Helping learners in making personal connections with the language, such as linking their learning goals to personal interests or aspirations, helps boost their intrinsic desire to learn.

Strategies for increasing motivation in language learning

Setting goals and creating a plan

Setting obvious language learning goals is one strategy for enhancing motivation in language learning. Defining unique learning objectives might help students focus on topics or results they wish to attain rather than just trying to learn a certain amount of new vocabulary or grammar. This can provide learners with a sense of purpose and direction in their language learning journey, increasing motivation. Furthermore, understanding language learners' motives can help teachers adjust their education to match the particular requirements of their students.

Another successful technique for enhancing motivation in language learning is to create a realistic plan with milestones. This can involve breaking down bigger goals into smaller, more manageable milestones that students may work toward over time. Backward planning using a SMART goal-setting approach can also help students stay focused and motivated. To gain momentum, it is critical to prepare for imperfections and set minor targets. Tracking progress and praising accomplishments can also assist learners in remaining motivated and engaged.

Finally, offering a clear path for language acquisition and creating a suitable classroom environment helps boost motivation. Prioritizing pair and group work can help learners feel more involved and motivated by allowing them to practice and get feedback on their language abilities.

Supporting a growth mindset and focusing on success can also help learners stay positive and motivated. Choosing the best language learning strategy for individual learners can also help increase motivation and engagement.

Creating a supportive learning environment

Creating a supportive learning environment is critical for enhancing motivation in language acquisition. The first step in developing such an environment is to understand the students' motivations and interests. Finding a language study partner or instructor might help you stay motivated and accountable throughout your language-learning journey. Participating in language exchange programs and working in groups can also give chances for practice and social contact, which can boost motivation and engagement. Teachers and students may establish a supportive and engaging atmosphere that supports motivation and success by adding entertaining activities, technology, and out-of-classroom language learning opportunities.

Another strategy that increases motivation in the learning of a language is to expose oneself to the language on a frequent basis. Reading, listening to music or podcasts, and viewing films or movies in the target language are all examples. Finding new sources of motivation, such as creating objectives or learning advanced ideas, might also aid in motivation maintenance. Trying new approaches and conversing with native speakers might create possibilities for development and advancement, leading to greater motivation. Teachers may assist students realize the relevance and value of language learning by drawing links between language study and personal everyday life, which can enhance motivation and engagement.

Motivational strategies have been identified as an important component in learning a second language. According to research, one of the most significant aspects of language acquisition is motivation, and learners who have a good attitude toward language learning are more likely to work hard and succeed. Teachers can employ a variety of motivating tactics, including focusing on students' motivations, developing a language learning plan, and improving engagement and raising motivation in hybrid and virtual forms. Teachers may assist establish a supportive and engaging atmosphere that supports motivation and success in language acquisition by implementing these strategies into their teaching practices.

Incorporating varied and engaging learning activities

Incorporating different and interesting learning activities is critical for enhancing motivation in language acquisition. One technique to make language learning more relevant and interesting for students is to use authentic materials. Authentic resources, like newspapers, periodicals, and movies, show students how the language is used in real-life situations. Exposure to real resources can help students enhance their language learning by introducing them to new vocabulary and grammatical concepts in a relevant way.

Multimedia and interactive technologies can also be used to boost motivation in language learning. According to recent studies, online technologies such as games, wikis, speaking avatars, and interactive tales can be beneficial to English language learning. By making language learning more interactive and engaging, these technologies can help students stay interested and motivated. Furthermore, fostering language experiences outside of the classroom, such as viewing movies or listening to music in the target language, might assist students in remaining motivated and involved in the learning process.

Gamification techniques can also be used to make language learning fun and engaging. Gamification involves incorporating game-like elements, such as points, badges, and challenges, into the learning process. This approach creates a sense of competition and achievement, which can help motivate students to complete tasks and achieve objectives. Gamification also offers an opportunity to provide instant feedback, which can boost learners' confidence and motivation. By using gamification techniques, teachers can help students stay motivated and engaged in language learning.

Conclusion

Motivation is a crucial factor in learning a foreign language. Understanding the different types of motivation, the dynamic nature of motivation, and the factors that influence motivation can help learners and educators develop strategies to maintain and enhance motivation throughout the language-learning process. By fostering intrinsic motivation and addressing demotivating factors, learners can achieve greater success in their language learning journey. Additionally, recognizing the importance of foreign language learning in today's globalized world is essential for creating educational policies that prioritize and support language learning initiatives.

By implementing these strategies, you can overcome the lack of motivation in language learning and stay on track toward achieving fluency. Remember, the key to success in language learning is persistence, patience, and a smart approach. With the right mindset and techniques, you can unlock the doors to a new world of knowledge, culture, and opportunities.

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SIMULATION OF PEROVSKITE SOLAR CELL USING COMSOL MULTIPHYSICS 1D

Abstract. Perovskite solar cells have emerged as a promising alternative to traditional silicon-based solar cells due to their high efficiency and low cost. In this article, we present a 1D simulation model of a perovskite solar cell using COMSOL Multiphysics. The model takes into account the optical and electrical properties of the perovskite layer and simulates the performance of the solar cell under different conditions. The results of the simulation are compared with experimental data to validate the model.
Keywords: perovskite, solar cell, efficiency, renewable energy.

INTRODUCTION. Perovskite solar cells are a new class of solar cells that have attracted a lot of attention in recent years due to their high efficiency and low cost. Perovskite solar cells are made of a perovskite material that is sandwiched between two electrodes [1, 2]. The perovskite material absorbs the sunlight and generates electrical charges, which are collected by the electrodes. The efficiency of a perovskite solar cell is affected by various factors such as the thickness of the perovskite layer, the quality of the perovskite material, and the interface between the perovskite layer and the electrodes [3]. Therefore, it is important to model the performance of a perovskite solar cell to optimize its design and improve its efficiency.

Modeling Perovskite Solar Cell.

The model of a perovskite solar cell is based on the principles of optics and electronics. The perovskite layer is modeled as a 1D layer with a thickness of 550 nm. In modeling the layers of perovskite-based solar cells, we basically took the thickness of Tickness_ETL (electron transport layer) TiO_2 to be 50 nm, and the thickness of Tickness_HTL (Hole transport layer) PcBM to 200 nm. In addition, the thickness of Tickness_PVK ($MAPbI_3$) was 300 nm. The metal electrode is modeled as a 100 nm layer of gold (Au) with a sheet resistance of 1 Ω/sq.

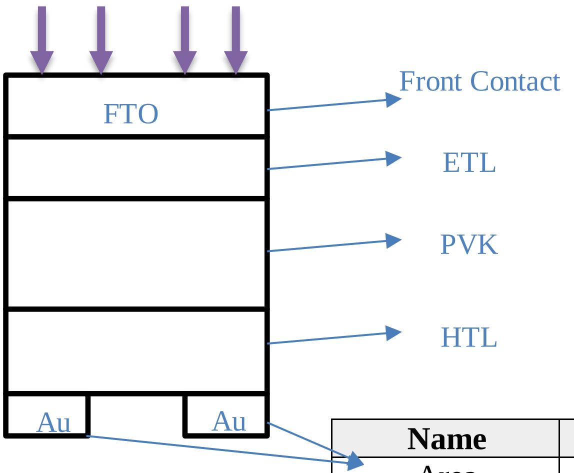


Table 1

Name	Expression	Value
Area	4e-12[m^2]	4E−12 m^2
Tickness_ETL	50[nm]	5E−8 m
Tickness_HTL	200[nm]	2E−7 m
Tickness_PVK	300[nm]	3E−7 m
V_app	0[V]	0 V

Fig. 1. Perovskite solar cell structure and its layer parameters *(Table 1)*.

GEOMETRY 1

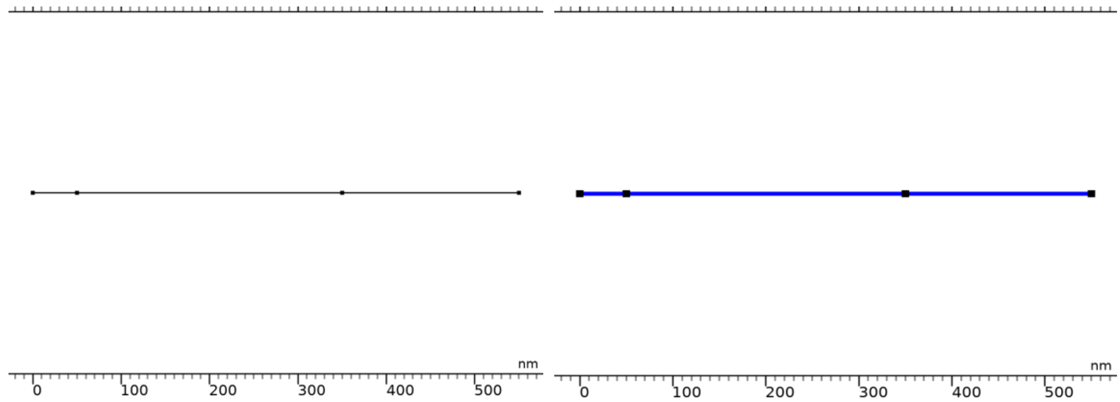


Fig. 2. Layer dimensions of the perovskite solar cell in Comsol Multiphysics 1D geometry.

In (Fig. 2), a 1D model of the layers of the Perovskite solar cell is created, the Tickness_ETL TiO2 layer thickness is 50 nm in the 0-50 nm interval, the Tickness_PVK (MAPbI3) layer thickness is 300 nm in the 50-350 nm interval, and the Tickness_HTL PcBM layer thickness is 300 nm in the 350-550 nm interval. At 200 nm, 0+Thickness_ETL+Thickness_PVK+Thickness_HTL were generated in this order.

Provide material specifications. After creating the model layers in Perovskite Solar Cell 1D Geometry, the material properties given to the layers are shown in the table and graph below.

Table 2

SELECTION

Geometric entity level	Domain
Selection	Geometry geom1: Dimension 1: Domain 3

MATERIAL PARAMETERS

Name	**Value**	**Unit**
Relative permittivity	3	1
Band gap	3[V]	V
Electron affinity	1.9[V]	V
Effective density of states, valence band	1E20[1/cm^3]	$1/m^3$
Effective density of states, conduction band	1E20[1/cm^3]	$1/m^3$
Electron mobility	1e-2[cm^2/(V*s)]	$m^2/(V \cdot s)$
Hole mobility	2[cm^2/(V*s)]	$m^2/(V \cdot s)$
Electron lifetime, SRH	5[ns]	s
Hole lifetime, SRH	5[ns]	s

BASIC

Description	**Value**
Relative permittivity	{{3, 0, 0}, {0, 3, 0}, {0, 0, 3}}

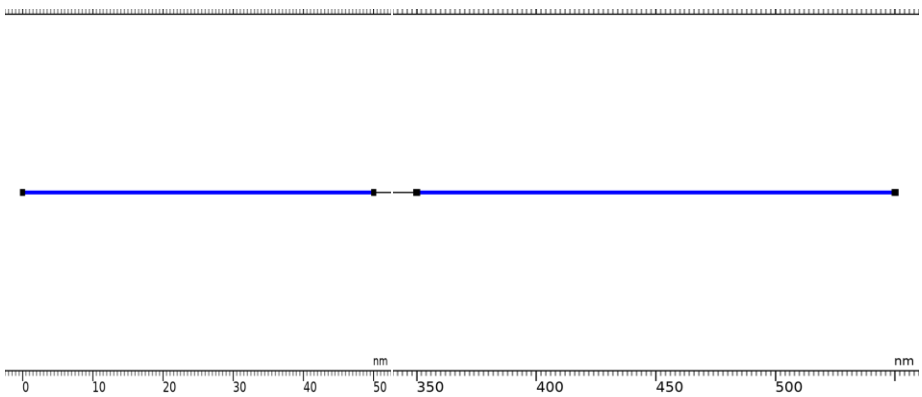
SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIAL

Description	**Value**
Band gap	3[V]
Electron affinity	1.9[V]
Effective density of states, valence band	1E20[1/cm^3]
Effective density of states, conduction band	1E20[1/cm^3]
Electron mobility	1e-2[cm^2/(V*s)]
Hole mobility	2[cm^2/(V*s)]

SHOCKLEY-READ-HALL RECOMBINATION

Description	**Value**
Electron lifetime, SRH	100[ns]
Hole lifetime, SRH	100[ns]

The model takes into account the optical and electrical properties of the perovskite layer. The optical properties of the perovskite layer are modeled using the refractive index and absorption coefficient [4]. The electrical properties of the perovskite layer are modeled using the mobility and carrier concentration. The model simulates the performance of the solar cell under different conditions such as the intensity of the sunlight, the temperature, and the thickness of the perovskite layer.



ETL/n-typeHTL_p-type

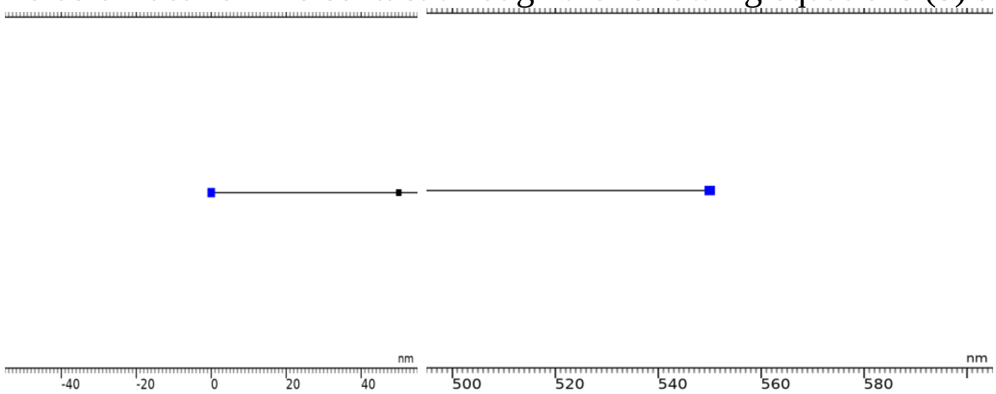
Fig. 3. To give material properties formed by doping ETL/N-type and HTL_P-type areas.

When forming the donor and acceptor spheres, we select them by giving them material properties. in this model, we assigned the concentration 1e18 [1/cm^3] to the donor area and the acceptor concentration 1e18 [1/cm^3] to the acceptor area, and selected them to carry out calculations using the following equations (1) and (2).

$$N_D = N_D^{prev} + N_{D0}, \quad N_A = N_A^{prev} \quad (1)$$

$$N_A = N_A^{prev} + N_{A0}, \quad N_D = N_D^{prev} \quad (2)$$

We introduced the front and back contacts into the ideal ohmic contact areas using the properties of the Au material. We have chosen to calculate the processes in the fields of ideal ohmic contact through the following equations (3) and (4).



FTO/ContactAU/Contact

Fig. 4. Material specifications for front and rear contacts

$$\begin{gathered} V = V_{eq} + V_0 \\ n = \frac{1}{2}\left(N_d^+ - N_a^-\right) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(N_d^+ - N_a^-)^2 + 4\gamma_n\gamma_p n_{i,eff}^2} \\ p = -\frac{1}{2}\left(N_d^+ - N_a^-\right) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(N_d^+ - N_a^-)^2 + 4\gamma_n\gamma_p n_{i,eff}^2} \end{gathered} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{gathered} V = V_{eq} + V_0 \\ n = \frac{1}{2}\left(N_d^+ - N_a^-\right) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(N_d^+ - N_a^-)^2 + 4\gamma_n\gamma_p n_{i,eff}^2} \\ p = -\frac{1}{2}\left(N_d^+ - N_a^-\right) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(N_d^+ - N_a^-)^2 + 4\gamma_n\gamma_p n_{i,eff}^2} \end{gathered} \quad (4)$$

Results:

The results of the simulation are compared with experimental data to validate the model. The model predicts the efficiency of the solar cell to be 20%, which is in good agreement with the experimental data. The model also predicts the current-voltage (IV) characteristics of the solar cell under different conditions. The IV characteristics show that the efficiency of the solar cell increases with the intensity of the sunlight and decreases with the thickness of the perovskite layer.

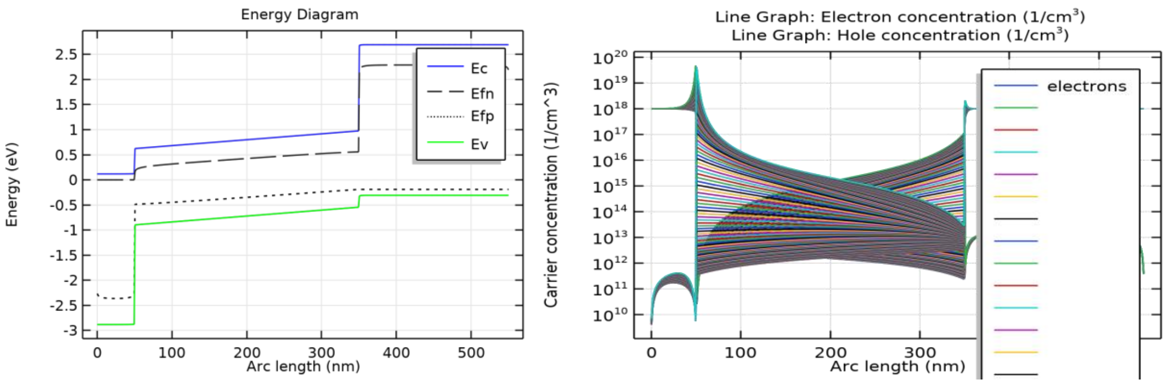


Fig. 5. Energy Diagram and Carrier Concentrations (semi)

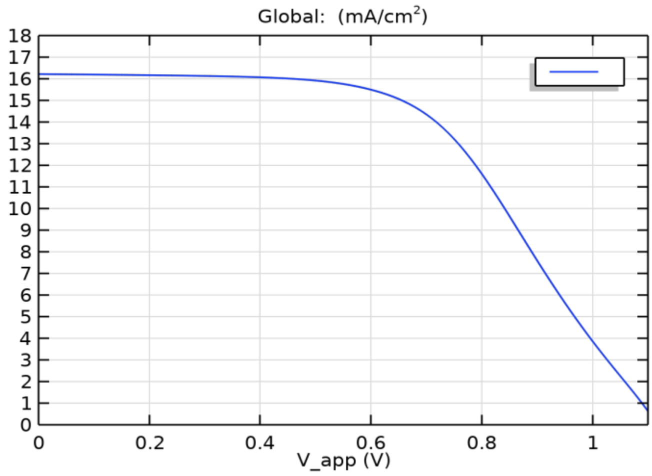


Fig. 6. This graph shows the volt-ampere characteristic of a Perovskite-based solar cell

Conclusion.

In this article, we presented a 1D simulation model of a perovskite solar cell using COMSOL Multiphysics. The model takes into account the optical and electrical properties of the perovskite layer and simulates the performance of the solar cell under different conditions. The results of the simulation are compared with experimental data to validate the model. The model can be used to optimize the design of perovskite solar cells and to study the effect of various factors on the efficiency of the solar cell.

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TEXT REPRESENTATION OF TEACHING NATIONAL GROUPS STUDENTS

Annotation. This article discusses one of the possible approaches to assessing the content of oral monologue messages, which is based on the reproduction and interpretation of directly perceived semantic information in the text.

Keywords: sources, commentary, systematize, sufficient language knowledge, generalization, analysis, selection, assumptions.

At present, the problem of teaching students the ability to connect the content of text briefly, objectively, and logically in a foreign language is relevant. This is due to the following reasons:

1. When writing an abstract, a report for a presentation at a conference, a seminar, thesis, students often have to turn to sources in Russian. At the same time, they should be able not only to understand the content of the text but also to choose the most important, essential from this text, to systematize, generalize this information, and present it in writing as in their native language.

2. In their future professional activities, students will be able to write an abstract, write a review or annotation, and give their comments on the basis of texts from foreign newspapers, magazines, books, and other sources.

A summary of the content of the text is a form of description in which the content is briefly, concisely, and essentially conveyed. A summary of the content of the text, as teaching experience shows, is the most difficult form of working with a text in a foreign language at all stages of learning. The difficulty in mastering this skill lies in the fact that students are required to have such skills as:

a) understand the content of the text well, i.e. have sufficient language skills;

b) analyze and generalize, i. e. have abstract thinking;

c) find and select in the text essential information necessary to convey the content, i. e. have selective thinking;

d) systematize, summarize the collected information and express it in writing using other grammatical and lexical means, i. e. express the content of the text in your own words.

The most effective method in teaching these skills, as practice shows, is the method of “crossing out unnecessary information in the text”. The essence of this methodical technique lies in the fact that students, according to the knowledge of the teacher, cross out with a pencil in the text those words, expressions, and even whole assumptions that are not essential for a brief transmission of the content of the text. These can be metaphors, epithets, figurative comparisons, repetitions, words expressing an emotional state, and other stylistic devices. Naturally, the teacher, especially at the initial stage, should assist students in this work.

In didactic terms, the advantage of this method is that this methodological technique makes it easier to teach and learn the ability to summarize the content of the text. In this way, it is easier for the student to reduce the content of the proposed text, reducing it to a minimum, and leaving the most essential. A significant help to students when working on this method is that the teacher first explains or, if necessary, translates unfamiliar words, expressions, and special terms, explains unfamiliar grammatical phenomena; poses problematic questions for students, the answers to which they find in the text; gives students the task of dividing the text into logically complete, semantic parts and title these parts. When summarizing the content of the text, the following requirements must be met:

1. The most significant of the text is presented in a brief and generalized form. At the same time, the logical relationship or train of thought of the author should not be lost.

2. The presentation should be conducted in the 3rd person, regardless of which person is being narrated in the proposed text.

3. The presentation should be made, if possible, in your own words.

4. Direct speech from the text must be transmitted either in the form of a description or in the form of indirect speech.

The structure of the text is divided into two parts:

The first part, the introduction – this part of the presentation provides information about the type of text (newspaper or magazine article, report or interview, story or short story, etc.), the author, date of writing or publication, the characters, about the place and time of the action. In the final part of the introduction, one or two sentences are called the problem (topic), which is treated in the text.

In the second part, the main part in a short form, taking into account all the requirements, the content of the text is transmitted. At this stage, along with reading and collecting information for writing an introduction, unfamiliar words, expressions, and special terms are written out.

The teacher should pay special attention to the choice of text for teaching the ability to present the content of the text. Working with text should not turn into a difficult and tedious deciphering of incomprehensible parts of the text. As experience shows, it is advisable to use abbreviated, adapted texts.

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TEORETICAL ASPECTS OF HYPONYM IN ENGLISH LINGUISTICS

Annotation. This article describes lexical and semantic relation of hyponyms in English linguistics, which means that analyzing deeply the features of hyponyms and its characteristic features. One of the most vital progresses in cognitive understanding of information, one of extremely significant devices to classifying vocabulary and performing of human perception. Lexical and semantic relations of hyponyms are taken into consideration when giving logical meaning and connection to speech that help to express the meaning of the word.

Keywords: hyponymy, hypero-hyponymic relation, lexical-semantic field, lexicon models, lexical unit.

INTRODUCTION

In lexical classification, hyponymic relations of words, hierarchical structure of word combinations is considered important. Hyponymy is one of the types of systematic relations of units at the lexical-semantic level of language that is gender-type, reciprocal, hypero-hyponymic relations. According to giving different views about this relationship in lexical system of language, we rely on the facts that hypero-hyponymic relationships confirmed by many studies which belong to universal connections if lexical units. The main relationship of hyponymy is based on logical-semantic subordination that determines the hierarchical structure of individual semantic areas lexical system of the language as a whole structuring the lexicon of the language.

The 21st century has been called the “age of multilingualism” by the European Union, and the problem of effective learning and teaching of foreign languages is becoming increasingly important. In particular, raising the intellectual potential of young people in Uzbekistan, gaining a wide range of knowledge and professional skills, as well as active communication with peers abroad, keeping abreast of all events, innovations and changes in the world today, is the most important condition for acquiring great intellectual wealth. Great opportunities have been created for them to study foreign languages in depth.

Like many other countries in the world, Uzbekistan pays special attention to teaching and learning of foreign languages as a social direction of the state. There is every opportunity to keep abreast of the news [1]. Also, the President of Uzbekistan Mirziyoev Shavkat Miromonovich mentioned: “It is time to create a new system of teaching foreign languages. This system must become a solid foundation for the future. Since we set ourselves the goal of building a competitive state, from now on, graduates of schools, lyceums, colleges and universities must be fluent in at least two foreign languages. This strict requirement should become the main criterion for the work of the head of eacheducational institution" [2].

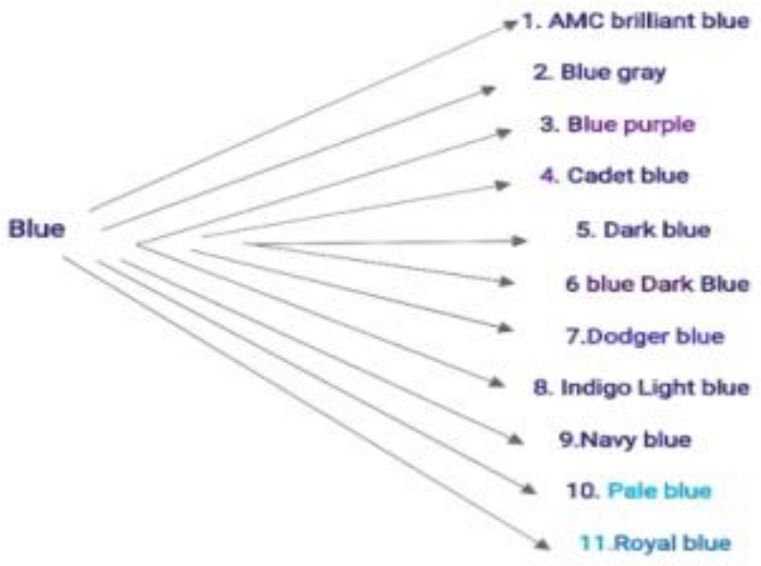
LITERARY REVIEW

Hyponymy is a less studied category in various systematic languages and has been considered in scientific work of a number of researchers. The followings can be seen in the study of the problem of hyponymy in the work of scientists. To this time, many foreigners' linguists investigated on many branches of language for instance, semantic and lexical characteristics of hyponymy that has been argued in their scientific research works which were illustrated many precious ideas and opinions. We can observe that the issue of hyponymy has been engaged in study about this in the works of the following linguists: Finch G "Linguistic terms and concepts", Firth J.R. "Modes of meaning", Cherry N. "On Human communication", Bierwish B.M. "Semantics and Translations", Palmer F.R. "Semantics", O'Grady W, Katamba F. "Semantics and Pragmatics", "The Analysis of Meaning and Charles" W. Kreidler "Introducing English Semantics". Also, the candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Doctoral student of National University of Uzbekistan (DSc) Sabirova N. K. mentioned some scientists work which were connected to investigate hyponymy relation in her article The Lexical and Semantic Relation of Hyponym. They are followings: Lyons J. Semantics (2 vols)", Katz J.J. "Semantic theory", Lehrer A. "Semantic fields and lexical structure", Murphy M.L. "Semantic relations and the lexicon", Safarova R. «Гипонимия в узбекском языке (на материале обще употребительных зоонимов)», Jumabeva J.Sh. "O'zbek va ingliz tillarida leksik va stylistik graduonomiya" [3] and so on.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

It is well known that lexical elements include lexical and syntactic categories in term of information about meaning and form. According to these categories, lexical elements are represented in the lexicon of semantics. In addition to the semantic classification, a lexical unit depends on meaning and its form that expresses, as well. In addition to some relationships in a lexical unit that consist of hyponym, hyperonymy, synonym, antonym and so on.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS



Picture 1. Hyponyms of the hypernyms “Blue”

A hyponym and hyperonym relationship are a relationship between a general and a specific (thematic) term that represents the term hyponymy. For example, the words “red”, “yellow”, “green”, and “blue” are hyponyms of the hyperonym “color”. Lexical semantics is one of the main directions of linguistics in which the meaning of a word is systematically studied. In lexical semantics, two main issues are addressed: a) the expression of the meaning of the word, b) the expression of the variability of the meaning of the word changing between contexts [4].

It is clear that the phenomenon of hyponymy is the relationship between a hyperonym and its specific hyponym in the linguistics. A hyponym is more precise and clear word or phrase than hyperonym in the semantic field. In this above-mentioned condition, we can see homonymic relation of the color, also blue is considered a hyponym of the color but ‘Blue’ is itself a hypernym of various shades of blue, for instance navy, blue purple, aquamarine and so on. Also, Associate Professor, Doctor of Sciences in Philology Jamila Sharipovna Djumabaeva and Doctoral Student, Associate Professor, Candidate of Philological Sciences Nodira Karimbaevna Sabirova mentioned their own opinions in their article “The study of hyponomic taxonomy in English linguistics and the lexical and semantic relations of hyponymy”. They mentioned: “Taxonomy involves the simultaneous existence of three types of relationships, namely hyperonymy (gender-type), hyponymy (type-gender), and cogyponymia (type and type). In the study of lexical-semantic groups and functional-semantic fields of natural language word groups, there is a lack of strict consistency and structure in the manifestation of hypero-hyponymic relations. In scientific typologies of various fields, hypero-hyponymy is common phenomenon that expands and systematizes the concepts of the profession".

The hypero-hyponymic taxonomic relations of words, phraseological units and terminology in the linguistics attracted the attention of M.V. Lysyakova, A.M. Plotnikova, E.L. Ginzburg, A.Sh. Hayrapetyan and other linguistics [5]. According to D. Cruse, many words have different hyponymic relationships depending on the context, based on the facet on their meaning. In the example he cites, the word a book has facets like TOME and TEXT, and it has hyponyms like paperback, novel words. D. Cruse's facet approach is designed to express the different types of relationships of words such as book without increasing the number of meanings and hierarchical nodes. Also, although D. Cruse introduced the term microsense into linguistics, the phenomenon of the complete taxonomy requires some prevention of word meanings. For example, there are many superordinates of the word knife, i.e. cutlery, weapon, surgical instrument, tool and they do not represent the importance of the facets of the word knife, but rather the types of knife and the different meanings of the word knife [6]. In the figure that given below, the hyponymic relationship is represented by a scheme called 'juice taxonomy'.

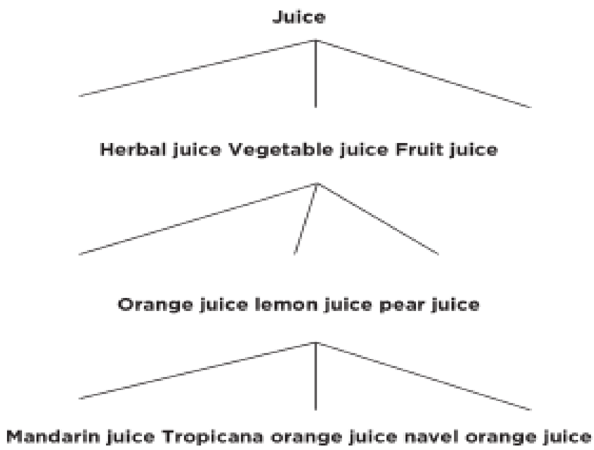


Figure 3. Hyponymic relationship in lexical field 'Juice'

The lexical units in this scheme are parts of the hyponymic or taxonomic paradigm. Given the probability that the tree structure is in an asymmetric state, it can be observed that each lexical unit can have many hyponyms, but they have a single hyperonymy. For example, if the word 'juice' has hyponyms such as 'mandarin juice', 'Tropicana orange juice', 'navel orange juice', 'orange juice' is their hyperonymy. The word 'fruit juice' is the hyperonymy of 'orange juice'. According to English linguist Lions, 'these cross-categorical relations are quasi hyponymy. But even in nominal taxonomies, we see some differences in syntactic categories at the highest levels' [7]. Adjectives can also have nominal hyperonyms, for example 'emotion>happy, sad, angry'. Hyponymy is a paradigmatic relationship in which the relationship between members of the same syntactic category is represented.

The inter-category relationship is called ‘quasi-hyponymy’. In some cases, a high degree of syntactic category differences is observed in nominal taxonomy. For example, even though the word ‘fruit’ in the picture above is a noun phrase, it is used in the adjective form ‘fruit juice’. The orange juice varieties ‘navel’ and ‘mandarin juice’ are represented at the bottom. Despite the fact that the words ‘herbal juice’ and ‘vegetable juice’ in primary stage are in the unit of uncounted, the word ‘juice’ is a noun in the category that is also not counted.

CONCLUSION

The hyponym and hyperonym relationship are very important in giving a logical connection in speech, expressing the meaning of words. There is no clear basis for the fact that a hypero-hyponomic relationship is a linguistic-lexical relationship rather than a cognitive-semantic relationship. The taxonomies of hyponymy do not cover all types of relationships that fall into the general term. The fact that functional hyponyms do not have to be part of hyperonyms, the range of what is considered a hyponym in these taxonomies, suggests that hyponymy is a broad concept. English linguist A. Wierzbicka distinguishes hyponymic relations based on the morpho-semantic properties of hyperonyms. These ideas raise the question of the relationship between hyponymy and words or concepts or meanings [8].

Easy and quick teaching of various terms to young people in teaching English can increase the level of communication in this foreign language and allow them to freely express their opinions in a foreign language.

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FOOD SERVICE AND ITS ORGANIZATION IN TOURISM. RESTAURANT SERVICE

Abstract. The article discusses the main products of restaurant chains in the catering market in the United States and the general statistics of restaurant chains.
Keywords: restaurant, business, company, enterprise, restaurant chains.

Over the past decade, the number and size of restaurant chains around the world has grown significantly. In this regard, it can be said that the United States is the leader, and its restaurant chains are actively expanding their policy abroad. Their success is largely due to American tourists and American citizens living in other countries, as well as a large number of foreign citizens who work and study in the United States in different seasons. The hamburger and pizza chains, which are the main products of the restaurant chain, are growing rapidly. Sandwiches make up more than 40% of sales in the restaurant chain.

According to the classification made by the "New research" company, sandwiches include: hamburgers served at McDonald's restaurants, French sandwiches, sandwiches served at Subway, and "Tex-Mex" served at Taco Bell.

A large share of the catering market is 42.6 billion. hamburger restaurant chains with a working capital of dollar. Among the restaurant chains, in 2005, "McDonalds" had the largest turnover, ie 21.8 billion. dollars, but was in second place in terms of the number of enterprises. The largest number of businesses are in the 7-Eleven restaurant chain, which was slightly behind in terms of turnover. In the early 90s, the pizzeria market expanded significantly, they were mainly attached to 3 chains. "Pizza-Hat" had 9,450 enterprises, "Domina-pizza" had 5,300 enterprises and "Lille-sizar" had 4,300 enterprises. Together, they account for 85% of the market[1].

In the American restaurant business, several holding groups own a number of trademarks. For example; Pizza Hut is owned by PepsiCo Inc., Taco Bell is owned by Kentucky Fred Chicken, and TV Holding Inc. owns Denise, Quincys, El Pollo Loco, and Canteen Corp.. In recent years, the strategy of large American restaurant chains has focused mainly on late-night dining, because of the large profits.

Table 5.

Classification of the first 30 restaurant chains by the number of enterprises

Series	Restaurant chain	Enterprise total number Company	Company	Type of concept
1.	7-eleven	13760	-	Helpful placement
2.	Mcdonalds	13093	Mondonalds corp.	Hamburgers
3.	Pitzza XAT	9450	Pepsiko Inkg	Pizza
4.	Kentucky Fried Chicken	8729	I -	Chicken
5.	Sabwey	7327	-	Sandwiches
6.	Burger King	6648	Pilsberi corp	Hamburgers
7.	Deri Kuin	5381	Deri Kuin comp.	Pastries
8.	Domino Pizza	5300	Dominos Ink	Pizza
9.	Gardner Merchan Fud servis.	4600	-	Contractors
10.	Little Sizar	4300	Little Sizar	Pizza
11.	Tako Bell	4000	Pepsiko Ink.	Mexican food
12.	Vendus	3962	Vendurs Int.	Hamburgers
13.	Baskin Robbins	3425	Elayd layons	Sweets
14.	XolideyInn otels.	3385	Xolidey corp.	Home service
15.	Xardis	3365	Imako Ltd.	Hamburgers
16.	ARA servis	2767	ARA servis INK	Contractors
17.	Dankin Donats	2754	Dankon Donats	Sweets
18.	Arbis	2603	Royal Kroun kos	Sandwiches

19.	Marnott enejment servis	2519	Marnott korp.	Contractors
20.	Armi end Aer fors servis	2189	-	Military organizations
21.	Kantin korp	1862	TV xoldings INK	Contractors
22.	Chois Otels	1707	-	Home service
23.	Sheraton	1510	Sheraton korp.	Home service
24.	Denis	1460	Dn. Eych Ay korp	Family lunch
25.	Long Djon Silvers	1149	Djernko Ink	Seafood
26.	Hilton Otels	1200	Hilton inter	Home service
27.	Sonik Drayvin	1191	Sonik indastris	Hamburgers
28.	Djek in ze boks	1155	Fudmeyker INK	Hamburgers
29.	Big Boy	840	Marpott. Korp.	Family lunch
30.	Shoneys	855	Shoneys Ink.	Family lunch

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FACTORS AFFECTING SERVICE IN RESTAURANTS (IN THE CASE OF AMERICA)

Abstract. The article describes the large sales of the restaurant concept and its percentage, the existence of problems in restaurants, and the variety of service services in hotels.
Keywords: restaurant, hotel, menu, catering services, trade.

Currently, the concept of restaurants in the world is developing at a high pace in large shopping centers. With the help of such services, the number of visitors to these shopping centers is increasing, as a result, the volume of sales has increased by 10-30%. For example: There are about 1,000 restaurants of this type in Great Britain. The diversity of these concepts is explained by the concept of "Shahobchas" consisting of a number of cafes and restaurants in shopping centers. Mevenix Marshe restaurant in the center of London serves 7 small restaurants in one section at the same time.

The system of providing food to tourists depends on the form of the tour, the category of tourists, the proximity or distance of the buildings to the construction sites, and other factors. The order of food provision is specified in the ticket, contract, voucher. as a rule, breakfast is served to tourists in the form of a "buffet table" system, which is self-service and what is available in the assortment is carried out according to their wishes. Most breakfasts in hotels are served in a cafe-buffet, in a restaurant or by ordering to the room. Breakfasts are prepared independently in the rooms with minibar and kitchen. According to the "half-board" form of meals, tourists are served a common lunch or dinner at a specified time. In "full board" there are 3-4 meals. Naturally, the form of nutrition of sports, hunting, mountaineering and other types of individual species (independent) is based on the preparation of independent food from special semi-finished products and concentrates.

In the last 50 years, the problems observed in hotels have not been observed in restaurants. Because restaurants operate as a sub-department within hotel departments. Only in recent years, along with the development of large restaurants and chain companies, the function of organization in these departments has gained great importance. In large restaurants, the manager is responsible for 2 areas. The supervisor (responsible for the cashier and staff) and the assistant manager in the production, purchasing and beverage production departments are formed from the restaurant.

There are 2 important factors of organizational (organizational) tables[2]:

1. According to the scale of the restaurants, there is not much difference in the main work.

2. Effectiveness and coordination between personnel is very important for the success of food service. Another thing to keep in mind is that food service is a personal relationship industry.

A quarter of the food and drink produced in the United States in 1 year is consumed outside of residences in hotels and restaurants. It ranks fourth in the country's retail trade.

The revenue from food and beverage sales in hotels is equal to the revenue from room sales, and even more, making up about 50% of the revenue. Although it is accepted that the services of the restaurant department are a lot of effort, various and highly responsible work, when everything is examined, the total complex work is greatly simplified by the well-organized and well-trained food and beverage department, is sure to be easily managed by a manager with sufficient experience. Food service in hotels is a useful institution if it is well established and supported by a qualified human resource. Otherwise, it will become a hotel department that causes huge losses. A well-developed hotel restaurant may have 5 main sub-units. One of the most important tasks of the food and beverage department is to control the cost of food and beverages. Because situations such as the timely sale of prepared portions, and the fact that items brought to the warehouse and kitchen for a few days do not spoil quickly, increase the cost. Achieving good results requires understanding each phase of food and beverage from purchase to sale. Food and beverage managers have an obligation to constantly monitor these factors and not allow activities to have a negative impact. It should not be forgotten that the hotel has an economic expense, which is spent on food and drinks.

Since the early 1950s, active control systems have been implemented in hotels, which allowed for a decrease in the cost of food and beverages, and a significant increase in the wages of workers. There are 2 important methods of food cost control.

1. Croatia and the Croatian food price system. This system relies on the relationship of cost to sales of everything about the menu.

2. Control method based on cost proportionality. This method approximates the total profit and cost over a period of 2-3 days, taking into account the previous revenue control, not the cost and food sales.

This system is divided into 2 main groups.

1. Estimated sales in advance.

2. Estimated costs in advance.

The following items should always be recorded for the calculation of estimated sales: Breakfast, lunch and dinner volume. Amount of volume sold from tablo, specials, and menu items. Date, day and which salons were used, special events and the number of regular customers. To control the cost of food in advance; Standard orders are created by specifying the type, quantity, and quality of everything on the menu. Standard recipes are made for each menu. Standard cooking and handling methods are used.

It is administered by a responsible party called the Food and Beverage Control Bureau and administered by the Food and Beverage Controller. The supervisor reports directly to the Food Director. Its task is to collect information from various departments, using this information and the account book of previous periods, make predictions for future periods and compare the realized results according to the assumptions and deliver the results to the departments. The most important problem in food and beverage control is to estimate how many people will be served in different service areas of the enterprise in the coming short periods.

The food and beverage supervisor compares the actual numbers with the estimates based on the day-by-day results of the actual account results of the estimated period next to the estimates (service bill, sales revenue, food cost, cost percentage) and the next period. re-estimates for.

In tourism, the problems of restaurant management are the least studied direction, which types of this industry should be paid attention to, knowing the wishes of travelers, inviting them to the most useful and convenient cuisines, ensuring their safety, meeting their demand. satisfaction and many other types of knowledge are included in the service function. It is very important to study the restaurant business in Uzbekistan and find a way for the world markets. Our historical cities - Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent and many other historical monuments attract international tourists to these places and thereby create wide opportunities for developing their catering and service.

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LEXICAL AND SYNTACTICAL SPECIFICITY OF COMPLIMENTS IN THE PLAYS OF OSCAR WILDE, NAMELY "AN IDEAL HUSBAND" AND "IMPORTANCE OF BEING THE EARNEST

Annotation. This article studies syntactical, and lexical structure of compliments in English language. It also highlights complimentary statements and analyses their grammatical and lexical specificity based on the works of Oscar Wilde's "Importance of being Earnest" and "An Ideal Husband". Additionally, there are given analysis of complimentary statements in these two works in terms of to whom and what they are used for.

Key words: linguoculture, compliment, lexical markers, speech genre, syntactic means.

Introduction

Speech is frequently recognized as a kind of social behaviour, and as such, it is governed by precise, unambiguous laws that are an essential part of a society's universal standards of behavior. The prominent American speech ethnographer and sociolinguist Dell Hymes stated as follows: "Action is a connection between grammar and all other components of a speech event or scenario in the sense that this level entails both linguistic forms and social norms."[38]

The theory's creator, M.M. Bakhtin, asserts, "We communicate exclusively in specific speech genres, that is, all our assertions have definite and generally stable typical ways of creating the whole." Our library is filled with many oral (and written) speech genres; these speech genres are provided to us in a similar manner to how our native language, which we speak well, is provided to us.[39]

The addresser (speaker), who builds his speech based on his own communication strategy, is free to select one speech genre over another in a particular situation. The notion that the addresser carries out his speech intent, which is somewhat similar to personal goals familiar from previous social experience, in accordance with a fairly stable pattern of cognitive and communicative actions, words living in a certain area of spiritual culture, is given a lot of weight in contemporary genre studies.[40]

The "speech-formulation" of compliments is described by their etiquette characteristics as well as their functions in casual conversation between known and unknown parties. As widely noted in linguistic research, the primary extralinguistic function of compliments is to foster or strengthen

[38] Hymes D. On communicative competence // Socioloinguistics. Harmondsworth, 1972. P. 57.
[39] Bakhtin M.M. The problem of speech genres // Bakhtin M.M. Aesthetics of verbal creativity. M., 1979. S. 257.
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intercommunicant solidarity. Because of their function and the way they "reflect cultural values," we believe compliments are "ready-to-use speech formulations."[41]

Methods

In English linguoculture, the syntax of compliments makes the etiquette and formulaic nature of them quite clear: most addressees of this speech genre use elliptical sentences in addition to entire declarative and exclamatory words. A collection of the complimenting syntactic constructions used by famous English speakers is shown below.

"Syntactic means used by addressers of the speech act "Compliment" in English linguoculture":

1) the structure "you + be + adj. (noun)"
2) elliptical sentence
3) exclamatory sentence
4) structure "you + V + adverb (noun)"
5) structure "you + look + adj. (noun)"
6) emphatic constructions
7) repetitions
8) comparative turnovers
9) structure "you + have + adj. + noun"
10) parallelism
11) structure "I love/like + your + (adj.) + noun"

Let's look at the syntactic means that have been mentioned. Let us state up front that we will not regard exclamatory sentences to be a different syntactic category.

English compliments are a clear example of T. van Dijk's theory that a statement's semantic interpretation can start with a syntactic interpretation based on insufficient knowledge about surface syntactic structures: the addressee's interpretation of the meaning encoded in lexemes as an etiquette praise begins with the interpretation of peculiar two-part linguistic formulas.

According to the analysis, half of all compliments in the English language based on the two works of Oscar Wilde's "Importance of being Earnest" and "An Ideal Husband" employ the formula *"you + to be + adjective (noun")*:

ALGERNON.

[To Gwendolen.] Dear me, you are smart!

(Oscar Wilde "Importance of being Earnest")

ALGERNON.

Then Miss Prism is a short-sighted old lady. [Cecily puts the rose in his buttonhole.] You are the prettiest girl I ever saw.

(Oscar Wilde "Importance of being Earnest")

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[41] Manes J. Op. cit. P. 97; Wolfson N. Perspectives: Sociolinguistics and TESOL. Cambridge, 1989. P. 113; Wierzbicka A. English Speech Act Verbs: A Semantic Dictionary. Sydney, 1987. P. 202.;

JACK.

You're quite perfect, Miss Fairfax.

(Oscar Wilde "Importance of being Earnest")

CHASUBLE.

Mr. Worthing, I offer you my sincere condolence. You have at least the consolation of knowing that you were always the most generous and forgiving of brothers.

(Oscar Wilde "Importance of being Earnest")

LORD CAVERSHAM. [Looking at her with a kindly twinkle in his eyes.] You are a very charming young lady!

(Oscar Wilde "An Ideal Husband")

LADY MARKBY. [Reflecting.] You are remarkably modern, Mabel.

(Oscar Wilde "An Ideal Husband")

The adjective portion of this grammatical form is made up of a variety of emotives and the universal evaluative predicate excellent. These lexemes convey the admiration, excitement, and delight that the addressers have in response to the addressees' actions, appearance, and mental prowess. It's important to note that these statements usually utilize exclamatory intonation.

Syntactic means often used in the Compliment speech act also include the structures *"you + look + adjective (noun), you + verb + adverb (noun), you + have + adjective + noun, I love (like) + your + (adjective) + noun":*

MABEL CHILTERN. How sweet of you to say that, Lord Caversham! Do come to us more often. You know we are always at home on Wednesdays, and you look so well with your star!

(Oscar Wilde "An Ideal Husband")

LADY BASILDON. You look quite English, Vicomte, quite English.

(Oscar Wilde "An Ideal Husband")

ALGERNON.

I hope, Cecily, I shall not offend you if I state quite frankly and openly that you seem to me to be in every way the visible personification of absolute perfection.

(Oscar Wilde "Importance of being Earnest")

The adjective (nominative) element of English compliments formed using these structures might be represented by emotives such as *gorgeous*, *lovely*, *swell*, idioms like *stand alone = have no equal*, the general evaluative predicate *good*, or descriptive constructs, as in the final scenario.

Emphatic constructions and exclamatory sentence

We single out four emphatic constructions in English compliments: what a+ A+N, how + A, such a+ N, what + A:

ALGERNON. What a perfect angel you are, Cecily.

(Oscar Wilde "Importance of being Earnest")

CECILY. What an impetuous boy he is! I like his hair so much. I must enter his proposal in my diary. (Oscar Wilde "Importance of being Earnest")

LADY BASILDON. What a horrid combination! So very unnatural!
(Oscar Wilde “An Ideal Husband”)
MABEL CHILTERN. What sort of a woman is she?
LORD GORING. Oh! a genius in the daytime and a beauty at night!
(Oscar Wilde “An Ideal Husband”)
SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. How beautiful you look to-night, Gertrude!
LADY CHILTERN. Robert, it is not true, is it? You are not going to lend your support to this Argentine speculation? You couldn’t! (Oscar Wilde “An Ideal Husband”)
MABEL CHILTERN. I don’t want you to have any. They would not be good for you.
LORD GORING. That is the first unkind thing you have ever said to me. How charmingly you said it! Ten to-morrow.
(Oscar Wilde “An Ideal Husband”)
LORD GORING. How sweet of you to say so!... And it is only fair to tell you frankly that I am fearfully extravagant.
(Oscar Wilde “An Ideal Husband”)

Addressers might utilize interjections (most commonly "oh") in the beginning of sentences to express their honest respect for the personal traits of the addressees using emphatic constructions. An examination of our data reveals that such a combination of lexical and syntactic expressive techniques is uncommon in either praise or flattery situations in English linguoculture.

Results

The "addressee zone's" emotional representation of emotions boosts the emotiveness of utterances while also ensuring that the addressees achieve their illocutionary purpose.

Regarding the patterns of compliments, i.e. the sentence structure, Wolfson and Manes established the following nine patterns in 97% of the interactions:

1. NP {is, looks} (really) ADJ PP: “Your raincoat is really nice.”
2. I (really) {like, love} NP: “I really like your hair.”
3. PRO is (really) (a) (ADJ) NP: “That's a neat jacket.”
4. You V (a) (really) ADJ NP: “You did a (really) good job.”
5. You V (NP) (really) ADV PP: “You really handled that situation well.”
6. You have (a) (really) ADJ NP: “You have such beautiful hair!”
7. What (a) (ADJ) NP!:“What a lovely baby you have!”
8. ADJ (NP)!:“Nice game!”
9. Isn’t NP ADJ!:“Isn’t your ring beautiful!”

whereby
NP = noun phrase
ADJ = adjective
PRO = pronoun
V = verb
ADV = adverb

Most speakers make use of a semantic formula: I like / love NP. Compliments are seen as formulaic speech acts or formulae. Compliments may be employed in a number of settings due to their organized syntactic and semantic development.

Regardless of whether or not the explicit lexical verb 'compliment' is used, the speech act of 'compliment' is maintained via a variety of semantic structures. According to Manes and Wolfson[42], each complement must include at least one phrase with positive semantic weight. They discovered that the bulk of praises are limited to a small number of adjectives and verbs.

According to Manes and Wolfson[43], each compliment must include at least one phrase with positive semantic weight. They discovered that the bulk of praises are limited to a small number of adjectives and verbs.

They also discovered that (80%) of their data is adjectival, meaning it relies on an adjective for positive semantic value. Five of these words are used frequently (pleasant, good, beautiful, attractive, and fantastic), whereas the majority only appear once or twice in the data. The two most often used adjectives are 'pleasant' and 'good,' which account for 22.9 percent and 19.6 percent of the data, respectively. The findings of this study reveal that "these adjectives are semantically imprecise, allowing speakers to employ them with an almost infinite variety of nouns," for example.

„Your home is nice."

„You are such a good cook."

Other adjectives are 'beautiful, pretty, and great' appear in, and of all adjectival compliments in the data, 'pretty' on the other hand, is more specific than the others. All of these adjectives occur with different topics.

"You did a beautiful job of explaining that."

„That was a really great job."

„That shirt is very pretty."[44]

Lexical markers of the emotional concept "Compliment" are the *admirable, capital, charming, clever, creditable, gentle, judicious, perfect, pleasant, pure, reasonable, sensible, sharp, smashing, superficial, sweet-natured, worthy* adjectives, as well as adverbs in the adjectival function *beautifully, nicely*.

In the works of Oscar Wilde's "Importance of being Earnest" and " An Ideal Husband" we can see different lexical markers such as adjectives: *smart, short-sighted, perfect, generous, forgiving, charming, modern, morbid, best, pretty, marvelous, nice, sweet, refined, extraordinary, perfect, impetuous, sweet, great, delightful, clever, secretive, noble, highest, kind, trivial, romantic, horrid, unnatural, genius, beautiful, thoughtful, extravagant, sensible, ideal, younger,*

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[42] Wolfson, N. (1981). Compliments in cross-cultural perspective. TESOL Quarterly, 15,117-124.

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right, willful, simple, suitable, adverbs: *quite, very, remarkably, perfectly, wonderfully, comparatively, extremely, charmingly, immensely.*

In these two works there are some exclamatory words such as *"How", "What",* and also some nouns are used for giving compliments with adverbs in order to give high emotiveness.

In the analysis of these works, I can admit that some adjectives are used quite often as a positive compliment such as *pretty* 17 times, *sweet* 11 times, *perfect* 10 times, *charming* 9 times, *genius* 8 times, *young* 7 times, *best* 6 times, *nice* 5 times and *kind* 4 times, *romantic* 3 times, and other adjectives are utilized in small numbers. As for adverbs such as *quite* and *perfectly* are used 11 times, *wonderfully* 5 times and other adverbs amount to small identities.

Now, we will look into some complimentary statements and lexical markers what type of compliments they are used for. For example:

"It suits you perfectly. It is a divine name. It has a music of its own. It produces vibrations." (Oscar Wilde, "Importance of being Earnest")

In this example, the addresser is complimenting to the possessions of what the addressee has. There are also some examples of complimenting to the things or family members of the addressee:

"And now may I walk through your beautiful house? I hear your pictures are charming." (Oscar Wilde, "Importance of being Earnest")

Here the speaker is complimenting two things that the listener owns namely "the house" and "the pictures". The lexical markers "beautiful" and "charming" are used as complimentary words.

"What a charming house you have, Lady Chiltern!" (Oscar Wilde, "Importance of being Earnest")

"*Quite a well-kept garden this is, Miss Cardew."* (Oscar Wilde, "Importance of being Earnest")

"I thought your frock so charming last night, Miss Chiltern. So simple and... suitable." (Oscar Wilde, "Importance of being Earnest")

"I will take very good care you never do. She is excessively pretty, and she is only just eighteen."

(Oscar Wilde, "Importance of being Earnest")

"She is such a nice woman, and so attentive to her husband. It's delightful to watch them." (Oscar Wilde, "Importance of being Earnest")

"She is the most cultivated of ladies, and the very picture of respectability."

(Oscar Wilde, "Importance of being Earnest")

"Oh! I must shake hands with Lady Markby. She is delightful. I love being scolded by her." (Oscar Wilde, "An Ideal Husband")

"Wonderful woman, Lady Markby, isn't she? Talks more and says less than anybody I ever met. She is made to be a public speaker." (Oscar Wilde, "An Ideal Husband")

Discussions

In the examples above where the compliments addressed to a third person who wasn't there when other two or three people talking, the lexical markers such as "wonderful", "genius", "delightful" are mostly used this means that these adjectives are common for making compliments to strangers in order to keep positive face of an addressee.

Examining gender differences in lexical choice, I found that women intensified compliments by using "pretty " more than men, but I realized that in these two works men used mostly the word "*charming*" for complimenting the appearance of the women,however, there are no salient differences in the use of intensifiers. This result intensified my conclusion that compliments from females will most likely not be accepted whereas compliments from males will, especially by female recipients since most complimentary statements are given by men in these works.

Conclusion

The general lexical means of expressing the emotional concept "Compliment" include the emotives *beautiful, divine, delightful, excellent, marvellous, nice, remarkable, sweet, tremendous, wonderful*, lexical intensifiers *highly, perfectly, pretty, quite, so, such, wonderfully, very, oh, ah* interjections. The lexical markers of the concept "Compliment" include the emotives *smart, short-sighted, perfect, generous, forgiving, charming, modern, morbid, best, pretty, marvelous, nice, sweet, refined, extraordinary, perfect, impetuous, sweet, great, delightful, clever, secretive, noble, highest, kind, trivial, romantic, horrid, unnatural, genius, beautiful, thoughtful, extravagant, sensible, ideal, younger, right, willful, simple, suitable*. The general syntactic means of expressing these emotional concepts include elliptical and exclamatory sentences, simple repetition, the emphatic construction *how/what (a)...* and the comparative turnover like.

A number of units can be considered syntactic means such as synonymous repetitions, parallel constructions, comparative turnover *as... as*, emphatic construction *such (a)* refer to the means of expressing the concept "Compliment". The syntactic structure of the concept "Compliment" are the followings: *the structure "you + be + adj. (noun)"; exclamatory sentence; structure "you + V + adverb (noun)"; structure "you + look + adj. (noun)"; emphatic constructions; repetitions; comparative turnovers; structure "you + have + adj. + noun"; structure "I love/like + your + (adj.) + noun".*

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METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING WRITING

Annotation. In this article discusses about methodology for teaching writing and gives some important facts
Keywords: speech, teaching writing, methodology, written speech, reading.

Written speech appeared with the aim of fixing oral speech. What is the purpose of teaching writing at present? It is important to mention that learning to write can be seen not only as the goal of language acquisition, but also as a means. In the second case, with the help of reading, the tasks of mastering the means of the language and the technical side of written speech are realized as well as the tasks of controlling the learning of research and auditing. Until 1970, in the English-language methodology, learning to write in a foreign language was seen as a means, not an end. For example, a letter was required to write answers to grammar exercises or questions to texts. N.D. Galskova also talks about a similar trend in our country, where teaching writing as a goal was included only in schools with in-depth study of the language. However, the situation gradually changed. In the USA, the so-called "Guided writing" has become widespread, which is a transitional moment from controlled practice to a more free style. Of course, the students were limited to questions, but the answers to them already constituted a kind of discourse. In the 1980s, the era of "expressive writing" began in the United States - i.e. letters for the purpose of expressing an individual's personal experience or feelings. In this regard, in teaching writing, such genres as a personal diary, history were used. At the beginning of the 21st century, writing began to be seen as a social communicative act, thus making the teaching of writing the goal of language acquisition [Reid, 2001: 28].

Some methodologists say the following about this issue. In the event that writing is considered as an independent activity, the goal of teaching writing is considered as follows. One of the methodologists writes that the goal of teaching writing is to teach students to write in a foreign language those texts that they can write in their native language The curricula of schools of various types require the development of skills to use writing as a means of communication. It is formulates the goal as “the formation of skills and abilities to express thoughts in writing, depending on the content of the statement. R.P. Milrud focuses on the competency-based approach, highlighting as the goal of teaching written speech the formation of students' written communicative competence, which includes the possession of written signs, the content and form of a written work of speech [Milrud, 1997: 5]. As already mentioned, in the process of development of methodology as a science, writing was assigned different roles. So in different periods, various approaches to teaching this type of speech were popular. I.L. Bim gives the following concept to the term approach - this is the basic category of methodology that determines the strategy for teaching the language and the choice of a teaching method that implements such a strategy [New Dictionary of Methodological Terms and Concepts].

In the English-language methodology of the well-known dichotomy, the process of oriented and product-oriented writing is used. A.V. Kashcheeva says that this division arose as a result of research in the field of discourse. The terms “process” and “product” in teaching methods arose due to different points of view on what discourse is, the result in the form of a text, or the cognitive process of creating meaning [Kashcheeva, 2013: 191]. In the dictionary, the following definitions were given to these approaches: Product-oriented writing is an approach to teaching expressive written speech, in which the product of speech activity plays the most important role - a written statement, a text, and the form and organization of written discourse are an object of mastery. A distinctive feature of this approach is the fact that the development of expressive written speech is closely linked with the receptive form of written communication - reading. Process-oriented writing is an approach to teaching expressive written language, which is based on the study of the psycholinguistic process of generating written messages. This approach is based on observational data on writers (native speakers), on the results of surveys at different stages of the creation of written works. It is not the speech product that comes to the fore - the text, but the complex, creative process of speech production in writing.

The first approach is better studied in the methodology. It implies that the mastery of writing includes the stages of analysis of written works, imitation (at this stage, students perform various exercises, for example, filling in gaps or arranging and rearranging sentences, expanding a paragraph) and independently writing a text in accordance with the structure being trained. The main criteria for evaluating writing in this approach are linguistic correctness and normativity, compositional harmony, and stylistic consistency. Using this approach seems to be the best way to prepare for exam tasks in which students need to be able to create certain types of text. Due to the fact that in the second approach, writing is considered as a process, the stages identified in teaching writing are distinguished by the types of processes that writing includes. They consider such stages as planning, programming the content of a written message, realizing the intention of a written statement, designing in speech structures, first in internal and then in external speech, control and editing of what is written.

The process of writing is not linear, that is, being, for example, at the control stage, the writer can return to previous steps. Robert Parker Jr. describes this division in detail in his article, comparing the two approaches. He says that when teaching writing as a process, the teacher deviates from generally accepted norms. Little importance is given to the structure and literacy of the letter, the main goal is to convey the author's own thoughts and experiences. The author can choose any form to express his ideas. When teaching writing as a product, it is important for the teacher that students follow the established rules and norms. Most often, the purpose of such a letter is to create essays or reports on general topics in accordance with the topic chosen by the teacher [Parker, 1972: 1328]. The author tends to the first approach, while highlighting the possibility of a phased use of these approaches in training, moving from process to product, respectively. D. Horowitz does not share his opinion. He believes that learning to write as a process has a number of disadvantages that should be taken into account when choosing this approach. The most important shortcoming of this approach, Horowitz highlights is the fact that with process-oriented writing, students do not get the skills to write academic works, such as essays or reports. As a second argument, he presents the indisputable fact that learning must be individualized, and this approach may not be suitable for some students. One of the arguments in favor of this approach is most often the possibility of independent choice of topic. Horowitz is skeptical of this idea, since most often the list of topics from which students can choose is pre-selected by the teacher. The last in the list of shortcomings, the author notes that in this approach, students do not have a clear idea of what criteria their work will be evaluated by, as a result, disagreements may arise in the control process [Horowitz, 1986: 141-143].

J. Horvath writes in detail about other approaches [Horvath, 2001: 8]. In his work, he summarizes the views of several authors. So in 1983, Robert Kaplan put forward a contrastive-rhetorical approach. This approach was formed earlier than the process-oriented approach, and was a step towards the beginning of the latter's research. In accordance with it, the main goal of teaching writing was to master the structure of various types of texts. In the process of writing, students reproduced individual paragraphs and paragraphs in order to practice their writing.

In the seventies, the emphasis shifted from structure to content, giving way in the eighties to the Cognitive theory of writing processes developed by Hayes and Flower. They contrast this approach with the theory of the stages of writing, which singles out:

- the pre-literate stage
- the stage of writing
- rewriting.

Their theory focuses on the processes involved in written speech activity, such as planning, translation and verification [Flower, Hayes, 1981: 368-369]. In 1987, Bereiter and Scaradamalia put forward the so-called two-process writing theory. The idea of this theory was that in writing one can single out two processes or skills that are arranged hierarchically in complexity: knowledge retelling and knowledge transformation [Grabe, Kaplan, 2014: 126].

In the nineties, on the basis of the process-oriented approach, a post-process approach appeared. The difference of this approach was that, in accordance with it, in the process of teaching writing, attention should be paid not only to the cognitive component in the form of a certain format and the individual component in the form of students' personal interests, but also to the social component, i.e. potential reader [Matsuda, 2003: 70].

Thus, we can conclude that the dichotomy of writing as a “product” and writing as a “process” is one-sided and there are a significant number of other approaches to learning. There is no consensus among methodists which one is preferable to use. We can assume that the teacher can use elements of approaches in his work, depending on the individual characteristics of students and the goals that need to be achieved at a particular stage of learning.

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MODELS OF SKILLS INTEGRATION

Annotation. This article deals with significant points about teaching English, its methods, techniques and models. In addition to this, in the article models of integrating skills during the lesson and important principles were given.
Key words: perspective, education system, interactive methods, integrated-skills, content-based, subject-matter.

Uzbekistan became independent many years ago. Since then, there have been many changes in the country, including social, political, and economic reforms. People have been trying to find new solutions to problems and have had to make difficult decisions. They have also come up with new ways to deal with different issues. A important idea about how the government and society are built is how we educate people. The education system in the country was changing, and one change they were considering was how to teach a foreign language. This problem was really hard because it was connected to many other problems during a time when society was changing a lot. We know that the need for language learning in education is now much stronger than in previous years. At this point, the demands placed on foreign language teachers have increased significantly. Therefore, today, it is demanded in teaching a language to a child, it is not forcing him, but to increase his interest by using various interactive methods, avoiding uniformity, and wide use of technologies in the educational process. In order to meet the requirements given above, the teacher must not only be knowledgeable in his subject, but also have great methodological strength, and be able to use various methods in lesson. Consistent updating of the education sector in our country, correction of existing errors and shortcomings is being promoted to the state level. In particular, decree №5712 of the President of The Republic of Uzbekistan "On the approval of the concept of development of the public education system of The Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" in this concept, the existing problems in the public education system were shown, and directions for their elimination and further development were determined. In the concept, by 2030, the main goal of the Republic of Uzbekistan is to become one of the first 30 advanced countries in the world according to the PISA (The Program for International Student Assessment) rating of the international student assessment program.

As we know an English lesson includes some special skills and the most important and responsible task of the teacher is to cover all skills in one lesson. How can you teach students to use all four skills (reading, writing, speaking, and listening) at the same time. There are different ways to do this, like having students work together or using real-life activities. These methods allow students to focus on using all of their language skills. The Lexical Approach and Multiple Intelligences are ways of learning that help people communicate better. They require different skills to improve communication. This article will talk about different ways to teach language, like content-based and task-based instruction, and how to combine listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Content-Based Instruction (CBI) is a way of teaching where students learn a new language while also learning about a specific subject [1].

The second language, then is simply the medium to convey informational content of interest and relevance to the learner. Examples of content based curricula include immersion programs for elementary school children, sheltered English programs (mostly found at elementary and secondary school levels), wilting across the curriculum (where writing skills in secondary schools and universities are taught with subject-matter areas like biology, history, art, etc.), and English for Specific Purposes (ESP) (e.g., for engineering, agriculture, or medicine). It is perhaps already clear that content-based teaching allows learners to acquire knowledge and skills that transcend all the bits and pieces of language that may occupy hours and days of analyzing in a traditional language classroom. Research on second language acquisition at various ages indicates the ultimate strength of learning that is pointed toward practical non-language goals. The meaningful learning principle applies well here. Learners are focused on useful, practical objectives as the subject matter is perceived to be relevant to long-term goals. This also increases the intrinsic motivation that is so important to learning of any kind.

Content-based instruction allows for the complete integration of language skills. As you plan a lesson around a particular subtopic of your subject-matter area, your task becomes how best to present that topic or concept or principle [2]. In such lessons it would be difficult not to involve all four skills as your students read, discuss, solve problems, analyze data, and write opinions and reports.

Task-Based Language Teaching. Different books and articles have different opinions on what a task means. All these different ideas agree that the most important thing in a language course is the work you do. It's very important to plan the course around things that will help you communicate in real life, not just in the classroom. TBLT means teaching language skills that are useful in real life situations. Most situations in real life require using multiple skills at the same time. In task-based instruction, the most important thing is using language for specific reasons, not just learning grammar or vocabulary. Task-based teaching is a way of teaching where you create activities in your classroom that are similar to the ones people use in real life situations. When we have tasks to do, we usually need to use more than one skill. By focusing on the tasks we need to do, we don't just think about one skill at a time. Instead, principles of listening, speaking, reading, and writing become appropriately subsumed under the rubric of what it is our learners are going to do with this language.

Theme-Based Instruction. Another way of looking at the integration of skills is to consider the structure of many English language courses around the world. Courses tend to focus on topics, situations, or «themes» as one of their organizing parameters. Theme-based instruction is not the same as content-based. In order to distinguish the two, let's think of the former as a «weak» version of the latter. In the strong version (content-based), the primary purpose o f a course is to instruct students in a subject matter area, and language is of secondary, and subordinate interest. The examples of content based instruction mentioned earlier in this chapter are good illustrations of the- strong version. English for Specific Purposes (ESP) at the university level, for example, gathers engineering majors together in a course designed to teach terminology, concepts, and current issues in engineering. Because students are ESL students, they must of course learn this material in English, which the teacher is prepared to help them with. Immersion and sheltered programs, along with programs in writing across the curriculum, are similarly focused [3]. A weak form of content-based teaching actually places an equal value on content and language objectives. While the curriculum, to be sure, is organized around subject-matter area, both students and teachers are fully aware that language skills don't occupy a subordinate role. Students have no doubt chosen to take a course or curriculum because their language skills need improvement, and they are now able to work toward that improvement without being battered with linguistically based topics.

The ultimate payoff is that their language skills are indeed enhanced, but through focal attention to topic and peripheral attention to language. This weak version is actually practical and effective in many instructional settings. It typically manifests itself in what has come to be called theme-based or topic-based teaching. Theme based instruction provides an alternative to what would otherwise be traditional language classes by structuring a course around themes or topics. Theme-based curricula can serve the multiple interests of students in a classroom and can offer a focus on content while still adhering to institutional needs for offering a language course [4]. So, for example, an intensive English course for intermediate pre university students might deal with topics of current interest such as public health, environmental awareness, world economics, etc. In the classroom students read articles or chapters, view video programs, discuss issues, propose solutions, and carry out writing assignments on a given theme. English for Academic Purposes (EAP) in a university is an appropriate instance of theme based instruction.

To sum up it should be noted that nowadays, the study of foreign languages, mainly English, in stages throughout the country will begin in the early grades of secondary schools in the form of gaming lessons and lessons in speaking, and since second grade - with the assimilation of the alphabet, reading, and grammar; Teaching in higher education institutions of certain special items, especially on the technical and international specialties, will be conducted in foreign languages (English, Russian, Italian, or other).

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ISSUES OF GEODEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF FERGANA REGION

Abstract. This article describes the geodemographic situation and changes in Fergana region, one of the regions with the highest population in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Information about the factors and processes affecting the re-establishment of the population of Fergana region is provided.

Key words: global, demographic process, territorial location, age structure, population regeneration.

Sign in. Geodemographic development is the development of socio-economic and geodemographic processes of regions, and the main emphasis is on demographic issues. Each region differs from each other due to its specific geographical location, specialization, and composition of regional production complexes. The Fergana Valley regions have been making a significant contribution to the demographic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These valley regions are located in the eastern part of the country according to their geographical features and differ from other regions in terms of relief and natural conditions. Including Air currents coming from the west are of great importance in the formation of the climate of Fergana region. These currents blow frequently in spring, sometimes bringing wet air, sometimes dry air. There will be strong winds in its area. "Ko'kon" wind blows strongly in the territory of the country from October to March. Its speed reaches 25 meters per second. Winds are especially strong in winter as the air temperature cools. In addition, mountain-valley and fyon winds often blow in the region. As a result of these winds, in the sandy deserts of Yozyavon and Karakalpak, located in the territory of the region, special landforms, sand dunes, hills, and mounds have been created. It also has a special appearance and attracts attention at first glance. At the same time, there are also many areas that have been heavily modified and appropriated by humans. The northern part of Fergana region is surrounded by hills in the form of a ring. They formed the second upper layer of the earth's surface. Alluvial-prolluvial deposits, mainly laid down in the Quaternary period, are widespread in this step.

It is in this hilly region that the land is very fertile and fertile, and orchards occupy a very large area. This is one of the opportunities to open a wide path for the development of the population.

Methods. Cartographic, statistical analysis, extrapolation, comparison, mathematical and system composition methods were used in the scientific research of the geodemographic development of this Fergana region.

Results and discussion. Specific trends of development and reconstruction of the population of Fergana region are taking shape. Due to the large population, the location of the urban and rural population was formed in its own way. According to such indicators, Andijan and Namangan regions are similar to Fergana region. Population is the total number and amount of people living in a known area and is calculated from demographic classifications. Population figures fluctuate as a result of birth, death and migration rates. Also, nationality, customs, religion, economic and social factors influencing the population and the demographic processes observed in it are the most important. In addition, the level of education and employment among the population has a great impact. Currently, the repopulation of the Fergana region as a result of the relative decrease in the migration balance and the increase in natural growth is relatively problematic and unique.

Fergana region has been growing regularly in the last 10 years. In 2011, the total population of Fergana region was 3229.2 thousand people, and there were 1242 population centers, 15 of them districts, 9 cities, 197 towns and 1021 rural population centers were formed. The population of Fergana region will reach 3,820,000 people by 2021, an increase of 590,800 people compared to 2011. There are big cities in Altarik, Beshariq, Kuva, Rishton and Uzbek districts of Fergana region, and the population and their location are unique in these regions. The most districts in terms of the number of towns are 22 in Uzbekistan district, 21 in Koshtepa, Fergana and 15 in Kuva district. In terms of the number of rural population points, Uchkoprik district and Dangara district have the largest number of 120, Uzbekistan district has 97 and Beshariq district has 96, and Uchkoprik, Dangara and Beshariq districts were formed as satellite regions near Kokand city of Fergana region and are unique in terms of population, social and economic indicators [1].

As of 2022, the largest population in Fergana region is 299.2 thousand people in Fergana city (7.7 percent of the population of the region) and 266.0 thousand people (6.8 percent) in Kuva district, on the contrary the smallest population was 96.9 thousand people (2.5 percent) in the city of Kuvasoy and 80.6 thousand people (2.1 percent) in Sokh district.

In terms of regions, the highest population growth rate compared to the corresponding period of 2020 was 2.6% in Koshtepa district and 2.5% in Dangara district, 2.5% in Uchkoprik district, on the contrary, the most low growth rate was 1.2% in Ko'kan city and 1.7% in Beshariq district. It can be seen that the population of Fergana region is mainly located in the central parts of Fergana city, Margulon city and neighboring districts of Kokan city. This means that the demographic indicators of the population in these areas belong to the main part of the region. The sharp increase in the population in these areas directly affects the growth of the region's population. We can see that Yozyovon and Sokh districts are separated from such areas. The proof of this can be seen from the demographic indicators of the population.

Fergana region is very comfortable for residents and has good conditions in one sense. The average population density of Fergana region is 413.9 people per 1 $^{km2.}$ According to the data of 2004, the population of the city was 800 thousand people, and the rural population was 2015 thousand people, and in 2021, this figure was 561.7 people. It can be seen that the population of Fergana region has been growing steadily over the years. Due to favorable natural conditions, the population in these regions is very comfortable and has been formed in a state of complex evolution since ancient times. These regions are one of the centers of slivization, where the population lived in a sedentary manner, and also had a great influence on its development due to the Great Silk Road [3].

The population of Fergana region varies from year to year in different regions, and this is clearly visible in the regions. In repopulation, this process is considered the main one and has a great impact on the indicators. Born in Fergana region The total population is not homogeneous in the structure of the nation due to the large proportion of other nationalities in Fagana Valley but it is possible to observe that the lowest indicators were returned in the republic as well. It is possible to come to such a conclusion when the highest indicators are observed in the most densely populated areas. Fergana region is characterized by the importance of natural and social factors in population regeneration. According to urban structure in Fergana region and by age composition which has great differences has a great impact on the number and quality of the population. We can see such processes in urban and rural population.

At present, the dynamic indicators of the population of the region, as of April 1, 2020, the number of permanent residents is 3766.0 thousand people, compared to January-March 2019, it has increased by 70.4 thousand people or 1.9 percent. In particular, the number of urban residents was 2124.7 thousand people (56.4% of the total population), the number of rural residents was 1641.3 thousand people (43.6%). Please note: the data for January-March 2020 shows this. The population increased by 70,400 people. The number of live births was 18,700. 4,100 deaths were recorded. 4,900 marriages and 0,800 divorces were registered in the registry offices of city and district administrations. Today, the rate of repopulation is very high. Currently, illegal sharia marriages are also found in some sections of the population. This causes an increase in the number of divorces in the population and a sharp increase in problems that may arise in the family.

The birth rate of the population of Fergana region has decreased by 7.4 per million in 2020 compared to 2011. The highest indicators were Sokh district by 9.9 per million and Fergana city by 0.2 per million. We can observe that the lowest indicators were 12.6 per million in Fergana district, 12.4 per million in Tashloq district and 11.5 per million in Dangara district.

Mortality rates are also one of the most important factors, and such a process has been taking shape in Fergana region in recent years. Factors affecting such indicators depend on the level of health of the population, sanitary conditions and the level of provision of medicine. In the last 2020, 18,500 deaths were recorded, correspondingly, the mortality rate was 4.9 per 1,000 inhabitants. Compared to the corresponding period of 2019, it was observed that it increased by 0.3 per thousand and was 4.6 per thousand in 2019 [5].

In recent years, the number of marriages and divorces has been increasing year by year. As a result of divorce, it causes a decrease in births in the population, a change in the age structure and other demographic problems. "Divorce is a complex socio-demographic process, which occurs under the influence of a number of factors." In recent years, there has been a slight increase in cases of divorce in the regions of Uzbekistan. According to statistical data, 39,200 divorces were registered in the republic in 2021, and the divorce rate per 1,000 population was 1.1 per thousand, and it was observed that it increased by 0.3 per thousand compared to 2020. the indicator was 0.8 per thousand in 2020. In 2021, 50.5% of divorcees in the republic were childless, 28.4% with one child, and 21.1% with two or more children. In 2021, according to the education of divorced men, 17.2% of those with higher education, 52.9% of those with secondary specialized, professional education, general secondary education 29.9 percent of those who have According to the education of divorced women in 2021, 13.3 percent of those with higher education, 62.4 percent of those with secondary specialized, professional education, general secondary education it is possible to observe that 24.3 percent of those who have The most surprising thing is that it is sad that divorce is increasing more and more among those with higher education and those with secondary specialized, professional education.

In 2020, there were 2.8 thousand divorces, corresponding to the divorce rate of 0.8 per 1000 inhabitants will consist of In 2021, 3.2 thousand divorces were recorded, corresponding to every 1000 The divorce rate is 1.1 per thousand being is its level that it is increasing one more time confirms.

In 2020, Fergana city had 1.3 per thousand, Kokan city had 1.3 per thousand and Uzbekistan district had 1.0 per thousand. The lowest indicators were 0.4 per thousand in Yozyavon and Kuva districts, 0.5 per thousand in Sokh, Tashloq and Buvayda districts, and 0.6 per thousand in Dangara, Uchkoprik and Rishton districts. in 2021, the highest indicators are Fergana city 2.1 per thousand, Kokan city 1.8 per thousand and Sokh district 1.4 per thousand, the lowest The indicators were 0.7 per thousand in Kuva district, 0.8 per thousand in Yozyovon district and 0.9 per thousand in Furqat district, Tashloq district, Rishton district, Buvayda district, Dang'ara district, Beshariq district.

Such territorial development features of demographic processes are especially evident in urban-scale studies. In addition, Fergana region is rapidly developing. In particular, these indicators are characterized by large regional differences.

As we know, the demographic structure of the population means its age and gender. The age and gender of the population of Fergana region is unique and complexly developed by region. In terms of population structure, it is important to take into account the number of children, people of working age and pensioners in the indicators of population renewal. We know that many factors develop among the population depending on age and gender. Keying is the most important factor in predicting and predicting next generation change. If there is a high proportion of young people in the population, then the rates of repopulation will be high. On the contrary, if the weight of the elderly population is high compared to the weight of the young population, a decrease in population regeneration is observed, which leads to demographic aging [7].

Currently, the age and gender composition of the population of Fergana region is complex, and its unique aspects are noticeable. We can see these indicators in the cross-section of regions. According to the data of 2020, the proportion of children under 0-14 years of age in the population of Fergana region is 27% of the total population. This indicator is higher than other regions of our republic. In turn, the weight of the population aged 16-60 is 62%, which is the average indicator for the republic. The weight of the population aged 60 and over is 11%, and this indicator is high compared to other regions of our republic. As can be seen from this, the age structure and demographic situation of the population of Fergana region is characterized by its uniqueness. This is a rather complicated process [4].

Nowadays, the increase in the proportion of young people and the increase in the share of able-bodied people will lead to an increase in the proportion of the elderly in the coming years. This causes the demographic breakdown in the society. We can see the negative consequences of such processes in countries like Eastern Europe and Russia. Therefore, it is appropriate to control the repopulation of the region. Economic, social and psychological methods are suitable for this purpose. Development of a specific program for each population point in the region and their control are also important aspects.

The distribution of the age structure of the population by regions is also of great importance. Especially if you look at the section of districts, you can see big differences. Among them, urban and rural areas develop differently.

Among the young population of Fergana region, the share of able-bodied people is the highest at 59.9 percent. This means a high birth rate among the population and an increase in reproductive processes. In such processes, it also has a great impact on the migration process. Because the main part of migration is the working age population. A high share of the young population leads to an increase in the working population. On the contrary, the increase in the weight of the elderly slows down the repopulation.

In terms of population age groups, the regions with the highest percentage of 0-15 year olds are Rishton district with 31 percent, Buvayda district with 30 percent, Furqat district with 29 percent, Fergana city and Kuvasoy city with 28 percent. This means that these areas are characterized by a high proportion of young people among the population and show good indicators of population regeneration. The areas with the highest percentage of the population aged 16-60 are 64% in Margilon city, 63% in Ko'kan city and Beshariq districts, and it is easy to improve the economic and social condition of the population in these areas. Because the population of this age group is employed and has high reproductive health. Fergana district 14 percent, Dangara district 13 percent, Fergana city, Ko'kan city, Koshtepa district, Kuva district, Uchkoprik district, So X district, Tashloq district, and Uzbekistan districts make up 12 percent. In such regions, the weight of aging of the population is higher than in other regions, and it has an effect on showing a somewhat poor indicator of population regeneration. Regions with a low share of the population under the age of 0-15 in the total population include Kokan city 25 percent, Margulon city, Uchkoprik district, Sokh district, Uzbekistan district, Fergana district., and Dangara districts make up 26 percent. If we pay attention, these areas are densely populated and have a high level of employment. Fergana city, Bagdad district, Buvaida district, Kuva district, Rishton district and Fergana district made up 60 percent of the regions with the lowest population age groups of 16-60. As a result of some observations, the strata of the population in such areas are not significantly different from those in the rest of the regions. In the regions with 60 and above, the lowest rate was Rishton district 9 percent, Margilan city, Buvaida district, Beshariq district and Furqat district 10 percent. This is characterized by a somewhat low proportion of the elderly among the population.

conclusion, it is worth noting that my careful study of the specific aspects of each region of the province shows that the importance of the living conditions of the population and the factors affecting it has been proven once again. For example, the demographic situation in remote areas of the region and large cities has sharp differences.

Among the big cities, the demographic indicators of Fergana and Kokand differ from those of other regions with low natural increase and high mechanical balance. Sokh and Yozyovon districts are also characterized by some differences in demographic indicators compared to other regions. Buvayda, Uchkoprik, Dangara and Uzbek districts are characterized by high natural reproduction. In addition, migration also has its own sphere of influence, which shows that the greater the migration, the greater the impact on population regeneration. If the number of emigrants is large or if there is a greater share of men or women, the gender equality of the population will be violated and it will have a negative impact on the demographic process.

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GLOBAL WARMING IN THE WORLD, ITS PROBLEMS AND POLICY CHANGES

Abstract. Global warming in the world, its impact on the world's population, the melting of glaciers and rising sea levels as a result of climate change, flooding of regions, population migration, and the uncontrolled release of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere are covered in this article.
Keywords: Climate change, global warming, glaciers, greenhouse gases, melting glaciers, sea level rise, renewable energy.

The problem of climate change in the world is becoming more relevant every year. On hot days, we all think a lot about global warming and worry about the future. Such vagaries of the weather in recent years can be collectively called "climate change". The weather shows its whims not only in summer but also in winter.

In addition to global warming, the problem of climate change in the world includes erratic rainfall, sometimes droughts, and sometimes flash floods. By comparison, as of 2017, since global records began in 1980, the temperature of planet Earth has increased by 1 °C. This number may not seem significant, but if we look at it as an average over the surface of the planet, we can see that the change is large, resulting in melting glaciers and a dramatic rise in sea levels. If the emission of greenhouse gases does not stop, scientists predict that the average temperature of the planet Earth will increase by 4 °C. This can make large parts of the land uninhabitable. In the 19th century, scientists discovered that certain gases trap heat from the Earth, and without their help, this heat escapes into space. Carbon dioxide plays a key role in this process: without it, the planet would have turned into a frozen desert. In 1896, it was first predicted that the temperature of the planet would increase due to the increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases. Today, their number in the atmosphere has increased by 43% compared to the period before the industrial revolution, and the average temperature of the Earth has increased to the value predicted by scientists. There is convincing evidence, such as studies using radioactive radiation, to determine the share of industrial greenhouse gas emissions. Research results show that excess gas is the result of human activities. Carbon dioxide levels have always naturally risen and fallen, but these changes took thousands of years. Geologists say that during economic activities, people release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere more intensively than in nature.

Scientists say that in the next 25-30 years, the climate will become warmer and weather conditions will become more severe. Coral reefs and other vulnerable habitats are already disappearing. If greenhouse gas emissions continue to be released unchecked into the atmosphere, scientists fear serious long-term consequences: disruption of the world order, large-scale migration, the acceleration of mass extinctions of plants and animals in Earth's history, melting glaciers, rising sea levels and the world's coastlines. consequences such as flooding of most of the cities. These hazardous gases are already taking their toll, and this is an opportunity for our generation to grapple with the deep moral questions we face.

Without realizing it, humanity is already experiencing the consequences of climate change. For example, about 83,000 people in New York and New Jersey were affected by sea level rise during Hurricane Sandy, which scientists believe would not have happened under a stable climate. Tens of thousands of people are already dying in heat waves exacerbated by global warming. The influx of refugees that has destabilized the political situation around the world is partly due to climate change. Of course, as with other social problems, the poor will take the first and hardest hit.

Sea levels are rising at an alarming rate and are currently rising at a rate of 0.3 meters per 100 years. Scientists who study the history of the earth believe that in the worst case, although this is unlikely, the water will rise by half a meter in ten years. Many experts believe that even if greenhouse gas emissions stop tomorrow, the sea level will rise by 4-6 meters, enough to flood many cities. If this continues, it can eventually rise to 24-30 meters.

Scientists have published convincing evidence that the cause of heat waves is global warming. Tropical rains and floods will increase as global sea levels rise due to human emissions. In many other cases, the connection of natural phenomena such as hurricanes to global warming is not clear or controversial. But modern methods of climate analysis allow scientists to constantly improve their knowledge of natural phenomena.

Humanity has not taken any measures for a long time, so according to experts, the situation is not promising now. As long as there are fossil fuels on Earth, it's not too late to act. Global warming will only reach a potentially manageable level if greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to zero. The good news: Emissions are now falling in many countries as a result of programs such as fuel economy standards for cars, strict building codes and emission limits for power plants. But scientists say that to avoid the worst consequences of climate change, the process of transition to renewable energy sources should be significantly accelerated.

The least renewable energy sources include wind turbines, solar panels, hydroelectric plants, and nuclear power plants. Natural gas-fired power plants also produce fewer emissions than coal-fired ones. Switching to renewable energy sources may be expensive in the short term, but in the long run, all investments are justified by compensating for climate damage and reducing air pollution-related illnesses. The expansion of the renewable energy market will reduce their cost, and as a result, clean energy will be cheaper than "dirty" energy produced in several countries around the world.

The transition to clean energy will hurt some industries, such as coal companies, but it will also create new jobs. Burning gas instead of coal in power plants will reduce emissions in the short term, although gas is still a fossil fuel that will need to be phased out.

"Clean coal" is a set of technologies that capture carbon dioxide released during combustion in furnaces and remove it from the soil. "Clean coal" has not yet been proven economically viable, but some experts believe these technologies could play an important role in the long term.

Electric cars are charged from the grid at night and do not pollute the environment, moving around the city during the day. They are more efficient than combustion engine vehicles, and even serve progress if the electricity needed for recharging comes from burning coal. Of course, electric vehicles will only be invaluable if they are charged with clean energy. The electronics industry is developing so fast that some countries are discussing banning the sale of internal combustion engine cars from 2030.

Greenhouse gases released by human activities are usually called "carbon emissions" for short. This is because the two main gases, carbon dioxide and methane, contain carbon. Some other pollutants are subject to taxes and quotas, even if they do not contain carbon. When you hear about taxes, carbon sales, and offsets, know that these are just a few of the methods of pricing emissions that economists believe are important steps in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Scientists say that the problem can be solved only by large-scale collective action. All countries in the world must decide to make their energy industry clean, using all available methods and very quickly. So the most important thing you can do to exercise your legal right is to speak up about the problem and demand change.

There are simple ways to reduce your human-caused carbon footprint that can also save you money. In everyday life, electricity can be used wisely: for this, it is necessary to install an intelligent thermostat, replace light bulbs with energy-saving ones, turn off the lights when leaving the room. You can also join other people and use public transport to cover shorter distances and thus reduce the damage to your car. Finally, you can reduce the amount of food he eats, especially meat.

Avoiding one or two flights a year can reduce the overall damage. If you want to contribute as much as possible, buy an electric or hybrid car or install solar panels on your home. If the country you live in has a competitive electricity market, switching to 100% "green" energy is in your hands.

Leading corporations, including large industries such as automobile factories, have begun to use clean energy throughout their operations. Pay attention to companies' policies, support those who are trying to reduce their carbon footprint, and let other companies know you expect the same from them. These steps may seem small, but they will increase your awareness of the problem and encourage others around you to be aware of it. In fact, discussing climate change with your friends and family is one of the most meaningful contributions you can make.

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ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS IN THE WORLD

Abstract. The article describes the development models of small business and private entrepreneurship in the market segment. In the use of models, the laws of distribution, the random laws on which they operate, the laws of distribution of discrete and continuous random quantities were used.

Key words: small business, private entrepreneurship, distribution laws, random quantities, discrete random quantities, continuous random quantities, Poisson distribution.

In order to econometrically model the development of small business activities in the conditions of the market economy, it is necessary to determine its objective necessity and specific characteristics. Taking this into account, we paid special attention to the importance of information on the activity of small business in achieving the goal of our research, the necessity and precise definition of the modeling object.

In the following years, a number of regulatory documents were adopted by the government of our republic, personally by our president, on the development of small business activities, support of entrepreneurs and creation of a favorable environment.

However, despite this, small business activity in our republic faces a number of problems in its development, including problems in ensuring the implementation of regulatory documents for the development of small business, the existence of laws that require improvement, conducting serious marketing research in this area, selling goods and services, and large companies an example of this is the low level of necessary economic and legal literacy, which allows making scientifically based decisions on problems related to the development of effective strategies and tactics of competition, and the barriers set up by administrative and supervisory bodies. As a result of these objective and subjective reasons, newly established small business entities often go bankrupt.

With the help of methods and models that are effectively used in assessing the stability of the development of economic sectors in developed countries, to assess the development and prospects of small business activities in our republic in the sector of economic sectors, scientific and methodological problems such as the optimal grouping of regions according to the development of this sector, to determine the attractiveness of economic sectors for small business subjects with the help of break-even analysis, extending the "life cycle" of small business entities, developing additional statistical indicators that ensure monitoring of their stable and proportionate development, solving scientific and practical problems such as econometric modeling and forecasting of small business development trends and prospects in the regions and cities of our republic and practical application the need arises.

It should be noted that in forecasting, the result indicator calculated over time should be monotonic with respect to time. Otherwise, the obtained result cannot show the future real state of the indicator. If the function is not monotonic, then other representations of the time function are used, and then the forecast values are found. Of course, it is necessary to recognize that, in addition to the factors in the model, the development of small business is influenced by objective and subjective factors (policy, legal and regulatory framework, socio-economic situation, global financial and economic crisis, pandemic, etc.).

Also, the role of management organization in the development of small business, issues of making management decisions in small business entities in the conditions of uncertainty are highlighted in the research of some scientists. Also, some scientific works are devoted to problems related to finance-credit relations and their implementation mechanisms in small business entities. Over the years, small business is emerging as a "locomotive" of every society and economy in economic, social and political directions. The emergence and development of small business depends on specific objective reasons in countries with a certain social system and common characteristics.

The goal of small business activities is to achieve results related to the continuity of the modeling process by using innovation to meet growing needs. Profit is an objective prerequisite for running a business, but it is not defined as the main goal of entrepreneurship. However, not every entrepreneurial activity is related to the innovation process, but any entrepreneurial activity is aimed at making a profit, because only entrepreneurial income allows to ensure the activity of the enterprise and assumes the risk when innovation occurs. Profit is the source of enterprise development and allows business to satisfy the need for tangible and intangible benefits.

Japan, which is one of the most developed countries in the field of small business, has advanced experience in this matter. In this country, 99.7% of the total enterprises, 70% of the total employed population, and more than 50% of the total produced value-added products belong to small business entities. Toyota, Honda, Sony, and other similar companies specialized in the most modern scientific production and competitive in the world market have grown up in Japan based on small enterprises.

In Japan, measures for financial support of the small business sector began in the middle of the last century, and the organizational and legal frameworks were initially created. In 1950, the Small Enterprises Credit Insurance Act was passed, and in 1953, the Credit Guarantee Association Act was passed, and the Japan Finance Corporation for the Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises was established. To date, a comprehensive system of assistance to small business entities in financial matters has been formed. Together with Japan Finance Corporation, Shoko Chukin Bank, Credit Guarantee Corporations and other financial institutions provide financial support to the industry. The policy of supporting small business enterprises is coordinated by the Small and Medium Enterprise Agency.

The modern worldview of the entrepreneur is primarily based on the determination of the profit of the business, of which the exchange or transaction is the main component. Any business has its own owners, and owners need tangible and intangible goods, so increasing the ownership of business units should be considered from the point of view of increasing the profit of the owner. Business owners try to maintain and increase their assets to get more profit.

In the scientific literature, there are many approaches to assigning business structures to a certain category. Among them, there are three most common approaches: quantitative, qualitative and combined.

The conservative policy of the British government created significant financial incentives to promote private entrepreneurship. Special programs were adopted to strengthen small business, consulting services and courses on training business techniques were organized.

Research on small businesses has identified several sources of financing for this sector, including borrowing from private individuals, commercial bank loans, use of special debt guarantee programs, leasing, public and private grant programs, or the use of strategic partners.

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THE OBJECTIVE NECESSITY OF MODELING THE LEVEL OF GROWTH IN ENSURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS

Abstract. The article describes the development models of small business and private entrepreneurship in the market segment. In the use of models, the laws of distribution, the random laws on which they operate, the laws of distribution of discrete and continuous random quantities were used.

Key words: small business, private entrepreneurship, distribution laws, random quantities, discrete random quantities, continuous random quantities, Poisson distribution.

Today, a large part of the business in the countries of the world corresponds to the contribution of small enterprises, and they have become the focus of economic research in the next period, as they have gained an important importance in the economy and development of the countries. Small business has a number of advantages compared to large business, in particular, it is distinguished by the importance of creating new jobs, ensuring the development of innovative processes, and forming entrepreneurship and private property skills. In addition, small business is adaptable to different situations and is important in overcoming economic problems that arise during economic crises such as COVID 19, which is affecting the world economy today. Also, small enterprises are more important than large firms and corporations, providing employment to a significant part of the economically active population.

The current stage of economic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan is characterized by the development of small business, giving it wide economic freedom. Giving independence to small business entities realizes a sense of responsibility for the final results of their activities.

The emergence and development of the KFST is conditioned by certain objective reasons that acquire both a general description and a special description that applies to different countries.

Considering small business as one of the important directions in ensuring social and economic development is due to the fact that it has a number of advantages. That is, small business enhances competition, which is the driving force of the market economy; is efficient in terms of scale; easily adapts to new technology and requirements; ensures the uniqueness of the work organization procedure; is resistant to economic crises; It is a very effective way of increasing employment and generating income.

Summarizing the results of the analysis and the presented opinions, it can be noted that today, small business is considered as one of the main directions in ensuring socio-economic development, eliminating economic problems, and forming market relations throughout the world.

Taking into account the fact that business development is directly related to the realization of manufactured products and the correct implementation of management, in this paragraph of the thesis, we will look at the model of increasing the volume of sales that provides economic growth in the enterprise, which is widely used in the sale of products and services, improving the skills of small business owners, and organizing training. This model serves to determine the duration of the reproduction process in the enterprise, the factors and directions of sustainable economic growth.

In the initial stages of model formation, economists tried to model the stages of business development using the life cycles of the enterprise. Because this model represents the development of the growth phases of the enterprise over time. However, the number of growth phases is interpreted differently by different researchers, and there is no accepted standard for the number of phases. In some research works, five general stages of enterprise development are mentioned: birth, growth, maturity, awakening and extinction stages. At the same time, some scholars, based on a different approach, also cite stages that are less or more than five. It can be noted that from the point of view of the enterprise life cycle theory, growth is considered to be the most important phase of the stages in business life, and the most attention is focused on this stage in modeling. This stage is considered important for any organization that operates for the purpose of profit in the market economy.

At this point, it is proposed to study the growth phase itself, which is important in small business growth modeling, which is widely used in research. Researchers put forward the concepts that the growth stage consists of five phases. That is, growth by innovation, growth by direction, growth by delegation, growth by coordination, growth by cooperation, etc. are among them.

Some theorists distinguish between two types of growth, natural growth or managerial and acquisition-based growth (unnatural growth). However, the development of small business is mostly natural growth.

Growth refers to the change in performance over time, often measured by profit, in-kind production, sales volume, and market share expansion. It should be emphasized that these indicators are interrelated and have mutual influence. However, it is difficult to determine the relationship between these variables, because the results of empirical research in this direction are inconsistent. In particular, some researchers emphasize that profitability is an important indicator of enterprise growth in the evolutionary model, while others emphasize that profitability has a positive relationship with the level of growth, but the level of growth has a negative effect on profitability in the current period.

Sometimes profitability appears as a choice in the process of ensuring growth in the enterprise, because profitability, focusing on short-term results, postpones investments that are sources of growth, but their impact is not felt at that time, which requires looking at the issue of ensuring sustainable growth of the enterprise. That is, in the conditions of existing and financial restrictions, maintaining the maximum growth rate of the annual growth rate of the sales volume is considered as sustainable growth, and it is suggested to use the following formula for its determination.

$$g=P*R*A*T \quad (1)$$

Here: P represents the return on sales (profit margin), R is the dividend-to-earnings ratio, A is the asset turnover (sales/assets), and T is the equity multiplier (assets/equity).

However, it is not recommended to use this model in conditions where the mentioned parameters are not stable.

However, sales growth is considered an important measure in small business growth research. According to the results of empirical research, small enterprises cannot manage growth, that is, they start their activities efficiently, but most of them leave the small markets in which they operate before long. According to the research results, one of the important reasons for this is the fact that small enterprises operate in local markets and have limited growth potential in these markets.

Looking at the factors affecting the growth of small business and evaluating their impact based on econometric models is important in developing promising directions for small business development.

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EDUCATIONAL SERVICES AND COOPERATION THEORETICAL ISSUES OF RELATED CONCEPTS

Abstract. The role and characteristics of competition in the market of educational services, the role of higher education institutions in the modernization of production facilities in the country and acceleration of technical renewal processes.

Key words: educational services market, competition, demand, supply, higher education system, cocktail market.

The development of any society cannot be imagined without the development of science. It is responsible for the production of science, creation of its material base, technological development and, most importantly, staffing.

The analysis of the economic and scientific literature studied during the research shows that the features of economic and social relations in the field of higher education show that it should be interpreted first of all from the point of view of the interest of the society.

As we dwell on the concept of educational services, first of all, we would like to mention the definitions given by scientists to the concepts of service and education.

F.Kotler, a famous economist from the USA: "Service means any measures offered from one side to the other to gain income. In this case, the feeling of owning something is not felt [45]. Also, in order to explain the above definition, let's briefly focus on the following characteristics that distinguish services from goods. They are:

- Imperceptibility. Services cannot be seen, only heard and felt during their implementation.
- Inseparable from the source. A service cannot be separated from its source. It can be implemented only with the cooperation of the manufacturer, that is, in its presence.
- Inconsistency of quality. The quality of service varies widely depending on the place and time of its provision and the providers.
- Failure to save. Services may not be retained for resale or use.

In the newly revised Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", it is recognized as : " a systematic process aimed at providing students with in-depth theoretical knowledge, skills and practical skills, as well as forming their general and professional knowledge, skills and abilities, and developing their abilities."[46]

[45]Kotler F. "Marketing management", "PETER", 1998.
[46]Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" dated September 23, 2020 ORQ-637.

The Russian economist V. Shchetinin in his place commented on education as a branch: "It is understood as a complex of enterprises, organizations and institutions engaged in the implementation of educational activities aimed at processing and developing the human resources of society and meeting the multifaceted needs of the population for educational services. [47]"

As a result of the analysis of domestic and foreign economic literature dedicated to the study of these problems, it was observed that there is no clear definition given to educational services.

V.P. Shchetinin defined the term educational services as: "Educational services are a system of knowledge, information, skills and skills used to satisfy the long-term needs of the state, society and man", while E.N. Popov gives the following definition: "Exactly [48]education services (gross labor of teachers) is considered as a commodity product of the educational institution, not a set of knowledge, qualifications and skills as presented in the economic literature [49].

Economist F. Kotler gives a more precise definition of educational services. According to him, "Educational services are the desired product of an educational institution - an educational program developed by an educational institution in order to meet the need for education, vocational training, training and retraining in order to achieve specific social efficiency. [50]"

Among the views on the concept of educational services, according to the economist E.I. Skripak: the economic category "Educational services" includes the conditions of desire, basis and responsibility for production and consumption by economic entities (enterprises, organizations and the state) and more narrowly " it is explained that it will be replaced by the concept of "paid educational services" [51].

Based on the above, let's move on from the traditional descriptions of services to the characteristics of educational services.

First, since services do not have a material description, they can be perceived as the most important indicators that recognize their provision in education. Indicators such as educational standards, curriculum and programs, information about educational methods, forms and conditions of education, certificates, licenses, diplomas serve to achieve this goal.

Secondly, if the property of inseparability from the source is applied to educational services, then in the transaction of such services, the seller loses the right of ownership (property) of the specific goods, and the consumer does not purchase such a right. Economist E.N. Popov explains this in a broad sense as follows: ""unique goods" are produced, given, consumed and lost at the same time

[47]shchetinin V. "Rynok obrazovatelnykh uslug v sovremennoy Rossii", Shkola, No. 3, 1997.
[48]shchetinin V.P. "Svoeobrazie rossiyskogo rynka obrazovatelnykh uslug", Mirovaya ekonomika i mejdunarodnye atnoshenia, No. 11, 1997.
[49]Popov E.N. "Uslugi obrazovaniya i rynok", Russian Economic Journal, No. 6, 1992.
[50]Kotler F. "Marketing management", "PETER", 1998.
[51] Violinist E.I. "K voprosu o ponyatii "obrazovatelnaya usluga"", website of Kemerovo State University www.history.kemsu.ru

[52]. " In such a situation, the desired replacement of the teacher changes the process and result of the provision of educational services, and especially the demand in the future, affects it. In addition, the characteristics of educational services can be seen precisely in the fact that their consumption occurs with the start of their provision.

Thirdly, the non-consistency of quality in educational services can be explained by the fact that the process of providing educational services cannot be separated from those who perform it, and that strict standards cannot be established. Economist A.P. Pankrukhin [53]admits this with the following reason: "variability of "incoming and outgoing material". Elaborating on this recognition, it is explained by the fact that what consumers of educational services want and what kind of learning material is provided to them, and what kind of product is created as a result, is changing.

Fourthly, educational services show their non-preservability characteristics in the following two ways: 1. On the one hand, economist A. Pankrukhin states that "it is impossible to prepare and collect educational services in full volume in advance in the form of material goods while waiting for an increase in demand for them", on the other hand, educational services (as well as other material values) cannot be saved for the purpose of retraining both the seller (teacher) and the consumer (learner). Also, this feature of educational services can be expressed differently. However, it should be noted that some training materials may be partially prepared and stored (on electronic media, CDs and cassettes). 2. On the other hand, the non-maintenance of educational services can be explained by natural forgetting of the received information and spiritual aging of knowledge, leading to scientific, technical and social development.

Based on the purpose of the research, we comment on the theoretical issues of competitiveness and concepts related to this term.

[52]Popov E.N. "Uslugi obrazovaniya i rynok", Russian Economic Journal, No. 6, 1992.
[53]Pankrukhin A.P. "Filosofskie aspekti marketingovogo podkhoda k obrazovaniyu", Alma Mater, No. 1, 1997.

Table 1.1

Analysis of the composition of services by types of economic activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in % (percentage)[54]

No	Types of services	2020 year	2021 year	Difference (+;)	The rate of change
	Services - total	100.0	100.0	-	x
1	Communication and information services	5.9	6, 4	0.5	108.7
2	Financial services	20.9	22.5	2.4	139.1
3	Transport services	28.1	24.6	-3.6	87.4
4	Live and eating services	3.1	2.7	-0.4	87.7
5	Trade services	25.2	25.8	0.7	102.7
6	Services related to real estate	3.1	2.8	-0.3	90.6
7	**Education in the field services**	**3.7**	**4.1**	**0.4**	**112.1**
8	Health storage in the field services	1.6	1.5	-0.1	91.5
9	Rent services	1.9	1.9	-	100.0
10	Computer and household goods repair according to services	1.7	1.6	-0.1	94.2
11	Personal services	2.4	2.3	-0.1	96.4
12	Architecture, engineering researches, technical tests and analysis in the field services	2.3	2.3	-0.1	96.0
13	Other services	3.8	3.7	-0.1	97.5

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Competition" which entered into force in 2012 states [55]: "competition is the competition of economic entities (competitors), in which their independent actions unilaterally affect the general conditions of commodity circulation in the commodity or financial market. excludes or limits the possibility [56].

This definition, at a glance, fully expresses the content of the term competition. But in our opinion, there are opportunities for further improvement.

First, it refers only to "commodity or financial market transactions". However, economic entities are not only limited to these, but also perform work and provide various services during their activity. They are not reflected in this definition.

Second, the main purpose of competition is the struggle for more sales and profit, but this important aspect is not reflected in this definition.

Thirdly, we think that the phrase "excludes or limits the possibility of unilaterally influencing the general conditions" in this definition is redundant. It is clear that the definition of competition in the law also requires improvement.

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[54]https://stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/services-2

[55]Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Competition". January 6, 2012, O'RQ No. 319.

[56]"People's Word", January 7, 2012. Page 1.

It can be seen from these that there are different theoretical and practical approaches to the concept of "competition", which complement each other. At the same time, we cannot say that the above definitions fully reveal the essence of the concept of "competition".

In short, in the course of the research, the definitions and approaches of local scientists to the concept of "competition" were comparatively studied and analyzed, and we found it necessary to develop a new author's definition for it. Based on the current situation, we found it appropriate to define the term "competition" as follows: By competition, it is understood that the same economic freedom is ensured in the intersection of economic interests of economic entities in order to sell more products (services), get higher profits and achieve profitability.

From the above-mentioned opinions, it became clear that in today's conditions, in the competition between HEIs, the HEIs that train qualified personnel with modern knowledge and skills will have an advantage.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN ASSESSING THE QUALITY AND INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract. This article examines the foreign experience of increasing the competitiveness of higher education institutions, analyzes the improvement of the quality of the activity process in the higher education system, prepares specialists who can withstand competition in the foreign and domestic labor market, and increases labor productivity by studying foreign experience.
Keywords: Higher education institutions, experience of developed countries, service sector, economic sector, model.

Introduction. In today's rapidly developing economy, in the conditions of transformation of the economy, higher educational institutions are equal to various enterprises (firms) and organizations, and one of the tasks of the university is to ensure its economic efficiency. Also, any country does not refuse to finance its national education system, because one of the important tasks of the university is the development of human capital, which in turn ensures the competitiveness of economic sectors and sectors in the country. The development of human capital leads not only to an increase in the standard of living of the population, but also to an increase in economic efficiency and labor productivity.

Currently, higher education activities are required to have a high added value as a result in the field of science and technology and innovation. It is important to analyze the improvement of the quality of the activity process in the higher education system, to identify the problems of the economic, financial and management process, and to assess the ability to achieve certain goals under the conditions of changes in the influence of endogenous and exogenous factors.

Literature review. In the scientific literature, in the process of strategic planning of the development of the educational services market, the analysis of the competitive environment, the study of foreign experience in increasing the competitiveness of educational institutions, and the identification of financial and management process problems are scientifically, theoretically and methodologically researched. In particular, LA Korchagova, IB Romanova[2], NI Pashchenko[3], Vakhabov AV, Rakhmonov NR [4], VG Varnavsky, AV Klimenko, VA Korolev [5], Pardaev MQ[6], Rajabov BJ, Toshnazarov SN, Islamov BS Scholars such as [7] have written textbooks, articles, training manuals and other educational and scientific literature dedicated to educational services, higher education system. But in these works, the issues of increasing the competitiveness of higher education institutions in the market of educational services are not studied in detail.

RESEARCH MRTHODOLOGY. In the process of strategic planning of the development of the educational services market, the analysis of the competitive environment, the study of foreign experience in increasing the competitiveness of educational institutions, dialectical, systematic and scientific approach, comparative and comparative analysis and grouping methods were used.

Analysis and results. Currently, higher education activity is required to have a high added value as a result in the field of scientific, technical and innovation. In particular: The educational reforms implemented in our country are implemented on the basis of specific programs. An example of this is the Decree No. 5847 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 "On approval of the concept of the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" and the "Concept of the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" approved by its first annex.

In the concept, in order to increase the investment attractiveness of the higher education system, to ensure international recognition and competitiveness, at least 10 higher education institutions in the republic are ranked in the first 1000 places of the ranking of internationally recognized organizations (Quacquarelli Symonds World University Rankings, Times Higher Education or Academic Ranking of World Universities). implementation of systematic work on the inclusion of the National University of Uzbekistan and Samarkand State University in the list of the first 500 higher educational institutions in the list of educational institutions, in which the implementation of modern mechanisms of state support of these higher educational institutions is defined.

Thus, if we relate the categories of efficiency, competitiveness and quality related to educational services mentioned above with higher educational institutions, efficiency - appears in the performance of the educational institution's functions, i.e. operational tasks, competitiveness - the description given to the higher educational institution itself, and quality - higher is a description of the result of the activity of the educational institution (educational services, the level of knowledge of the graduate).

Performance indicators can be grouped according to the competitiveness factor as follows [57]:

– financial and economic - reflects the economic stability of the higher educational institution or the important features of the process of forming the financial results of the activity. In this case, this indicator serves to assess the economic consequences of the pre-planned, accepted situation and is considered

[57]M.Q. Pardaev et al. Educational services and issues of improving their efficiency. Monograph. "Innovative development publishing house", 2020, page 118.

an indicator in accordance with the strategy of the higher education institution;

– consumption (marketing) - aimed at determining the important characteristics of the consumer or target market segment;

– education (process) - reflects the process and goods (products, services) and the quality level of their provision;

– capacity and development - reflects the qualitative change of human intellectual capital, information supply, continuous long-term growth and the description of the development supply infrastructure.

Research shows that in the existing methods of determining efficiency, the evaluation mainly relies on the analysis of factors (financial, scientific, technical or qualitative description) obtained from the sources of competitive advantage. The ability to effectively manage and direct the internal reserves of a higher educational institution is considered important in gaining a competitive advantage.

Table 1.1

Representing the effectiveness of educational services indicator system[58]

T/r	Name of indicators	Ways of detection	Representation of what
1.	Profitability of educational services (**Txr**)	$\text{Тхр} = \frac{\text{Тхф} * 100}{\text{Тхх}}$ In this case, **Txf is** the profit received from educational services; **Txx** - expenses for educational services	100 soums, how much profit corresponds to the costs of educational services
2.	Labor efficiency of employees providing educational services (**Tms**)	$\text{Тмс} = \frac{\text{Тхт}}{\text{Тхбх}}$ In this, **Txt** is the income received from educational services; **Txbx** - employees engaged in educational services	Revenue per employee providing educational services
3.	The ratio of the volume of educational services to the total number of professors and teachers (**Txpo'**)	$\text{Тхпў} = \frac{\text{Тхт}}{\text{Тхбх}}$ In this, **Txt** is the income received from educational services; **Tbpo** ' - the total number of professors and teachers employed in education	Amount of educational services per professor
4.	The degree of coverage of the staff providing educational services to professors and teachers (**Txqd**)	$\text{Тхкд} = \frac{\text{Тхбх} * 100}{\text{Тхпў}}$ Here: **Txbx** - the number of employees employed in educational services; **Txpo** ' - the total number of professors	What percentage of the total professors and teachers make up the teaching staff

[58]M.Q. Pardaev et al. Educational services and issues of improving their efficiency. Monograph. "Innovative Development Publishing House", 2020, pp. 120-121.

		and teachers employed in education	

It is expedient to use this system of indicators in evaluating the effectiveness of self-education services of all HEIs. For ensuring the quality of education implemented in the world differ from each other in many aspects. The higher education system in the member countries of the International Organization for Economic Co - operation and Development is grouped according to the following criteria : the number of higher education institutions, the structure of higher education management, grouping of higher education institutions, and the level of organizational autonomy. National systems of quality assurance of the higher education system differ in their aspects [2] :

– the rights of the government;

– degree of public and trade union involvement;

– description of goals and tasks;

– criteria and procedure.

World practice is based on the specific characteristics and development models of improving the quality of education.

The French model is based on internal evaluation of HEIs, with a focus on effective external evaluation of HEIs through state and public organizations. The "English (Anglo-Saxon)" model has been introduced in France, Germany and Scandinavian countries. In this model, the internal self - evaluation of OTM is important expert assessment of the quality of external social and professional education is taken into account. This situation is widespread in Great Britain, USA, Ireland, Latin American countries, Taiwan and Philippines.

On the principles of the "continental" model of managing educational institutions [2]:

– by the state towards the country of higher education;

– establishment of centralized control over regulation of the development of higher education by state administrative bodies (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Education);

– independence (financial and academic) of the country of higher education;

– the existence of a strongly stratified system for obtaining a university education (usually free);

– state property taking a leading place in education.

The "American model" of quality improvement in the higher education system is based on the accreditation of HEIs and educational programs, and is an effective hybrid of the "French" and "English" models. Currently, the system of self-evaluation has been developed in the universities of the USA, and American higher education is mainly controlled by HEIs. Accreditation of universities is carried out by the association of regional universities and colleges. Within these associations, specialized commissions of the higher education system operate and accredit HEIs in the region. Accreditation of US HEIs is a collective management system to ensure consistency between HEIs ' right to academic freedom and their commitment to society. Through the self - management system of USA, it is envisaged to evaluate at the level of higher education institutions aimed at increasing the efficiency of the educational system.

L.A.Korchagova, I.B. Romanova explained that "competitiveness is the property of a higher education institution, it is the share of the relevant market of educational services belonging to a certain university and the market to other entities determines the ability to prevent rewiring in favor " [3]

Currently, higher education institutions in the world, especially in the CIS countries, are connected with the need to meet the requirements of the world knowledge and culture. h olda universities are experiencing functional and structural changes. In doing so, universities should be armed with a clear globalization strategy that will help them identify and provide a useful and simple planning tool for effective use of global resources.

An important indicator of the competitiveness of individual higher education institutions and an indicator of the level of development of the education system in the country is the international education rating. The most famous ratings include the Shanghai rating (ARWU-500), the ranking of universities of companies QS (QS WUR), the ranking of Times Higher Education World University Rankings (THE WUR) is included.

The structural elements of the competitiveness of higher education institutions for their place in the international ranking are as follows (Figure 1.2):

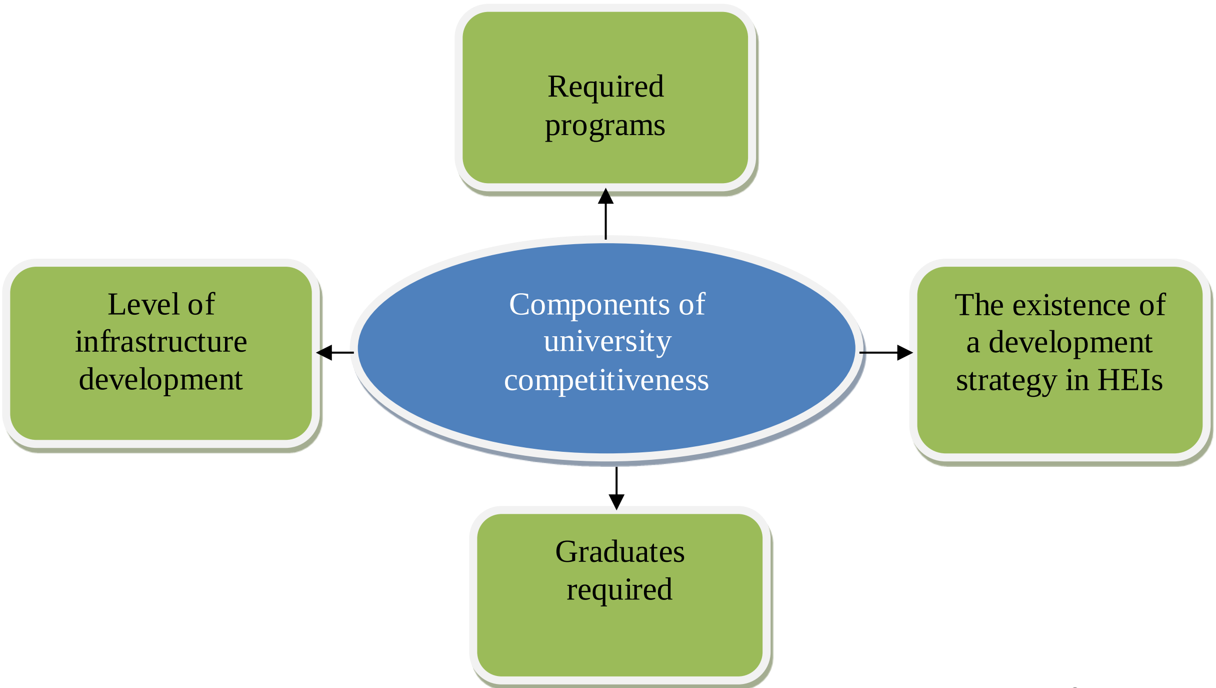

Figure 1.2. The constituent elements of HEI competitiveness[59]

[59]Compiled by the author.

Based on the analysis of the ratings, it can be concluded that the following indicators can be included in the indicators of competitiveness of HEIs:

- the ratio of the number of scientific and pedagogical staff and students;
- the number of university citations per employee;
- the share of foreign employees and the share of foreign students;
- income from production (innovation) activity;
- the total revenue of the university per student or teacher.

In the conditions of the market economy, higher education institutions not only perform the task of training personnel, but also contribute more to the strengthening of national and regional competitiveness. Experiences show that the expanding role of private enterprises increases their importance as a participant of regional infrastructure in the process of economic cooperation.

Conclusions and suggestions. Judging from the above-mentioned opinions, the use of foreign best practices to increase the competitiveness of higher education institutions in Uzbekistan creates a basis for the acceleration of reforms in the field of education. In particular, analyzing the state of ensuring the competitiveness of HEIs in foreign countries, it is necessary to implement the following in order to ensure the effective development of the educational services market of our republic in the future: to implement the policy of paternalism by the state towards higher education institutions, to ensure the academic and financial independence of higher education institutions.; increase the share of non-state property in the education system; use of convenient criteria for evaluating the quality of higher education; training of specialists who can withstand competition in the foreign and domestic labor market; existence of a quality management system for training specialists at the university; to fully satisfy the labor market ensure the mobility of educational programs for education; to develop volunteerism so that citizens and workers can acquire competencies and required skills, and to expand the scope and mobility of services provided to a new sector of the community.

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APPLICATION OF MOBILE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Abstract. This article is about the role of mobile technologies in the education system, which is the demand of today's time, and how it can be achieved, the strength of the demand for mobile technology and the types of these technologies. What kind of mobile technology is used in the educational system and what useful additional technological tools are added to it, and how great achievements can be achieved through this. About the benefits and role of mobile technology in ICT and IT, what opportunities can be created through it.

Keywords: Mobile technology, Educational system, ICT, IT, Modern technology.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, all attention and effort is aimed at improving the quality of education. There are sufficient conditions for improving the education system, children are admitted to the first grade of the general secondary education organization in the year they turn seven years old. Primary education is aimed at forming the foundations of literacy, knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for students to continue general secondary education. In accordance with the basic secondary education curriculum, it provides students with the necessary amount of knowledge, skills and abilities, and develops the ability to think and analyze independently. In the framework of basic secondary education (after grade VII), measures are taken for professional diagnosis and vocational guidance in order to form primary knowledge and skills in the professions. According to the curriculum of secondary education, it ensures that students acquire the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as choose the next type of education and acquire professions that do not require high qualifications. Professional the procedure for diagnosis and career orientation, as well as training students for professions that do not require high qualifications, is determined by legislation. Higher education ensures the training of highly qualified personnel in the areas of bachelor's education and master's degrees. Training of highly educated personnel is carried out in higher education organizations (universities, academies, institutes, higher schools). General secondary (eleven years of education), secondary special (nine years of basic secondary and two years of secondary special education), primary professional education (full persons who received nine-year basic secondary and two-year primary professional education), as well as secondary special, vocational education (nine-year general secondary and three-year vocational education) before this Law came into force Persons who have received secondary special, vocational education) have the right to receive higher education. Higher education has two stages - bachelor's and master's. Post-graduate education can be obtained in higher education and scientific organizations. provides training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel with a scientific degree on the basis of independent research.

The role of information and communication in the improvement of the educational system is very large, and today many firms and companies producing computers, communication and computing equipment are producing modern computers with compact sensors on a new platform. These include tablets, smartphones and mobile devices. According to the statistics of developed countries, mobile devices in most cases are smart phones or tablets. A touch screen is used to control the tablet. Work with it is done with fingers, without using a physical keyboard and mouse device.

If we show distance education as an example of technology in the educational system, the trends of development and improvement of mechanisms of knowledge transmission are being observed in the development of science and technology. As a result of the use of new information and communication technology tools, another form of education has emerged - distance education. Distance education is a teacher and education using modern information and communication technologies, as well as pedagogical methods and methods. are opportunities to organize the educational process at certain distances without direct contact between the recipient.

Using modern information technologies, students will be able to participate in lectures and seminars, ask the teacher questions, communicate with fellow students, and get answers to their questions. is doing it. In addition to performing a number of functional tasks, mobile devices also have unique conveniences in organizing remote learning, like personal computers. Recently, mobile learning (Mobile learning or M-Learning) is one of the directions of the development of the remote learning system. has been adopted, in which education is carried out through mobile phones, smartphones and pocket personal computers. This technology is the next step in the development of electronic education (E-Learning). M-Learning technology requires and is based on a distance learning system. It includes subsystems that provide access to educational materials and services of various mobile devices, as well as web pages. The emergence of mobile education dates back to the last century. In the 1970s, Alan Kay proposed the idea of a book-sized computer for educational purposes.

The total number of mobile phone users in the world is 7.5 billion. if it is a person, then the number of Internet users is 3 billion. constitutes a person. We can see that these indicators are growing rapidly in Uzbekistan. We can see that the number of Internet users has increased from 12 million, and mobile subscribers have increased from 22 million. A mobile device is individual and always counts with its user. Therefore, it will be possible to use mobile services anywhere and at any time.

It can be considered that this feature guarantees the further development of technology in the future. The use of mobile technologies in education is one of the priority directions in the activities of higher education institutions. But today, the popularization of the experience of developing and implementing distance courses in the format of mobile education is slow. Methodological guidelines for creating such courses and organizing education based on them are also insufficient. In this regard, it can be mentioned that only a few commercial courses are operating. After considering all aspects of mobile education, it is considered necessary for the teacher to fulfill certain requirements in the design of the educational process. In this, the level of mobility is chosen by the teacher, and the digital information that can be used at this level educational resources are allocated. In this process, learning tools such as e-textbooks, software applications, and questionnaires are studied and systematized.

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MATEMATIKA O'QITISHDA IQTISODIY MASALALARNI ISHLAB CHIQARISH JARAYONLARIGA TADBIQIY YECHISH HAQIDA

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarida ishlab chiqarish jarayonining omillar ta'sirini matematik statistikaning korrelyatsion koeffitsientlari orqali aniqlash haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: Matematik usul, juft va ko'p sonli korrelyatsiya, koeffitsient, tannarx, omil, sarf-xarajat.

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ABOUT THE PRACTICAL SOLUTION OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN MATHEMATICS TEACHING PROCESSES

Annotation. This article provides information on determining the influence of factors of the production process in the economy through the correlation coefficients of mathematical statistics.
Keywords: Mathematical method, even and multiple correlations, coefficient, cost, factor, cost.

Mamlakatimizda matematika 2020-yildan ilm-fanni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida belgilangan. O'tgan davr ichida matematika ilm-fani va ta'limini yangi sifat bosqichiga olib chiqishga qaratilgan qator tizimli ishlar amalga oshirilgan bo'lsada, sohada yechimini topmagan qator masalalarning mavjudligi, ayniqsa, iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarining matematik yechimini talab etadigan muammolar va ularning jarayonlarini matematik modellashtirish ehtiyojlari asosida ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarining ishlab chiqilishi hozirgi paytda dolzarbligicha qolayapti.

Ana shunday amaliy yechimini kutayotgan masalalardan biri korxonada ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini optimallashtirish masalasidir. Korxona faoliyati uchun tannarx muhim rol o'ynaydi, chunki mahsulot ishlab chiqarish va sotish xarajatlari qancha kam bo'lsa korxona foydasi va rentabelligi shuncha oshadi. Mahsulot tannarxi korxona mahsulotini ishlab chiqarish va sotish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan, pul bilan ifodalangan xarajatlarning yig'indisidir. Tannarxning pasaytirilishi bilan korxonalarning pul jamg'armalari oshadi, ishlab chiqarishni yanada kengaytirish va takomillashtirish uchun qo'shimcha mablag' beradi, mahsulotlar chakana narxini pasaytirib bu bilan aholining turmush darajasini yuksaltirishga imkon yaratadi. Mahsulot tannarxining ma’lum darajasi juda ko’p ishlab chiqarish omillarining o’zaro ta’sir natijasiga bog’liq bo’ladi. Ular o’rtasidagi bog’liqlik darajasi matematik statistikaning korrelyatsion metodlari orqali tahlil o’tkazib, yuqori aniqlikda topish mumkin.

Korrelyatsion tahlil iqtisodiyot, sotsiologiya va psixologiya, tibbiyot, sifat menejmenti, biometriya va boshqa sohalarda qo'llaniladi. Korrelyatsion tahlilning ommabopligi korrelyatsiya koeffitsientlarini nisbatan oson hisoblashi va ularni qo'llash maxsus matematik tayyorgarlikni talab qilmasligi bilan izohlanadi. Boshqa tomondan, korrelyatsiya koeffitsientlarini talqin qilish oson.

Korrelyatsion tahlil bu ikki yoki undan ortiq tasodifiy o'zgaruvchilar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni o'rganishning statistik usuli. Empirik tadqiqotlarda tasodifiy o'zgaruvchilar sifatida o'zgaruvchilarning qiymatlari, kuzatuv obyektlarining o'lchangan xususiyatlari mavjud. Korrelyatsion tahlilning mohiyati korrelyatsiya koeffitsientlarini hisoblashdan iborat. Korrelyatsiya koeffitsientlari, qoida tariqasida, ijobiy va salbiy qiymatlarni qabul qilishi mumkin. Korrelyatsiya koeffitsientining belgisi bog'lanish yo'nalishini, absolyut qiymat esa bog'lanishning kuchini izohlashga imkon beradi. Korrelyatsiya koeffitsientlarini hisoblash usuli o'zaro bog'liqlik o'rganilayotgan o'zgaruvchilarning o'lchov o'lchovlariga bog'liq. Kantitativ miqyosda (interval shkalasi yoki nisbatlar shkalasi) o'lchangan o'zgaruvchilar uchun kovaryans yoki korrelyatsiya momenti hisoblab chiqiladi. Tartibli miqyosda o'lchangan o'zgaruvchilar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik kuchi va yo'nalishini baholash uchun parametr bo'lmagan darajadagi korrelyatsiya koeffitsientlari qo'llaniladi. Shuningdek, Fechner belgilarining korrelyatsiya koeffitsienti, ko'p martabali korrelyatsiya koeffitsienti (muvofiqlik koeffitsienti) tez-tez ishlatiladi. Dichotomous o'zgaruvchilar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni baholash uchun choralar mavjud.

Biroq, korrelyatsion tahlilning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va metodikasi mavjud. Ushbu usulni faqatgina u yoki bu korrelyatsiya koeffitsientini hisoblash uchun zarur shartlar bajarilgan taqdirda qo'llash juda muhimdir. Korrelyatsion tahlil usuli nafaqat korrelyatsiya koeffitsientlarini hisoblashni, balki ularning ahamiyatini majburiy tekshirishni ham nazarda tutadi, bu statistik gipotezalarni sinash printsipiga, korrelyatsiya koeffitsientlarining oraliq baholarini tuzishga asoslangan. Soxta xulosalarga olib keladigan "yolg'on korrelyatsiya" (ложная корреляция) [1] holatlarida miqdoriy o'zgaruvchilar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni tahlil qilishda qisman korrelyatsiya koeffitsientlari hisoblab chiqiladi va tahlil qilinadi.

Agar ko’rsatkichlar o’rtasidagi aloqa qat’iy determinatsiyalangan bo’lmasa, u holda u korrelyatsion hisoblanadi. Korrelyatsion bog‘lanish - bu shunday to‘liqsiz bog‘lanishki, unda omillarning har bir qiymatiga turli zamon va makon sharoitlarida natijaning har xil qiymatlari mos keladi. Bu holda omillar to‘liq soni noma’lumdir. [2]

Korrelyatsion tahlil ikki vazifani - bog'liqlikning zichligini aniqlash va omillarning natijaviy ko'rsatkichga ta'sirini miqdoriy baholashda keng qo'llaniladi va quyidagi jadvalga asoslanib xulosalanadi.

(1-jadval)

Korrelyatsion nisbatning turli qiymatlarida aloqalar uzviyligini baholash

Nisbat miqdori	0,1-0,3	0,3-0,5	0,5-0,7	0,7-0,9	0,9-0,99
Aloqa uzviyligi	Kuchsiz	Sezilarsiz	Sezilarli	Yuqori	Ancha yuqori

To'g'ri chiziqli bog'lanishda korrelyatsion munosabat korrelyatsiya koeffitsienti deb ataladi va **r** harfi bilan belgilanadi. Korrelyatsion munosabat (korrelyatsiya koeffitsienti) 0 dan 1 gacha qiymat qabul qiladi. Agar r = 0, u holda ko'rsatkichlar o'rtasida aloqa mavjud emas, agar r = 1, u holda aloqa – funktsional, r manfiy miqdor qabul qilgan holda ko'rsatkichlar o'rtasidagi aloqa teskari ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Quyida berilgan mahsulot tannarxi va material sarf-xarajatlar aloqasi uzviylik jadvalidan kelib chiqib korrelyatsiya koeffitsientining omillar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik darajasini aniqlash yo'li keltirilgan.

Zavod -lar	Birlik tannarx, so'm, x_1	Birlik xarajatlar, so'm, x_2	x_1^2	x_2^2	$x_1^2 * x_1^2$
1	254	56	64516	3136	14224
2	230	50	52900	2500	11500
3	241	54	58081	2916	13014
4	251	56	63001	3136	14056
5	264	60	69696	3600	15840
6	270	62	72900	3844	16740
n=6	$\sum x_1 = 1510$	$\sum x_1 = 338$	$\sum x_1^2 = 381094$	$\sum x_2^2 = 19132$	$\sum x_1^2 * \sum x_2^2 = 85374$

bu yerda:

1. $x_1 * x_2 = \frac{\sum x_1 * \sum x_2}{n} = \frac{85374}{6} = 14229$

2. $\overline{x_1} = \frac{\sum x_1}{n} = \frac{1510}{6} = 251.667$

3. $\overline{x_2} = \frac{\sum x_2}{n} = \frac{338}{6} = 56.33$

4. $\lambda x_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_1^2}{n} - \overline{x_1}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{381094}{6} - 251.667^2} = 13.4$

5. $\lambda x_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_2^2}{n} - \overline{x_2}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{19132}{6} - 56.33^2} = 4.0$

6. $\boldsymbol{r} = x_1 * x_2 - \frac{\overline{x_1} * \overline{x_2}}{\lambda x_1 * \lambda x_2} = \frac{14229 - 251.667 * 56.33}{13.4 * 4.0} = 0.98$

Hisoblash natijasi ko'rsatadiki, mahsulot birligining tannarxi 98% moddiy xarajatlariga bog'liq, boshqa omillar ulushiga esa uning darajasi o'zgarishining 2%i to'g'ri keladi.

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INFORMATIKA VA AT FANINI O'QITISHDA TUSHUNCHALAR TAHLILI METODINI QO'LLASH HAQIDA

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablari 9-sinflarida mashg'ulotlarni zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida tashkil etish metodikasi yoritilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablari, interfaol metod, texnologiya, "Tushunchalar tahlili" metodi, ijodiy fikrlash, samaralilik.

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ON THE APPLICATION OF CONCEPT ANALYSIS METHOD IN TEACHING INFORMATICS AND IT SCIENCE

Annotation. This article discusses the conduct of lessons in the 9th grade of a comprehensive school based on modern pedagogical technologies.
Keywords: general secondary education, interactive method, technology, "Analisis of concepts" method, creative thinking, efficiency.

Umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasalarida informatika va axborot texnologiyalari fanini o'qitishning asosiy maqsadi - o'sib kelayotgan avlodni zamonaviy axborot texnologiya vositalari bilan ishlash malakalari, mustaqil, mantiqiy va algoritmik fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirishdan iborat va olgan bilimlarini hayotda tatbiq etishga o'rgatishdan iborat.

Umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasalarida informatika va axborot texnologiyalari ta'limining asosiy vazifalari:

o'quvchilarga axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari va ularni amaliyotda qo'llash haqida bilimlar berish;

o'quvchilarni aqliy rivojlantirish, ularning ilmiy dunyoqarashini kengaytirish, mantiqiy fikrlash qobiliyatini shakllantirish;

axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish madaniyatini o'rgatib borish orqali ularda umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga rioya etishni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan va ta'lim-tarbiya olishning keyingi bosqichlarida davom ettirishlari uchun zarur bo'lgan tayanch kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishdan iborat. [1: -B. 24].

Informatika va AT fanini o'qitishning konseptual asoslari sifatida shuni qayd etish joizki, informatika fanini zamonaviy talablar asosida o'rganish:

zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari asosida hayotiy muammolarni yechish, loyihalashtirish, modellashtirish, algoritmlash va boshqarish kabi universal faoliyatlarni o‘zlashtirish; raqamli jamiyatdagi masalalarini yechish mahoratini namoyon qilish orqali samarador texnologiyalarni tanlash; kreativ fikrlash va innovatsion faoliyat yuritish ko‘nikmasini shakllantirish orqali maqsadli axborot tizimlarini va mehnatga ta’sir o‘tkazishning innovatsion uslublarini yaratish; ta’lim jarayonida har xil kasbiy ko‘nikmalarni egallash orqali mustaqil hayotda zarur bo‘ladigan bo‘lajak kasbni to‘g‘ri tanlash;mehnat qilish, yangi bilimlarni egallash, mukamallikka erishish uchun raqamli texnologiyalar asosida o‘z ustida mustaqil ishlash va amaliy faoliyat yuritish; tez o‘zgaradigan iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ijtimoiy sharoitlarga moslashuvchan, noaniq vaziyatlarda mustaqil ta’lim olishga tayyor va umri davomida tahsil oladigan yoshlarni tarbiyalashdan iborat. [2: -B. 14].

Shu sababli, umumiy o‘rta ta’lim muassasalari o‘quvchilarini mustaqil bilim olishiga yo‘naltirilgan texnologiyalardan foydalanishga o‘rgatish va doimiy ravishda faolligini oshirib borish lozim.

Biz quyida quyida 9-sinf o‘quvchilariga “Model va uning turlari” mavzusini o‘qitishda interfaol metodlarni qo‘llash bo‘yicha tavsiyalarni keltiramiz [3: -B. 17].

“Model va uning turlari” mavzusidan dars mashg`ulotini tashkil etishda o‘tilganlarni takrorlash bosqichida “Tushunchalar tahlili” metodidan foydalanilsa o‘quvchilarni mavzu bo‘yicha tayanch tushunchalarni o‘zlashtirish darajasini aniqlash, o‘z bilimlarini mustaqil ravishda tekshirish, baholash, shuningdek, yangi mavzu bo‘yicha dastlabki bilimlar darajasini tashhis qilish maqsadida qo‘llaniladi. [4: -B. 84].

Metodni amalga oshirish tartibi:

- o‘quvchilar mashg‘ulot qoidalari bilan tanishtiriladi;
- o‘quvchilarga mavzuga tegishli bo‘lgan so‘zlar, tushunchalar nomi tushirilgan tarqatmalar beriladi (individual yoki guruhli tartibda) (1-rasm);
- o‘quvchilar mazkur tushunchalar qanday ma`no anglatishi, qachon, qanday holatlarda qo‘llanilishi haqida yozma ma`lumot beradilar;
- belgilangan vaqt yakuniga yetgach o‘qituvchi berilgan tushunchalarning to‘g‘ri va to‘liq izohini o‘qib eshittiradi yoki slayd orqali namoyish etadi;
- har bir ishtirokchi berilgan to‘g‘ri javoblar bilan o‘zining shaxsiy munosabatini taqqoslaydi, farqlarini aniqlaydi va o‘z bilim darajasini tekshirib, baholaydi.

Tushunchalar	Mazmuni
Obyekt	
Model	
Modellashtirish	
	dasturiy muhit vositalari bilan ifodalangan matematik model
Matematik modellar	
Verbal modellar	
	modellashtirish obyektlarining moddiy nusxalari

1-rasm. “Tushunchalar tahlili” metodining topshiriqlari

O‘quvchilar yakka tartibda yangi mavzu bo‘yicha yuqoridagi topshiriqlarda berilgan tushunchalar bilan tanishadilar. Mavzu bo‘yicha berilgan tushunchalar yoniga egallagan bilimlari asosida izoh yozadilar (berilgan tushunchalarni qanday tushungan bo‘lsalar shunday). O‘qituvchi topshiriqda berilgan tushunchalarni o‘qiydi va jamoa bilan birgalikda har bir tushunchaga to‘g`ri izohni belgilaydi va ekranda slayd orqali tanishtiriladi (2-rasm).

Tushunchalar	Mazmuni
Obyekt	(lot. objectum — narsa, anjom) haqiqatda mavjud bo 'lgan, kuzatuv (o‘rganish) jarayonining va subyektning (kuzatuvchining) e’tibori qaratilgan narsa (predmet), jarayon(voqea), hodisa.
Model	(lot. modulus – o‘lchov, me’yor) – biror haqiqiyobyektyoki obyektlar tizimining obrazi yoki nusxasi bo‘lib, u izlanish olib borilayotgan sohaning ma'lum talablariga javob berishi zarur
Modellashtirish	bilish obyektlari (fizik hodisa va jarayonlar)ni ularning modellari yordamida tadqiq qilish, mavjud predmet va hodisalar modellarini yasash va o‘rganishdan iborat jarayon.
Kompyuter modeli	dasturiy muhit vositalari bilan ifodalangan matematik model
Matematik modellar	obyektning tuzilishi va o‘zaro bog‘lanish qonuniyatlarining matematik munosabatlari, formulalari va matematik-mantiqiy tavsifidan iborat.
Verbal modellar	og‘zaki yoki fikr shaklidagi axborot modeli
Moddiy modellar	modellashtirish obyektlarining moddiy nusxalari

2-rasm. Topshiriqlar izohlari.

“Tushunchalar tahlili” metodidan bir darsning o‘zida dars boshlanishida o‘tgan mavzuni takrorlash, mustahkamlash yoki yangi mavzu bo‘yicha o‘quvchilarning dastlabki bilimlari, qanday tushunchalarni egallaganliklari va shu darsning oxirida bugungi mavzudan nimalarni bilib olganliklarini aniqlash uchun ham foydalanish mumkin.

Zamonaviy ta’limni tashkil etishga qo‘yiladigan muhim talablardan biri ortiqcha ruhiy va jismoniy kuch sarf etmay, qisqa vaqt ichida yuksak kafolatli natijalarga erishishdir, bu talabni yuzaga keltirishda pedagogik texnologiyalar to‘la ishonchli vosita bo‘la oladi.

Umumiy holda xulosa chiqarish mumkinki, zamonaviy sharoitda ta’lim samaradorligini oshirishning eng maqbul yo‘li - bu mashg‘ulotlarni innovatsion metodlar yordamida tashkil etish va o‘quv jarayonida foydalanishdir.

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TEXNOLOGIK TA'LIMDA ELEMENTAR GEOMETRIK YASASHLARDAN FOYDALANISH METODIKASI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada texnologik ta'limda fanlararo aloqadorlik masalalari yoritilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: Texnologik ta'lim, fanlararo aloqadorlik, geometrik bilimlar, amaliy mashg'ulot, geometrik yasash ko'nikmalari, samarali natijalar.

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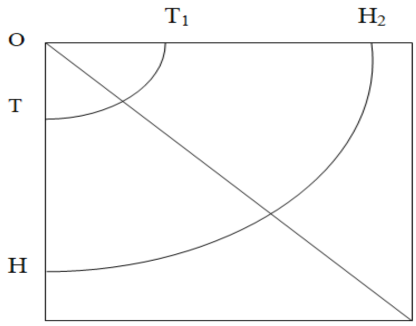
METHODOLOGY OF USING ELEMENTARY GEOMETRIC DESIGNS IN TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Annotation. In this article, the issues of interdisciplinarity in technological education are covered.
Keywords: Technology education, interdisciplinary communication, geometric knowledge, practical training, geometric design skills, effective results.

Bugungi kunda O'zbekistonda yoshlarning ta'lim-tarbiyasi "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi qonun, "Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi" hamda ularning ijrosini ta'minlash maqsadida qabul qilingan meyoruy hujjatlarga asoslangan holda tizimli tashkil etilgan. Ta'lim-tarbiyaning maqsadlaridan biri muayyan ma'noda yoshlarni amaliy faoliyatga tayyorlashdir. O'quvchi-yoshlarni amaliy faoliyatga tayyorlashda, ayniqsa ularda mehnat va kasb-hunar ta'limiga oid bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni oshirish alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Texnologik ta'lim mashg'ulotlarini fanlararo aloqadorlikda o'qitish esa ularning bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarini yanada takomillashtirishning asosiy omillaridan biri bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Xususan, geometriya fanining texnologik ta'limni tashkil etish jarayoniga tatbiq qilinishi uning amaliy xarakterini ochib beradi. Darhaqiqat, har qanday bilim o'zining nechog'lik tatbiq qilinishi bilan ahamiyatlidir. Texnologik ta'lim va geometriya fanining o'zaro aloqadorligi bevosita o'quvchilarning o'z geometrik bilimlarini texnologik ta'lim mashg'ulotlarida, xususan amaliy mashg'ulotlar davomida qo'llash jarayonlarida namoyon bo'ladi. O'quvchilarda o'lchash va geometrik yasash ko'nikmalari yuqori darajalarda bo'lgan holda texnologik ta'lim va geometriya fanlari orasidagi aloqadorlik samarali natijalar beradi.

Texnologik ta’lim elementar geometrik yasashlarga tayanadi. Turli texnologik jarayonlar, gazlamalarga ishlov berish turlicha geometrik yasashlar yordamida amalga oshiriladi. Masalan, umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablarining 6-sinflarida III chorakda “Yubka chizmasini chizish. Yubka eskizini chizish va modellashtirish” mavzusini o‘qitishda o‘quvchilar yubka chizmasini tayyorlash uchun dastlab to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchak qurishdan foydalanadilar (HOH_1O_1; 1-rasm).

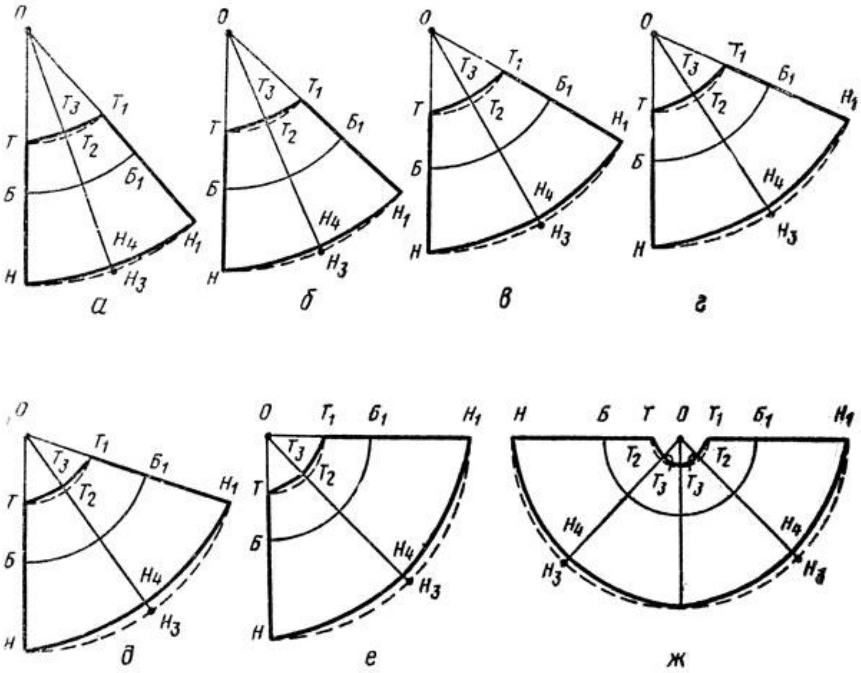
So‘ngra O nuqtadan $OT=OT_1$ kesmalar belgilab olinadi, T va T_1 nuqtalar orqali $TH=T_1H_1$ bir-biriga teng bo‘lgan kesmalar, ya’ni kesma uzunligini belgilanadi.

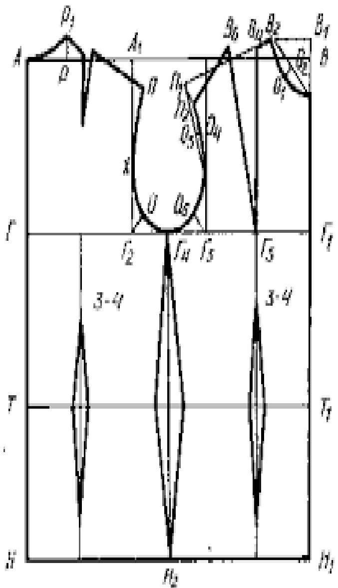


1-rasm.

N	Chizmadagi kesmalar	Hisoblash formulasi	Standart o‘lchov	Mening o‘lchovim
1	OT	0.64 x BelA	22.4	
2	TH	KU	55	
3	TT_1, HH_1	Radiusli yoylar chiziladi		
Yubkaning to‘g‘ri yopishib turishi hamda qiya qismidagi uzunligini to‘g‘rilash uchun bel chizig‘i 1.75 smga ko‘tariladi, etak chizig‘i 3.5 smga kamaytiriladi.				

Ushbu mavzuni o‘qitish jarayonida o‘quvchilar elementar geometrik yasashlarni puxta egallagan bo‘lsalargina yubka chizmasini chiza olish ko‘nikmasiga ega bo‘ladilar. Konussimon yubkalar butun aylana va aylananing qismlaridan iborat bo‘lib, ularning bir necha xillari mavjud. Ularning chizmalarini tayyorlashda va keyinroq 7-sinflarda “Ko‘ylak old asos to‘r chizmasini chizish”, “Ko‘ylak orqa asos to‘r chizmasini chizish” kabi mavzularni o‘qitishda ko‘ylak old asos to‘r chizmasi va ko‘ylak orqa asos chizmasini tayyorlashda hamda turli kiyimlar va detallarni modellashtirish jarayonlarida o‘quvchilar turli geometrik yasashlardan, xususan, kesmalarni qo‘yish, o‘tkir va o‘tmas burchaklarni yasash, burchak bissektrisasini o‘tkazish, nur o‘tkazish, turli radiusli aylanalar, aylana yoylarini yasashlar va hokazolardan foydalanadilar (2-rasm). O‘quvchilarning ushbu geometrik yasashlarni aniq va to‘g‘ri bajarishlari kiyim chizmasining hamda andozasining to‘g‘ri tayyorlanishiga olib keladi.





68- rasm.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni ta’kidlash mumkinki, fanlararo aloqadorlik o’quv bilimlarining integratsiyasida ifodalanadi, Bir o’quv fanidan olingan bilimlardan boshqa fanni o’zlashtirishda foydalanish o‘quvchilarning fikrlash faoliyatini eng yaxshi tashkil qilinishini ta’minlaydi.

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CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY AND ROLE OF CONCRETE IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Abstract. In this scientific article, the role of concrete, which is considered the main core of the construction industry, and its use is presented.
Key words: Concrete, resource, raw materials, energy-efficient, filler, plasticizers.

Introduction: Humanity is created so that it has a demand for the construction of buildings and structures. If we look at the early stages of human evolution, we can understand that the human child knowingly or unknowingly satisfied his need for housing by using tree branches to protect himself from the vagaries of nature. If we look at the history, the construction of buildings and structures is connected with the history of the ancient world. The Egyptian pyramids, the Great Wall of China, and the Roman Colosseum are clear examples of this. Grinding and baking natural stones into lime, ganch, gypsum, etc. the production technology of mineral binders was created several thousand years ago. If we look at the construction of our historical cities such as Shahrisabz, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent, we see that royal palaces, madrasas and mosques, fortress walls, and water structures were selected and built on the basis of mixtures of natural stones and baked bricks [3]. In fact, whether it is a primitive community or a developed country, the main requirement of any society is engineering structures, and this process remains unchanged even in today's advanced age of science and technology. In today's time when digital technologies are developing, scientists are introducing innovative technologies that digitize any field and control it. Such technologies have penetrated the construction industry on a large scale, as a proof of our word, we can cite only one information obtained as a result of scientific research and research conducted by the UK company "Techno Inno Analysis" in 20 developed countries of the world (G20).

According to the research, concrete was found to be the second most consumed product of humanity after water. What this proves, it is no exaggeration to say that concrete has taken an indispensable place in the list of basic human needs in today's time [1]. In this regard, it can be concluded from the decisions and projects adopted in the field of construction in our country and the large-scale creative works being carried out that in this regard, not only the 20 developed countries of the world, but also our country is in the leading position among the CIS countries in terms of concrete consumption. it is not difficult to say. By changing the type of mineral binders and fillers, it is possible to create different types of concrete with strength, deformability, adaptability to different conditions, super heavy, light, ultra light, fire resistant, radiation proof and others [1]. 0.01-1.2% polymer additives and 15-40% surface-activated dispersed materials, such as quartz minerals, can be used to improve the properties of concrete and save cement. Currently, concrete contains microsilica, microalumina, metakaolin, etc. Active amorphous oxides containing nanodiapers (1-10 nm), inorganic monomers - zeolite gels ($MeO \cdot Al2O3 \cdot nSiO2 \cdot H2O$; here: Me - metal ion) are introduced as highly effective modifiers [2]. Concrete made from cement or other inorganic binders is widely used in construction. These concretes are mainly mixed with water. The active constituents of concrete are cement and water, as a result of their reaction, a single cast cement stone is formed that binds the filler particles. Cement and water are the active constituents of concrete: as a result of the reactions between them, a cement stone is formed that binds the filler particles into a single monolith. Local rocks and production waste (slag, etc.) are mainly used as fillers. The use of such inexpensive aggregates reduces the cost of concrete, since aggregates and water make up 85-90% of concrete, and cement 10-15%. In recent years, lightweight concrete made of porous artificial fillers has been widely used in construction. Porous aggregates reduce the density of concrete, which improves its heat retention properties. In order to control the properties of concrete and concrete mixture, chemical additives are mixed into its composition, the hardening of the concrete mixture is accelerated or slowed down, it is made more plastic and easily flowable, the hardening process is accelerated, its strength and frost resistance are increased. If necessary, concrete properties are changed in another direction. Concrete is the main building material. It can be given a wide range of properties, including strength, density, thermal conductivity, and other such properties. Nowadays, various types of concrete are used in construction. Types of concrete can be classified according to the characteristics of the materials used and their intended purpose. Many properties of concrete depend on its density, that is, the density of concrete depends on the density of cement stone, the type of fillers and the structure of concrete. Concrete is very heavy in terms of density (2500 kg/m3 and more); heavy (1800-2000 kg/m3); light (500-1800 kg/m3); divided into very light (less than 500 kg/m3) types. Super-heavy concretes are made from heavy fillers - steel shavings and slag (steel concrete), iron ore (limonite and magnetite concretes) or barite (barite concrete). Ordinary heavy concrete with fillers (granite, limestone, diabase, etc.) taken from rocks with a density of 2100-2500 kg/m3 is mainly used in the construction. Concrete with a density of 1800-2000 kg/m3 is made from rocks with a density of 1600-1900 kg/m3 - gravel. Lightweight concrete is obtained from pore fillers (keramsite, agloporite, expanded slag, pumice, tuff). The use of lightweight concrete reduces the weight of construction structures and makes construction cheaper, so their production is growing rapidly, but it still has not replaced ordinary heavy concrete, i.e. consumer concrete. Ultra-light concretes include aerated concretes, in which the binder, finely crushed aggregates and water are mixed in a special way (aerated concrete, foam concrete) and large-pored concrete light balls. prepared on the basis of ldiru. In porous concrete, air in artificially prepared pores is considered instead of filler. The binder is the main component that determines the properties of concrete, and concretes are distinguished by its types, including: cement, silicate, gypsum, alkali slag, concrete-polymer, polymer-cement concretes and special concretes [3]. Types of concrete used in construction: Cement concrete is made from different cements and most of them are widely used in construction. Among them, the main place is occupied by portland cement concretes and their various types (about 65% of the total production). They are used in different constructions and depending on the conditions of use. Slag-portland cement concrete (20-25% of the total production) and putsolan cement concrete are also successfully used. Types of cement concrete include: decorative concrete made of white and other colored cement; concretes made of elastic cement for self-tensioning structures; concretes prepared for special purposes from specific loamy and impermeable types of cement, etc. Silicate concretes are made on the basis of lime. The autoclave method is used to harden concrete prepared in this way. Gypsum concretes are made of various types of gypsum, used in the preparation of internal walls, suspended ceilings and finishing elements. Different types of concrete - gypsum - putsolan concrete have a wide range of applications due to their high resistance to water (volume blocks of bathrooms, constructions of low-rise houses, etc.). Slag concrete has just started to be used in construction. A mixture of crushed slag with an alkaline mixture is used as a binder in such concretes. The basis of concrete polymers is made from various polymer binders (polyester, epoxy, urea) consisting of resin or monomers that harden in concrete with the help of special additives such as furfurolacetone. Such concretes are suitable for use in aggressive environments and conditions with extreme effects (friction, cavitation, etc.).

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, it can be said that the peculiarity of concrete production is that the quality of the obtained material cannot be known in advance. It demonstrates the necessary properties based on the requirements set for concrete during the construction process. These relationships take into account the physico-chemical nature of concrete, most often the nature obtained by the experimental method. It is considered necessary to test them in production conditions and, if necessary, carry out accurate calculations. Concrete is a complex material, its properties can significantly change over time and during operation. Only a deep study of the nature of the laws governing the molding of the properties and structure of this material can ensure its effective and efficient use in building constructions for various purposes.

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CURCUMA ZEDOARIA: EXPLORING ITS POTENTIAL IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PANCREATIC DISEASES

Abstract. Curcuma zedoaria, a medicinal plant commonly known as white turmeric, has been traditionally used in various systems of medicine for its therapeutic properties. In recent years, there has been growing interest in exploring the potential of Curcuma zedoaria in the management of pancreatic diseases. This article aims to provide a comprehensive review of the literature on the usage of Curcuma zedoaria against pancreatic diseases. Key aspects, including its bioactive compounds, mechanisms of action, and evidence from preclinical and clinical studies, will be discussed. The findings suggest that Curcuma zedoaria holds promise as a natural therapeutic agent for the prevention and treatment of pancreatic diseases. However, further research is needed to fully understand its efficacy, safety, and optimal dosage in pancreatic disease management.

Keywords: curcuma zedoaria, white turmeric, pancreatic diseases, bioactive compounds, mechanisms of action.

Introduction Pancreatic diseases, including pancreatitis and pancreatic cancer, pose significant health challenges with limited treatment options. Curcuma zedoaria, a plant with a long history of medicinal use, has gained attention for its potential therapeutic benefits against pancreatic diseases. (1) This article aims to review the current scientific evidence on the usage of Curcuma zedoaria in the management of pancreatic diseases.

Bioactive Compounds in Curcuma zedoaria Curcuma zedoaria contains a variety of bioactive compounds, including curcuminoids, essential oils, and other polyphenolic compounds. Curcumin, the primary active constituent, possesses anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and anticancer properties. These bioactive compounds contribute to the potential therapeutic effects of Curcuma zedoaria in pancreatic diseases. (2)

Mechanisms of Action Curcuma zedoaria exerts its effects through various molecular mechanisms. It has been shown to modulate multiple signaling pathways involved in inflammation, oxidative stress, cell proliferation, apoptosis, and angiogenesis, which play crucial roles in pancreatic diseases. (3) These mechanisms highlight the potential of Curcuma zedoaria in targeting key pathways associated with the development and progression of pancreatic diseases.

Preclinical Evidence Preclinical studies have demonstrated the beneficial effects of Curcuma zedoaria in various experimental models of pancreatic diseases. These studies have shown its ability to attenuate inflammation, reduce oxidative stress, inhibit tumor growth, and enhance the efficacy of conventional treatment modalities. The preclinical evidence suggests that Curcuma zedoaria holds promise as a potential therapeutic agent for pancreatic diseases. (4)

Clinical Studies Limited clinical studies have evaluated the effects of Curcuma zedoaria in patients with pancreatic diseases. These studies have reported beneficial effects, including improvements in symptoms, reduction in markers of inflammation, and enhanced quality of life. However, larger, well-designed clinical trials are warranted to establish the efficacy and safety of Curcuma zedoaria in pancreatic disease management. (5)

Conclusion Curcuma zedoaria, with its bioactive compounds and diverse mechanisms of action, shows promise as a natural therapeutic agent for pancreatic diseases. The available preclinical and clinical evidence suggests its potential benefits in attenuating inflammation, reducing oxidative stress, inhibiting tumor growth, and improving clinical outcomes. However, further research, including well-designed clinical trials, is needed to elucidate the optimal dosage, long-term safety, and potential drug interactions of Curcuma zedoaria in the management of pancreatic diseases.

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YERLARNI SHO'RLANISHINI SUNIY YO'LDOSHLARDAN OLINGAN MA'LUMOTLAR ASOSIDA ANIQLASH

Annotatsiya. Sho'rlanish butun dunyo bo'ylab sug'oriladigan yerlarda tuproq degradatsiyasining asosiy omillaridan biri hisoblanadi. Tuproq sho'rlanishini baholashning an'anaviy yondashuvlaridan farqli o'laroq, masofaviy zondlash multispektral ma'lumotlar qishloq xo'jaligi hududlarida tuproq sho'rlanishi muammolarini aniqlash, monitoring qilish va tekshirish uchun katta imkoniyatlarga egamiz. Ushbu tadqiqot Landsat 8 sun'iy yo'ldosh suratlaridan hisoblangan sho'rlanish darajasini baholashning to'rt turdagi multispektral ko'rsatkichlardan foydalangan tuproq sho'rlanishini baholashni o'rganadi: sho'rlanish ko'rsatkichlari, ya'ni ko'rinadigan ko'k, ko'rinadigan yashil, ko'rinadigan qizil va yaqin infraqizil diapazonlarga asoslangan.

Kalit so'zlar: tuproq sho'rlanishi, sho'rlanish indeksi (Salinity Index1, Salinity Index 2, Salinity Index 3, Salinity Index 4, Salinity Index 5), Google Earth Engine, Landsat 8OLI.

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DETERMINATION OF SOIL SALINITY BASED ON SATELLITE

Abstract. Salinity is one of the main drivers of soil degradation in irrigated lands around the world. Unlike traditional approaches to soil salinity assessment, remote sensing multispectral data have great potential to identify, monitor, and investigate soil salinity problems in agricultural areas. This study investigates soil salinity estimation using four types of multispectral indices of salinity estimation calculated from Landsat 8 satellite images: salinity indices based on visible blue, visible green, visible red and near infrared bands.

Key words: soil salinity, salinity index (Salinity Index1, Salinity Index 2, Salinity Index 3, Salinity Index 4, Salinity Index 5), Google Earth Engine, Landsat 8OLI.

Kirish: Tuproqning sho'rlanishi tuproq ozuqa moddalarining mavjudligi va ekinlar hosildorligiga sezilarli salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi sababli o'simliklar va tuproq o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sirga ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy omillardan biri hisoblanadi. [1, 2]. Bu holatni eng xavfli tuproq degradatsiyasi jarayonlaridan biridir desak bo'ladi.

Ko'pgina geologik (masalan, pedogenez), geomorfologik (masalan, balandlik gradientlari), meteorologik (masalan, yog'ingarchilik, havo harorati), gidrologik gidrogeologik (masalan, bug'lanish, er osti suvlarining chuqurligi va sifati) va boshqaruv (masalan, sug'orish va agrotexnika usullari) omillari. sug'oriladigan yerlarda tuproq sho'rlanish darajasiga potentsial ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin — masalan, [3, 4, 5, 6]. Xususan, qishloq xo'jaligining ayrim usullari qishloq xo'jaligi erlarining sho'rlanishiga sezilarli hissa qo'shadi: yerni noto'g'ri boshqarish va sug'orishning beqaror usullari sho'rlanishga olib keladi [7, 8, 9], 10, 11, 12].

Sho'rlanishning tuproq unumdorligiga va qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlariga salbiy ta'siri tufayli tuproq sifatini saqlash va sho'rlangan tuproqlarni rekultivatsiya qilish yo'llarini izlashga katta e'tibor berildi. Birinchi qadam zararlangan hududlarda tuproq va sho'rlanishining darajasini baholashdir.

Dala tadqiqotlari va laboratoriya tahlillari kabi an'anaviy usullar tuproq sho'rlanishini aniq xaritalashni ta'minlashga qodir bo'lsada, bunday usullar, ayniqsa, keng ko'lamli tadqiqotlar uchun ko'p vaqt, qimmat va mehnat talab qiladi. Degradatsiyaga uchragan yerlarni, ayniqsa, sho'rlangan tuproqlarni xaritalash va monitoring qilishda masofaviy zondlash texnologiyasini qo'llash bo'yicha so'nggi yutuqlar ushbu texnologiyalar ushbu vazifalarni bajarish tezligini, aniqligini va iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirishga yordam berishini ko'rsatdi. Masofadan zondlash usullari tuproq sho'rlanishini o'lchash uchun an'anaviy dala namunalari va elektromagnit induktsiya usullariga nisbatan bir qator afzalliklarga ega, masalan, ularning katta hududni qamrab olishi, tez-tez qayta ko'rib chiqish vaqtlari va arzonligi: sun'iy yo'ldosh ma'lumotlari va masofadan zondlash usullari tuproq sho'rlanishini boshqa an'anaviy yondashuvlarga qaraganda samaraliroq va tejamkorroq kuzatish imkoniyatiga ega [16, 17, 18, 19].

Xususan, Multispektral asboblar (MSI) tasvirlari tuproq sho'rlanishini baholash xaritalarini yaratish uchun istiqbolli vosita ekanligini isbotladi. Evropa kosmik agentligi (ESA) Landsat 8 bu texnologiyaning namunalaridan biri bo'lib, keng elektromagnit spektr oralig'ida to'plangan 15 m dan 30 m gacha bo'lgan fazoviy o'lchamlari ma'lumotlarini, jumladan ko'rinadigan (RED), yaqin infraqizil (NIR), bu ma'lumotlar foydalanuvchilar uchun bepul ma'lumotlar sifatida mavjud va fazoviy-vaqt tasvirlashning keng doirasini qamrab oladi.

Landsat 8 sun’iy yo‘ldoshi har 16 kunda bir marta yuqori aniqlikdagi optik tasvirlarni va Yer yuzasini global qamrab olishni ta’minlaydi [20]. Bu kuzatishlar Landsat 8 multispektral tasvirini atrof-muhit monitoringi uchun potentsial vositaga aylantiradi va tuproqning sirt sho‘rlanishini kuzatish va tuproqni boshqarishni baholash uchun foydali bo‘lishi mumkin [11, 12].

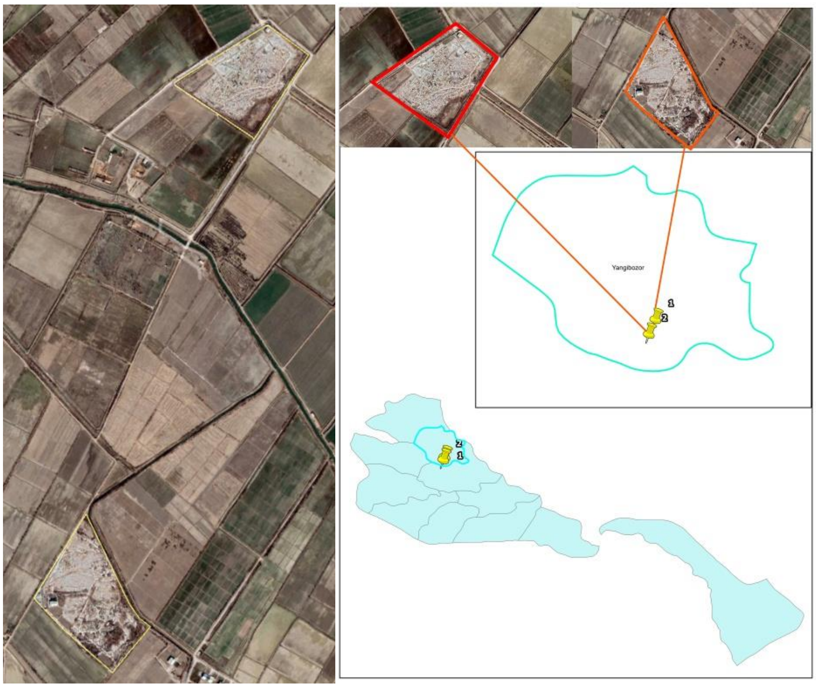
So‘nggi yillarda sun’iy yo‘ldosh tasvirlari [16, 17] dan tuproq tuzidan ta’sirlangan hududlarni aniqlash uchun bir nechta sho‘rlanish ko‘rsatkichlari ishlab chiqilgan bo‘lib, ular asosan sun’iy yo‘ldosh sensorlarining turli diapazonlarida sho‘rlangan tuproqlarning spektral belgisiga asoslanadi. To‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri sho‘rlanish ko‘rsatkichlari sifatida foydalanish mumkin bo‘lgan bunday sho‘rlanish indekslari (Sanility Index) tuproq yuzasida tuz qobig‘ining spektral aks etishini takidlaydi. Elektromagnit spektrning keng doirasini qamrab oluvchi ko‘p vaqtli masofaviy zondlash ma’lumotlari [2, 11, 12, 13] bir nechta tadqiqotlarda, ayniqsa BLUE, GEEN, Red va NIR aks ettirish ma’lumotlari asosida tuproq sho‘rligi ko‘rsatkichlarini hisoblash uchun ishlatilgan [2., 17, 19, 20,]. Shu bilan birga, vegetatsiya indekslari (VI) sho‘rlangan tuproqlarni bilvosita tuproq sho‘rlanishining ekinlarning o‘sishi va o‘simliklar stressiga salbiy ta’siri orqali baholash uchun ham qo‘llanilishi mumkin.

Xorazm viloyatining daryo bo‘yi qirg‘oqlariga sholi ekilishi o‘qibatida Amudayro suvining tarkibidagi tuz miqdori dalalarining sho‘rligini o‘shiradi va undan hosil bo‘lgan sizot suvlar ham viloyatning janubi g‘arbiy qismiga qarab oqishi oqibatida janubi g‘arbiy hududdagi yerlarni sho‘rlanish darajasini oshishiga sabab bo‘ladi.

Demak sho‘rlanish muammolarini baholash uchun Landsat 8 asosidagi asboblarning salohiyati mahalliy va mintaqaviy miqyosda suv va tuproq resurslarini boshqarish va saqlash, shuningdek, qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlab chiqarishining barqarorligini yaxshilash uchun tadqiqotga loyiq.

Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi qishloq xo‘jaligi maydonlarida tuproq sho‘rlanishini tavsiflash uchun masofaviy zondlash sun’iy yo‘ldosh ma’lumotlarining imkoniyatlarini yaxshiroq tushunishga hissa qo‘shishdir. Tadqiqot Xorazm viloyatining yerlarining sho‘rlanishini Landsat 8 sun’iy yo‘ldosh suratlaridan hisoblangan besh xil multispektral indekslardan foydalanadi: o‘simlik ko‘rsatkichlari va sho‘rlanish indekslari, ya’ni BLUE, GREEN, RED va NIR diapazonlari asoslanganlar. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, sho‘rlanish indekslari tuproq sho‘rligini xaritalashda qo‘llanilishi mumkin va yerlarining tuproq sho‘rligini baholashning qimmatli vositasi hisoblanadi.

Asosiy qism: Ushbu tadqiqot Xorazm viloyatining hududa joylashgan ekin dalalarining Sho‘rlanish darajasini hisoblangan formulalardan foydalangan holda aniqlash qulayligi va Google Earth Engine platformasi asosida natijalarni tekshirishga asoslangan.



1-rasm. Xorazm viloyati Yangibozor tumanidagi qabristonlarning joylashuv karta sxemasi (2020 yilgi surati).

Landsat 8-9to‘plami ikkita eng so‘nggi uchirilgan Landsat sun’iy yo‘ldoshlaridan (NASA/USGS tomonidan taqdim etilgan Landsat 8 va Landsat 9) tasvirlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Ikkalasi ham 9 ta optik va 2 termal diapazonga ega Operatsion Land Imager (OLI) va Termal Infraqizil Sensorni (TIRS) olib yuradi. Ushbu ikkita sensor global quruqlikni mavsumiy qamrab olishni ta’minlaydi.

Fazoviy o‘lchamlari: pankromatik tarmoqli uchun 15 m va qolganlari uchun 30 m (termal bandlar 100 m dan qayta namuna olinadi).

Qayta ko‘rish vaqti: 16 kun

Ma’lumotlar mavjudligi: 2013 yil fevral oyidan beri mavjud.

Umumiy foydalanish: o‘simliklar monitoringi, erdan foydalanish, er qoplami xaritalari, o‘zgarishlar monitoringi va boshqalarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Google Earth Engine platformasi asosida tasvirlar tanlandi. [20]; bu tasvirlarning bulut qoplami 15% dan kam edi, lekin ular har doim ikkita tadqiqot uchastkasi uchun bulutsiz edi. Landsat 8 sun’iy yo‘ldoshi ma’lumotlarini qayta ishlash va kartografik materiallarni yaratish ArcGIS 10.8.0 Geografik axborot tizimida amalga oshirildi.

# Band	Name Band	Bandwidth (μm)	Spatial Res. (m)
Band 1	Coastal/Aerosol	0.435–0.451	30
Band 2	Blue	0.452–0.512	30
Band 3	Green	0.533–0.590	30
Band 4	Red	0.636–0.673	30
Band 5	NIR	0.851–0.879	30
Band 6	$SWIR_1$	1.566–1.651	30
Band 7	$SWIR_2$	2.107–2.294	30
Band 8	PAN	0.503–0.676	15
Band 9	Cirrus	1.363–1.384	30
Band10	TIR_1	10.60–11.90	100
Band11	TIR_2	11.50–12.51	100

1-jadval. Lansat 8 ma’lumotlarining tanlangan spektral diapazonlari va tasvirning fazoviy o‘lchamlari.

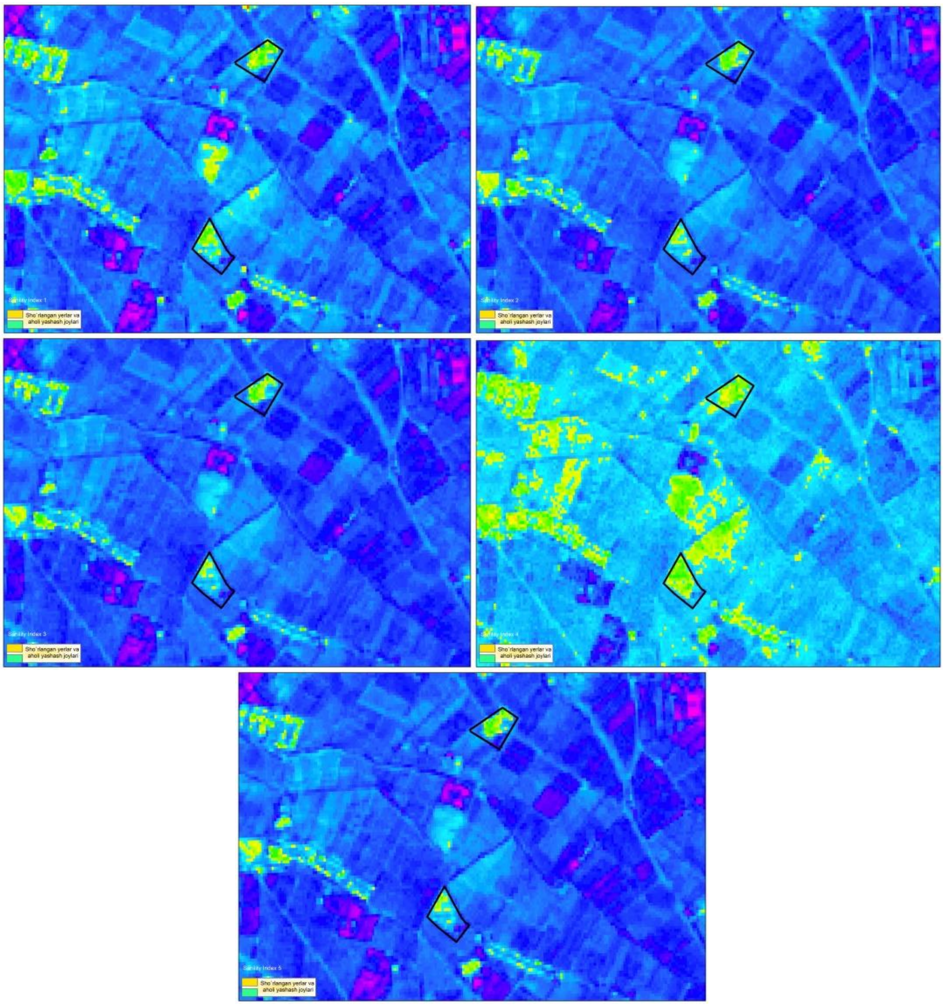
Salinity indices	Spectral Functions	Reference
Normalized Differential Salinity Index	$NDSI = \frac{R-NIR}{R+NIR}$	(Khan *et al.*, 2005)
Brightness index	$BI = \sqrt{R^2 + NIR^2}$	(Khan *et al.*, 2005)
Salinity Index 1	$SI1 = \sqrt{B + R}$	(Douaoui *et al.*, 2006)
Salinity Index 2	$SI2 = \sqrt{G^2 + R^2 + NIR^2}$	(Douaoui *et al.*, 2006)
Salinity Index 3	$SI3 = \frac{SWIR-1 \times SWIR-2 \times SWIR-2}{SWIR-1}$	(Bannari *et al.*, 2008)
Salinity Index 4	$SI4 = \frac{R \times NIR}{G}$	(Abbas and Khan, 2007)
Salinity Index 5	$SI5 = \frac{G \times R}{B}$	(Bannari *et al.*, 2008)

2- jadval. Landsat 8 sun’iy yo‘ldosh suratlaridan olingan sho‘rlanish indekslari.

Shu bilan birga, Landsat 8 sun’iy yo‘ldosh ma’lumotlaridan tuproq sho‘rligining maxsus indekslari, ya’ni Salinity Index1, Salinity Index2, Salinity Index3, Salinity Index4, Salinity Index5, ham olingan.

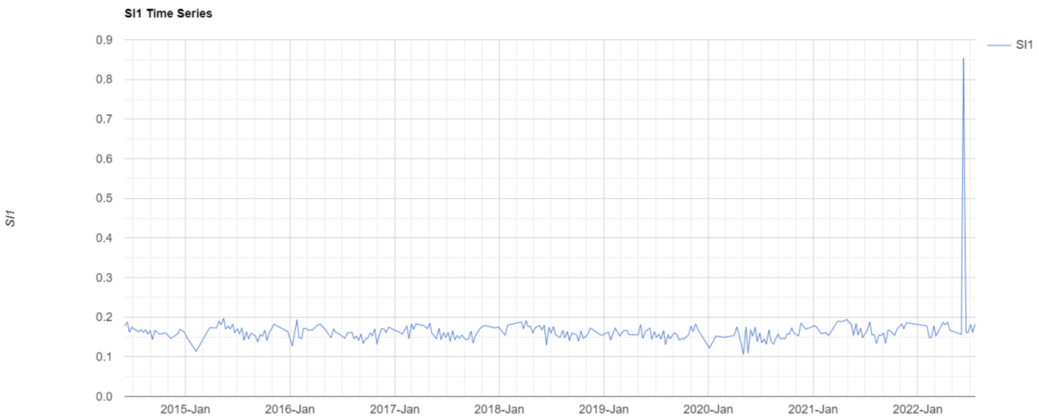
Landsat 8 sun’iy yo‘ldosh suratlaridan tuproq sho‘rligini baholash uchun foydalanish oxirgi yillarda o‘rganildi [11, 15]. Ko‘p spektrli masofaviy zondlash ma’lumotlari tuproqning sho‘rlanishini o‘rganishda qo‘llanilgan, chunki ularning keng qamrovli maydoni, qulay foydalanish va tasvirlarning fazoviy va spektral o‘lchamlari nisbatan yaxshi [16, 17]. Qishloq xo‘jaligi sug‘oriladigan hududlarda o‘simliklar va sho‘rlanish indekslarini qo‘llash ortib bormoqda va tuproq sho‘rlanishini baholashning samarali usulini tashkil etadi [13, 18].

O‘rganilayotgan hududlardagi sho‘rlanish sharoitlarini o‘rganish uchun 2014 va 2022 yillarga mo‘ljallangan har bir tadqiqot uchastkasi uchun sho‘rlanish darajasini aniqlashda Sanility Index1, Sanility Index2, Sanility Index3, Sanility Index4, Sanility Index5, indekslaridan foydalanildi.



Arc GIS dasturi yordamida sho‘rlanish darajasi aniqlangan tadqiqot hududlarining karta sxemasi.

Google earth engine platformasida aniqlangan sho‘rlangan hududlar.



(Sanility index 1) ning yillar kesimida o‘zgarish jadvali

Xulosa qilib shuni aytishimiz mumkinki xozirgi kunda sho‘rlanish muammolarini google earth engine platformasi asosida keltirilgan fo‘rmulalar yordamida aniqlash samaraliroq natijalar beradi. Ma’lumotlar Xorazm viloyatining 2014-2022 yillar uchun. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, sho‘rlanish indekslari tuproq sho‘rligini xaritalashda qo‘llanilishi mumkin, shuningdek sho‘rlanish muammosi bo‘lgan hududlarda tuproq sho‘rligini baholashning qimmatli vositasi hisoblanadi. Xorazm viloyatining sug‘oriladigan qishloq xo‘jaligi hududlarida bunday tanazzulning fazoviy darajasini inventarizatsiya qilish haqida kamroq ma’lumot berilganligi sababli, masofadan zondlash texnologiyasi tomonidan ruxsat etilgan ushbu innovatsion yondashuv bunday hududlarning fazoviy darajasini tushunishga yordam beradi.

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УДК 13058

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TOXICOLOGY OF BENZYL ALCOHOL IN PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING

Abstract. It is common to use benzyl alcohol in the medicine production process and now it is getting a more and more important component of the injection form of drugs. Because of this tendency paying more attention to the toxicology of benzyl alcohol and its derivatives is becoming an essential duty of toxicology. In this article, most of all important information is accumulated to make the audience aware of the harmful effects of this chemical compound.

Key words: Alcohol, spirit, ethanol, pharmaceuticals, injection, benzyl alcohol, component, toxicity, toxicology.

Introduction

Benzyl alcohols are common chemicals used in the production of pharmaceuticals. They are used as solvents, preservatives, and as intermediates in the synthesis of active pharmaceutical ingredients. While benzyl alcohols are generally considered to be safe, there are concerns about their potential toxicity [1]. This paper will review the toxicology of benzyl alcohols in pharmaceutical manufacturing.

Benzyl alcohol is commonly used as a preservative in pharmaceutical products, especially in injections. It is an effective antimicrobial agent that helps to prevent the growth of harmful bacteria and fungi that can contaminate the product and cause infections in patients.

The use of benzyl alcohol in injections has several benefits. It helps to prolong the shelf-life of the product, which is important for medications that may not be used immediately after manufacture [2]. It also helps to reduce the risk of adverse reactions to the medication by preventing contamination.

However, it is important to note that benzyl alcohol can also have side effects and may not be suitable for all patients. It can cause allergic reactions, particularly in patients with a history of sensitivity to benzyl alcohol. In addition, it can be irritating to the skin and mucous membranes, and may cause pain or discomfort at the injection site.

Overall, the use of benzyl alcohol in pharmaceutical products, including injections, can be beneficial when used appropriately and with caution. It is important to carefully consider the potential benefits and risks before including it in a product.

Toxicity of Benzyl Alcohols

Benzyl alcohols are classified as mildly toxic by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). They can cause skin irritation and sensitization, as well as respiratory and eye irritation. Benzyl alcohol is also a mild central nervous system depressant. Ingestion of large amounts of benzyl alcohol can cause nausea, vomiting, and headache [3].

The toxicity of benzyl alcohols is dependent on several factors, including the concentration of the chemical, the duration of exposure, and the route of exposure. Inhalation of benzyl alcohol vapors is the most common route of exposure in pharmaceutical manufacturing. Skin contact and ingestion are also possible routes of exposure.

In animal studies, benzyl alcohol has been shown to have low acute toxicity, with no deaths reported in rats exposed to concentrations of up to 2000 mg/kg. However, chronic exposure to benzyl alcohol has been shown to cause liver and kidney damage in rats and mice. Benzyl alcohol has also been shown to have mutagenic and genotoxic effects in vitro.

Regulatory Considerations

The use of benzyl alcohols in pharmaceutical manufacturing is regulated by several organizations, including the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the European Medicines Agency (EMA). The FDA has established limits on the use of benzyl alcohol in pharmaceuticals, including a limit of 5% for injectable formulations. The EMA has also established limits on the use of benzyl alcohol, including a limit of 1% for injectable formulations.

Conclusion

Benzyl alcohols are commonly used in pharmaceutical manufacturing as solvents, preservatives, and intermediates in the synthesis of active pharmaceutical ingredients. While benzyl alcohols are generally considered to be safe, there are concerns about their potential toxicity. Benzyl alcohol can cause skin irritation and sensitization, as well as respiratory and eye irritation. Chronic exposure to benzyl alcohol has been shown to cause liver and kidney damage in rats and mice. The use of benzyl alcohols in pharmaceutical manufacturing is regulated by several organizations, including the FDA and the EMA. These organizations have established limits on the use of benzyl alcohol in pharmaceuticals to ensure their safety.jou

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HYDROTHERAPY: UNVEILING TRUTHS AND DISPELLING TALES THROUGH SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION

Abstract. Hydrotherapy, the therapeutic use of water, has been utilized for centuries as a method to promote health and healing. However, along with its long-standing history, hydrotherapy has accumulated various truths and tales that have been passed down through generations. This scientific article aims to separate fact from fiction by exploring the evidence-based truths behind hydrotherapy and dispelling common misconceptions. Through a comprehensive review of literature, we examine the physiological effects, therapeutic benefits, and evidence-based applications of hydrotherapy. By shedding light on the truths and dispelling the tales surrounding hydrotherapy, this article provides valuable insights for healthcare professionals and individuals seeking accurate information about this ancient therapeutic practice.

Keywords: hydrotherapy, water therapy, aquatic therapy, thermal therapy, physiotherapy, therapeutic benefits.

Introduction Hydrotherapy has been employed since ancient times as a therapeutic modality for a wide range of ailments. Over the years, numerous truths and tales have emerged, often clouding the understanding of this practice. This article aims to elucidate the evidence-based truths behind hydrotherapy while debunking common misconceptions. By exploring the physiological effects, therapeutic benefits, and clinical applications of hydrotherapy, we aim to provide a comprehensive and scientifically grounded understanding of this ancient therapeutic approach.

Physiological Effects of Hydrotherapy Hydrotherapy exerts diverse physiological effects on the body, including changes in circulation, thermoregulation, and pain modulation. The application of warm water promotes vasodilation, enhancing blood flow and oxygen delivery to tissues. Conversely, cold water immersion stimulates vasoconstriction, reducing inflammation and edema. These temperature-related effects influence the body's responses to hydrotherapy and contribute to its therapeutic benefits.

Therapeutic Benefits of Hydrotherapy Hydrotherapy offers a range of therapeutic benefits across various conditions. Immersion in water provides buoyancy, reducing weight-bearing stress on joints and facilitating movement for individuals with musculoskeletal conditions. The hydrostatic pressure exerted by water aids in venous return, reduces swelling, and enhances lymphatic drainage.

Additionally, the controlled application of water temperature can modulate pain perception and promote relaxation, supporting the management of chronic pain and stress-related conditions.

Evidence-Based Applications of Hydrotherapy The therapeutic applications of hydrotherapy extend to diverse fields, including rehabilitation, sports medicine, and chronic disease management. Hydrotherapy exercises and aquatic physiotherapy programs have been shown to improve joint mobility, muscle strength, and functional outcomes in various musculoskeletal conditions. Furthermore, hydrotherapy interventions have demonstrated efficacy in promoting cardiovascular fitness, respiratory function, and psychological well-being. Understanding the evidence-based applications of hydrotherapy enables healthcare professionals to incorporate this modality into comprehensive treatment plans.

Dispelling Common Myths and Misconceptions Throughout history, hydrotherapy has been associated with numerous myths and misconceptions. These include claims of detoxification, weight loss, and cure-all properties. However, scientific evidence does not support these assertions. Hydrotherapy should be viewed as a complementary therapeutic approach that, when used appropriately and in conjunction with evidence-based treatments, can contribute to improved outcomes in specific conditions.

Conclusion Hydrotherapy holds a rich history and has garnered both truths and tales over time. By examining the physiological effects, therapeutic benefits, evidence-based applications, and dispelling common myths, this article provides clarity regarding hydrotherapy's true potential. As an adjunctive therapy, hydrotherapy offers a valuable modality in various healthcare settings. Through continued scientific exploration and research, we can further enhance our understanding of hydrotherapy's mechanisms of action and optimize its integration into modern healthcare practices.

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THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING IN ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Annotation. The article discusses the role of youth education in achieving sustainable development goals. One of the conditions for achieving harmony with nature is environmental literacy of the population. Environmental education should be carried out throughout a person's life. Therefore, the legal framework for the development of environmental education is noted, as well as recommendations for the formation of environmental awareness within the framework of the educational process for each educational institution are developed.

Keywords: biological diversity, environmental education, environmental education, sustainable development, environmental awareness, UN, environmental culture.

One of the directions of modern development of society, which allows overcoming the current global socio-ecological crisis, is sustainable development, the concept of which is not only accepted by most countries of the world, but is also considered as the main strategy for humanity's exit from the civilizational impasse. However, there are many objective and subjective obstacles to the transition to sustainable development of global society – the uneven socio-economic development of different countries and regions of the world, a significant informational and economic advantage of some countries over others, unresolved environmental, socio-cultural and other problems [7]. Rapid planetary changes, which have received the term "great acceleration", have given human society many advantages. However, we understand that there is a connection between the growth of well-being, the quality of medicine, nutrition and safety and the uneven distribution of these benefits, as well as the deterioration of the Earth's natural systems. Nature, which is based on biodiversity, provides a huge selection of opportunities from which, like bricks, modern society is built, but nature and biodiversity are disappearing at an alarming rate.. Despite the adoption of international agreements, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, we are failing. Current goals and appropriate actions lead, at best, to a controlled reduction of species. In order to implement plans to combat climate change and implement the principles of sustainable development, it is necessary to reverse the process of reducing natural resources and biodiversity [4, 5, 8].

One of the most important tools ensuring environmental protection and rational use of natural resources is to raise awareness of all population groups through environmental education, which promotes the assimilation of a number of environmental and ethical norms, values, and professional skills that are required to ensure sustainable development. Ecological education consists in the formation of the ecological culture of the individual and society as a set of spiritual experiences of human interaction with nature; it is interpreted as a continuous process of self-education and personal development aimed at the formation and acquisition of special knowledge on environmental protection [1, 8]. Within the framework of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the most important priority is defined as "personnel training, organized as a continuous process that allows for effective management of human resources, involving all citizens of Uzbekistan in the process of sustainable development" [1, 9].

In this direction, it is advisable to include the following topics in the composition of specific general professional and special disciplines: issues of general ecology; problems of rational use of resources; socio—legal foundations for the use of air, land, water, flora and fauna, landscape protection; introduction of innovative ideas in the field of environmental policy of Uzbekistan, international cooperation in the field of ecology and environmental protection environment, strengthening of environmental, socio-economic, political aspects. The process of continuous education and upbringing has become a requirement of the current period, including a number of topical issues, the achievement of environmental knowledge, the formation of environmental culture, only after the development of a system of continuous environmental education can be successfully implemented. For this purpose, the educational and methodological base is an important factor of environmental education, harmoniously combined with the system of continuing education, constantly and effectively contributes to the purposeful and perfect growth of the ecological consciousness of the younger generation. [1, 9].

During the implementation of the Concept "On approval of the concept for the development of environmental education in the Republic of Uzbekistan", issues of environmental education and respect for the environment are integrated into the educational process at all levels of the country's education system (preschool institutions, schools, vocational colleges and academic lyceums, higher educational institutions). In order to effectively achieve the strategic goals of the Concept, the main areas of activity will be the integration of the objectives of education for sustainable development (ESD) into regulatory legal acts in the field of education, environmental protection and socio-economic development. Strategic objectives of ESD will be reflected in priority state programs aimed at improving the quality of all levels of education, expanding access to various forms of education, improving the professional competence of scientific and pedagogical personnel and graduates of educational institutions.

The state standard for Environmental Education has been tested in several secondary schools. However, the implementation of this standard has not yet been completed. In most secondary schools of the republic there are no special subjects on ecology, environmental protection. Instead, environmental issues are taught as electives, or integrated into existing academic subjects – biology, chemistry, botany, zoology, geography and others. In preschool institutions, work in this direction is not yet widely carried out [6, 7, 9].

The "Concept of development of environmental education" was approved by the Decree of the Government of Uzbekistan in 2018. The purpose of the concept is the formation of environmental knowledge, consciousness and culture among the younger generation, the improvement of science in the field of ecology with the involvement of innovative technologies. The "Child Ecologist" program will be introduced in preschool educational institutions and "Ecological Corridors" will be organized. There will also be hours of familiarization in the open air on the theme "Mother Nature". Competitions "The best environmentally friendly school", "The best ecologist-student" will be held in schools. A competition "Expert in ecology" will be organized among students of lyceums and colleges. In higher educational institutions, student dormitories, the activities of "Eco-clubs" will be established. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan is working to train environmental specialists in a number of higher educational institutions.

Every year, the country's universities graduate about 300 environmental specialists, who, however, do not always work in their specialty. Currently, not enough attention is often paid to family environmental education. Environmental education should be handled by the child's parents, first of all. It is no secret that one of the main reasons for the deterioration of the ecological situation in Uzbekistan and the depletion of its natural reserves is the low level of ecological culture of the population, the formation of which is recognized as a priority area of state activity in the environmental sphere, the most important factor in ensuring environmental safety, sustainable development of the country. Ecological culture, as a decisive factor in balancing the relations of society and nature, is becoming more and more relevant today. Environmental education and upbringing are of priority importance in this process, the purpose of which is the purposeful formation of deep and lasting environmental knowledge at all stages of life [7, 8]

Especially significant is the potential of folk traditions in the formation of a valuable, spiritual, moral, aesthetic attitude to nature, patriotism based on a sense of kinship with the surrounding landscapes, emotional experience of interaction with nature, the need for direct personal contact with nature, creativity based on nature and labor creative activity aimed at preserving it. It is the value, spiritual and moral component of environmental education that requires special attention today, in the context of the reorientation of environmental education from the standpoint of nature management to the position of ecological culture. It is necessary to develop new integrative socio-ecological family education projects based on the ethnopedagogic traditions of the development of ethnic groups, including groups living in Central Asia.

The formation of ecological culture, ecological consciousness among the population, mainly among children, is a long and difficult process. The main condition for the formation of practical skills of environmentally meaningful behavior is the behavior of adults, primarily teachers and parents. If a preschooler observes how the elders carefully take care of plants and animals, communicate with each other, how thoughtfully they behave in nature, he accumulates the appropriate emotional reactions of adults, their forms of behavior, includes this information in the personality structure and stores it for life as a source database. For this reason, environmental education and upbringing should be conducted unobtrusively, without a touch of obligation, but always with pleasure and sincere interest, both for children and adults. Ecological consciousness of younger schoolchildren is an integrated general cultural indicator of subject learning, the result of high–quality educational work of the school, in the following areas: general cultural, educational, cognitive and informational [7, 98 p.]

In addition to environmental education at school, children can get interesting information from extracurricular education – in circles, extracurricular activities, excursions to nature, an excursion to production, an excursion to scientific laboratories. The solution of environmental problems cannot be provided by the efforts of environmental specialists alone. In order to increase the ecological culture of the population, it is necessary:

–learn to save any natural resources, regardless of whether they are scarce or not;

–calculate in advance all the possible consequences of their activities, taking into account not only the obvious, but also the most incredible;

–to change gigantomania to the paradigm of total miniaturization – the search for technologies that minimize energy and material costs;

–get used to paying for something that you personally don't need at all. For example, for the disposal of waste;

–fully feel personally responsible for any violations of the rules of rational nature management [1, 6, 7].

In one of the latest publications of the scientific journal Nature, scientists analyzed the most serious factors that can lead to the extinction of 8,500 endangered or declining species listed in the IUCN Red Book10. They found that overexploitation of natural resources and agriculture continue to be the main reasons for the decline in species biodiversity. Indeed, among all the plants, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals that have disappeared since 1500 AD, 75% have become extinct precisely because of the negative impact of agricultural activities and overexploitation of natural resources.

In addition to unsustainable agriculture and overexploitation of natural resources, invasive species pose a threat to biodiversity, the spread of which is largely due to trade-related activities, in particular cargo transportation. Environmental pollution, such as agricultural waste, and damage caused by dam construction, fires, and mining pose an additional threat [1, 2, 7].

The subject "Ecology" and "Geoecology" related disciplines are included in all curricula of higher educational institutions of the republic. But that's not enough. Currently, real life shows that teaching a subject in the traditional way alone does not give the desired result. The ecological consciousness of the population remains not yet at the proper high level. This can be seen in the negative attitude of part of the population to the environment. In order to increase the ecological awareness and ecological culture of the population, new learning models should be introduced into education. Within the framework of the educational process, a number of recommendations for the formation of ecological consciousness can be proposed for each educational institution [6, 7]:

the process of environmental education should be personally meaningful;

it is necessary to form environmentally justified stereotypes of behavior, the ability to assess the environment from the standpoint of not only one's own well—being, but also the harmony of the nature-society relationship;

to introduce a system of scientific knowledge, views and beliefs that ensure the formation of a responsible attitude to the environment in all types of educational activities;

- expand cooperation with employees of environmental organizations, nature reserves, national parks;
- along with national values, to educate students and love for nature.

Today is the time for effective solutions in the field of education. The country urgently needs to adopt a unified state program on environmental education, which would cover all age groups. It is necessary to integrate environmental knowledge into other subjects of the secondary education system, and it is also necessary to introduce the subject "Ecology" as a compulsory subject in all stages of preschool and school education. The main task is to reverse the process of species reduction with the help of a new biodiversity program that can stop the degradation of ecosystems by 2030 and create positive dynamics. Returning to the question of the role and possibilities of ecology as an important educational discipline of classical universities, it is necessary to note its ideological nature and real potential, which no other natural, socio-social and applied sciences possess comprehensively. The implementation of the functions of ecology can solve many problems of the ideological nature of modern society [10].

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UNIQUE FEATURES OF THE DIGITAL FINANCIAL ECOSYSTEM'S GROWTH

Abstract. The digital financial ecosystem has brought about revolutionary changes in the way financial transactions are carried out. However, its growth is not without unique features that require attention. Robust security measures are necessary to protect users' financial information and prevent fraud. Interoperability is crucial for different systems to work together seamlessly. Regulation is necessary to ensure that digital financial ecosystems operate within legal frameworks and protect consumers' rights. Financial literacy is also critical to enable users to understand how to use digital financial services effectively. Addressing these peculiarities is essential for the continued growth and success of digital financial ecosystems.

Key words: digital financial, Financial infrastructure, digital banks, Alibaba, BigData.

The emergence of digital financial ecosystems has revolutionized the way people transact and manage their finances. With the rapid advancement of technology, digital financial ecosystems have become more sophisticated and complex, offering a wide range of financial services to users. However, the development of digital financial ecosystems is not without its peculiarities. These peculiarities include the need for robust security measures, the importance of interoperability, the role of regulation and the need for financial literacy. This paper will explore these peculiarities in detail and provide insights into how they impact the development of digital financial ecosystems.

Issue Statement

Financial infrastructure technological revolution originates and supports corresponding developments in other areas of the economy and social life. The advancement of digital technology results in a shift in the behavior of financial services consumers. They go from an offline setting with cash payments to an online one with non-cash settlements and remote engagement. In Russia, this tendency may be seen in the context of payment card transactions.

Over the previous decade, the proportion of "card transactions" connected to payment for goods and services has nearly quadrupled, reaching 91% of all card transactions. At the time, the number of card transactions had expanded more than tenfold, owing mostly to their usage for payment of goods and services.

The gradual abandonment of cash is driven by the expansion of payment infrastructure, increased financial knowledge among the public, and the widespread use of digitalization in all domains of activity. According to National

Agency for Financial Studies report, more than half of Russians (56%) use internet banking. By 2020, the proportion of mobile banking users will have risen to 51% (from 26% in 2018). According to analysts, digital technologies have a rather high degree of penetration in the Russian financial industry.

Consumer trust is one of the factors of structural changes in the financial industry. Traditional banking services are becoming less popular among the younger generation, who prefer to use technology enterprises' services and products. According to the study, users of platform goods such as Apple, Amazon, and Alibaba will accept to get financial services from these businesses (if they give them) in the hope of receiving a comparable level of service. In many ways, it may be explained by growing the population's digital financial literacy, developing online interaction skills, boosting the use and usefulness of smartphones, and creating e-commerce.

Questions for Research

The following questions will be addressed by this research:

1.How is the banking sector changing as a result of digitalization?

2.What are the components of the digital financial ecosystem?

3.What are the essential elements for establishing and growing a digital financial ecosystem?

4.What kinds of digital financial ecosystems are there?

5.What are the potential development paths for Russia's national digital financial ecosystem?

The Goal of the Research

The study's importance is dictated by the fact that digital financing and financial accessibility targeted at poverty reduction and economic growth are becoming top priority of the governmental, business, and scientific attention. In this regard, the authors set the objective of researching the characteristics of building and developing ecosystems as a form of interaction in a digital environment and improving financial accessibility. We studied the factors of digitalization, took into account the factors of financial service digitalization, discovered benefits of digital mode of interaction in the financial market, researched the models of creating digital banks, identified elements of digital financial ecosystem and principles of its development, characterized various types of digital financial ecosystems, and predicted scenarios of development of Russian national financial ecosystem.

Research Methods

The research methodology is dictated by the complexity and diversity of the difficulties encountered, which necessitates the use of various approaches and instruments. The current study was carried out by integrating research forms, methods, and logical operations, such as analyses and synthesis, abstraction and concretization, comparison, generalization and systematization, descriptive statistics and statistical analysis methods, data analysis and interpretation in graphs and figures.

Results

As market demand for online services grows, digital financial innovations such as digital financial products, digital channels, and business models are introduced. As a result, digitalization of financial relations can be observed: increasing use of digital financial innovations alongside the consumption of financial services and management of financial resources.

New financial technologies can improve accessibility, efficacy, and safety of services, increase intuitiveness of services, and reduce transaction costs. Platform solutions for digital transactions may be used by users of various income levels without regard to time or geography.

Digital financial services significantly lower transaction costs, improve the effectiveness of risk-based pricing and risk management, reduce information asymmetry, broaden the range of financial products, and increase transparency of financial organizations' and consumers' activity. Furthermore, the use of technical advancements in inclusive finance creates competition among financial institutions, which promotes quality improvement and lowers the cost of financial goods and services.

Creating new models for expanding financial services (external agent networks, banks without a branch network), new opportunities for consumer access, and personal online control are some of the directions for developing the financial sector, which is still in a constant state of innovation search and adaptation. Financial technology have generated new opportunities for financial businesses as well as financial service users in terms of speed, flexibility, accessibility, and variety.

Financial innovations have a substantial influence on long-term development and may be used as an economic integration tool. Mobile payments have an essential role in expanding financial accessibility and are important tools for raising the standard of living, especially among the most impoverished people. At the same time, research shows that creating financial innovations is heavily reliant on economic development and financial sector prospects.

Banks are actively implementing technical service innovations and developing online and mobile banking in order to maintain their market positions. However, upgrading an old-fashioned bank's IT infrastructure and satisfying all of the regulatory authority's standards impose large expenditures, which are reflected in the cost of services. In practice, starting start-ups of fintechcompanies or digital banks (neobanks) is the quickest and least expensive undertaking.

1. Creating a supplementary digital brand for the traditional bank. Such a concept was employed by Singapore bank OCBC in establishing FRANK, by Spanish CaixaBank in establishing LKXZ, and by the financial entity "Otkrytie" in establishing Roketbank and Tochka Bank.

2. Using a digital channel to resell traditional banking goods on a platform outside of the bank. Simple (USA), Moven (USA), and Talkbank (Russia) are examples of similar models.

3. Establishment of a social digital financial organization as a subsidiary of a traditional bank. This variation was chosen for the creation of Hello Bank (a subsidiary of French BNP Paribas) and Touchbank (a subsidiary of the financial conglomerate OTP conglomerate).

4. Establishing an initially independent digital bank employing purely digital channels of service, like Fidor Bank (Germany), Tangerine (Canada), Tinkoff Bank (Russia), and Modulbank (Russia) have done.

5. The establishment of a neobank by a well-known fintech firm in order to increase profits through the use of payment services and financial platforms with a large client base.

This technique may be seen in the activities of enterprises involved in e-commerce (Amazon, Alibaba), mobile communication (Megafon), and software provision (Apple).

It should be mentioned that the extent to which financial technologies are integrated determines the growth of any digital ecosystem. It can be explained by the fact that the current economy is heavily "financialized" [8], with a high level of commercialization of social ties and BigData. Financial technologies are an essential component of current ecosystems; hence, the ecosystem based on the combination of digitalization and financing should be regarded as a digital financial system.

A digital financial ecosystem is a collection of interconnected pieces that organize the functional and institutional financial interrelationships of economic issues. Some economic objects can commence its formation: state structures (governmental authorities, central banks, institutions), business structures (fintechcompanies, banks, corporations), non-commercial organizations, communities, and social groupings. The financial ecosystem is critical in capital allocation, achieving an agreement between depositors and investors, which is especially crucial in the event of restricted funding sources. However, it should be highlighted that financial services and apps are frequently taken for granted by customers, do not appear to be a competitive advantage, and do not stimulate the influx of new participants into the ecosystem.

The world's experience reveals that it is difficult to generate sustained rates of economic growth without creating circumstances for financial development at the nanoeconomic level. Digital financial ecosystems promote the realization of the population's resource potential in an economy comprised of human capital, entrepreneurial activity, and personal investments. A digital financial system is built on a set of principles.

The "one-stop-one-shop principle" defines the ecosystem as a unique integrated complex in which all necessary elements for the entire functioning of economic themes are concentrated in a single location. This concept enables the fulfillment of several individual requests by utilizing a single online resource (multifunctional digital platform). The services and apps can be provided by the creator of the digital platform as well as by other partner companies. As a result of mutually beneficial collaboration, the ecosystem accumulates financial (in the first turn payment) services, Internet-trade services, public services, social interaction, research and information, and so on.

The notion of mutually beneficial collaboration («win-win» principle) states that all ecosystem members benefit from their interactions. Aside from the immediate economic consequence (profit increase and cost reduction), the owner has the chance to obtain extra information about participants, allowing him to develop the ecosystem's business model as well as goods and services. Users of the ecosystem benefit from increased financial, information, and social accessibility, faster transaction processing, more effective decision making, and cheaper transaction costs. Third-party application and service providers gain a larger customer base and a larger market for exchanging products and services.

The notion of openness stems from the ecosystem principles outlined above and indicates the possibility of integration with other services, digital goods, and data bases. In actuality, a digital environment might be closed with restricted capabilities and participation. The more open the ecosystem, the greater potential for development, especially on a worldwide scale.

The flexibility of the ecosystem concept defines options for satisfying individual requirements. Personalization of services and addressing the demands of each player are key to the digital financial ecosystem. Every actor is unique, and the ecosystem is continually adapting to specific demands. Furthermore, modern society and the institutional environment are always changing, therefore the growth of the ecosystem is dependent on its capacity to quickly adapt to changing values, technologies, and institutes.

The principles of distant identification are dictated by the characteristics of digital technologies that enable remote access to resources and interaction. Various techniques of identification are available. At the moment, the most common are unique codes and access passwords, however in the future, the following techniques will be popular: Biometric data, telemetry, and facial recognition technologies with artificial intelligence are being actively used.

The trust principle in a digital environment is the foundation for building and growing a digital financial ecosystem. It is trust based on an individual approach and an effective security system that generates competitive advantages and chances for the development of a digital ecosystem. Economists have long emphasized trust as an important aspect in decision making. Individual trust in other financial players supports the expansion of new financial instruments, boosting the speed and functionality of financial transactions through active use of new financial technology. In the age of digital technology, new costs are formed as a result of trust, and the latter may be regarded as a specific currency.

The tendency of people to make as little efforts as possible to achieve their goals determines the simplicity principle. The ease of use of a digital platform makes it possible for customers to do research, make comparisons, and evaluate various supply options in the financial market. They thus discover themselves in a more advantageous situation based on empirical information. Risks are decreased and more effective management is achieved by streamlining financial relationships and providing intelligible financial services. The structure of the digital financial ecosystem is intricate and constantly changing.

There are several digital financial ecosystems in the modern world. The emergence of firms like Sber, Yandex, Apple, Amazon, Alibaba, and others was made possible by the ecosystem as a business model. According to the number of users, Alibaba is in the lead in the global market ecosystem. Alipay, a payment service developed by Alibaba in 2003 for use in industrial e-commerce, now has more than 1 billion users worldwide and is actively expanding internationally. According to Kapron, Z., this business, which has altered the nature of retail consumption in China, is capable of competing in the worldwide market for digital payments. The unique characteristic of the ecosystem's growth inside the Alibaba Group is the influx of users brought on by the globalization of e-commerce platforms.

The foundation of this ecosystem is Alipay, a well-known mobile payment service that offers options for paying for products, money transfers, and group payments, including QR-code payments. The Alibaba Group's development plans, on the one hand, are centered on enhancing its functionality by offering a wide range of financial services, mobile systems for coordinating medical assistance, charity projects where donors can track how their money is being used, and other applications.

The ecosystem of Alibaba, on the other hand, is growing as a result of technological advancements like the system of detecting images with the aid of artificial intelligence that enables to evaluate the damage of the car, the cost of car repairmen, and provide details about the closest auto service centers and the cost of their services with the help of photo sent to the insurance agent.

Because of the variety of its main industries, which include telecommunications, financial services, FoodTech, e-commerce, telemedicine, education, transportation, cloud services, media and entertainment, real estate, IT-services, analytics, and others. The Russian ecosystem Sber deserves special attention, although at the time it lacks a cohesive digital platform (the "one-stop-shop approach" doesn't work). Even if many customers are unaware that DocDoc, Delivery, Okko, Citymobil, and Domclick are components of the same ecosystem, Sberb should continue to move in this way.

The national digital financial ecosystem is the collection of all active digital financial ecosystems in the nation. The continued growth of this sector in Russia will be influenced by both the active development of public organizations' (government agencies') ecologies and the rising competitiveness of private ecologies. The "Portal of State Services" and the Bank of Russia's rapid payment system are two good examples of public ecosystems. The Bank of Russia revealed its plan to create national money in digital form—the digital ruble—in order to increase payment transactions. It demonstrates the public sector's growing involvement in the digital sphere.

Russian private digital financial ecosystems fall into two categories: general and specialized. The creation of universal ecosystems aims to provide consumers a wide range of services for addressing current and future demands in a single application. One may think of Yandex and Tinkoff as such ecosystems. A specific range of functionalities required for a certain consumer group or industry are developed by niche ecosystems. For instance, AlfaBank develops an environment for small- and medium-sized business representatives, Rosbank has focused its efforts on the viewpoint of its opinion niche - purchasing residential real estate, and Rosselkhozbank presented the ecosystem for farmers. Private ecosystems are developed to draw in customers, generate more revenue, and erect obstacles for potential new members.

In reality, all ecologies interact, advertise, and provide services through external channels. The creation of a model for the interplay of public and private ecosystems will serve as the foundation for the development of the national digital financial ecosystem for Russia.

The first option is that both public and private ecosystems operate on their own, with increased functionality and varying degrees of interpenetration. Ecosystems will rule the field of public service at that time. The benefits of this option for state administration include preserving the integrity of the public sector's data system and offering safety, control, and management of BigData. State platforms, however, will lag behind private ecosystems in this scenario in terms of functionality and technical advancement. Additionally, several ecosystems will do similar tasks.

If state structure ecosystems start to function as the biggest private ecosystems' applications, the second version may be feasible. In this variation, private ecosystems will take over providing public services. The customer will be able to access public services whenever they want, whenever they are, without leaving the private environment. The loss of a single route for receiving information and services, as well as rising information security issues, are the key drawbacks of this option.

The world's experience demonstrates that an ecosystem will flourish and continue to expand if it is focused on the values and interests of its users. As demonstrated by Kenya's experience, the digital financial ecosystem has no potential for development if it prioritizes quick profit accumulation at the expense of the interests of consumers. It also doesn't facilitate financial accessibility, which has a negative impact on the development of the economy and society.

The benefits and prospects of the digital environment are only growing in the COVID-19 crisis. Functional and technological details make it easier to mitigate the bad effects of the social and economic difficulties brought on by the epidemic because they provide people the chance to utilize various services to address urgent issues and make purchases while maintaining social distance. In this regard, the following strategic goals for the growth of the Russian national financial ecosystem under the circumstances of a new reality are: intensifying the interchange of healthcare information; ensuring adequate liquidity for market operation and demand maintenance; inclusive financing; utilizing digital channels to pay for goods and services to minimize face-to-face interactions; supporting those without access to digital technologies when necessary; allocating financial resources to the improvement of digital infrastructure to ensure the reliable and consistent operation of digital channels of communication.

Conclusion

In summary, the digital financial ecosystem has revolutionized the way financial transactions are conducted. However, this growth has brought about unique features that require attention and action. To ensure the continued success of digital financial ecosystems, it is essential to implement robust security measures, promote interoperability, establish proper regulation, and improve financial literacy. By addressing these peculiarities, we can guarantee the protection of users' financial information, seamless functioning of systems, adherence to legal frameworks, and efficient use of digital financial services. Ultimately, the growth of digital financial ecosystems presents a significant opportunity to promote financial inclusion and drive economic growth, but it requires careful consideration and action.

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Buxoro davlat universiteti erkin tadqiqotchisi

KREATIV YONDASHUV ASOSIDA TALABALARNI IQTISODIY BILIMLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING ZAMONAVIY TENDENSIYALARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada iqtisodiy bilimlarni oshirishning samarali yo'llari, talabalarga aynan ushbu ko'nikmaning kerakliligini tushuntirish, pedagoglarimiz aynan iqtisodiyotni kelib chiqish tarixini o'rganishlari, iqtisodiy ta'limotlar tarixi, iqtisodiy qarashlar evolyutsiyasi, iqtisodiy g'oya va nazariyalarning shakllanish va rivojlanish qonuniyatlari haqida so'z boradi. Iqtisodiy ta'limotni vujudga kelishi, to hozirgi zamongacha asosiy iqtisodiy fikr, g'oya, qarash. nazariya va ta'limotlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Kreativ yondashuv, iqtisodiy ta'limot tarixi, iqtisodiy ta'limot, evolyutsiya, g'oya, qarashlar, ko'nikma.

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MODERN TENDENCIES OF STUDENTS' ECONOMIC KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT BASED ON A CREATIVE APPROACH

Annotation. This article will talk about effective ways to increase economic knowledge, to explain to students exactly what this skill is needed, that our educators study exactly the history of the origin of the economy, the history of economic teachings, the evolution of economic views, the laws of formation and development of economic ideas and theories. The emergence of economic doctrine, the main economic thought, idea, vision from the present to the present. includes theory and teachings.

Keywords: creative approach, history of economic doctrine, economic doctrine, evolution, idea, views, skills.

Bugungi kunda ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonlarida iqtisodiy bilimlarni oshirishda eng samarali usullarni qo'llagan holda, kreativ yondashib, talabalarga bilim berish zamonning ulkan talabiga aylanib ulgurdi. Pedagog-tarbiyachi faoliyatida kreativ yondashuv asosida individning yangi g'oyalarini yuzaga chiqarishga yordam berib kelmoqda. Shaxsning kreativligi uning tafakkurida, muloqotida, his-tuyg'ularida, muayyan faoliyat turlarida namoyon bo'ladi. Kreativlik shaxsni yaxlit holda yoki uning muayyan xususiyatlarini, zehni o'tkirligini tavsiflaydi. Shuningdek, kreativlik iqtidorning muhim omili sifatida aks etadi. Psixologlarning fikricha kreativlik muammo yoki ilmiy farazlarni ilgari surish; farazni tekshirish va o‘zgartirish; qaror qabul qilish, muammolarni yechish va natijalarini shakllantirish, muammo yechimini topishda bilim va ko’nikmalarni oshirib borishni ifodalaydi. Kreativlik muayyan bosqichlarda izchil shakllantirib va rivojlantirilib boriladi.

Talabalarda jahon iqtisodiy tarixini o‘rgatishda yo‘nalishlar bo‘yicha tushuncha va tasavvurni paydo qilish, mavzuning qisqacha mazmunini bayon etish, iqtisodiy tarixning qisqacha izohini, iqtisodiy tarixning metodlari, predmeti va vazifalarini, iqtisodiy tarixning manbasi va strukturasini tushuntirishda kreativ yondashiladi.

Iqtisodiy bilimlarni oshirishning samarali yo’llari, talabalarga aynan ushbu ko’nikmaning kerakliligini tushuntirishda, pedagoglarimiz aynan iqtisodiyotni kelib chiqish tarixiga bevosita murojaat qiladilar. Iqtisodiy ta’limotlar tarixi iqtisodiy qarashlar evolyutsiyasi, iqtisodiy g‘oya va nazariyalarning shakllanish va rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini o‘rganadi. Iqtisodiy ta’limot vujudga kelishi va rivojlanishi tahlili yozuv ixtiro etilgan quldorlik davridan boshlab ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning barcha tarixiy jarayonlarini, to hozirgi zamongacha vujudga kelgan asosiy iqtisodiy fikr, g‘oya, qarash. nazariya va ta’limotlarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Hozirgi davrda pedagoglarimiz jahonning iqtisodiy rivojlanish bosqichlari, sanoat inqiloblari va iqtisodiy siyosat to‘g‘risida tasavvurga ega bo‘lishi, har xil davrda turli mamlakatlar iqtisodiyotini rivojlanishi va jarayonlarni tahlil qilish usullarini qo‘llash xususiyatlarini bilishi hamda ulardan foydalana olishi, talaba iqtisodiy fikrlash, unga tarixiylik, keng ko‘lamlilik, realizm berish ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘lishi kerak. Ularning bunday bilim va ko’nikmalarni berishda ta’lim jarayonida turli xil testlardan foydalanishi, savol-javoblar o’yinlarini tashkil etishligi mantiqiy o’ylashga undashlari muhimdir. Shu o’rinda talabalar o’zlari bu haqida ma’lumotlarni yig’ishlari, turli refaratlar tayyorlashlari va buni ochiq bayon etishlari zarur bo’ladi.

Pedagogning kreativlik sifatlariga ega bo‘lishi uning shaxsiy qobiliyatlari, tabiiy va ijtimoiy quvvatini kasbiy faoliyatni sifatli, samarali tashkil etishga yo‘naltiradi. Oliy ta’lim tizimida faoliyat yuritayotgan pedagoglarning kreativlik sifatlariga ega bo‘lishlari ularda o‘quv va tarbiya jarayonlarini tashkil etishga an’anaviy yondashishdan farqli yangi g‘oyalarni yaratish, o‘ziga xoslik, tashabbuskorlik, noaniqlikka toqat qilmaslikka yordam beradi. Binobarin, kreativlik sifatlariga ega pedagog kasbiy faoliyatini tashkil etishda ijodiy yondashish, yangi, ilg‘or, bolalarning o‘quv faoliyatini, shaxsiy sifatlarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladigan g‘oyalarni yaratishda faollik ko‘rsatish, ilg‘or pedagogik yutuq va tajribalarni mustaqil o‘rganish, shuningdek, hamkasblar bilan pedagogik yutuqlar xususida doimiy, izchil fikr almashish tajribasiga ega bo‘lishlariga e’tibor qaratadi. Odatda pedagoglarning kreativlik qobiliyatiga ega bo‘lishlari pedagogik muammolarni hal qilishga intilish, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari yoki ilmiy loyihalarni amalga oshirish va o‘zaro ijodiy hamkorlikka erishishlari orqali amalga oshiriladi, shakllantiriladi va u asta-sekin takomillashib boradi. Har qanday mutaxassisda boʻlgani kabi boʻlajak pedagoglarning kreativlik qobiliyatiga ega boʻlishlari uchun talabalik yillarida poydevor qoʻyiladi va kasbiy faoliyatni tashkil etishda izchil rivojlantirib boriladi. Bunda pedagogning oʻzini-oʻzi ijodiy faoliyatga yoʻnaltirishi, o'z ustida tinimsiz ishlashi va bu faoliyatni samarali tashkil eta olishi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Pedagog ijodiy faoliyatni tashkil etishda muammoli masalalarni yechish, muammoli vaziyatlarni tahlil qilish, shuningdek, pedagogik xarakterdagi ijod mahsulotlarini yaratishga alohida e'tibor qaratishi zarur. Muammoli masala va vaziyatlarni hal qilar ekan, pedagogning masala yechimini topishga ijodiy yondashishi unda hissiy-irodaviy sifatlarning rivojlanishiga yordam beradi. Pedagog oʻz oldiga muammoli masalalarni qoʻyish orqali mavjud bilimlari va hayotiy tajribalariga zid boʻlgan dalillar bilan toʻqnash keladi. Buning natijasida oʻz ustida ishlash, mustaqil oʻqib oʻrganishga nisbatan ehtiyoj sezadi.

Iqtisodiy bilimlarni oshirishda talabalarga muhim va kerakli topshiriqlar berib borilishi zarur. Darslarni kreativ yondashgan holda olib borish uchun tarqatma materiallardan foydalanish, aqliy hujum metodidan foydalanish va uni noodatiy tarzda o'tishi kerak bo'ladi. Pedagog egallanishi zarur boʻlgan tayanch bilimlarni ajratib koʻrsatadi.

Pedagog oʻqituvchi talabalarni mashgʻulot davomida bergan javoblari, tartibi, guruh boʻlib ishlashi, bir-birlarini fikrini hurmat qilishi va tinglay olishlari hisobiga olib qoʻygan ballarini eshittiradi. Mashgʻulotdan kutiladigan ijobiy natijalar esa talabalar mashgʻulot davomida zerikmaydilar, fanga qiziqishlari ortadi, erkin fikrlaydilar, guruh boʻlib ishlashga, liderlikka oʻzgalar fikrini hurmat qilish va yangi pedagogik texnologiyalarning afzalliklarini oʻrganadilar.

Zamonaviy ta'lim barcha turdagi ta'lim muassasalarida faoliyat yuritayotgan tarbiyachi, pedagoglarning ijodkor boʻlishlarini taqozo etmoqda.

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FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF A LEARNER-CENTERED APPROACH TO TEACHING COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Abstract. The purpose of this article is to highlight the issues associated with the learner-centered approach to developing speaking skills. As described in the first section of this article, a learner-centered approach is a method of teaching that addresses the needs of all students in a classroom. It is a responsive approach to different learners' learning preferences in a classroom.

Key words: Learner centered approach, interactive learning, individual differences, language acquisition.

The learner-centered approach to language teaching and learning is concerned with the investigation of the relationships between individual differences of learners and language acquisition development; thus, this issue is critical in modern language teaching methodology. To be more specific, learners in one classroom may differ and be unique in terms of language learning success due to the previously described aspects. This, in turn, brings the difficulty of implementing the principles of the learner-centered approach into the center of FLT's instructional purpose. This process is achieved by using some principles or criteria of learner centered approach. Before outlining the lingua didactic potential of the principles of learner centered approach, firstly, it is essential to distinguish main principles of learner centered approach.

As Uzbek pedagogist-scholars such as N.A. Muslimov, M.Usmonboyeva and M.Mirsoliyeva mentions, there are some principles and types of learner-centered approach as presented in the Table 1 [1;55]:

Table-1: Key principles of learner-centered approach

Key principles of learner-centered approach	
1. Innovative Education	8. Project-Based Learning
2. Module Education	9. Differentiated Instruction (Differentiation)
3. Cooperative Learning	10. Collobarative Learning
4. Interactive Learning	11. Game Technologies
5. Distance Learning	12. Individualized Instruction (Individualization)
6. Computer-assissted learning	13. Programm-Based Learning
7. Problem-Based Learning	14. Independent Learning

According to the table's content, Innovative Education, Module Education, Cooperative Learning, Interactive Learning, Distance Learning, Computer-

Assisted Learning, Problem-Based Learning, Project-Based Learning, Differentiated Instruction, Collaborative Learning, Game Technologies, Individualized Instruction, Programm-Based Learning, Independent Learning, and others formulate the principles of learner-centered approach.

As can be seen from the chart, the Learner-Centered Approach to Language Education has a wide range of concepts and types; consequently, we cannot focus on all of them. Considering the breadth and complexity of the Learner-Centered Approach, we can note that in this study, we concentrated only on the differentiation and individualization principles of the Learner Centered Approach, and we will discuss these principles as the main principles of the Learner Centered Approach below. To begin, the terms "differentiation" and "individualization" must be defined.

Based on these definitions, Barbara Bray and Kathleen McClaskey offer their interpretation of the terms "differentiation and individualization," stating that differentiation targets the learning needs of specific groups of learners while individualization addresses the needs of a single student. [2;26]. Furthermore, several linguists and researchers defined the terms differently. Heacox [3;66], for example, defines differentiation as "changing the pace, level, or type of instruction you provide in response to individual learners' needs, styles, or interests," whereas Willis, S., and Mann, L. state that "differentiation is a teaching philosophy based on the evidence that teachers should adapt instruction to student differences" [4;46]. Carol Ann Tomlinson, a major expert in this sector, proposes a widely accepted definition of the term, defined instruction is a teaching philosophy based on the notion that children learn best when teachers accommodate diversity in their readiness levels, interests, and learning profiles.

Carol Ann Tomlinson suggests the following distinguishing concepts. [5;16-20]:

- ✓ Focus on the essentials;
- ✓ Appreciation of the student differences;
- ✓ Assessment and instruction are inseparable;
- ✓ Modification of content, process and product in response to learner’s readiness, interest and learning profile;
- ✓ Respectful tasks;
- ✓ Collaborative learning;
- ✓ Balancing group and individual norms;
- ✓ Flexible cooperation of teacher and student.

In agreement with Carol Ann Tomlinson's differentiation ideas, we can assert that varied learners in our classrooms should be diversified and individualized according to some principles or criteria, as mentioned below. To begin, as Tomlinson [5;16] suggests, teachers should concentrate on the key content that students should know. To be more specific, a teacher teaches students the fundamental concepts, principles, and skills of a subject. The course content should be understandable to all students.

According to the second principle, teacher should know his/her students. More particularly, differing needs of each learner should be perceived, recognized and appreciated. The EFL teachers should know that students differ in experience, readiness, interest, intelligences, language, gender, and mode of learning. In our view, these differences in learners should be addressed through differentiation and individualization of instruction. In addition, it is known that there can be both struggling and advanced learners in a classroom and therefore we argue that teaching instruction should be adapted to this difference in the classroom. Differentiation and individualization address the needs of struggling and advanced learners. It is a responsive instruction for the needs of both pupils who are at lower level or struggling and more advanced learners.

In our view, it is also reasonable to represent the key elements of differentiation so that we can get a complete picture of main parameters of differentiation and individualization. It should be noted that we synthesized the works of some scholars who developed the problem of differentiation and individualization, particularly the works of Carol Ann Tomlinson, Alberta Education (Alberta Teachers' Association), Barbara Bray and Kathleen McClaskey. Therefore, we reveal the key components of differentiated instruction presented in the *Table 3.* [2;86].

Table 2. Key elements of differentiation principle of learner centered approach

Key components/elements of differentiation principles of learner centered instruction				
Learner needs	Learning styles	Abilities	Interests	Readiness level
Diversity	A variety of learners	A variety of methods	A variety of contexts	A variety of materials
Flexibility	Flexible instruction	Flexible grouping	Flexible materials	Flexible product
Instruction	Thoughtful planning	Logical sequence of instruction	Providing choices and opportunities	Instructional strategies and tools
Assessment	Ongoing	Formative	Assessing student needs and progress	Diagnostic and strategic
Multiple	Multiple ways to learning	Multiple opportunities and choices	Multiple ways of assessment	Multi-optional assignments
Curriculum	Standardized program	Quality of curriculum	Following the demands of curriculum	
Context	Individual work	Pair work	Small group	A whole class
Production	A variety of ways for showing input	Input analysis	The application of learning	

Independence	Independent learning	Independent practice of new skills	Choices and opportunities	Students' involvement in their own learning
Ownership of his learning	Self-assessment and monitoring skills	Feeling the responsibility	Critical and creative thinking skills	Motivational skills

According to the table's content, various characteristics such as diversity, flexibility, learner requirements, multiple, independent learning, context, production, and other concepts are fundamental to the philosophy of differentiation and individualization of instruction. These components, in turn, comprise a concept of differentiation and individualization in the field of teaching and learning. As seen in the chart, differentiation and individualization are learner-centered in nature, focusing on learners and their needs. This approach focuses on maximizing the learning outcomes of all students in a classroom, whether they are struggling or advanced. As a result, we believe that teachers should be aware of these differentiation and individualization components in order to effectively implement differentiated instruction during their professional operations.

We contend that it is fair for teachers to recognize key aspects of differentiation before implementing differentiated teaching in their classrooms. At this point, we should mention that Carol Ann Tomlinson specifies some fundamental characteristics of differentiation and individualization. Tomlinson [5;99] emphasizes the following differentiation and individualization characteristics: a) differences are studied as a basis for planning; b) student differences shape curriculum; c) pre-assessment is common; d) multiple learning materials are available; e) multiple options for students are provided; f) students make sense of information; g) an emphasis on concepts and connections is placed; h) variable pacing is used; i) students assist in setting goals and standards; j) varied grading criteria are used; k) excellence as an individual effort is respected. These differentiation characteristics make it apparent and consistent that student differences are carefully researched and addressed as the primary factor determining all elements or features of differentiation and individualization theory.

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NASOS AGRGATLARINI AVTOMATIK HIMOYALASHDA MASOFADAN BOSHQARISH TIZIMINI JORIY QILISH

Annotatsiya. Maqola nasos stansiyadagi nasos agregatlarining elektr dvigatellarini avtomatik himoyasini ta'minlashga bag'ishlangan. Tadqiqot ob'ekti – D turdagi 110 kVt 1000 ayl/min 5A markalielektr dvigatel holati va parametrlari o'rganib chiqilgan. Ob'ektning parametrlariga (quvvat, aylanish tezligi, qabul qilish kuchlanishi va h. k) mos ravishda JD turdagi himoya qurilmasi va masofadan boshqarish tizimini yaratish uchun CL8 GSM modemi va boshqa kerakli qurilmalar tanlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: CL8 GSM-modem, nasos agregatlari, elektrodvigatel, avtomatik himoyalash, JD turdagi himoya qurilmasi.

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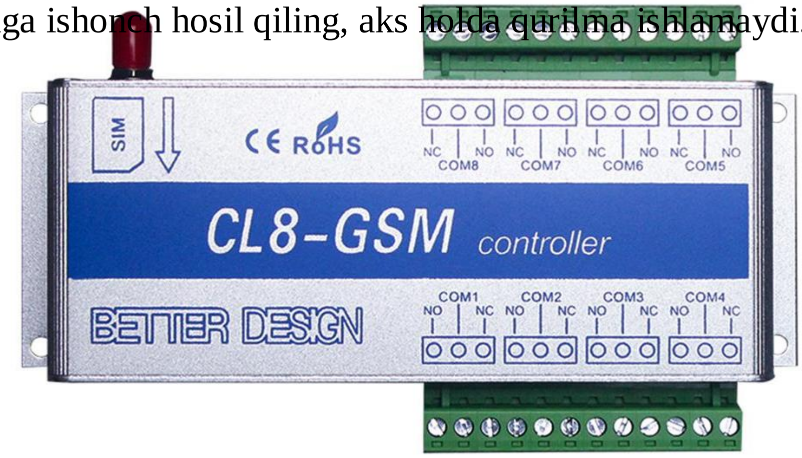
INTRODUCTION OF A REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEM FOR AUTOMATIC PROTECTION OF PUMPING UNITS

Annotation. The article is devoted to the issues of automatic protection of electric motors of pumping units operating at pumping stations. The electric motor of the pumping unit was chosen as the object of study, the parameters were carefully studied. In accordance with the parameters of the selected object (power, engine speed, reception voltage, etc.), a JD type protection device was selected, as well as a CL8 GSM modem and other necessary devices for creating a remote control system for electric motor protection.

Key words: CL8 GSM-modem, pump unit, electric motor, automatic protection, JD type protection device.

Bugungi kunda ishlab chiqarish, texnologik jarayonlar va shu bilan birga suv xo'jaligi sohalarida ham zamonaviy uskunalar va innovatsion tizimlardan foydalanish keng tarqalgan. Shulardan biri GSM kontrollerlar yordamida tizim yoki qurilmalarni masofadan boshqarishdir. Biz ham tadqiqot ishimizda elektodvigatelni ishdan chiqqan holatda yoki ish rejimida masofadan o'chirib yoqish tizimini ta'minlash uchun CL8 GSM kontrollerini tanladik.

Ushbu qurilma faqat 2G SIM kartani qo'llab-quvvatlaydi, shuning uchun faqat GSM tarmog'ini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi, 3G, 4G SIM karta va 3G, 4G tarmoqlarini qo'llab-quvvatlamaydi. Buyurtma berishdan oldin, iltimos, mamlakatingizning telekom kompaniyasi 2G SIM karta va 2G tarmog'ini qo'llab-quvvatlashiga ishonch hosil qiling, aks holda qurilma ishlamaydi.



1-rasm. CL8-GSM kontrollerining ko'rinishi

GSM tarmog'ini ulash.

Paneldagi SIG chirog'i 4 soniya miltillagandan so'ng kontroller GSMtarmog'iga ulangan bo'ladi. Undan keyin biz GSM kontrollerni sozlashimiz va boshqarishimiz mumkin.

Parolni o'rnatish.

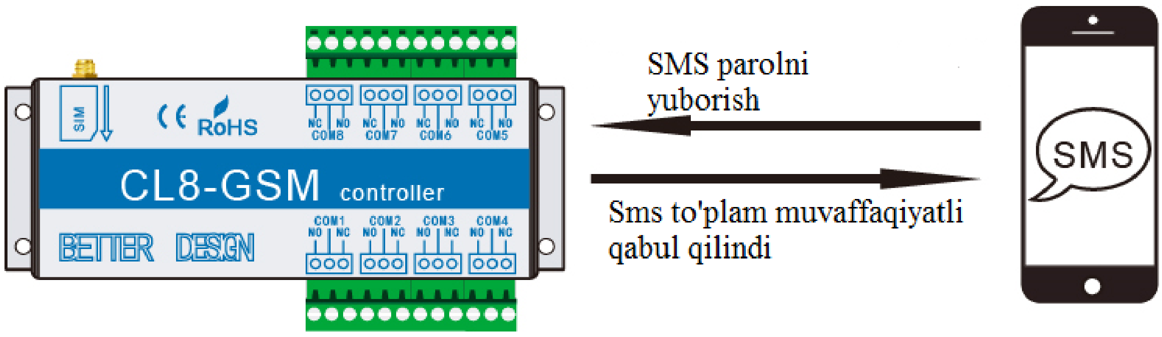
GSM kontrollerining dastlabki paroli:0000

Parol buyrug'i formatini o'rnatish:"SN +to'rttalik eski parol+NEW+yangi to'rttalik parol"

Xotira funksiyasini o'chirish paroli. (NEW SN SETOK NEW SN IS ****)

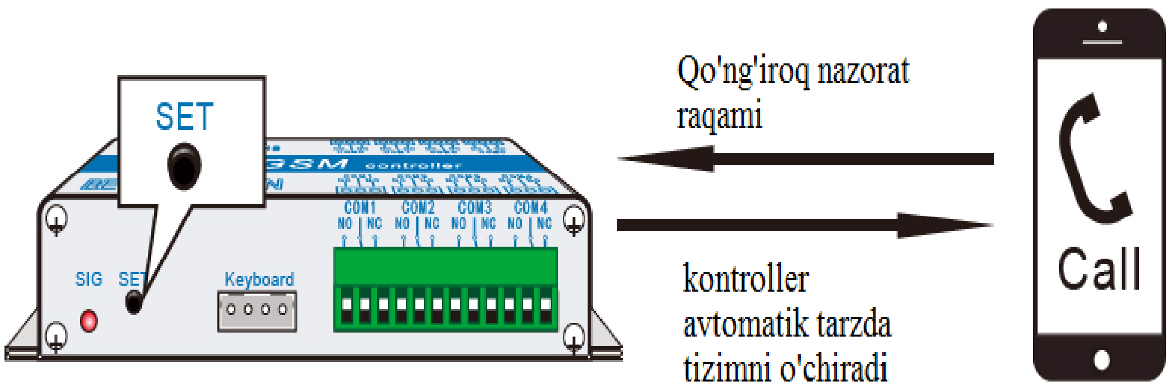
Misol uchun: SendSN0000NEW1234

Receive SN SETOK NEW SN IS 1234

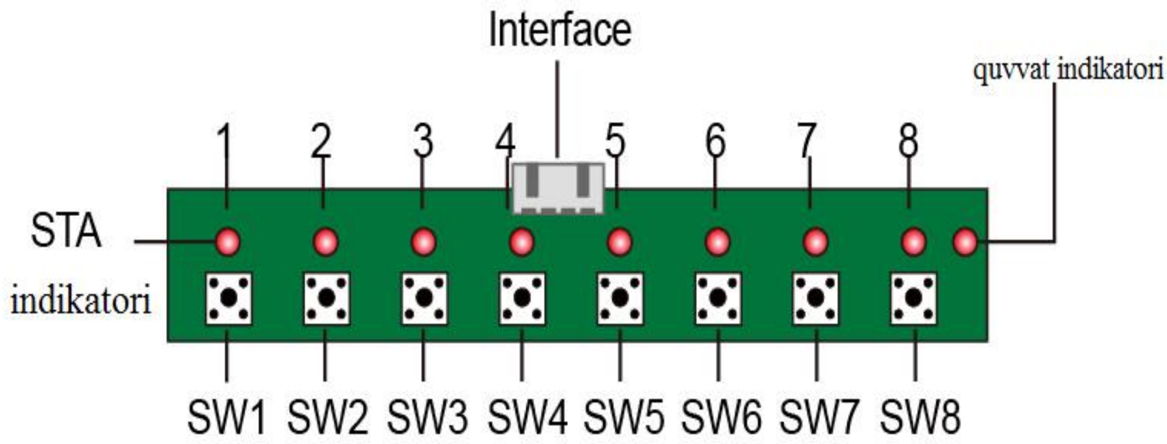


Boshqaruv yoki master(keyingi o’rinlarda master) raqamini o’rnatish (boshqaruv raqamini 5tagacha o’rnatish mumkin). Asosiy raqamni o’rnatishning 2 xil yo’li bor:birinchisi SMS sozlamalari orqali, ikkinchisi SET tugmasi orqali.

Masalan:parollar 1234, biz 66663979542 ni asosiy raqam qilib belgilashni xohlaymiz. Habar mazmunini tahrir qilamiz:GSM kontrollerga “SN1234SET66663979542”buyrug’ini beramiz, agar biz muvaffaqiyatli o’rnatsak quyidagi ko’rinishdagi sms habarni olamiz: faqat 66663979542 SETOK master raqamlari bo’lishi mumkin.



SET tugmasini bosganimizdan so’ng, STA1 chirog’i 30 soniya davomda yonib o’chib turadi, shu vaqt ichida kontroler telefon raqamini avtomatik ravishda o’chiradi, qo’ng’iroq qiluvchining raqami asosiy raqamlarga, xotira funksiyasi esa o’chirilgan bo’ladi.



Boshqaruv signali.

Foydalanuvchilar kontroller holatini o’zgartirganda GSM kontroller raqamini terish orqali uskunani boshqarishi va 1 soniyadan keyin o’chirishi mumkin. Agar foydalanuvchining telefoniga “You can not answer the phone, call, beep.. ”habar kelsa demak, tizim to’gri bajarilgan.

CL8-GSM kontrollerini sozlash uchun SIM-kartani joylashtiring, quvvat adapterini tarmoqqa ulang va SIG signalining indikator chirog'i miltillashini kuting (GSM tarmog'i topildi).

Birinchi kontroller kanalini (COM1) qo'ng'iroq orqali boshqarish qurilma xotirasiga qo'shilgan beshta asosiy raqamdan mumkin. Barcha kontroller kanallarini (COM1, COM2, COM3, COM4) SMS orqali boshqarish istalgan raqamdan (parolni bilish) mumkin.

Xavfsizlik maqsadida SN0000NEWXXXX masofadan boshqarish buyrug'i uchun standart paroldan (0000) boshqa parol o'rnating - bu erda XXXX yangi paroldir.

Qurilma xotirasida maksimal beshta asosiy raqam saqlanishi mumkin. Qurilmaning xotirasi o'zgartirish printsipi asosida ishlaydi. Agar qurilmada beshta raqam allaqachon saqlangan bo'lsa, oltinchini qo'shish birinchisini o'chiradi, ettinchini qo'shish ikkinchisini o'chiradi va hokazo.

Bunday holda, masalan, agar siz raqamni SMS orqali qo'shsangiz: SN0000SET89000000000 va ishlamasa, SN0000SET79000000000 qo'shildi va u ishladi, shundan so'ng qurilmaning IKKITA xotira kataklari band bo'ladi.

Muayyan yuklanishsh liniyasini yoqish va o'chirish uchun SN0000COMNNNN - SN0000COMFFFF buyrug'idan foydalaning, bu erda 0000 o'rniga parolingizni kiriting (agar parol o'zgartirilgan bo'lsa) va MAQOMOTI buyrug'idan keyin barcha 4 qatorning holati ketma-ketlikda, bu erda N. =line yoqilgan va F=line o'chirilgan - masalan, SN0000COMFFFN buyrug'i faqat to'rtinchi yuklash liniyasini yoqadi.

SN0000ON (yoqish) va SN0000OFF buyruqlari barcha to'rtta elektr uzatish liniyasini yoqish va o'chirish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Agar parol o'zgartirilgan bo'lsa, 0000 raqamini o'zgartiring. Chiziq holatini nafaqat buyruqlar orqali, balki old paneldagi tugmalar yordamida ham o'rnatishingiz mumkin - chiziqqa mos keladigan SW1-SW4 tugmasini bosish kifoya. Bunday holda, agar tugma 15 soniya davomida bosilsa, bu holat xotirada saqlanadi va quvvat qurilmaga ulanganda tiklanadi.

SN0000CHECK buyrug'ini yuborish orqali 4 ta yuk chizig'ining har birining holatini olish mumkin. Shuningdek, CL4-GSM o'rni 240 daqiqagacha ma'lum vaqt davomida quvvatni yoqish uchun SMS yuborish imkonini beradi. Chiziqni qisqa muddatli yoqish uchun SN0000T(0-9)XXXX SN0000T(0-9)CCCC shaklidagi buyruqdan foydalaning, bu erda 0-9 soniyalardagi vaqt, C - chiziqni yoqing, X-ni qoldiring. oldingi holatdagi chiziq. Masalan, SN0000T0XXXC buyrug'i faqat to'rtinchi qatorni bir soniyadan kamroq vaqt davomida yoqadi. Uzoqroq vaqt uchun T ni L bilan almashtiring va ish vaqtini 001 dan 240 gacha daqiqalarda belgilang - masalan, SN0000L060XCXC buyrug'i ikkinchi va to'rtinchi qatorlarni 1 soat davomida yoqadi.

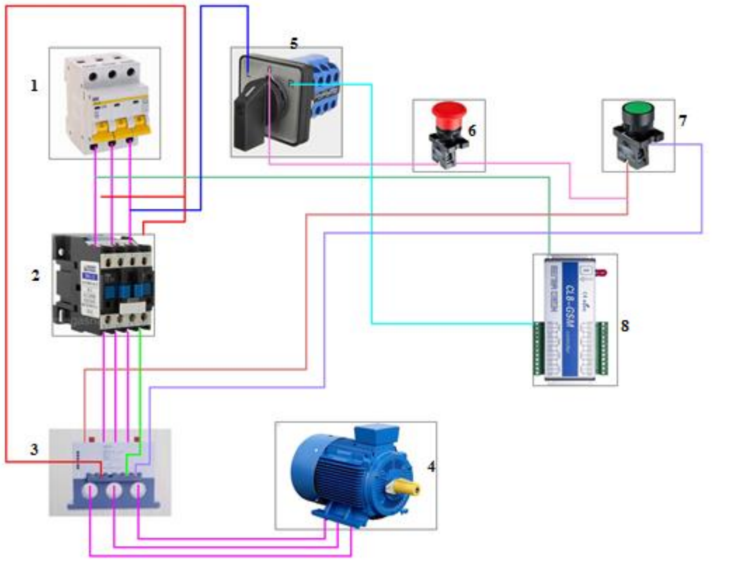
Ruxsat etilgan raqamdan qo'ng'iroq qilishda elektr tarmog'ini yoqish qoidasini o'rnatish uchun - XT buyrug'idan foydalaning - masalan, SN0000XT5 liniyani 5 soniya davomida yoqish qoidasini o'rnatadi.

Sozlamalar va parolni tiklash uchun SET va SW1 tugmalarini bir vaqtning o'zida taxminan 1 soniya bosib turing. STA1 indikatori ikki marta yonadi - qayta o'rnatish tugallandi. Agar siz GSM boshqaruvchisidan SMS xabarlarni olmagan bo'lsangiz - SN0000SM0 buyrug'i bilan mintaqaviy sozlamalarni o'zgartiring - ba'zi qurilmalarda SN0000SM1 rejimi sukut bo'yicha o'rnatiladi.

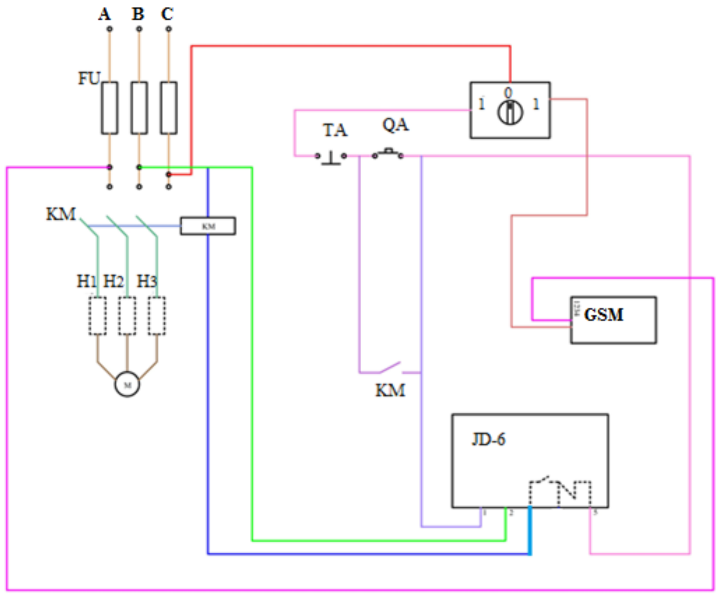
CL-8 GSM ulanishi

Kontroller oddiy kalit kabi 220 voltli tarmoqqa ulanadi. Tekshirish moslamasi 220 voltli tarmoqdagi to'xtatuvchidir. Bir vaqtning o'zida rozetkadan 2 ta simni qo'shilmaydi, faqat yuk kabelini qo'shiladi. Kirishdagi faza markazga ulanadi va chiqishda u kommutatsiya printsipiga qarab NO yoki NC konnektorlaridan biriga ulanishi kerak.

Odatda boshqariladigan qurilmaga sim NO ga ulanadi - bu uning standart holati o'chirilganligini bildiradi (odatda ochiq). Aksincha, agar sukut bo'yicha yoqilgan bo'lishi kerak bo'lgan quvvat manbaini ulasansa, masalan, server rafi, yuk ulanishi NC (odatda yopiq) ulagichga o'tadi.



2-rasm. Elektr dvigatelni himoyalashning GSM kontroller bilan birgalikdagi



3-rasm. Elektr dvigatelni himoyalashning GSM modem bilan birgalikdagi prinsipial sxemasi

GSM kontroller ichki gsm standartiga muvofiq aloqa moduli bilan jihozlangan. Avtomatik nazorat va boshqaruvdan tashqari masofadan boshqarish imkonini beradi. Dasturiy ta’minotga o’zgartirishlar kiritish imkoniyati mavjud. Elektr dvigatel ish rejimlarini nazorat qilish uchun qo’llanishi mumkin. Jumladan elektr dvigatelning elektr energiya iste’moli, temperaturasi va texnik holati haqida masofadan nazorat qilish va boshqarish imkonini beradi. GSM kontrolleri aloqa uzilib qolishidan himoyalangan tizimga ega. Avtonom rejimda berilgan meyorlardan chetga chiqishda va avariya holatlarida elektr dvigatelni manbaadan uzish funksiyasiga ega. GSM kontrolleri an’anaviy elektr dvigatel rele himoyasi tizimi bilan birgalikda qo’llaniladi. Elektr dvigatelning texnik ko’rikdan o'tkazish, ekspluatasiya davri haqida ma'lumotlarni saqlash va ogohlantish berishi mumkin.

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INCREASING INTERESTS IN SOLVING PROBLEMS

Annotation. In this article, the author wants to share his experience in developing an interest in solving problems among primary school students.

Keywords: mathematical concepts, logical thinking, mathematical stories, fairy tales, in everyday life.

The ability to solve problems plays an important role in our life. After all, life poses many challenges for every person. And in our time, a person needs the ability to analyze, compare, reason, find various ways to solve a way out of this situation. And school tasks prepare a person for adulthood. Problem solving is one of the most difficult parts of teaching mathematics. It requires not only the development of skills of certain mathematical operations, but also a high level of development of the intellect of students. In the process of analyzing and solving problems, the basic mathematical concepts of the primary school mathematics course are formed, computational skills are improved, logical thinking, the ability to generalize, classify, and students' speech develop. Tasks are a means of developing logical thinking, show the importance of mathematics in everyday life, help children use the acquired knowledge in practical activities. How to help a younger student learn to think, read problems carefully, memorize data and explain the solution. Working on this topic, I realized that in order to teach a student to solve problems, you must first teach how to compose a problem.

Therefore, in the first grade, children learn to compose mathematical stories, and only later do they move on to compiling problems. Younger students really like this type of work, because children tend to fantasize, dream, compose fairy tales. So, through the game, students discover the most important section of mathematics - problem solving. In the process of analyzing and solving problems, the basic mathematical concepts of the primary school mathematics course are formed, computational skills are improved, logical thinking, the ability to generalize, classify, and students' speech develop. And in the process of compiling the task, the guys already have to foresee the entire course of the task, think about the data, and choose the right question. Already in the first grade I try to do this work in every math lesson. I use illustrations, story pictures to compose mathematical stories, and later tasks. Then we proceed to the preparation of tasks according to schematic drawings, drawings, expressions. While working on the tasks, I noticed that the texts of the tasks are sometimes dry and uninteresting. And what is uninteresting, the child will be reluctant to do. To diversify this work, I began to compose tasks with a fairy tale plot. I use these tasks in the preparation of control and independent work, for individual work and for work on the Fascinating Logic circle. My students like to solve such problems, they are waiting for new tasks. And I, in turn, am pleased to see how the eyes of children burn, how interest and a desire to decide appear. I want to share the tasks that I made myself for my students. Grade 2-3 1. Oybek distributed 4 glasses of delicious nectar to 9 friends. After that, he had 12 glasses left. How many glasses of delicious nectar did Oybek have? Brother Rabbit dug up a rectangular bed. The bed is 8 meters long and 3 meters wide. Find the perimeter and area of this garden. 3. For embroidery, Odina cut out a square-shaped piece of fabric with a side of 7 dm. Find the perimeter and area of this piece of cloth. 4. For the construction of the house Nilufar prepared a rectangular plot. The length of the section is 24 m, and the width is 6 times less. Find the area and perimeter of this area. 5. Snow White lived in a palace in a square-shaped room. Find the area of this room if its perimeter is 32 meters. 6. A little boy helped his father plow a rectangular strip of land 18 meters long and 5 meters wide. Find the perimeter and area of this strip. 7. Brer Fox has prepared a square trap for Brer Rabbit. The length of the side of the trap is 3 meters. Find the perimeter and area of this trap. 8. The knight ordered a new rectangular shield for the tournament. The width of the shield is 4 dm, and the length is 3 times greater. Find the perimeter and area of this shield. 9. The frog princess embroidered a square-shaped self-assembled tablecloth.

Find the area of this tablecloth if its perimeter is 40 cm. Grade 4 1. Two birds flew out of two forests at the same time towards each other. The speed of the first bird - Yaga is 8 km / h, and the second bird is 3 km / h more. How far apart are these two forests if they meet after 5 hours? 2. Jasur left the village for the city at a speed of 8 km / h, and after 5 hours the postman Kamol rode out of the city on a bicycle to meet him and met Jasur after 6 hours. How fast was Kamol driving if the distance between the city and the village of Prostokvashino is 172 km? 3. Maruf collected 27 autumn leaves from a fairy forest. Moreover, 18 leaves were birch, and 23 leaves were yellow. How many yellow birch leaves does Maruf have in her collection? Tasks are both the goal of learning and the method of learning.

Sum up, accordigto the tasks, students form mathematical concepts, mathematical laws are explored. Tasks are a means of developing logical thinking, show the importance of mathematics in everyday life, help children use the acquired knowledge in practical activities.

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UROLITHIASIS IN EXTRAGENITAL PATHOLOGY

Annotation. The deterioration of socio-economic conditions in the world adversely affected the health of the population, including women of childbearing age. Extragenital pathology in many cases not only determines the state of health of a woman in the childbearing period, but also determines the outcome of pregnancy in 17-20%, being the cause of maternal mortality.

Key words: pregnancy, inflammation, urolithiasis, kidneys, ureter, nephrostomy, drainage.

Homiladorlik davrida ekstragenital patologiyaning tuzilishida muhim o'rinlardan birini siydik tizimi kasalliklari egallaydi, ular orasida yallig'lanish kasalliklari ustunlik qiladi. Siydik chiqarish yo'llarining yallig'lanish kasalliklari urolitiyoz (UCD) va kristalluriya uchun xavf omillaridan biridir..

Tadqiqotning maqsadi homilador ayollarda siydik yo'lidagi toshlarni davolash taktikasini tanlash edi.

Tadqiqot materiali va usullari: Ish Andijon Davlat Tibbiyot Instituti klinikasi urologiya bo‘limida 24 nafar siydik yo‘llarida tosh kasalligi bilan kasallangan homilador ayollarni kuzatish natijalari asosida tuzilgan. Shu bilan birga, klinik kuzatishlar, jumladan, homilador ayollarning ambulator va statsionar jadvallarida qayd etilgan tekshiruv ma'lumotlarini tahlil qilish, akusherlik va ginekologik anamnezni o'rganish, homiladorlik davrida ayollarni dinamik kuzatish va tekshirishdan foydalanildi. Homilador ayollar ikki guruhga bo'lingan:

1-guruh - yuqori siydik yo'llarining obstruktiv lezyonlari (UT) bo'lgan, faqat konservativ kompleks davolashni olgan 10 homilador ayol;

2-guruh - yuqori siydik yo'llarining obstruktiv lezyoni bo'lgan 14 nafar homilador ayollar, ularda perkutan ponksiyon nefrostomiyasi orqali yuqori siydik yo'llarining tashqi drenaji o'tkazildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari: Obstruktiv uropatologiyasi (1-guruh) bilan og'rigan bemorlarda o'ng buyrakning pielonefriti 7 (70,3%) bemorda, chap buyrak 3 (24,3%) ayolda aniqlangan. Umuman olganda, yuqori siydik yo'llarining obstruktiv buzilishlari fonida 7 (70,3%) ayolda o'ng tomonlama yallig'lanish jarayoni, 3 (24,3%) bemorda chap tomonda yallig'lanish jarayoni kuzatildi.

Siydik chiqarish yo'llarining drenajlanishi siydik yo'llari obstruktsiyasi, IIIA va SB urodinamik buzilishlari bo'lgan 14 homilador ayollarda o'tkazildi. Soatlik diurezni aniqlash, farmakoekografik testlardan foydalanish drenajlash to'g'risida qaror qabul qilish vaqtini qisqartirishga imkon berdi, bu ko'p ishlarda 2-3 kun sifatida ko'rsatilgan. Siydik chiqarish yo'llari obstruktsiyasi bilan og'rigan 24 bemorda, shu jumladan siydik tizimi rivojlanishida anomaliyalari bo'lgan 17 bemorda, pielonefrit bilan og'rigan 3 bemorda, ultratovush tekshiruvi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, buyrakda yiringli jarayon bo'lgan 4 ayolda, teri orqali nefrostomiya. darhol qo'llanildi.

Siydik chiqarish yo'llarini drenajlash amalga oshirilgandan so'ng, infuzion terapiya ko'paytirilib, majburiy diurez paydo bo'ldi. 7 nafar bemorda bunday taktikalar keyingi bir necha soat ichida ayollarning ahvolini engillashtirishga imkon berdi. Terapiyaning samaradorligi umumiy farovonlikning yaxshilanishi, tana haroratining pasayishi, pulsning sekinlashishi, titroqning to'xtashi, bosh og'rig'i va boshqa intoksikatsiya belgilarining yo'qolishi shaklida namoyon bo'ldi.

Diurezni tiklashdan so'ng, o'tkir jarayonda suyuqlik miqdori cheklanmagan (kech preeklampsi bo'lmaganda kuniga 2,5-3 litrgacha yoki undan ko'p). Oliguriya bo'lsa, o'pka shishining oldini olish uchun diurezni diqqat bilan kuzatib bordi: siydik tanqisligi kuniga 800-1000 ml yuborilgan va ichiladigan suyuqlik miqdoridan oshmaydi. Perkutan nefrostomiya bilan stoma qo'yilgandan keyingi 2-3 kun davomida kuniga 2-3 litr hajmda infuzion terapiya o'tkazildi.

Davolash paytida homilador ayolning umumiy ahvoli dinamikasi, qon miqdori, tana harorati, diurez doimiy ravishda baholandi. Tana haroratining qayta-qayta ko'tarilgan taqdirda, perkutan pyelonefrostomiya yuviladi (u shilimshiq bilan tiqilib qolishi mumkin) va uning o'tkazuvchanligi tekshiriladi. Muvaffaqiyatli terapiya uchun zaruriy shart siydik yo'llari yoki nefrostomiya orqali siydikning to'liq chiqishini yaratish edi, bu ehtiyotkorlik bilan nazorat qilinadi. O'tkir pielonefritli homilador ayollarni fonda va obstruktiv buzilishlar bo'lmaganda davolashning turli xil taktikalarining klinik samaradorligi.

Homilador ayollarni davolashning statsionar bosqichida erta kuzatish davrining xususiyatlaridan klinik samaradorlikni tahlil qilish uchun pielonefrit simptomlarini yo'qotish jarayonini, urodinamika va kislota-ishqor holatini normallashtirishni tavsiflovchi belgilar tanlangan.

Gipertermiya davomiyligi ikki guruh o'rtasida sezilarli darajada farq qilmadi. Leykotsitoz 2-guruhda yuqori siydik yo'llarining drenajlanishi bilan (3-4 kun), 1-guruhga nisbatan (o'rtacha 6,9±0,54 kun) tezroq to'xtadi. Shuningdek, 2-guruhda konservativ boshqaruvning 1-guruhi bilan solishtirganda, ESR ko'tarilgan davr davomiyligining qisqarishi kuzatildi ($p<0,05$). Ishlashdagi bu farqning sababi 2-guruhdagi urodinamikaning tezroq normallashishi bilan bog'liq. Biroq, siydik yo'llarini drenajlash paytida homilador ayollarda leykotsituriya va eritrotsituriya bemorlarni konservativ davolash bilan solishtirganda uzoqroq bo'lgan, bu jarrohlik aralashuvning o'zi bilan izohlanadi. Ichki drenaj bilan leykotsituriya (12,41±0,23 kun) va eritrotsituriya (7,85±0,43 kun) davomiyligi tashqi drenajga nisbatan ancha yuqori (mos ravishda 5,32±0,37 kun va 4,64±0,39 kun).

Buning sababi shundaki, siydik yo'llarida begona jism (ureteral kateter) siydik sinovlaridagi o'zgarishlarning uzoq muddatli saqlanishiga yordam beradi.

Xulosa: siydik yo'llari toshlari bo'lgan homilador ayollarda pyelonefritda siydik yo'llarining o'z vaqtida drenajlanishi yallig'lanish reaktsiyalarini tezroq bartaraf etishga, homiladorlik va tug'ish paytida asoratlarni kamaytirishga olib keladi, bu platsenta va uning tomirlarida patomorfologik reaktsiyalarning kamayishi bilan bog'liq.

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COURSE OF URETEROLITHIASIS IN PREGNANT WOMEN

Annotation. During pregnancy, a number of factors arise and intensify, which under normal conditions almost inevitably lead to stone formation in the urinary tract. Urolithiasis does not complicate the course of pregnancy and does not affect the development of the fetus, therefore it is not an indication for abortion, the only thing is if ureterolithiasis is not complicated by infection. Spontaneous abortions are rare, but the addition of a urinary tract infection or azotemia can cause abortion.

Key words: pregnancy, physiological process, stone disease, clinical symptoms, renal colic, dysuria.

Homiladorlik davrida bir qator omillar paydo bo'ladi va kuchayadi, bu normal sharoitda deyarli muqarrar ravishda siydik yo'llarida tosh shakllanishiga olib keladi. Urolitiyaz homiladorlik jarayonini murakkablashtirmaydi va homilaning rivojlanishiga ta'sir qilmaydi, shuning uchun bu abortga ko'rsatma emas, yagona narsa, agar ureterolitiaz infektsiya bilan asoratlanmagan bo'lsa, chunki siydik yo'llari infektsiyasi yoki azotemiya qo'shilishi abortga olib kelishi mumkin.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi homilador ayollarda urolitiyozning asosiy klinik ko'rinishini aniqlash edi.

Tadqiqot materiali va usullari: Ish Andijon Davlat Tibbiyot Instituti klinikasi urologiya bo‘limida 24 nafar siydik yo‘llarida tosh kasalligi bilan kasallangan homilador ayollarni kuzatish natijalari asosida tuzilgan. Shu bilan birga, klinik kuzatishlar, jumladan, homilador ayollarning ambulator va statsionar jadvallarida qayd etilgan tekshiruv ma'lumotlarini tahlil qilish, akusherlik va ginekologik anamnezni o'rganish, homiladorlik davrida ayollarni dinamik kuzatish va tekshirishdan foydalanildi. Homilador ayollar ikki guruhga bo'lingan:

1-guruh - yuqori siydik yo'llarining obstruktiv lezyonlari (UT) bo'lgan, faqat konservativ kompleks davolashni olgan 10 homilador ayol;

2-guruh - yuqori siydik yo'llarining obstruktiv lezyoni bo'lgan 14 nafar homilador ayollar, ularda perkutan ponksiyon nefrostomiyasi orqali yuqori siydik yo'llarining tashqi drenaji o'tkazildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, yuqori siydik tizimining obstruktiv lezyonlarida pielonefritning klinik ko'rinishi tipik klinik va laboratoriya ko'rinishlari bilan yorqinroq xarakterga ega. 1-guruhda 5 (54,0%) bemorda klinik ko'rinishsiz leykotsituriya kuzatildi. Qolgan 5 (46,0%) bemorlarda og'riq, intoksikatsiya, dizuriya belgilari aniqlangan, ammo ular o'chirilgan xarakterga ega. Umuman olganda, obstruktiv uropatologiyasi bo'lgan homilador ayollarda 91% hollarda og'riq sindromi qorinning pastki qismiga, vulvaga, dumba yoki pastki oyoq-qo'llarga tarqaladigan og'riqlar bilan kuchli bo'lgan. Og'riq ko'pincha dam olishda paydo bo'ldi va faol harakatlar bilan bog'liq emas, ko'pincha buyrak kolikasiga aylanadi. 2-guruhda og'riq alomati 3-guruhdagi bemorlarga qaraganda biroz kamroq (mos ravishda 82,9% ga nisbatan 100%).

Bemorlarda dizurik buzilishlar tez-tez, og'riqli siyishdan iborat bo'lib, siydik yo'llarining obstruktsiyasi bilan siydikni ushlab turish epizodlari ham kuzatilgan. 1-guruhda dizurik buzilishlar 54,3%, 2-guruhda esa mos ravishda 50%. Shu bilan birga, normal va qizg'in ko'rsatkichlar o'rtasida to'lqinli isitma kuzatildi. Haroratning ko'tarilishi kuchli sovuq bilan birga keldi.

1-guruhda bel sohasi perkussiyasi simptomi 60,0% ijobiy, 2-guruhda esa 78,1% kuzatilgan, bu buyrak medullasining interstitsial moddasining tsikatrial o‘zgarishlari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lishi mumkin. tolali kapsula, bu erda afferent yo'llarning birlamchi uchlari to'plangan.

Siydik chiqarish cho'kindilarining buzilishining eng keng tarqalgan alomati Nechiporenko testida tasdiqlangan leykotsituriya edi. 1 va 2-guruhlarning ikkita bemorida (har bir guruhda bitta kuzatuv) siydik yo'llarining bir tomonlama to'liq obstruktsiyasi tufayli leykotsituriya aniqlanmadi, bu sog'lom buyrakdan siydik pufagiga oqishini aniqladi. Proteinuriya ko'proq 2-guruhda (87,5%) kuzatildi.

Yallig'lanish jarayonida buyraklarni ultratovush tekshiruvi parenxima qalinligining oshishi, to'qimalarning ekojenligining oshishi, jarayonning perinefrik to'qimalarga o'tishida chuqur nafas olish paytida buyrak harakatchanligining sezilarli darajada cheklanishini ko'rsatdi., kortiko-medullar farqlanishining buzilishi. Loyqa kontur bilan ekojenikligi pasaygan hududlarni aniqlash buyrak parenximasidagi infiltrativ o'zgarishlarni ko'rsatdi. O'tkir pielonefritning seroz bosqichi uchun asosiy Doppler mezoni buyrakning qon tomir tizimining barcha qismlari proektsiyasida qon oqimining oshishi edi. Infiltratsion o'zgarishlar bilan qon oqimining keskin kamayishi bilan hipoekoik o'choqlar aniqlandi.

Xulosa: Homiladorlik davrida urolitiyozning klinik belgilari, agar kasallik ilgari yashirin bo'lsa, aniq namoyon bo'lishi mumkin, chunki bu siydik tizimining fiziologik xususiyatlari va infektsiyaning nisbatan qulayligi tufayli homiladorlik davrida toshlarning tez o'sishi bilan yordam beradi.

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PROFESSIONAL TA'LIM MUASSASLARIDA TA'LIM-TARBIYA JARAYONINI TASHKIL ETISH VA BOSHQARISHGA OID XORIJIY MAMLAKATLAR TAJRIBALARINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI (YAPONIYA MISOLIDA)

Annotasiya. Professional ta'lim, mehnat bozoriga mos malakali mutaxassislarni tayyorlash, O'zbekistonda va Yaponiyada professonal ta'limning huquqiy asoslari, O'zbekiston va Yaponiya ta'lim tizimiga oid amaldagi qonunchilik va me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar, O'zbekistonda va Yaponiyada professonal ta'limning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, farqli jihatlari, professional ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini tashkil etish va boshqarishga oid tavsiyalar keng yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Professional ta'lim, Professional ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoni, O'zbekistonda va Yaponiyada professonal ta'limning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, farqli jihatlari ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini tashkil etish, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini boshqarish.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF JAPAN)

Annotation: this article widely highlights the features and differences of vocational education in Uzbekistan and Japan, as well as recommendations for the organization and management of educational processes in vocational educational institutions. We are also talking about vocational education, the *training of qualified specialists necessary for the labor market, the legal framework for vocational education in Uzbekistan and Japan, the current legislation and regulatory documents relating to the education system of Uzbekistan and Japan.*

Key words: Vocational education, educational process in vocational schools, features of vocational education in Uzbekistan and Japan, various aspects, organization of the educational process, education that controls the educational process.

Jahonda globallashuv jarayonlari sharoitida ilm-fan, texnika va madaniyat taraqqiyotining muhim omili sifatida ta’lim tizimlariga bo‘lgan talabni kengaytirish, uning mazmuni, shakl va o‘qitish uslublarini, ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini samarali tashkil etish hamda boshqarish faoliyati mexanizmlarini takomillashtirishga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj yanada kuchaymoqda.

2030 yilgacha mo‘ljallangan Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti “Barqaror Taraqqiyot Dasturi”ning inklyuziv, adolatli va sifatli ta’limni ta’minlash va hayot davomida ta’lim olishni rag‘batlantirishga qaratilgan maqsadlari – jahon tajribasini o‘rganish asosida ta’lim tizimini rivojlantirish hamda takomillashtirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda zamonaviy ta’lim tendensiyalari asosida kasbiy ta’lim tizimini isloh qilish bo‘yicha keng qamrovli ishlar olib borilib, uning samaradorligini oshirish orqali malakali kadrlar tayyorlashga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. 2017-2021 yillarda O‘zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasida “Uzluksiz ta’lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, sifatli ta’lim xizmatlari imkoniyatlarini oshirish, mehnat bozorining zamonaviy ehtiyojlariga mos yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash siyosatini davom ettirish” muhim ustuvor vazifa sifatida belgilangan.

Aynan, bugungi kunda yoshlarda professional ta’lim, o‘quvchi-yoshlarda kasbiy kompetentsiyalarini shakllantirish, professonal ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonini tashkil etish va boshqarish masalasi eng dolzarb masalalardan biriga aylandi.

Bugungi kunda hamkorlikka asoslangan holda ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini rivojlantirish strategiyalari, ta’lim-tarbiya tizimining konseptual xususiyatlari va modernizasiyalashning asosiy yo‘nalishlari, ta’lim-tarbiya tizimi rivojlanishining zamonaviy islohotlari, ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonlari tizimining qiyosiy tahlillari va dinamikasiga hamda ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini tashkil etish va boshqarishga yo‘naltirilgan ilmiy-tadqiqotlarni o‘rganish alohida e’tiborga molikdir.

Shu jihatdan ilg‘or tajribalarni almashish orqali ta’limning tashkiliy-pedagogik jarayonidagi va boshqarish faoliyatidagi kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish, yangicha yondashuv, texnologiya va tamoyillarni ishlab chiqish va rivojlantirish zaruratini izohlaydi. [14;15]

Mamlakatimizda ta’lim sohasida olib borilayotgan islohotlar rivojlangan mamlakatlar bilan o’zaro hamkorlikda amalga oshirilmoqda. O‘zbekiston

Respublikasi va Yaponiya o‘rtasidagi do‘stlik, strategik sherikchilik va hamkorlik to‘g‘risidagi qo‘shma bayonot asosida o‘zaro tajriba almashinuvning yanada chuqurlashtirilishi va kengaytirilishi natijasida O‘zbekiston va Yaponiya o‘rtasidagi ikki tomonlama ta’limiy munosabatlarning muayyan huquqiy asosi yaratildi. [9]

O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasida “ta’lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, sifatli ta’lim xizmatlari imkoniyatlarini oshirish, mamlakatni ijtimoiy-siyosiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish bo‘yicha vazifalarni amalga oshirishda o‘zaro manfaatli hamkorlikning samarasini oshirish” kabi vazifalar belgilangan [8]. Bu borada O‘zbekiston va Yaponiya umumta’lim va professional ta’lim tizimlarini modernizasiya qilishning asosiy tamoyillarini tahlil qilish, ta’lim tizimini rivojlantirish yuzasidan amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish muhim o‘rin tutadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitusiyasi, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7 fevraldagi PF-4947-sonli “O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi, 2019 yil 8 oktyabrdagi PF-5847-sonli “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi hamda 2019 yil 6 sentyabrdagi PF-5812-sonli “Professional ta’lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirishga doir qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari, 2017 yil 20 apreldagi PQ-2909-sonli “Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2017 yil 27 iyuldagi PQ-3151-sonli “Oliy ma’lumotli mutaxassislar tayyorlash sifatini oshirish iqtisodiyot sohalari va tarmoqlarining ishtirokini yanada kengaytirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2018 yil 5 iyundagi PQ-3775-sonli Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta’minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi Qarorlari, 2020 yil 7 avgustdagi 466-sonli O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida uzluksiz boshlang‘ich, o‘rta va o‘rta maxsus, professonal ta’lim tizimini tartibga soluvchi normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarni tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi va O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019 yil 13 maydagi 394-son “Mehnat bozorida talab yuqori bo‘lgan malakali kadrlarni kasbga tayyorlash tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari, 2020 yil 23 sentyabrda tasdiqlangan 637-son O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Ta’lim to‘g‘risida”gi Qonuni hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini tashkil etish va boshqarish faoliyatini takomillashtirishning huquqiy asoslari hisoblanadi. [2;3;5;7]

Mamlakatimizda ta’lim tizimini rivojlantirish va takomillashtirishning nazariy, ilmiy va amaliy jihatlari A.X.Abdullayev, Z.Abduqudusov, Z.E.Azimova, M.S.Alimov, M.Axmedova, M.A.Baxronov, M.G.Djurayev, U.Inoyatov, R.B.Siddikov, R.N.Tolipov, I.S.Fayzullayeva, A.A.Yuldashev, M.Quronovlar tomonidan tadqiq qilingan.

Rahbar va pedagog kadrlarning boshqaruv kompetentligini rivojlantirish mexanizmlarini rivojlantirish, shu bilan birga kasbiy faoliyatga tayyorlash bilan bog‘liq muammolar respublikamiz olimlaridan R.Ahliddinov, R.X.Jo‘rayev, U.Inoyatov, Sh.Qurbonov, E.A.Seytxalilov, S.T.Turg‘unov, D.T.Akmalovalar o‘zlarining tadqiqot ishlarida ta’limni boshqarishni takomillashtirish muammolarini tadqiq etishgan. [12;13]

Mustaqil davlatlar hamdo‘stligi (MDH) mamlakatlarida professional ta’limni rivojlantirish bo‘yicha V.G.Karmanov, P.F.Anisimov, G.F.Tkach, V.Demina, S.Ya.Batыshev, A.Suvorova, A.Belyayeva, T.Yu.Lomakinalar tadqiqotlar olib borganlar.

Rivojlangan mamlakatlar ta’lim tizimlari tahlillari R.S.Jones, N.Koyama, Sh.Murata, J.Simone, G.I.Kneller, J.W.Hallarning tadqiqotlarida o‘z aksini topgan. [14;15]

Tahlillarga asoslanib aytish mumkinki, yurtimizda ta’lim-tarbiya tizimini rivojlantirish va takomillashtirishning nazariy, ilmiy va amaliy jihatlari, muammolari va istiqbollariga oid ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilgan bo‘lsada, professional ta’lim tizimlarining qiyosiy tahlillari alohida tadqiq etilmagan.

O‘zbekiston va Yaponiya professional ta’lim tizimlarini tahlil qilish hamda Yaponiyaning ilg‘or tajribasidan milliy mentalitetimiz, urf-odat, milliy qadriyatlarimizni hisobga olgan holda foydalanish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini yangi bosqichga ko‘tarish uchun xizmat qiladi.

Buning uchun bir qator vazifalarni amalga oshirish lozim.

Jumladan,

-xalqaro tajriba doirasida ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini yaxlit pedagogik tizim sifatida o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, turli yondoshuvlar, rivojlantirish strategiyalari va umumiy tendensiyalarini aniqlashtirish;

O‘zbekiston va Yaponiya professional ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini modernizasiya qilishning asosiy tamoyillarini o‘rganish va tahlil qilish;

O‘zbekiston professional ta’lim tizimining hozirgi holatini o‘rganish asosida Yaponiya tajribasining ilg‘or yutuqlaridan foydalanish yuzasidan amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Yaponiyada XIX-XX asr oxirlarida ta’lim tizimidagi beshta muhim islohotlar bo‘lib o‘tdi. 2002 yilda ta’lim sohasida yangi islohotlar amalga oshirildi. Ushbu islohotlar o‘quvchilarning shaxsiy faoliyatiga, ta’limning uzluksizligi va integrasiyalashuviga o‘z hissasini qo‘shdi. Ta’limda teng imkoniyat – Yaponiyadagi ta’lim falsafasining zamonaviy tamoyillardan biridir. Ta’limning maqsadi etib bitiruvchilarga ijtimoiy moslashuv muammolari bilan shaxsiy kurashish imkonini beradigan samarali sharoitlarni ishlab chiqishdan iborat, deb belgilandi.

O‘zbekiston va Yaponiya ta’lim tizimiga oid amaldagi qonunchilik va me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar tahlil qilinganda, huquqiy jihatdan qonunchilik bazasi boy, degan xulosaga kelindi. Har ikki mamlakatda ham davlat darajasida o‘xshash qonunchilik bazasi bor ekanligi aniqlandi. Birinchidan, ta’limning ustuvorligi, ta’lim oluvchi va ta’lim beruvchilarning huquq va erkinliklarini ta’minlaydigan davlat yoki markaziy miqyosdagi qonunlar. Ikkinchidan, ta’limning istiqboldagi rivojlanishi strategiyasi va ustuvorliklarini ko‘rsatadigan ta’lim dasturlari hujjatlari. [14;15]

So‘nggi o‘n yillikda amalda bo‘lgan Yaponiya professional ta’lim tizimiga quyidagi tendensiyalar xosdir:

– har bir shaxsning hayoti davomida uzluksiz ta’lim tizimini yaratish;

– professional ta’lim tizimiga moliyaviy, moddiy va intellektual investisiyalar kiritilishini kengaytirish;

– professional ta’lim bilan shug‘ullanadigan mutaxassislarni tayyorlash yo‘nalishini tubdan mustahkamlash va kengaytirish;

– innovasion ta’limga o‘tish hamda ta’lim mazmunining yanada muvozanatga erishishi;

– oliy ta’lim muassasalari boshqaruvida ularning mustaqilligini kengaytirish;

– yangi axborot texnologiyalari asosida noan’anaviy oliy ta’lim muassasalarini tashkil etish (texnik, texnologik universitetlar, qisqa muddatli ta’lim bo‘yicha oliy ta’lim muassasalari).

Yapon professional ta’limining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri yetakchi professional ta’lim muassasalari, ish beruvchilar va tashkilotlar o‘zaro hamkorligining yuqori darajada ekanligidir.

Ko‘pgina korporasiya va kompaniyalarning o‘z kollejlari mavjud bo‘lib, ular ta’lim muassasalariga mutaxassislarga bo’lgan ehtiyoj yuzasidan ma’lumot beradilar, professional ta’lim muassasalari esa ana shu talabga asosan sifatli darajada aniq yo‘nalishdagi mutaxassislarni tayyorlaydilar va shu orqali ularni o‘zlariga jalb etadilar.

Nazariy tadqiqotlar ustida ish olib boradigan ta’lim muassasalaridan farqli ravishda kasb-hunar kollejlarining maqsadi – talabalarga foydali amaliy ta’lim berishdir.

Sanoat tarmoqlarining ehtiyojlariga javoban, ular keng qamrovli mashg‘ulotlarni olib boradilar. Inson taraqqiyoti omili kasb-hunar kollejlariga bog‘liq bo‘lgan juda ko‘p sohalar mavjud. O‘quv dasturlarining tarkibiy qismlari eksperimentlar va amaliy mashg‘ulotlarga qaratilgan. Yaponiya mamlakati “malakalarga (qualifications)” asoslanadi va ko‘plab kasbiy malakalar beradigan tizim mavjud.

Kasb-hunar kollejlari bitiruvchilari ushbu talablarga javob berish yoki imtihonlarni topshirish orqali o‘zlarining asosiy maqsadlaridan biri sifatida ish o‘rinlari egallashga harakat qiladilar.

Mehnat vazirligi ularni qo‘llab-quvvatlashda transformasion markazlar orqali mahoratlarni tekshirish tizimini olib boradi.

Yaponiyada inson salohiyati, avvalo, ta’lim sohasini imkon qadar rivojlantirishga azaldan alohida e’tibor qaratib kelingan.

Mutaxassislar yapon ta’lim tizimining natijasi sifatida mamlakatda yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlanayotganligi va fan-texnika yutuqlarining shiddat bilan amaliyotga tatbiq etilayotganligini izohlaydilar. Ta’lim sohasidagi ulkan natijalarga va unga bog‘liq ilmiy-texnikaviy taraqqiyotga erishish, milliy g‘oyalarni izlashda ma’naviy yetuklik, yetakchilik, vatanparvarlik kabi yuqori darajadagi vazifalar muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi.

Bugungi kunda Yaponiyadagi erishilayotgan yuqori ko‘rsatkichlar sababini quyidagi xususiyatlarda ko‘rishimiz mumkin:

– ilmiy-tadqiqot tashkilotlari bevosita ta’lim tizimlarida faoliyat olib borib, ta’lim muassasalari faoliyati natijalariga ularning mas’ulligi va to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri javobgarligi bilan ilmiy yangiliklar amaliyotga tezkor tatbiq etilayotganligi;

– yapon ta’lim tizimida xususiy sektor hajmining ortishi, ushbu xususiyat boshqa sohalardagi kabi raqobat muhitining rivojlanganligini ta’minlaydi;

– kollej va universitetlar bilan bir qatorda kichik mutaxassislarni tayyorlaydigan texnika kollejlari, kollej maqomiga ega boshqa o‘quv yurtlari, ochiq va sirtqi universitetlar ham mavjudligi xususiyati;

– xalqaro xususiyatlarning mavjudligi, barcha ta’lim muassasalarida imtihon va test sinovlari ingliz tilida yapon tili bilan bir xil darajada amalga oshirilishi va taraqqiy etgan Yevropa davlatlari tajribalari til orqali yanada tezroq o‘zlashtirilayotganligidir;

– o‘quv dasturlarining har yili yangilanishi va takomillashtirilishi xususiyati, fan yo‘nalishlaridagi zamonaviy yangiliklar, o‘zgarishlarning o‘quv dasturlarida aks ettirilishi ta’lim mazmunining yildan-yilga mazmun mohiyati jihatidan takomillashib borayotganligini ko‘rsatadi;

– ta’lim tizimi bosqichlari jarayonlaridagi nazorat imtihonlari talablarining yuqoriligi va keskin choralar ko‘rilishi xususiyatlari o‘quvchilarda mas’uliyat hissining oshilishiga sabab bo‘ladi.

Uzluksiz ta’lim tizimining eng muhim jihatlaridan biri – uning barcha bosqichlari o‘rtasidagi fanlararo uzviylik va uzluksizlikni ta’minlashdan iboratdir. Ta’limda integrasiya, uzviylik va uzluksizlikni ta’minlash masalasi bugungi kunning eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri hisoblanadi. [7;10]

Hozirgi bosqichda O‘zbekistonda mavjud sababli professional ta’lim bitiruvchilari boshqa mutaxassislar toifasiga qaraganda ish bilan ta’minlanish imkoniyatlarini kamroq egallamoqda.

Bizning fikrimizcha, ushbu muammoni bartaraf etish bo‘yicha rivojlangan xorijiy davlatlar (AQSH, Yaponiya, Janubiy Koreya, Germaniya) tajribalarini tadqiq qilish, ijobiy tomonlarini ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini tashkil etish va boshqarish faoliyatiga tadbiq etish zarur.

O‘zbekiston va Yaponiya ta’lim tizimining farqli jihatlari:

- O‘zbekiston Respublikasida Oliy ta’lim, fan va inoovasiyalar vazirligi oliy va professional ta’lim muassasalarining rivoji uchun javobgar hisoblanadi;

- Yaponiyada ta’lim tizimini boshqarish ta’lim, madaniyat, sport, fan va texnologiya vazirligi (MEXT) tomonidan amalga oshiriladi.

- O‘zbekistonda bugungi kunda professional ta’lim umumiy o‘rta ta’lim negizida amalga oshiriladi.

- Yaponiyada esa to‘liq va to‘liq bo‘lmagan o‘rta ta’lim negizida amalga oshiriladi.

- O‘zbekistonda professional ta’lim tizimi kasb-hunar maktablari, kasb-hunar kollejlari, texnikumlardan tashkil topgan.

- Yaponiyada esa kichik kollejlar, texnologik kollejlar, maxsus va kasb-hunar kollejlari mavjud.

- O‘zbekistonda professional ta’lim tizimida oltita yo‘nalishlar asosida ta’lim beriladi: gumanitar sohalar, ijtimoiy soha, iqtisodiyot va huquq, ishlab chiqarish va texnikaviy sohalar, qishloq va suv xo‘jaligi, sog‘liqni saqlash va ijtimoiy ta’minot, xizmat ko‘rsatish sohasi.

- Yaponiyada esa kasb-hunar ta’limi quyidagi sakkizta yo‘nalishlarda olib boriladi: texnologiya, qishloq xo‘jaligi, tibbiyot, shaxsiy gigiyena va ozuqa, ta’lim va ijtimoiy ta’minot, biznes, moda va oila ta’limi, madaniyat va umumiy ta’lim[14;15].

Tahlil natijalari asosida quyidagi tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi:

- Ta’lim tizimiga zamonaviy axborot-kommunikasiya texnologiyalari va innovasion loyihalarni keng joriy etish;

- Ta’lim sohasida ijtimoiy sheriklik mexanizmini mustahkamlash va yanada kuchaytirish;

- Ta’lim tizimi mazmunini sifat jihatidan yangilash, shuningdek malakali professional pedagog kadrlarni tayyorlash, qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish tizimlarini takomillashtirish;

- Ta’lim-tarbiya jarayoniga individuallashtirish tamoyillarini bosqichma-bosqich tatbiq etish va o‘qitish usullarini takomillashtirish;

- Ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini ilmiy asosda tashkil etish va ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini boshqarish faoliyatiga oid mexanizmlarni, texnologiyalar va yondoshuvlarni keng joriy qilish;

- Professional ta’lim jarayonini tashkil etishda axborot-kommunikasiion texnologiyalar sohasida hamda xalqaro bozorda talab katta bo‘lgan mutaxassisliklar bo‘yicha yirik tijorat tashkilotlarini jalb qilish;

- Ta’lim- tarbiya jarayonlarini ilmiy asosda tashkil etishda ta’lim-tarbiya shakllari va usullarining moslashuvchanligi va o‘zgaruvchanligini ta’minlash;

- Professional ta’lim muassasalari bitiruvchilari uchun kasbga yaqin ma’lumotga tayyorlovchi turli qo‘shimcha imkoniyatlar yaratib berish. Bunda o‘quvchi tanlayotgan oliy o‘quv yurtidagi kasb yo‘nalishi, professional ta’lim muassasasida egallagan kasbga yaqin bo‘lishi kerak;

- Professional ta’lim muassasalarining axborot ochiqligi asosida professional ta’lim sifatini baholash va doimiy jamoatchilik monitoringi mexanizmini joriy qilish, hududlarda sertifikatlashtirish va kasb-malaka toifalarini beruvchi integrallashtirilgan markazlarni ko‘paytirish;

- Oliy ta’lim muassasalariga o‘qishga qabul qilish qamrovini yanada kengaytirish: xorijiy va mahalliy oliy o‘quv yurtlari, nodavlat universitetlariga talabalarni o‘qishga qabul qilish kvotalarini mustaqil ravishda belgilash imkoniyati bilan oliy ta’lim muassasalari sonini kengaytirish.

Yuqoridagi tavsiyalarni amaliyotga joriy qilish orqali professional ta’lim muassasalaridagi ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini yuqori saviyada tashkil etish, boshqarishning samarali modellarini ishlab chiqish imkoniyati yaratiladi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida yuqori intellektual saloxiyatli, yuksak axloqiy sifat va fazilatlarga ega, mustaqil fikrlaydigan, raqobatbardosh mutaxassislarni tayyorlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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FLAVONOIDS - BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Abstract. This article describes flavonoids, which are biologically active substances, their classification and biological significance.
Keywords: flavonoid, heterocycle, aglycone, glycosides.

Flavonoids (from lat. flavus - yellow, lat. suf. - op-, greek. eidos - view) - phenolic compounds containing in their structure a fragment of diphenylpropane (C6-C3-C6) and which are most often derivatives of 2-phenylchroman (flavan) or 2-phenylchromone (flavon). The term "flavonoid" was proposed in 1949 by the English scientist Geissman more than a century after the isolation of the first flavonoid quercetin (Quercus) not only for flavones - yellow substances, but also for other compounds of a flavonoid nature that have a different color - white or colorless (flavanones), orange (aurons, chalcones), red, crimson, blue (anthocyanins).

The chemical classification of flavonoids is based on three main features: the degree of oxidation of the C ring or propane fragment; heterocycle size (C); the position of the side phenyl.

The variety of flavonoids is also due to the peculiarities of the structure of functional groups and their location in the aglycone. Flavonoids are found both in free form, including in the form of methoxylated derivatives, and in the form of glycosides. Currently, all known flavonoid glycosides are divided into three groups. The first (main) group is represented by O-glycosides, in which sugars are linked to the aglycone by a hemiacetal bond through an oxygen atom. O-glycosides, depending on the amount of sugars, position and order of attachment, are divided into monosides, biosides, diglycosides. Monosides are simpler compounds; biosides can differ in the sequence and order of sugar compounds, the size of oxide cycles and the configuration of glycosidic bonds, becoming more complex biosides can turn into triosides and oligosides, while the sugars in these compounds can be combined into straight or branched chains. Diglycosides contain sugars at two carbon atoms. The second group is represented by C-glycosides, or glycoflavonoids. They, in turn, are subdivided into C-monoglycosides, C-O-diglycosides, C-O-biosides. In glycoflavonoids, the carbohydrate substituents are linked to the aglycone through a carbon atom at the 6- and 8-positions. The third group of flavonoids includes complex compounds. They are acylated glycosides and, depending on the position of the acyl substituent, are divided into depsinoid-type glycosides and glycosides with an ester bond in sugar substituents. In depsinoids, aglycones are usually associated with aromatic acids (benzoic, p-hydroxybenzoic, protocatechuic, p-hydroxycinnamic, caffeic, ferulic, etc.)

In its pure form, flavanoids are crystalline compounds with a specific melting point, which are light yellow, yellow or yellowish green (flavones, flavonols), orange or orange-red (aurons), red or blue (anthocyanins). Quite often there are also colorless flavonoids - isoflavones, catechins, flavanones, flavanonols. Aglycones of flavonoids, as a rule, dissolve in ethyl ether, acetone, alcohols and are practically insoluble in water. Many methoxylated flavonoids (eg pinostrobin) dissolve in chloroform. Glycosides of flavonoids containing 1-2 sugars in a molecule (monosides, biosides, diglycosides), as a rule, are highly soluble in ethyl and methyl alcohols, aqueous alcohols (especially in 70% ethyl alcohol), n-butanol, and partially in acetone, ethyl acetate, but do not dissolve in chloroform and diethyl ether.

Flavonoid glycosides containing 3 or more monosaccharide residues in a molecule are readily soluble in water, partially in aqueous alcohols, but do not dissolve in strong alcohols, in chloroform and diethyl ether. Flavanoid aglycones and glycosides are odorless, but some of them have a bitter taste. For example, bitter substances. It is believed that their bitter taste is due to the structure of the carbohydrate component of neohesperidosis. Flavonoid glycosides have optical activity, which is used to determine the quality indicators of some standard samples (datiscin, rutin, hyperoside, etc.). One of the characteristic features of flavonoid glycosides is the ability to acid and enzymatic hydrolysis. The rate of hydrolysis and the conditions for its implementation are different depending on the structure of flavonoids. So, flavonol-3-glycosides are easily hydrolyzed when heated with weak solutions of mineral acids (0.1-2%), and 7-O-glycosides of flavones (cynaroside) are hydrolyzed under harsh conditions - when heated for 2 hours from 5-10 % mineral acids. On the contrary, 5-O-glycosides are hydrolyzed instantly even by weak acids, and without heating (tricin-5-O-glucoside). Flavonoids are subject to enzymatic hydrolysis, for example, glucosides (with a few exceptions) are quite easily cleaved by 3-glucosidase.

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RESEARCH ON THE FROST RESISTANCE AND CORROSION RESISTANCE OF ASPHALT CONCRETE BASED ON MODIFIED BITUMEN WITH STRUCTURE-FORMING POLYMER ADDITIVE AND SURFACTANT

Abstract. This article presents the results of modification of bitumen as a binder for asphalt concrete using polymer modifier "SBS KRATON D1101" and surfactant "SP-OEP" additives and research of its properties. Effects of additives have been studied on Frost resistance and corrosion resistance of asphalt concrete.

Key words: surfactant, styrene butadiene styrene (SBS), modified bitumen binder (MBB), intensive non-oxidation technology, modified asphalt concrete mix.

1.Introduction

In recent decades, with progress in all fields of science, road construction was also included in this scientific development. The mixture of stone materials with bitumen provided a composite material called asphalt mixture. This material has a limited durability like other construction materials. However, two main factors, traffic loads and climate condition, cause more decrease in durability of asphalt mixtures than other construction materials [1]. On the other hand, in recent years the costs of roads construction and their maintenance have increased. Therefore, the main issue is to improve the strength and durability asphalt with improving the properties of bitumen [2,3].

The exposure of bitumen to temperature changes depends on the ratio of viscosity and softening temperature. The brittleness temperature is an indicator of the viscosity of bitumen at subzero temperatures, which determines the indicator of the visco-ductile state of asphalt and roofing coatings in winter. An increase in the brittleness of bitumen-mineral coatings leads to the formation of cracks and destruction associated with the staining of the coating [5].

One of the main properties of asphalt concrete under operating conditions in road surfaces is their frost resistance and corrosion resistance. When using MBB in asphalt concrete, a special structure with closed air pores is created, contributing to a significant increase in its frost resistance

A specificity of the territories of hot-dry climate especially Uzbekistan is a record number of "temperature transitions through zero". The volume of water, depending on the composition, increases by about 9% during freezing and microcracks appear in the contact zone, as a result, its structure is destroyed, melting and re-hardening cracks water breaks the coating and reduces the frost resistance of asphalt pavements [6].

Various salt solutions, harmful compounds in soils and reagents used in winter against ice weaken the bond of bitumen with stone materials, and also destroy chemical compounds of bitumen-stone material. These factors significantly affect the corrosion of asphalt concrete pavement, and consequently on the reduction of operational properties and durability.

It should be noted that the existing methods [7] the definitions of frost resistance are sufficiently conditional and do not take into account real conditions, that is, in the real mode of operation of coatings, there are various solutions of salts, reagents and a five percent solution of an anti-icing reagent based on a combination of salts of NaCl, CaCl and KCl and harmful compounds. Therefore, the determination and improvement of parameters such as corrosion resistance are also the main task of asphalt concrete modification.

Figure 1.1 shows that with the complex use of various polymers and a structure–forming additive, the best results of frost resistance and corrosion resistance were observed after 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 freezing-thawing cycles. The most resistance of asphalt binders is observed with the use of polymers SBS "Kraton D1101" and "BK – 1040T" with a structure-forming additive surfactant "SP-OEP" than without the additive.

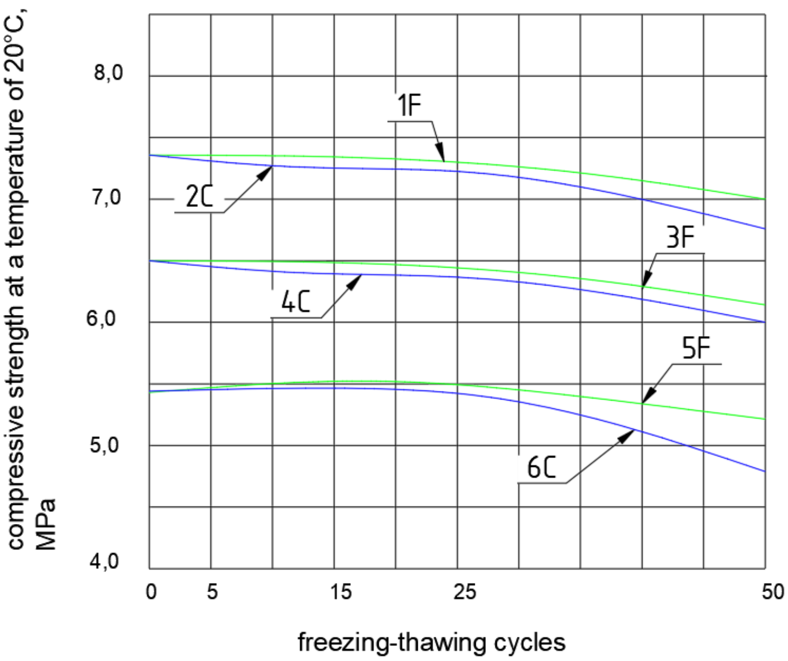

Figure1.1. Frost resistance (F) and corrosion resistance (C) of modified asphalt binders with the addition of surfactants "SP-OEP" after 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 cycles

of freezing–thawing: 1M, 2C-R_{sc} with SBS "Kraton D1101"; 3F, 4C–R_{sc} with "BK–1040T"; 5F, 6C-R_{sc} with without additives

The results of tests for frost resistance and corrosion resistance of modified asphalt binders with the addition of surfactants "SP-OEP" after 5; 10; 15; 25; 50 freeze–thaw cycles are shown in fig. 6.3. The strength of the modified asphalt samples after 50 freeze–thaw cycles decrease by no more than 0.5 MPa, that is, by 5% compared to the initial values, for samples without additives by more than 10%. Moreover, the resistance of modified asphalt in the case of salt solutions and reagents to the effects of aggressive media confirms the hypothesis that modifiers increase the resistance of the material to frost and corrosion. Frost resistance and corrosion resistance of asphalt concrete mainly depends on their water resistance and porosity. However, when using porous mineral materials, especially dispersed and acidic rocks, characterized by low adhesive properties, it is necessary to impose special requirements for frost resistance and corrosion resistance of polymer-bitumen compositions. The tests were carried out according to GOST 10060-2012 in the presence of aggressive media. The tests of the samples were also repeated in the presence of aggressive media in a five percent solution on NaCl [8].

Thus, the studies of asphalt binders on the basis of the MBB offered by us have a significant impact on increasing frost resistance and corrosion resistance, and, accordingly, on the operational properties and service life of road surfaces.

From now on, the studies give reason to consider them consistent with our theoretical ideas about the relationship between the structure, properties and methods of obtaining viscous and heat-resistant high-quality modified bitumen with the performance characteristics of asphalt concrete pavements, providing crack resistance at minus temperatures and corrosion, water resistance, as well as shear resistance at high temperatures.

In conclusion, the optimal values of the properties of asphalt concrete based on MBB with the use of the polymer SBS "Kraton D1101" and the structure-forming additive surfactant "SP-OEP" were determined. The use of the surfactant additive "SP-OEP" makes it possible to save 3-5% of bitumen. The obtained data on all indicators meets the requirements of GOST 9128-13. The use of triple MBB compositions significantly increases the operational properties at high and low temperatures, which made it possible to use low-viscosity bitumen for the preparation of hot asphalt concrete in the conditions of hot-dry climate.

The effects of the proposed MBB additives on water resistance and water resistance during prolonged water saturation of asphalt concrete showed that the results are primarily related to the effectiveness of the effect of the proposed additives on the properties of bitumen, increasing frost resistance and corrosion resistance of asphalt concrete coatings.

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THE ROLE OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF BUKHARA REGION IN THE DEVELOPING OF TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The research examined the role and importance of intangible cultural heritage of Bukhara region in the development of tourism in Uzbekistan. Bukhara is rich of tangible and intangible cultural heritage which is one of the attractive recourse in terms of attracting international tourists to Uzbekistan.The intricate processes of blending the cultural knowledge and traditions of all the tribes and peoples who took part in the establishment of the Uzbek country throughout the ages have resulted in the formation of the traditions of the Uzbek people. They are quite distinctive, vivid and diversified, and come from the patriarchal interactions of clans. As a result of this research, cultural traditions: events, festivals, customs, rituals of Bukhara region are one of the best sustainable resource for tourism industry and it can be play an important role in growing economy in Uzbekistan.

Key words: culture, intangible cultural heritage, tradition, cultural tourism, customs, rituals, heritage, cultural tradition.

Introduction

Over the last few decades Tourism is becoming more crucial industry played an important role on the booming countries' economy. We will concentrate on the importance of intangible cultural heritage in this article as a tourism object and key of the development of tourism in Uzbekistan. "Intangible Cultural Heritage" refers to performing arts, social practices, rituals, and festive occasions, as well as oral traditions and expression, knowledge of nature and traditional crafts. Communities and organizations constantly develop intangible cultural heritage in reaction to their surroundings, the natural world, and history. It is passed down from previous generations to current and future generations. Intangible Cultural Heritage provides communities with a sense of identity. As UNESCO defined intangible cultural heritage is divided into four types: Traditional, contemporary and alive, inclusive, representative, community-based.

The past of the Uzbek people goes back to a long history. During this period, both material and spiritual culture of the people became immortal examples of world civilization. In particular, the intangible cultural heritage of the Uzbek people has been polished by centuries-old ancestors and has been valued as an important subject for further deepening democratic reforms and civil society development.

A lot of international tourists who are from neighbor countries and countries that are part of the Commonwealth of Independent States visit to Uzbekistan in order to see their relatives and friends which have been living in Uzbekistan since the collapse of the former Soviet Union.

Most international tourists who live in Europe, USA, Africa, Asia usually travel to Uzbekistan the purpose of enjoying from historical places such as monuments, ancient buildings, museums which reflects the rich history of Uzbek nation as well as some of them visit in order to enjoy from unique nature. Furthermore, Arabic countries' people visit to Uzbekistan the purpose of pilgrimage. However, very few tourists visit to Uzbekistan in order to enjoy from unique intangible cultural heritage, traditions, customs, rituals. Hence, the aim of this research is to study the intangible cultural heritage of Bukhara as a tourist resource. Moreover, this study aims to investigate the awareness and the tendency towards intangible cultural heritage in Bukhara.

Literature review

Heritage has two primary values: the physical, which is reflected via the built environment, and the ethereal, which is communicated through exchanges within a long-lasting network of relationships. UNESCO defines Intangible Cultural heritage (ICH) as dynamic legacy in which tradition and innovation coexist [19].

Heritage is frequently manifested through tangible assets such as monuments and buildings, with committees and organizations assigning hierarchical classifications based on particular criteria and tactics. According to Smith, the prevalence of this viewpoint has resulted in the generally held belief that conservation is about maintaining recognizable tangible features that are later connected with particular heritage qualities [15]. However, in order to be seen, every concrete culture must be nourished by intangible worth and vice versa [2]. This explains why, in order to preserve cultural variety, the Convention's definition of ICH includes components of tangible heritage (items, artifacts, cultural places) [19].

Intangible heritage values have long been linked to community identities, influencing how physical, visual, and perceived borders are formed [6]. Considering ICH in the context of industrial legacy is significant since the growth of the industry provides a variety of everyday rituals and ways of living in addition to creating superfluous materials [1]. Contrary to popular belief, ICH is not always more fragile than physical assets. In actuality, tangible legacy necessitates money and work to preserve and adapt to contemporary uses. In contrast, intangible heritage demonstrates the greatest durability in constructing identity [10].

To carry out collective memories and the social actions connected to them, physical components frequently play an indispensable part in the expression of ICH [6]. Since our individual memory locates itself in the collection of real or imagined linkages that show exchanges within a robust network of relationships, there may be found a strong connection with concept of "social capital." As a result, ICH symbolizes a process of "recycling" cultural knowledge and social memory into legacy [14].

The preservation of the ICH has become an even more complicated and political issue as a result of Blake's re-theorization of heritage, particularly when seen in reaction to the UNESCO Convention for safeguarding [3,19]. According to Blake and Jigyasu, focus should be given to the local community in order to ensure the cultural variety's ongoing preservation, transmission, and sustainability [3,6]. Safeguarding is seen as a vital step in maintaining cultural diversity. However, there has been criticism that the legacy system is built on recreating a system of inclusion and exclusion. According to Smith, cultural heritage values are connected to power dynamics and the authority to accept or reject certain cultures [16]. Taylor also casts doubt on the preservation of the ICH as envisioned by UNESCO and contends that the process of "heritagization" is inherently flawed because it emphasizes the concurrent reproduction of various cultural groups as well as "a universalist standardization of culture" with regard to social organization [17,19]. It is said that "rather than preserving, the task seems to be reworking traditional practices" [17]. The importance of ICH in forming local, regional, and even national identities is emphasized in this discussion [14].

The results of Gonzalez's investigation on the connection between existential intangible tourism and individual identity in Spain showed that intangible heritage tourism can offer a source of identity distinct from local locations. In addition, Ma and Wang suggested that ICH knowledge should be converted into tourism goods and in order to maintain it they encouraged three strategies: 1) the establishment of ICH museums that preserve the authenticity of the heritage while presenting it in a static state; 2) the development of ICH theme parks that recreate the authenticity of the heritage while virtualizing the experience space; and 3) the creation of actual scenery stages based on performers' performing activities. One may argue that the greatest method for converting ICH into a tourism product is to stage it in real-world settings [4]. Additionally, Keitumetse and Nthoi showed that in the developing world, granting a place World Heritage designation is likely to promote tourism, therefore the influence on the intangible heritage of those who live there must be taken into account and protected [7]. According to Timothy, tangible and intangible heritage are both key components of the cultural tourism offering, and ICH does actually embody a large portion of the tourism product [18]. Rodzi, Zaki, and Subli examined tourism and ICH and concluded that while tourism draws tourists and benefits people, it can also harm ICH and change it into a cultural good or practice [12]. Tourism, according to the UNWTO, can be a great accelerator for local cultural reproduction and revitalisation, but it can also endanger cultural characteristics that communities want to protect from over-commodification [20]. Smuka conducted structured interviews and observation to look at how the use of ICH affected the growth of the area. The findings showed that activities and events planned in the area did not pay much attention to intangible cultural heritage as a tourism product, whereas long-term preservation of intangible cultural heritage through tourism fosters the economic and social development of the community [16].

Methodology

The main goal of this study is to investigate the tendency of domestic tourists towards the development of intangible heritage in Bukhara, Uzbekistan. The research methodology includes quantitative and quantitative online research, with the first phase consisting of an extensive literature review of intangible heritage and tourism. Online interview is conducted in order to collect data easily from local people. 10 questions are formed with some autobiographic questions and 3 of them required long answers in order to know opinions and perceptions of respondents about current issues of tourism and hospitality industry.

Questions

1.Are you familiar with Bukhara's intangible heritage?

2.Are you interested in getting to know and listening to the Bukhara music school?

3.Are you interested in participating in or watching live Kurash and Kupkari rituals (a traditional sport)?

4.Are you interested in traditional skills of carpet weaving?

5.Are you interested in visiting handicraft workshops and gaining skills in traditional crafts?

6.Are you interested in cooking and tasting local foods?

7. Are you interested in learning about the habits and social customs such as rites and ceremonies related to transition processes in the city (e.g. birth, marriage, death, etc.)?

8.What can be specific benefit to maintain cultural tourism development in Uzbekistan in your opinion?

9.What is the influence of traditions on tourist's opinion and outlooks about Uzbekistan in your opinion?

10. What problems do you think are obstacles to the further development of tourism in Uzbekistan, and what solutions do you offer to them?

Research findings

In total, 64 respondents took part in this research. 60% of them are male and the rest of them are female respondents.

Most respondents reacted "very high" to our 1-7 questions about intangible cultural heritage such as visiting handicraft workshops, attending, Kurash, Kupkari, cooking and tasting local foods, in learning about the habits and social customs such as rites and ceremonies related to transition processes, listening local music.

What can be specific benefit to maintain cultural tourism development in Uzbekistan in your opinion?

One of them answered *"The world should know our history, how many great people have lived in our country, it is necessary to further develop these* *things, and the works of writers who wrote about the life and work of our great scholars should be translated into foreign languages and released to the world".* Other respondent commented *"Uzbekistan does not have all the amenities for tourism, for example, our national-style restaurants are small and do not meet all standards, and the lack of guides must also be addressed",* another respondent answered *"Tourism is a young industry in Uzbekistan. It is necessary to increase the number of qualified specialists in order to develop these sectors and international tourists should be brought to villages because we can encounter a lot of traditions which we cannot find urban area. It is conclude that there are enough problems in terms of qualified specialists, advertising of cultural heritage in developing cultural tourism in Uzbekistan.*

What is the influence of traditions on tourist's opinion and outlooks about Uzbekistan in your opinion?

"If everything is done according to our customs and beliefs, this thing leaves a very good impression on the tourists. unfortunately, in the situations that I have personally witnessed, some of the local cultured people in the quotation marks make fun of the tourists when they see them and make them look stupid (sellers and pushcarts in the Chorsu market), I think such situations makes foreign tourists think that we are uncivilized people" wrote one of respondent. Another attendant of online survey commented *"Very positive because every tourist who rests in Uzbekistan remember our traditions and ancient places".* In conclusion, our ancient customs and traditions play a very important role in attracting tourists and introducing our culture to the world.

What problems do you think are obstacles to the further development of tourism in Uzbekistan, and what solutions do you offer to them?

One respondent answered *"Big festivals should be organized in Uzbekistan, so we can attract more tourists. We should pay close attention to ecology and protect it, because today citizens of many countries suffer due to environmental problems, so more tourists can visit to see our unique nature and beautiful mountains. We should encourage them to come back to our country or advertise to their relatives and friends. Therefore, we should show them more of our customs and traditions by wearing clothes that are symbols of our nationality."* and another one commented *"Once again, the problem is that in the education system, it is necessary to pay more attention to practice along with improving the theoretical knowledge of students studying in the field of tourism, because in tourism education, students of some universities do not practice even a time in hotels or tour agencies during 4 years, so they are limited to only theoretical knowledge without practical experience. It is clear that no young generation can come up with a new idea without having some practical skills."* Other respondents complained about poor infrastructure and advertising, investment etc.

Conclusion.

Bukhara is one of the stunning city with full of historical and attractive buildings. With its unrepeatable ancient and cultural heritage, it has been attracting tourists and the world community for centuries. Historical and pilgrimage tourism is highly developed in Bukhara. Because Seven Pir Pilgrimage, Arch, Labi Hauz, Sitorai Mokhi Khosa and many other historical and pilgrimage structures are located there. However, there are a lot of problems such as poor infrastructure and advertising, investment, lack of enough qualified specialists.

This research work served to provide some insight on the function and significance of culture in the discipline of tourism. Cultural traditions and tourism have a mutually beneficial relationship which can strengthen the attractiveness and competitiveness of places, regions and countries. Cultural traditions are an increasingly important element of the tourism product as they create distinctiveness in a crowded global marketplace. In my opinion the following factors should be further researched about. Education, social standing, religion, personality, belief structure, past experience, affection shown in the home, and a myriad of other factors will affect human behavior and impact on behaviors towards cultural traditions. As well as partnership between tourism and cultural traditions, these factors should also be acknowledged namely to build other forms of partnership, for example with other regions, between the public and private sectors and between a region and its citizens. Links between regions can extend the cultural opportunities available to tourists and help to support new and innovative product offers.

Another issue of interest can be the prospects of working with the private sector because it is essential for attracting investment and continuing to provoke both the cultural traditions and tourism offer. In addition, convincing residents of the benefits of tourism development is increasingly crucial as traditions are needed to form the core of the cultural and creative tourism experience. Last but not least, learning about migrant groups among the resident population can also be worthy topic, not only because cultural diversity adds to the attractiveness of regions, because their links with their cultural traditions can also provide important motivations for visitation. Processes in the global economy in recent years, particularly patterns of rapid expansion of tourism and leisure, have had a significant impact on the Central Asian region, including Uzbekistan, as well as various locations and nations. At the same time, our country's leadership, led by President Sh. Mirziyoyev, is paying close attention to the sector's development, as evidenced by the adoption of legal and regulatory documents, as well as work being done to attract tourists and accelerate the development of tourism infrastructure in the regions, including the adoption of the "Tourism Development Concept in Uzbekistan for 2019-2025." Because, according to this concept, the main goal of Uzbekistan's tourism policy is to lead the tourism sector in the complex accelerated development of regions and infrastructure, achieving urgent socio-economic objectives, increasing jobs, ensuring the diversification and development of regions, improving the income, standard of living, and quality of life of the population, and increasing investment attractiveness. However, it is currently impossible to judge Uzbekistan's current position in the global tourist sector, as well as the extent to which the country's existing recreational potential - huge tourism – is being effectively utilized. Despite the fact that our country has great tourist potential and opportunities, the range of products available is restricted, and there is evidence of poor regional and provincial engagement.

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INCENTIVE AND MOTIVATION MECHANISMS OF INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Abstract: the article describes the mechanisms of promotion and motivation to increase the efficiency of educational services in higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It shows materially and financially stimulating forms of motivation and their content, non-materially stimulating forms of motivation and their content.

Key words: education, higher education, motivation, motivation, educational services, efficiency.

The future of our country, the development of the nation directly depends on the level of education. Due to this, great importance is attached to the development of education in our country. As our President noted, the greatest institution is an educational institution, and the greatest profession is the profession of a pedagogue. Taking this into account, on October 9, 2019, the President signed the decree "On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030". This Concept consists of 4 chapters, which reflect the following. The general rules consist of the current situation and existing problems of the higher education system in our republic, the strategic goals and priorities of the development of the higher education system, and the expected results from the implementation of the Concept in the future.

A.T.Shermuhammedov [60], M.A.Ikromov [61], by the scientists of our country with issues related to encouragement and motivation in the development and efficiency of educational services in higher education. M.Q.Pardaev, K.Kh.Abdurakhmonov [62], Sh.R.Kholmo'minov, N.Q.Zokirova [63], Z.B.Kuziev [64]are working. Several literature and scientific articles have been published by

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these authors. It mainly covers issues such as improvement of the education sector, digital economy, introduction of digital education, personnel management. But in higher education Regarding the material and moral motivation of employees in the provision of educational services, it has not been deeply researched by the scientists of our country and, accordingly, it has been poorly covered in the literature.In the process of education, each teacher should be aware of the practice, be able to attract the audience, and have the art of public speaking. To do this, it is necessary for the leaders of the higher education system to be able to correctly select personnel when hiring employees, to use their activities effectively, to evaluate their pedagogical potential and skills, to control and motivate them.It depends on the ways in which managers, who have put control in the right way, influence them so that they can use their work effectively. We can see some of these methods, in what order they are implemented and what results can be achieved due to this, in the proper management of the field of education.

One of the most effective methods of management in the current digital economy is the method of motivation. In the field of higher education, it is one of the important issues of proper evaluation, motivation, and management of the work of pedagogues. Because if any employee uses motivational methods, especially in higher education management, positive results will be achieved in all educational indicators. Therefore, we think that it is appropriate to dwell on the concepts of motivation, motivation and motive.

Russian - Uzbek in the dictionary motivation, ie motivation concept something work or the surface of the movement to come cause has been motives, evidence, proofs, excuses, needs or reasons set in the sense of interpretation will be done. This the concept is immediate a person factor with depends. In the "Dictionary of the Russian Language" by S.I. Ojegov, he explained the word "motive" as "the action that causes an action to be stimulated" (the translation is ours - H.O.). [65]In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the word "motivation" is not mentioned at all. H.M. Mamatkulov commented on the word "Motivation" as follows: "Motivation is one of the important functions of management. In general, motivation is a set of driving forces that motivate a person to perform a certain action. This force exists in a person's internal and external body, and consciously or unconsciously urges him to a certain action. Motivation arises from certain human needs. There are three types of motivation: 1) material motivation (aimed at satisfying needs by paying for work); 2) work motivation (aimed at achieving results); 3) status motivation (recognition of leadership, promotion from the service ranks)" [66]. A. Mamanazarov explained the word motivation in the "Explanatory Dictionary of Marketing Terms" as follows: "Motivation

[65] Ojegov S.I. Slovar russkogo yaz yka : Ok. 57,000 words. - M.: Russian. write _ 1984. – 311 pages.
[66]Mamatkulov H.M. Annotated glossary of service industry terms and phrases. - T.: "Economy-Finance", 2010. - Pages 181-182.

is the process of encouraging oneself and others to work towards the achievement of common goals of an individual or an organization."[67]

As a result of the research, we found it appropriate to define the category of motivation as follows. **Motivation means a set of forces manifested in the internal and external behavior of a person that motivates and motivates materially and morally in the effective implementation of a specific action of the employees.** This force consists of a conscious desire of a person that prompts specific action aimed at satisfying certain needs. In the literal sense, motivation is considered to be the force that makes a person move. To achieve this, it is necessary to be able to organize it correctly.

In order to fully understand the concept of motivation in higher education management, it is necessary to pay attention to the following three aspects :

- pedagogue- employee activity are influenced by motivation;
- interrelationship of internal and external forces affecting pedagogue-employees;
- of motivation pedagogue- staff activity results with being connected.

Motivation in higher education management - this spiritual factor being _ person of activity source, the reason evidence and are different probabilities. It is a lively work of pedagogues and staff to the activity

It can be seen that motivation has an important place in the effective implementation of activities. With this process, the result is shown as a connecting tool. Motivation not only motivates a person to act, but also determines how this action is carried out. Although motivation is aimed at satisfying the same need, it is formed by different means in different people. Motives are made consciously. Based on the theory of motivation, various models of it have been developed and are being used in practice. One of these is the rational model, which is divided into two types, namely reward and punishment [68].

employees to develop educational services in higher education is not determined by a single motive, but is determined by a combination of motives, depending on the degree of influence of motives on the movement of pedagogues-employees. The motivational structure of pedagogues- employees is the basis for the performance of certain actions by pedagogues- employees.

In order to have a reasonable influence on pedagogues-employees in the management of higher education, it is necessary not only to know the spiritual and psychological characteristics of certain participants, the socio-psychological characteristics of groups and communities in the population, but also to have a managerial influence on them, and for this purpose, socio-psychological methods are used.

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[68] Sharifkhujaev M., Abdullaev Yo. Management. Textbook.-T.: Teacher, 2001. - page 492.

Motivation mainly uses motivational methods to encourage action before work, to use the employee working under the manager as effectively as possible in the activity.

Work the result to determine for higher in education teaching staff evaluation criteria thorough work out, Scientific In the councils qualified professors and teachers between discussion done sure the worked criterion is confirmed. By this criterion each a study year in the end or year in the end criteria according to professors-teachers and employees activities evaluated and final conclusion if done and is appropriately incentivized as a result, to the goal according to will be was _ Because every period is final points from being identified after them every specialist according to encouraging education if possible in the field activity walking of teaching staff the spirit it is natural to expect and be motivated to do well. Such wait in the psyche activity conducted each one the employee does his job Sincerely ado is enough There at that time education in the process too high achievements and efficiency are achieved. To this in order to achieve this, it is necessary to improve the management day by day, according to the mentality of each employee.

It forms the approval of employees from the management, from the team, from the public. This, in turn, creates an opportunity to serve with great efficiency and mobilization. There are different forms of incentives in higher education as well. This includes material incentives and non-material incentives.

Financial incentive means a system of economic forms and activities aimed at ensuring the interest of employees in their work results, actively involving them in work, and increasing the quality of work. Types of material incentives in the field of higher education include salary increases, monetary awards based on work performance, salary increases for professors and teachers with academic degrees, and referrals for health recovery.

Intangible incentives include improving the working conditions of employees, raising their positions step by step, holding various incentive events, and awarding them from a letter of thanks to a certificate of honor and state awards.

Our research has shown that in order to effectively use professors and teachers providing educational services in higher education, great results can be achieved if they are encouraged using these motivational methods.

The head of a higher education institution's understanding of the biological nature and inner world of a person will help him to choose the most reasonable forms of team cohesion and activation. It is very important to apply socio-spiritual methods of leadership in the management of the higher education sector, because they allow to take into account the motives of activity and the needs of pedagogues-employees in a timely manner, to see the prospects of changes in a particular situation, and to make rational management decisions.

The concept of development of the higher education system until 2030 aimed at the development and improvement of the efficiency of higher education services in our country has been developed. In this concept, one of the factors of the development of educational services is focused on the activities of professors and teachers, and the issue of improving their motivation mechanisms is also defined as a priority task. It was also noted that one of them is to encourage the teaching staff and give them the appropriate motivation. Motivation is viewed as a set of internal and external forces that determine the limits and forms of activity and direct it to achieve specific goals. The effect of motivation depends on many factors, mainly the inner world and needs of a person, and may change over time.

In order to use motivation effectively, it is necessary to evaluate its effectiveness. This is har a study year in the end or year in the end known defined criteria according to done is increased. In this professors-teachers and employees own criteria according to evaluated and final conclusion if done and if it is properly encouraged according to its result, it determines the effectiveness of motivation if the effectiveness of education increases. Because every period of at the end work results summary will be done. Of these result from being identified after them every specialist according to encouraging to go justified will be If this fair If so, education in the system activity walking of teaching staff the spirit it is natural to expect and be motivated to do well. Such wait in the psyche activity conducted each one the employee does his job Sincerely ado is enough There at that time education in the process too high achievements and efficiency are achieved. To this in order to achieve this, it is necessary to improve the management day by day, in accordance with the mentality of each employee. To achieve this, it is necessary to use the appropriate methods of motivation. Its types and contents are expressed in the table below (Table 1).

Table 1

Forms of material and financial incentives and their content

T/r	Forms of financial motivation	The content of material motivation
1.	To all faculty and staff	Salary based on position held and by state
2.	Salary commensurate with academic level	To teachers with a Doctor of Science (DSc) degree
3.	A master worthy of a scientific title	To teachers who have the academic titles of Doctor of Science (DSc) and Professor
4.	Salary commensurate with academic level	To teachers who hold a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree in a relevant discipline
5.	A master worthy of a scientific title	For teachers with the scientific title of associate professor with doctor of philosophy (PhD) in relevant disciplines
6.	Performance bonus	All professors and staff are graded according to their performance according to the criteria (classified form is determined by academic level and title)
7.	Holiday promotion	Adequate incentive against salary on every holiday and professional holidays
8.	One-time incentives for individual achievements	To the professors and teachers who won the grand prix, 1-3 places in international and

		national contests and competitions, and were presented with a patent and a document related to inventions for their scientific discoveries this year.
9.	Encouragement for timely defense of theses	When scientific researchers, basic doctoral students and doctoral students are protected before their time (to be determined by the administration of the Higher Education Institution)

It should be noted that motivation is not only material and financial, but also has **an intangible form.** These include (Table 2).

Table 2

Non-materially stimulating forms of motivation and their content

T/r	Forms of intangible motivation	The content of intangible motivation
1.	Benefits during the activity	Giving employees additional days off without reducing their wages for the convenience of employees during holidays, keeping the employee's monthly salary during the holidays, giving maternity leaves.
2.	Certificate of honor and valuable gifts	Rewarding the employees who show themselves and work effectively during their careers with certificates of honor and valuable gifts at events held on holidays and other days.
3.	Fun team events on the occasion of the holidays	Public holidays and professional holidays are organized by the administration in a public manner and in recognition of the work of the team, professors and employees who have achieved high indicators are specially noted.
4.	of a person's birthday and other events	On birthdays, weddings and other family events, special recognition and awarding of the services of employees who are doing good work.
5.	Promotion	Promotion of employees who are performing well, who have leadership qualities, who can be an example to others with their morals and hard work.
6.	Recognition of the services of employees in front of the team	Paying respect to employees who are working effectively in team meetings by mentioning their names.
7.	Public recognition and recognition of the services of employees	To create an opportunity to participate on behalf of the team in various ceremonial events held at the city, district and regional levels.

In this table, we only touched on some of the intangible forms of motivation. These types could go on and on. This form of motivation can be just as effective as material motivation. In this, the most important thing is that employees are highly satisfied. It forms the approval of the employees from the management, the team, and the public. One subtle point is that any encouragement and reprimand can be highly effective only if it is very fair. Where there is no justice, there is no efficiency. Only fair reward and constant adherence to the principle, in turn, creates the opportunity to serve with great efficiency and mobilization.

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CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS AND DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES IN CHILDREN WITH COVID-19

Annotation. This article provides insights into the use of computed tomography (CT) for diagnosing and assessing COVID-19 pneumonia in pediatric patients. It highlights the specific patterns of lung involvement observed in CT scans, ranging from mild to severe levels of pneumonia. The article emphasizes the importance of timely CT imaging in children suspected of viral pneumonia, particularly in the basal part of the lungs. Furthermore, it discusses the distinction between CT and multispiral computed tomography (MSCT) techniques, emphasizing the advantages of MSCT in identifying early forms of pneumonia and assessing disease severity.

Keywords: children, lungs, CT scan, COVID-19, viral pneumonia.

Introduction. We know that infectious diseases are among the most common diseases in the world. And, of course, among them, the disease in the form of a pandemic, which is spreading the most at the moment, i.e., Covid-19, has spread very widely. The coronavirus is a very large family of viruses that causes severe acute respiratory syndrome in children, ranging from inflammation to conjunctivitis will pass. At present, we know about the spread of 4 types of coronavirus among the population, which are part of acute respiratory viral infections throughout the year and cause mild and moderate damage to the upper respiratory tract. SARS-CoV-2 is the most widespread in our country. The ways of transmission of this virus are air-droplet (cough, sneeze) and touch. In children suspected of having this viral pneumonia, we can recommend a panoramic chest X-ray in the right and lateral projections. If bilateral confit infiltrative opacification is detected, in most cases we can see that the most obvious changes are located in the basal part of the lung. In some cases, pleural damage may also be present:

- up to 1 year (9.9)
-1-3 years old (12.8)
- 3-7 years old (16.4)
-7-10 year olds (25.4)
-10-18-year-olds (33.1)

Methods. This study aimed to investigate the clinical observations and diagnostic techniques used for children with COVID-19. A retrospective analysis was conducted on a sample of pediatric patients suspected of viral pneumonia caused by SARS-CoV-2. The study included children across different age groups, ranging from infants to adolescents. The data were collected from medical records and diagnostic reports.

Results and discussion. That is, as we can see, the frequency of meeting the virus and contracting the disease is higher mainly in children aged 7-10 and 10-18. What is the reason for this? The reason for this is that children of this age have direct contact with patients suffering from various forms of infection in organized and unorganized communities, that is, in schools, lyceums, kindergartens. I can also mention that the majority of these patients in our observation were boys. In 21.1% of patients under my observation, coronavirus infection was complicated by laryngotracheitis, bronchitis and bronchopneumonia. Another group of patients I observed had complications in the form of otitis, sinusitis, sinusitis caused by larynx after this infection. The most perfect and sensitive method in the diagnosis of viral pneumonia is computer tomography of the lungs.

A CT scan is a diagnostic imaging procedure that uses a combination of X-rays and computer technology to create images of the inside of the body. In this case, the main symptoms of pneumonia are: mainly in the lungs

Bilateral infiltrates in the form of "frozen glass" or consolidation spread in the lower and middle zones. Currently, it is possible to quickly read the genome of incorrect copies with the help of computer programs. That is, about 10,000 mutations of the coronavirus were detected. The process of mutation is observed in all viruses, from influenza to tobacco mosaic.

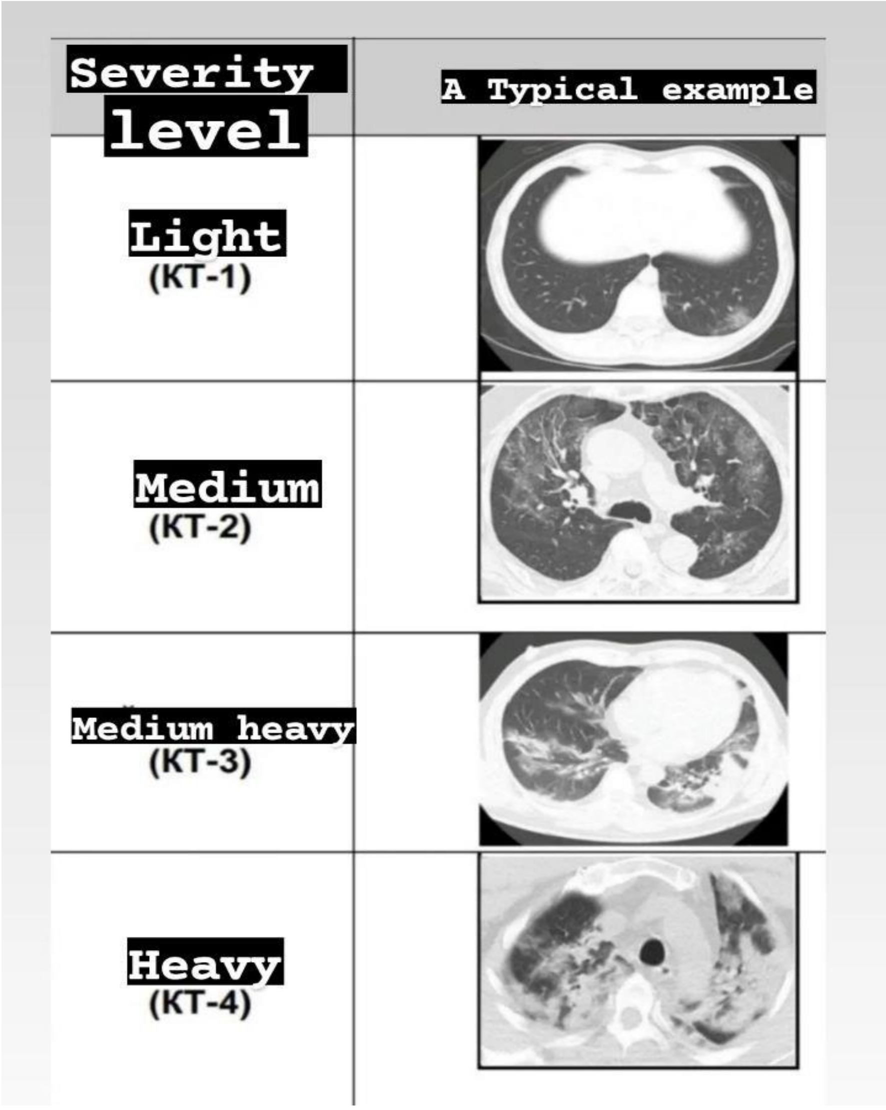

Figure 1.

If we focus on the table above, it shows the severity levels of pneumonia based on computed tomography. That is, we can see the foci of inflammation in our lungs. So in picture 1 we can see the light level. In this case, we can see the signs of pneumonia on the back of the lungs, that is, the beginning. Figure 1 shows the middle level, showing the lungs on both sides.

There are also symptoms of pneumonia, but in a small amount. As for Figure 3, this level is what we call the medium-severe level. The reason is that there is a "ground-glass" type of thickening of the lung tissue with foci of consolidation. As you can see inflammation on both sides, but more on the left side. And finally, Figure 4 depicts the severe level. In this case we can see that pneumonia has completely taken over the lungs. Consolidation of the lung tissue with foci of consolidation with reticular changes in the "ground-glass" type. Computed tomography (CT) is a good method for detecting any changes in the lungs, including pneumonia in coronavirus infection. The first When X-rays are taken at the stage, changes can be missed, especially if it is not a modern digital device in the case of older models. But the changes in the inflammatory process X-rays show them in cases that require it.

It is often asked how CT (computed tomography) differs from MSCT (multispiral computed tomography). Both methods allow you to get a layered image of the human body, the only difference is that in CT, the examination is carried out using one detector, while in MSCT, it is carried out using several detectors. Due to the presence of several detectors, the step of the tomograph, that is, the distance between the tissue sections under examination, is reduced. If before, 5 mm was considered good quality between the examined areas, now these parameters are much smaller. Thanks to this, we get high-resolution images and the research time is significantly reduced.

Three advantages of MSKT-research can be distinguished. It allows to identify even the first forms of pneumonia, to assess the extent of damage, which is one of the criteria for the severity of the disease. Personally, I find that the presence of specific changes in the lower back of the lungs helps to visually demonstrate to patients why lying on their stomachs is important.

At the same time, it should be remembered that the patient receives a sufficiently large load in MSKT. Therefore, a person does not need to undergo an examination in order to calm himself down. If the study is done too early for fear of missing disease progression, there is a chance that nothing will come out, and it is not recommended to repeat the CT in a short time. Due to the large number of patients.

In the research facility I observed, the rate of coronavirus infection among sick children by age was as follows:

MSKT performed on a sufficiently high-quality device shows structural changes in the lungs. Specific to coronavirus pneumonia there are signs. However, it is impossible to say with 100% certainty that it is him

As with any research method, MSKT is compared with data on the patient's clinical conditions, the duration and course of the disease, and, of course, with the data of the epidemic situation. All of these pneumonias are now considered likely to be caused by the coronavirus.

MSKT alone cannot be the reason for prescribing a treatment scheme without additional information. As for how often research should be conducted, in medicine, when conducting all therapeutic and diagnostic activities, two concepts are always evaluated: benefit and possible harm. Accordingly, a decision is made to carry out a certain intervention or to abandon it. If MSKT is carried out according to vital signs, then the interval is not important - it can be carried out several times a day. If nothing threatens life now, then at least three months - half a year should pass.

I will give a separate warning: you should not wait for the changes to be absorbed quickly. Therefore, it is not necessary to do a control image even after a few weeks. Sometimes inflammation can disappear during this period, but in most cases it takes three to four months.

Imagine: a fire broke out in a building. When the fire is active, it is necessary to try to extinguish the flame, to take something out, that is, to act. After the fire is extinguished, traces remain. Everything needs to be gradually repaired, repaired, painted. All this takes time. It is the same with illness. Medicines should be used when there is active inflammation (fire) in the body. After its completion, it is necessary to deal with restoration work.

What do I mean by that? Changes detected in MSCT may not be new inflammation that needs to be treated. In most cases, this is a trace of the process that has been experienced, that is, the inflammation has passed, and its residual changes can be preserved for several months and all of them can be reflected in MSCT.

Now we have a question. Children get this viral infection easier and faster than adults, but why do they get it so easily? Since this virus is new, we don't know much about it yet. Why it is easier in children, the exact reasons for this are not known. One possible reason is that the virus needs the protein to enter the cell and begin the process of destroying it. It is possible that children's airways are less sensitive, and because of this, the virus affects only the upper respiratory tract. "Coronavirus in children passes away with the flu itself possible Adults and the elderlycan be treated, end up in the intensive care unit and even die", if a person receives a <<clean>> image, it means that there is no lung in the examination which indicates the absence of inflammatory changes. But they are it can easily appear later. Ideally, MSKT should be done according to a doctor's appointment. Not on the first or second day of illness, as I often see now. If there are symptoms of respiratory failure, the temperature is higher than 38.5, and especially if the patient is in the risk group, then it can be done. In many countries, all patients are screened for MSCT have given up. The main role is given to the clinic, laboratory data. Most of the patients admitted to the hospital are from plain X-rays will be held. If necessary, UTT is performed. Special for this protocols have been developed and are being implemented. The global disaster called Covid has come very hard for humanity. Medical statistics of recent years show that our body is very vulnerable not only to new infections, but also to the consequences of living in isolation. The coronavirus pandemic is one of the biggest experiments on the human brain. One of those who survived the coronavirus did not immediately recover. Many people live for a long time with a series of unpleasant symptoms, of course, the so-called post-coronavirus syndrome. High fever, headache, runny nose and cough, loss of sense of smell, lung damage - these are all symptoms of COVID. They are simply not observed in everyone. However, even those who have a mild illness can experience post-coronavirus syndrome. Even when a patient recovers from COVID, his or her body is several months old remains weak throughout. Often after illness in weak immunity we can observe that the syndrome lasts for 6 months or more

Post-Covid-19 complications in children include the following symptoms:

- fatigue;

- shortness of breath
- inability to breathe deeply;
- headache;
- complete or partial loss of sense of smell,
- difficulty in the perception of smell and taste;
- deterioration of teeth and gums;
- allergic reactions on the skin.

The first thing to start with to prevent this syndrome is to change the children's diet. Sweets, flour products, sausages and sausages, as well as juice and carbonated drinks should be excluded from it. All of these foods cause a sharp increase in the level of glucose in our blood, which in turn causes inflammation. Disease destroys the body's resources. For this, it is necessary to consume products rich in vitamins.

Even after a patient recovers from COVID, their body remains weak for several months. In weak immunity, we can often observe that the post-illness syndrome lasts for 6 months or more. Post-Covid-19 complications in children include the following symptoms:

- fatigue;
- shortness of breath
- inability to breathe deeply;
- headache;
- complete or partial loss of sense of smell, difficulty in the perception of smell and taste;
- deterioration of teeth and gums;
- allergic reactions on the skin.

This disease is mild or moderate in some people. But we must not forget that the infection of internal organs and systemsit hurts.

Conclusion. I can say that we must first try not to get this infection. To do this, wash your hands often with alcohol-based cleaners. Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Close contact with people with flu symptoms is not allowed. Then I must emphasize one thing, if you or someone close to you develops a fever or cough, contact us as soon as possible. We recommend that our patients with Covid-19 be examined by our specialists every 6 months. Because their health is important to us!

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KASB-XUNAR TA’LIM MUASSASASI КУТУБХОНА XODIMLARINI AXBOROT-KOMMUNIKATSIYA ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ KOMPETENTLIGINI SHAKLLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya. Maqolada Oliy va kasb-xunar ta’lim muassasasi axborot resurs markazi xodimlarini axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini bugungi kun talabiga mofiq qo’llay olish va malakalarini muntazam oshirib borishlari xamda ARMdagi avtomatlashtirilga dastur platformasida ishlay olish va kerakli ma’lumotlarni olib foydalanishlari ko’zda tutulgan.

Kalit so'zlar: axborot, ARM, AKM, AKT, ОКК, KARMAT – ARMAT, elektron katalogiga, elektron kutubxona.

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FORMATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE OF LIBRARY STAFF OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Abstract. The article provides that employees of the information resource center of a higher and vocational educational institution should be able to use information and communication technologies in accordance with modern requirements and regularly improve their skills, as well as be able to work on the IRC automation software platform and use the necessary information.

Key words: information, IRC, IBC, ICT, VBC, ASKIRTS - ASIRC, electronic catalog, electronic library.

Respublikada ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sohani isloh qilishning hozirgi sharoitida axborot-kutubxona faoliyatini rivojlantirishning maqsad va vazifalari mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan o’zgarishlarga va xalqaro amaliyotga mos bo’lishi zarur. SHu munosabat bilan fuqarolarning axborotdan erkin foydalanish bo’yicha konstitutsiyaviy huquqlarini, shu jumladan milliy qadriyatlar va jahon madaniyati, amaliy va fundamental bilimlardan bahramand bo’lishini tahminlaydigan aholiga axborot-kutubxona xizmatlari ko’rsatishning sifat jihatdan yangi tizimini yaratish, kutubxonalarda saqlanayotgan milliy madaniy merosni asrab-avaylash va boyitish, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini keng joriy etish hisobiga axborot-kutubxona muassasalari faoliyatini tashkil etishni takomillashtirish ustuvor vazifaga aylanmoqda.

Bu esa, axborot-kutubxona faoliyatiga, kitobxonlarga xizmat ko'rsatish, fondlarni to'ldirish va saqlash, kutubxona jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish, ilmiy-tadqiqot va tashkiliy-uslubiy faoliyat, kadrlarni tayyorlash, qayta tayyorlash va rag'batlantirish, xalqaro hamkorlikni kengaytirishga jiddiy tahsir ko'rsatish imkonini beradi. [8]

Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini qo'llash sharoitida foydalanuvchilarning faoliyat ko'rsatishga tayyorgarligi muammosi kop qirrali hisoblanib, keng doiradagi masalalarni o'z ichiga oladi. OTM ARMi xodimlari va foydalanuvchilarining AKTni qo'llashga tayyorligi masalasi quyidagi [1,2, 3,4] ishlarda ko'rib chiqilgan. Bizning tadqiqot nuqtai nazaridan alohida ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan masala bo'lib, kutubxona xodimlarining ham, shuningdek foydalanuvchilarining ham shaxsini axborot madaniyatini tarbiyalashda axborot-kommunikatsiya kometentligini shakllantirish vazifasi hisoblanadi.

Mavjud bo'lgan kutubxona mutaxassislarini o'qitish shakllarini ko'rib chiqaylik. Oxirgi besh yil ichida axborot tizimlari va tarmoqlari sohasida kasbiy gumanitar, shuningdek amaliy tayyorgarlikning fundamental nazariy-metodik darajasi, tabiiy dunyoqarashni kuchaytirish masalasi kutubxonachilik bo'yicha mutaxassislarni tayyorlovchi OTMlar saviyasi ko'tarildi."Kasbiy kutubxonachilik bo'yicha ta'lim" mavzusidagi ishlarda yetakchi o'rinni O'zMU, TATU o'qituvchilari va 'rofessorlari ishlari egallaydi. Jamiyatning global axborotlashuvi va kompyuterlashuvi tendentsiyasi madaniyat OTMlari o'quv rejasida katta o'zgarishlar kiritilishiga olib keldi, bu esa o'z tasdig'ini Davlat ta'lim standartlarida to'di. Biroq, oliy kasbiy ta'lim bo'yicha Davlat ta'lim standarti mutaxassislar tomonidan o'quv darslari tarkibi bo'yicha ham, ularni o'rganish uchun ajratilgan o'quv soatlari bo'yicha ham qattiq tanqid ostiga olindi xamda malaka oshirish qo'shimcha kasbiy ta'lim bo'yicha yaxlit bir tizimning elementi sifatida chiqishi, uning vazifasi kutubxona xodimlarining kasbiy bilimlarini uzluksiz ravishda oshirishlarini tahminlab berishi ko'rsatilgan o'tildi.

Г.Б. Паршукова [5] tahkidlaganidek, zamonaviy kutubxonachilik tizimida 2010 yillarning boshida kadrlar malakasini oshirish bo'yicha quyidagi yo'nalishlar yo'lga qo'yildi:

- umumiy nazariy darajani ko'tarish, amalaiy-nazari bilimlarni kengaytirish va chuqurlashtirish;
- mehnat va boshqarishni ilmiy tashkillashtirish asoslarini o'rganish;
- kutubxonachilik sohasida funktsional mutaxassislik;
- kutubxonachilik sohasidagi yangi texnologiyalarni egallash;
- mahlum fan sohalaridagi bimlilarni yangilash va o'zlashtirish.

Oliy va kasb-xunar ta'lim kutubxona-axborot muassasalarining axborot, ilmiy va kadrlar bo'yicha salohiyatini rivojlantirish, ta'limni uzluksizligini tahminlash; mutaxassislarning kasbiy, umumta'lim va madaniyat darajasini oshirish bo'yicha xatti-xaraktalarini ji'slash maqsadida 2015 yili TATU qoshida uzluksiz ta'lim bo'yicha kutubxonachilik xududiy markazi ochildi. Oliy kutubxonachilik kurslari (OKK) – yo'nalish bo'yicha oliy mahlumotli mutaxassislarni o'qitishning shakllaridan biri hisoblanadi. O'qish davri – bir o'quv yili, o'qitish shakli – kechki. 2019 yildan boshlab xududlar ARMi tomonidan berilgan buyurtmalar bo'yicha oliy kutubxonachilik kurslari O'zMU va TATU mutaxassislari tomonidankutubxonachilik kurslari tashkil qilindi.

OKK o'quv dasturi madaniyat va sa'nat OTMlarining kutubxonachilik-axborot mutaxassisligi o'quv dasturiga o'xshash bo'lib, 300 soatga mo'ljallangan. Tinglovchilar kom'g'yuter texnologiyalari sohasi bo'yicha quyidagi yo'nalishlarda bilim oladilar: kutubxonachilik jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish bo'yicha texnik vositalar; informatika; yangi axborot texnologiyalari; kutubxonachilik ishida innovatsion axborot texnologiyalari. Nazariy v amaliy mashg'ulotlarni TATU mutaxassislari – fan doktorlari va kandidatlari, tajribali 'edagoglar va amaliyotchilar olib boradilar. Kurs yakuni bo'yicha tinglovchilar bitiruv imtixoni to'shiradilar va guvohnoma oladilar.

Malaka oshirishi shakllarini rivojlanishining ustivor yo'nalishlaridan biri bu masofadan o'qitishdir. Masofadan o'qitishning afzalligi quyidagi qator omillar bilan belgilanadi: bilimlar, malaka oshirish, qayta tayyorlashni doimiy ravishda yangilab turish zaruriyati, bunda axborot muhiti bilan o'zaro interaktiv ravishda ishlash va mashg'ulotlar rejimini tanlash imkoniyati bo'ladi. Kutubxonachilarni uzluksiz ta'lim, masofadan o'qitish doirasida qayta tayyorlash ishlab chiqilish bosqichida turibdi [6].

Tez rivojlanayotgan AKT kutubxona xodimlaridan uzluksiz ta'lim olishni talab etmoqda. Ushbu masalaga cho' etilgan [7] ishlar bag'ishlangan. Kutubxona xodimlarini o'qitish bo'yicha alohida ehtibor ARM konsortsiumi, masalan KARMAT - ARMATni tashkil etishda qaratilmoqda. Elektron ARMda KARMATda kor'orativ sifatida qabul qilingan zamonaviy standartlar bilan ishlashning qonuniy jihatlarini o'rgatish ishlari olib boriladi. Tinglovchilar uchun 10dan ortiq o'quv dasturlari taklif etiladi. Har bir dastur 36 soatga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, uning yarmi nazariy tayyorgarlikkka, ikkinchi yarmi esa amaliy mashg'ulotlarga ajratilgan bo'ladi.

TATU ilmiy kutubxonasida ishlab chiqilgan ARMAT 'latformasi «Xodimlarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish dasturi" AKT tadbiq etish sharoitida kutubxona xodimlarini bilim va ko'nikmaga ega bo'lishlari uchun o'qitish uchun yo'riqnoma bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Dasturning asosiy jihatlaridan biri – amaliyotga yo'naltirilganlik, o'qishni maksimal darajada ishchilarning ish o'rinlariga yaqinlashtirgan holda o'tish va bu ular tomonidan o'zlarining aniq ish yo'nalishida kerakli ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lishlari uchun zarur bo'ladi.

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QASHQADARYO OKRUGIDAGI NEFT VA GAZ KONLARINING ATROF - MUHITGA SALBIY TA'SIRI

*Annotatsiya. Maqolada asosan neft va neft mahsulotlarini atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'siri, neftning to'kilishi oqibatlarining tabiati va davomiyligi: to'kilgan neft miqdori va turi, neft to'kilgan joyda atrof-*muhit *sharoiti va jismoniy xususiyatlari, vaqt omili, hukmronlik qiladi ob-havo sharoiti, ifloslanishdan ta'sirlangan atrof-*muhitning *biologik tarkibi, uning turlarining ekologik ahamiyati va ularning neft ifloslanishiga moyilligi shu bilan birga konlardan qazib olinayotgan tabiiy resurislarning insoniyat hamda atrof muhitga geoekologik ta'sirini o'rganish, kelib chiqadigan salbiy oqibatlarni kamaytirish mehanizimini takomillashtirishni muhokama qilinadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: landshaft, ekologiya, atmosfera, biosfera, nef, gaz, menirallar, tuproq, o'simlik, hayvonot olami, atrof muhit.

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NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF OIL AND GAS MINES IN KASHAKADARYA DISTRICT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Abstract. The article mainly discusses the negative impact of oil on the environment, the nature and duration of the consequences of oil spills: the amount and type of oil spills, the environmental conditions and physical characteristics where the oil spills, the time factor, the prevailing weather conditions, the biological composition of the environment affected by pollution, the ecological importance of its species and their tendency to.

Keywords: landssape, Esology, atmosphere, biosphere, neft, gas, menials, shadow, flora, fauna, environment.

Kirish. Mavjud boy tabiiy resurslar va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratish barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlovchi asosiy omillardan sanaladi. Bu, shuningdek, mamlakat aholisi salomatligini ta’minlashning muhim shartlaridan hisoblanishini chuqur anglagan holda mustaqillikning dastlabki kunlaridan qulay tabiiy muhitni asrash, tabiiy resurslarda oqilona foydalanishga kirishildi.

Shuni alohida ta’kidlash lozimki Qashqadaryo okrugining iqtisodiy rivojlanishi tabiiy resurslarga va geoekologik omillarga bog‘liqdir. Shubhasiz, bu kelajakda ham davom etadi. Ushbu mintaqa iqtisodiy jihatdan rivojlanishida neft va gaz konlarining ahamiyati juda katta, shu sababli bu hudud mamlakat iqtisodiy rivojlanishining asosiy "lokomotivlaridan" biri bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga, neft va gaz qazib olish atrof-muhit holatiga va Qashqadaryoning tub aholisi yashash muhitiga bevosita ta’sir qiladi.

Qashqadaryo okrugi zaminida davlat balansi hisobidagi 55 dan ziyod gaz va gazli kondensat konlari aniqlangan. Bu konlardan 6 tasi gaz–neftli, ikkitasi neftli, 24 tasidan ziyodrog‘i gaz – kondensatli va 3 tasi gaz konlaridir.

Qashqadaryo statistika qo‘mitasining rasmiy ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, atmosferaga chiqarilgan ifloslantiruvchi moddalarning hajmi Qashqadaryo okrugi hududida so‘nggi 10 yillik davr oralig‘ida (2010-2020) yuqori ko‘rsatgichlar bilan o‘sib bormoqda. Xususan, 2010 yilda 127,8 ming tonna zararli moddalar atmosferaga chiqarilgan bo‘lsa, 2020 yilgi ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra 152,2 ming tonna zararli moddalar atmosferaga chiqarilganligi qayd etiladi. Viloyatlar kesimida oladigan bo‘lsak, atmosferaga chiqarilgan zararli moddalarning hajmi bo‘yicha respublikada Qashqadaryo okrugi Toshkent viloyatidan so‘ng ikkinchi o‘rinni egallaydi. Bu esa okrug hududida mavjud kimyo va neft kimyo sanoatida faoliyat yurituvchi korxonalar hisobiga yuz bermoqda (www.stat.uz).

O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotida neft va gaz sanoati yetakchi o‘rinlardan birini egallaydi. Ko‘pgina mintaqalarda, xususan Qashqadaryo viloyatida ushbu sanoat atrof-muhitga ta’sir qilishning asosiy manbai hisoblanadi desak mubolag‘a bo‘lmaydi. Shu sababli so‘nggi yillarda neft-gaz kompaniyalari faoliyatining ekologik tarkibiy qismiga jiddiy e’tibor berilmoqda. Qashqadaryo okrugi zaminida davlat balansi hisobidagi 55 dan ziyod gaz va gazli kondensat konlari aniqlangan. Bu konlardan 6 tasi gaz–neftli, ikkitasi neftli, 24 tasidan ziyodrog‘i gaz – kondensatli va 3 tasi gaz konlaridir.

Qashqadaryo okrugi hududida, tabiiy sharoitlari noqulay bo‘lgan bir qancha konlar majud bularga misol Jarquduq, Odamtosh va Gumbuloq gaz konlari, Janubiy Qizilbayroq, Ko‘chquduq va boshqa konlardir. Konlarni o‘zlashtirish va ulardan foydalanish jarayonida atrof-muhitning barcha tarkibiy qismlarining (atmosfera havosi, suv va yer resurslari, o‘simlik va hayvonot dunyosi) ekologik holatini doimiy monitoringini o‘tkazish ko‘zda tutilgan. Shu sababdan bugungi kunda Qashqadaryo okrugi tabiatiga texnogen omillarning ta’siri ilmiy tadqiq etish mavzuning dolzarbligi hisoblanadi [1].

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlarning tahlili. Qashqadaryo okrugining o‘simliklarini akademiklar va tadqiqotchilar К.Зокиров Е.П.Коровин, С.М.Мустафаев va boshqalar tomonidan o‘rganilgan. Relyefini Н.Д.Далимов Poslavskaya va boshqalar. Iqlim va agroiqlimiy resurslarni Л.Н.Бабушкин yer usti suvlarini В.Л.Шульц, Qashqadaryo okrugi tuproqlarini С.Н.Рижов ва Я.М Носиров, М.А.Орлов, Н.Т.Муравева va boshqalar o‘rganishgan. Bugungi kunda Qashqadaryo okrugining neft kaz konlarini ishlatish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan geoekologik vaziyatlarni o‘rganish yuzasidan S.I.Abdullaev, B.CH.Murtazaev, M.G.Nazarov, I.X.Jonqobilov, R.Usmonova, N.Eshniyazov kabi ko‘plab tadqiqotchilar ish olib borishmoqda. [2]

Maqsadi va vazifalari. Qashqadaryo okruginin neft-gaz olish va ishlatish jarayonida tabiatga ta’sirini o‘rganish.

Ob’ekti va predmeti sifatida Qashqadaryo okrugining ishlab chiqarish tarkibida neft va gaz sanoati ustun bo‘lgan hudud.

- Qashqadaryo okrugining tabiiy komponentlariga neft va gaz konlarini ishlatish jarayonidagi ta’siri.
- Qashqadaryo okrugi neft va gaz konlarini tabiiy koponentlarga ta’sirini o‘rganish;
- Qashqadaryo okrugi neft va gaz konlarini baholash va ularni qayta ishlab chiqarish korxonalaridan chiqayotgan chiqindilarni kamaytirishga yunaltirilgan chora tadbirlar.

Neft - bu turli xil tuzilishdagi uglevodorodlar aralashmasidan tashkil topgan tabiiy yonuvchan yog‘li suyuqlik. Uglevodorodlardan tashqari, neft tarkibida oz miqdordagi kislorod va oltingugurtli birikmalar va juda oz miqdordagi azotli birikmalar mavjud. Gaz va neft konlari yer osti qatlamlarida ham, alohida-alohida ham uchraydi.

Neft tarkibida bir necha ming suyuq uglevodorodlar mavjud. Ularning ulushi 80-90% ga etadi. Shuningdek, neft tarkibiga qatronlar, merkaptanlar, naften kislotalari, asfaltenlar va boshqa moddalar kabi boshqa organik birikmalar kiradi. Bundan tashqari, neft tarkibida 10% gacha suv va 4% gacha gaz mavjud. Oz miqdorda mineral tuzlar va iz elementlari mavjud. Ma’lumki, eng ko‘pi, taxminan 57%, neftning kimyoviy tarkibida aromatik uglevodorodlar mavjud. Aromatik uglevodorodlarning miqdori kamroq, taxminan 29%. Asfalten va boshqa birikmalar 14% ni tashkil qiladi.

Neft qazib olish va qayta ishlash natijasida taxminan 48% uglevodorodlar va 44% uglerod oksidi hosil bo‘ladi. Ushbu moddalar atrof-muhitga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi, chunki ular ifloslantiruvchi moddalardir. Shuningdek, neft tarkibida30 % ga yaqin metall mavjud.

Bizga ma’lumki neft qazib olish va uni qayta ishlash jarayonida atrof-muhitga juda katta miqdorda salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish qonunchiligida mavjud bo‘lgan huquqiy normalarga rioya qilmaslik umuman ekotizimning va xususan uning elementlarining ishlashini buzilishiga olib keladi.

Atrof-muhitning ifloslanishi neft va neft mahsulotlarini qazib olish, tashish, qayta ishlash va yo‘q qilish, shuningdek neft mahsulotlarini suv havzalariga ruxsatsiz tashlash, texnogen baxtsiz hodisalar va sanoat ishlab chiqarishi natijasida yuzaga keladi. Shahar joylaridan, dengiz portlaridan, turli xil sanoat maydonlaridan oqadigan suvlar ham ushbu moddalar bilan ifloslangan.

Neft va neft mahsulotlarining ifloslanishi hamma joyda uchraydi: xususan Qashqadaryo okrugi tuproq qatlamida, gidrosferada, atmosferada. Ifloslangan hududda yuzaga keladigan ekologik vaziyatning yomonlashishi munosabati bilan biz o‘simlik va hayvonot olamlarining holati sezilarli darajada yomonlashayotganini ko‘rmoqdamiz. [3]

Neftning atrof-muhitga bunday keng ko‘lamli salbiy ta’sirining sababi uning kimyoviy tarkibida. Tuproq neft mahsulotlari bilan ifloslanganida, ularning bir qator belgilari va xususiyatlari o‘zgaradi. Avvalo, tuproqning morfologik xususiyatlariga ta’sir qiluvchi jismoniy xususiyatlar o‘zgaradi, tuproqdagi havo almashinuvi buziladi, suv oqimi qiyinlashadi va shunga mos ravishda tuproq organizmlarining hayotiy faoliyatini ta’minlash uchun zarur bo‘lgan turli xil ozuqa moddalari.

O‘simlik qoplamining buzilishi ekotizimning boshqa elementlariga ta’sir qiladi. Ifloslanishning eng xavfli turlaridan biri gidrosferaning ifloslanishidir, chunki suv o‘simliklar uchun hayot manbai va ko‘plab hayvonlar uchun yashash joyidir.

Suv muhitiga tushgan neftning katta qismi transport yuqotishlarini anglatadi. Bu taxminan 35% ni tashkil qiladi. Bir oz kamroq, taxminan 32% Daryo suvlari bilan ta’minlanadi. Neft mahsulotlarining taxminan 10% qirg‘oq chiqindilari bilan birga keladi [4].

Suv yuzasiga tarqalib, neft suv havzalarining katta maydonlarini ifloslantiradi. Ma’lumki, neft hajmining birligi suv hajmini undan ming baravar ko‘proq ifloslantirishi mumkin. SHunday qilib, 1 litr neft 1000 m3 suvga zarar etkazadi. Buning sababi undagi sirt faol moddalar (sirt faol moddalar) tarkibidir. Ular barqaror neft emulsiyalarining shakllanishiga yordam beradi. Neft mahsulotlarining tarqalishi natijasida hosil bo‘lgan yupqa neft plyonkasi havo almashinuvini oldini oladi, shu bilan birga o‘simlik va hayvonot dunyosiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Neftning suvda eruvchanligi ahamiyatsiz, shuning uchun neft drenajlarining to‘planishi birinchi navbatda suv omborlari yuzasida va tubida sodir bo‘ladi. Yog‘ plyonkasining qalinligi 0,1 mm dan oshganda, atmosfera kislorodining suvga kirib borishi va suvdan karbonat angidridni olib tashlash jarayonlari sekinlashadi.

Neft mahsulotlarining tirik organizmlarga ta’siri fiziologik faollikning buzilishi, organizmga uglevodorodlarning kiritilishi natijasida kelib chiqadigan kasalliklar, yashash muhitining biologik xususiyatlaridagi o‘zgarishlar va boshqalarda namoyon bo‘ladi [5]. Neft tarkibidagi fraktsiyalarning bir qismi zaharli hisoblanadi. Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, ushbu fraktsiyalarning suvda so‘rilishi yoki erishi paytida konsentratsiyasi qanchalik yuqori bo‘lsa, ularning toksikligi shunchalik yuqori bo‘ladi. Yog‘ zaharli emulsiyalarni hosil qiladi, bu esa tirik organizmlarni halok bo‘lishiga olib keladi.

Suv muhitiga kiradigan neft mahsulotlari mikroorganizmlar tomonidan yo‘q qilinishi mumkin, ammo bu jarayon juda sekin kechadi. Neft mahsulotlari suv havzalarining pastki qismida to‘planishi mumkin, bu atrof-muhitning ikkilamchi ifloslanishiga olib keladi.

Zamonaviy dunyoda atrof-muhitni neft va neft mahsulotlarining ifloslanishidan samarali himoya qilishni ta’minlaydigan turli xil usullar mavjud. Eng keng tarqalgan usullarga quyidagilar kiradi: mexanik, kimyoviy, fizik, fizik-kimyoviy, mikrobiologik [6], bundan tashqari, yangi usul va texnologiyalar ishlab chiqilmoqda. Bularga biosorbsion usul, suvni ozonlash, magnit bilan tozalash, flotatsiya-kavitatsiya usuli bilan tozalash, magnit nanozarrachalar bilan tozalash, biologik tozalash va boshqalar kiradi.

Neft ifloslanishining atrof-muhitga ta’siri juda katta va murakkab. Neft sanoatining rivojlanishi bilan neft va neft mahsulotlari bilan ifloslangan hududlarning maydoni ko‘payadi deb taxmin qilish mumkin. Binobarin, hozirgi paytda mavjud bo‘lgan ekologik vaziyat yomonlashadi, bu esa inson salomatligiga bevosita salbiy ta’sir qiladi [7].

Xulosa. Sho‘rtangazkimyo majmuasi ishlab chiqarish jarayonida ajralib chiqadigan turli xildagi zararli chiqindilar atrof-muhitga o‘z salbiy ta’sirlarini ko‘rsatmoqda, bular:

-atmosferaga chiqadigan zaharli moddalar asosan, uglerod oksidlari, azot oksidlari, oltingugurt oksidlari va uglevodorodlar;

- atrof - muhitga qattiq va suyuq chiqindilarni chiqishi asosan – ya’ni alyuminiy oksidi, silikagel, tsiklogeksanni tozalashdan hosil bo‘lgan reagentlar va quyi molekulyar polimerlar;

- majmuadan chiqadigan to‘liq tozalanmagan oqova suvlar – maishiy oqova suvlar, yog‘li oqova suvlar, kimyoviy moddalarni tutgan minerallashgan oqova suvlar;

Majmuadan chiqadigan chiqindilar tarkibidagi turli xildagi zararli moddalar, asosan, oltingugurt oksidlari, azot oksidlari, uglerod oksidlari va boshqalar, biosferadagi barcha komponent va elementlarga o‘z salbiy ta’sirini ko‘rsatadi. Shuning uchun korxonada kam chiqindili texnalogiyalarni joriy etish, ajralib chiqqan zararli chiqindilarni tozalash qurilmalarini takomillashtirish va zaharli moddalarni zararsizlantirish choralarini ishlab chiqish zarur.

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ADAPTIVE CONTROL ALGORITHMS ON THE BASE OF ACCOSIATIVE MEMORY TECHNOLOGY

Annotation. This article discusses the use of ASSO TsI active memory technology in adaptive control algorithms. The technology is based on the principles of associative memory, which allows the system to learn and adapt to changes in the environment. The article explores how this technology can be applied to various control systems, including robotics, manufacturing, and transportation. It also discusses the benefits of using adaptive control algorithms with ASSO TsI active memory technology, such as improved efficiency and flexibility. Overall, this article provides insight into a promising new approach to adaptive control that could have significant implications for a wide range of industries.

Key words: technological processes, dynamic objects, associative memory, intelligent control systems, intelligent control systems, database, adaptive control, logic matrices.

Introduction. The problems of increasing the accuracy and speed of various means of automation of technological processes are relevant for many fields. A simple increase in the speed of movement of technological equipment leads to a sharp deterioration of dynamic accuracy, that is, a change in the accuracy of movement along a given trajectory b. Therefore, a prerequisite for solving the problem is to take into account the dynamics of the direct control object during the operation of the technological equipment. At the same time, automation tools are a complex dynamic control object due to their complexity, multi-links and interdependence of individual degrees of freedom, and their mathematical models are described by a system of nonlinear differential equations in partial derivatives.

The implementation of control in the management of complex dynamic objects under conditions of uncertainty requires a large amount of calculations, but it is not necessary to perform them in real time during the control process. Pre-calculation and storage in memory - retrieving the finished result from memory is faster than calculating it. However, due to the large amount of memory required, it is almost impossible to store all possible solutions in memory, and the search for solutions takes a very long time. Intelligent control systems of complex dynamic objects work more efficiently under conditions of uncertainty, when system and environmental parameters change unpredictably. The construction and dynamic characteristics of intelligent control systems with associative memory (AM) are determined by the method and descriptions of the organization of AM, the form of presentation and the content of the knowledge recorded in it [1-3].

Related research. The associative memory technology, which is very common in computer technology, is one of the alternative methods for creating high-speed intelligent control systems (ICS) today. This technology, on the one hand, is based on mechanisms of associative recording and restoration of information, which allows access to information at high speed. Such aspects are traditionally studied in the field of computing technologies. On the other hand, AM technology allows to classify the state of the system at the quality level based on associative links and to form control elements that correspond to the current state of the system and the given criterion of control quality. This aspect of the application of AM has not been studied in practice. The main advantage of AM is the simplicity of software and hardware implementation, which provides high performance determined by the access time of a single memory cell [1,3]. It should be noted that the task of quality control is reduced to studying the most complete set of possible states of the control object. According to an input vector containing information about the state of the object and the input effect, AM forms a control effect on the object. In addition, currently associative rules have become a powerful tool for analytical information systems. Since databases are the basis of any information systems, the direction related to the implementation of intelligent analysis algorithms in data manipulation languages is very relevant. This direction is called "analytics in the database". It involves the development of technologies that enable data processing in the database by building analytical logic into the database itself. In many modern database management systems, these languages, such as Transact SQL or PL/SQL, have adopted the main features of procedure-oriented programming languages. Database queries are written in these languages as programs containing various types of variables and control operators. Query programs are formalized in the form of stored procedures, which are interpreted and therefore run much faster than interpreted queries. In connection with this, there is a need to develop algorithms for synthesizing intelligent control systems with associative memory, which allow for compact implementation and organization of real-time adaptive control.

Analysis and results. In the materials of the lecture, the issues of analysis and synthesis of intelligent control systems of dynamic objects with associative memory are considered. The use of logic elements to build a learnable AM, especially in conditions where there is a wide range of programmable logic matrices that provide a high level of integration of logic elements and ease of their replacement, control systems of complex dynamic objects is a very promising direction in the development of intelligent control systems. Mathematical models of intelligent executive systems are proposed to ensure the requirements for the quality of control over the entire range of parameters in various laws of change of the moment of inertia. Algorithms for building fuzzy adjusters based on associative memory have been developed, which allow fuzzy control of objects in real time without using special processors. A multi-layer bidirectional associative memory has been developed, which has the ability to remember and repeat chains of associations, as well as to implement memory addresses using individual input images and sequences of associative images. Based on associative memory technology, algorithms for synthesis of production process control systems operating under conditions of uncertainty are proposed.

Methodology. Adaptive control algorithms are used in control systems to adjust the behavior of a system in response to changes in its environment. The goal is to ensure that the system operates optimally under different conditions. These algorithms use feedback from sensors to continuously update the system's parameters and improve its performance.

Associative memory technology is a type of artificial intelligence that is inspired by the way the human brain processes information. It involves creating connections between pieces of information based on their similarity or association, allowing for rapid retrieval of related information. Combining these two technologies, researchers have developed adaptive control algorithms based on associative memory technology. These algorithms use associative memory to store knowledge about past experiences and use it to adjust the system's behavior in real-time. This approach has shown promise in improving the performance of control systems and reducing maintenance costs.

Overall, adaptive control algorithms based on associative memory technology have the potential to revolutionize the field of control engineering by enabling more efficient and intelligent systems.

Conclusion. Adaptive control is a control process that allows a system to change its behavior in response to a changing environment. Adaptive control can be used to solve various problems, for example, to optimize production processes or to improve the quality of customer service. Adaptive control based on associative memory technology uses neural networks to solve problems. A neural network can be trained in certain patterns and, in accordance with these patterns, change its behavior. For example, a neural network can be trained to recognize a certain type of defect on a production line and, in accordance with this knowledge, control the operation of the line. Adaptive control based on associative memory technology can be used in various fields, including manufacturing, banking, medicine, etc. For example, in manufacturing, adaptive control can be used to optimize production processes and improve product quality. Adaptive control algorithms can be useful for teachers to improve the quality of education. For example, with the help of adaptive management, you can create a learning system that automatically adapts to the individual needs of each student. This will allow students to receive more effective learning and increase their success. Adaptive control has some disadvantages. In particular, it can be more difficult to implement than traditional control methods. In addition, it may require a significant amount of data and computing resources to use it effectively.

The obtained results can be practically applied in solving the problems of intellectual management of technological processes with associative memory.

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LIFE AND CREATIVE WORK OF JACK LONDON

Annotation. The article highlights the hard life of Jack London, one of America's brilliant realist writers, and the factors that motivated his formation as a writer.

Keywords: image, autobiographical image, Golden temptation, social inequality, short story, fairy tale, legend, Indians, Eskimos.

INTRODUCTION

In the current process of globalization, in order to teach foreign languages to the young generation, to develop a system of training specialists who can speak these languages fluently, and in this process, to create conditions and opportunities for them to use the achievements of world civilization and the world's information resources effectively, to develop international cooperation and communication in our country. a number of decisions were made to improve the teaching of languages, especially English.

In a rapidly developing world, international relations, the impact of their lives on each other, relationships in different spheres, exchanges of experience and thought, harmonization and synthesis have reached a higher level than ever before. Any phenomenon can also receive its literal assessment only on a global scale. In literary studies, the principle of comparative assessment of works of national literature into rare examples of World verbal art is also developing.

Consequently, the influence of advanced world literature on Uzbek literature had a significant impact from the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century. At the heart of the rise of the art of translation and mutual literary relations, socio-political changes, the growth of direct Babi influence through Russian literature, we see mukin. A number of genres were formed and developed in Uzbek literature under the influence of world literature.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

John Griffith Chaney London, a great representative of American literature and one of the brightest representatives of American critical realism, was born on January 12, 1876 in the east of San Francisco, California, in a poor farming family. After he was born, he was named John Chaney. His mother was Flora Wellman, and his father, William Chaney, was an astrologer. But their marriage ended before Jack London was born.

At the end of 1876, his mother, Flora Wellman, married John London, a civil war veteran who was partially disabled. Together with his baby John (Jack London), the young family moves to Oakland, located on the shores of the San

Francisco Bay. John Chaney’s name is later changed to “Jack London” after his stepfather. They will live there until they finish the London public school. Due to family financial difficulties, London’s childhood was spent with difficulties and hard work. He started distributing newspapers at the age of 10, and later, after the age of 13, he left home and started living independently. In 1889, he earned money by working 12-18 hours a day at Hikmot’s canning factory. Such long hours of work exhausted the young boy. To get out of this difficulty, London borrows money from his godmother Virginia Prentiss and buys a boat from a shell pirate named Frank and starts doing this business himself. After his boat is damaged and rendered unusable, London is recruited as a member of the California Fish Patrol.

In 1893, he signed a contract with the ship “Sophie Sutherland” headed for the shores of Japan and paid off his debt by working as a sailor. When he returned, the country was in the throes of the Panic of ‘93 and Auckland was engulfed in labor unrest. In 1894, London left California and went to Washington with unemployed and wealthy people. They live there in groups and work on the street. Because of this, he was arrested in Buffalo, New York and held in the Erie County Jail for 30 days. About the days spent in this detention center, he says in the work “The Road”: “Human treatment was one of the least unprintable horrors of the pen of Erie County. I say “can’t press”; and in fairness I must also say indescribable. They were incomprehensible to me until I saw them, and I was not a spring chicken in the terrible abyss of the ways of the world and human degradation. It would take a deep descent to get to the bottom of the pen in Erie County, and I would skim the surface of things lightly and face-to-face as I saw them there.

After gaining a lot of experience living as a sailor and porter, he returned to Oakland and attended Oakland High School. He wrote several articles for his high school magazine, The Aegis. His first published work was “Typhoon Off the Coast of Japan”, which tells the story of his sailing experience.

In 1895, Jack London became a member of the social worker’s party and began his campaigning activities. He really wanted to get into the University of California at Berkeley. After intensive training in the London summer, he passed the certification exams and was admitted to the university in 1896. After studying for one year, in 1897, he was forced to leave the university due to financial difficulties. London begins to work hard again. He gets a job at a laundry. After that, on July 12, 1897, he and his sister’s husband, Captain Shepard, sailed to the mines in Alaska to search for gold. There, young Jack sees at every turn the terrible injustices of the ruling class society against the lower class society. Like all the men in the gold mines, London could not get enough to eat, and as a result he suffered from several diseases. These diseases bothered him until the end of his life. Jack, caught in the vortex of the “Golden Temptation”, spends several years of his life there. Many of his works about the life of Indians in the Cold North were created based on his life experiences and experiences there. Beginning in 1900, London’s stories about northern tribes and Indians began to be published in the “Northern Stories” collection. In his stories, the author also tells about his trip to the South Sea. After some time, his stories become very popular among the people, and Jack London begins to make a name for himself as a professional writer. Most of his stories are related to the North Sea voyage and belong to one group of Jack’s collection of works. (“South Sea Stories”, “Werewolf”, “Cold Children”).

CONCLUSION

Jack London shows his opposition to social inequality, unfairness and inferiority of people in these unique and bright works. The author contrasts such injustices of people with the conditions of the cold climate and the unique strong character of people who are behind the times. Jack portrays the Pacific people and the uncivilized Indians as strong, innocent, and brave.

London makes them extremely romantic and glorifies their curiosity, bravery and readiness to fight for life. (“The Story of a Man”, “Odyssey of the North”, “White Silence”, etc.). In the story “White Silence” Jack glorifies those who can brave the cold weather and overcome the snow storms. However, he portrays his characters, the Indians and the gold seekers, as overly individualistic individuals who put themselves above others in any situation. The wisdom, originality, physical superiority, strong will of Hindus can subjugate not only people, but also wild animals. After 1900, London’s stories and works mainly tried to illuminate the lives of ordinary workers who could not fight for their rights.

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XALQARO MOLIYAVIY HISOBOTNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA BUXGALTERIYA HISOBI OBYEKTLARINING FOYDA SOLIG`IGA TA'SIRI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada buxgalteriya hisobining xalqaro integratsiyalashuvi sharoitida foyda solig`i bazasiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar, soliq bazasini to`g`ri shakllantirish masalalari yoritilgan.

Kalit so`zlari: «Vaqtinchalik farqlar» «soliq bazasi» «chegiriladigan xarajatlar» daromadlar, xarajatlarning soliq solish bazasiga to`g`ri olib borilishi, foyda solig`i bo`yicha imtiyozlar berishni takomillashtirish.

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EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING OBJECTS ON PROFIT TAX IN THE FORMATION OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING

Abstract. In the article, the factors affecting the profit tax base in the conditions of international integration of accounting, the issues of the correct formation of the tax base are covered.

Key words: "Temporary differences" "tax base" "deductible expenses" correct transfer of income and expenses to the tax base, improvement of benefits on profit tax.

Kirish. Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan keng qamrovli iqtisodiy islohotlarni amalga oshirishda avvalambor soliq siyosati va buxgalteriya hisobini yanada takomillashtirish, soliqlarning turlari va ularning amal qilish mexanizmlarini soddalashtirish, mamlaktimizga xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va investorlarga sof foydaga erishishda foyda solig`i yukini kamaytirish va korxonalarda buxgalteriya hisobini xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirish muhim masalalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Shu sababli «soliq solinadigan foyda», «chegiriladigan xarajatlar», «chegiriladigan soliq majburiyati» kabi ko`rsatkichlarni olib keluvchi omillarni soliq va korxona hisobotlari o`rtasida tafovut paydo bo`luvchi «vaqtinchalik farq» kabi ko`rsatkichlarni moliyaviy hisob va hisobotda aks ettirishning amaldagi tartibini moliyaviy hisob va hisobotning xalqaro standartlar me’yorlariga moslashtirish vazifalari qo`yilgan. Shu nuqtai nazardan foyda solig`i hisobini xalqaro standartlar me’yorlariga moslashtirish va muvofiqlashtirish hamda hisob ishlarini yanada soddalashtirish maqsadida ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili. Xalqaro moliyaviy hisobotni shakllantirishda buxgalteriya hisobining obyektlarining foyda solig`iga ta’siri shuningdek, soliqqa tortiladigan bazani shakllantirishga ta’sir etuvchi omillar haqida va hisob masalalarini yoritishda xorijlik hamda mamlakatimizdagi olimlar tomonidan bir qancha ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan. Bu ko`rsatkichlar respublikamizda chop etilgan soliq solish hamda buxgalteriya hisobiga oid adabiyotlar va ilmiy – iqtisodiy jurnallarda ham o`z aksini topgan, shuningdek manbalarda yuqorida nomlari qayd etilgan ko`rsatkichlarga turlicha ta’rif-tavsiflar berilgan.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Maqolada analiz va sintez, induksiya va deduksiya, sabab va oqibat, zamon va makon, tizimli yondashuv, iqtisodiy tahlilning an’anaviy, iqtisodiy, tadqiqot obyektlari va olingan natijalarni bayon qilish kabi usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar. Hozirgi kunda har qanday foyda solig`ini to`layotgan korxonalar foydasini soliqqa tortishda soliq to`lovchi yuridik shaxslarni va davlat manfaatlarini ko`zlagan holda foyda solig`ining o`zgarishiga shuningdek ularni hisobot va hisobda to`g`ri aks ettirilishida albatta xalqaro standartlarga asoslanib ish yuritmoq hukumat va zamon talabi hisoblanadi.

Buxgalteriya hisobining xalqaro integratsiyalashuvi sharoitida foyda solig`i bazasiga ta’sir etuvchi buxgalteriya hisobining obyektlariga korxona moliyaviy natijalar to`g`risidagi moliyaviy hisobotning II shaklida keltirilgan daromadlar, xarajatlar va soliq bazasiga qayta qo`shiladigan xarajat summalari katta rol o`ynaydi.

Shu bilan birga korxona foydasini soliqqa tortishda to`lovchilar va yuridik shaxslarni manfaatlarini kafolatlash tamoyili foyda solig`iga doir turli xil yangi ko`rsatkichlarni paydo bo`lishiga, ularni hisob va hisobotda aks ettirishiga olib keldi. Ular sirasiga «kechiktirilgan soliq aktivlari” va “kechiktirilgan soliq majburiyatlari” ko`rsatkichlari ham kiradi. «Kechiktirilgan soliq aktivlari” aynan shu nomda xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasida keng qo`llaniladi. Bizning mamlakatimizda «kechiktirilgan soliq aktivlari” aynan shu nom bilan qo`llanilmaydi. Uning o`rniga «vaqtinchalik farqlar bo`yicha muddati uzaytirilgan foyda solig`i» ko`rsatkichi ishlatiladi.

«Kechiktirilgan soliq aktivlari” va “kechiktirilgan soliq majburiyatlari” foyda solig`i bazasini hisoblashda unga chegirilmaydigan «doimiy farqlar» hamda «vaqtinchalik farqlar» deb ataladigan xarajatlarning qo`shilishi va kamaytirilishi yotadi. Bu ko`rsatkichlar korxonada amalga oshirilgan va soliq qonunchiligi talablariga ko`ra foyda solig`i bazasini hisoblashda chegirilmaydigan xarajatlarning foyda solig`i summasini, bir tomondan oshishiga bir tomondan kamayishiga olib kelishini kompleks tarzda hisoblashda vujudga keladi.

Xalqaro hisob va soliq solish amaliyotida keng qo`llaniladigan «doimiy farqlar» hamda «vaqtinchalik farqlar» mos ravishda foyda solig`i bazasiga doimiy tarzda va ma’lum davr uchun qo`shiladigan xarajatlarni bidiradi.

Hozirgi kunda xorijiy davlatlarning foyda solig`i stavkasi va soliq solish obyektini quyidagi jadvalda ko`rib chiqamiz (1- jadval).

Ushbu jadvalda mamlakatlarda foyda solig`i stavkasi bir biridan farq qilishining sababi iqtisodiy rivojlangan mamlakatlarda soliq yuki soliq bazasiga nisbatan tabaqalashgan tarzda amalga oshirilishini ko`rish mumkin (AQSH, Qozoqiston). Qolgan davlatlarda esa turg`un foyda solig`i stavkasi qo`llanilmoqda. Shuningdek barcha davlatlarda foyda solig`ining soliq bazasi deyarli bir xil. Ammo AQSHda soliq hisoblash usuli har bir federal, shtat va shahar bo`yicha o`z usuliga egadir. Shuningdek Turkmaniston Respublikasida ham uglivodorod qazib olishni rivojlantirish maqsadida soliq stavkasi past qilib belgilangan.

Xorijiy mamlakatlar va respublikamizning soliq tizimida qaysiki sohani rivojlantirish maqsad qilinayotgan bo`lsa shu yo`nalishda soliq yukini kamaytirishga urg`u berilmoqda. Masalan AQSH, Fransiya, Rossiya davlatlarida fermer xo`jaliklari, kichik biznes subyektlariga tabaqalashtirilgan soliq stavkalari joriy qilingan va imtoyozlar berilgan.

1-jadval

XORIJIY DAVLATLARDA FOYDA SOLIG`IGA OID KO`RSATKICHLAR TASNIFI

MAMLAKAT NOMI	FOYDA SOLIG`I STAVKASI	SOLIQLARNI HISOBLASH BAZASI
AQSH	Asosiy soliq stavkasi 34% 50.000 $ daromaddan 15%; keyingi 25.000 $ daromaddan 25 %; 75.000 $ daromaddan 34 %.	«Daromad minus xarajatlar» formulasi asosida sof foydadan Federal, shtat, shahar byudjetiga o`tkazilishiga ko`ra yuridik shaxslar uchun soliq stavkasi daromad miqdoriga bog`liq, har bir shtat stavka va imtiyozlarga ega
FRANSIYA	33.33 %	Korporatsiyaning yillik sof foydasidan

ROSSIYA FEDERATSIYASI	Yagona soliq stavkasi 20%	Soliq bazasi har bir turdagi daromad uchun alohida hisoblab chiqiladi
QOZOG`ISTON	Min 20% Max 30%	Korxonaning yalpi daromadidan xarajatlarni ayirib tashlangandagi summa
TURKMANISTON	20% (Uglevodorod resurslarini qazib oluvchilar uchun 8%)	Yalpi foyda minus qonuniy ajratmalar
O`ZBEKISTON	12%	Ma'lum bir davrdagi daromadlar va xarajatlar o`rtasidagi farq

Hozirgi kunda yuridik shaxslar uchun soliq yukini kamaytirish maqsadida davlatimiz tomonidan bir qancha imtiyozlar berilmoqda.

Ular quyidagilar:

✓ Aylanmasi 1 milliard so`mdan oshib, umumiy soliq to`lash tartibiga o`tgan korxonalar yil davomida foyda solig`ini 2 barovar kam to`laydi. Bu esa ayni kunda mamlakatimizda faoliyat ko`rsatatgan 370 ming tadbirkorga yengilliklar yaratadi. Shu bilan birga tez o`sib borayotgan yuqori salohiyatli o`rta korxonalar sonini hozirgi 3,5 mingtadan 10 ming taga yetkizish imkoniyatlari kengayadi.

✓ Bu borada yana bir qulaylik 2023 yil 1 yanvardan kichikdan o`rta biznesga o`tgan korxonakar ikki yil davomida foyda solig`ining 20 foizini to`laydi.

✓ Tovar (xizmat) larni eksportga realizatsiya qilishdan olingan foydaga, eksportdan olingan darmadning jami daromaddagi ulushidan qat'iy nazar, 0 foiz miqdorida soliq stavkasi bo`yicha soliq solinadi.

Bu turdagi soliq imtiyozlarini yana bir qanchasini keltirib o`tish mumkin. Ushbu soliq imtiyozlaridan maqsad mamlakatimizda rivojlanib borayotgan korxonalarni o`z xarajatlarini qoplashga yo`naltirish va yanada ko`plab ishchi o`rinlarini yaratib qiymat yaratish, aholi bandligini ta'minlab farovon hayotga erishishdir.

Shuningdek ko`pgina korxonalarimiz uchun foyda solig`i bo`yicha AQSH tajribasini, ya'ni tabaqalashtirilgan soliq to`lashni qo`llash, fermer va kichik biznes xo`jaliklarini yanada rivojlantirish maqsadida hisoblangan soliq summasini shu biznesni yanada kengayirish va jalb qilishga yo`naltilsa, ishlab chiqarish sohasi yanada kengayib aholi sotib oilshi lozim bo`lgan oziq –ovqat mahsulotlarining tannarxi pasayishiga olib kelinadi va pirovard maqsadimiz yurtboshimiz ta`kidlaganidek farovon hayotga erishishga amaliy dastak bo`ladi.

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TUYAMO'YIN SUV OMBORIDA SUV SATHI KO'TARILGANDA EHTIMOLIY TOSHQIN HUDUDINI ANIQLASH

Annotatsiya: Maqolada Tuyamo'yin suv omborining ahamiyati va u yerda ehtimoliy sodir bo'ladigan toshqin sabablari keltirilgan. Shuningdek ehtimoliy toshqin hududini SRTM ma'lumotlaridan foydalangan holda, zamonaviy GAT dasturlari yordamida aniqlash ketma-ketligi ham keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Tuyamo'yin, suv ombori, suv toshqini, SRTM, ArcGIS, ArcMap.

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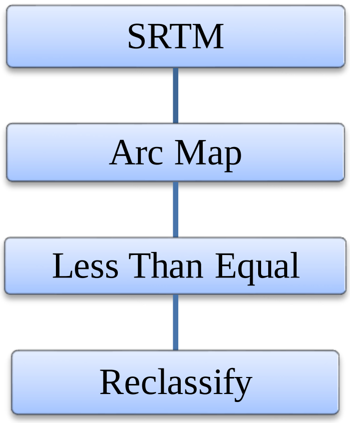
DETERMINATION OF A POSSIBLE FLOOD AREA WHEN THE WATER LEVEL INCREASES IN THE NEAREST WATER RESERVOIR

Annotation: The article presents the importance of the Tuyamoyin reservoir and the possible causes of flooding there. Also, the sequence of determining the potential flood area using SRTM data with the help of modern GAT programs is presented.

Key words: Tuyamoyin, reservoir, flood, SRTM, ArcGIS, ArcMap.

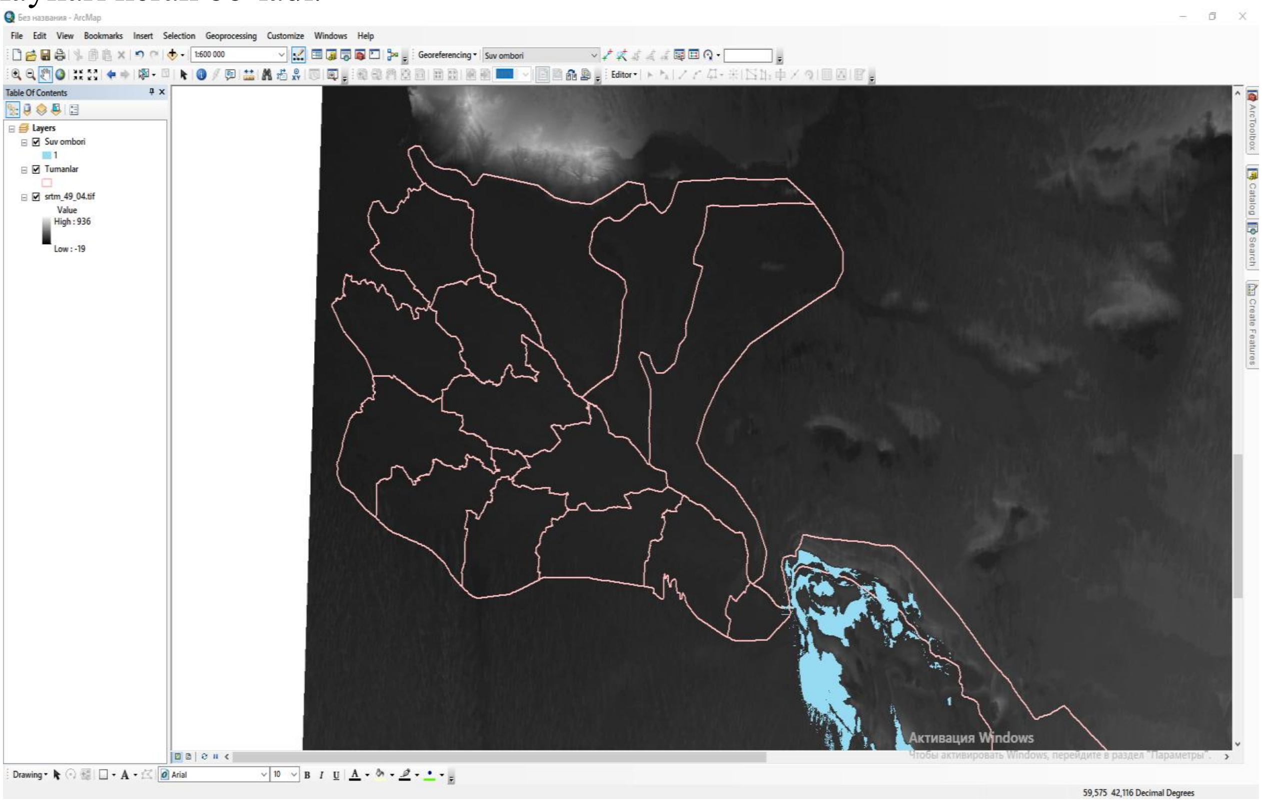
Tuya'mo'yin suv ombori Xorazm viloyati, Qoraqalpog'iston respublikasi va Turkmaniston respublikalarini suv bilan ta'minlashda katta ahamiyatga ega. Suv ombori Amudaryodan keladigan suvlarni yig'ib, undan qishloq xo'jaligida foydalanishga xizmat qiladi. Yillar davomida suv omboridagi suv sathi o'zgarib turadi. Ma'lumk, Amudaryo orqali keladigan loyqa suvlar suv omborida to'planib turgach yillar davomida suv tarkibidagi qum zarralari suv ombori ostiga cho'kib, suv sathi ko'tarilishiga sabab bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari suv omborlarida sodir bo'ladigan toshqinlarga qor va muzliklarning surunkali erishi ham sabab bo'lishi mumkin.

Ehtimoliy toshqin hududini aniqlashda ArcGIS paketining ArcMAP dasturida **SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission)** ma'lumotlaridan foydalangan holda Tuyamo'yin suv omborining suv sathi 5, 10, 15,... metr ko'tarilganda qaysi hududlar suv ostida qolishini aniqlanadi. Dastlab ArcMap dasturiga Tuyamo'yin suv omboriga to'g'ri keladigan SRTM ma'lumoti yuklanadi. Keyin **Arctoolbox** uskunalar panelidan ***Spatial Analyst Tools>>Math>>Logical>>Less Than Equal*** buyrug'i yordamida suv ombori sathining har 5 metr ko'tarilganda ehtimoliy toshqin ostida qoladigan hududlar aniqlanadi. Natijalarni hosil qilishning umumiy jarayoni quyidagi metodologik ketma-ketlik asosida bajarildi (1-rasm).

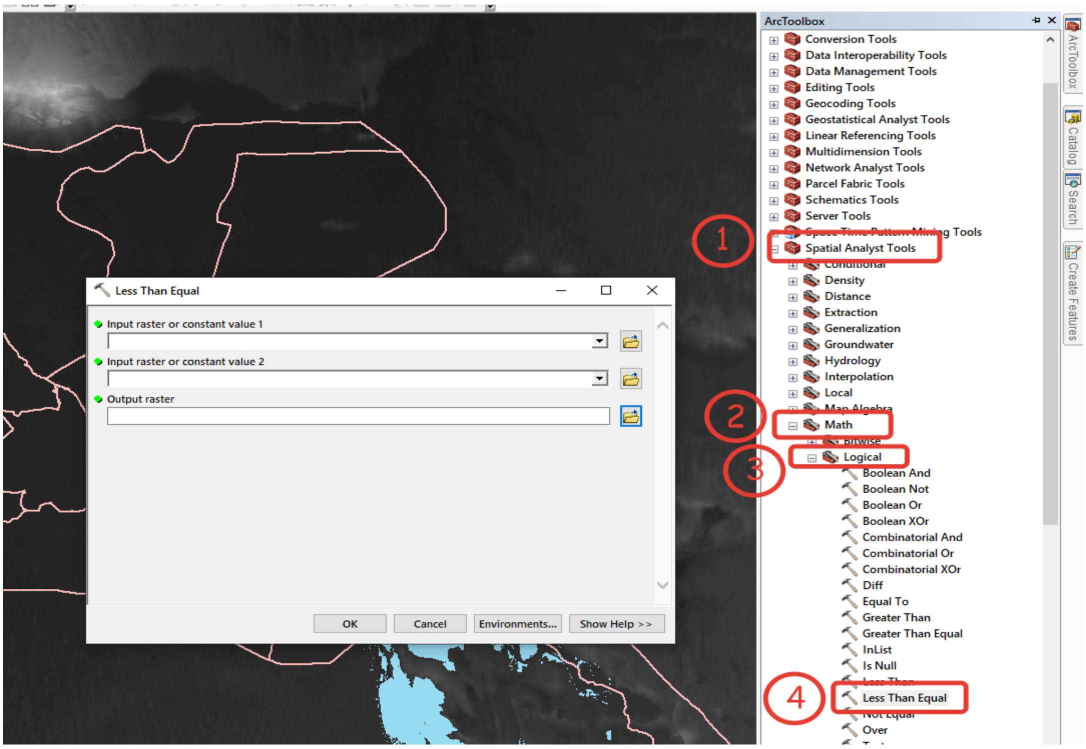


1-rasm. Ish jarayonining umumiy metodologiyasi

Quyida metodologiya bo’yicha suv sathi Boltiq dengiziga nisbatan 100 m ko’tarilganda ehtimoliy toshqin ostida qoladigan hududlarni aniqlaymiz. Buning uchun bizga yuqorida takidlaganimizdek Xorazm viloyati hududiga to’g’ri keladigan SRTM ma’lumotlari (srtm_49_04.tif), tumanlar va suv ombori shape fayllari kerak bo’ladi.



Barcha ma’lumotlar ArcMap dasturiga yuklangach **Arctoolbox** uskunalar panelidan **Less Than Equal** oynasi ochiladi.

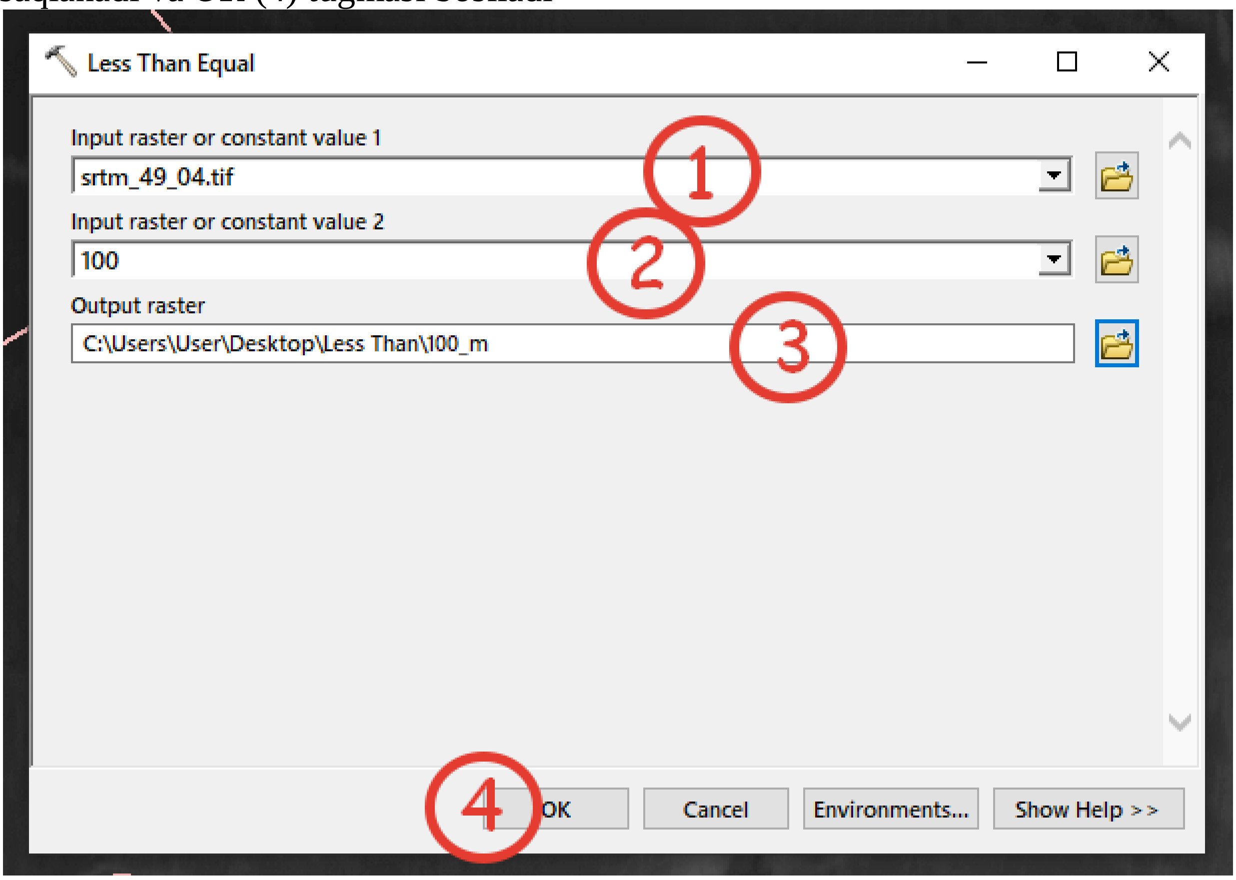


So’ngra bu oyna quyidagicha to’ldiriladi:

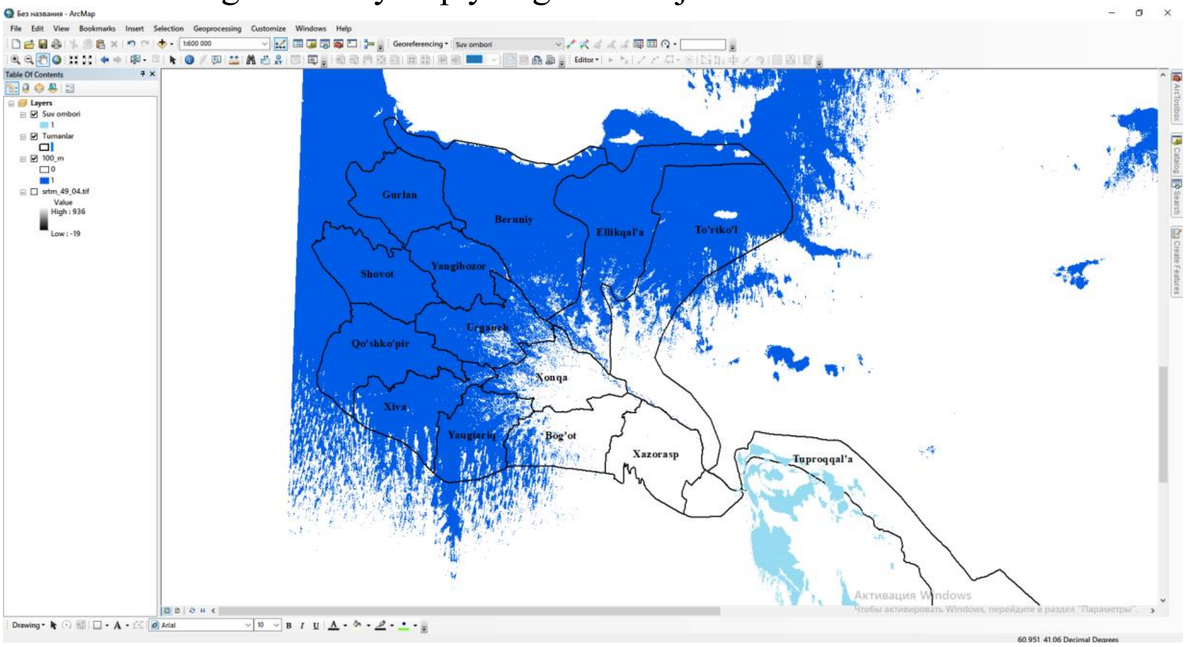
1. ***Input raster or constant value 1*** ga ***srtm_49_04.tif*** tanlanadi;

2. ***Input raster or constant value 2*** ga ***100*** yoziladi;

3. ***Output raster*** ga ishchi direktoriya tanlanib, ***100_m*** nomi ostida saqlanadi va ***OK*** (4) tugmasi bosiladi



Biroz kutgandan keyin quyidagicha natija hosil bo'ladi.



Natijadan ko'rinib turibdiki, agarda suv sathi Boltiq degiziga nisbatan 100 m balandlikkacha ko'tarilgan taqdirda, Xorazm viloyatining Gurlan, Yangibozor, Shovot, Qo'shko'pir, Xiva, Urganch va Yangiariq tumanlari toshqin ostida qolishi mumkin, Xonqa va Bog'ot tumanlari esa qisman toshqindan zarar ko'radi. Shuningdek, Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasining Beruniy, Ellikqal'a va To'rtko'l tumanlari ham toshqindan aziyat chekishini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Xuddi shunday ketma-ketlik asosida suv sathi balandligini o'zgartigan holda toshqin ostida qoladigan hududlarni aniqlash mumkin.

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BO’YOQ VA LAKLARNING TASNIFI VA BELGILANISHI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola lak va bo’yoq mahsulotlarining turlari, ishlatilish sohalari, tarkibi va belgilanishi haqidagi ilmiy xulosalarga asoslangan.
Kalit so’zlar: suspenziya, pigment, substrat, shpatlevka, avtobo’yoq, sintetik plyonka, shaffof plyonka, dispergator.

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CLASSIFICATION AND MARKING OF PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Abstract. This article is based on scientific conclusions about the types, areas of use, composition and designation of varnish and paint products.
Key words: suspension, pigment, substrate, putty, car paint, synthetic film, transparent film, dispersant.

GOST 9825-73 (1, 2-sonli o’ nizomlar bilan) bo’yicha asosiy bo’yoq materiallari (LKM) tasniflanadi:

•plyonka hosil qiluvchi moddaning turi bo’yicha;

•materialning asosiy maqsadiga ko’ra.

Bo’yoq materiallarining tarkibiga qarab, ular quyidagilardan iborat: laklar, bo’yoqlar, chang bo’yoqlar, emallar, astarlar, plomba moddalari, yarim tayyor laklar.

Lak - plyonka hosil qiluvchi moddalarning organik yerituvchilar yoki suvdagi yeritmasi, quritgandan so’ng qattiq shaffof bir hil plyonka hosil qiladi. Laklar tarkibida bo’yoqlar va matlash materiallari bo’lishi mumkin.

Bo’yoq - quritilgan yog’da, yog’da yoki quritgandan keyin shaffof bo’lmagan bir xil plyonka hosil qiluvchi plyonka hosil qiluvchi moddaning dispersiyasida pigmentning suspenziyasi yoki pigmentlar aralashmasi.

Kukunli bo’yoq - bu plyonka hosil qiluvchi moddalar, pigmentlar va plomba moddalarining quruq tarkibi bo’lib, u yeritish, sovutish va qattiqlashgandan keyin qattiq shaffof plyonka hosil qiladi.

Emal - sintetik plyonka hosil qiluvchi moddaning yeritmasidagi pigment suspenziyasi yoki to’ldiruvchi bilan pigmentlar aralashmasi, quritgandan so’ng boshqa porloq va sirt tuzilishiga yega bo’lgan shaffof bo’lmagan qattiq plyonka hosil qiladi.

Pigment - suspenziyasi yoki plyonka hosil qiluvchi moddada plomba moddalar bilan pigmentlar aralashmasi, quritgandan so’ng substrat va yuqori qatlamga yaxshi yopishgan shaffof bo’lmagan bir xil plyonka hosil qiladi; qoplama tizimining himoya xususiyatlarini yaxshilash uchun mo’ljallangan.

Shpatlevka - nosimmetrikliklar to’ldirish va bo’yalgan sirtni tekislash uchun mo’ljallangan, plyonka hosil qiluvchi moddadagi plomba moddalari bilan pigmentlar aralashmasining suspenziyasi.

Bo’yoqlar asosan maydalangan mineral yoki organik pigmentlar va bir qator qo’shimchalar: bog’lovchi, erituvchi, to’ldiruvchi, dispergator, emulьgator, konservant va boshqalardan tashkil topgan kompozitsion material hisoblanadi.

Avtomobil kuzovining bo’yoqlari bir nechta asosiy funktsiyalarni bajaradi, bu xossalarning ko’pchiligini hamma ham bilmasligi mumkin. Avtomobilga ko’rkam, chiroyli tus berish bilan birga avtobo’yoqlar uning kuzovi metaliga ishonchli, ko’p yillik antikorrozion himoya vositasi sifatida xizmat qilishi mumkin.

Avtomobillar yil davomida ochiq havoda ishlaydi, ko’plab agressiv tashqi ta’sirlarga duchor bo’ladi. Yomg’ir va qor avtomobillar ustki yuzasiga tushadi, ularning ustida nam havo asosida nam muxit joylashadi. Yo’lda harakatlanayotganda, avtomobillar yonidan o’tayotgan transport vositalarining g’ildiraklari ostidan mayda toshlar, qum va changlar uchib chiqadi, bu esa avtomobillarga aniq mexanik ta’sir ko’rsatadi. Bundan tashqari mashina metaliga faol kimyoviy moddalar ham tahdid soladi: qishda yo’lni yuzasini qoplaydigan muzga qarshi reagentlar; yaqin atrofdagi yuk mashinasining gaz trubkasidan chiqadigan qurum zarrachalari; mashinaga yopishgan hasharotlar qoldirgan kaustik organik birikmalar shular jumlasidandir. Shuning uchun, eng yaxshi va eng chidamli materiallar avtomobillar uchun ximoya vositasi sifatida tanlanadi.

Har qanday lak (emalli) - bo’yoq materiallari (LBM) asosan to’rtta asosiy komponentdan iborat bo’lishi mumkin, unga ko’ra mahsulotlarni turlari bo’yicha tasniflash oddiy holdir. Bu:

•bog’lovchi (boshqa atama – yupqa parda hosil qiluvchi). Nomidan ko’rinib turibdiki, u sirtda doimiy plyonka hosil qiladi, u asosga mahkam yopishadi va bo’yoqning barcha boshqa tarkibiy qismlarini saqlaydi;

•pigment va to’ldirgich. Bo’yoqni yashirin kuchini beradi, ya’ni nozik bir qatlamda shaffof bo’lmagan xususiyatga ega, shuningdek, qoplama rangining to’yinganligi va soyasi uchun javobgardir;

•erituvchi. Materialga kerakli qovushqoqlik va oquvchanlikni beradi;

•funktsional qo’shimchalar. Ular materialning texnologik parametrlarini, uning barqarorligini, quritilgan qoplamaning tuzilishini, tashqi omillarga chidamliligini va boshqa ko’plab xususiyatlarni ta’minlaydi.

1.1-jadval. Bo'yoq va laklarning asosiy maqsadiga ko'ra tasnifi

LBM	Guruhi	Qoplama xususiyatlari
Ob-havoga chidamliligi	1	Ochiq joylarda ishlaydigan turli xil iqlim sharoitida ob-havoga chidamli qoplamalar
Cheklangan ob-havoga qarshilik	2	Qoplamalar soyabon ostida va har xil iqlim sharoitida isitilmaydigan va isitiladigan binolar ichida ishlaydi
Konservali	3	Mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish, tashish va saqlash vaqtida bo'yalgan sirtni vaqtincha himoya qilish uchun bo'yoq
Suvga chidamli	4	Chuchuk suv va uning bug'lariga, shuningdek dengiz suviga chidamli qoplamalar
Maxsus	5	O'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan qoplamalar: rentgen nurlari va boshqa nurlanishlarga chidamli, termoregulyatsiya, ifloslanishga qarshi, matolarni singdirish, teri, kauchuk, plastmassalarni bo'yash, gigienik, sirpanishga qarshi va boshqalar.
Yog ' va benzinga chidamli	6	Mineral moylar va moylar, benzin, kerosin va boshqa neft mahsulotlariga chidamli qoplamalar
Kimyoviy chidamli	7	Kislotalar, gidroksidi va boshqa suyuq kimyoviy moddalar va ularning bug'lariga chidamli qoplamalar
Issiqlikka chidamli	8	Yuqori haroratlarga chidamli qoplamalar
Elektr izolyatsiyasi va elektr o'tkazuvchanligi	9	Elektr kuchlanishlari, oqimlari, elektr yoylari va sirt deşarjlariga ta'sir qiladigan bo'yoq ishlari

Bo'yoq materiallarini ish sharoitlariga ko'ra ma'lum bir guruhga belgilash, eng xarakterli xususiyatni hisobga olgan holda, uni boshqa sharoitlarda ishlatish imkoniyatini istisno qilmaydi.

• bo'yoq turi;
• plyonka hosil qiluvchi moddaning belgilanishi;
• asosiy maqsadga muvofiq bo'yash guruhini belgilash;
• ushbu bo'yoq uchun berilgan seriya raqami;
• bo'yoq, emal, astar, shlak rangini og'zaki belgilash.

Bir qator qoplamalar uchun, plyonka hosil qiluvchi moddani belgilashdan oldin, materialning turini aniqlaydigan indeks qo'yiladi: B - erituvchisiz, C - suvda, VD - suvda tarqaladigan, OD - organo-tarqalgan, P - kukun.

LMB tomonidan tayinlangan seriya raqami bir, ikki yoki uchta raqam bilan ko'rsatilgan. Yog 'bo'yoqlari uchun seriya raqami o'rniga bo'yoq ishlab chiqarilgan quritish moyining nomini aniqlaydigan raqam qo'yiladi:

1 - tabiiy quritish moyi;

2 - quritish moyi oksol;

3 - quritish yog'i glyptal;

4 - quritish yog'i pentaftalik;

5 - quritish yog'i birlashtirilgan.

Bo'yoq materiallarining seriya raqamidan keyin materialning ba'zi xususiyatlarini tavsiflovchi alifbo indeksini qo'shishga ruxsat beriladi.

Plyonka hosil qiluvchi moddalar aralashmasidan iborat bo'yoq materiallarini belgilashda, tarkibi eng katta yoki materialning asosiy xususiyatlarini aniqlaydigan plyonka hosil qiluvchi vositaning turiga qarab belgi qo'yiladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

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EFFECTIVENESS OF COMPUTER-ASSISTED LANGUAGE LEARNING (CALL) IN IMPROVING LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

Abstract. This paper provides information regarding effectiveness of computer assisted language learning in improving language acquisition skills.

From that point of view, several features of effectiveness of computer assisted language learning (CALL) in improving language acquisition skills are studied in this research by identifying and discussing theoretical and practical sides of CALL.

In term of structure, the paper is divided into chapter, which includes 4 sub parts of investigation. These parts of this paper discuss the main features of role of computer assisted language learning (CALL) in language learning, importance of language acquisition skills, effectiveness of computer assisted language learning in improving language acquisition skills and challenges that affecting the effectiveness of computer assisted language learning. All factors of effectiveness of computer assisted language learning in improving language acquisition skills is discussed theoretically and practically.

Key words: computer assisted language learning (CALL), technology, approach, English as a foreign language (EFL).

Introduction

It is clear that language learning is one of the important thing in the 21th century as language can help people to build their future. Regarding this nowadays, most people prefer to learn or study language or any other things through technology. As this makes a sense, technology can motivate and provide learners with clear instruction and explanation in terms of acquiring language. In addition, learning language by the help of computer become popular among young learning that`s why we investigate all features of “Computer-assisted language learning” (CALL) in this chapter.

A summary of the studies on computer-assisted language learning is what this chapter is there for (CALL). Language, psychology, sociology, education, computer science, and natural language processing are a few of the most significant disciplines that are incorporated into the subfield of CALL. The larger fields of study on second language acquisition (SLA) and foreign language instruction encompass this particular sub discipline (FLT). The same topics covered by SLA and FLT will be discussed, but this time from the standpoint of how technology and computers may support these procedures.

Definition: Several researcher have defined Computer-assisted language learning (CALL) how it refers. According to Suresh Kumar and Sreehari (2009)

“CALL, which stands for computer-assisted language learning, is a technique of interactive training that aids students in achieving their learning objectives at their own rate and level of proficiency. This approach incorporates computer technology throughout the entire teaching and learning process, including presentation, practice, and feedback”.

Technology, especially the Internet, has had a significant impact on many aspects of our life in the 21st century, sometimes known as the Information Age, including how we approach education. The advantages provided by technology have empowered EFL teachers and students as a result of the Information Age. Computer-Assisted Language Learning (CALL) is a result of the assistance that modern technology, particularly computers, provides to language learners and teachers (CALL). Warschauer (2000) argued that A novel approach to teaching and studying a foreign language is CALL. CALL uses computer-assisted learning software (CALS) and draws on applied linguistics in its technique, which is very eclectic.

The computer-assisted language learning (CALL) technique has gained popularity in recent years as a result of its rapid development in the field of language acquisition. CALL offers a completely fresh and innovative way to study languages. As a result, it improves the effectiveness and quality of language acquisition. CALL focuses on motivating students to learn languages with the aid of computers and pursues the best learning outcomes through the ideal fusion of contents, process, and computer-assisted. The thesis thoroughly examines instructors' roles in computer-assisted language learning after a brief introduction to CALL. As a result of recent developments in computer science, information technology, and psychology, computational linguistics and CALL will work together closely to make language learning systems more intelligent.The literature suggests that CALL can be effective in improving language acquisition skills.

Several studies have reported positive outcomes in terms of learners' language proficiency, motivation, and engagement. As Lee and Warschauer (2000) found that a web-based language-learning program resulted in significant improvements in learners' writing skills. Similarly, Chappelle and Jamieson (2010) found that a CALL program improved learners' listening comprehension skills.

The Necessities and Advantages of CALL. The standard teaching style involves professors explaining and interpreting material, however this approach frequently lacks vividness and fails to inspire students' interest in learning. While computer-assisted language teaching is becoming more and more popular because it is efficient, organized, adaptable, and flexible. First off, it makes it possible for pupils to study more information in a fun and relaxed environment. Additionally, because this method calls for student participation and engagement in a calm learning environment, it is convenient for teachers to identify students' potential and inspire their initiative and zeal for learning from a variety of angles, filling the gap left by traditional teaching's lack of visuals. Therefore, it is recommended to use computer-assisted language teaching in the classroom in order to achieve good teaching results and increase teaching effectiveness.

Method

Psychological and pedagogical features of the use of computer technology in learning a foreign language. In children, the learning process proceeds faster when the student perceives information with several senses at once. Videos, slides, and other visual aids can greatly enhance the impact of a class. In order to cause changes in the way of action, attitude or thoughts of the student, it is necessary to involve him in active participation in the educational process, that is, to use computer technology in teaching students a foreign language.

Computerized learning in foreign language lessons is implemented on such principles as:

• individualization (the ability to personally work with each student, taking into account his abilities, level of knowledge, skills and abilities);

• differentiation (you can choose and offer students the necessary options for educational tasks, of a certain complexity, quantity and in such a sequence that corresponds to their cognitive capabilities, level of knowledge and skills);

• intensification (there are various means of presentation of educational material, its structuring with a wide involvement of interactive types and forms of work)

Among the main didactic functions that can be implemented using computer technology, the following should be identified:

➢ cognitive (for example, using computer technology and the Internet, you can get any necessary information, using training programs that capture text, sound, image, video - contributes to the cognitive activity of students);

➢ developing (the work of students with the curriculum, in addition to the activation of vocabulary, contributes to the development of such necessary cognitive processes as perception, logical thinking, memory, imagination);

➢ training (with the help of computer programs, students can independently train and test their level of knowledge and skills on a specific topic in a non-traditional form, identify specific gaps, refine them and complete the proposed tasks several more times in order to improve their results);

➢ diagnostic (using computer technology, the teacher has the ability to quickly control and find out the level of assimilation of the educational topic);

➢ communicative (while working with curricula, students leading a dialogue with a computer overcome the barrier of fearfulness; students develop a good attitude towards the subject, they master a significant basic level of communication in a foreign language)

Using a computer in the process of learning English contributes to the following tasks:

• Interest in a foreign language (while working with the curriculum, there is a methodical technique of “transfer” to a foreign language situation close to real life. Also, students also develop an interest in working with a computer, in particular, in various computer programs);

• Visualization of educational material (with the help of curricula it is possible to combine sensory, auditory and visual components of influence on the perception of the text by students);

• Deepening knowledge on a particular educational topic (for example, the corresponding CDs provide a lot of interesting and useful illustrated information on topics that are usually not interesting enough in ordinary textbooks; students also have the opportunity to expand their knowledge through the use of computer technology, not only on the subject, but also to gain certain knowledge and experience of situations close to real ones);

• testing and self-testing of acquired knowledge and skills (working with curricula, students have the opportunity to test themselves by looking at the results of the lesson; also in the classroom using a computer they pass testing and control exercises very quickly).

As it is stated that there are several benefit for both students and teachers in terms of conducting computer assisted language learning (CALL) onto learning and teaching process. Many authors working on the problem of introducing computer technologies note that a computer is the most suitable tool in teaching and learning a foreign language, the purpose of which is interactive communication and thanks to which now even in the conditions of school and university education, that can be artificial communication, it is possible to simulate real, natural situations and communication. However, despite this, the use of computers while learning and teaching a foreign language have both advantages and disadvantages.

Results

After analyzing a sufficient number of sources, the advantages of using computer technology include the following:

1. Psychological benefits:

➢ increasing motivation for learning English;

➢ creating a favorable psychological climate.

2. Methodological advantages of computer training:

➢ complex impact on all channels of perception;

➢ the ability to independently choose the number, pace and level of tasks;

➢ completed, the time allotted for completing tasks, the grading system, screen color settings (that is, everything that corresponds to the principles of individual learning);

➢ handling large amounts of information (in one training program, both reference and test materials, game and lecture materials, tasks for independent work can be presented);

➢ unlimited number of requests to tasks,

➢ immediate feedback (the computer program promptly responds to user requests);

➢ interactivity, that is, the ability of the program to conduct a dialogue with the user;

➢ adaptability - the ability to use a set of tools to provide information - text, graphics, sound, video, etc.

This combination allows solving the following pedagogical tasks: to focus on different channels of perception of the student's information, to vary, to show phenomena in dynamics, to include tasks and means of activity in the program, the implementation of which is impossible without the use of a computer.

3. Technical advantages:

- the ability to carry out technical translation:
- using grammar and spelling checkers;
- the use of multimedia, interactive video in teaching oral speech;
- using the graphic capabilities of a computer, which makes it possible to implement the principle of visibility in teaching;
- providing on-line communication between a student and a remote teacher;
- expansion of information flows when using the Internet.

Discussion

When it comes to benefits of effectiveness of Computer assisted language learning, it has a lot of advantages and benefits. Regarding this Godwin-Jones (2009) stated that using computers to help students practice and learn grammatical constructions goes back to the earliest days of computer-assisted language learning (CALL). With the coming of the Internet age, CALL began to focus more heavily on the new capabilities of computer-mediated communication. For adult learners, an awareness of forms and rules is a vital component of online learning.

Compared with earlier grammar-oriented applications, however, there is recognition today that a focus on form should not be an isolated, stand-alone activity but rather should be integrated into a communication-centered, networked language learning environment.

Benefits of Computer-assisted language learning

- helps in enriching English language skills
- connects a learning place to the outside world
- helps in relating academics to the practical needs of the outside world
- serves as a ‘surrogate teacher’
- aids in collaborative and cooperative learning
- is ideal for carrying out repeated drills
- provides impartial feedback
- creates a realistic environment (e.g. listening activities are combined with visuals)
- is ideal for integrating skills such as reading, writing, speaking and listening
- provides a choice of an appropriate learning strategy
- acts as a ready-reckoner for all queries in the field of language learning/teaching

Use of CALL in Classroom Learning/Teaching. With the reduction in the cost of computers, most educational institutions can afford to have computer systems. A computer lab is nowadays seen as an essential requirement in any educational institution because of the increased awareness among the students, teachers and managements.

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O’ZBEK XALQ CHOLG’U ASBOBLARINING SHAKLLANISHI, TAKOMILLASHUVI, OMMALASHUVIDA O`ZBEK DIYORIDA YASHAB IJOD ETGAN OLIMLAR, SOZGARLAR, SOZANDALAR VA BASTAKORLARNING QO’SHGAN HISSASI

Annotatsiya. Xalq cholg’ular har bir millatning ma’naviy boyligidir. Ular yillar davomida o’ziga xos tarzda shakllanib rivojlanib kelgan. Shu bilan birga hozirgi kunga kelib ham o’z nufuzini yo’qotmay kelmoqda. O’zbek xalq cholg’ulari haqiqatdan ham milliy madaniyatimizning noyob xazinasi hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun ularni ma’nan va moddiy nuqtai nazardan boy hamda rang barang ekanligini e’tirof etish joizdir. Milliy cholg’ularimizning rivojlanib borishi ham buning yorqin dalilidir. Mazkur maqolada O’zbek xalq cholg’ularining shakllanish tarixi, bosqichlari haqida ma’lumotlar bayon etilgan. Shuningdek, mutafakkir allomalarning musiqa cholg’ulari shakllanishidagi xizmati va asarlaridagi ifodalari yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: O’zbek xalq cholg’ulari, allomalar, mutafakkirlar, musiqa, san’at.

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ADDED CONTRIBUTION OF SCIENTISTS, COMPILERS, COMPILERS AND COMPOSERS LIVING IN UZBEKISTAN IN FORMATION, IMPROVEMENT, POPULARIZATION OF INSTRUMENTS OF UZBEK NATIONAL ECONOMY

Abstract. Folk instruments are the spiritual wealth of every nation. They have been formed and developed in their own way over the years. At the same time, it has not lost its influence even to this day. Uzbek folk instruments are truly a unique treasure of our national culture. Therefore, it is permissible to recognize that they are rich and colorful from the point of view of meaning and material. The development of our national musical instruments is a clear proof of this. This article describes the history and stages of the formation of Uzbek folk instruments. Also, the contribution of intellectual scholars in the formation of musical instruments and their expressions in their works are highlighted.

Key words: Uzbek folk instruments, scholars, thinkers, music, art.

Musiqa ko'plab asrlar davomida insonga hamroh bo'lib, uning mehnat faoliyatini, turmushini, his-tuyg'usi hamda kechinmalarini, o'y-fikrlari va orzu-umidlarini aks ettirib kelgan. Insoniyat jamiyatining umumiy rivojlanishi hamda biron-bir xalqning turmush sharoitiga muvofiq holda uning musiqasi rivojlangan. Har bir xalqning boy mazmuni, janr va badiiy obrazlar xilma-xilligi, ohang xususiyatlarining o'ziga xosligi, ritmikasi va melodika (ohang) qurilishi, o'ziga xos musiqa (cholg'u) asboblari yaratilishi bilan farqlanuvchi jozibador musiqa asarlari behisob.

Xalqning musiqiy madaniyati yuksalib borgani sari cholg'u asboblari ham asta-sekin boyib borishi ma'lum: ayrim sozlar konstruksiyasi tufayli asrlar davomida saqlanib kelgan va bizgacha «ibtidoiy» ko'rinishida qisman yetib kelgan bo'lsa, boshqalari davrning yuksak talablariga javoban takomillashgan. Milliy cholg'u asboblari, ayniqsa, XX asring 20-30-yillarida jadal takomillashdi.

Insonning qalbida go'zallik tuyg'usini taraqqiy ettirmay turib, ma'naviy barkamol inson haqida gapirib bo'lmaydi. Shunday ekan qudratli kuchga ega bo'lgan musiqa, o'z jozibasi bilan inson qalbini qamrab oladi, uni go'zallikga yetaklaydi. Shu boisdan ham musiqani xalqning, millatning qalbi deb, bejiz aytilmaydi. "Mustaqillik tufayli buyuk ajdodlarimizning boy tarixiy qadryatlari, ming yillikni qamragan betakror va jozibali madaniyatimiz tiklana boshlandi. Qolaversa, qaysiki xalqning ma'naviyati yuksak bo'lsa, uning tarixi va unga mos merosi ham ulkandir. Tarixdan ma'lumki, o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari rang-barang tarzda, o'ziga xos shakllangan va musiqaning barcha tarmoqlariga mos cholg'u asboblari shakllanib, asrlar osha rivojlanib kelgan. O'tmish allomalari Al-Forobiy (IX asr) o'zining «katta musiqa kitobi»da, Safiuddin Urmaviy (XII asr) musiqiy risolasida, Abdulqodir Marog'iy (XIV asr) «Jami al-alhon fi-ilm al-musiqiy» risolasida, Ahmadiy (XIV asr) «Sozlar munozarasi» asarida, Zaynullobiddin Husayniy (XV asr) «Risola dar bayoni qonuni va amaliy musiqiy» risolasida, Abdurahmon Jomiy (XV asr) «Musiqiy risola»sida, Amuliy (XVI asr) «musiqa risola»sida, Darvesh Ali Changiy (XVII asr) «Musiqiy risola»larida musiqiy cholg'ularni o'rganib tadqiq etish masalalarining turli tomonlariga to'xtalib, o'z davrlarining musiqiy cholg'ulari tasnifotini bayon etganlar. O'tmishning zabardast shoirlari o'z asarlarida musiqiy cholg'ular nomlarini zikr etishda sozlarga takror va takror murojaat etganlar. Ayniqsa, buyuk mutafakkir shoir Alisher Navoiy musiqa ilmining eng nafosatli va mumtoz kerakli tarmoqlariga urg'u berib o'tganliklarini asarlaridan bilib olish mumkin. XX asrga kelib Eyxgorn, Abdurauf Fitrat, Viktor Belyayev kabi olimlar musiqiy cholg'ularni o'rganish xususida samarali ish olib borganlar.

Musiqa ana shu nozik tuyg'ularni shakllantirish va tarbiyalashning qudratli vositalaridan biridir. Musiqiy cholg'ular esa, insoniyat ma'naviyatini ohanglarda tarannum etuvchi vosita, ya'ni inson ijodiyoti mahsuli bo'lib, har bir xalqning ijtimoiy-madaniy hayot jarayonlarini ifodalovchi asosiy vositalardan biri hisoblanadi. Cholg'ulardan taraladigan ohanglar esa xalqning ruhiyatidan kelib chiqib yaratiladi.

O'zbek xalqi qadimiy boy musiqiy merosga ega bo'lib, bunda musiqiy cholg'ularning o'rni alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bizning musiqa cholg'ularimiz xalqimizning moddiy, madaniy boyligi hisoblanib, madaniy tariximizni anglashda va milliy madaniyatimiz rivojida boshqa sohalar singari muhim o'rin tutadi.

Tarixdan ma'lumki, o'z davrida O'zbekiston hududidan G'arb va Sharq mamlakatlarini birlashtirib turuvchi Buyuk Ipak Yo'li o'tganligi, bu esa zaminimizga boshqa xalqlar madaniyatining kirib kelishi va bizning madaniyatimizni boshqa xalqlar madaniyatiga yoyilishiga sababchi bo'lgan. Bu esa o'z - o'zidan barcha sohalar yuksalishiga, xususan musiqa madaniyati ham boshqa sohalar singari rivojlanishi va yurtimiz hududida ko'plab cholg'ularning saqlanib qolishiga zamin yaratib bergan. O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari o'ziga xos tarzda musiqaning barcha tarmoqlariga mos shaklda asrlar osha mukammallashib, rivojlanib keldi.

Tarixiy qo'lyozmalarda O'rta Osiyo xalqlari amaliyotida vujudga kelgan barcha cholg'ular nomlari keltirilgan. Musiqiy risolalarda esa cholg'ularga tegishli (shakl, tuzilish, torlar nisbatlari, tayyorlash mezonlari, cholg'ular yasash uchun ishlatiladigan daraxtlar va h.k haqida) ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Ularda, torli cholg'ulardan - borbad, ud, rud, qo'biz, g'ijjak, navha, nuzxa, qonun, chang, rubob, tanbur, dutor; damli cholg'ulardan - ruhafzo, shammoma, org'anun, sibizg'a, nayi anbon, chag'ona, bulamon, surnay, nay, qo'shnay, karnay; urma cholg'ulardan - daf, doira, nog'ora, safoil kabi musiqa cholg'ulari haqida turli darajadagi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Zamonaviy musiqa ijodiyoti bilan birga chang, rubob, dutor, g'ijjak kabi xalq cholg'ularining oilaviy namunalari yaratildi. Pirovardida, zamonaviy jarayonga kelib musiqiy cholg'ularning turli yo'nalishlariga mos, xilma-xil tarkiblari yuzaga keldi. Amaliyotda an'anaviy, qayta ishlangan, takomillashgan, qayta tiklangan, yangi zamonaviy (hamda elektron) cholg'ularning xillari keng qo'llanilmoqda. Takomillashish jarayonida cholg'ularning shakl va tarannum (ovoz) imkoniyatlarini boyitish katta ahamiyat kasb etgan. Bu ikki mezon cholg'ularning ma'nan va moddiy qiymatini ham belgilashga asos bo'lib xizmat qilgan. Zero, chiroyli cholg'u go'zal ovozga ega bo'lishi, u xalq madaniy-ma'naviy boyligi ekanligini etirof etish lozimdir.

XX asrning birinchi yarmida davr taqozosi bilan butun jahon miqyosida madaniyatlarning o'zaro yaqinlashuv jarayonlari kuzatildi. O'zbekistonda musiqa san'atining yangi turlari shakllana boshladi. O'sha paytlarda o'zbek musiqa san'ati rivojlanishida xorij mamlakatlari musiqachilarining ta'siri katta bo'lganini inkor etib bo'lmaydi, albatta. V.Uspenskiy, N.Mironov va uning safdoshlarni o'zbek xalq musiqasini notaga olish ishlarini boshlab yuborganliklari tarixdan ma'lum. Yangi tashkil etilgan ijodiy jamoalar, o'quv yurtlari, tizimga solingan ta'lim asta-sekin shakllana boshladi. Toshkentda konservatoriya ochilishi, viloyatlarda musiqa bilim yurtlarining tashkil etilishi musiqiy ta'limni yangi pog'onaga ko'tardi. Asta-sekin yangi zamon talabiga javob beradigan milliy kadrlar yetishib chiqa boshladilar. Ular sozandayu xonandalardan tortib, musiqashunos bastakorlaru bastakorlardan tashkil topgan bo'lib, o'zbek musiqa san'ati rivoji yo'lida fidokorona mehnat qildilar.

F.N.Vasil`evning «Rubob darsligi», «Qashkar rubobi uchun gamma va arpedjio applikaturasi», K-Usmonovning «Boshlang'ich rubob darsligi», X.Nurmatovning «Rubob darsligi», R.Kosimovning «An'anaviy rubob darsligi» kabi bir qancha qo'llanma va darsliklar chop etilagan. Qayd etilgan darsliklarda qashqar rubobi haqida qisqa umumiy ma'lumotlar berilgan. Ushbu qo’llanmalarning «Qashkar rubobi haqida ma'lumot» bo’limida taniqli bastakor va sozanda M. Mirzaev tomonidan rubob cholgusini O'zbekistonga olib kelinishi va ommalashishi, uning bugungi ko'rinishga yetib kelgunicha qilingan ishlar, xususan XX asrning 40-50 yillarida o'zbek cholg’ularini takomillashtirish natijasida yaratilgan ruboblar oilasi, hozirgi kunda bu cholg’uning turlari mavjudligi, nafaqat O'zbekistonda, balki, qo'shni davlatlarda, xususan Shinjon Uyg’ur Avtonom Respublikasida uchraydigan turlari haqida ham ma'lumotlar keltirildi.

Biz yashab turgan hududimizda ishlatiladigan milliy musiqa cholg'ularining turlari nihoyatda ko'p. Agar ular nomma-nom sanab chiqilsa, 50 tadan ortiq ekanligining guvohi bo'lish mumkin. Shular ichidagi 18 nomdagi musiqiy cholg'u XX asrning 30-yillari oxiridan boshlab yangidan yaratilgan musiqiy cholg'ular hisoblanadi va ular asosan orkestr va ko'p ovozli ansambllarda foydalanish uchun mo'ljallangan. Bu cholg'ular muqaddam mavjud bo'lgan milliy musiqa cholg'ularining shaklini yiriklashtirish yoki kichikroq ko'rinishga keltirish asosida yaratilgan bo'lib, o'sha cholg'u oilasini yaratish ustida olib borilgan tajribalar natijasida yaratilgan. Takomillashtirilgan cholg'ularda tajribalar olib borildi va chang, rubob, dutor, g'ijjak, qo'biz asboblarining oilasi yaratildi.

Zamonaviy jarayonda xonanda va sozandalikda mohirlikka erishgan namoyandalarning ijodi alohida o'rganilib nashr etilishi ahamiyatlidir. Zero, sozanda va xonandalar ijodini yoritishga bag'ishlangan monografiyalarda ularning hayoti, ijodiy faoliyati, ustoz-shogirdlik sabog'i, ijrochilik uslubi va maktabi, bastakorlik ijodi hamda ulardan namunalar keltirish an’ana bo'lgan. Ayni paytda

benazir ustozlar, ijrochilik san’atining zabardast namoyandalari Hojixon Boltayev, Madrahim Yoqubov (Sheroziy), Hoji Abdulaziz Abdurasulov (Mahmud Ahmedov), To'xtasin Jalilov (Ikrom Akbarov), Yunus Rajabiy, Faxriddin Sodiqov (Ravshan Yunusov), Orifxon Xotamov (S.Begmatov) Turg'un Alimatov (R.Qosimov), Muxtorjon Murtazoyev (S.Begmatov, A.Zokirov)lar ijodiga bag'ishlangan monografiyalar nashr etilgan.

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RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES - ADVANTAGES

Annotation. Renewable energy is energy derived from natural sources that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed. Sunlight and wind, for example, are such sources that are constantly being replenished. Renewable energy sources are plentiful and all around us.

Key words: renewable, source, ecological, energy, strategies, geographical, efficiency, pollution.

INTRODUCTION

Generating renewable energy creates far lower emissions than burning fossil fuels. Transitioning from fossil fuels, which currently account for the lion's share of emissions, to renewable energy is key to addressing the climate crisis. Fossil fuels - coal, oil and gas - on the other hand, are non-renewable resources that take hundreds of millions of years to form. Fossil fuels, when burned to produce energy, cause harmful greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide. Renewables are now cheaper in most countries, and generate three times more jobs than fossil fuels. Energy is fundamental to our civilization and to the prosperity of nations. Its production, distribution and utilization are deeply embedded in the fabric of our economies and central to the relations between states. The energy sources powering our societies have been undergoing a period of rapid change. Renewables have emerged as a technologically feasible, economically attractive and sustainable choice that increasingly can meet the energy needs of many countries, corporations and citizens. As tackling climate change becomes more and more critical and renewables steadily increase their capacity to meet our energy needs, the global transition to sustainable sources of energy will continue to accelerate.

Renewable energy sources, which are abundant around us thanks to the sun, wind, water, waste and heat of the Earth, are replenished naturally and practically do not emit greenhouse gases or pollutants into the atmosphere. Fossil fuels still account for more than 80 percent of global energy production, but cleaner energy sources are gradually gaining ground. Currently, about 29 percent of electricity comes from renewable sources.

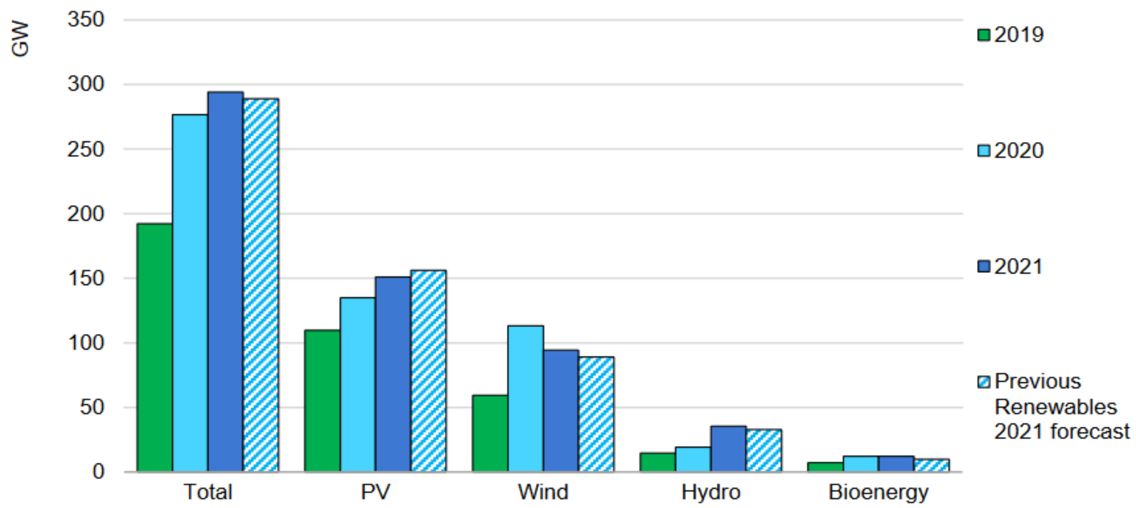
MATERIAL AND METHODS

Types of renewable energy sources: Wind energy and Solar, or photovoltaic (PV), cells are made from silicon or other materials that transform sunlight directly into electricity. Floating solar farms—or “floatovoltaics”—can be an effective use of wastewater facilities and bodies of water that aren’t ecologically sensitive. Hydropower is the largest renewable energy source for electricity. Biomass energy - is organic material that comes from plants and animals, and includes crops, waste wood, and trees. When biomass is burned, the chemical energy is released as heat and can generate electricity with a steam turbine.

RESULTS

Renewable energy stands in contrast to fossil fuels, which are being used far more quickly than they are being replenished. Renewable energy resources and significant opportunities for energy efficiency exist over wide geographical areas, in contrast to other energy sources, which are concentrated in a limited number of countries. Rapid deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency, and technological diversification of energy sources, would result in significant energy security and economic benefits. Solar and wind power have got much cheaper. In some cases it will be cheaper to transition to these sources as opposed to continuing to use the current, inefficient, fossil fuels. In addition, electrification with renewable energy is more efficient and therefore leads to significant reductions in primary energy requirements. [clarification needed] It would also reduce environmental pollution such as air pollution caused by the burning of fossil fuels, and improve public health, reduce premature mortalities due to pollution and save associated health costs that could amount to trillions of dollars annually.

Figure 1. Renewable net capacity additions, 2019-2021 [4]



Multiple analyses of decarbonization strategies have found that quantified health benefits can significantly offset the costs of implementing these strategies. Renewable energy is cheaper Today, the use of renewable energy is actually the cheapest option for energy supply in most regions of the world. Prices for renewable energy technologies are falling rapidly. In the period from 2010 to 2020, the cost of electricity from solar panels decreased by 85 percent. The cost of onshore and offshore wind energy decreased by 56 and 48 percent, respectively. By 2030, cheap electricity from renewable sources can provide 65 percent of the world's electricity supply. This will decarbonize the energy sector by 90 percent by 2050, significantly reducing carbon emissions and helping to mitigate the effects of climate change. High prices for oil, natural gas and coal also contribute to rising production costs of manufactured materials for renewable electricity technologies since fossil fuels are used in both industrial processes and power generation.

3. Renewable energy is a healthier alternative According to the World Health Organization (WHO), about 99 percent of the world's population breathe air whose quality parameters exceed the maximum permissible values and threaten human health, and more than 13 million annual deaths worldwide are due to preventable environmental causes, including air pollution. Billions of people still breathe unhealthy air: new WHO data. Over 6000 cities now monitor air quality. Released in the lead-up to World Health Day, which this year celebrates the theme Our planet, our health, the 2022 update of the World Health Organization’s air quality database introduces, for the first time, ground measurements of annual mean concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), a common urban pollutant and precursor of particulate matter and ozone. It also includes measurements of particulate matter with diameters equal or smaller than 10 µm (PM_{10}) or 2.5 µm ($PM_{2.5}$). Both groups of pollutants originate mainly from human activities related to fossil fuel combustion.

DISCUSSION

Countries must prepare for the changes ahead and develop strategies to enhance the prospects of a smooth transition. At the same time, the energy transformation will generate new challenges. Fossil fuel-exporting countries may face instability if they do not reinvent themselves for a new energy age; a rapid shift away from fossil fuels could create a financial shock with significant consequences for the global economy; workers and communities who depend on fossil fuels may be hit adversely; and risks may emerge with regard to cybersecurity and new dependencies on certain minerals.

CONCLUSION

The global energy transformation driven by renewables will have significant geopolitical implications. It will reshape relations between states and lead to fundamental structural changes in economics and society. The world that will emerge from the renewable energy transition will be very different from the one that was built on a foundation of fossil fuels. Renewable energy has great potential to reduce prices and dependence on fossil fuels in short and long term. Although costs for new solar PV and wind installations have increased, reversing a decade-long cost reduction trend, natural gas, oil and coal prices have risen much faster, therefore actually further improving the competitiveness of renewable electricity. However, how rapidly renewables can substitute fossil fuels hinges on several uncertainties and will depend on many factors.

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PASSING ADENOIDITIS IN CHILDREN

Abstract. Chronic inflammation of the lymphoid structures of the nasopharynx is often seen in outpatient and inpatient practice. Often this pathology occurs in pediatric practice due to the specific characteristics of nasopharyngeal microbes, virulence and invasiveness of microorganisms, anatomical and physiological features of the structure and proximity of the pharyngeal tonsil (GM) to the pharyngeal mouths of the auditory tubes, which provide ventilation of the tympanic cavity and maintain normal tubotympanic pressure, and the immunobiological state of the organism are important.
Keywords: fever, microorganisms, tubotympanic, inflammation.

In recent decades, diseases of the upper respiratory tract (acute and chronic), including diseases related to environmental conditions, have increased significantly, especially in large cities. The spread and growth of this pathology is a serious medical and social problem associated with increasing economic costs for treatment. Especially in the pediatric population, among all diseases of the upper respiratory tract, the maximum frequency of adenoiditis (inflammation of the pharyngeal tonsils) is recorded in 20% - 50% of chronic adenoiditis, and the frequency of its occurrence in children who are often sick is 70%. Reaches From the point of view of modern immunology, the Pirogov-Waldeyer lymphoid ring (this is the pharyngeal tonsil includes) plays the role of mucosal immunity monitoring the state of immunity of the upper and lower respiratory tract and gastrointestinal tract. When the mucous membrane of the pharyngeal tonsils comes into contact with various antigens (endo - and exogenous), an immune reaction develops that leads to the development of an inflammatory process that can take a chronic / repeated course. Today, adenoiditis is considered a polyetiological inflammation of the pharyngeal tonsil, which is based on a violation of immune processes and is often accompanied by its hyperplasia. Acute nasopharyngitis is characterized by seasonality, mainly in the autumn-winter and spring periods, its etiological cause is a variety of viruses that are tropic to the epithelium of the upper respiratory tract, and is often accompanied by an acute respiratory viral diagnosis. infection (ARVI). Flu and SARS account for 90% of all infections in Russia. Often repeated SARS provokes a local inflammatory process in the nasopharyngeal tonsils, which can turn into a chronic course with frequent contact with respiratory viruses that cause SARS and influenza. Hyperplasia accompanying chronic inflammation of pharyngeal tonsils is believed to be associated with immaturity of local and systemic immunity in children. The most common reason that causes reactive changes in the pharyngeal tonsil is acute respiratory viral infections, which take first place among all diseases, not only in children. Comparative statistics show that in the Russian Federation, respiratory viral infections take the leading place in the total composition of all infectious diseases from 82% to 85%, and the trend of annual growth of the disease continues. Frequent/repeated viral infections disrupt reparative processes in pharyngeal tonsil mucosa due to long-term exposure to antigens, which leads to increased infiltration of lymphocytes and macrophages into tissues. Viruses preserved in lymphoid tissues cause hypertrophy and chronicity of the inflammatory process in the pharyngeal tonsils, and also contribute to changes in the reactivity of bacterial agents that colonize the nasopharynx, except for SARS. Taking into account the anatomical and physiological characteristics of the pharyngeal tonsil, its hypertrophy and inflammation affects neighboring organs, causes complications from paranasal sinuses and middle ear. In the presence of a viral-bacterial association, bacteria delay the release of viruses from the body, and viruses support bacterial infection, which is considered in modern immunology as the resistance of cellular antiviral and humoral antibacterial immunity. Analysis of the results of microbiological examination of nasopharyngeal swabs showed that the main aerobic bacterial pathogens are Streptococcus Pneumoniae, Hemophilia influenzae and Moraxella catarrhalis, and anaerobic - Peptostreptococcus spp., Prevotella spp., Futures. There are studies that suggest determining the bacterial flora using mass spectrometry rather than culture of microbial markers, because it detects additional changes in the microbiome of the nasopharyngeal mucosa. The clinical presentation of inflammation of the pharyngeal tonsil (adenoiditis) is related to the severity and duration of inflammation of the pharyngeal tonsil, as well as the spread of inflammation to the mucous membrane of the auditory tube and tympanic cavity. Given that pharyngeal inflammation is the starting point of development tonsils are respiratory viruses against the background of respiratory infections, and the clinical picture is characterized by the presence of fever. (subfebrile / febrile), runny nose, sore throat / sore mouth, sneezing, cough. After a viral infection, children or their parents experience nasal breathing difficulties of varying severity, mucous/purulent discharge from the nose, night/morning cough, sleep disorders, sleep apnea syndrome, ear congestion, sometimes hearing loss. They complain about the loss. Cough is important clinical sign of postnasal syndrome. Subjective feelings in children, as a rule, are expressed weakly and are associated with difficulty interpretation of complaints. With rhinoscopy, in the acute period, it is possible to see swelling and/or hyperemia of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity, the presence of discharge of a different nature in the nasal cavity. During rhinoscopy, adenoid tissue can be seen in the lumen of choanae, its surface can be covered with discharge of various nature. With pharyngoscopy, the flow of mucous or purulent purulent discharge along the back walls of the pharynx, the mucous membrane of the back pharyngeal wall presence of hyperemia, injection and granulomatous hypertrophy. Otoscopy reveals retraction of the tympanic membrane, reduction of the light reflex, and sometimes accumulation of fluid in the tympanic cavity. With a long-term process in the nasopharynx and tympanic cavity, the permeability of the auditory tube is constantly impaired. An adhesive process develops in the tympanic cavity with the formation of scars and adhesions and the formation of retraction pockets.

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ENSURING THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY

Abstract. Economic growth is the most powerful instrument for reducing poverty and improving the quality of life in developing countries. Both cross-country research and country case studies provide overwhelming evidence that rapid and sustained growth is critical to making faster progress towards the Millennium Development Goals [1].

Key words: growth, technologies, world, opportunities, sustainable, improve, government.

INTRODUCTION

Future growth will need to be based on an increasingly globalized world that offers new opportunities but also new challenges. New technologies offer not only ‘catch-up’ potential but also ‘leapfrogging’ possibilities. New science offers better prospects across both productive and service sectors. Future growth will also need to be environmentally sustainable. Improved management of water and other natural resources is required, together with movement towards low carbon technologies by both developed and developing countries. With the proper institutions, growth and environmental sustainability may be seen as complements, not substitutes [2]. Economic growth is the increase in the production of goods and services over a period of time and is dependent on the four factors of production. Land is defined as agricultural land, commercial real estate, and natural resources, such as oil, gas, and other commodities. Labor is made up of the individuals who are responsible for the development of goods and services. Capital goods, such as tools, equipment, and machinery, are part of the capital category. The final factor of production is entrepreneurship, which includes the visionaries and innovators who are behind the production process [3].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Technological progress and the development of new knowledge are important drivers of economic growth, and is a key factor in ensuring that the shift to environmentally sustainable growth happens at least cost to the economy. New knowledge is generated by R&D – which could be funded publicly (when some of the benefits accrue to society in general) or privately (where the benefits are largely private and on which the researchers can make a profit) [4] [The Economic Impacts of Environmental Policy].

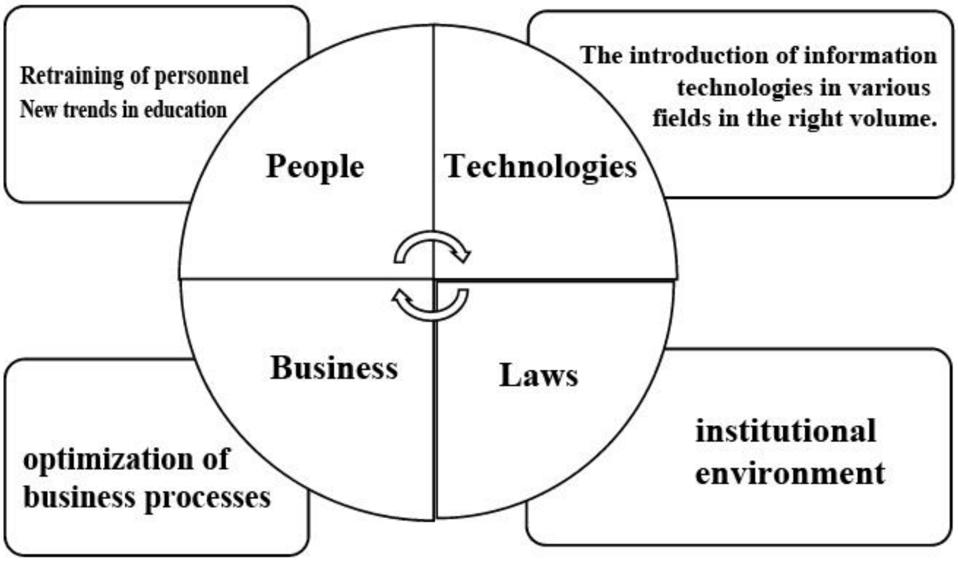

Figure 1 Areas of economic transformation [5]

Government policy, and specifically environmental policy, has an important role in incentivizing technological progress and innovation. Policies aimed at ensuring that environmental inputs are priced correctly are likely to spur businesses to innovate in order to reduce costs. For example, Reid and Miedzinski (2008) find that government policy is a major driver of green innovation. Specifically, government policy can encourage environmental innovation through 'demand-pull' policies, such as regulations or public procurement that increase demand for innovation, and 'supply-push' policies such as subsidies and tax breaks for research [6] [Frontier Economics]. In addition, a consistent and coherent environmental policy can provide greater certainty about the value of investments and incentivise environmental R&D further towards the socially optimal level. Porter and van der Linde (1995) find evidence to this effect, as well as the effect of environmental regulation in reducing inertia and raising awareness amongst firms of inefficiencies in their production processes. Requiring compliance with environmental regulations has also been found to increase innovation – for example, Jaffe and Palmer (1997) find an increase in compliance expenditure to be associated with an overall short-run increase in R&D.

RESULTS

The private sector is the driving force behind sustainable economic growth. Developing countries with diverse and healthy private sectors typically have higher levels of growth and poverty reduction. Enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of enterprises in developing countries is a critical component of stimulating economic growth and generating new formal employment opportunities. Developing country entrepreneurs, in particular female entrepreneurs, face constraints in establishing and growing their businesses [7]. Developing country governments need to create the right conditions and institutional frameworks as a foundation upon which to encourage investment, innovation, and economic growth.

DISCUSSION

Countries need to build their capacity to ensure sound, transparent financial and economic management and establish public policies that encourage private investment and reduce corruption. This requires strong institutions, and balanced laws and fair regulations to govern their economies. It requires government policies that open markets to trade and infrastructure investments to deepen integration into the local, regional, and global economies. It also includes effective regulatory regimes to oversee competition, the maintenance of standards, resource management, and property rights. Having the protection of fair and equitable labour laws and codes in their economic life particularly empowers the poor, including women, to engage in the formal economy. This means ensuring the poor have access to land and resources, security of tenure, and the capacity to use their assets productively and sustainably [8].

CONCLUSION

In order to achieve the objective of more rapid economic growth, Ministry of Foreign Affairs will play a lead role in putting growth for sustainable poverty reduction at the heart of the international development dialogue. It will seek partner country commitment to credible growth strategies, support the formulation and implementation of such strategies, and work with other donors to improve the quality of support that is offered [9].

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RENEWABLE ENERGY – ENSURING A SAFER FUTURE

Annotation. Energy is the basis of the climate problem and the key to solving it. A significant part of the greenhouse gases covering the Earth and trapping solar heat is generated during energy production when fossil fuels are burned to generate electricity and heat. Energy consumption is a prerequisite for the existence of mankind. The availability of energy available for consumption has always been necessary to meet human needs, increase the duration and improve his living conditions. Scientific evidence clearly shows that in order to avoid the worst effects of climate change, it is necessary to reduce emissions by almost half by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050. [1]

Key words: improvement, investments, law, project, sustainable, improve, government.

INTRODUCTION

Energy is fundamental to our civilization and to the prosperity of nations. Its production, distribution and utilization are deeply embedded in the fabric of our economies and central to the relations between states. The energy sources powering our societies have been undergoing a period of rapid change. Renewables have emerged as a technologically feasible, economically attractive and sustainable choice that increasingly can meet the energy needs of many countries, corporations and citizens. As tackling climate change becomes more and more critical and renewables steadily increase their capacity to meet our energy needs, the global transition to sustainable sources of energy will continue to accelerate. [2] Renewable energy sources, which are abundant around us thanks to the sun, wind, water, waste and heat of the Earth, are replenished naturally and practically do not emit greenhouse gases or pollutants into the atmosphere. Fossil fuels still account for more than 80 percent of global energy production, but cleaner energy sources are gradually gaining ground. Currently, about 29 percent of electricity comes from renewable sources.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

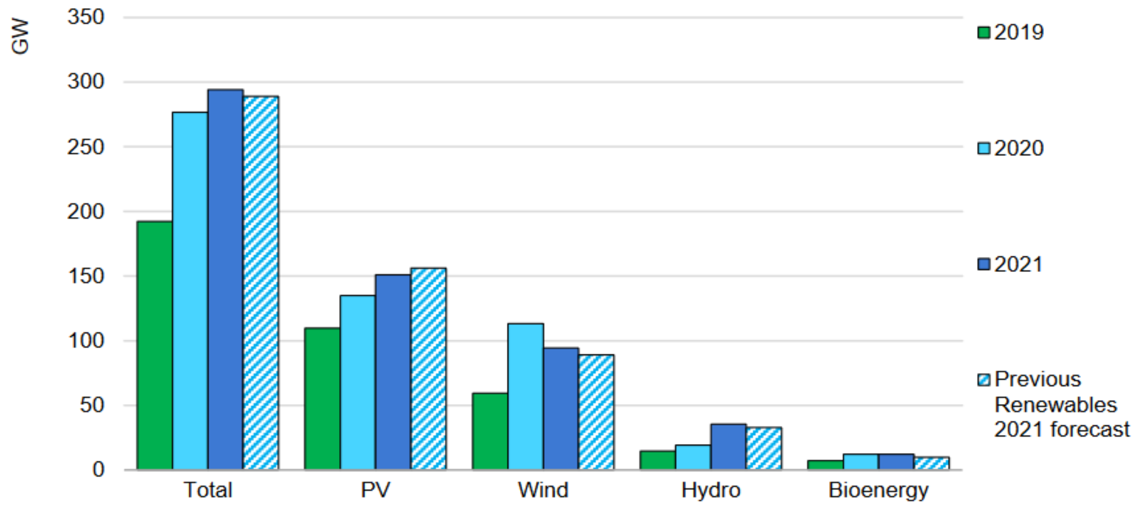
The world community considers the use of unconventional and renewable energy sources as one of the most promising ways to solve the growing problems of energy supply. The presence of an inexhaustible resource base and the ecological purity of the NWIE are their defining advantages in the conditions of

the depletion of organic fuel resources and the growing rates of environmental pollution. Aware that the growing deployment of renewables has set in motion a global
energy transformation with significant implications for geopolitics, Adnan Z. Amin, the Director-General of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), with the support of the Governments of Germany, Norway and the United Arab Emirates, convened the Global Commission in January 2018. Scientists such as O.V. Dubrovin, G.M. Kaletnik, I.S. Moga, S.N. Savchenkov, S.A. Stasinevich, S.P. Tsigankov, O.M. Shpichak and others are working towards solving the problem of the formation, development and use of renewable energy sources. [3]

RESULTS

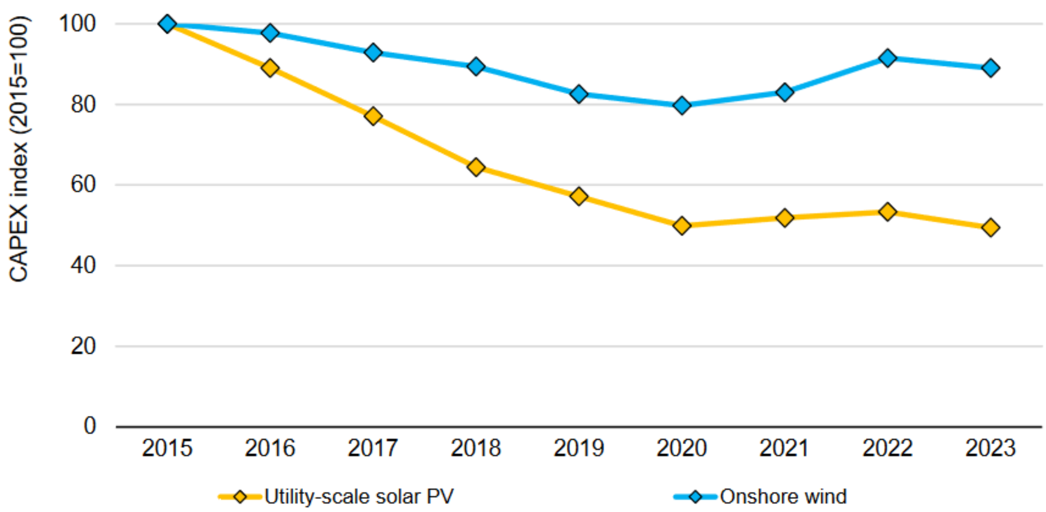
Unconventional and renewable energy sources have recently become one of the important criteria for the sustainable development of the world community. New technologies are being searched for and existing technologies are being improved, the scope of their use is expanding. The main reasons for such attention are the expected depletion of reserves of organic fuels, a sharp increase in their prices, imperfection and low efficiency of technologies for their use, harmful effects on the environment, the consequences of which are increasingly worrying the world community. Here are five reasons why accelerating the transition to clean energy is the way to a healthy and livable planet for those who live today and for future generations. 1. Renewable energy sources surround us everywhere About 80 percent of the world's population lives in countries that are net importers of fossil fuels – this is about 6 billion people who depend on fossil fuels from other countries and for this reason are vulnerable to geopolitical shocks and crises. According to estimates by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), by 2050 90 percent of the world's electricity can and should come from renewable sources. Another record year of growth but with new boom and bust deployment cycles Despite the persistent pandemic-induced supply chain challenges, construction delays, and record-level raw material and commodity prices, renewable capacity additions in 2021 increased 6% and broke another record, reaching almost 295 GW.

Figure 1. Renewable net capacity additions, 2019-2021 [4]



2. Renewable energy is cheaper Today, the use of renewable energy is actually the cheapest option for energy supply in most regions of the world. Prices for renewable energy technologies are falling rapidly. In the period from 2010 to 2020, the cost of electricity from solar panels decreased by 85 percent. The cost of onshore and offshore wind energy decreased by 56 and 48 percent, respectively. By 2030, cheap electricity from renewable sources can provide 65 percent of the world's electricity supply. This will decarbonize the energy sector by 90 percent by 2050, significantly reducing carbon emissions and helping to mitigate the effects of climate change. [5] High prices for oil, natural gas and coal also contribute to rising production costs of manufactured materials for renewable electricity technologies since fossil fuels are used in both industrial processes and power generation.

Figure 2. Renewable net capacity additions, 2019-2023 [6]



3. Renewable energy is a healthier alternative According to the World Health Organization (WHO), about 99 percent of the world's population breathe air whose quality parameters exceed the maximum permissible values and threaten human health, and more than 13 million annual deaths worldwide are due to preventable environmental causes, including air pollution. Billions of people still breathe unhealthy air: new WHO data. Over 6000 cities now monitor air quality. Released in the lead-up to World Health Day, which this year celebrates the theme Our planet, our health, the 2022 update of the World Health Organization’s air quality database introduces, for the first time, ground measurements of annual mean concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), a common urban pollutant and precursor of particulate matter and ozone. It also includes measurements of particulate matter with diameters equal or smaller than 10 µm (PM_{10}) or 2.5 µm ($PM_{2.5}$). Both groups of pollutants originate mainly from human activities related to fossil fuel combustion. [7]

DISCUSSION

Countries must prepare for the changes ahead and develop strategies to enhance the prospects of a smooth transition. At the same time, the energy transformation will generate new challenges. Fossil fuel-exporting countries may face instability if they do not reinvent themselves for a new energy age; a rapid shift away from fossil fuels could create a financial shock with significant consequences for the global economy; workers and communities who depend on fossil fuels may be hit adversely; and risks may emerge with regard to cybersecurity and new dependencies on certain minerals.

CONCLUSION

The global energy transformation driven by renewables will have significant geopolitical implications. It will reshape relations between states and lead to fundamental structural changes in economics and society. The world that will emerge from the renewable energy transition will be very different from the one that was built on a foundation of fossil fuels. Renewable energy has great potential to reduce prices and dependence on fossil fuels in short and long term. Although costs for new solar PV and wind installations have increased, reversing a decade-long cost reduction trend, natural gas, oil and coal prices have risen much faster, therefore actually further improving the competitiveness of renewable electricity. However, how rapidly renewables can substitute fossil fuels hinges on several uncertainties and will depend on many factors.

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NECESSARY ECONOMIC MEASURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A FAVORABLE BUSINESS CLIMATE IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. Over the past nine months, the socio-economic portrait of our country has changed dramatically. Every day we observe positive changes in socio-economic life, new approaches to economic reform are being applied, which are reflected primarily in deep structural transformations in industries, the fiscal system, customs and monetary policy, as well as the favorable business environment created in the country for the development of entrepreneurship.

Key words: development, business, world, economic, goals, integrated, improvement.

INTRODUCTION

Studying the development experience of the countries of the world shows that the most successful in overcoming external challenges are the countries whose governments implement comprehensive measures to support the private sector and create a favorable business environment for the development of small businesses. The first program document of the head of our state Shavkat Mirziyoyev was the Decree signed by him "On additional measures to ensure accelerated development of entrepreneurship, full protection of private property and qualitative improvement of the business climate", which indicates the closest attention paid by the country's leadership to the development of this sphere. Necessary economic measures for the development of a favorable business climate in Uzbekistan. In order to achieve sustainable economic growth and increase Uzbekistan's competitiveness at the international level, it is necessary to create favorable conditions for the development of the private sector, especially small and medium-sized businesses. In this context, the Government of Uzbekistan is implementing a number of reforms aimed at simplifying trade and business procedures, transforming the regulatory environment, improving the qualifications and skills of employees, as well as stimulating innovation and digitalization of the private sector.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

How to develop entrepreneurship in the country: Entrepreneurship is one of the key factors of economic development and well-being of the population in any country. It contributes to the creation of new jobs, increasing competitiveness, innovation and efficiency of the economy, expanding international cooperation and integration. Entrepreneurship also plays an important role in solving social problems, such as combating poverty, inequality, unemployment and environmental degradation. However, the development of entrepreneurship in the country faces a number of obstacles and difficulties that must be overcome to achieve its potential. Among them are the following:

- Insufficient legal protection and guarantees of private property, small business and private entrepreneurship;
- High level of administrative barriers, corruption, tax and customs pressure on business entities;
- Low access to financial resources, loans, government orders and support;
- Lack of qualified personnel, educational and consulting services for entrepreneurs;
- Insufficient development of infrastructure, transport, communications, energy and other industries necessary for the functioning of the business;
- Weak integration into the world economy, limited access to foreign markets and technologies.

To eliminate these problems and stimulate the development of entrepreneurship in the country, an integrated approach is required, including the following measures:

- Improvement of legislation and law enforcement practice in the field of protection of private property, small business and private entrepreneurship;
- Simplification and optimization of administrative procedures related to registration, licensing, certification and control over the activities of enterprises;
- Reducing the tax and customs burden on entrepreneurs, expanding benefits and preferences for small businesses;
- Development of the financial sector, increasing the availability of credit, leasing, insurance and other financial instruments for entrepreneurs;
- Strengthening state support for entrepreneurship through the provision of grants, subsidies, loans, guarantees, participation in public procurement.

At the same time, the lack of a long-term strategy for the development of agriculture hinders the effective use of land and water resources, broad involvement in the industry

RESULTS

Small business entities objectively exist and develop as a relatively independent sector of the modern market economy. Small enterprises are of great socio-economic importance, as they provide social and political stability, are able to mitigate the effects of structural changes, adapt faster to changing market needs, make a significant contribution to regional development, design and use technical and organizational innovations. Small business contributes to the creation of new jobs, providing employment for the population, as a result, unemployment decreases. It should be noted that small businesses provide employment for socially unstable segments of the population, in particular, young people, immigrants, etc. It is at these enterprises that they gain experience, knowledge, achieve career growth and self-realization. However, for the effective implementation of these measures, it is also necessary to take into account the impact of global trends, such as green and digital transitions, which represent both challenges and opportunities for Uzbek business. In particular, it is necessary to ensure adaptation to the effects of climate change, the use of renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, it is necessary to promote the internationalization of Uzbek business, expand its access to foreign markets and investments, as well as integration into global value chains. To achieve these goals, the Government of Uzbekistan needs to continue cooperation with international organizations, donors and development partners, as well as ensure the active participation of the business community in the process of developing and implementing economic policy. It is also necessary to conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the results of reforms, as well as eliminate possible obstacles and gaps in the development of a favorable business climate in Uzbekistan.

DISCUSSION

The main goal of further development of microfinance is to help the general population by transforming lending into a more effective tool to support private entrepreneurship. Today, the Government of Uzbekistan is taking effective measures to create conditions conducive to the strengthening and further development of this sphere. The main task is to increase the scale of activities and the volume of services, so that eventually microfinance as a whole becomes a sustainable component of the financial system of the republic. To achieve this, it is necessary to strengthen its potential by attracting international experience and using international standards for the work of such organizations.

CONCLUSION

Thus, it can be concluded that a favorable business climate has been formed in Uzbekistan as a whole, regulated by the legislative and regulatory framework and specially created institutions. At the same time, the expansion of the impact of globalization processes necessitates the creation of conditions for further increasing the competitiveness of domestic producers in the domestic and foreign commodity markets. In our opinion, it is necessary to pay special attention to the knowledge of entrepreneurs in the field of management, which will allow entrepreneurs to manage the available resources most effectively, as well as the spread of innovations in the field of small business.

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YO'LOVCHI TASHISH XIZMATLARINING ISHLAB CHIQARISH XARAJATLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada umumiy foydalanishdagi avtobuslarda yo'lovchi tashish xizmatlarining ishlab chiqarish tannarxiga kiritiladigan harajatlar tarkibiga bevosita xizmatlarni ko'rsatish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan, xizmat ko'rsatishni tashkil etish bilan shartlangan hamda ularga yoqilg'i, bevosita mehnat harajatlari, yagona ijtimoiy to'lov, amortizatsiya, texnik hizmat ko'rsatish, joriy ta'mirlash, avtobus shinalarining eskirishi va ta'mirlash harajati, moy materiallari va boshqa xizmat ko'rsatish bilan bog'liq xarajatlar to'g'risida ma'lumot berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: yoqilg'i xarajatlari, yillik bosib o'tilgan masofa, amortizatsiya ajratmasi, razryad, ta'rif koeffitsienti, moliyaviy imkoniyat, amortizatsiya ajratmasi, balans qiymati.

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COSTS OF PRODUCING PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES

Abstract. In this article, the costs included in the cost of production of passenger transportation services in public buses are directly related to the provision of services, conditioned by the organization of the service, and include fuel, direct labor costs, single information is given on the cost of social payment, depreciation, maintenance, current maintenance, wear and tear of bus tires, fuel, and other service costs.

Key words: fuel costs, annual mileage, depreciation allowance, discharge, definition coefficient, financial capability, depreciation allowance, book value.

Yoqilg'i harajatlari, avtobusning turidan, yoqilg'ining amaldagi narhi hamda sarf me'yoridan kelib chiqib, transport vositasining yillik bosib o'tgan masofasini inobatga olgan holda quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$Y_x = H_s * L_{jami} * P_y$$

Bu erda: $\boldsymbol{Y_x}$ – yillik yoqilg'i harajati; $\boldsymbol{H_s}$ – yoqilg'i sarflash me'yori;

$\boldsymbol{L_{jami}}$ – yillik bosib o'tish masofasi; $\boldsymbol{P_y}$ -yoqilg'i narxi.

Bevosita mehnat harajatlariga haydovchilar va konduktorlarning ish haqi kiradi. Umumiy foydalanishdagi avtobuslarda yo'lovchi tashish xizmatlari bilan band bo'lgan tashuvchilarning hodimlari oylik ish haqini hisoblashda razryad ta'rif koeffitsientlarini quyidagilar bo'yicha aniqlashi tavsiya etiladi. [1-4]

1-jadval

Avtobus haydovchilari	Razryad	Ta'rif koeffitsienti
Avtobusning uzunligi 5 metrgacha	2	1,053
Avtobusning uzunligi 5 metrdan 7,5 metrgacha	3	1,106
Avtobusning uzunligi 7,5 metrdan 9,5 metrgacha	4	1,158
Avtobusning uzunligi 9,5 metrdan 11 metrgacha yuqori	5	1,269
Avtobusning uzunligi 11 metrdan 15 metrgacha yuqori	6	1,384
Avtobusning uzunligi 15 metrdan yuqori	7	1,505

Mazkur razryadlar avtobus haydovchilar mehnatiga haq to'lashning umumiy shartlari byudjet tashkilotlari, davlat korxonalari, muassasalari va ustav kapitalida davlat ulushi 50 foizdan ko'proqni tashkil etadigan tashkilotlar uchun majburiydir, boshqa tashkilotlar uchun tavsiyaviy hususiyatga ega.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Hukumatining ayrim qarorlariga o'zgartirishlar kiritish to'g'risida" 2012 yil 11- yanvardagi 6-son qaroriga asosan mehnatga haq tolash bo'yicha yagona ta'rif setkasidan foydalanadigan ho'jalik hisobotidagi korxonalar va tashkilotlarga ularning moliyaviy imkoniyatlaridan va xo'jalik faoliyati natijalaridan kelib chiqqan holda, xodimlar mehnatiga haq to'lashni tashkil etish uchun asos sifatida Yagona ta'rif setkasining oshirilgan ta'rif koeffitsientlari belgilanishi mumkin. [5-7]

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining "Mehnatga haq to'lash yagona ta'rif setkasini yanada takomillashtirish to'g'risida" 2019 yil 16 sentyabrdagi 775-son qarori hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bandlik va mehnat munosabatlari vazirligi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Moliya vazirligi va O'zbekiston avtomobil transporti agentligining "Avtomobil transporti haydovchilari mehnatiga haq to'lashning umumiy shartlari to'g'risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash haqida" 2019 yil 23 yanvardagi 3130-son qaroriga binoan razryad va ta'rif koeffitsientlari ishlab chiqilgan.

Xodimlarning ish haqi miqdori, amaldagi mehnatga haq to‘lashning eng kam miqdoriga binoan hisoblanadi va moddiy rag‘batlantirish harajatlari bevosita mehnat harajatlari tarkibiga kiradi.

***Ma’lumot o‘rnida** : O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “2021yil uchun O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Davlat byudjeti to‘g‘risida”gi Qonuni ijrosini ta’minlash chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” 2020 yil 30 dekabrdagi PQ-4938-son qaroriga binoan 2023 yil 1 maydan boshlab mehnatga haq to‘lashning eng kam miqdori oyiga* 980 000 *so‘m etib belgilangan.*

Haydovchilarning ish soati 2021 yil uchun ish vaqti me’yorining davomiyligi 5 kunlik ish haftasidan kelib chiqib, 2010 soat, 6 kunlik 40 soatli ish haftasidan kelib chiqib, 1995 soatni tashkil etadi. [8-10]

Haydovchilarning soni korxonadagi jami avtobuslarning yillik ish soatidan kelib cbiqib aniqlanadi:

$$AV_{soat} = V_k * AV_s * AV_k * 365$$

Bu erda:

$\boldsymbol{AV_{soat}}$ - jami avtobuslarning yillik ish soati; $\boldsymbol{V_k}$ – avtobuslarning bir kunlik ish vaqti; $\boldsymbol{AV_s}$ - avtobuslarning jami soni; $\boldsymbol{AV_k}$ – avtobuslarning yo‘nalishga chiqish koeffitsienti bo‘lib, hisob-kitoblarni soddalashtirish maqsadida 0,8 koeffitsientni qo‘llash tavsiya etiladi.

$$X_s = \frac{AV_{soat}}{V_m}$$

Bu erda : $\boldsymbol{X_s}$ – Haydovchilarning soni; $\boldsymbol{V_m}$ – yillik ish vaqti me’yorining davomiyligi.

Avtobus haydovchilarining ish haqi avtobuslarning o‘lchami, razryad ta’rif koeffitsientlari va mehnatga haq to‘lashning eng kam miqdoridan kelib chiqib, quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$M_x = X_s * R_k * M_m * 12$$

Bu erda : $\boldsymbol{M_x}$ – bevosita mehnat harajatlari; $\boldsymbol{R_k}$ – razryad ta’rif koeffitsienti;

$\boldsymbol{M_m}$ – mehnatga haq to‘lashning eng kam miqdori.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Soliq kodeksiga binoan ijtimoiy soliq to‘lovchilarga O‘zbekiston Respublikasi yuridik shaxslari bo‘lib, byudjet tashkilotlari, “SOS” uyushmalari, ixtisoslashtirilgan tsexlar, korxonada ishlovchi nogironligi bo‘lgan shaxslar mehnatidan foydalanuvchi soliq to‘lovchilardan tashqarilarga 12 foiz stavka miqdori belgilangan. Ijtimoiy soliq quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

$$I_s = M_x * 12\%$$

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Soliq kodeksiga binoan amortizatsiya ajratmalari buxgalteriya hisobi to‘g‘risidagi qonun hujjatlarida nazarda tutilgan tartibda, kodeksda belgilangan husisiyatlar inobatga olingan holda amalga oshiriladi.

Amortizatsiya qilinadigan aktivlar, soliq solish maqsadida guruhlar bo‘yicha taqsimlanadi va ularni sotib olishga doir chiqimlar amortizatsiya ajratmalari orqali amortizatsiyaning cheklangan normalari bo‘yicha xarajatlar jumlasiga kiritiladi. [11-14]

Avtobus vositalariga cheklangan norma 20 foiz belgilangan bo‘lib, ushbu normadan ko‘p bo‘lmagan tarzda hisoblanadi. Hisob siyosatida mustahkamlab qo‘yilgan bo‘lsa, soliq solish maqsadida amortizatsiyani mazkur normadan pastroq normalar bo‘yich hisoblashga yo‘l qo‘yiladi. Amortizatsiya ajratmasi quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

$$A_a = Q_b * 20\%$$

Bu erda : $\boldsymbol{A_a}$ – amortizatsiya ajratmasi; $\boldsymbol{Q_b}$ – Avtobusning balans qiymati.

Umumiy foydalanishdagi avtobuslarda yo‘lovchi tashish xizmatlarini ko‘rsatuvchi tashuvchilarning avtobuslari bosib o‘tadigan masofadan kelib chiqib, shinalarga bo‘lgan harajat bujudga keladi va quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

$$SH_x = \frac{L_{jami}}{N_{km}} * P_{sh} * D_{sh}$$

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, shahar jamoat transportlari o‘zini o‘zini qoplamasligi davlat tomonidan mub’sidiyalash tizimini joriy qilish kerakligini ko‘rsatadi. 1 km uchun yo‘nalishdagi harajatlarni va 1 kmga to‘g‘ri keluvchi narxni yuqoridagi formulalardan foydalangan holda quymdagi jadvalga to‘ldirish mumkin bo‘ladi. [15-16]

2-jadval.

No T/R	Ko’rsatkichlar nomi	O’lchov birligi	Namangan	*(avtobus rusumi ISUZU)*		
				Yo’nalish №1	**Yo’nalish №9**	**Yo’nalish №13**
				3-kichik tuman-Taxtako‘prik	**Axsikent-Chorsu**	**1-kichik tuman-Chorsu**
1	**Korxonadagi avtomobillar soni**	dona	44	16	8	20
2	**Ishga chikish koeffitsenti**	%	1	1	1	1
3	**Ishdagi avtomobillar soni**	dona	84	16	8	20
4	**Avtomobil balans kiymati**	sum	9 196 000 000	1 254 000 000	1 254 000 000	1 254 000 000
5	**Yo’nalish masofasi**	km	39	12,8	13,0	12,8
6	**Bir borib kelish katnov vakti**	minut	21	136,0	121,3	121,3
7	**Ish vakti**	soat	2	14	13	14
8	**Bir kunda bir avtobusda tashilgan yul. soni**	yo’lovchi	2 571	826	783	963
9	Joriy ta’mirga bir kunlik xarajat	sum/kun	396 303	132 101,0	132 101,0	132 101,0
10	Bir avtobusni bir kunlik yokilgi xarajati	kub.metr	186	56,6	63,7	66,2

11	Bir kunlik yokilgi xarajati mikdori	sum	522 144	158 368,0	178 360,0	185 416,0
12	Bir kunda bir avtobusga ish xaki xarajati 12%li ajratma bilan birgalikda	sum	336 091	111 789,6	107 997,8	116 303,2
13	Kredit foiz xarajati (8% yillik)	sum	1 030 685	343 561,6	343 561,6	343 561,6
14	Bir avtobusni bir kunlik jami xarajati	sum	5 319 691,6	1 744 013,9	1 777 166,5	1 798 511,2
15	**Jami material xarajatlar**	sum	**5 585 676,2**	**1 831 214,6**	**1 866 024,8**	**1 888 436,7**
16	**Jami Yo'nalish buyicha xarajat**	sum	81 996 367	29 299 434,3	14 928 198,7	37 768 734,4
17	**Jami Yo'nalish buyicha tashilgan yo'lovchi**	yo'lovchi	38 734	13 210	6 261	19 264
18	**Rentabellik darajasi**	%	10	10	10	10
19	**Jami xarajat**	sum	**90 196 004,2**	**32 229 377,7**	**16 421 018,6**	**41 545 607,9**
20	**Jami Daromad**	sum	58 101 600	19 814 400	9 391 200	28 896 000
21	**Amaldagi tarif**	so'm	1 500	1500	1500	1500
22	**Foyda yoki zarar**	sum	-32 094 404,2	-12 414 977,7	-7 029 818,6	-12 649 607,9
23	**Bir yilda ko'riladigan zarar miqdori**	m.sum	**-11 714 457 518,9**	**-4 531 466 874,7**	**-2 565 883 773,7**	**-4 617 106 870,5**
	1 km uchun narx		**2 170**	**12 465**	**11 278**	**10 979**

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KORXONALARDA MOLIYAVIY FAOLIYAT HISOBINI XALQARO STANDARTLAR TALABIGA ASOSAN TO'G'RI TASHKIL QILISH

Anotatsiya. Maqolada korxonalarda asosiy faoliyat bilan birgalikda moliyaviy faoliyat olib borishning ahamiyati, ushbu faoliyat hisobining xalqaro standartlar asosida to'g'ri tashkil qilinishi bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan
Kalit so'zlar: moliyaviy faoliyat, moliyaviy faoliyat daromadlari, moliyaviy faoliyat xarajatlari, royalti, valyuta schotlari.

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CORRECT ORGANIZATION OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY ACCOUNTS IN ENTERPRISES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

Abstract. The article provides recommendations on the importance of carrying out financial activities together with the main activities in enterprises, the correct organization of accounting for these activities based on international standards
Key words: financial activity, income of financial activity, expenses of financial activity, royalty, currency accounts.

Respublikamizda iqtisodiyotni yanada erkinlashtirish, modernizatsiyalash jarayonlarini yanada jadallashtirish, mahsulot, ish va xizmatlar raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, ularning jahon bozorlarida munosib o'rin egallashlarini ta'minlash, dunyo hamjamiyatlari bilan integratsiyalashish ko'lamini oshirish davlat siyosatining yaqin va uzoq kelajakka mo'ljallangan ustuvor yo'nalishlari hisoblanadi. Aytish joizki, 2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasida "Iqtisodiyotda moliyaviy resurslarni ko'paytirish maqsadida, kelgusi 5 yilda fond bozori aylanmasini 200 million AQSh dollaridan 7 milliard AQSh dollariga yetqazish”[69] masalasi qo’yilganligi, korxonalar oldiga yangi marralarni qo’yadi. Ushbu marralarga yetish maqsadida korxonalar nafaqat asosiy faoliyati bo’lgan mahsulot (ish, xizmatlar)ni ishlab chiqarish yo’li bilan, balki asosiy bo’lmagan faoliayat turlari, jumladan, investitsiyalar kiritish, dividendlar olish, aksiyalarni sotib olish, o’z asosiy vositalarini uzoq muddatga ijaraga berish, royaltilarni amalga oshirish orqali ham daromad qiladilar va bu faoliyatlar asosiy faoliyat bilan bir qatorda olib boriladi.

Rivojlangan mamlakatlar amaliyotida shuni ko’rish mumkinki, moliyaviy faoliyat korxona asosiy faoliyati bilan jipslikda olib boriladi, hamda O’zbekiston iqtisodiyoti misolida ham bu faoliyat turlarini rivojlantirish asosiy masalalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Yuqoridagi fikrlardan shuni aytib o’tish mumkinki, korxonalar faoliyatida asosiy bo’lmagan faoliyatni rivojlantirish hozirgi zamon iqtisodiyotida muhim o’rin tutadi. Chunki aynan korxonalarning asosiy bo’lmagan faoliyati natijasida iqtisodiyotda bo’sh turgan mablag’lar bir sohadan boshqa bir sohaga oqib o’tishini ta’minlaydi. Ta’kidlash lozimki, bu jarayonda qatnashuvchi barcha tomonlar uning natijasida ma’lum darajadagi iqtisodiy naf oladi. Shunday ekan bu faoliyatning hisobini xalqaro standartlarga mos ravishda buxgalteriyada to’g’ri tashkil qilinishi, hamda to’g’ri rejalashtirilgan auditorlik tekshiruvidan o’tkazilishi bizning nazarimizda, muhim masala hisoblanadi.

Moliyaviy faoliyat – bu korxonalarning asosiy bo’lmagan faoliyati tarkibiga kiruvchi, o’zga korxonalar (bank va boshqalar) mablag’larini korxonaga kredit va qarz sifatida kiritish, hamda jalb qilish bilan bog’liq faoliyat hisoblanadi.

7- son MHXSga ko’ra moliyaviy faoliyat – bu korxonaning mavjud kapitali va jalb qilingan mablag’larining tarkibi va hajmida o’zgarishga olib keladigan faoliyat sifatida ta’rif berilgan.

Moliyaviy faoliyatdan olingan daromadlar Soliq kodeksining 43-bobi ”Jami daromadlar” tarkibida, hamda moliyaviy faoliyatning xarajatlari Soliq kodeksining 44-bobi ”Xarajatlar” tarkibida ko’rsatilib o’tilgan.

Moliyaviy faoliyatdan olingan daromadlarga quyidagilar kiradi:

- Royalti va kapital transfertidan olingan daromadlar
- O’zbekiston Respublikasi hududida va uning tashqarisida boshqa xo’jalik yurituvchi subyektlar faoliyatida ulush qo’shgan holda qatnashishdan olingan daromad, aksiyalar bo’yicha dividendlar va obligasiyalar hamda xo’jalik yurituvchi subyektga tegishli qimmatli qog’ozlar bo’yicha daromadlar;
- Mulkni uzoq muddatli ijaraga berishdan olingan daromadlar (lizing to’lovini olish);
- Valyuta schyotlari, shuningdek chet el valyutalaridagi muomalalar bo’yicha ijobiy kurs tafovutlari;

[69] O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022 yil 28 yanvardagi PF-60 son “2022–2026 yillarga mo’ljallangan yangi O’zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to’g’risida”gi Farmoni https://lex.uz/docs/5841063

• Foiz ko'rinishidagi daromadlar;

• Sarflangan (qimmatli qog'ozlarga, sho'ba korxonalarga va hokazolarga) mablag'larni qayta baholashdan olingan daromadlar;

• Moliyaviy faoliyatdan olingan boshqa daromadlar;

Moliyaviy faoliyatga qilingan xarajatlarga quyidagilar kiradi:

• O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy Banki tomonidan belgilangan hisob stavkalari darajasida va ulardan ortiqcha olingan qisqa muddatli hamda uzoq muddatli kreditlar bo'yicha, shu jumladan to'lov muddati o'tgan va uzaytirilgan ssudalar bo'ycha to'lovlar;

• Mol-mulkni uzoq muddatli ijaraga olish (lizing) bo'yicha foizlarni to'lash xarajatlari;

• chet el valyutasi bilan muomalalarga doir salbiy kurs tafovutlari bo'yicha zararlar;

sarflangan (qimmatli qog'ozlarga, sho'ba korxonalarga va hokazolarga) mablag'larni qayta baholashdan ko'rilgan zararlar;

• o'z qimmatli qog'ozlarini chiqarish va tarqatish bilan bog'liq xarajatlar;

• moliyaviy faoliyat bo'yicha boshqa xarajatlar, shu jumladan, salbiy diskont.

Moliyaviy faoliyatga doir daromad va xarajatlar sintetik hisobini yuritishda 21-son BHMS quyidagilarni ko'zda tutadi:

Moliyavviy faoliyatga doir daromadlar 9500 "Moliyaviy faoliyatdan keladigan daromadlarni hisobga oluvchi schotlar"da yuritiladi. 21-son BHMSda ushbu schot tizimida quyidagi schotlarni ochish nazarda tutiladi:

• 9510 "Royatli ko'rinishdagi daromadlar"

• 9520 "Dividend ko'rinishidagi daromadlar"

• 9530 "Foiz ko'rinishidagi daromadlar"

• 9540 "Valuta kursidagi farqdan olingan daromadlar"

• 9550 "Uzoq muddatli ijaradan olingan daromaadlar"

• 9560 "Qimmatbaho qog'ozlarga qo'yilgan mablag'larni qayta baholashdan olingan daromadlar"

• 9590 "Moliyaviy faoliyat bo'yicha boshqa daromadlar"

Hisobot davri davomida ushbu schotlarning kreditida moliyaviy faoliyat bilan bog'liq bo'lgan barcha daromadlar jamlanadi.

Har bir hisobot davrining oxirida ushbu schotlar bo'yicha jamlangan aylanmalarning umumiy summasi 9910 "Yakuniy moliyaviy natija"schotiga yopiladi.

Moliyaviy faoliyatga doir xarajatlar 9600 "Moliyaviy faoliyat bo'yicha xarajatlarni hisobga oluvchi schotlar" da hisobga olinadi. 21-son BHMSda ushbu schot tizimida quyidagi schotlarni ochish nazarda tutiladi:

• 9610 "Foiz ko'rinishidagi xarajatlar"

• 9620 "Valuta kurslaridagi farqlaridan ko'riladigan xarajatlar"

• 9630 "Qimmatbaho qog'ozlarni chiqarish va tarqatish bo'yicha xarajatlar”

• 9690 “Moliyaviy faoliyat bo’yicha boshqa xarajatlar”

Hisobot davri davomida ushbu schotlarning debetida moliyaviy faoliyat bilan bog’liq bo’lgan barcha xarajatlar jamlanadi.

Har bir hisobot davrining oxirida ushbu schotlar bo’yicha jamlangan aylanmalarning umumiy summasi 9910 “Yakuniy moliyaviy natija” schotiga yopiladi.

Xulosa o’rnida aytish mumkinki, moliyaviy faoliyat bilan shug’ullanish har bir korxona uchun yangi imkoniyatlar va qo’shimcha iqtisodiy naf olish imkonini yarati beradi.Zero Prezidentimiz Sh.Mirziyoyev ta’kidlaganlaridek “faol investitsiyalarni jalb qilishda xususiylashtirish va davlat-xususiy sheriklik imkoniyatlaridan to‘liq va samarali foydalanish zarur”, bu borada “so‘nggi olti yilda investitsiyalar hajmini yalpi ichki mahsulotning 30 foizidan oshirishga”[70] erishilganligida korxonalar moliyaviy faoliyatini kengayotganidan dalolat beradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro’yxati:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Soliq kodeksi Toshkent «Adolat» nashriyoti 2015
2. «Buxgalteriya hisobi to‘g‘risida» qonun 13.04.2016
3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining «Mahsulot (ish, xizmat) larni ishlab chiqarish va sotishharajatlari tarkibi hamda moliyaviy natijalarni shakllantirish tartibi to‘g‘risida Nizomni tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida»gi Qarori. 1999 yil 5 fevral. 54-son.
4. 2-son BHMS “Asosiy faoliyatdan olingan daromadlar” O‘z.R.Adliya Vazirligidan 1998-yil 26-avgustda ro‘yxatdan o‘tgan, № 483
5. 6-son BHMS “Lizing hisobi” O‘z.R.Adliya Vazirligidan 2004 yil 14-mayda ro‘yxatdan o‘tgan, № 1281.
6. 12-son BHMS “Moliyaviy investisiyalar” O‘z.R.Adliya Vazirligidan 1999-yil 16-yanvarda ro‘yxatdan o‘tgan, № 596.
7. 21-son BHMS «Xo‘jalik yurituvchi sub’ektlarning moliyaviy-xo‘jalik faoliyati buxgalteriya hisobi schotlar rejasi va uni qo‘llash bo‘yicha Yo‘riqnoma» O‘z.R.Adliya Vazirligidan 2002 yil 23-oktyabrda ro‘yxatdan o‘tgan, № 1181.
8. 22-son BHMS “Chet el valutasida ifodalangan aktivlar va majburiyatlarning hisobi” O‘z.R.Adliya Vazirligidan 2004-yil 23-martda ro‘yxatdan o‘tgan, № 1124

[70] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlis va O‘zbekiston xalqiga Murojaatnomasi. 20.12.2022

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XIZMATLAR SOHASINING IQTISODIYOTDAGI O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotasiya. Mazkur maqolada xizmatlarning o'ziga xos tabiati, mohiyati va asosiy tavsifnomalari, shuningdek, xizmatlar sohasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari muallif tomonidan ko'rib chiqilgan. Xizmatlar sohasining iqtisodiyotdagi roli va ahamiyati ochib berilgan hamda muallif tomonidan taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Tayanch so'zlar: xizmatlar, xizmatlar sohasi, xizmatlar tavsifnomasi, xizmatlarni turlari, xizmatlarni o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, xizmatlar bozori.

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SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SERVICES SECTOR IN THE ECONOMY

Abstract. In this article, the specific nature, essence and main descriptions of services, as well as the specific characteristics of the service sector, are considered by the author. The role and importance of the service sector in the economy is revealed, and suggestions and recommendations are developed by the author.

Key words: services, service sector, service characteristics, service classification, service features, service market.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda xizmat ko'rsatish va servis sohasi mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotini barqaror rivojlantirishning eng muhim manbai va omili hisoblanadi. Jahon tajribasi bugun aynan mazkur soha YaIMning shakllantirish, aholi bandligini ta'minlash, odamlarning hayot farovonligini oshirishda yetakchi o'rin tutishni ko'rsatmoqda.

O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev 2020 yil 29 dekabr kuni Oliy Majlisga navbatdagi Murojaatnomani taqdim etdi. Murojaatnomada 2017-2021 yillarda O’zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo’nalishi bo’yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi doirasida milliy iqtisodiyotimizning barcha soha va tarmoqlari qatori, xizmatlar sohasida ham amalga oshirilayotgan muhim islohotlar, erishilayotgan natijalar va oldimizda turgan ustuvor vazifalar chuqur tahlil etildi [2].

Xizmatlar sohasi bugungi kunda murakkab, ko’pqirrali mexanizm bo’lib, lekin zamonaviy iqtisodiyotimizning eng istiqbolli va tez rivojlanayotgan tarmog’i hisoblanib, u o’z ichiga savdodan tortib transport, aloqa va axborotlashtirish, ta’lim, fan, sog’liqni saqlash, madaniyat, san’at, sport, maishiy va kommunal xizmatlar, texnik xizmatlar, bank-moliya, sug’urta, turizm, auditorlik-konsalting xizmatlari, mehmonxonalar, dam olish uylari, televideniye, radio, kino teatrlar, muzeylar kabi keng faoliyatni oladi.

Rivojlangan mamlakatlarning amaliyoti shuni ko’rsatmoqdaki, ishlab chiqarishni murakkablashuvi va bozorni texnik jihatdan murakkab bo’lgan tovarlar bilan to’ldirilishi natijasida xizmatlarga bo’lgan talab ham oshib bormoqda. Bizning mamlakatimizda ham xizmatlarni turli yangi hillari paydo bo’lishi natijasida xizmatlar sohasi, ishlab chiqarish sohasiga nisbatan tez sur’atlar bilan rivojlanmoqda.

Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimiz milliy iqtisodiyotida band bo’lgan aholining yarmidan ortig’i shu sohada mehnat qilmoqda. Har yilgi yangi yaratilayotgan ish o’rinlarining uchdan bir qismidan ortig’i ham shu soha hissasiga to’g’ri kelmoqda.

Xizmat – bu korxonalar va ayrim shaxslar tomonidan, aynan shunday ikkinchi tomonga ko’rsatiladigan faoliyat turi bo’lib, uni ushlab, ko’rib bo’lmaydi hamda u mijozning mulkiga aylanmaydi. Xizmatni ko’rsatish natijasida, fizik mahsulot yaratilishi va yaratilmasligi ham mumkin. Xizmat insonlar va asbob-uskuna yordamida ko’rsatilishi mumkin; mijozning ishtirokida va ishtirokisiz ko’rsatiladi; shaxsiy yoki korxonalar ehtiyojlarini qondirishga yo’naltirilgan bo’lishi mumkin; tijorat va notijorat xarakterga ega bo’lishi hamda xususiy va jamoat tashkilotlari tomonidan ko’rsatiladi. Biroq, har qanday xizmatlar, korxonaning marketing faoliyatiga kuchli ta’sir etadigan quyidagi to’rtta o’ziga xos xususiyatlarga egadir: ko’rib va ushlab bo’lmaslik, ishlab chiqarishni va iste’molni bir-biridan ajratib bo’lmaslik, sifatini tez-tez o’zgarib turishi va saqlab bo’lmaslik.

Xizmatlar iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarining tez rivojlanayotgan eng istiqbolli sohalaridan biri hisoblanadi. U faoliyatning keng qamrovli sohalariga ega, ya’ni savdodan va transportdan moliyagacha, sug’urtadan va turli hil vositachiliklardan iborat. Mehmonxonalar va restoranlar, kiryuvish korxonalari va sartaroshxonalar, o’quv va sport muassasalari, bank va moliya muassasalari, sanatoriyalar, turistik firmalar, aloqa va axborotlashtirish, internet xizmatlari, radio va telestansiyalar, maslahat firmalari, sog’liqni saqlash muassasalari, muzeylar, kino va teatrlar va boshqalar xizmatlar sohasiga kiradi. Amaliyotda deyarli barcha korxona va tashkilotlar, u yoki bu darajada xizmatlar ko’rsatadi.

Xizmat ko’rsatish va servis sohasi mamlakat iqtisodiyotini barqaror rivojlantirishning eng muhim manbai va omili hisoblanadi. Jahon tajribasi bugun aynan mazkur soha YaIMni shakllantirish, aholi bandligini ta’minlash, insonlarning hayot farovonligini oshirishda yetakchi o’rin tutishini ko’rsatmoqda.

Bunga misol qilib, mamlakatimizda xizmat ko’rsatish sohasining so’nggi yillarda tez sur’atlar bilan o’sib borayotganligini ko’rsatish mumkin. Bugungi kunda iqtisodiyotda band bo’lgan aholining yarmidan ortig’i xizmat sohasida mehnat qilmoqda. Har yilgi yangi yaratilayotgan ish o’rinlarining uchdan bir qismidan ortig’i shu soha hissasiga to’g’ri kelmoqda.

Bugungi kunga kelib, xizmatlar sohasini juda rivojlanib ketganligiga qaramay, xizmat tushunchasi haqida yagona bir yondashuv yo’qdir. Xizmat ko’rsatish orqali biron bir narsa yaratilmaydi, ya’ni xizmat orqali faoliyat ko’rsatiladi. Xizmatlarga ko’pincha foydali faoliyatning barcha turlari kiritiladi. Xizmat bu– xizmat ko’rsatuvchi va iste’molchini bevosita o’zaro faoliyatining natijasidir, shuningdek, xizmat ko’rsatuvchini iste’molchi extiyojini qondirish bo’yicha faoliyatidir.

Xizmatlar bozori ikki sababalarga ko’ra boshqa bozorlarga umuman o’hshamaydi. Birinchidan, xizmatlar to u ko’rsatilmaguncha mavjud bo’lmaydi. Bu esa uni ko’rsatilmaguncha taqqoslashni va baholashni amalga oshirib bo’lmasligini bildiradi. Faqat kutilayotgan foyda va haqiqatda olingan natijalarni taqqoslash mumkin.

Ikkinchidan, xizmatlarga yuqori darajadagi mavxumlik tegishlidir, bu esa mijozni noqulay xolatga tushuradi, xizmatni ko’rsatuvchilar esa o’z xizmatlarini bozorga yo’naltirishda qiynaladi.

Xizmatlar bozorini ushbu o’ziga xos xususiyatlari, shuningdek, ularni ko’rib bo’lmaslik, ushlab bo’lmaslik, saqlab bo’lmasliq, sifatini tez-tez o’zgarib turishi ishlab chiqarishni va iste’molni bir-biridan ajratib bo’lmaslik xizmatlar marketingin o’ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlab beradi.

Xizmatlar – bu korxonalar, tashkilotlar va ayrim shaxslar tomonidan ikkinchi tomonga ko’rsatiladigan faoliyat turi bo’lib, u mijozning mulkiga aylanmaydi. Xizmatlarga – moddiy boylik yaratilmaydigan (ayrim xizmat turlaridan tashqari), foydali faoliyatning barcha turlari kiradi.

Xizmat iste’molchiga (xaridorga) faoliyat orqali beriladi, tovar esa qo’ldan – qo’lga o’tkazish orqali beriladi.

Birinchi marotaba, xizmatni fizik tovardan asosiy jihatlari bo’yicha farqlanishini 1980 – yilda Leonard Berri tomonidan berildi : unga ko’ra, fizik tovar – bu predmet, uskuna, jihoz yoki narsadir, xizmat esa ish, harakat, zo’r berish, tirishish yoki bajarish hamda ijro etishdir[3].

Demak, xizmat – bu korxonalar va ayrim shaxslar tomonidan, aynan shunday ikkinchi tomonga ko’rsatiladigan faoliyat turi bo’lib, uni ushlab, ko’rib bo’lmaydi hamda u mijozning mulkiga aylanmaydi. Xizmatni ko’rsatish natijasida, fizik mahsulot yaratilishi va yaratilmasligi ham mumkin. Xizmat insonlar va asbob-uskuna yordamida ko'rsatilishi mumkin; mijozning ishtirokida va ishtirokisiz ko'rsatiladi; shaxsiy yoki korxonalar ehtiyojlarini qondirishga yo'naltirilgan bo'lishi mumkin; tijorat va notijorat xarakterga ega bo'lishi hamda xususiy va jamoat tashkilotlari tomonidan ko'rsatiladi. Biroq, har qanday xizmatlar, korxonaning marketing faoliyatiga kuchli ta'sir etadigan quyidagi to'rtta o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga egadir, ya'ni ko'rib va ushlab bo'lmaslik, ishlab chiqarishni va iste'molni bir-biridan ajratib bo'lmaslik, sifatini tez-tez o'zgarib turishi va saqlab bo'lmaslikdir.

Xulosa qilib, shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, mamlakatimiz hududlarida 2026 yilning yakuniga qadar servis sohalari ko'lamini kengaytirish orqali xizmat ko'rsatish xajmi uch barobar oshiriladi va buning evaziga 3,5 millionta yangi ish o'rni yaratiladi [1].

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THE BENEFITS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES FROM A YOUNGER AGE

Abstract. As globalization develops in this era, the need for learning other languages has been extremely crucial, especially English. Over the years English has become a lingua franca. The internet has accelerated the need for learning English twofold and more and more youngsters are being adamant about learning this language better. Even children are being encouraged to learn it from the early stages of their life. There are several benefits of learning languages from an early age. This paper attempts to clarify the importance of learning a foreign language from an earlier age.
Keywords: children, language learning, early.

Children have an innate ability to learn languages. Young children quickly absorb languages, including English, like a sponge. Anyone who has attempted to study a foreign language will appreciate the difficulties we encounter while trying to develop fluency. Your mind is always filled with questions like "Is it really worth it?" and "It will never come naturally." Along the way, we've all been there. The process of learning a language is quite tedious, but we must have patience. I've realized how fortunate bilingual kids are as a result of my language learning. They don't go through that awkward verb conjugation wait when speaking with you. For them, it comes naturally. Have you ever wondered why?

Their brains almost seem like sponges. They absorb twice as many words since they are exposed to two languages from birth. Besides, young children learn a lot in such a short period of time. Going to school and learning how to behave, speak, write and read. For adults who work full-time, it's a lot more difficult, but for those who spend their free time learning languages, it's a bit of a treat.

1. Perfect pronunciation. Young children have an amazing ability to learn foreign languages without an accent. This ability usually declines with age, especially after her 10-12 years of age. Children are more likely to pick up the same accent as foreign native speakers. Children learn by observing other people, so they quickly begin to imitate those around them, including the way they speak.

2. Increased cognitive ability. Studies have found that bilingual children often exhibit higher cognitive abilities, such as a better understanding of shapes and patterns. Our brain has an incredible function when it comes to memory. The more we learn, the better it will be. While learning a foreign language one must

study hard and learn more vocabulary. This in turn helps to increase the ability of our brain.

3. Global language. English is the official language of 60 countries and is widely spoken in many more. Moreover, it is also the official language of major international organizations such as the United Nations, NATO, and the European Union. Languages, especially their popularity, are greatly influenced by political and geographical factors. Thanks to this dependency, English has become the most widely spoken language in the world. British and American colonization led to a large portion of the world's population speaking English as their first language. The UK and US are two of the most important political powers in the world, which means the UK economy is thriving. As a result, English has become the primary engine of communication in business. Moreover, English is the dominant language in more than 60 countries around the world, today, with more than 2 billion people expected to be fluent in English, according to a report by the British Council. This means that about a quarter of the world's population will be able to communicate freely in languages that are not necessarily their mother tongue. Due to political and historical factors, English is widely spoken around the world, but today the growth of business and its importance in communication have made the language more popular. A window to other cultures. Understanding English opens up a rich cultural world and gives you access to a wide variety of books, music, movies and online content.

Furthermore, with devotion and hard work, native speakers are influencing the spread of English throughout the net. We can have one-click access to the explanation of any English-related topics or rules as well as how-to-speak-fluently rules on Youtube. Learners are able to learn English not going out of their houses. The next major factor is Netflix's resources. It is full of various genre movies and TV series which is a pastime activity of millions of viewers. In terms of learners, they watch Netflix for the purpose of enhancing their vocabulary and improving their speaking skills.

4. The language of many industries. English is used in aviation, science, diplomacy, tourism and many other industries. Knowledge of the English language opens doors to a wide variety of career opportunities. A person who has proof of Language ability does not find it difficult when applying for a job. As an example, in Uzbekistan, a good many organizations and workplaces demand a certificate of Language proof from candidates.

5. Educational Opportunities. English is the language of higher education. World-famous universities such as Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology are English-speaking universities. Knowledge of the English language allows access to these and many other prestigious institutions. Today's youngsters are being raised in the spirit of gaining more knowledge. Learning a language can be considered as the main goal. Children who have started learning English from an early age are competing with

young adults to get an IELTS certificate. Indeed, it is the fruit of early learning of foreign languages.

Improving native language skills. Learning English improves your general language skills, understanding of language structures, and thus your native language skills. Children who have the potential to know other languages better can achieve more results than others. Progress in studies. Many academic papers and resources are written in English, so knowing English can open up a wealth of academic knowledge and research.

A young child will learn any language and as many languages as people around them speak. Think about that for a moment. No one actually sits down and gives the child a language lesson; they just “get it.” What kind of miracle is happening in the brain in those early years that lets this happen? This is the result, primarily of the effortless brain plasticity that happens in the early years (Center on the Developing Child, n.d.). We older humans can still learn languages (at any age), but we have to put in a lot more work to do so.

That means how early we start learning other languages the effectiveness will be better. Studies show that children who started learning any language make fewer pronunciation errors than children who started later. Early learning gives the opportunity of speaking at the near-native level. However, anyone who studies hard and tries to speak fluently can reach the near-native level by hard work.

Factors influencing Early Language Learning

Parental factors play a tremendous role in starting early learning of foreign languages. These typically measured by parental income, educational background, and/or occupations, are associated with the student’s academic achievement at school. **(**Y.G. Butler, 2014). Normally, children are intelligent and absorb knowledge quickly from an early age, however, their socio-economic status (SES) may be a barrier to learning foreign languages at an early age.

Parents’ general views and behaviours include their parenting techniques, worldview, locus of control, efficacy beliefs, and other topics. The parent's child-specific views pertain to the parent's expectations for their children's success as well as their beliefs about their children's capacities. The parent-specific behaviours include things like how much time they spend with the kids, how they teach them, how they help them with their careers, how they encourage them to join in different activities, and so on. The achievement of the kid in school has been proven to be influenced by creating an atmosphere where the child can be exposed to academically oriented terminology and texts (e.g. Goldenberg, Rueda, and August 2008). The level of English support offered at home may be measured by parents' English proficiency, or it may be determined by indirect modeling (for example, Portes and Hao 1998)

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UTILIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL WASTE IN THE PRODUCTION OF BIOGAS

Annotation. This article discusses the production process of biogas through bacterial bacteria. Battery systems consist of reactors in which the substrate is fermented before it is discharged. The periodic production of biogas includes the supply of the starting material, the seed material and the discharge of the finished product into the reactor. Such a system has a rather high labor intensity, requires the presence of several reactors for the discharge of the source gas and a tank for storing manure in the tank.

Keywords: bioreactor, biogas, hydrogen sulfide, dehumidifier, drying, carbon dioxide, absorber.

The raw materials for the production of biogas are, first of all, a variety of organic waste from the agro-industrial complex, which is rich in cellulose and other polysaccharides. The conversion of organic waste into biogas occurs as a result of a whole complex of complex biochemical transformations. This process is called the fermentation of biomass. It occurs only thanks to bacteria and is carried out in special technological installations of fermenters. Biogas plants are also equipment for processing manure and other organic waste.

Currently, a fairly large number of technologies for producing biogas have been developed and applied, based on the use of various variations in temperature, humidity, bacterial mass concentrations, duration of bioreactions, and so on, while the methane content in biogas varies depending on the chemical composition of raw materials and can range from 50 to 90%. Organic matter disintegrates in bioreactors.

A significant part of the components passes into the gas and into the solution. Fermentation is called methane because one of the main end products of the decomposition of organic substances is methane [1].

The general scheme of methane fermentation is proposed by Barker. He considers the whole process to consist of two phases. In the first phase (acidic or hydrogen fermentation), acids (acetic, formic, lactic, butyric, propionic, etc.), alcohols (ethyl, propyl, butyl, etc.), gases (carbon dioxide, hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, ammonia), amino acids, glycerin, etc. are formed from complex organic substances with the participation of water. This decay is carried out by ordinary saprophytic anaerobic bacteria, which are widespread in nature, multiply rapidly, and live at a pH of 4.5-7. Acid fermentation is characterized by the abundant formation and release of acids, which is accompanied by acidification of the medium and a decrease in pH to 5-4.5, as well as the appearance of an unpleasant putrid odor [2].

In the second phase (alkaline or methane fermentation), methane-forming bacteria carry out the further decomposition of substances formed in the first phase. By this releases a gas consisting of methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, and nitrogen. The Barker scheme does not have a strict thermodynamic basis. However, the idea of two phases of the process is quite convenient for conducting technological control, and this is widely used in practice [3].

Other researchers believe that three stages should be distinguished in the anaerobic destruction of organic matter, and three physiological groups are distinguished bacteria. At the first stage, a heterogeneous group of anaerobic bacteria, the so-called "primary" anaerobes, are subjected to enzymatic hydrolysis of complex multi-carbon substances representing the main classes of organic compounds - proteins, lipids, and polysaccharides. At the same time, together with the bacteria that carry out the hydrolysis of polymers, they function as microorganisms that break down monosaccharides, organic acids, alcohols, and methanol. The result of the activity of these microorganisms is the formation of hydrogen, carbon dioxide, low molecular weight fatty acids, and alcohols, as well as some other compounds.

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KUTUBXONA VEB-SAYTLARINI VEBOMETRIK KO‘RSATKICHLARINI ANIQLASH USULLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola kutubxona veb-saytlari vebometrik ko‘rsatkichlarini aniqlashning an’anaviy va zamonaviy usullari tahlili va ulardan foydalanish texnologiyalari, shuningdek O‘zbekistonda va jahonda foydalanilish holati haqida umumiy tushuncha beradi.
Kalit so‘zlar: vebometriya, vebometrik ko‘rsatkichlar, vertual axborot, veb ta'sir omili, ilmmetriya, bibliometriya.

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METHODS FOR DETERMINING VEBOMETRIC INDICATORS OF LIBRARY WEBSITES

Annotation. This article provides a general understanding of the analysis of traditional and modern methods of determining webometric indicators of library websites and the state of their use technologies in Uzbekistan and the world.
Key words: webometrics, webometric indicators, virtual information, web impact factor, science metrics, bibliometrics.

Bugungi kunda jamiyatimizda ro‘y berayotgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy o‘zgarishlar, yangiliklar haqida ma’lumot beruvchi, milliy manfatlarimiz, mentalitetimiz, xalqimizning salohiyatiga mos bo‘lgan, hamda fan va ta’limga oid maxsus ilmiy-ta’limiy veb-saytlar tobora ko‘payib bormoqda. Bu esa, foydalanuvchilarga foydali resurslardan ma’lumotlarni qidirish va ularni tahlil qilish uchun keng imkoniyatlarni ochib bermoqda. Shu qatorda yurtimizda axborot-kutubxona muasasalari veb-saytlari ham ommalashib bormoqda. Aholiga axborot-kutubxona muassasalari veb-saytlari ma’lumotlaridan masofadan turib sifatli xizmatni amalga oshirishda, foydalanuvchilar vebometrik ko‘rsatkichlar asosida veb-saytlardan foydalanish darajasini tahlil qilish hozirgi kunning dolzarb masalalaridan biridir. Axborot - kutubxona muassasalari orqali aholiga vertual axborot va kutubxona xizmatlarini optimallashtirish bo‘yicha vebometrik ko‘rsatkichlar orqali foydalanish imkoniyatini kengaytirish va masofadan axborot-kutubxona xizmati ko‘rsatish tizimini rivojlantirish kabi masalalar ko‘plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar mavzusi bo‘lib qolmoqda. Mazkur tadqiqotlarning metodologik asoslarida foydalanuvchilar Axborot-kutubxona muassasalari veb-saytlaridan foydalanishni ta’minlashda vebomertrik ko‘rsatkichlarini aniqlash, ularning usullarini o‘rganish asosida turli metodlar o’rganish natijasida, Axborot-kutubxona muassasalarining vebometrik ko‘rsatkichlarini aniqlashda quyidagi vazifa va bosqichlar amalga oshirish lozim:

1.Axborot - kutubxona muassasalari xizmatlarini optimallashtirish bo‘yicha kutubxona veb-saytlarining bugungi kundagi xolatini o‘rganish;

2. Vebometrik ko‘rsatkichlarni jaxon tajribasida o‘rganish, Metrika metodlari; (ilmmetriya, bibliometriya, vebomeriya) Kutubxona veb-ko‘rsatkichlarini aniqlashda O‘zbekiston va jaxon tajribasini tahlil qilish;

3. Vebometrik ko‘rsatkichlarni umumlashtirish, amalga oshirilgan tahlillar asosida ma’lumotlarga dastlabki ishlov berish usullari va axborot modelini ishlab chiqish;

4. Kutubxona saytlarining vebometrik ko‘rsatkichlarini hisoblashning matematik modellari va algoritmlarini yaratish;

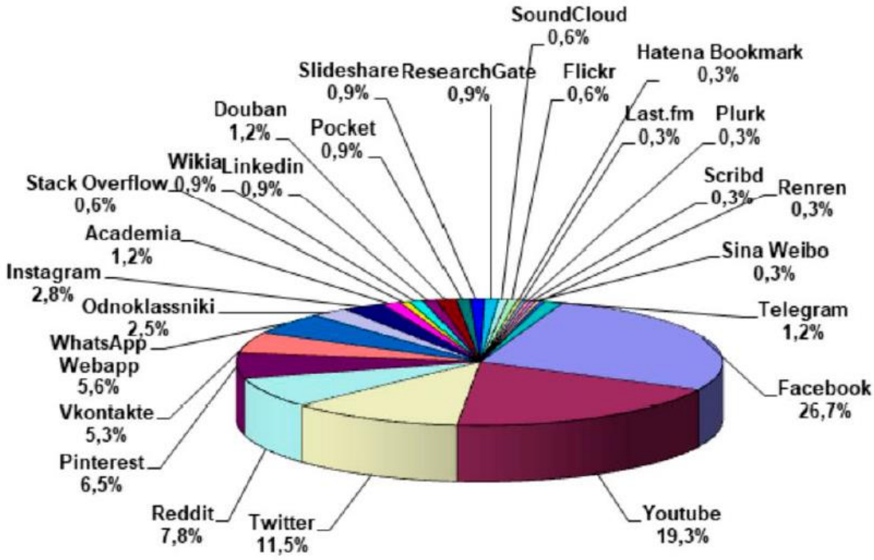
5. Ishlab chiqilgan algoritmlar asosida vebometrik ko‘rsatkichlarini aniqlash tizimining dasturiy vositasini yaratish va axborot - kutubxona muassasalari veb-saytlarini yaratilgan tizimga ulash.

An’anaviy kutubxona xizmatlari asosan o‘tmishdagi foydalanuvchiga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lsa, veb-xizmatlar bugungi foydalanuvchiga mo‘ljallangan bo’lib, Axborot-kutubxona muassasasi veb-saytilarining asosiy mexanizmi axborot muhitida zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalangan holda kutubxona xizmatlarida rivojlantirish va qo‘llab-quvvatlash, eng muhim jixatlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Bugungi kunda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar bilan bog‘liq tadqiqot yo‘nalishlarini yanada rivojlantirishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar alohida ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Jumladan, “Ijtimoiy media marketing” (SMM) deb nomlangan yangi tadqiqot yo‘nalishi jadal rivojlanmoqda. M.V.Dosyagaeva, O.V.Makeeva, I.N.Ogneva, E.Protopopova, Heye Denni, Romero Nuria Lloret va boshqalar kutubxonalar uchun bu sohaning katta imkoniyatlarini ochib berdilar. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali kutubxonalar odamlar hayotiga kirib, tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. Zamonaviy yoshlar kutubxona resurslari va xizmatlarini targ‘ib qilish, ularni talabga mos xizmatlarni rivojlantirish, foydalanuvchilarning sodiqligini va asosiysi veb-sayt trafigini oshirish muammolari aniqlandi. Turli toifadagi ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning vebometrik ko‘rsatkichlari tahlilari olib borildi. Xususan, eng ommabob analitik vositalar Google Analytics, Yandeks.Metrika, Alexa, Pr-cy, Sbup.com, Calltouch va Altmetrika veb-tahlilning marketing vositalari o‘rganilib, kutubxona yo‘nalishiga mos keladigan ko‘rsatkichlar aniqlandi. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, bloglar va mikrobloglar, axboror resurslari, individual yangiliklar sahifalari va boshqalar.

An'anaviy ravishda veb-tahlil yordamida mavjud bo‘lgan miqdoriy ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilish masalalarini ko‘rib chiqildi.

Foydalanuvchilarning axborotga bo‘lgan extiyoji ortib bormoqda va tematik so‘rovlar murakkablashmoqda. Jumladan, foydalanuvchilar tabora ko‘proq ma’lumot qidirish va dastlabki ishlov berish vazifalarini kutubxona mutaxassislariga topshirishga moyil bo‘lmoqdalar. Bugungi kunda tematik so‘rov bilan bir qatorda, qidiruv natijalarini vebometrik tahlil qilish uchun talab ortib bormoqda. Xususan, tadqiqot doirasida jaxondagi yirik 96 ta milliy kutubxona veb-saytlarining tarmoqlardagi trafigi ko‘rib chiqildi.



1-rasm. 96 ta milliy kutubxona veb-saytlarining ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi trafigi.

Quyidagi tadqiqotda, alternativ ko‘rsatkichlardan foydalanishga ularning foydaliligi veb-saytlarni ishlash jarayonlari kuzatildi. Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar asosida kutubxona veb-saytlari tahlili uchun quyidagi vebometrik ko‘rsatkichlar tanlab olindi:

- foydalanuvchilar tashrifini aniqlash;
- veb-saytlarga keltiriladiga havolalarini aniqlash;
- foydalanuvchi veb saytda bo‘lgan vaqt;
- veb-sahifalar soni;
- foydalanuvchi veb saxifaga tashrifini aniqlash;
- qidiruv mexanizmi natijalarini tahlil qilish kabilardir.

Vebometrik tadqiqotlar har doim qaysidir ma'noda kutubxona veb-resurslarini qayta tashkil etish, raqamli ilmiy hujjatlarning ta'sirini yaxshilash, shuningdek, veb-saytlarni tahlil qilishning ko‘p mezonli tizimini ishlab chiqish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, bu axborot-kutubxona markazlarini ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali rivojlantirish, hamda aholiga vertual xizmat ko‘rsatish samaradorligini oshirishda katta imkoniyatlar yaratadi.

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DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE AUDIT METHODOLOGY AND PAYROLL ACCOUNTING

Abstract. In the article shown the directions for improvement of audit methodology, proposals and recommendations were developed for methods of applying international standards of internal audit to management processes, improvement of audit of production costs and product costs, improvement of audit of financial results.

Keywords: salary, accounting, audit, management processes, production cost.

In the entitled "directions for improvement of audit methodology", proposals and recommendations were developed for methods of applying international standards of internal audit to management processes, improvement of audit of production costs and product costs, improvement of audit of financial results.

Currently, all the efforts made in the process of transformation of the international audit standards can be considered as an important contribution to the development of our economy.

So, how is audit and auditing activities organized in the context of digitalization of the economy? In such conditions, changes occur in the organizational and methodology of audit activities, audit inspections. In this regard, the following opinions of V.A. Yakimova can be cited: "In the current conditions, paradigmatic changes are taking place in audit, its form is changing from traditional to intellectual audit, and its methodology is also based on technologies.

In the context of digitization of the economy, it requires the development of a digital audit model. According to V. V. Pankov, the traditional audit of the information in the reports did not meet the current requirements. Therefore, it is time to look for new decisions. Continuing his opinion, V.V. Pankov came to the conclusion that the methodology of the future audit is based on the risk-oriented concept. Therefore, in the conditions of the digital economy, it is expected that there will be big changes not only in the theoretical issues of the audit, but also in its practice, method and audit process.

SoftExpert Audit computer software is designed to help companies in the entire audit process. The only one comprehensively manages all stages of audit planning, preparation, development of audit plans, programs and checklists, audit, observation, reporting and monitoring on an integrated platform.

This audit computer program performs all types of functions, such as internal audit, operational audit, IT audit, audit of transactions with suppliers, risk and risk assessment, audit quality control.

SoftExpert Suite management software provides the control necessary to meet the requirements of international standards related to social responsibility, management, quality, environment, health and safety, for example: ISO 26000, ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001, ISO 19011, ISO 13485, FDA, etc.

Full and flexible, SoftExpert Audit uses the SoftExpert Suite application in other transactions such as asset management, projects and business processes.

Stakeholders can track audit status through intuitive portals with clear, real-time information. The following results are achieved:

automation of all audit processes from audit planning, implementation, reporting and monitoring is achieved;

enables auditors to plan from a single audit assignment to a full annual audit program;

optimizes the recording of audit results, automates the search process and implements corrective action plans when necessary;

optimizes the audit period and time with automatic assignment and execution of tasks, notifications and e-mail alerts;

ensures audit consistency by managing all audit-related information, such as documents and search, in a single environment;

manages auditor profiles to ensure auditors are assigned appropriately to audit scope and requirements;

defines a flexible audit scope through integration with processes, areas, departments, products, assets, projects, etc.;

workflows can be easily configured to automate the review and approval process;

allows the user to download checklists for offline use;

automates reporting and information sharing via web portals or pdf.

"Audit Sampling" program performs the function of selection in the process of audit, i.e. complete all audit processes cannot cover. In addition to selection, there are other programming, risk, materiality and other processes involved in auditing.

The auditor's objective is to appropriately apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit.

The materiality threshold is the amount or amounts set by the auditor to be less than the overall materiality level for the financial statement in order to reduce to an acceptably low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements will exceed the materiality level established for the financial statements. As required, the amount or amounts set by the auditor to be less than the materiality level or levels established for certain categories of transactions, account balances, or disclosures are also "materiality thresholds."

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WAYS TO USE THE LOGISTICS SYSTEM

Annotation: this article discusses the methods of managing logistics systems and production systems at the macro and micro levels.

Key words: logistics system, macroeconomic systems, systems approach, stochastic approach.

The scope of research and operations in the field of logistics depends on the set of approaches and methods used in logistics. Almost all developments in this area are related to macroeconomics and microeconomics as a methodological tool for organizing effective management of economic processes to one degree or another, taking into account logistical features.

The methodological basis for detailed management of flow processes is a systematic approach. It is a comprehensive study of events, situations or objects in terms of systematic analysis. Also, a systematic approach allows us to consider any object of logistics research as a single logistics system, even if it consists of separate, separate subsystems. Since its characteristics are based on the close interaction of elements and parts of the logistics system, a systematic approach to the analysis of production and handling processes, the development of appropriate solutions and their implementation means taking into account these relationships. The study of some economic objects or phenomena arises from the fact that they are an integral part of more complex structures or processes.

The role of each of these parts in the effective operation of the entire facility is determined by a set of appropriate measures to strengthen it. A systematic approach helps to consider the object under study as a set of interconnected small systems united by a common goal, to identify its common features, internal and external connections. Mathematical analysis of economic processes confirms the possibilities and conditions for optimizing structural parts and logistics systems. Integrated logistics programs are an important pragmatic application of the systems approach to management.

The systematic approach does not manifest itself in the form of a clear and rigorous methodological concept. It can be described as a set of certain principles. Adherence to these definitions allows you to direct theoretical research and practical activities in accordance with the goal. Especially:

- macro approach;
- micro approach;
- deterministic approach;
- stochastic approach;

- statistical approach;
- dynamic approach;
- functional approach;
- the experimental approach is also widely used in logistics.

In the macro approach, the logistics system is considered as a whole. This does not take into account the internal structure and interdependence of certain economic structures and processes. Only the exit and entry into the general structure of the system, as well as the processes occurring at the general structural level in the logistics environment, are studied.

The micro approach allows you to study and manage the logistics facility from the inside. The internal structure and internal connections between its components are checked.

The determinism of the system provides a complete prediction of the results of logistics processes. This is possible only when the logistics system is redesigned, when the negative impact of its influencing factors on the final result is minimized due to high flexibility based on the observance of logistics principles.

The stochastic or probabilistic approach means that the final expected results will be variable due to external and internal factors and random influences. The functioning of specific logistics systems is associated with the presence of complex stochastic relationships within these systems and in relation to the external environment. Therefore, in the decision-making process, it is necessary to take into account the general goals of the logistics system and the level of compliance of its functional subsystems with the market situation, as well as their dependence on external influences. The lower the level of compatibility and integration with the external environment, the higher the probability of errors and deviations of the expected results from the planned ones.

Statistical approach. This approach allows you to check logistical problems in real time. Often used for performance analysis, as well as in calculations for the placement of logistics links and the formation of supply chains.

Dynamic approach. Unlike the statistical approach, the dynamic approach refers to the study of logistics systems, subsystems and their relationships in development and continuous movement under the influence of current trends in the external and internal environment.

Functional approach. This approach significantly increases the efficiency of performance analysis of logistics systems and subsystems. Its use relies on two basic complex concepts: the process and the law of the system.

The process or, in other words, the operating procedure of a logistics system shows a change that represents any changes in volume that define this system.

The law of action expresses a set of rules and consistency of actions. In the process of planning and management, after knowing the rules for the functioning of logistics systems, their initial state and coming to final conclusions, models and assumptions for future development are developed.

An experimental approach in logistics involves conducting the necessary research by actively participating in the flow of logistics processes and observing the results. This approach is used in case of deviations from the given parameters of logistics systems and subsystems. The methods and techniques corresponding to this approach help to better understand the essence of the problems under study, edit logistics programs taking into account cause-and-effect relationships and establish various interests.

Traditional approaches make the transition from the particular to the general /induction/. That is why they are called inductive. The creation of functional systems and subsystems in inductive conditions is carried out by combining some existing or separately developed elements.

And the logistic approach provides for a step-by-step transition from the general to the particular. At the same time, the starting point and criterion for research in the management process is the ultimate goal. To achieve this goal, a logistics system will be established. If the logistics system is not established, the algorithm of actions for this can be divided into four stages:

At the first stage, the general goals of the logistics system are determined, the range of problems and tasks to be solved is determined, particular indicators are calculated that reflect the final and intermediate results of the entire system.

At the second stage, the system goals, tasks of the impact of external and internal factors are analyzed, the requirements corresponding to the logistics system and its elements, as well as the conditions and limitations of the functioning of this system are determined.

At the third stage, based on the goals, objectives, requirements, variants of models of logistics systems and their subsystems are designed. Then the most efficient models are selected.

At the fourth organizational stage, structural elements of systemic significance are created and changed. Then a single logistics system is formed and structured into small systems.

A refined expression of approaches is manifested in the rules and methods that create the appropriate methods for managing logistics processes in the system.

The main working procedure of any research, including logistical research, is the scientific method. This method has three steps.

Payment routes are made up of logistics chains, which include various production, transport, warehouse, forwarding and other links. When using inductive approaches, problems of process flow control are usually constructed. Separate sections and links of the production and economic system are considered as closed subsystems, neutral from external influences arising from interconnected objects of a single economic system. When regulating production and economic processes within closed subsystems, a limited number of, usually the most simple and well-known methods are used. However, the transition from autonomous control of conditionally independent subsystems to a single logistics system requires the expansion and complication of the methodological base for managing flow processes.

Logistics as a science at the intersection of economics, cybernetics, management, psychology and social sciences widely uses a set of methods, theories and types of analysis developed and applied to solve general or specific problems in the field of production and circulation. Among them, it is impossible to single out the most important ones. Each of them can play a decisive role in achieving the intended goals in a given situation.

From the point of view of logistics, all styles with a number of specific characteristics can be conditionally combined into three groups:

- economic and mathematical methods;
- forecasting methods;
- informal styles.

For logistics, the method of developing optimal solutions in this group is of particular importance. They are used to improve the quality of decisions made in logistics management. These styles can be thought of as types of modeling. The peculiarity of these groups of styles is due to the need to choose one of the several available alternatives. A payment template and a set of solutions is the most common style of this complex.

In logistics management, you often have to make decisions under conditions of uncertainty. These tasks arise when there is a need to act in a completely uncertain situation. Usually the decision maker has the right to choose the strategy.

Using this right, he can use a certain strategy in the selection process or make a decision by drawing lots, choosing a strategy depending on the situation. The outcomes of decisions that can be made are determined by unknown parameters related to the "strategy of nature" or the person opposing the decision. For the first case, the application of the theory of statistical decisions and the theory of control of random processes is very effective, and for the second case, the application of game theory.

Forecasting methods. These methods are based on the acceptance of various hypotheses or realities in uncontrolled prospective conditions necessary for planning the processes under study. Meanwhile, forecasting methods rely on past experience in addition to certain assumptions. Their practical application in logistics research is of great importance, and the range of tasks they cover is extremely wide.

For example, at the macroeconomic level, forecasting is used to determine the general state of the economy, as well as the leading directions of market conditions. This will help the stakeholder to choose the right strategy and tactics in the future. Designing or adjusting the logistics system to work effectively under the expected conditions is a consequence of the results obtained.

Forecasts of development in the field of technology help to calculate the cost-effectiveness of their implementation and choose the right path in the organization and management of logistics systems, especially in the field of production logistics.

Forecasts of the development of competition make it possible to revise the strategy, carry out a preliminary balancing of non-structural processes and minimize the negative consequences in the context of relevant changes in the logistics system and adapt them to new conditions.

Forecasts based on surveys and research allow you to determine what will happen in complex dynamic situations. He uses information from many areas of life. For example, market conditions for many products can only be determined by taking into account changes in the economic situation, political situation, technology, environmental regulations or the dominance of social values, traditions and customs. As mentioned above, even in this case, the mechanism of the logistics system must be ready to accept adjustments in order to adapt to the new requirements of reality and expected situations.

Social forecasting is useful for the logistics system for many reasons. After all, changes in the state of society and social groups, social goals of people are the basis of inevitable changes in the economy and the market. Of course, a company that is prepared in advance for the expected changes will have an advantage over its competitors through the use of logistics methods and tools in its activities.

The set of forecasting methods can be divided into two categories - quantitative and qualitative methods.

Typical representatives of fashionable style are:

- analysis of periodic series;
- through modeling.

The following are the most common quality styles:

- opinion of the judges;
- method of expert assessments;
- model of consumer expectation;
- a set of opinions of sellers, etc.

In logistics, qualitative methods are used only when the amount of information available is insufficient or when the quantitative method is too expensive to justify itself. In addition to the formal methods of managing production and economic activities listed above, logistics also adheres to informal methods.

- the method of verbal information (receiving and presenting information through conversations, radio, television, communication with people, etc.).
- Written informational style (obtaining and presenting information through newspapers, magazines, annual reports, etc.).
- Unofficial methods also include industrial espionage and others.

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IODINE DEFICIENCY AS A RISK FACTOR FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THYROID PATHOLOGY

Anotation. Almost a third of the world's population lives in regions of iodine deficiency. When iodine intake is less than 50 mcg per day, goiter, as a rule, has an endemic distribution, and if it is less than 25 mcg, cases of iodine deficiency hypothyroidism may occur.
Key words: iodine, goiter, deficiency, hypothyroidism.

Thyroid diseases (TG) are among the most common human pathologies. Their prevalence varies in different regions, which primarily depends on the level of iodine intake. Epidemiological studies of thyroid dysfunction have a number of limitations, for example, in terms of defining the concepts of overt and subclinical. With nodular goiter, functional autonomy of the thyroid gland can develop, leading to the development of thyrotoxicosis, the prevalence of which in this regard can significantly increase At the beginning of mass iodine prophylaxis programs, especially among people over 40 years old. In addition, against this background, the prevalence of autoimmune thyroiditis and, as an outcome of this disease, hypothyroidism may increase. Iodine-induced thyrotoxicosis develops most frequently in areas of severe iodine deficiency, especially if there is a rapid and excessive increase in iodine intake. There are few works devoted to the study of the prevalence of autoimmune diseases of the thyroid gland in the regions of iodine deficiency. The prevalence of functional autonomy of the thyroid gland was significantly higher in the area with iodine deficiency: 4.4% of the total volume of patients compared with 2.7% in iodine-free regions. In regions with normal iodine intake, most cases of thyroid disease are autoimmune, including primary atrophic hypothyroidism, thyroiditis Hashimoto's (autoimmune thyroiditis) and Graves' disease. Total thyroxine (T.), levels of antibodies to thyroperoxidase and thyroglobulin (TG). According to the study, the prevalence of hypothyroidism in the general population was 4.6% (0.3% overt and 4.3% subclinical), which corresponds to more than 9.5 million people with unrecorded thyroid insufficiency, the prevalence of hyperthyroidism was 1.3% (0. 5% manifest and 0.7% subclinical), which corresponded to 2 million 600 thousand people with unaccounted for hyperthyroidism.

The most common cause of thyrotoxicosis is Graves' disease, followed by multinodular toxic goiter in prevalence, followed by rarer causes such as solitary toxic adenoma, thyroiditis, etc. The peak incidence of Graves' disease is between

20 and 49 years, but in some ethnic groups it falls on older age (after 60 years) It should also be noted that studies use different points of distribution / separation of patients depending on the level of TSH - from 0.1 to 0.5 mU / l, which also reflects is based on the intermediate and final results of the research.

The provision of the region with iodine is also important, since even its moderate deficiency leads to a multiple increase in cases of thyrotoxicosis due to the presence of UTG, and this difference manifests itself in the older age group (50 years and older). Thus, according to the data available in the literature, the overall prevalence of subclinical hyperthyroidism, not counting unregistered cases of overt thyrotoxicosis, the prevalence of which, according to minimum estimates, is 1.5-2 times higher than official statistics, varies from 1.0 to 9.7% depending on the region., while it is highest among people over 50 years of age. Among the risk factors, only the female gender can be unconditionally determined, since women are 5-10 times more likely to suffer from autoimmune diseases.

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NATURAL HERBAL PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS IN THE MARKET OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. It is getting more common to use natural products to treat diseases in the world and Uzbekistan is not exception. More and more manufacturers are coming into this field. Many local producers gained a decent amount of fame and created brands. In this article I am going to give some insights and useful information about natural remedies and their effects on Uzbekistan's pharmaceutical industry. Uzbekistan is home of more than 500 plants that can be used in the pharmacy but not all of them well known and studied. Our pharmacists and herbalist should focus on these plants and need to scientific research to find out mechanisms of actions.

Key words: Uzbekistan, plants, herb, herbal, pharmaceuticals, disease, illness, tincture, capsule.

Uzbekistan is well known for its vast natural resources, including medicinal plants. The country has a long history of using natural herbs for various health ailments. With the increasing demand for natural and organic products, the herbal pharmaceutical market in Uzbekistan has seen significant growth in recent years.

Herbal medicine is an integral part of Uzbekistan's traditional medicine system. [1] Many herbs and plants are used in the preparation of medicinal products, including teas, tinctures, capsules, and ointments. These products are used to treat various illnesses, including digestive disorders, respiratory ailments, and skin diseases.

The herbal pharmaceutical market in Uzbekistan is diverse and competitive. Many local and international companies are involved in the production and distribution of herbal medicines. The market is dominated by local companies that use traditional methods of preparation. These companies use natural ingredients and follow strict quality control measures to ensure the safety and efficacy of their products. [2]

One of the most popular herbal medicines in Uzbekistan is Ginkgo Biloba. This herb is known for its cognitive-enhancing properties and is used to improve memory, concentration, and mental clarity. It is also used to treat circulatory disorders and improve blood flow to the brain.

Another popular herb is St. John's Wort. This herb is used to treat depression, anxiety, and sleep disorders. It is also used to relieve pain and reduce inflammation.

Uzbekistan is also home to many other medicinal plants, including Chamomile, Lavender, Echinacea, and Valerian. These herbs are used to treat a variety of health ailments, such as headaches, insomnia, and anxiety.

The herbal pharmaceutical market in Uzbekistan faces many challenges, including the lack of standardization and regulation. There is a need for quality control measures to ensure the safety and efficacy of herbal medicines. The government of Uzbekistan has taken steps to regulate the herbal pharmaceutical market by introducing legislation that requires companies to comply with strict quality control standards. [3]

In conclusion, the herbal pharmaceutical market in Uzbekistan is diverse and competitive. The use of natural herbs and plants in the preparation of medicinal products has a long history in Uzbekistan. With the increasing demand for natural and organic products, the herbal pharmaceutical market in Uzbekistan is expected to grow in the coming years. The government of Uzbekistan must take steps to regulate the market and ensure the safety and efficacy of herbal medicines.

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IDIOPATHIC THROMBOCYTOPENIC PURPURA, QUESTIONS OF PATHOGENESIS

Anotation. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) is a hemorrhagic diathesis caused by a shortened lifespan of platelets and a decrease in their number as a result of destruction by antiplatelet antibodies. The pathogenesis of ITP is complex and not definitively deciphered. Platelet-labeled studies have shown that all patients with ITP have a sharply shortened platelet lifespan to a few hours instead of the normal 7-10 days.

keywords: idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, hemorrhagic diathesis, T-lymphocyte.

The role of the spleen as a source of production of antiplatelet antibodies is confirmed by the study of the growth of MGCC colonies after the addition of plasma from ITP patients to the tissue culture. It turned out that before splenectomy, the plasma of patients does not stimulate the growth of MGCC colonies. After the removal of the spleen, the stimulating effect of the plasma of patients on the growth of colonies, as well as the correlation of their number with the number of MGCC and platelets, was noted. Quantitative analysis of the level of antibodies to platelets and their specificity confirms the assumption that autoantibodies in ITP are not produced in relation to any single protein, but have specificity for many proteins and platelet lipids. Currently, among the numerous hypotheses of the occurrence of ITP, the most likely opinion is that the leading pathogenetic factor in most ITPs is the breakdown of immunological tolerance to one's own antigen. This means the absence of the body's immune response to a certain group of antigens. Today, ideas about immunological tolerance have changed. It has been established that antibodies are produced by B-lymphocytes and their derivatives, and T-lymphocytes perform the function of assistants, without which the response of B-cells to the antigen is impossible. Participation in the development of immunological tolerance of T- suppressors, which block the inclusion of B-lymphocytes in the process of antibody formation, has been proven. With a decrease in the number of T- suppressors B-lymphocytes can react to various antigens by producing antibodies, as a result of which an autoimmune process begins. It is also impossible to exclude the assumption that autoimmune cytopenias are caused by a change in the antigen under the influence of drugs, a virus, or bacteria. Even minor changes in the structure of the autoantigen can lead to a breakdown in tolerance. Probably also the possibility of cross-immune reactions due to the similarity of antigenic determinants of bacteria and platelets.

To predict the effectiveness of glucocorticosteroids in hormone-resistant patients, the authors found an increase in the proportion of immature cells, a decrease in the proportion of suppressor T-lymphocytes, and an increase in the number of circulating immune complexes (CIC). In such patients, the initial content of cortisol in plasma was reduced, and the cortisol-resistant fraction of lymphocytes was increased. Kerimov A.A. et al. believe that, based on immunological parameters, it is possible to predict the effectiveness of glucocorticosteroids. A number of authors, using the method of a panel of monoclonal antibodies, studied in more detail the shifts in the lymphocyte system in patients with ITP. An increase in the proportion of B-lymphocytes, a total decrease in T-lymphocytes, a violation of the ratio of T-helpers / T- suppressors due to a decrease in the former were established. After splenectomy, the proportion of B-lymphocytes, especially activated ones, decreases, the total proportion of T-lymphocytes decreases, and the T-helper/T- suppressor ratio partially normalizes due to a decrease in the proportion of T- suppressors. The works of Bulanova T.D. et al. back in 1978, it was established that the percentage of T- and B-lymphocytes in peripheral blood depends on the severity of the disease. T-lymphocytes play a role in preventing the development of an autoimmune process, so a decrease in T-cells indicates a violation of the controlling function of the B-system. The shift in the ratio of T/B-lymphocytes is more pronounced in the acute form of ITP. After 2-3 weeks of corticosteroid therapy, the indicator approaches the norm. Therefore, the study of the T- and / B-lymphocyte system in patients with ITP is not only of diagnostic value, but also determines the effectiveness of treatment. New data received by Macro K. et al. In patients with ITP, he noted a significant increase in the content of circulating immune complexes (CIC) in the blood plasma 4.06 Y 0.44 g/l, as well as an increase in the concentration of IgG and Ig M. _ Macchi L. _et al., did not find IgM on the platelet surface of patients with ITP, but the content of IgG and IgA, as well as albumin on platelets, was 2-3 times higher than normal values. Macro K. et al., noted that with an increase in the duration of the course of ITP, progressive liver dysfunction develops. Data from laboratory tests indicate an increase in the content of IgM and IgA and a decrease in the content of albumin, changes in lipid metabolism, an increase in free bilirubin, and an increase in alkaline phosphatase activity. Positive changes in the protein-forming, pigment, lipid functions of the liver, and iron metabolism after splenectomy confirm the assumption of a single mechanism for their occurrence, and the degree of change depends on the duration of the disease. In favor of the primary defect of hematopoietic cells of the immune mechanism as the main factors in the pathogenesis of these disorders, Macchi's arguments are put forward. L. _ et al. Immune reactions in bone marrow failure are often interpreted as a secondary response to "altered" hematopoiesis. Tomiyama et al., found autoantibodies to the glycoprotein complex II/ IIIa of the platelet membrane in 14 (58.3 %) of 24 patients with chronic ITP and in 4 (26.7%) of 15 patients with acute ITP. On this basis, the authors believe that acute and chronic ITP have different mechanisms of development; autoimmune antiplatelet antibodies play an important role only in the pathogenesis of chronic ITP in both children and adults. The presence of autoantibodies against platelet envelope glycoproteins was proven in the work of Proctor S. _ G. _ et al., McMillan R. _ In patients with ITP, the main mechanism of thrombocytopenia is an increased breakdown of platelets in the organs of the RES (mainly in the spleen and liver) under the influence of circulating antibodies or the antigen-antibody complex. In 46 examined patients with thrombocytopenia, this mechanism was manifested by a significant reduction in the life of platelets in **20**. blood flow - up to 2.8 days at a rate of 8.5. The destruction of platelets is thought to be the result of sequestration rather than cytolysis or agglutination. The authors observed 3 types of sequestration: in 50% of patients, the predominant cell breakdown occurred in the spleen, in *25%* - simultaneously in the spleen and liver, in 25% - only in the liver. The hepatic type of sequestration is associated with an increased titer of antiplatelet antibodies. In patients with hepatic type of sequestration, the life expectancy of platelets was on average

- 2.06 days, and in patients with splenic type - 3.71 days.

Klimansky V.A., even earlier revealed that sequestration depends on the degree of thrombocytopenia: relatively mild forms are characterized by the predominant destruction of platelets in the spleen, and more severe

- in the spleen and liver, or only in the liver. The authors showed that the type of sequestration in patients with ITP determines the effect of splenectomy. The best effect was obtained in patients with splenic type of platelet sequestration. In patients with extrasplenic type of sequestration, the effect of splenectomy was temporary; often relapsed. The use in these cases of subsequent therapy with immunosuppressants for 1-2 months gave clinical remission.

Pathogenetic treatment of ITP currently consists of the use of corticosteroid drugs, splenectomy and immunosuppressive therapy.

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OTA-ONANI BOLAGA NISBATAN MUNOSABATLARINI ANIQLASH METODIKASI TASNIFI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ota-ona tashkilotlari va bolalar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarini aniqlash uchun bir nechta metodik taxlillarni ko‘rib chiqamiz. Ota-onani bolaga bo‘lgan munosabati bolaning tarbiyasi va xulq- atvoriga jiddiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Munosabatlarni esa turli xil metodikalar yordamida aniqlab, salbiy munosabatlarga balham berish mumkin bo‘ladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Ota-ona ,farzand,tarbiya,munosabat,metodika,taxlil,ijtimoiy xolat,tashkillashtirish,ko‘maklashish.

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METHODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DETERMINING THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PARENT TO THE CHILD

Abstract. In this article, we consider several methodological analyzes to determine the relationship between parental organizations and children. A parent's attitude towards a child can have a serious impact on a child's upbringing and behavior. It will be possible to determine the relationship using different methods and put an end to the negative relationship.

Key words: parent, child, education, relationship, methodology, analysis, social situation, organization, assistance.

Kirish: Ota-onani bolaga munosabati nisbatan turli xil his-tuyg‘ular tizimi, u bilan muloqot qilishda qo‘llaniladigan xatti-harakatlar stereotiplari, bolaning tabiati va shaxsini, uning harakatlarini idrok etish va tushunish xususiyatlari xisoblanadi.Ota-ona tashkilotlari va bolalar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar nutqiy, psixologik va ijtimoiy holatlarimizga ta’sir ko‘rsatadigan ahamiyatli muxim muloqotlar hisoblanadi.Bunda ota-ona tashkilotlari va bolalar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarini aniqlashning metodik taxlillari juda muhimdir. Bu mavzuga oid birinchi taxlil,ota-ona tashkilotlari va bolalar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni asoslangan qonunlar va qoidalarga muvofiq ravishda bajarilishini amalga oshirishdir. Ikkinchi taxlil, tarbiyalash jarayonida tashkilotning qo‘llab-quvvatlash va yordam olish tizimini belgilashdir.Uchinchi taxlil, ko‘plab matbuot veb-saytlari, radio va telekanallar tarqatilgan axborot materiallari, yangiliklar va maqolalar yordamida o‘tkaziladigan ilmiy-praktik seminarlar, tajriba almashish tadbirlari yordamida bolalar muammosini psixologik o‘rganishga alohida e’tibor qaratilishi kerak.To‘rtinchi taxlil, bolalar va ota-onalar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni aniqlash uchun ko‘plab psixologik va sotsiologik o‘zgaruvchilar yordamida ham rivojlanishlarini oshirish kerakdir. Bu o‘zgaruvchilar mutaxasislar yordamida o‘tkazilishi tavsiya etiladi.

Material va metodlar: “OILAVIY RASM” TESTI

Pedagoglar va psixologlar oila muammolari, uning an’analari va udumlarini, oilaning bola shaxsini shakllantirishga ta’siri, ularni o‘rganishda juda ko‘p ishlarni qilmoqdalar.Bola nafaqat ota-ona ta’sirining mahsuli, u oilasini o‘ziga xos tarzda tushunadi va qabul qiladi. Bolalar voqealarni kattalarga qaraganda boshqacha baholaydilar. Estoniyalik psixolog G. Xementaskas tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan dunyoni bolaning ko‘zlari bilan ko‘rish uchun kattalar uchun mashhur "Oilaviy rasm" testi yordamchi vositadir. Ushbu test bola tomonidan o‘z oilasiga shaxsiy topshiriladi baholar, oila a'zolari bilan munosabatlari, bolaning nima qilayotgani haqida u idrok eta olmaydigan narsalarni, kuchli his-tuyg‘u bilan nimani his qilayotgani haqida tushuncha beradi. Bolani ongsiz ravishda nima tashvishlantiradi, shuningdek, bu narsalar bolalar rasmlarida ifodalangan. Oilaviy rasm - bu bola shaxsiyatining psixologik portreti. Bu testni 3 yoshdan 10 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolalarda foydalanish mumkin. Ushbu testdan psixologlar bolaning "men" ini o‘rganish uchun foydalanadilar. Bu testni o‘tkazish pedagogik va psixologik amaliyotda qulay va mashhurdir. Bu test o'qituvchilar, maktab psixologlari va ota-onalar tomonidan o‘tkazilishi mumkin.

Tadqiqot o‘tkazish uchun: oq qog‘oz 21 x 29 sm, ligi kerak. Bolaga aytiladi: "Iltimos, oilangizning rasmini chizing. Ammo "oila" nima ekanligi tushuntirilmagan, chunki tadqiqot transfer maqsadi o‘zgaradi. Topshiriqni bajarish vaqti cheklangan emas. Bola vazifani bajarayotganda quyidagilarga e’tibor berilishi kerak: chizilgan tarkibning ketma-ketligi, tarkibni o‘chirish,bolaga sharhlar berish, his qilish - hayajon va boshqalar. Vazifani bajarib bo‘lgach, bolaga quyidagi savollarni bering:1) Ayting-chi, bu rasmda kimni chizgansiz? 2) Ular qayerda? 3) Ular nima qilishyapti? 4) Ular xursandmi yoki biror narsadan zerikkanmi? 5) Ulardan qaysi biri baxtli? Nega? 6) Ulardan qaysi biri juda baxtsiz? Nega?

“Oila rasmi” testini tahlil qilish uchun a) bolaning yoshi, b) oila a’zolar sonini bilish va v) aka-uka, yoki opa-singillarning yoshini bilish kerak.Oila rasmini tahlil qilish: 1) Bolaning haqiqiy oilasi, u tomonidan chizilgan oilaviy rasm bilan solishtiriladi. Agar oiladagi munosabatlar va muhit ijobiy bo‘lsa, bola oilaning barcha a'zolarining rasmini chizadi. 1) Agar rasmda oila a’zolarining birontasi chizilmagan bo‘lsa,demak oilaviy vaziyat mukammal emas. 2) Agar rasmda oilaga tegishli bo‘lmagan odamlar ko‘rsatilgan bo‘lsa chizilgan bo‘lsa: a) e’tiborsizlik, yolg‘izlanib qolish, b) kuchli kata xavotrilanish darajasi. 3) bolalar odatda oila a’zolaridan biri bilan nizo muammo vujudga kelsa ularni chizishni unutishadi. Ko‘p hollarda, aka-uka yoki opa-singillarni chizishmaydi. Shu bilan birga bola bu usulni oilada ota onasining mehridan qanoatlanmasligida ifodalaydi

Masalan, bola o'zini otasi va onasi orasiga tortadi.kenja ukasi yoki singlisini ko'rsatdi, lekin umuman chizmadi.4) Agar bola o'z rasmini yoki oilasi o'rniga chizmagan bo'lsa. u faqat o'zini chizsa, unda bu holda bu oiladagi umumiy hujayra yo'qligidan dalolat beradi.5) Agar bola o'z oilasi o'rniga hayvonlar va qushlarni chizsa, unda bolada e'tibor va hissiy roziklik yo'q.6) Agar bola qo'llarini ushlab turgan oila a'zolarining rasmini va bittasini ko'rsa agar u chiziq bilan chizilgan bo'lsa, unda bu oilada psixologik iqlim yaxshi. Agar bo'lmasa, aksincha.7) Agar oila a'zolari guruh-guruhlarga bo'lingan bo'lsa, unda bu oilada kichik guruhlar mavjudligini bildiradi. 8) Oila a'zolarining kiyimlarida ko'p miqdordagi tarkibning mavjudligi;rang oiladagi ijobiy munosabatlarni ko'rsatadi va aksincha agar oilaviy munosabatlarda adovat bo'lsa, oila a'zolarining tanasi to'la holda chizilgan, yalang'och yoki tugallanmagan. 9) Bolalar odatda ota va onani juda katta chizishadi. Shunday qilib,oiladagi munosabatlar tenglik asosida qurilgan, bola o'zini oilada kattalar kabi his qiladi.10) Agar bolalar o'zlarini otasi va onasidan kattaroq chizishsa, binobarin, bolaning o'zini-o'zi qadrlash darajasi juda yuqori.

Natijalar: Misol uchun, 12 yoshli qiz tomonidan chizilgan oilaviy rasmga murojaat qilamiz Qizning oilasi otasi, onasi, buvisi va o'zidan iborat. Suratda qiz o'zini, onasini va otasini chizdi. Otasi uzoq vaqt ular bilan birga yashamaydi Bundan quyidagi xulosaga kelishimiz mumkin: bola oila keng tarqalgan,u birlikni his qilmaydi, buvisiga nisbatan tajovuzkorlik bor. Ona va u o'rtasida hech qanday hissiy iliqlik yo'q. Suratda bola otasi bilan. yashirincha yashash istagini bildirgan. Bola oilada o'zini yolg'iz his qiladi,o'zini yolg'izlangan, hamma tomonidan tashlab ketilgan his qiladi. Ikkinchi misol - 10 yoshli bola o'z oilasini tasvirlaydi. Butun oilaning fotosurati ishtirokchilar bir-birining qo'llarini ushlab ko'rsatiladi. Bola rasmning o'rtasiga o'zini chizdi. Rasmni tahlil qilib, oilada psixologik iqlim yaxshi ekanini bilib oldik. Oilada bola ota-onasi va oila a'zolarining sevgisini his qiladi. Bolani oilada qulay his qilishni bilish uchun unga bo'sh oq qog'oz bering va undan oilaning rasmini chizishini iltimos qiling. Ota-onalarni bolaga munosabati test-so'rovi bo'yicha o'tkazilgan tadqiqot natijalari quyidagicha (A.Ya.Varga, V.V. Stolin). Tajriba tadqiqotida bolalari boshlang'ich ta'limga qatnaydigan 16 ta oila ishtirok etdi. Tadqiqot davomida ishtirokchilardan oilaviy munosabatlar uslubini aniqlash maqsadida "ota-ona munosabati" test-anketasi (A.Ya.Varga, V.V.Stolin) savollariga javob berish taklif qilindi. Ta'kidlab o'tilganidek, bola tarbiyasida ona alohida o'rin egallaydi, shuning uchun biz tadqiqotimizga onalarni jalb qildik, chunki bola asosan vaqtini onasi bilan o'tkazadi. Va o'rganish ishlari natijasida quyidagi natijalarga erishildi:

Tavsiyalar: Ota-onani bolaga munosabatlar o'z-o'zidan yaxshi bo'lishi mumkin. Buni amalga oshirish uchun quyidagi tavsiyalarni ko'rib chiqish mumkin: 1. Aloqada bo'ling: 2. Uzoq muddat birga bo'ling: 3. Bolani tushunishga urinib ko'ring: 4. Bolangizni boricha qabul qiling;5. Hamfikrli bo'ling; Ushbu tavsiyalarni amalga oshirish orqali, siz ota-onangiz va bolagingiz orasidagi munosabatlarda yaxshi natija olasiz.

Xulosa: Bola uchun oila - u yashaydigan, harakat qiladigan, kashfiyotlar qiladigan, sevishni, nafratlanishni, quvonishni, hamdardlik qilishni oʻrganadigan butun dunyo. A’zo sifatida bola ota-onasi bilan muayyan munosabatlarga kiradi, bu unga ham ijobiy, ham salbiy ta’sir koʻrsatishi mumkin.Ota-onaning pozitsiyasi bola bilan oʻzaro munosabatlarda amalga oshiriladigan xatti-harakatlarning ma’lum bir uslubi bilan tavsiflanadi. Oilada ota –onaning bolaga munosabati koʻp jihatdan bolalarning kasbiy roli va pozitsiyasini qanchalik toʻgʻri tushunishiga, tengdoshlari bilan muloqotning rivojlanish darajasiga, oʻzini-oʻzi qadrlashiga bogʻliq. Shuningdek, bolaning rivojlanishida va uning individualligini hurmat qilishda, uning qiziqishlarini ma’qullashda, u bilan koʻp vaqt oʻtkazishni biladigan ota-onalar muhim rol oʻynaydi.Bolaning mustaqilligi va tashabbusini ragʻbatlantirish, uning oqilona ehtiyojlarini qondirish zarur. Aks holda, bolaning hayot sharoitlariga moslashishi juda qiyin kechadi.

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“Pedagogika innovatsiyalar professional ta’limi boshqaruvi hamda pedagog kadrlarni qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish institutning tayanch doktoranti”

TA’LIMNI GUMMANITARIZATSIYALASH ORQALI TALABALARNING IJTIMOIYLASHUVINI TA’MINLASHDA INTERAKTIV RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARGA ASOSLANGAN DARSLIKLARNING O’RNI

Annatatsiya. Ushbu maqolada postindustrial davrga o‘tish sharoitida. Raqamli texnologiyalarning ta’lim jarayonida qo‘llanilish holati gummanitar komponentni o‘z ichiga olgan hamda interfaol muhitni va zamonaviy uslubiy elektron ta’minotni qo‘llab quvvatlaydigan yangi avlod darsliklari ularning avzalliklari haqida so’z boradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Raqamli texnologiyalar, raqamli darsliklar, D.I.F metodi, raqamli kompetentlik.

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THE ROLE OF TEXTBOOKS BASED ON INTERACTIVE DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN ENSURING THE SOCIALIZATION OF STUDENTS THROUGH THE HUMANIZATION OF EDUCATION

Abstract. This article discusses the transition to the post-industrial era. The state of the use of digital technologies in the educational process textbooks of the new generation, containing a humanitarian component and supporting an interactive environment and modern methodological electronic support, speak about their advantages.

Keywords: Digital technologies, digital competence, digital textbooks, D.I.F. method.

Aksariyat pedagoglar raqamli ta’lim berish metodikasni amaliyotga tadbiq etish ta’lim oluvchilarning ijtimoiylashuvi, yozma va og'zaki nutqining rivojlanishiga va gummanitar fikirlashining sustlashuvi hamda ta’lim oluvchi axborotni passiv o‘zlashtirishi shu bilan birga ta'limda eksperemental faoliyatning yo‘q bo‘lishi kabi muammolarga yuz tutilishi haqida takidlab o‘tmoqdalar. Bu kabi tendensiyalarga qarshi ta’lim jarayonini gumanitarizatsiyalash ya’ni ta'limni insonparvarlashtirish uni insoniylashtirish yo'llaridan biridir [1]. U dunyoning yaxlit rasmini (birinchi navbatda madaniyat dunyosi, inson dunyosi) qurishga, bilimlarni insoniylashtirishga, insonning jamiyat va tabiat oldidagi axloqiy javobgarligining asosi sifatida munosabatni shakllantirishga qaratilgan. Gumanitarizatsiya talabaning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishni, uni tashqi dunyo bilan o'zaro munosabatlarning turli usullarini, ma'lumot olish va qayta ishlash usullarini o'zlashtirishni, talabalarni jahon madaniyati va yuqori ma'naviy qadriyatlar bilan tanishtirishni o'z ichiga oladi va bunda asosiy e’tborni, madaniy ta'moyillarga asoslanib, ta’lim oluvchining shaxs sifatida kamol topishi hamda, ma’naviy dunyosini shakillantirishda mustaqil ijodga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lishi kerak. Yuqoridagi salbiy oqibatlarni gummanitar komponentni o‘z ichiga olgan hamda interfaol muhitni va zamonaviy uslubiy elektron ta’minotni qo‘llab quvvatlaydigan yangi avlod darsliklari bilan hal etish mumkin.

Ushbu tadqiqot ishi doirasida yangi avlod darsliklarining nazariy - metodologikva va texnologik tuzulishi hamda mazmunidagi muammolarni hal etishga qaratilgan.

Bu turdagi darsliklarni yaratishda avvalgi ishlab chiqilgan integrallashgan modellardan ham foydalanish mumkun ya’ni:

1) ilmiy nazariy ma’lumotni bayon etish (nazariy bo‘limlar)

2) matnli interfaol muhit (ta’limiy bloklar va mashqlar)

3) ta’lim oluvchilar uchun interfaol elektron ta’lim maydoni (ta’limiy kompyuter texnologiyalari, kompyuter dasturlari – uskunalar va dasturlar).

Yangi avlod darsliklari texnologik darsliklar hisoblanadi uning nashir etilgan shaklidagi materiallar mustaqil o‘zlashtirishga yo‘naltirilgan interfaol muhitni tashkil etadi va kompyuterli dasturlar yordamida elektron shakilga ko‘chishi mumkun bo‘ladi. Elektron va bosma matinli interfaol muhitning evaziga zamonaviy (gummanitar, tizimli va germenevtik) yondoshuvlarda yuzaga keladi. Xususan xorijiy mamlakatlar ta’limga yangi tendensiyalar olib kirishmoqda (AQSh, Indoneziya) da ommaviy ochiq kurslar, ba’zi davlatlar (Singapur, Janubiy Koreya) [3] elektron ta’lim muhitida kreativ metodikalardan foydalanishmoqda. Ta’limni internet orqali qo‘llab quvvatlaydigan interfaol ta’lim vositasi sifatida bu turdagi darsliklar quyidagi imkoniyatlarga ega bo‘lishi kerak.

Interfaol elektron darslikning mazmuni va tuzilishi tegishli o‘quv fanining davlat standartlariga mos bo‘lishi, fan mazmuniga mos metodika asosida tuzilgan bo‘lishi hamda o‘quv mazmunidan tashqari o‘qituvchi uchun uslubiy qismni ham o‘z ichiga olishi kerak;

Darslik mazmuni, dasturiy komponenti zamonaviy ilmiy-pedagogik yondashuvlar, birinchi navbatda tizimli, gumanitar, germenevtik va qadiryatli-tarixiy yondashuvlar talablarini aks ettirishi kerak;

Darslikning interaktiv muhitining dasturiy komponenti modifikatsiyalash xususiyati va mazmunini o‘qituvchilarning o‘zlari tomonidan yangilash imkoniyati bilan ajralib turishi kerak;

Statsionar va mobil qurilmalarda joylashtirish uchun tarmoq shaklidan mahalliy shaklga o'tish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishi kerak;

Oʻz ichiga kompyuter dasturlarini qoʻllash algoritmlarini, shuningdek taklif etilayotgan dasturiy ta'minot shablonlari asosida oʻqituvchining mustaqil ravishda yangi oʻquv materiallarini yaratish vositalarini oʻz ichiga olishi kerak;

Dastur komponenti o'qituvchilar va ta'lim oluvchilar uchun erkin foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega ochiq tizim bo'lishi kerak;

Dasturiy komponentining xususiyatlari davlat standartining elektron ta'lim resurslari talablariga mos kelishi, ya'ni interaktivligi, multimedialiligi, brauzerlar oʻrtasidagi muvofiqligi, oʻzaro ishlashi, moslashuvi bilan tavsiflanishi kerak;

Matnli va dasturiy komponentlari o'qituvchi va ta'lim oluvchilar samarali faoliyatini tashkil etishni aks ettirish, ularning insonparvarlik tafakkuri va ijodiy faoliyat qobiliyatini raqamli kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish uchun pedagogik shart-sharoitlarni yaratishi kerak. [2]

Shu oʻrinda asosiy atamalrga toxtalib oʻtamiz, interfaol atamasiga aniqlik kiritib oʻtamiz (ingl. interaction – oʻzaro ta'sir) – ta'lim jarayonining obekti va subekti oʻrtasidagi oʻzaro munosabat xarakterlarini ifodalab elementlar oʻrtasida axborot almashinish jarayonining tizimli tashkillashtirish prinsipi hisoblanadi. Ammo bu kontseptsiyani faqat axborot nazariyasi va informatikaning atributi deb hisoblash mumkin emas, chunki u an'anaviy didaktikada uzoq vaqtdan beri mavjud o'quv qurollari bilan o'zaro munosabatini bildiradi. Shu bilan birga, o'zaro ta'sir turi har xil bo'lishi mumkin: predmetga nisbatan (masalan, o'yinchoqlar yordamida), matnli (matndagi savol-javob), og'zaki (darsdagi dialog). Kompyuter didaktikasida kompyuter dasturlari va kompyuter qurilmalari yordamida amalga oshiriladigan inson va mashinaning o'zaro ta'siri ustunlik qiladi. Axborot tizimi tushunchasi koʻplab tushunchalarni axborot va axborot texnologiyalari hamda ularni qayta ishlovchi texnik qurilmalarni asosi xisoblanadi. Ushbu tushuncha tarkibiga interfaol darslikning apparat ta'minotini nazarda tutmagan holda qolgan barcha tushinchalarini kiritsak boʻladi. Axborot texnologiyalari raqamli darslikning dasturiy komponentida joriy qilinadi, biroq u ta'limni axborotlashtirishga qaratilgan boʻlib, ta'lim oluvchi + kompyuter qurilmasi tizimida axborot almashish uchun moʻljallangan.

− Raqamli darslikning interfaol muhiti faqat raqamli darslikning yangi modeliga xos xususiyat boʻlib, faoliyatga asoslangan ta'lim (bajarish orqali oʻrganish) usullari va metodlari majmui sifatida qaraladi va matn komponentida ham amalga oshiriladi. Birinchisida, o'z-o'zini tekshirish funktsiyasi bilan ta'lim oluvchilarning mustaqil ishlashi uchun mashqlar, shuningdek, o'quv bloklari (o'rganilgan narsalarni takrorlash, tajriba o'tkazish, masalani yechish algoritmini topish, chizish) shaklida ishlab chiqilgan. Interfaol ta'lim muhitining ikkinchi komponenti birinchi qismni alohida raqamli texnologiyalar ko'rinishida avtomatik tekshirish funktsiyasi bilan o'zgartirish bo'lib, odatda kompyuter dasturlari yordamida yagona elektron resursga birlashtiriladi.

Elektron, raqamli texnologiya - ma'lum bir didaktik vazifani amalga oshirish uchun mo'ljallangan, ma'lum interfeysga ega o'quv maqsadlari uchun kompyuter dasturi: estafeda (birinchi vazifaning javobi ikkinchisining ma'lumotlarining bir qismi bo'lgan vazifalar tizimi); knowledge gaps (murakkab vazifani bosqichma-bosqich hal qilish), digital instance feedback (ta’lim oluvchilarga tezkor qaytar aloqa o’rnatish va xatolari ustida ishlash) imkoniyatini taqdim etuvchi texnologiyalarini foydalanishni qo‘llab quvatlaydi.

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METONIMIYALARNING LINGVOMADANIY VA LEKSIKOGRAFIK TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola metonimiya ko’chim turi va uning dunyo tilshunosligida tutgan ahamiyati haqida so’z yuritib, metonimiyaning turlaridan namunalar keltirib o’tadi.

Kalit so’zlar: metonimiya, zoomorfik, fitomorfik, antromorfik, ximiomorfik.

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LINGUISTIC AND LEXICOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF METONYMIES

Abstract. This article talks about the stylistic figure of metonymy and its importance in world linguistics, and gives examples of the types of metonymy.

Key words: metonymy, zoomorphic, phytomorphic, anthromorphic, chemomorphic.

Metonimiyalar eng ko’p qo’laniladigan ko’chim turlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun ham uni ko’pchilik olimlar o’rgangan va quyidagi turlarga ajratgan. Dunyo tilshunosligida zoomorfik, fitomorfik, antromorfik, ximiomorfik, vegetatomorfik kabi metonimiyalar mavjud. Xususan, Arastu davridan boshlangan metaforologik tadqiqotlar sirasida zamonaviy tadqiq usullari asosida bir til asosida yoki qiyosiy aspektda – turli aspektlarda atroflicha o`rganildi va o`rganilmoqda.

Shu o`rinda *fitomorfik* va *fitonimik* atamalarini bir-biridan farqlashimiz lozim bo`ladi. Fitonimik Metonimiya deganda faqat o`simlik nomlari asosidagi nom ko`chishlari nazarda tutiladi: *chinor* (“uzoq umr”), *sarv* (“qad”), *lola* (“chiroy”) kabi. Biroq fitomorfik metonimiyada o`simlik nomlari, xususiyatlari, qismlari, hosil, mahsulot nomlarining metaforik qo`llanilishi nazarda tutiladi: *danak* (“nevara”), *ildiz* (“ajdodlar”), *meva* (“farzand”) kabi.

Misol uchun: *Danagidan mag’zi shirin.*

Muhabbat mevasi, umring chinordek uzun bo’lsin kabilar.

O`simliklar xalqlar turmush tarzida keng ahamiyatga ega. Xalq hayotini o`simliklarsiz tasavvur qilib bo`lmaydi. O`ziga xos iqlim sharoiti, suvga bo`lgan munosabat, undan kelib chiquvchi organizmning oziq-ovqatlarga bo`lgan ehtiyojining o`ziga xosligi, o`simliklar dunyosining rang-barangligi, shuningdek, muhitga bog`liq ravishda milliy va diniy dunyoqarashning o`ziga xos tarzda shakllanganligi kabi qator omillar xalqimizning borliqni o`ziga xos tarzda idrok etishi, tasniflashi, tilda mavjud birliklar bilan nomlash va qayta nomlashni taqozo qiladi. Masalan, o`zbek tilining botanik terminologiyasi boshqa terminologik tizimdan, xususan, jonli xalq so`zlashuv nutqidan keskin farqlanadi. O`zbek tilining botanik terminologiyasi ishlanganligi, o`simlik nomlari leksemalari sistemaviy asoslarda tadqiq qilinganligi[71] bizning ishimizni ma`lum darajada osonlashtiradi.

Tabiiyki fitomorfik metonimiyada fitonimik leksikaga asoslaniladi.

Fitonimik leksika atalmishlari ildizsimonlar, maysalar, poyalilar, butalar va daraxtlardan iborat bo`lib, ularning ilmiy, badiiy, so`zlashuv uslubi hamda turli dialektlardagi varintlarini qamrab oladi.

Albatta, o`simliklardan olingan oziq-ovqat yoki dori (malham) nomlari ham metaforik qo`llanishlarga ega bo`lishi mumkin. Bunda ularning periferiyadagi o`rni masalasi e`tiborga molik bo`ladi. Agar metaforik qo`llanishga asos bo`layotgan so`z periferiyadan tashqari chiqqan bo`lsa, aniqrog`i, ularni qurshov yoki markaz bilan bog`lab turuvchi semantik “ip”lar kuzatilmasa, ularni tadqiqqa tortish maqsadga muvofiq emasligi e`tiborga olindi. Masalan, o`simliklardan olingan dori mahsulotlari ikki turga bo`linadi:

a) xalq tabobatida ishlatiladigan dorivor o`simliklar;

b) zamonaviy tibbiyotda ishlatiladigan farmakologiya mahsulotlari nomlari.

Xalq tabobatida qo`llanilidagan o`simlik nomlari va ularga bevosita daxldor atamalar fitomorfik leksemalar semantikasidan uzilmagan yoki ularning aynan qo`llanishlari bo`ladi. Masalan, *sumbul, ravoch, kavrak, ifor, takasaqol, kiyik o`t* kabi.

Zamonaviy meditsinida qo`llanadigan dorivorlar ma`lum bir o`simliklar asosida tayyorlangan bo`lsa-da, ularning tarkibi, xususiyati ko`zda tutilayotgan fitonim bilan bog`liqligi jamiyat a`zolari tomonidan sotsial e`tirof etilmagan bo`lishi mumkin va odatda, bunday dori mahsulotini bevosita o`simlik bilan bog`lash kontseptual xarakterga ega emas. Shu boisdan metaforik talqinda metaforologiya semantik uzilishga uchragan birliklarni asos markaz yoki qurshov leksemalari bilan bog`lab ish ko`rilmaydi.

Fitomorfik metonimiyaning aksariyati lingvistik metonimiyadan ko`ra mental tabiati bilan xarakterlanadi. Zero, yangi ifodalanayotgan metaforik ma`no, avvalo, mentallik xususiyati, milliy ruhiyat bilan omuxtalashgan bilimlarni aks ettirishi bilan xarakterlanadi.

[71]O’zbek tilida o’simlik nomlari leksemalari: tizimi va badiiy qo’llanilishi: Filol. fanl. nomz....diss. – T., 1998. – 24 b.

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HOW CAN ECOTOURISM AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM PRACTICES PROVIDE GREATER ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOCAL BUSINESSES

Abstract. Present-day tourism approaches are aimed at providing the benefits to tourism, specifically to ecotourism, natural environments, and local residents. Such terms have been variously labeled like "eco", "responsible", and "sustainable". They attempt to make tourism industry profitable for both local environments and indigenous communities. Local community involvement in ecotourism and participation in different practices will definitely ensure community-based ventures and if properly managed local revenue will increase. This paper mainly addresses the economic advantages of ecotourism practices to facilitate local business development. Qualitative research method was used containing face-to-face interview with 15 respondents. International members of our interview were highly aware of tourism and worked in this field. This was very helpful to figure out the importance of ecotourism, especially when negative impacts of human activities toward nature have become much concern.

Key words: Ecotourism, sustainability, environmental preservation, local community, local business.

Introduction: Ecotourism is an essential sub-division of sustainable tourism. The Brundtland Report (1987) brought to the forefront major problems of environmental sustainability on the international political agenda and did the groundwork for a holistic approach to sustainable development. With this new way of sustainable development tourism has been recognized as a major tool for economic growth, poverty reduction, and job creation (UNWTO, 2011). Tourism strives to minimize negative effects and instead tries to contribute positively to existing environmental and social challenges. From an economic perspective, ecotourism can be real a boom for local areas. With a rising foreign exchange and investment, ecotourism offers various new jobs for local labor and a wide range of markets are filled with local products. Compared to non-economic profit financial benefits which come from ecotourism and sustainable tourism activities are fairly modest. Considering all aspects of ecotourism and sustainable tourism, it can be noticed that development in self-esteem, better management of sustainable tourism practices, increase in the need for learning different other languages, and stimulating the local community to feel pride and learn new skills in communicating with tourists are the base for support from both international and local government companies, universities and researchers and non-governmental organizations (Stronza, 2001). Ecotourism can strengthen the link between both natural and cultural heritage to achieve economic benefits and create job opportunities, which is very important in sustainable tourism (Wunder, 1999). One of the criteria of ecotourism is to involve more local people who can have direct income for people living in the very place and at the same time the one who provides efficient natural conservation by minimizing local pressures and external threats. The Ecotourism Society (TIES) stated that ecotourism means traveling to natural areas, alleviating negative impact, building environmental awareness, providing financial profit for the local people, and respecting local culture and human rights (Honey, 2008).

Ecotourism is the responsibility of traveling to undisturbed places and helps to protect the beauty of the environment, increase local communities' awareness of sustainable tourism benefits, and motivate them to learn more about a certain destination (TIES, 2020). Sustainable tourism and ecotourism practices put less pressure on nature especially, in terms of using both natural and manmade resources (Mikhail, 2021). Poon (1993) indicated positive features of ecotourism stating that ecotourism practices provide a particular amount of money that can help to conserve the natural beauty of the area. The attractions of the natural areas are tightly linked to the local culture and different types of tourism activities can provide a noticeable amount of income in economic activity (Stueve et al, 2002). Wearing and Neil (1999) suggested that when there is little hope to save unused land unless they manage it to generate profit from its natural condition.

Income from tourism practices can be gained through revenue-sharing schemes, labor, and entrepreneurship. This can provide finance for the improvement of essential services. According to WWF studies in Belize, establishing Hol Chan Marine Reserve resulted in 63% approval of residents of San Pedro. In total 44% of residents received direct economic benefits from ecotourism practices (Walley, 2011). An active involvement of local people can improve the area development, reduce leakages, and lower costs. When the local people start to gain benefit from sustainable tourism practices, they will definitely be motivated to appreciate and protect the flora and fauna of the destination and deter them from conducting unfavorable actions such as hunting animals and cutting trees. The World Tourism Organization stated that many countries are paying more attention to actively changing their mind from conventional sun-sea-sand places to supplementary features of their motherland's tourist sites, such as Mexico's natural and historical resources, while Fiji is promoting its flora and fauna and its local traditions. Positive results in people's standard of living motivate them to take further actions in the tourism industry principally with the stimulation of economic growth in peripheral destinations. Parks can provide opportunities for people who have willing to enjoy nature and recreate. For most tourism industries natural ecosystems are an essential product and therefore they are always of great interest, and highly protected (Woodley, 1999) to maintain the area's attractiveness to nature lovers (Ceballos Lascurain, 1996). This will help to provide moral and financial support. In return, revenues from tourism may induce more governmental and donor agency funding at a destination (Lindberg et al., 1996). Local people can benefit from government encouragement, as the community can be pretty active in sustainable tourism practices, and active support protection at the site. Meanwhile, tourism can be an important tool for promoting more community empowerment and local pride (Whelan, 1991). Local community support is an integral part of balanced ecotourism (Nunkoo and Gursoy, 2012). Local residents may receive substantial economic benefits when ecotourism practices are well-planned (Deery et al., 2012). Many researchers state that understanding between different stakeholders is important in the creation and maintenance of collaborative networks in ecotourism activities (Khanra et al., 2021). Because of these reasons, many people have noted that sustainable tourism plays an important role in creating national parks and community conserved areas (Loon et al., 2001; Lindberg et al., 2003).

Literature review: Ecotourism is an essential sub-division of sustainable tourism. The Brundtland Report (1987) brought to the forefront major problems of environmental sustainability on the international political agenda and did the groundwork for a holistic approach to sustainable development. With this new way of sustainable development tourism has been recognized as a major tool for economic growth, poverty reduction, and job creation (UNWTO, 2011). The etymology of ecotourism is still debatable among the authors. Orams and Hveegaard (1994) claimed that the term first appeared in the late 1960s, however, in Higgin's (1996) work this term goes back to the 1970 s. Ceballos-Lascurain disagreed stating that the term was first used in 1980 in the work of Thomson (1995). Fennel (1998) mentioned the term "eco-tours" can be traced back to the Canadian government that organized them in the 1970s.

The first formal definition of ecotourism was by Ceballos-Lascurain (1987) who placed an emphasis on the tourist's nature-oriented experience and today's definitions are mostly directed to the principles of sustainable tourism. During the 1960s and 1970s environmental concern about the ecological impacts of tourism began to expand with the realization that the industry could either moderately alter or completely transform destination regions in other ways with tourism development activities having a great impact on the environment (Pearce, 1985, 1982, 1989, 1991). Tourism development is a classic case of the struggle that exists between preservation and conservation (Jones, 1972). In the 1990s ecotourism became very popular as a reaction to increasing interest in the wild nature and responsible for to travel natural destinations that contribute to environmental preservation and improvement local community life conditions (Danut-I et al., 2016). When nature-based activities are managed properly the local communities will have the opportunity to generate money and tour operators are also can have their shares in this process. Locals demonstrate their cultures and traditions to visitors and they can pass them to the young generation. This helps to preserve this cultural heritage over the centuries. There are many benefits of ecotourism tour activities including motivation to learn the local language, tasting local food, buying local products, and participating in different agricultural practices (Sangpikul, 2011). The quality of nature is an important factor to manage ecotourism. The tourism industry tries to make a contribution protecting and conserving natural recourses (Matysek and Kriwoken, 2003). Tour operators in the tourism industry are important contributors as environment, and cultural protectors, since they can directly influence consumer choices, supplier practices, and destination development patterns (Gopal, 2014)

In general, ecotourism tours can differ from one country to another relying on the tourism development level and capacity of natural resources, the geographical location of the country, and business sector responsibilities (Harrison and Schipani, 2007; Rigatti,2016). The local business participation in sustainable tourism is highly profitable for both nature and communities. Buckley (2004) noted the flora and fauna of the particular place, water recourses, high mountains, and dense forests are prior tourist attractions as a great number of people are willing to visit parks, national parks, and reservoirs when the tourist season starts and they can be destinations for both the local people and international guests. A lot of parks use icon attractions that are very popular worldwide. Today the tourism industry accounts for about $ 550 billion per year (WTO, 2012) and conservation is worth $300 billion. NEAT (2000) indicated ecotourism, adventure, and nature tourism contribution and made up one-third of the world economy.

Results: To analyze the qualitative data, a thematic method was used that involved searching through the entire dataset to identify recurring patterns and reports. This method helped to describe not only the data but also to analyze the transcript of the interviews. After collecting data from the transcript, it was possible to identify topics (patterns in the data) that were interesting and important. The interviewees were conducted with international tourists from different countries and with different backgrounds. The author used a convenience sample to approach tourists and to ask them whether they had previous traveling experience and knowledge of eco and sustainable tourism from their previous travels to various countries. In the interview participated eight male and seven female interviewees totaling 15 respondents who were aged between 25 and 37 years. The reason of choosing these respondents was their willingness to freely participate and contribute to this research on eco and sustainable tourism. While searching for the appropriate candidates for the interviews, several were chosen because they had worked in the tourism and hospitality sector for many years. These four themes' discussion is based on the respondents' answers to the given 10 questions and they supported the topic with valuable information:

1. Enjoying nature to preserving the uniqueness of the environment

Ecotourism is based on the diversity and beauty of nature. Healthy ecotourism activities can motivate people to see the value of the natural recourses they have. When the locals make profits economically from ecotourism operations they will definitely be encouraged to protect the biodiversity of the place. Experiencing ecotourism practices is quite different compared to other types of tourism. This will offer a person both enjoy traveling and at the same time contribute to preserving the area.

2. **Increasing economical awareness of indigenous communities from ecotourism practices**

The positive attitudes of the local people toward ecotourism practices are an important determinant of being actively involved in sustainable tourism practices

3. Guest satisfaction is a way of making profits

Today the tourism industry is no longer just a tool for providing a comfortable place, enjoyable scenery, and to eat delicious foods. People working in this sector are now thinking about environmental and natural preservation that are important for visitors as well. Customer satisfaction can definitely provide several benefits including repeat purchases, customer loyalty, and word-of-mouth recommendations. When performance meets the expectation the customer will be satisfied, and if not this will directly impact on future ecotourism activities. Sometimes the results are not optimal because of poor management.

4. Local products as an image of the place and generating the profit

Local communities are an important part of their own development. Being different can mean creating and improving a brand image. Indigenous communities have by their nature special opportunities to develop ecotourism with their local products, food, and traditions. They may attract visitors with their extraordinary cultural "shows" and performances, with unusual tasting foods.

Discussions: The results from the collected data show that all the respondents of the research demonstrated a high level of interest and concern for eco and sustainable tourism. As Blamey (2001) noted, today environmental changes are getting worse because of adverse human activities, ecotourism is more appropriate solution for raising awareness about nature and obtaining economic benefits. Since ecotourism is focused on the natural environment, it helps to minimize the negative impact on nature (Tourism Canada, 1995). The organization of ecotourism practice attracts more attention to the place in order to learn more about the destination, which is very important, as well as to preserve and promote the cultural heritage of local residents.

When considering the interviewees' replies, responses were similar to each other, and the fact, mentioned by Tourism Canada (1995) about the importance of active physical activities that were closely related to the study of natural conditions was popular and entertaining all around the world. Our study confirmed the point of view that people around the world demonstrate their worries about both social unfairness and environmental issues. Most of the respondents were ready to support different programs devoted to wildlife conservation and this encourages community efforts.

This research has shown that ecotourism can be a useful tool for protecting natural environments and increasing knowledge about different natural resources. One of the results from the research indicates that most of the respondents would like to travel with their families. This information gives us the point that families that might consist of both youngsters and elders and take ecotourism trips at the same time provide the opportunity to teach the younger members of their family to raise awareness about the importance of ecotourism, various unique cultures, and environmental knowledge. WTO emphasizes that ecotourism is will become the main tool for protecting the environment and raising environmental awareness for both local residents and visitors. Moreover, it is significant to mention that this organization has developed specific guidelines for the development of sustainable tourism.

Conclusion: In conclusion, we can consider that the tourism industry helps to touch locals and their nature. This is because ecotourism respects and strengthens the culture and traditions of indigenous people through ethical and responsible development. Hence, many countries are attempting to develop ecotourism to achieve growth through responsible use of natural and cultural resources (Dufty, 2002). The interaction of tourism activities, tourists, and local residents is often referred to as the scale of socio-cultural impacts. Accordingly, as the tourist flow increases in the area the local residents will definitely earn more. This will lead to creating a wide range of new service types. All of these can help both travelers and for the enjoyment of hosts.

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O’ZBEKISTON “YASHIL” IQTISODIYOTGA O’TISH ISTIQBOLLARI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada ekologiya va iqtisodiyotning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi, mamlakat iqtisodiy faoliyatining atrof-muhitga ta’siri hamda natijalari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Mamlakat iqtisodiyoti hamda ishlab chiqarishi natijasida yuzaga keladigan ekologik xavflarni sezilarli darajada kamaytirilishi uchun “yashil iqtisodiyot”ga o‘tish afzalliklari yoritib beriladi. Qolaversa, ushbu maqolada “yashil iqtisodiyot”ga o‘tishda Jahon bankining yillik hisobotlari ham tahlil qilib o’rganilib chiqilgan.

Tayanch so`zlar: ekologik barqarorlik, ekologik muammolar, "yashil iqtisodiyot", barqaror rivojlanish, atrof-muhit, qayta tiklanadigan energiya, “yashil” o‘tish, “yashil” ish o’rinlari

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PROSPECTS OF UZBEKISTAN'S TRANSITION TO A "GREEN" ECONOMY

Abstract. The article examines the interdependence of ecology and economy, the impact and results of the country's economic activity on the environment. The benefits of transition to a "green economy" will be highlighted in order to significantly reduce environmental risks arising from the country's economy and production. In addition, this article analyzes and studies the annual reports of the World Bank on the transition to the "green economy".

Key words: ecological sustainability, ecological problems, "green economy", sustainable development, environment, renewable energy, "green" transition, "green" jobs.

Kirish

Milliy ishlab chiqarish va eksport tarkibida chuqur qayta ishlangan, yuqori qo'shilgan qiymatga ega tayyor mahsulotlar ulushini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish uzoq muddatli barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlashning muhim omili bo'lib hisoblanishini bugungi kunda hech kimga sir emas. Shu nuqtai nazardan barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanishning yangi, resurslardan samarali foydalanishga asoslangan, innovatsion iqtisodiyotga o'tish izchil tarkibiy o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish va barqaror taraqqiyotning eng samarali vositalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlash, «sof texnologiyalar»ga nisbatan innovatsion yondashish, «Yashil iqtisodiyot»ni shakllantirish muammolari xalqaro iqtisodiy, ekologik, investitsion forumlarda muntazam ravishda muhokama etib kelinmoqda. Davlat statistika qo'mitasi ma'lumot berishicha Qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalaridan jadal foydalanish bo'yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish issiqlik va elektr energiyasi kabi energiyaning sanoat turlarini olishni ta'minlashga yo'naltirilgan bo'lib, bu uglevodorodlarning o'rnini bosishga va ularni yuqori likvidli mahsulotlar, xususan, polimerlar, yoqilg'ining sintetik turlarini ishlab chiqarishga yo'naltirish imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, O'zbekiston geografik o'rni va iqlim sharoitlariga ko'ra buning uchun g'oyat qulay imkoniyatlarga ega. O'zbekistonda havo bir yilda taxminan 300 kundan ziyod ochiq bo'lib, mamlakatimiz yil davomida quyoshli kunlarning ko'pligi bo'yicha dunyoning aksariyat mintaqalariga nisbatan ustunlikka ega. Osiyo taraqqiyot banki va jahon banki xulosalariga ko'ra, O'zbekistonda quyosh energiyasining yalpi salohiyati 51 milliard tonna neft ekvivalentidan ortiqdir. Ana shu resurslar hisobidan, ekspertlarning hisob-kitoblariga qaraganda, mamlakatimizda joriy yilda iste'mol qilinadigan elektr energiyasidan 40 barobar ko'p hajmdagi elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarish mumkin. Mamlakatimizda quyosh energiyasidan foydalanish sohasidagi tadqiqotlar o'tgan asrning 1980-yillarida O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasining Osiyo mintaqasida yagona va ilmiy ishlanmalari yurtimizdan tashqarida ham mashhur bo'lgan «Fizika-Quyosh» ilmiy-ishlab chiqarish birlashmasining ilmiyeksperimental markazi tashkil etilganidan keyin jadal rivojlana boshladi. O'zbekiston bugungi kunda ilmiy-texnik, eksperiment o'tkazadigan kadrlar bo'yicha ulkan salohiyatga ega bo'lib, mamlakatimizda quyosh energiyasini loyihalashtirish va undan foydalanish bo'yicha katta hajmdagi konstruktorlik va texnologik ishlanmalar to'plagan. O'zbekistonda iste'mol qilinayotgan elektrenergiyasining katta qismi (87%) issiqlik elektrostantsiyalarida ishlab chiqariladi. Bunda energiya iste'moli tarkibining o'zagini neft va gaz resurslari tashkil etadi.. Ta'kidlash joizki, O'zbekiston ekologik harakati deputatlar guruhi a'zolari quyi palatadagi barcha qo'mitalar tarkibidan o‘rin olib, qonun ijodkorligi hamda nazorat-tahlil faoliyatini amalga oshirmoqda. Prezident qarori bilan issiqxona gazlarini kamaytirish, yashil energiya manbalarini ko‘paytirish, energiya samaradorligini oshirish, 1 mln gektargacha maydonda suv tejovchi texnologiyalarni joriy etish, yiliga 200 mln ko‘chat ekish, o‘rmonlarni kengaytirish, maishiy chiqindilarni qayta ishlash bo‘yicha rejalar tasdiqlandi Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev “2030 yilgacha O‘zbekiston Respublikasining yashil iqtisodiyotga o‘tishiga qaratilgan islohotlar samaradorligini oshirish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida” qarorini imzoladi.Unga kora:

- **issiqxona gazlari**ning YaIM birligiga nisbatan solishtirma ajratmalarini 2010 yildagi darajadan 35 foizga qisqartirish;
- **qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalari**ning ishlab chiqarish quvvatini 15 GVtga oshirish va ularning ulushini elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish umumiy hajmining 30 foizidan ko‘prog‘iga yetkazish;
- sanoat sohasida **energiya samaradorligi**ni kamida 20 foizga oshirish;
- YaIM birligiga to‘g‘ri keladigan **energiya sarfi** hajmini 30 foizga kamaytirish;
- suvdan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish, 1 million gektargacha maydonda **suv tejovchi sug‘orish** texnologiyasini joriy etish;
- **yiliga 200 million ko‘chat ekish** va ko‘chatlarning umumiy sonini 1 milliarddan oshirish orqali shaharlardagi yashil maydonlarni 30 foizdan ortiqroqqa kengaytirish;
- hosil bo‘ladigan **qattiq maishiy chiqindilar**ni qayta ishlash darajasini 65 foizdan oshirish.

2023 yil 1 iyundan mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarishda ekologiya va atrof-muhitga ta’sirni cheklash bo‘yicha qo‘yilayotgan talablar asosida “yashil sertifikatlar" tizimi joriy etiladi.

Xulosa. Bugungi kunda O’zbekiston o’zining hozirgi rivojlanish modeli bo’yicha o’sish chegaralarini yengib o’tish hamda iqlim va ekologiyadan xabardor bo’lib borayotgan jahon bozorida iqtisodiy raqobatbardoshligini mustahkamlash yo’lidagi noyob imkoniyatni yaxshi tushunadi. Mamlakat tarkibiy islohotlarning jadallashuviga tayangan holda, o’z iqtisodiyoti, odamlar va sayyoramiz uchun, rivojlanayotgan sohalarda yangi ish o’rinlarini yaratish bilan birga tabiiy resurslardan Moslashuvchan, Inklyuziv, Barqaror va Samarador (MIBS) foydalanishga asoslangan past uglerodli va iqlimga chidamli “yashil” o’sish modeli sari yo’lni belgilash bo’yicha qadamlar tashlamoqda. Lekin, yanada barqaror va “yashil” iqtisodiyotga aylanish uchun mamlakat mavjud ekologik muammolar va iqtisodiy o‘sishni sekinlashtiradigan boshqa xavf omillari ustida ishlashi kerak

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QORAQALPOG'ISTON RESPUBLIKASI DEMOGRAFIK HOLATINING ASOSIY XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotaciya. Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasida demografik processlar, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, demografik va tabiiy-ekologik faktorlar natijasida o'zgarib, aholining tabiiy o'sish darajasining kamayib borishi hamda tashqi migraciya saldosinıng aksi tomonga o'zgarishi haqida aytib o'tiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Demografiya, process, migraciya, demografik o'tish, factor, ma'muriy-hududiy, emmigraciya, ekologiya.

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CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Abstract. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as a result of changes in demographic processes, socio-economic, demographic and natural-ecological factors, it is mentioned that the level of natural growth of the population is decreasing and the balance of external migration is changing in the opposite direction.

Keywords: Demography, process, migration, demographic transition, factor, administrative-territorial, immigration, ecology.

Keyingi yillarda Qoraqalpog'istonda damografik jarayonlar ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy, damografik va tabiiy-ekologik omillar sababdan biroz o'zgarib, u aholining tabiiy o’sish darajisiniing kamayib borishi hamda tashqi migraciya soldosining qarama-qarshi tomonga o'zgarishi sababli aholi soni o'sish sur'atining yil sayin kamayib borayotgan «demografik o'tish» jarayonini boshdan kechirmoqda. Hozirgi kunda bu jarayon yurtimizda iqtisodiyotning bozor munosabatlariga o'tishi bilan bir sharoitda yuz berib, ular bir-biri bilan zich aloqaga ega. Binobarin bu muammolarni kompleks tadqiq qilishni taqazo qiladi.

Statistika ma’lumotlarga qaraganda Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi aholisi 2021-yil 1-yanvar sharoitiga 1923, 8 ming kishini tashkil qilgan. Bu ko'rsatkich 1991-yili 1273, 8 ming kishiga teng bo'lib, o'tgan davr davomida uning soni 650 ming kishiga, yoki 151 % ga, uning o'rtacha yillik o'sish koefficienti esa 1, 5 % ni tashkil qilgan. Bu ko'rsatkich 1991-yili 2, 9 % dan 2021-yili 1, 5 % ga kamaygan.

1-jadval

Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi aholisining o'sish dinamikasi

Yillar	Barchasi		Shundan:			
			Shahar aholisi		Qishloq aholisi	
	Ming kishi	%hisob.	Ming kishi	%hisob.	Ming kishi	%hisob.
1991	1273,8	102,9	614,4	103,3	659,4	102,5
1992	1310,7	102,4	634,7	103,1	676,0	101,8
1993	1342,8	102,1	654,4	102,0	688,4	102,3
1994	1371,6	101,8	667,7	101,5	703,9	102,1
1995	1396,7	101,5	677,9	101,2	718,8	101,8
1996	1418,2	101,5	686,3	101,4	731,9	101,6
1997	1439,1	101,4	695,7	100,9	743,4	101,9
1998	1459,1	101,4	701,8	101,7	757,3	101,0
1999	1478,8	101,6	713,9	101,4	764,9	101,8
2000	1503,0	101,6	724,2	102,0	778,8	101,3
2001	1527,0	100,9	738,4	102,1	788,6	99,7
2002	1540,1	100,7	753,7	100,8	786,4	100,6
2003	1551,6	100,6	760,1	100,1	791,5	101,0
2004	1560,3	100,6	760,6	100,6	799,7	100,7
2005	1569,9	100,1	764,9	99,9	805,0	100,4
2006	1571,9	100,7	763,9	100,5	808,0	100,9
2007	1582,7	100,8	767,5	100,9	815,2	100,7
2008	1595,4	101,3	774,5	105,2	820,9	97,6
2009	1615,7	101,0	814,6	100,7	801,1	101,3
2010	1632,0	108,0	820,3	105,0	811,7	111,0
2015	1763.2	104,5	861,9	105,1	901,3	103,9
2017	1842,4	101,5	905,6	101,3	936,8	101,6
2018	1869,7	-	917,5	-	952,2	-
2021	1923,8	101,3	942,1	-	981,7	-

Jadval Qoraqalpog’istan Respublikası statistika boshqarmasi ma'lumotlari asosida tuzildi.

1991-2021-yillarda aholi soni shaharlarda 614, 4 mingdan 942, 1 ming kishiga (160, 2%) o’sgan. Uning o'rtacha yillik o’sishi 1, 8 % ni tashkil qilgan bo'lsa, bu ko'rsatkich 1991-yili 3, 3 % dan 2018-yili 1, 3 % ga tushdi. Aholi soni qishloq joylarda 659, 4 mingdan 952, 2 mingta kishiga o’sgan (144, 4%). Uning o'rtacha yillik o’sishi 1, 2 % ni, u 1991-yili 2, 5 %, 2018-yili esa 1, 6 % ga teng bo'ldi (1-jadval).

Qishloq joylarida aholining o'sish sur’ati shaharlarga qaraganda anchagina yuqori bo'ladi. Biroq, unga “O’zbekiston Respublikasida ma’muriy-hududiy dala-dasht, toponimik obyektlarga nom berish va nomlarini o'zgartirish masalalarini yechish tartibi to'g'risida” gi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qonunining 12-moddasiga aloqador va O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “O’zbekiston Respublikasi aholi punktlarining ma’muriy-hududiy tuzilishini va shu asnoda takomillashtirish chora tadbirlari haqida” gi 2005-yil 14-iyuldagi PQ 120 -son qarorini bajarish bo'yicha Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori bilan mamlakatimizda 966 yirik qishloqlarga shaharcha nomi berilishi sabab bo'ldi.

Shu borada 2009-yili Qoraqalpog'istonda 11 yirik qishloqlarga shaharcha statusi berildi va shahar aholisi 814, 6 ming kishini (50, 4%), qishloq aholisi esa 801, 1 ming kishini (49, 6%) tashkil qiladi.

2-jadval

Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasida aholi sonining o'sish dinamikasi (ming kishi)

Tuman va mintaqalar	Aholi sonining o’sish dinamikasi						
	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2021
Qoraqalpog'iston	**1273,8**	**1396,7**	**1503,0**	**1569,9**	**1632,0**	**1763,2**	**1923,8**
Shahar aholisi	614,4	677,9	724,2	764,9	820,3	861,9	942,1
Qishloq aholisi	659,4	718,8	778,8	805,0	811,7	901,3	981,7
Shaharlar:							
Nukus	213,1	230,3	248,9	260,8	271,5	295,5	324,0
Tumanlar:							
Amudaryo	113,1	126,1	139,1	151,3	163,5	179,1	201,3
Beruniy	115,7	129,5	141,5	150,6	159,1	170,3	194,5
Bozatau[72]	17,1	18,7	19,7	-	-	-	21,7
Qorao’zek	37,0	40,8	43,3	44,3	45,1	49,6	53,3
Kegeyli	50,8	55,6	58,2	76,4	79,5	84,8	73,2
Qanliko’l	31,1	34,8	38,6	41,3	43,8	46,9	51,7
Qong’irot	93,6	101,6	108,5	112,7	115,5	120,1	131,6
Mo’ynoq	26,1	27,8	28,7	28,7	28,3	29,4	32,3
Nukus	44,4	44,1	42,7	44,1	47,0	44,4	51,1
Taxtako’pir	39,6	42,1	44,0	42,2	39,3	38,7	40,4
To’rtkul	122,0	138,4	152,1	163,0	175,4	192,6	217,7
Xojeli	122,6	132,9	143,8	145,5	143,6	183,5	124,3
Taqiyatosh[73]	45,3	49,3	51,5	49,8	47,8	-	74,7

[72] Bozatau tumani 2004-yili tarqatilib, 2019-yili qayta tashkillashtirildi.
[73] Taqıyatash tumani 2014-yilgacha respublika miqyosidagi shahar maqomiga ega bo’lgan, keyin Xojeli tumanining tarkibiga ótkazilgan, 2016-yildan boshlabb tumanga aylandi.

Chimboy	76,4	84,4	89,8	97,4	101,9	108,3	113,4
Sho’manay	37,8	40,5	41,3	41,3	40,7	53,1	56,6
Ellikqala	88,1	99,8	111,3	120,5	130,0	140,5	161,9

Jadval Qoraqalpog’istan Respublikası statistika boshqarmasi ma'lumotlari asosida tuzildi.

Tadqiqot olib borilayotgan davrda, ya'ni 1991-2021-yillarda aholi sonining o'sish dinamikasida doim o'zgarishlar bo'lib turgan. Masalan, 2-jadval tahlilidan bizga belgili, aholi sonining oshishi 1991-yillardan e'tiboran kamayib borgan. Bu jarayon o'tgan asrning 80-90 -yillarida juda yuqori bo'lgan.

Bu jadval ma’lumotlaridan belgili, tumanlar aholi sonining o’sishi bo'yicha bir-biridan farq qiladi. Binobarin bunday nisbatlarni aniqlash maqsadida ularning o'sish sur’ati aniqlangan. 2-jadval ma’lumotlariga asoslanib shuni talqin etsak bo'ladi, Qoraqalpog'istonda 1991-1995-yillari aholining o'rtacha o'sish sur’ati biroz yuqori bo'lgan. Keyingi yillarda bu ko'rsatkich pasayib borgan. Faqatgina, 2005-2010 -yillarga kelib bu jarayon biroz o’sganini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Buning asosiy sababi, 1980-90 -yillardagi tug’ilish yuqori bo'lishi va o'sha davrda tug'ilganlarning nikohga kirishi bilan aloqador. Umumiy aytganda, 1991-2021-yillari Qoraqalpog'iston shahar va tumanlari aholi sonining o’sishi bo'yicha bir-biridan farq qiladigan 4 guruhga ajratishga bo'ladi:

•Birinchi guruhga aholi soni oshishi 140% dan yuqori bo'lgan Amudaryo, Xojeli, Qanliko'l, To'rtkul va Ellikqala tumanlari;

•Ikkinchi guruhga aholi soni oshishi 130 -140% ga qadar bo'lgan Beruniy, Kegeyli va Chimboy tumanlari;

•Uchinchi guruhga aholi soni oshishi 120 -130% ga qadar bo'lgan Qarao’zek va Qo'ng'irot tumanlari;

•To'rtinchi guruhga aholi sonining oshishi 120% dan quyi bo'lgan Mo'ynoq, Nukus, Taxtako'pir, Sho'manoy va Bo'zatau tumanlari kiradi.

Nukus shahrida aholining o’sishi 127, 0 % ni. Kegeyli tumanining birinchi guruhdan o'rin olguniga qadar Bo'zatau tumanining 2004-yili Kegeyli va Chimboy tumanlariga biriktirilishi sabab bo'lgan. Shu jumladan, Xojeli tumani tarkibiga 2014-yili Taxiyatosh shahrining biriktirilishi, bu tuman aholisi sonining oshishiga sabab bo'ldi.

To'rtinchi guruhdagi Mo'ynoq va Nukus tumanlarida aholi soni deyarli o'zgarmagan bo'lsa, u Taxtako'pir tumanida kamaygan. Binobarin, Taxtako'pir tumani aholisini va uning demografik sharoitini o'rganish dolzarb masalalardan biri demakdir.

Qoraqalpog'istonda aholi soni oshishining hududiy xossalari ularda aholi soni hissasining o'zgarishiga olib kelgan. Masalan, 1991-2021-yillari aholi hissasida shahar aholisi 48,2 % dan 48,7 % ga, qishloq aholisi esa 51,8 % dan 51,3 % ga o'zgargan. Bu davrda aholi soni o’sishi yuqori bo'lishiga aloqador Amudaryo, Beruniy, Kegeyli, Qanliko'l, To'rtkul, Chimboy va Ellikqala tumanlarida aholining hissasi yuqoridir.

U yoki bu hududda aholi sonining oshishi yoki kamayishiga uning tabiiy o'sishi va migraciya jarayonlari, Shuningdek, ma'muriy-hududiy tarkibidagi o'zgarishlar ta'sir qiladi. Biroq, ko'pincha aholi sonining oshishida tabiiy o'sish asosiy o'rinda turadi. U o'tgan davrlarda Qoraqalpog'iston aholisining oshishida asosiy manba bo'lib kelgan. Biroq keyingi yillarda hududda yuz berayotgan ekologik, ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy va demografik omillarga aloqador aholining tabiiy o'sish sur'ati keskin tushgan bo'lsa ham, u migraciya soldosining qarama-qarshi qoldig'i o'rnini qoplab kelyapti. Nafaqat, keyingi 4-5 yilda aholining tabiiy o'sishi biroz yuqoriligi sezilgan.

Quyidagi jadval ma'lumotlari tahlilidan aniqlanganidek, Qoraqalpog'istonda aholining tabiiy o'sishida bo'layotgan o'zgarishlarga bevosita tug'ilishning keskin kamayib ketishi ta'sir qilgan. Aholining tabiiy o'sishi o'tgan asrning 90 yillariga qadar yuksalib kelgan. O'sha davrdan e'tiboran aholining tabiiy o'sishi esa kamayib boshlagan. Tug'ilish 1991-yili har ming kishiga (promille) 36, 9 dan 2005-yili 14, 8 kishiga qadar kamayib ketdi (40,1%). Bu ko'rsatkich 2021-yilga kelib 20, 6 kishiga yetdi. Bu jarayonning biroz oshishi asosiy sabab, 1980-90-yillardagi tug'ilishning yuqori bo'lishi va o'sha yoshdagilarning hozirgi kunga kelib nikohga kirishi bilan aloqador bo'lib keladi.

Bu davrda tug'ilish bilan aholining o'lishi da ham bir qator o'zgarishlar bo'lib o'tdi. 1991-2021-yillarda bu jarayon 6,8 promilleden 4,6 promillege (67,6%) kamaydi. Bu tug'ilishga qaraganda juda oz, shunday bo'lsa ham, aholining o'limi bunday ijobiy o'zgarishlar mamlakatning ijtimoiy hayoti bilan bevosita aloqador.

Aholining tug'ilish va o'lishidagi bunday o'zgarishlar o'z navbatida, uning tabiiy o'sishiga ta'sir qiladi. Shunday qilib, bu davrda aholining tabiiy o'sishi 30, 1 dan 17, 0 promillege (56, 5%) kamayib ketdi.

Damografik jarayonlar bo'yicha shahar va qishloq joylari bir-biridan keskin farq etadi. Tadqiq qilinayotgan yillarda shaharlarda tavallud 34, 6 dan 21, 3 promillega, o'lim 6, 3 dan 5, 4 promillega va tabiiy o'sish 28, 3 dan 15, 9 promillega, qishloq joylarda esa uyg'un turda 39, 1 dan 23, 2 promillega, 7, 3 dan 5, 4 promillega va 31, 8 dan 17, 8 promillega kamaygan.

Ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy, demografik va ekologik omillar sababli aholining tabiiy o'sishida hududiy xossalar yuzaga kelib, bunday holat qishloq tumanlar bo'yicha bir-biridan keskin farq qiladi. 1991 yili Qoraqalpog'iston bo'yicha aholining tavallud 36, 9 promillega teng bo'lib, bu ko'rsatkich eng oz Nukus shahrida (31, 9‰) va eng yuqori Qanliko'l tumaninda (45, 0‰) bo'lgan. Tahlillardan belgili Qoraqalpog'istonda tavallud koefficiyenti yil sayin kamayib, 2018 yili Qoraqalpog'istonda 21, 6 promille va bu holat barcha tumanlarda o'rtacha 20, 0-23, 0 promille atrofida bo'ldi.

Shuni aytib o'tish lozim ki, tadqiq qilinayotgan davrda aholining tug'ilish sur'ati ham o'zgarib turgan. Binobarin, shahar va qishloq joylarida aholining tug'ilishdagi nisbatlarni aniqlashda uning o'rtacha ko'rsatkichlaridan foydalanish va shu asosida ularni quyidagicha guruhlarga ajratish mumkin:

- birinchi guruhga tug’ilish sur’ati yuqori Amudaryo, Beruniy, Qanliko'l, Xojeli, Sho'manoy va Ellikqala tumanlari;

- ikkinchi guruhga, yuqoridagi holat o'rtacha bo'lgan Kegeyli, Qo'ng'irot, Mo'ynoq, Nukus, To'rtkúl, Chimboy va Bo'zatau tumanlari;

- uchunchi guruhga aholi tug’ilish past hisoblangan Qorao’zek, Taxtako'pir tumanlari, Nukus va Taxiyatosh shaharlari kiradi.

Tadqiq qilinayotgan yillarda tug’ilish kabi aholining o'lish darajasida ham o'zgarishlar bo'lib, u 6,8 dan 4,6 promillega kamaygan. Albatta, bu ko'rsatkich tug’ilish jarayonida yuz berayotgan o'zgarishlarga qaraganda kam, biroq aholining o'lishining kamayishi hududning ijtimoiy hayotida farqli o'rin tutadi.

Sababi, aholi o'lishshiligi uning turmush sharoiti, ayniqsa ekologik sharoiti bilan uzviy bog'liq. 1991-2018 yillarda Qoraqalpog'istonda aholining o'lim sur’ati o'rtacha 6,0 promillega teng bo'lgan. Ekologik holatning o'ziga xos xossalariga aloqador u respublika o'rtacha ko'rsatkichidan Kegeyli va Mo'ynoq tumanlarida yuqori, Qorao’zek, Qanliko'l, Qo'ng'irot, Taxtako'pir, Xojeli, Chimboy, Sho'manoy, Taxiyatosh tumanlarida o'rtacha, Amudaryo, Beruniy, To’rtrkul, Ellikqala tumanlari va Nukus shahrida past darajada ekanligi belgili. Bu davrda aholining o'lim sur’ati Amudaryo, Bo'zatau, Kegeyli, Mo'ynoq, Chimboy va Sho'manoy tumanlarida anchagina qisqargan. Bundan qat'iy nazar Qoraqalpog'iston umumiy va norasidalar o'limi yuqori ekanligi bilan O'zbekstanning boshqa hududlaridan ajralib turadi.

3-jadval

Qoraqalpog’iston qishloq va shahar aholisining ortacha tábiiy o’sishi bo’yicha gruhlashtirilgan (1991-2022 yy.)

№	Aholi tabiiy o’sishi bo’yicha gruhlar	Qishloq va Shaharlar	Aholi soni (ming kishi)		Urbanizaciya darajasi, 2018j. (%)
			1991j.	2022j.	
I	Yuqori (20,1‰ va undan yuqori)	Amudaryo, Beruniy, Ellikqala, Qanliko’l, Shomanay tumanlari	385,8	644,7	25,4
II	O’rtacha (18,1-20,0‰)	Qo’ng’irot, Mo’ynoq, To’trkul, Xojeli, Chımboy tumanlari	440,7	606,3	51,0
III	To’men (18,0‰ hám onnan az)	Qorao’zek, Kegeyli, Nukus, Taxtako’pir, Taxiyatosh tumanlari, Nukus shahri	430,2	618,7	71,1
	Jami:	16	1256,7	1869,7	49,1

Jadval Qoraqalpog’istan Respublikası statistika boshqarmasi ma'lumotlari asosida hisoblangan.

Qoraqalpog'istonning tumanlari va shaharlarini 1991-2022 yillar davomida aholining o'rtacha tabiiy o’sishi bo'yicha ajratilgan guruhlar quyidagi 3-jadvalda o'z aksini topgan. Bu davrda aholi tabiiy o’sishining yuqori ekanligiga aloqador birinchi guruh tumanlarida aholi soni 137, 8 foizga oshib, uning hissasi 30, 7 dan 32, 7 foizga ko'tarilgan. Aholi soni mos turda ikkinchi guruhda 127, 5 foizga va uchinchi guruhda 123, 7 foizga oshgan. Bu guruhlarda tug’ilish sur’ati o'rtacha va past bo'lishiga aloqador aholining hissasi ikkinchi guruhda 35, 1 dan 34, 6 foizga, uchinchi guruhda bo'lsa 34, 2 dan 32, 7 foizga kamaydi.

Shuni aytib o'tish zurur, odatda qishloq joylarda aholi tug’ilish sur’ati yuqori bo'ldi. Yuqorida keltirilgan guruhlar urbanizaciya sur’ati bo'yicha ham bir-biridan keskin farq qilishi yoritib berilgan. Bu jarayon, o'z navbatida, aholi tabiiy o’sishiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi. Masalan, aholi tabiiy o’sishi yuqori bo'lgan birinchi guruhda urbanizaciya sur’ati 25, 4 foiz, bu holat o'rtacha ko'rsatkichga ega ikkinchi guruhda 51, 0 foiz va tabiiy o’sish past, uchunchi guruhda esa 71, 1 foizga teng.

Aholi tug’lish va tabiiy o’sish darajasining yuqori ekanligi, o'lim darajasining esa past sur’ati bo'yicha Qoraqalpog'istonning janub tumanlari farqli ravishda ajralib turadi. Shuningdek, Qanliko'l va Sho'manoy tumanlarida ham aholi tug’ilish va tabiiy o’sishi yuqori, ammo bu tumanlarda o'lim ko'rsatkichlari o'rtacha darajada bo'lgan.

Aholi tabiiy o’sishiga ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy omillardan boshqa, demografik va ekologik holat ham belgili darajada ta'sir qildi. Sababi, hudud tabiiy o’sish jarayonida bo'layotgan o'zgarishlar nikoh ko'rsatkichlariga ham aholining yosh - jins tarkibiga aloqador bo'lib, 2000-2022 yillarda aholining nikohga kirishi har ming kishiga 7,5 dan 9,8 kishiga ko’tarilgan. Buning asosiy sababi, hududda aholining tabiiy o’sishi eng yuqori bo'lgan davrda (1979-1989 yillarda aholining tabiiy o’sishi o'rtacha 30 -35 promille) tug’ilgan aholi hozirgi kunga kelib, bu jarayonda bevosita qatnashib kelmoqda. Ekologik holat bo'lsa bevosita aholining kasallanishiga, shu tariqa umumiy va bolalar o'limining yuqori bo'lishiga ta'sir qiladi. Bu jarayonlar Orol dengizidan uzoqlashgan sayin, ya'ni shimoldan janubga farqlanib boradi. 2000-2018 yillarda aholining umumiy o'limi shimoliy tumanlarda o'rtacha 7,0 promille, markaziy tumanlarda 6,5 va janub tumanlarda 5,5 promilleni tashkil qilsa, bolalar o'limi hududlarga xos turda 26-28 promille, 23-25 va 20 -22 promillega teng bo'lgan.

Aholi soni oshishidagi o'ziga xos hossalar keyingi yillarda Qoraqalpog'iston aholisi yosh va milliy tarkibining o'zgarishiga olib keldi. Bunday o'zgarishlar quyidagi 4-jadvaldagi respublika aholisining jins tuzilmasida o'z aksini topgan. Masalan, 1989 yili aholining oshishi yuqori bo'lishiga aloqador uning ko'rsatkichida progressiv shaklga ega bo'lgan. Keyingi yillardagi yuz berayotgan demografik o'zgarishlar sababli 2018 yili aholining jins tarkibida 5-9 va 10-14 yosh guruhidagi aholi soni kamaygan. 0-4 yosh guruhidagi aholi soni bo'lsa, 15-19 va 20 -24 yosh guruhidagi aholining ko'payganligiga qarab ko'tarilgan.

4-jadval

Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi tumanlari bo'yicha aholi soni va jinsiy tarkibi (2019-yil 1-yanvar holatiga)

Ko'rsatkichlar	*Jami aholi soni*	*shundan:*		*% esabında*		
		Erkaklar	*Ayollar*	*Jami aholi soni*	*Erkaklar*	*Ayollar*
Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi	**1869,7**	**938,4**	**931,3**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Nukus	315,1	155,3	159,8	16,9	16,5	17,2
Tumanlar:						
Amudaryo	195,2	99,2	96,0	10,4	10,6	10,3
Beruniy	187,6	94,1	93,5	10,0	10,0	10,0
Qorao'zek	52,4	26,9	25,5	2,8	2,9	2,7
Kegeyli	89,4	45,3	44,1	4,8	4,8	4,7
Qo'ng'irot	128,3	65,8	62,5	6,9	7,0	6,7
Qanliko'l	50,3	25,4	24,9	2,7	2,7	2,7
Mo'ynaq	31,3	15,9	15,4	1,7	1,7	1,7
Nukus	49,1	24,9	24,2	2,6	2,7	2,6
Taxiyatosh	72,8	36,1	36,7	3,9	3,8	3,9
Taxtako'pir	39,9	20,3	19,6	2,1	2,2	2,1
To'rtkul	210,3	104,5	105,8	11,2	11,1	11,4
Xojeli	121,2	60,6	60,6	6,5	6,5	6,5
Chımbay	115,2	58,9	56,3	6,2	6,3	6,0
Shumanoy	55,6	27,8	27,8	3,0	3,0	3,0
Ellikqala	156,0	77,4	78,6	8,3	8,2	8,4

Jadval Qoraqalpog'istan Respublikası statistika boshqarmasi ma'lumotlari asosida tuzildi.

Umuman olganda, 1989-2018 yillar davomida aholining yosh tarkibidagi o'zgarishlar 0-14 yoshdagilar 44,8 foizdan 31,0 foizga, 15-64 yoshdagilar 51,8 foizdan 65,3 foizga va 65 va undan katta yoshdagi aholi 3,4 foizdan 3,7 foizga o'zgargan. Bu esa, Tadqiq qilinayotgan hudud aholisining yosh tarkibida yoshlar hissasining kamayib borayotganligi, o'z navbatida katta yoshdagi aholi hissasining ko'tarilib borayotganligini ifoda etadi.

Bundan tashqari, aholi milliy tarkibida ham katta o'zgarishlar yuz berdi. Masalan, 1979-2018 yillar davomida hududda o'zbeklar 31,5 ten 37,4 foizga, qoraqalpoqlar 31,1 dan 35, 8 foizga ko'tarilgan bo'lsa, turkmanler 5, 4 dan 5,0 foizga, qozoqlar 27, 0 foizdan 18, 7 foizga, ruslar 2, 4 foizdan 0, 3 foizga va boshqa millat vakillari 2,6 foizdan 1,7 foizga kamaygan.

Xulosa qilib aytganda Qoraqalpog'istonda yuz berayotgan demografik jarayonlar hududiy xossalarni paydo qilib, u aholi sonining o’sishi, joylashishi, migraciyası, tabiiy o’sish: tug’ilish va o'lim ko'rsatkichlari o'z aksini topadi.

Qoraqalpog'iston hududida aholi joylashishi uzoq tarixga ega. Hududda aholi joylashishi tarixiy, so'ngra milliy va etnik, tabiiy muhit, ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy va demografik omillar ta'sirida paydo bo'lib, aholi qadimdan cho'llar va yaylovlarda chorvachilik, daryo bo'ylarida Amudaryoning delta qismida ziroatlik bilan shug'ullanib kelgan. Binobarin, aholi asosan suv manbalariga yaqin yerlarda, ya'ni sug’orilib ziroatlik qiladigan hududlarda zichroq, chorvachilik rivojlangan cho'l va yarim cho'l hududlarda siyrak joylashgan.

Qoraqalpog'istonda aholi bitta tekis joylashmagan, uning asosiy maydoni Amudaryo deltasida, ziroatlik maqsadida foydalaniladigan yerlarda joylashgan. Respublikanıń bosim ko'pchiligi maydonini egallab yotgan Ustyurt platosı, Qizilqum cho'llari va Orol dengizining qurıgan maydoni - Orolqum cho'llarida bo'lsa deyarli barqaror aholi punktlari yo'qdir. Bu hududda aholi nafaqat magistral temir yo'l va qazilma konlariga yaqin shaharchalarda, shuningdek, zaminini cho'llarlarda mavsumiy chorvadorlar yashaydı.

Shuni aytib o'tish zurur, hududlarda aholi zichligidagi farqlar qishloq tuman yer maydonlarining katta-kichikligiga, aholisining siyrak joylashuvi bo'lsa xonadon tomonidan o'zlashtirilishi bilan aloqador uzoq tarixiy jarayon xotimasi demakdir. Deltada aholi qadimdan sug’orma ziroatlik bilan shug'ullanib, aholining joylashishi ko'pincha suv bilan aloqador bo'lib, hozirgi kunda Amudaryo va unga tutash kanallar bo'ylab zich joylashganligi shundan dalolatdir.

2021-yili Qoraqalpog'istonda ma’muriy jihatdan 16 tuman, 12 shahar va 26 ta shaharchalar bor bo'lib, ular katta-kichikligiga va aholi soniga qarab bir-biridan keskin farqlanadi.

Umuman aytganda, mustaqillik yillarida Qoraqalpog'istonda aholi sonining oshishida hududiy xossalar yuksalib bordi. Unga aholining tabiiy o’sishi (tug’ilish va o'lim) va migraciya (immigraciya va davosigraciya) ta'sir etib, uning rivojida hududning ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy, ekologik va demografik omillari katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib qoldi.

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PROBLEMS OF TEACHING PROFESSIONAL SCIENCES AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE FACULTIES OF NATURAL SCIENCES BASED ON AN INTEGRATIVE APPROACH

Annotation. The article proposes the issue of teaching professional subjects at the faculties of natural sciences in the system of higher education, connecting an integrative approach to the subject of the English language. Emphasis is placed on the importance of teaching using an integrative approach in non-philological universities, and its shortcomings are also emphasized.

Key words: assimilation, integrative approach, professional English, non-philological faculties, faculty of natural sciences, natural science.

Today, the problem of students' language skills remains relevant for non-philological faculties. In the Faculty of Natural Sciences, students' study of specialized subjects in English is one of the priority factors in the development of modern higher education [1]. For this reason, the amount of information in foreign languages related to nature and oil and gas continues to grow every year. This situation is the most dynamic situation for supporting international information exchange in various sectors such as economy, law enforcement [2, 3].

The level of training of practical bachelors who know foreign languages well is an important direction not only in non-philological or technical educational institutions, but also in the foreign economic activity of the state. It should also be remembered that the competition in the educational market is increasing year by year, and this will undoubtedly affect the quality of education and become important for the employer when choosing a specialist [4].

In order to maximize the joint study of English and the technical professional component of education for applied bachelors in natural sciences, we have proposed that some science lessons be taught mainly in English using an integrative approach.

First, theoretically, the problems of pedagogical integration studied by K. D. Ushinsky. He developed the psychological and pedagogical foundations of interdisciplinary relations. Thus, according to K. D. Ushinsky, the acquisition of knowledge in separate subjects is not a separate process, but represents a single interrelated system that should strive to objectively reflect the existing reality. [5].

One of the main aspects of the lesson content is the content of the subject, that is, a lot of attention is paid to previously studied topics. These are general chemistry, inorganic and organic chemistry, physical chemistry, biology, geography, anatomy, physics and other basic concepts and terms in the training process. Learning natural sciences using English involves the use of English based on the tools of speech activity. We recommended to learn the content of the materials through assimilation, i.e. in parallel form in English and "subject" technical languages [6].

If we remember the specific conditions of teaching a foreign language in non-philological and technical educational institutions, it is observed that there are several shortcomings in the implementation of this goal:

There are a number of difficulties that the teacher faces when conducting classes in the format of a comprehensive combination of the mother tongue and foreign languages. Students entering the first cycle will have different levels of English language training. While graduates of schools specializing in foreign languages understand and assimilate information faster, this situation is more difficult for students who have studied in rural schools and have little or no English. While graduating schools specialized in foreign languages youngsters understand and assimilate information faster, but this situation is more difficult for students who have studied in rural schools and have little or no English. Explaining the relevant subject in English to such students at the same time requires skill and hard work from the teacher. Therefore, it is important to pay great attention to positive motivation from the first stage, to understand the need to study English together with technical sciences for a successful professional career of the student.

We believe that if we bring an integrative approach to the process of teaching professional English, students can learn more about their specialty, and this approach will give full results in the process of developing communication skills.

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DESCRIPTION OF SOME SYNTHETIC DRUGS USED IN THE TREATMENT OF GASTRIC ULCERS

Abstract. This article describes some synthetic drugs used in the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers, their mechanisms of action and side effects.
Keywords: gastric ulcer, synthetic.

A stomach ulcer is one of the most common pathologies of the gastrointestinal tract. In some countries, stomach ulcers occur in 10% of the population. Gastric ulcer is diagnosed in both men and women. This disease manifests itself in the most active years of life, from 30 to 50 years.

The stomach contains acid which aids in digestion. But it can also digest the walls of the organ. To prevent this from happening, the inner mucosa of the stomach is covered with a layer of protective cells that it actively produces. If for some reason this layer is destroyed, there is less mucus, and the acid begins to corrode the walls of the stomach. Thus, a wound is formed.

Many medicines are used in medicine to treat this. Including: Cimetidine, Ranitidine, Omeprazole, etc.

These are 1st generation histamine H2 receptor blockers. When taken, the production of hydrochloric acid decreases, the pH rises, which reduces the activity of pepsin.

Treatment with cimetidine helps to restore the protective mechanisms of the gastric mucosa and heal various injuries caused by exposure to hydrochloric acid. This happens due to an increase in the gastric mucosa, an increase in glycoproteins in it, additional stimulation of bicarbonate secretion of the gastric mucosa, etc.

In addition, there was a decrease in the concentration of reduced cytochrome P450 and a significant decrease in the activity of aniline hydroxylase of microsomal liver enzymes. In this case, the drug does not affect adrenoreceptors, does not show the effect of local anesthesia.

The development of a therapeutic effect is noted after an hour, with the use of 300 mg of the drug, it persists for at least 4-5 hours.

Complete absorption from the gastrointestinal tract occurs inside the body. Metabolism occurs predominantly in the liver, resulting in the formation of metabolites: sulfoxide and hydroxymethylcimetidine.

The main contraindication to the appointment of cimetidine is the presence of hypersensitivity to it and its components.

During treatment with cimetidine, adverse events may occur that affect various organs and systems, for example: digestive, nervous, endocrine, cardiovascular, urinary, musculoskeletal and hematopoietic.

The tablet contains 150/300 mg ranitidine hydrochloride. Excipients: silicon dioxide (colloidal), copovidone, magnesium stearate.

Solution for injection (1 ml) contains 0.025 g of ranitidine hydrochloride.

Ranitidine Akos is an ulcer drug, its active substance belongs to the group of histamine H2 receptor antagonists. The principle of action is based on blocking the H2 receptors of parietal cells located in the gastric mucosa, as well as inhibiting the production of hydrochloric acid. Under the influence of the active substance, the total volume of secretion decreases, the activity of pepsin in the gastric juice decreases.

Due to the antisecretory effect of ranitidine, it is possible to create favorable conditions for the treatment of peptic ulcers of the digestive organs (stomach, duodenum). The active substance is able to have a protective effect, enhancing reparative wound healing, enhancing the secretion of specific mucous substances and improving microcirculation.

Ranitidine tablets are widely used for gastroenterological diseases.

Ranitidine Akos - is prescribed for the treatment of various pathologies of the digestive system, and can also be used for preventive purposes.

Ranitidine Akos instructions for use symptomatic ulcerative lesions of the appendages of the gastrointestinal tract; peptic ulcer of the digestive system (stomach, duodenum); Zollinger-Ellison syndrome; Prevention of aspiration of gastric juice during surgical interventions with anesthesia; prevention of the development of "stress" ulcers; reflux esophagitis; Erosive esophagitis; prevention of the development of ulcerative lesions of the gastrointestinal tract after surgery; prevention of recurrence of bleeding from the upper gastrointestinal tract.

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KO‘CHMAS MULK OB’EKTLARI AUDITINI XALQARO STANDARTLAR ASOSIDA O‘TKAZISHNING TASHKILIY VA USLUBIY MASALALARI

Annotatsiya. Ko‘chmas mulk ob’ektlari auditini xalqaro standartlar asosida o‘tkazishning tashkiliy va uslubiy masalalari tadqiq qilingan.
Kalit so‘zlar: Ko‘chmas mulk, mol-mulk solig‘igi, xalqaro standartlar, buxgalteriya hisobi, davlat byujeti, soliq kodeksi.

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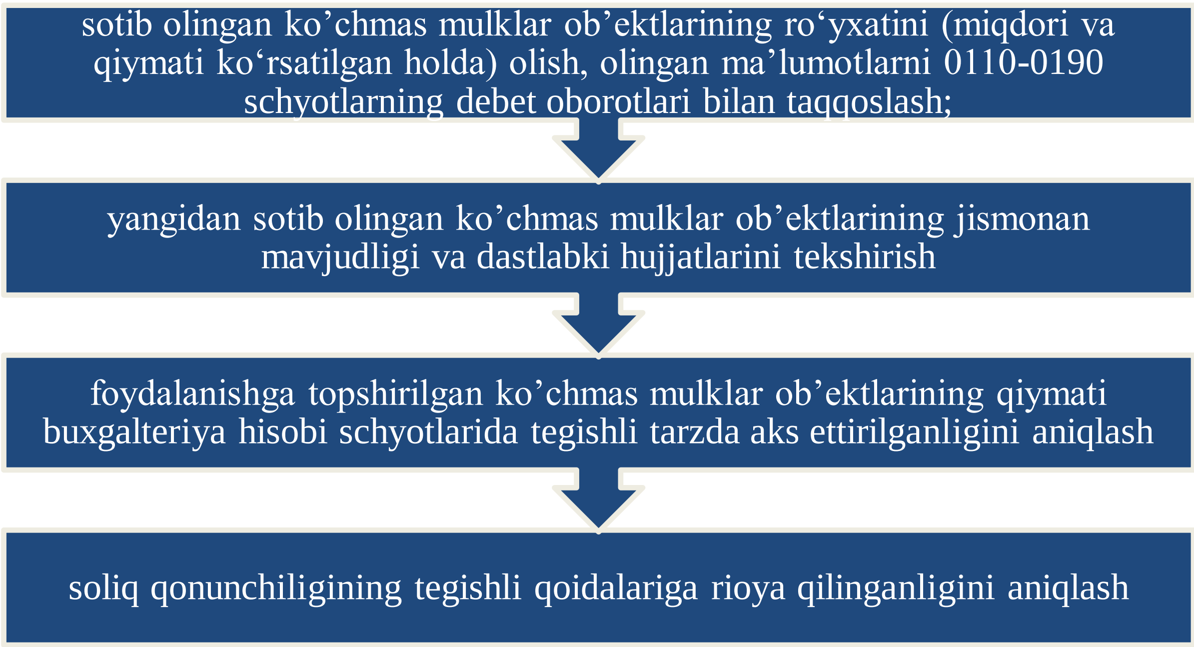
ORGANIZATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES OF AUDITING REAL ESTATE OBJECTS ON THE BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

Abstract. The organizational and methodological issues of conducting the audit of real estate objects based on international standards have been studied.
Key words: Real estate, property tax, international standards, accounting, state budget, tax code.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi iqtisodiyotining barqaror rivojlanishini ta’minlashda iqtisodiy siyosatning tarkibiy qismi bo‘lgan fiskal siyosatning ahamiyatini alohida e’tirof etish lozim. Fiskal siyosat moliyaviy siyosatning tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi

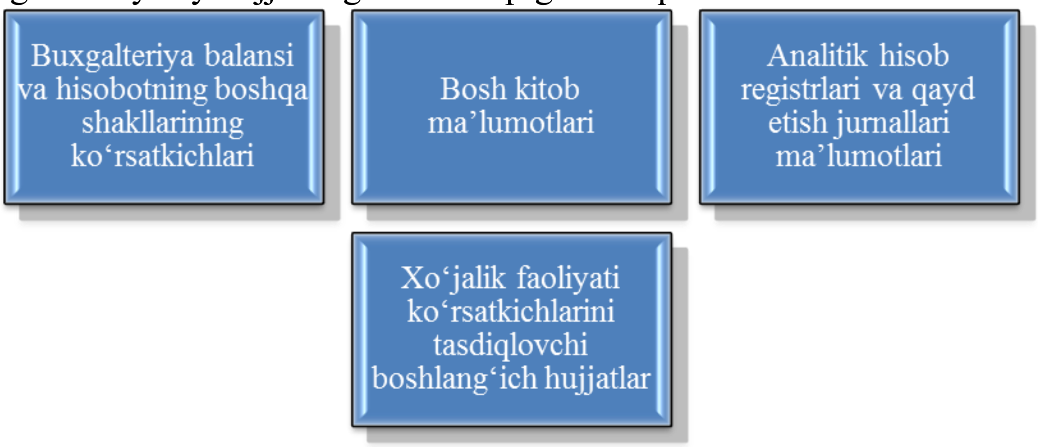
Ko‘chmas mulkni sotish, investitsiya sifatida kiritish ko’chmas mulklar kirimini hisobga olishning to‘g‘riligini tekshirishdan maqsad sotib olingan ko’chmas mulklar hisobda to‘g‘ri aks ettirilganligini va foydalanishga topshirilgan ob’ektlarning real qiymatini ifodalashini tasdiqlashdan iborat.

Tekshiruvning ushbu bosqichida quyidagi amallarni bajarish zarur:



1-rasm. Ko'chmas mulkni kirimi va chiqmi auditni o'tkazishning umumiy tartibi.

Ko'chmas mulklarni auditorlik tekshiruvidan o'tkazish mijoz-korxona faoliyati umumiy auditining bir qismi hisoblanadi. Uning maqsadi buxgalteriya hisoboti ko'chmas mulklar bo'limining ishonchliligi to'g'risida fikr shakllantirish va korxonada ko'chmas mulklar bilan bog'liq muomalalarni hisobga olish hamda soliqqa tortish uslubiyotini tashkil etishning O'zbekiston Respublikasida amal qilayotgan me'yoriy hujjatlarga muvofiqligini aniqlashdan iborat.



2-rasm. Auditni o'tkazishning umumiy metodologik tartibi.

Xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlar faoliyatini auditorlik tekshiruvidan o'tkazishda quyidagi ketma-ketlikka amal qilinishi, shuningdek, quyidagi ishlar oldinma-ketin bajarilishi kerak.

1. Auditning aniq ob'ektlari va ularni tekshirish ketma-ketligi belgilanadi. Ob'ektlarni tekshirishda ketma-ketlikni to'g'ri tanlash ham katta rol o'ynaydi,

chunki ob’ektlar ham hisob nuqtai nazaridan bir-biri bilan uzviy bog‘liq hisoblanadi.

2. Har bir ob’ekt bo‘yicha tekshirish testlari tuzib chiqiladi va ular bo‘yicha isbot-u dalillar to‘planadi.

3. Har bir ob’ekt bo‘yicha tekshirish natijasi aniqlanadi, ya’ni auditor tekshirgan ob’ekt bo‘yicha hisob ma’lumotining to‘g‘riligini tasdiqlaydi yoki unda qanchalik chetlanish borligini isbotlab beradi.

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KO‘CHMAS MULKNI MOL-MULK SOLIG‘IGA TORTILISHINI XALQARO STANDARTLAR ASOSIDA AUDITORLIK TEKSHIRUVIDAN O‘TKAZISH USLUBIYATI

Annotatsiya. Ko‘chmas mulkni mol-mulk solig‘iga tortilishini xalqaro standartlar asosida auditorlik tekshiruvidan o‘tkazish uslubiyati tadqiq qilingan.
Kalit so‘zlar: Ko‘chmas mulk, mol-mulk solig‘igi, xalqaro standartlar, buxgalteriya hisobi, davlat byujeti, soliq kodeksi.

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PROCEDURE FOR AUDITING REAL ESTATE TAXATION ON THE BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

Abstract. The method of conducting an audit of real estate subject to property tax based on international standards has been researched.
Key words: Real estate, property tax, international standards, accounting, state budget, tax code.

Jahon amaliyotida ko‘chmas mulk solig‘i soliqqa tortish bazasi sifatida, uning qiymatidan olinadi. «Buyuk Britaniyada ko‘chmas mulkni soliqqa tortish uchun ikkita soliq qo‘llaniladi: biznes maqsadlarida foydalaniluvchi ko‘chmas mulk solig‘i va jismoniy shaxslarning mol-mulkiga solinadigan soliq» [74]. «Irlandiyada yagona ko‘chmas mulk solig‘i mavjud bo‘lib, u tijorat va turar joy maqsadlarida foydalaniluvchi ko‘chmas mulkka soliq solinadi. Tijorat maqsadlarida foydalaniluvchi ko‘chmas mulkka soliq solish egallangan maydonning nominal qiymatini hisoblash asosida amalga oshiriladi va soliq

[74] Obuoforibo, B. United Kingdom – Corporate Taxation / B. Obuoforibo. – IBFD, Tax Research Platform: Country Analyses – United Kingdom. [Электронный ресурс] Режим доступа: http://www.ibfd.org (дата обращения: 15.03.2021).

hisoblash majburiy»[75]. «Rossiya Federatsiyasida ko‘chmas mulkning kadastr qiymatida soliqqa tortish amaliyoti 2 ta Federal qonunlarga asosan 2020 yil 1 yanvardan joriy etildi»[76]. Jahon amaliyotida ko‘chmas mulkni soliqqa tortishda soliq bazasi sifatida kadastr qiymati olinishi bu borada ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borishni zarurat qilib qo‘ymoqda.

O‘zbekistonda ko‘chmas mulkni baholash, buxgalteriya hisobini tashkil etish va amaliyotga MHXSlarini qo‘llash, ko‘chmas mulk ob’ektlarini soliqqa tortishni takomillashtirish muhimligini belgilaydi. Ko‘chmas mulk ob’ektlarini baholashda bozor qiymatiga yaqin bo‘lgan kadastr qiymatini hisoblashning aniq metodikasi ishlab chiqilmaganligi, soliqqa tortiladigan ko‘chmas mulk ob’ektlarining ro‘yxati to‘liq shakllanmaganligi, ularning moliyaviy hisobini tashkil etishda MHXSlar amaliyotda to‘liq qo‘llanilmayotganligi dolzarb masala hisoblanadi.

Hozirgi kunda, soliqqa tortiladigan ko‘chmas mulk ob’ektlarining to‘liq ro‘yxati shakllantirilmagan. Ushbu muammoning yechimi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Soliq kodeksining 411-moddasi «Soliq solish ob’ekti»ga qo‘shimcha va o‘zgartirish kiritish hisoblanadi. Shuningdek soliqqa tortiladigan ko‘chmas mulk ob’ektlarining ro‘yxati O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi tomonidan tasdiqlanishi maqsadga muvofiq.

13- jadval

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida Davlat byudjetiga 2016 - 2020 yillarda mol-mulk solig‘i tushumining tahlili *(mlrd. so‘m)*

Soliq turi va nomi	2016 y	2017 y	2018 y	2019 y	2020 y
Resurs to‘lovlari va mol-mulk solig‘i	5 306,3	6 867,4	9 714,5	19 680,8	20796,0
Shu jumladan;					
Mol-mulk solig‘i	1 659,2	2 129,7	2 158,9	2360,3	2369,6
Resurs to‘lovlariga nisbatan mol-mulk solig‘i ulushi (foizda)	31,3	31,0	22,2	12,0	11,4

Jadval ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, resurs to‘lovlari va mol-mulk solig‘i tushumi 2016 yilda 5 306,3 mlrd. so‘mni tashkil qilgan bo‘lsa, 2019 yilda 19 680,8 mlrd. so‘mni, 2020 yilda 20 796,0 mlrd. so‘m bo‘lgan. Mol-mulk solig‘ining tushumi 2016 yilda 1 659,2 mlrd. so‘mni 2019 va 2020 yillarda mos ravishda 2 360,3 mlrd so‘m va 2 369,6 mlrd so‘mni tashkil etgan. Mol-mulk solig‘ining resurs to‘lovlari va mol-mulk solig‘ining mol-mulk solig‘i tushumidagi ulushi 2016 yilda 31,3 foizni 2019 yilda 12 foiz va 2020 yilda 11,4 foizni tashkil qilgan.

[75] Ostaszewska, O. Ireland – Corporate Taxation/O. Ostaszewska. – IBFD, Tax Research Platform: Country Analyses – Ireland. [Электронный ресурс] Режим доступа: http://www.ibfd.org (дата обращения: 16.03.2021).
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4- SINFDA ONA TILI DARSLARIDA LUG'AT USTIDA ISHLASHDA AMALIY TOPSHIRIQLAR ORQALI O'QUV SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada amaliy topshiriqlardan foydalangan holda o'quvchilarda lug'at boyligini oshirish hamda nutq madaniyatini shakllantirishdan iborat.

Kalit so'zlar: lug'at, izohli lug'at, amaliy topshiriqlar, lisoniy lug'atlar, ensiklopedik lug'atlar, ta'lim, Bir daqiqa.

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INCREASING LEARNING EFFICIENCY THROUGH PRACTICAL TASKS WHEN WORKING ON VOCABULARY IN MOTHER LANGUAGE CLASSES IN 4TH CLASS

Abstract. This article aims to increase students' vocabulary and form speech culture using practical tasks.

Key words: dictionary, explanatory dictionary, practical assignments, linguistic dictionaries, encyclopedic dictionaries, education, One minute.

Bugungi kunda yurtimizdagi "Kadrlash tayyorlash miliy dasturi", "Ta'lim to'g'risida" gi qonunlar asosida boshlang'ich sinflarda ona tilini o'qitish oldiga bir qator vazifalar qo'ymoqda. Boshlang'ich sinflar o'quv dasturida "ona tili, o'qish bolalarning lug'atini boyitish, bog'lanishli nutqni o'stirish, adabiy-estetik tafakkurini kamol toptirish, nutq madaniyatini shakllantirish, nutq ta'sirchanligini ta'minlashning muhim omilidir" deyiladi. Ona tilini o'qitishning bosh maqsadi ham tilning jamiyatda tutgan o 'rni, vazifasi bilan belgilanadi. Ona tili- millat ruhidir. Tilni asrash, rivojlantirish orqali millat yuksaladi, ravnaq topadi. Tilimizning lug'at tarkibi xalqning turmush tarzi, madaniyati va an'anasini ifodalaydigan so'zlardan tashkil topgan bo'ladi.

Lug'atlar qadimgi davrlarda paydo bolgan. Lug'atlar hajmi, tuzilishi, masadi, vazifasiga ko'ra turlichadir. Bir nechta xususiyatlariga kora ikki turga bo'linadi:

1)lisoniy lug'atlar

2)qomusiy (ensiklopedik)lug’atlar

Ensiklopedik (qomusiy) lug‘atlarda qadimiy, tarixiy voqea va hodisalar, buyuk, taniqli shaxslar, mamlakatlar, davlatlar, tabiat va jamiyatdagi ro‘y berayotgan hodisalar, ilm-fandagi yutuqlar haqida ma’lumotlar berilgan bo‘ladi. Lisoniy lug‘atlarning ob’ekti esa so‘zlardir. Bunday lug‘atlar so‘zlarning semantikasi, grammatik xususiyatlari, imlosi, talaffuzi, tarixi va taraqqiyoti, kelib chiqishi haqida ma’lumot beradi. Lisoniy lug‘atlarda so‘z ma’nolari, imlosi, talaffuzi, iboralar, xalq maqollari, xullas, til birliklari va filologik tushunchalarga oid ma’lumotlar beriladi. Demak, lisoniy lug‘atlarda til va nutq birliklari, til kategoriyalari haqida ma’lumot berish, maqol va matal kabi janr boyliklarini to‘plash maqsad qilinadi. O‘zbek lug‘atchiligi tarixida qomusiy lug‘atlarni yaratishga 1950-yillardan e’tibor qaratila boshlandi.

Boshlang‘ich ta’lim 4-sinflarda ona tili darslarida lug‘at ustida ishlashda quyidagicha amaliy topshiriqlardan foydalanish mumkin:

1-amaliy topshiriq. Bir daqiqa metodidan foydalanish mumkin. Salomlashganingizdan so‘ng o‘quvchilarga **“BIR DAQIQA”** o'yinini o'tkazamiz deb e’lon qilasiz. Ularga 1 daqiqani ichida mavzuingizga doir izohli lug‘atlarni topib 5 ta misol yozing deb aytasiz. Bu orqali o‘quvchilar mavzuni qisman o‘zlashtirib oladilar. Bu metod o‘quvchilarni:

1. Qisqa vaqtni ichida diqqatini jamlaydi
2. Ularni tez fikrlashga o‘rgatadi
3. Darsingizni boshlashingiz uchun o‘quvchilaringizni ongini miya hujayralarini ochib, bergan ma’lumotlarizni darhol qabul qilishga o‘quvchini tayyorlaydi
4. Tezlikda ishlashni o‘rgatadi
5. Fikrlarini yozish orqali yozma savodxonligi oshadi
6. Ortiqcha baqir-chaqirsiz sinfni tezda tinchlantirib o‘quvchilarni o‘zingizga osongina jalb etasiz.
7. 1 daqiqa vaqt tugagandan so‘ng javoblarni o‘qitganingizda o‘quvchilar bir- birlarini g‘oyalarini tinglab bahslashishadi bu esa o‘quvchini o‘z fikrini ayta olishga undaydi.

2-amaliy topshiriq. Jadvalda izohli lug‘at berilgan. So‘zlarni mosini topib birlashtiring.

Tug‘ro		Belgi, izn
Qopqa		Hikmatli so‘z
Nishon		Meshda suv tashuvchi
Shon		Qobiliyat
Naql		Darvoza
Meshkobchi		Sozanda

Salohiyat		Shuhrat, dong
Mashshoq		Gerb. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining davlat ramzlaridan biri.

3-amaliy topshiriq. **Find definition metodi.** Ushbu amaliy topshiriqni o‘tkazishda doska, so‘zlar yozilgan kartochkalar kerak bo‘ladi. Doskaga yopishtirilib qo‘yiladi. O‘quvchilarni 2 ta guruhga bo‘lib olishimiz zarur. Ushbu o‘yin musobaqa tarzida o‘tkaziladi. O‘qituvchi ta’rifini o‘qiydi, o‘quvchilar esa tezlik bilan ta’rifi yozilgan so‘zni olishlari shart. Masalan: o‘quv quroli, xato yozib qo‘ysak o‘chirish uchun foydalanamiz deb aytiladi. O‘quvchilar esa tezlikda o‘chirg‘ich so‘zini topib, olishlari zarur bo‘ladi.

4-amaliy topshiriq.

“Ha” yoki “Yo‘q” o’yini. So‘zlar o‘quvchilarga izohi bilan birga o‘qituvchi tomonidan o‘qib eshittiriladi. O‘quvchilar izoh to‘g‘ri bo‘lsa, “Ha”, noto‘g‘ri bo‘lsa, “Yo‘q” deb javob beradilar va noto‘g‘ri izohni to‘g‘rilaydilar.

Hozirgi kunda lug`atlar ustida ishlash uchun maxsus darslar ajratilmaydi. Lug`atlar bilan ishlash, asosan, ona tili va o`qish darslari bilan bog`liq holda olib boriladi.Agar lug`at ishlari qat`iy bir reja asosida yo`lga qo`yilsa, o`qituvchilardan ham, o`quvchilardan ham ortiqcha mehnat talab qilinmaydi va ko`zlangan natijaga oson erishiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganimizda, lug‘atlar bilan ishlash mashqlarini bajarganda ko‘proq o‘quvchilarning so‘z boyligi oshadi, fikrlash qobiliyati kengayadi.

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AMIR TEMUR'S MARCH TO THE LAND OF MIRACLES

Annotation. This article discusses the journey of Sahibkiran Amir Temur to India, the land of miracles.
Keywords: Timurid princes, "Turkish matter", India and China, trade, horse, camel, clothes, taffeta, endowment, mudarris, "morphils".

At the end of the 14th century, as a result of the rise of the young Ottoman state and its control of the straits connecting the Aegean and Black seas, the roads leading to Central Asia and the Far East were closed for Westerners. In this way, the "Turkish question" arose for the Western countries. Without solving it, it was impossible to go to India and China. According to Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Amir Temur took many measures to preserve these sources for history, which objectively covered the events and incidents. In some cases, he even clarified a lot of information through correspondence, by sending ambassadors to other rulers. Some of Amir Temur's marches were regularly recorded. For example, the diary of his journey to India in 1398-1399 was kept by Qaziul Kuzzot Nasriddin Umar. But as mentioned in the previous pages, Amir Temur was not satisfied with the daily listing of the events in this work, and he entrusted Ghiyaziddin Ali Yazdi to describe the march in detail.

The tsar stipulated that the diary "must be written fluently in a natural, understandable style." But Ghiyaziddin, who was more occupied with religious sciences, did not succeed in this task. That is why the ruler did not accept his book Roznomayi Ghazavot India, which he wrote in 1399. Dissatisfied with the works of the above-mentioned authors, Amir Temur commissioned Nizamiddin Shami, a scientist from Tabriz, to write his detailed history. Nizamuddin met the ruler in the summer of 1393 when Baghdad was captured. In 1402, he began to write his history in detail under the command of Amir Temur, and finished it in March 1404 under the name "Zafarnama". A great battle took place between the king of India and Temurbek in Delhi, one of the main cities of India. In this battle, the king of India brought a huge army and fifty fighting elephants. In our country, these elephants are called "morphils". In the first battle, the king of India won over Temurbek because of these elephants. The next day, he fought again. Before the battle, Temurbek ordered his soldiers to bring many camels and tie them with straws. As soon as the battle started, special camels were sent to fight the elephants, and when they approached the elephants, they set fire to the straw on the camels. When the elephants saw the burning camels, they all ran in all directions. It is said that the elephants were very afraid of fire because of their small eyes. In this way, Temurbek won over India and took possession of the neighboring lands with the ceremony of Samarkand. Most of India's land was barren, but the sugarcane and rural areas were fertile. Defeated by the Indian team, his soldiers immediately fled and gathered there, but Temurbek did not wait with his soldiers. went to fight. The Indian government did not fight Temurbek. At that time, his grandson Pirmukhammad occupies these lands, which were included in the support, up to the city of Ormuza.

The inhabitants of India were Christians, their king and themselves similar to the Greeks in their faith, and there were other Christians, Moors and Hindus among them. Sahibkiran, who cared a lot about the city of Samarkand, started a new construction. Various goods are brought to Samarkand every year from China, India, Tataristan (Dashti Kipchak) and other countries. All kinds of nuts and flowers were brought to this city from India. There were no such wonderful things in Alexandria. Among other things, he conquered the city of Delhi in India and subjugated its king, then marched westward and conquered all the lands up to Constantinople.

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INTERNETGA QARAM O'SMIRLAR HISSIY INTELLEKTINING PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. Zamonaviy jamiyatning har bir kishisi hozirgi "kibernetik jamiyat"da virtual makonga doimiy sho'ng'ishi odatiy holga kelib qoldi, bu ularning kasbiy, ilmiy va boshqa faoliyat turlaridan foydalanish imkonini bermoqda, lekin bu ularning Internetdan foydalanishga qaramlikni shakllantirishga olib kelishi mumkin va balki oxir-oqibatda shaxs xatti-harakatlari va shaxsiy-hissiy rivojlanishdagi sezilarli o'zgarishlarga yordam beradi. Ushbu maqolamizda biz o'smirlarda Internetga qaramlikning hissiy intellekti bilan aloqasini ko'rib chiqdik, olingan ma'lumotlarni qayd etdik.

Kalit so'zlar: kibernetik jamiyat, addiksiya, resurs, hissiy intellekt, virtual makon, ekstroversiya, introvert, nevrotizim, oflayn, aggressiya, rigid.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF INTERNET DEPENDENT ADOLESCENTS

Abstract. It has become normal for everyone in the modern society to be constantly immersed in the virtual space in the current "cybernetic society", which allows them to use their professional, scientific and other activities, but this can lead to their addiction to the use of the Internet, and eventually - ultimately *contributes to significant changes in personal behavior and personal-emotional development. In this article, we examined the relationship between Internet addiction and emotional intelligence in adolescents, and recorded the obtained data.*

Key words: cybernetic society, addiction, resource, emotional intelligence, virtual space, extroversion, introvert, neurosystem, offline, aggression, rigid.

Kirish. Zamonaviy jamiyat Internetdan keng foydalanish tendentsiyalari bilan ajralib turadi. O‘tgan asrning oxirida (90-yillar) barcha turdagi axborot resurslarining keng tarqalganligi va ulardan foydalanishning cheksizligi bilan tavsiflangan maxsus ijtimoiy-madaniy muhit jadal shakllandi [1]. Internetning virtual makonidagi ma‘lumotlardan foydalanish imkoniyati insoniyat taraqqiyotida yangi bosqich - "kibernetik jamiyat" boshlanishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, u taraqqiyot dvigateli sifatida axborot resurslarining roli ortib borishi bilan tavsiflanadi [2]. Zamonaviy dunyoda onlayn xizmatlarning to‘liq tarqalishi zaruratga aylandi. Internetdagi axborot manbalarining ochiqligi va onlayn xizmatlarning tobora ommalashib borishi, axborotlarni raqamlashtirish, bir tomondan, turli hayotiy vazifalarni samarali hal qilish imkonini bersa, ikkinchi tomondan, ular foydalanuvchilarning Internetda o‘tkazadigan vaqtini ko‘paytirishga sabab bo‘ladi. Psixologiya fanida shaxsning boshqa shaxslar bilan munosabatlarini turli sohalarda o‘rganish 20-asr boshlaridan boshlab amalga oshirilgan. Ushbu masalaga dastlabki qiziqish ramziy intereksionizm va personologiya vakillari (V.Jeyms, C.Kuli, J.Mid) tomonidan namoyon qilingan.

Xalqaro demografik tadqiqotlar shuni tasdiqlaydiki, internetga qaramlik butun dunyoda shiddat bilan tarqalib, tobora kengayib bormoqda. Hattoki, Janubiy Koreyada bu eng jiddiy sog‘liq muammolaridan biri sifatida qaraladi. AQShda aholi o‘rtasida internetga qaramlikning tarqalish darajasi 5%, Yevropada 2% dan 4% gacha bo‘lgan ko‘rsatkichni tashkil qiladi va Osiyo mamlakatlarida internetga qaramlikning namoyon bo‘lishi yanada jiddiyroq va bu foydalanuvchilarning 10.7% ni qamrab olgan. Turli manbaalarga ko‘ra, Rossiyada internetga qaramlik darajasi 1.7%dan 4.3%gacha bo‘lgan ko‘rsatkichni tashkil qilar ekan. Shu narsa hayratlanarliki, qisqa vaqt ichida internet bizning hayotimizga mustahkam o‘rnashdi va inson psixikasi darajasida bir qator muhim o‘zgarishlarga sabab bo‘ldi va bu jarayon davom etmoqda.

- Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili (Literature review).

Hissiy intellekt muammosi hozirgi vaqtda xorijiy psixologlar (I.N. Andreeva, R.Bar-On, A.G.Gladkix, D.Goleman, S.P.Derevyanko, Yu.S.Dodonov, M.Seidner, O.) asarlarida ancha keng yoritilgan. Ibarra, D. Karuso, K. Kross, D. V. Lyusin, O. V. Luneva, J. Meyer, J. Metyu, V. V. Ovsyannikova, A. A. Pankratova, V. G. Pichugin, R. B. Roberts, M. S. Rodionova, T. S. Spirkina, A. Sayorkov, A. Sa., P. Salovey, D. V. Ushakov, V. D. Shadrikov va boshq.). So‘nggi paytlarda hissiy intellektni o‘rganishning nazariy jihatlari empirik dissertatsiya tadqiqotlari bilan to‘ldirildi, shu jumladan kichik maktab o‘quvchilari (K.S. Kuznetsova, 2012; A.E. Dobrin, 2015); o‘smirlik davrida (Yu.V. Davydova, 2011); o‘smirlik va erta voyaga yetganlik bosqichida (L. N Vaxrusheva, 2011); universitet talabalari orasida (I.N. Meshcheryakova, 2011); kattalarda (T. S. Kiseleva, 2015). O‘rta maktab o‘quvchilarining o‘quv faoliyatini yaxshilashda hissiy intellektning roli o‘rganildi (F.X. Kobra, 2013) [3]. Ushbu muammo bilan shug‘ullanuvchi ko‘pchilik olimlarning fikriga ko‘ra (K. Yang, M. Griffits, I. Goldberg, L.N. Yuryeva, Yu.A. Kleiberg, Yu.D. Babaeva, A.E. Voiskunskiy, O.V. Smyslova, A.I. Mandel, A.Yu.Egorov, E.V.Zmanovskaya va boshqalar), Internetga qaramlik - bu xatti-harakatlarning buzilishini anglatadi. Internetdan va kompyuterdan (yoki uning o‘rnini bosuvchi qurilmadan) foydalanish, tarmoqdagi faoliyat turidan qat‘i nazar, oflayn rejimda Internetga kirishga bo‘lgan majburiy istak va undan foydalanish paytida Internetdan chiqa olmaslik [4]. Zamonaviy mahalliy va xorijiy tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, hozirgi kunga qadar internetga qaramlik fenomeni yetarlicha o‘rganilgan. Jumladan, K. Yang, M. Griffits, A.E.Voiskunskiy, A.Y.Egorov va V.L.Malygin kabi psixologlar tomonidan internetga qaramlik mezonlari ajratildi va internetga qaramlik turlarining tasnifi ishlab chiqildi. Internetga qaramlikning paydo bo‘lishiga sabab bo‘luvchi neyrobiologik, genetik, ijtimoiy, psixologik omillari aniqlandi va keng ko‘lamli tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan. Ammo, hozirgi sharoitda dolzarb mavzulardan biri bo‘lgan “virtual muhitda hissiy intelektning ahamiyati” nisbatan kam o‘rganilgan sohadir. “Hissiy intellekt” haqida gapirar ekanmiz, o‘quvchida “hissiy intellekt o‘zi nima?” degan savol tug‘ilishi tabiiy. Bu g‘alizlikni bartaraf etish maqsadida “Hissiy intellekt”ga olimlar tomonidan berilgan ta’riflarni keltirib o‘tish maqsadga mufoqdir.

Yuqorida nomi keltirilgan va boshqa olimlar o‘rtasida hissiy intellektning ta’rifi haqida juda ko‘p bahs-munozaralar bo‘lgan, ammo bu sohada aniq fikrlagan olimlar Salovey va Mayerlar bo‘lib, ular hissiy intellektni 4 ta asosiy jihatdan tashkil topgan deya asoslashadi. Bular quyidagilar:

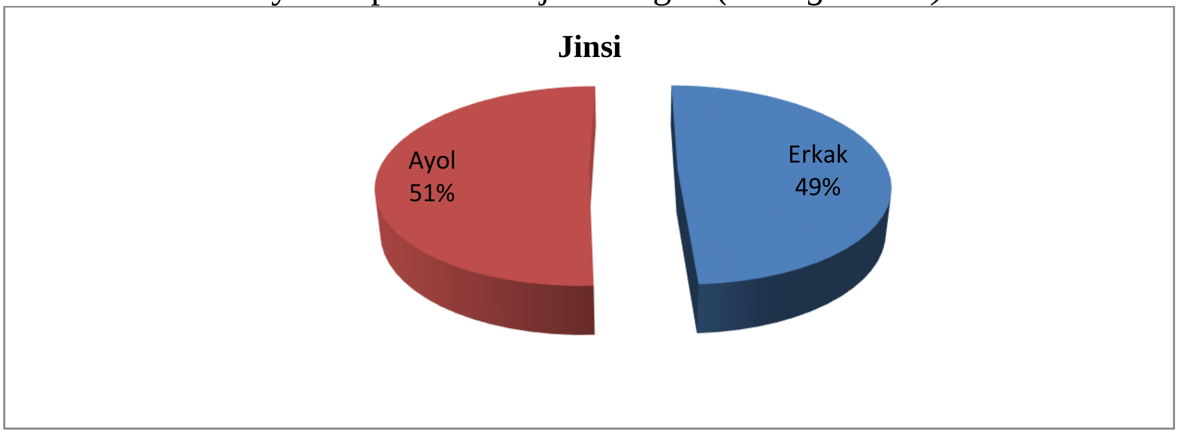
1. Hislarning idrok etilishi
2. Yaxshiroq o‘ylash uchun his-tuyg‘ulardan foydalanish
3. His-tuyg‘ularni tushunish
4. His-tuyg‘ularni boshqarish.

Psixolog Milford o‘quvchilarning turli xil ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan (masalan, bloglar, forumlar, virtual hamjamiyatlar) turli xil maqsadlarda jumladan, ko‘ngilochar maqsadlarda, o‘qish-o‘rganish va muloqot maqsadlarida foydalanishi odatga aylanib qolayotganligini kuzatdi.

- Tadqiqot metodologiyasi (Research Methodology). Ilmiy ishimizda K. Yang tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan “Internetga qaramlik testi” metodikasi va G.Yu.Ayzenkning Shaxs tiplari so‘rovnomasining A blankasidan foydalandik, unga ko‘ra shaxsning tashqi va ichki omillari hissiy barqaroriligi kabi ikki omillarning amaliy ishlari ko‘rib chiqiladi [9]. Ushbu metodikaning asosiy vazifasi shaxsdagi xarakter aksentuatsiyasini ilmiy amaliy tomondan ochib berish hisoblanadi. Bu metodikaning asosiy ikki omili va uchta shkalasi mavjud hisoblanadi. Ikki omil bu asosiy quyi va yuqori sifatlarning namoyon bo‘lishida ya‘ni shaxsdagi ekstroversiya-introversiya shaxsning tashqi va ichki sifatiy xususiyatlarini, eng muhimi esa bizning ilmiy mavzuimizdagi nevrotizim shkalasi sanaladi bunda shxsdagi emotsional barqarorlik jihatlari ko‘rib chqiladi.

Internet makonida hissiy intellekt muammolarini ochib berish borasidagi samarali ishlar tarmoq aloqlarining psixologik jihatlarini tatqiq etgan olim G.G. Pocheptsovaning yozgan ilmiy ishlarida o‘z isbotini topgan [5, 10]. Ushbu olimning ishlaridan boshqa olimlarning tadqiqotlarida internet foydalanuvchilarining o‘zaro tarmoqdagi xavf-xatarlarning mavjudligi qayd etilgan, kommunikativ deviant xatti-harakatlarning sabablari va oqibatlari hamda psxiologik tavsiflari, belagilari tahlil qilingan. Psixologik tomondan emotsional sohaning xususiyatlarini ochib berish masalalari yuzasidan yondoshuvlar olimlar D. Gann, G. Petri tomonidan hissiy sohaning xususiyatlari ochib berilgan [6]. Yana bir boshqa olim R.O. Yakobson tomonidan aloqa kodi, muloqot makoni va hissiy-kontekstual mazmun-mohiyatini yoritib bergan [7]. Yoki Internetdan foydalanish butun dunyo bo‘ylab tez sur‘atlar bilan o‘sib bormoqda (Byun, Ruffini, Mills va boshqalar, 2009; Czincz & Hechanova, 2009) va ayniqsa, o‘smirlar (Valkenburg va Peter, 2009) [8].

- Tahlil va natijalar (Analysis and results). Hozirgi kunga kelib internet tarmog‘i eng tezkor axborot tarqatish va yetkazib berish vazifasini o‘taydigan va insonlar hayotining ajralmas bir bo‘lagi sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Bu esa o‘z navbatida insonlarning ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalanishda ularning hissiy intellekt sohasiga o‘z ta‘sirini o‘tkazmasdan qolmaydi. Biz tadqiqot uchun Oliy ta‘lim tizimida faoliyat yuritayotgan hodimlarni tanlab oldik. Tadqiqotga 30 nafar erkak va 31 nafar ayol respondentlar jalb etilgan *(1-diagramma).*



1-diagramma

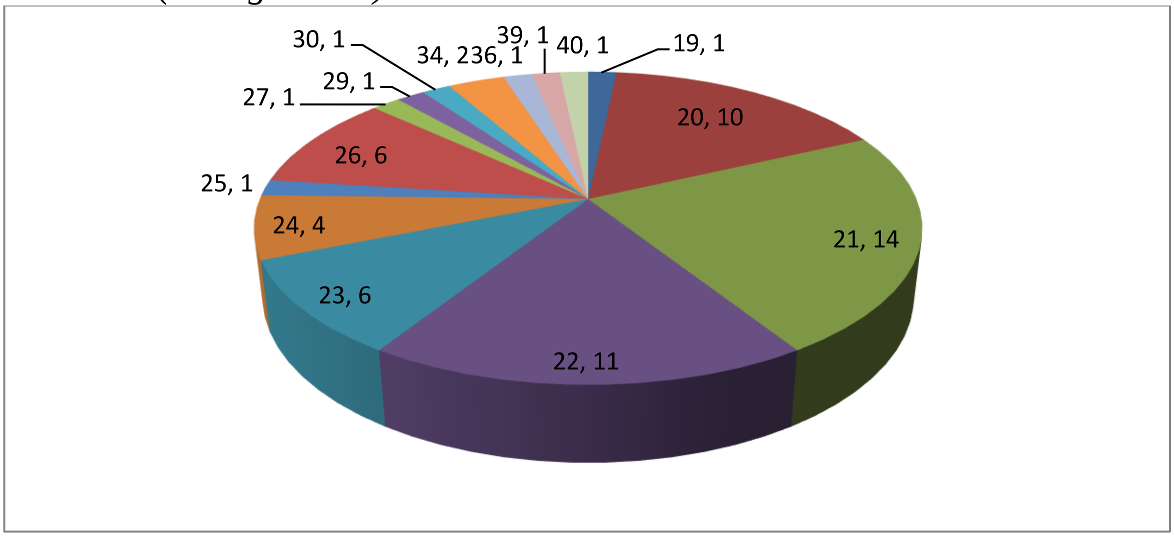
Tadqiqotda ishtirok etgan respondentlarning 32,8 %i (20 nafar) oilalilar va 67,2 %i (41 nafar) bo‘ydoqlar turmush qurmaganlar bo‘lib, sinaluvchilarning yoshi 19 yoshdan 40 yoshgacha bo‘lgan oraliqni tashkil etdi.

Oilaviy ahvoli

1-jadval

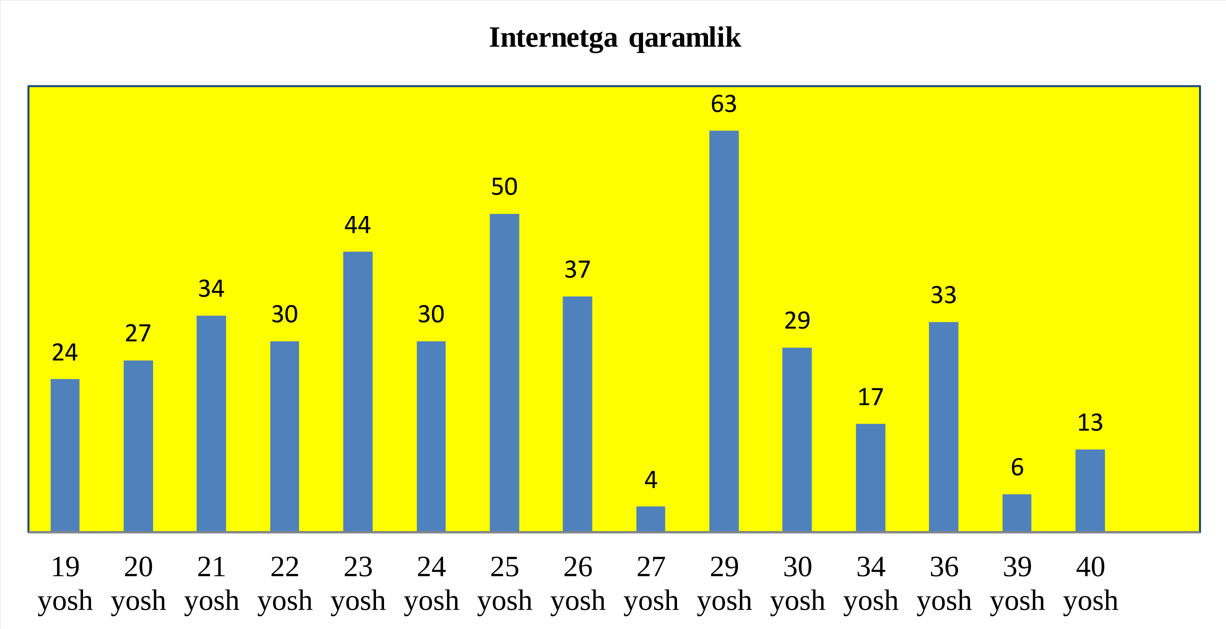
Ko‘rsatkichlar	Sinaluvchilar soni	Foizi	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Oila qurmagan	41	67,2	67,2	67,2
Oilali	20	32,8	32,8	100,0
Jami	61	100,0	100,0	

Sinaluvchilarning yosh jihatdan o‘rtacha qiymat ko‘rsatkichi 23,59 ni tashkil etdi *(2-diagramma).*



2-diagramma

Tadqiqotimizda qo‘llanilgan metodikalar: K. Yangning “Internetga qaramlik testi) va G.Yu.Ayzenkning EPI test anketasi (A.G.Shmelev tomonidan moslashtirilgan). Olib borilgan tadqiqot natijalariga ko‘ra, yosh jihatdan intenetga qaramlik bo‘yicha farq aniqlandi. Yanikim, internetga qaram bo‘lgan o‘ziga xos shaxs xulq-atvorini aniqlashga qaratilgan, internetga qaramlik hatti-harakatlari bilan bog‘liq individual psixologik xususiyatlarning namoyon bo‘lishida 19, 20, 21,22,23,24,26,30, 36 yoshli sinaluvchilar internetdan foydalanuvchilar, 25 va 29 yoshli sinaluvchilar esa internetdan tez-tez foydalanishga odatlanib qolganliklari aniqlandi *(3-diagramma).*

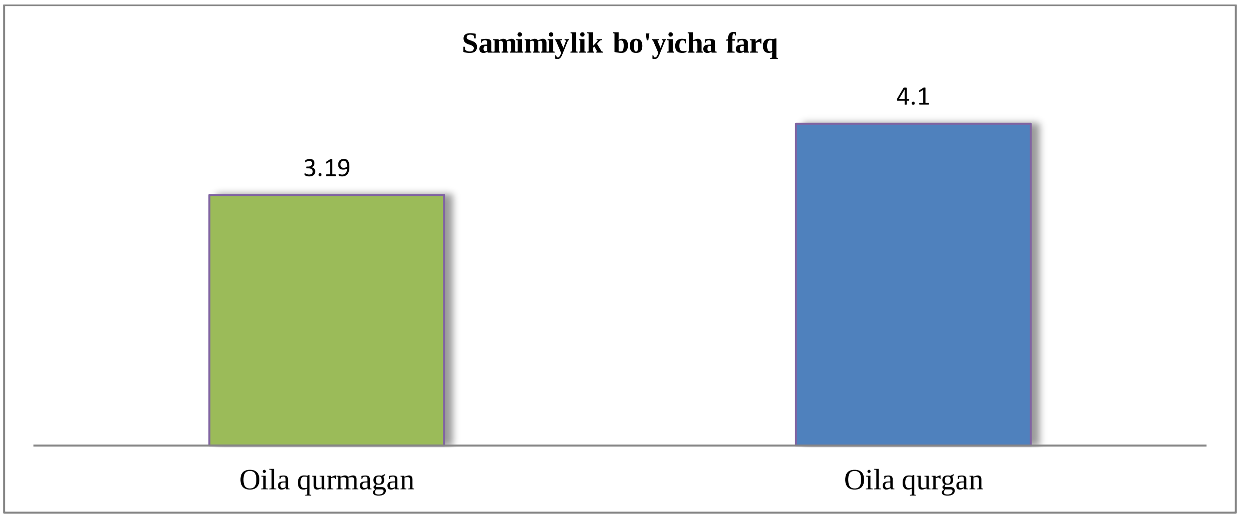


3-diagramma

Internetga qaramlik bo‘yicha olingan natijalarga muvofiq oila qurgan va oila qurmagan sinaluvchilar o‘rtasida samimiylik bo‘yicha farq kuzatildi. Ya‘ni, so‘rovnomada ishtirok etgan oila qurgan sinaluvchilarda oila qurmagan sinaluvchilarga qaraganda samimiylikni ko‘proq ishlatishgani ma‘lum bo‘ldi. Yani, ularda shaxsda o‘zining emotsiyalarini boshqara olish, atrofdagilarning emotsiyalarini to‘g‘ri baholay olish, o‘zgalarning his-tuyg‘ulari va bu ma‘lumotlardan insonning fikrlash va harakatlarini boshqarish uchun foydalanish qobiliyatini farqlashning yuqori ekanligi bilan tavsiflashimiz mumkin *(4-diagramma).*

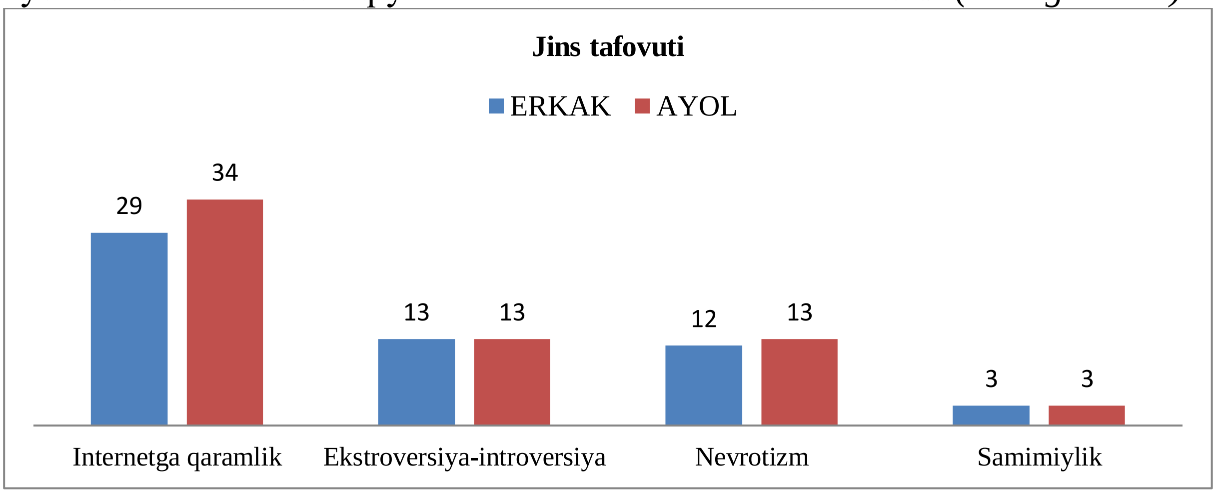
2-jadval

Ko‘rsatkichlar	**Oilaviy ahvoli**	**N**	**O‘rtacha qiymat**	**Standart og‘ish**	**t-mezon**	**p**
K.Yang anketa	Oila qurmagan	41	31,9756	11,89850	-,140	,889
	Oila qurgan	20	32,5000	17,06798		
Ekstroversiya-introversiya	Oila qurmagan	41	13,8537	2,68850	,073	,942
	Oila qurgan	20	13,8000	2,74533		
Nevrotizm	Oila qurmagan	41	13,5854	4,93951	1,150	,255
	Oila qurgan	20	12,0000	5,29150		
Yolg‘on	Oila qurmagan	41	3,1951	1,45292	-2,152	,036**
	Oila qurgan	20	4,1000	1,71372		



4-diagramma

Tadqiqot ishtirokchilarini jins jihatdan taqqoslaganda K. Yang so‘rovnomasi bo‘yicha erkaklarda o‘rtacha qiymat ko‘rsatkichi 29 ni, ayollarda 34 ni, ekstrovertlik va introvertlik bo‘yicha erkaklarda o‘rtacha qiymat ko‘rsatkichi 13 ni, ayollarda ham 13 ni, nevrotizm bo‘yicha erkaklarda o‘rtacha qiymat ko‘rsatkichi 12 ni, ayollarda 13 ni, samimiylik ham erkaklarda ham ayollarda ham o‘rtacha qiymat ko‘rsatkichi 3 ballni tashkil etdi *(5-diagramma)*



5-diagramma

3-jadval

Ko‘rsatkichlar	**K.Yang anketa**	**Ekstroversiya-introversiya**	**Nevrotizm**	**Yolg‘on**
K.Yang anketa	1	,191	**,354(**)**	**-,452(**)**
Ekstroversiya-introversiya		1	-,135	,160
Nevrotizm			1	**-,466(**)**
Yolg‘on				1

Olingan natijalarga asoslangan holda aytishimiz mumkinki, sinaluvchilarning natijalariga muvofiq shaxsiy emotsiyalar va o‘zgalarning hissiyotlarini o‘zinikidek qabul qilish, shaxslararo munosabatlarda o‘zining hissiyotlarini nazorat qila olish va shuningdek, bu borada o‘ziga-o‘zi motivatsiya berishlik qobiliyatining shakllanishi natijasida internet foydalanuvchilarida asab tizimining labilligi ko‘rsatkichlarining namoyon bo‘lishi stressli vaziyatlarda vaziyatga e‘tiborni qaratish, xavotirning namoyon bo‘lishi, yetakchilikka moyillik, o‘ta asabiylashish, depressiv reaksiyalar va kayfiyatning tez o‘zgarishi bilan ifodalashimiz mumkin. Shu bilan birgalikda qiziqishlarning tez-tez o‘zgarishi bilan hissiy intellektning internet foydalanuvchilarida o‘z ifodasini topishi mumkin. Shaxsiy emotsiyalarning oshishi esa o‘z navbatida samimiylikning kamayishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Nevrotizmning ya‘ni hissiy beqarorlikning ortishi o‘z navbatida bu ham samimiylikning pasayishiga olib keladi. Aytishimiz mumkinki, internetga qaramlik insonda ham ruhiy, ham fiziologik muammolarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.

Xulosa: Umumiy olingan natijalardan foydalanib, biz Internetga qaramlik oqibatida o‘smirlardagi hissiy intellektning rivojlanishi yoki ortda qolishligini guvohi bo‘lamiz. Internetga qaram bo‘lgan o‘smirla orasida esa ayollarda Internetga qaramlik erkaklarga nisbatan yuqori chiqqanligini o‘rishimiz mumkin, bu esa ayollarda hissiy intellektning rivojlantirilishi kerakligini o‘z isbotini topadi ya‘ni ayollarimizda hissiyot erkakalrga nisbatan kuchli ekanligini isbotlaydi.

Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib, quyidagilarni xulosa qilishimiz mumkin; Internetga qaramlik shakllanishining turli bosqichlarida uning tuzilishiga psixofizik, individual psixologik darajalar va ijtimoiy munosabatlar darajasining bashoratchilari turli xil hissa qo‘shadilar.

Ushbu qilingan ishimizda olingan natijalarga asoslanib, Internetga qaram o‘smirlarning hissiy intellekti haqidagi bir qator natijalarni chiqaramiz.

- “Internetga qaramlik” tushunchasiga aniqlik kiritish maqsadida xorijiy va mahalliy adabiyotlarni to‘liq va aniq tahlil qilish;

- Internetga qaramlikning insonning jismoniy salomatligi, psixologik va ijtimoiy sohalariga ta’siri bo‘yicha fanda mavjud bo‘lgan tadqiqotlar natijalarini tahlil qilish;

- Internetga qaramlikning psixofizik, individual psixologik darajalari va o‘smirlar o‘rtasidagi ijtimoiy munosabatlar darajasining bashorat qiluvchi omillarini empirik o‘rganish;

- empirik tadqiqotlar orqali hissiy intellektning shakllanishining turli bosqichlarida internetga qaramlik tuzilishiga psixologik prognoz qiluvchilarning hissasini aniqlash;

- Internetga qaramlikning oldini olish va tuzatish bo‘yicha dalillarga asoslangan ko‘rsatmalarni ishlab chiqish, shunda Internetga qaramlikning hissiy intellekt o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikni aniqlash imkoniyati yaratiladi.

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PEDAGOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOURCES OF "POLITICAL PEDAGOGY

Abstract: the article analyzes the pedagogical and scientific sources of "Political pedagogy" and the research mechanisms of pedagogical and scientific sources.
Keywords: pedagogy, political, source, scientific, learning, necessity, research, principle, basis, thinker, quality, knowledge, skill, formation.

The objectives of achieving quality education are set in the "New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan" [1]. In this process, research on the components of Pedagogy is also important. Because the development of science is one of the foundations of quality education. From this point of view, the research of pedagogical and scientific sources of "Political pedagogy" is relevant. Here we draw your attention to the analysis of this issue.

1. Pedagogical sources of "Political pedagogy". "Political pedagogy" is a derivative of Pedagogy and Political Science, which has its educational and scientific research characteristics. In this sense, the main source of "Political pedagogy" is pedagogical works. Our approach to this issue is that pedagogical works created by thinkers in the Middle Ages (IX-XIX centuries) are the most important pedagogical sources of this science. In this regard, the main sources are as follows:

a) Pedagogical works created in the IX-XII centuries (1st period);
b) Pedagogical eras created in the XIV-XVI centuries (2nd period);
v) Pedagogical works created in the XVII-XIX centuries (3rd period).

In the first period, important pedagogical works were created, which are the direct sources of "Political pedagogy". Abu Nasr Farabi's work "The City of Virtuous People" is about bringing up a virtuous person as an important principle of political pedagogy, Imam Bukhari's "Reliable collection" about having unique pedagogical ideas of each era based on the hadith "Submit to the Prophet and your leaders", Yusuf Khos Hajib's In the work "Kutadgu bilig" the issues of bringing up a just person as an important principle of political pedagogy and the principle of knowledge as one of the most important foundations of political pedagogy in Ahmad Yassavi's "Proverbs" are interpreted [2]. In this respect, virtue, understanding of the spirit of the times, justice and knowledge are important foundations of "Political pedagogy".

In the second period, in Mirzo Ulug'bek's "History of Four Nations", loving and serving the state, in Amir Temuri's "Tuzuklar", legality, discipline and unity were analyzed as important bases of "Political pedagogy" [3]. These works are among the most important sources of "Political Pedagogy".

In the third period, Khwaja Samandar Termizi's work "Dastur ul-mulk" covered the basics of political education, Ahmed Donish's work "Navodur ul-waqae'" covered the sources of political knowledge [4]. It is worth mentioning that these issues form the basis of "Political pedagogy".

If you pay attention, these 7 political-pedagogical works are important pedagogical sources of "Political pedagogy". Based on them, it is important to research the sources of this science.

2. Scientific sources of "Political pedagogy". One of the main sources of "political pedagogy" is the political and pedagogical researches created in the 20th-21st centuries. The main types of these scientific sources are:

a) scientific resources created by Uzbek pedagogical scientists;

b) scientific resources created by foreign pedagogical scientists;

c) scientific research carried out by scientific centers.

The foundations of "Political pedagogy" have also been studied in scientific researches created by Uzbek pedagogic scientists. In this regard, especially in Abdurauf Fitrat's work "Rahbari Najot" the foundations of political consciousness were analyzed, and the basis of these foundations was the organization of correct training of the inclinations (instinct) of the individual. Also, analyzes of political education in scientific research on general pedagogy are important sources of this issue [5].

Important studies on "Political pedagogy" have also been carried out by foreign pedagogical scientists. For example, scientific methods of political education were analyzed in "Great Didactics" by Jan Amos Comenius, and pedagogical-political methods of political consciousness were analyzed in "Political Sources" research by English scientist R. Merelman [6]. Researching such scientific research from the point of view of "Political pedagogy" is relevant.

One of the next scientific sources of "Political pedagogy" is scientific research conducted in foreign research centers. In this regard, research carried out at the UN "Youth Education - 2030" research center is especially important. In these studies, it is being advocated to be based on the principles of tolerance, reconciliation and humanitarianism in the political-pedagogical education of modern people [7].

It should be noted that "Political pedagogy" has its own scientific sources. Research and development of these sources is also relevant.

3. Research mechanisms of pedagogical and scientific sources of "Political pedagogy". It is also important to determine the mechanisms for researching the pedagogical and scientific sources of "political pedagogy". According to our approach, the main mechanisms are as follows:

a) involvement of future teachers in the research process;

b) organizing the research of the basics of "Political pedagogy" in the direction of higher pedagogical scientific research;

v) Strengthening the process of preparation of dissertations on "Political pedagogy" [8].

It would be appropriate to direct future teachers to study the most pressing problems and sources of "political pedagogy". In this case, it would be appropriate to use the possibilities of the "Student Academy" of talented students working in higher pedagogical educational institutions.

One of the important mechanisms is the establishment of a special scientific direction on the problems, sources and technologies of "Political pedagogy" in higher pedagogical educational institutions. In this case, it is important to present to the students the topics of graduation-qualification work and master's dissertation on this subject, to generalize the approaches to the basics of "Political pedagogy" highlighted in the scientific works of teachers.

One of the mechanisms of researching the pedagogical and scientific sources of "political pedagogy" is to expand the scope of dissertations on this subject. As a result, a unique scientific research direction will be formed in our country.

If you pay attention, there are important mechanisms for applying the pedagogical and scientific resources of "Political Pedagogy". It is advisable to use them effectively.

Thus, special application of pedagogical and scientific sources of "Political pedagogy" is relevant. It should be mentioned that this issue is promising for our scientific research.

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CONTENT OF DEVELOPMENT OF ACMEOLOGICAL POSITION IN STUDENTS

Abstract. The article refreshes the acmeological approach to the process of training and education as one of the important aspects of educational technology. The socially pedagogical significance of the acmeologic approach to the improvement of the pedagogical skills is revealed.

Keywords: acmeology, education and training, approach, components, technology, scientific basis, purpose, content, essence, result.

For the younger generation who is the backbone and supporter of the future, in the country, who is confidently embarking on the path of establishing a legal, democratic state and civil society with a new independent and creative thinking, initiative, modern knowledge, profession, the primary goal is to upbringing the youth capable of taking responsibility for the fate and development of our country. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev on “The Strategy of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2018” stated in the “Priorities of social sphere development”…physically upbringing of young people with a sense of well-being, loyalty to the motherland, deepening democratic reforms and building a civil society in the country (The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", 2017; Derkach, Zazigin, 2003). Continuous education institutions and their educational process play a crucial role in educating and upholding such young people. The continuing education of the school and its educational process are the place where the younger generation develops moral, physical and mental well-being and develops their spiritual and scientific outlook. It is well- known that in the process of learning students are equipped with scientific knowledge and have the skills and abilities to apply knowledge acquired. In this process scientific knowledge is formed in the students independent learning and knowledge based activity. A series of teaching methods developed in a didactic manner to succeed in this process are widely used in practice. They include problematic games, role games, practical games and exercises. But they cannot be advanced at all times. It is determined by the indicators of socio-political development and spiritual cultural life. This approach is termed “acmeological approach”, which is interpreted as a pedagogical phenomenon that helps to the pedagogical technique in the educational process. The content of the education, the learning and teaching process on the basis of an acmeological approach increases the quality and effectiveness of the training, organizes independent activities of learners and focuses on obtaining information. In fact the acmeology (Greek-ordinary degree) is the higher level of something, the peak, the blooming science, which studies the phenomenal, unique, incomparable mechanisms of human development during maturity. It is, especially, the idea of achieving the highest goals in this development. This term and its interpretation were introduced in 1928 by Russian scientist N.A.Ribnikov. Acmeology is a pedagogical psychological phenomenon, reflecting the multidimensional human maturity, the many aspects of life and activity, and the level of professional competence in a certain area that provides for its appearance as a citizen, individual. Therefore, the preparation of the teacher to the pedagogical activity, the increase of his professional competence will serve as an important factor in organizing the effectiveness of the education on the basis of socio-economic, moral and educational needs. Acmeology is interpreted as an acmeological approach to the pedagogical technologies in the context of our viewpoint. In turn, it serves as a platform for learning the essence and significance of pedagogical technologies to a high point of development, productivity and ultimately directing learners to the heights of knowledge. Based on the above considerations it can be said the acmeological approach to pedagogical technologies can be used in order to optimize the teaching model, by organizing training aimed at maintaining the prestige of trainess, their learning and learning process, it is a system designed to upgrade it. The educational process based on the acmeological approach and the pedagogical technology used in this process guarantee the success of the learning process and promote the students personality, help to fulfill the social order (Ma'murov, (2018:12). In the pedagogical process based on the acmeological approach, professors and teachers will be able to gain professional development on the basis of a pre-determined model. The requirement for students is to focus on the formation and development of competences in designing project-oriented teaching and learning processes. The main objective of psychological support of future teachers is to equip professors and teachers with appropriate methods of diagnostics. Students need to acquire independent knowledge in order to study thoroughly a particular pedagogical phenomenon within their professional interests and learn regularly the literature on pedagogy and psychology. At the same time, one of the main objectives of the psychological and pedagogical support of the students during the professional development process is to provide them with independent knowledge, skills and qualifications, and professors and teachers will be able to do so in the future, shaping the competence to assist the project in designing its work on an acmeological approach. It should be noted that the experience of the students in the education system of developed countries is widely used. At present, special attention is given to the scientific and methodological and technological support of the higher pedagogical education system and creation of favorable pedagogical conditions for students to study independently. The teaching process in acmeological approach helps students to develop themselves professionally. It provides an effective approach to the internal and external factors of professional development within the framework of the acmeological approach. The center of higher pedagogical education, based on the acmeological approach, is assigned to the student. In this process, future teachers have a deeper understanding of the essence and meaning of professional development. Professor-teachers communicate with the students in a dialog-based way, in which they can convince themselves and express their opinion with confidence. This allows the students to understand the essence of professional knowledge and to master the learning materials quickly. As a result, the students are motivated by the desire for professional development, courage and curiosity. The didactic system focused on the professional development of future teachers based on the acmeological approach is based on the concept of approach. Today, the state and society are facing a challenge for future teachers. Such a development process was accompanied by well-known Russian pedagogues N.V. Kuzmina and L. A. Reans, it is primarily based on the concept of operational approach. This, in turn, requires artists, independent thinkers, specialists who have profound competence in solving vital situations in a strict approach (Kuzmina, Rean, 1993:187). Curricula that will form the basis of such a pedagogical process should be based on the principle of an acmeological approach. It is important to utilize methods and techniques that help to better organize the learning process in pedagogical situations oriented to professional development of future teachers. Such techniques include troubleshooting, hysterical research, dialogue, debate, illustrative explanation. Depending on the nature of these methods the content of the training and the materials used therein will be selected. Includes play lessons, theatrical lessons, classroom workshops, lecture and debate sessions, holographic learning activities, conference-tutorials, integrated lessons. It is also desirable to use the methods of work in pairs, individual work, work in small groups, and collective discussion methods. There are also different ways to create pedagogical situations based on an acmeological approach. Each professor-teacher makes these situations different depending on his / her professional skills, level of knowledge and occupation. Including: involving the students in business communication, encouraging research, creating problem-oriented, dialog-based situations. In these situations the requirements should be the main subjects of the professional development process. They need to set clear goals for their professional development and seek ways to achieve these goals. It is also important for the professors and teachers to strive to resolve their professional development goals independently. It is also important for students to analyze, diagnose, control and evaluate the results of their professional development activities. Professors and teachers need to be encouraged to gain professional knowledge by students. In the context of an acmeological approach, it is necessary to introduce future teachers to methods of vocational training, independent research, design, modeling and design. These methods extend the professional outlook, professional thinking and perceptions of future teachers. This, in turn, will help future teachers to effectively design the learning process.

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A GLOBAL APPROACH TO ASSESSING COMPETITIVENESS DIGITAL ECONOMY

Annotation. The author examines the features of a competitive digital economy (re-industrialization of the economy), as well as the requirements for it. A separate aspect is considered by the cognitive technologies of the innovative ecosystem, which are an integral part of a competitive digital economy.
Key words: artificial intelligence, digital economy, cognitive technologies, information and telecommunication infrastructure, innovation ecosystem.

As noted in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Development of Artificial Intelligence in the Republic of Uzbekistan" (together with the "National Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence for the Period up to 2030") [8], the goals of the development of artificial intelligence in the Republic of Uzbekistan are to ensure the growth of well-being and the quality of life of its population, ensuring national security and law and order, achieving sustainable competitiveness of the Russian economy, including leading positions in the world in the field of artificial intelligence.

It is immediately necessary to define artificial intelligence.

Artificial intelligence is a complex of technological solutions that allows you to simulate human cognitive functions (including self-learning and search for solutions without a predetermined algorithm) and to obtain, when performing specific tasks, results comparable, at least, to the results of human intellectual activity. The complex of technological solutions includes information and communication infrastructure, software (including which uses machine learning methods), processes and services for data processing and search for solutions (Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

For the successful implementation of measures and ensure economic growth, conditions must be created for effective interaction between the state, organizations, including scientific organizations, and citizens in the development of artificial intelligence, which will allow Uzbek artificial intelligence technologies to take a significant share of the world market.

Among other basic principles for the development and use of artificial intelligence technologies lies technological sovereignty: ensuring the necessary level of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of artificial intelligence, including through the predominant use of domestic artificial intelligence technologies and technological solutions developed on the basis of artificial intelligence.

In another Presidential Decree "On the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [6], a provision is formulated that in order to solve the problems of national security in the field of science, technology and education, the following are necessary: the development of promising high technologies (genetic engineering, robotics, biological, information and communication, cognitive technologies, nanotechnology, nature-like convergent technologies).

In accordance with the Strategy for the Development of the Information Society in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017 - 2030 [7], information and communication technologies have become part of modern management systems in all sectors of the economy, public administration, national defense, state security and law enforcement. The development of technologies for collecting and analyzing data, exchanging them, managing production processes is carried out on the basis of the introduction of cognitive technologies, their convergence with nano and biotechnologies. A significant increase in the volume of data, sources and means of distribution of which are industrial and social objects, various electronic devices, leads to the formation of new technologies. The widespread use of such technologies contributes to the development of a new stage of the economy - the digital economy and the formation of its ecosystem

In other words, in order to ensure the efficiency of the digital economy, the introduction of cognitive technologies (including data processing) comes to the fore, which will reduce costs in the production of goods and the provision of services.

Modern trends in the development of the global economy, formed under the influence of the search for new growth points, presuppose the expansion of the application of the achievements of scientific and technological progress in the industry of industrial production. In the economic policy of developed countries, the role of the real sector of the economy is increasing as the basis for new economic growth. Leading countries that are leaders in innovative development stimulate the reconstruction of the high-tech industry sector within national economies and significantly reduce the export of technologies and high-tech industries to developing countries. The process of forming a modern industrial base based on the integration of research centers (primarily in the field of convergent and cognitive technologies) and industrial production has been called "reindustrialization of the economy."

The new digital revolution is reshaping today's ways of manufacturing, supply chains and value chains. Industry 4.0, one of the drivers of the digital transformation of industry, is a production organization concept where added value is provided through the integration of physical objects, processes and digital technologies, in which physical processes are monitored in real time, decentralized decisions are made, and interaction takes place. machines between themselves and people. End-to-end digitalization of all physical assets and their integration creates the basis for the transition from mass production to mass customization, increasing production flexibility, reducing the time to master new products, which allows implementing new business models and adopting an individualized approach to working with customers. All this greatly increases the efficiency and competitiveness of industrial enterprises.

Data quickly flows into products: information - need - innovation - production. Total digitalization is taking place.

The production of the future is not “cutting out”, but creation and growing (3D-printing from composites or atomic dust) (Apple, Alcoa).

An increase in the importance of innovation and modernization as basic instruments of economic development while reducing the influence of many traditional growth factors (depletion of the potential of the resource model of economic development based on pre-industrial sectors and low cost of production factors: labor, fuel, electricity)

In other words, we are talking about the consolidation of the fifth technological order (leadership of information technologies) with the transition to the development of the sixth (leadership of nano and biotechnologies), and subsequently the seventh technological order (leadership of cognitive technologies).

Today, the information and telecommunications infrastructure (hereinafter - ICT) is coming to the fore, which is becoming the most important element of economic development. It is impossible to consolidate the state in the world economic and information space without modern accessible telecommunication infrastructure. ICT accessibility is the foundation for building a digital economy.

Digital transformation is driving the emergence of new business models, including so-called proactive data-driven services. The more service providers know about their customers, the more personalized offerings they can create, delivering services that best meet customer needs and even anticipate needs that customers themselves may not yet know about. This will allow providing services to citizens and entrepreneurs, anticipating the need for a particular service, based on the analysis of transactions.

In modern society, digital information on spatial data has become an important strategic resource of public administration and has become the key to its sustainable socio - economic development. The country has accumulated a large amount of data obtained as a result of the production activities of various enterprises. However, the large volume and lack of structuredness of the accumulated set of data create an information barrier, and sometimes impede the processes of information exchange and management based on this information. New market requirements for information about the area, and the development of information technology necessitate the search for new solutions. The way out of this situation is seen in the creation of conditions that provide consumers with access to spatial data in electronic form and their effective use.

I would like to draw your attention to the experience of using artificial intelligence technology (cognitive technologies) in Russian regions.

Over the past decade, the digital revolution has revolutionized the landscape of the healthcare system. All key segments of digital health, such as mobile medicine (mHealth), telemedicine, medical informatics, ultimately make it possible to accelerate the patient's recovery process, make the treatment process more efficient and cost-effective.

In particular, Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies can find complex correlations between diseases and molecules, optimizing the research process, identifying the most suitable targets, and thus accelerating the process of creating new drugs. For example, companies such as Johnson & Johnson (USA) and Sanofi (France) use big data analytics technologies from IBM Watson in their research work. IBM Watson is also being used by hospitals and research centers (notably the New York City Genome Center) to find suitable therapies for cancer. AI technologies are used by pharmaceutical companies to control clinical trials, form marketing and pricing strategies.

The experience of IT companies providing cloud services (XaaS - "all as a service") allows to optimize the operational activities of pharmaceutical companies - from the research process to marketing and promotion [3].

In conclusion, it should be noted that the development of globalization will lead to the creation of a completely new economic situation, the knowledge economy, where the increasing role of highly qualified workers and intellectual services will become a factor in the success of any business.

Research and development are gaining decisive importance, which requires the creation of a research and development management system in the field of the digital economy. Mobile technologies have significantly changed global business models. In 2017, the digital revolution entered a decisive phase - every second inhabitant of the Earth connected to the information and telecommunication network. According to the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI), in the next 20 years, up to 50 percent of the world's work operations can be automated, and the scale of this process will be comparable to the industrial revolution of the 18th-19th centuries [2].

The era of a new industrial revolution associated with the development of cognitive technologies (and the creation of an innovative ecosystem) will lead to cheaper production. Megatrend - the development of Big Data and P2P technologies will lead to the individualization of the service sector and the “capitalization of reputation”. The proliferation of autonomous compact life support systems will make life in the North more comfortable. An essential part of services in the field of entertainment, as well as education and in many other areas will be provided remotely and virtually. It is quite possible to create a constellation of satellites or drones capable of providing high-speed access to global information networks from anywhere in the world.

The development of NBIC technologies will lead to significant positive shifts in the quality of human life (a decrease in morbidity, an increase in life expectancy at birth, an increase in leisure time, automation of manual low-skilled labor, and so on). The introduction of an intelligent information processing system and the formation of possible recommendations for making medical decisions (using processing methods and artificial intelligence systems) will reduce the percentage of medical errors. In addition, the synthesis of nano-, bio-, info- and cognitive technologies will help solve many of the problems facing humanity today.

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XIZMAT KO’RSATISH SOHASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA TADBIRKORLIKNING O’RNI

Annotasiya. Maqolada xizmat ko’rsatish sohasini rivojlantirishda tadbirkorlik faoliyatining o’rni ochib berilgan va sohada kichik va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish bo’yicha amaliy takliflar berilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: tadbirkorlik, tadbirkor, tadbirkorlik faoliyati, xizmatlar, xizmat ko’rsatish sohasi, servis.

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THE ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE INDUSTRY

Abstract. The article reveals the role of entrepreneurship in the development of the service sector and gives practical suggestions for the development of small and private entrepreneurship in the sector.

Key words: entrepreneurship, entrepreneur, entrepreneurial activity, services, service sector, service.

Xizmat ko’rsatish sohasini jadal sur’atlar bilan rivojlantirish Yangi O’zbekistonning Taraqqiyot Strategiyasining ustuvor yo’nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi: “......hududlarda xizmat ko’rsatish va servis sohalarini rivojlantirish orqali keyingi 5 yilda xizmat ko’rsatish hajmini 3 baravarga oshirish hamda ushbu yo’nalishda jami 3,5 million yangi ish o’rinlarini yaratish”.[77]

Xizmat ko’rsatish sohasini iqtisodiyotning yetakchi sektoriga aylantirish istiqbollari ko’p jihatdan ushbu sohada tadbirkorlik faoliyatini, ayniqsa kichik va xususiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirish bilan uzviy bog’liqdir. Chunki xizmatlar, asosan kichik va xususiy tadbirkorlik subyektlari tomonidan taqdim etiladi.

O’tkazilgan tizimli islohotlarning samarasi o’laroq, mamlakatimiz YaIMi tarkibida 1990-2022 yillar mobaynida xizmat ko’rsatish sohasining ulushi 33,8 foizdan 41,5 foizgacha ko’payganligi, shuningdek iqtisodiyotda band bo’lgan

[77]Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “2022 — 2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг Тараққиёт Стратегияси тўғрисида”ги 2022 йил 28 январдаги ПФ-60-сонли Фармони. // Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари тўплами, 2022 йил 1-сон.

aholining umumiy sonida xizmat ko'rsatish sohasida band bo'lgan aholi ulushining 35,6 foizdan 50,5 foizgacha oshganligi[78] diqqatga sazovordir. Shu bilan birga o'tkazilgan tahlillar natijalariga ko'ra, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasini tadbirkorlik, ayniqsa kichik va xususiy tadbirkorlik salohiyati hamda zahiralaridan samarali foydalangan holda keng rivojlantirish imkoniyatlarining mavjudligini ko'rsatdi.

Hozirgi davrda xizmat ko'rsatish sohasida yuz berayotgan o'zgarishlardan biri - sohada kichik va xususiy tadbirkorlik subyektlarining son jihatidan ko'payishi va faoliyat turlari jihatidan kengayishi hisoblanadi. Buning sababi, bir tomondan, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi obyektiv va subyektiv omillar ta'siridan kelib chiqqan holda, kichik va xususiy biznes faoliyati uchun juda jozibador bo'lib hisoblanadi. Ikkinchi tomondan, respublikamizda kichik va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy siyosatning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri ekanligi va shu sababli yuqori sur'atlarda rivojlanishi hisoblanadi.

Xizmat ko'rsatish sohasida kichik va xususiy tadbirkorlikning tez sur'atlar bilan rivojlanishi sohada raqobatning kuchayishiga, xizmatlar turlarining ko'payishi va sifatining yaxshilanishiga va eng muhimi - xizmatlar narxining pasayishiga va ularga talabning oshishiga hamda keng xalq ommasining xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyatlari oshishiga va nihoyat, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi faoliyati samaradorligining oshishiga yordam beradi. Kichik korxonalar bozordagi talab o'zgarishlariga tez moslasha oladi, xizmat turlarini tez o'zgartirish, resurslardan samarali foydalanish, ishlab chiqarishni qisqa muddatda va katta yo'qotishlarsiz o'zgartirish imkoniga ega bo'ladi.

Xizmat ko'rsatish sohasida tadbirkorlik faoliyatining kichik va xususiy shakllarini rivojlantirish iqtisodiyotning boshqa tarmoqlaridan farqli o'laroq kamroq mehnat va dastlabki bosqichlarda nisbatan kam kapital qo'yilmalar talab qilishligi bilan ham izohlanadi. Unga boshqaruv tizimining yengilligi, ayrim bozorda u yoki bu xizmatga talabning darajasi to'g'risida yaxshi xabardorlik va boshqalar xosdir.

Kichik tadbirkorlikning ushbu afzalliklaridan foydalangan xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi korxonalari moddiy ishlab chiqarish korxonalariga nisbatan ko'proq raqobatbardosh hisoblanadilar. Kichik tadbirkorlikning rivojlanganligi xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi yuqori daromadliligining eng muhim omillaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Statistik ma'lumotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, O'zbekiston Respublikasida 2022 yilda xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi tarmoqlarida 283 mingdan ortiq kichik korxonalar va mikrofirmalar mavjud. Ular barcha kichik korxonalar va mikrofirmalarning 61,2 foizga yaqinini tashkil etadi. [79] Ushbu holat respublikamizda kichik iqtisodiyot sektori amalda yaratilgan hamda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik subyektlari tomonidan xizmatlar ishlab chiqarishning kengayishi xizmatlar sohasining jadal rivojlanishini ta'minlamoqda, deb xulosa

[78] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika agentligining rasmiy sayti. www.stat.uz
[79] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika agentligining rasmiy sayti. www.stat.uz

chiqarishga imkon beradi. Xizmat ko'rsatish sohasini rivojlantirish dasturini amalga oshirish doirasida, tadbirkorlik subyektlariga, xizmatlar ko'rsatish bo'yicha yangi tashkil etiladigan korxonalarni texnologik jihozlash uchun katta miqdordagi imtiyozli kreditlar taqdim etilishi natijasida, kichik tadbirkorlikning YaIMdagi ulushi 2005 yildagi 38,2 foizdan 2022 yilda 51,8 foizga ko'paydi.[80]

Kichik biznes subyektlari tomonidan O'zbekistonda **2022 yilda 173157,7 mlrd so'mlik xizmatlar** ko'rsatildi yoki ko'rsatilgan xizmatlar umumiy hajmining 48,4 % ini tashkil qildi va o'sish sur'ati 2021 yilga nisbatan 108,5 % ni tashkil qildi. Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, xizmatlar sohasida kichik tadbirkorlik subyektlarining eng yuqori xizmat hajmi **savdo xizmatlarida -** 74161,5 mlrd. so'mni, **transport xizmatlarida -** 41726,5 mln. so'mni, **yashash va ovqatlanish xizmatlarida -** 8 231,7 mln. so'mni, **shaxsiy xizmatlarda -** 8 566,9 mln. so'mni tashkil etgan. Shuningdek, 2022 yilda savdo xizmatlarining 42,8 foizi, transport xizmatlarining – 24,1 foizi, **yashash va ovqatlanish xizmatlari**ning – 4,8 foizi, shaxsiy xizmatlarning – 4,9 foizi kichik biznes subyektlari tomonidan ko'rsatilgan. Kichik biznes subyektlarining xizmatlar sohasida eng kichik ulushi moliyaviy xizmatlarda 0,9 % (1602,2 mln so'm) kuzatildi.[81]

Shunday qilib, O'zbekistonda kichik tadbirkorlikning rivojlanishi xizmat ko'rsatish sohasining jadal rivojlanishi, uning daromadliligi ko'payishining eng muhim shartlaridan biriga aylangan. Biroq uning rivojlanishida bir qator salbiy tendensiyalar kuzatiladi, ular quyidagilardan iborat: taqdim etiladigan xizmatlarning sifati pastligi va tor doiradaligi, tarmoq ichida nomuvofiqliklar borligi, xizmatlar sohasining, birinchi navbatda, yuqori daromadli mijozlarga yo'naltirilganligi, ko'rsatiladigan xizmatlar hajmi va aholining o'sib borayotgan ehtiyojlari o'rtasidagi nomuvofiqlik, bozor instrumentlari va mexanizmlaridan yetarlicha foydalanmaslik, xizmatlar ishlab chiqarilishi va iste'moli darajasida mintaqalararo disproporsiya mavjudligi va boshqalar.

Bu kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish uchun xizmat ko'rsatish sohasidagi tadbirkorlik faoliyatining kichik va o'rta shakllarining davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanishi tizimiga alohida e'tibor qaratilishi zarur. Rivojlangan davlatlarda kichik biznesning aksariyat qismi oilaviy korxona shaklida ish yuritish tajribasidan kelib chiqqan holda mamlakatimizda oilaviy biznesni qo'llab-quvvatlash borasidagi ishlarni tashkil qilish tizimini takomillashtirish lozim. Shuningdek, tadbirkorlik subyektlarining moliyaviy resurslar va ishlab chiqarish infratuzilmasidan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish zarur. Respublikaning hudularida tadbirkorlik tashabbuslarini qo'llab-quvvatlash, har bir hududning o'ziga xosligidan kelib chiqib, xizmatlarni kengaytirish, yangi xizmat turlarini yo'lga qo'yish, xizmatlarning sifatini yaxshilash bo'yicha ilg'or tajribalar va namunaviy loyihalarni joriy etish ham katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

[80] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika agentligining rasmiy sayti. www.stat.uz
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OILAVIY MUNOSABATLARDA GENDER TENGLIKNI TA`MINLASHNING ETNOPEDAGOGIK MEXANIZMLARNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya. Gender tenglik – Ayollar va erkaklar teng sharoitlar yaratilsa, teng munosabatga kirishilsa va teng imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lganda gender tengligiga erishiladi. Bu ayollar va erkaklarga o‘z qobilyatini ko’rsatish, inson huquqlari va uning qadrini qiymatini to‘liq namoyon chiqarish imkonini beradi; o'z jamiyatlarining iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, madaniy va siyosiy rivojlanishiga o'zining hissasini qo'shish; va bunday rivojlanishning afzalliklarga erishiladi.

Kalit so’zlar: gender tenglik, shaxs, zamon, jarayhon, huquq, amaliyot.

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IMPROVEMENT OF ETHNO-PEDAGOGICAL MECHANISMS OF ENSURING GENDER EQUALITY IN FAMILY RELATIONS

Abstract. Gender Equality – Gender equality is achieved when women and men are created equal conditions, treated equally and have equal opportunities. It allows women and men to show their abilities, fully demonstrate the value of human rights and their value; to contribute to the economic, social, cultural and political development of their societies; and the advantages of such development are achieved.

Key words: gender equality, person, time, process, law, practice.

Gender tengligi ikki xil jinsning uyda va jamiyatda teng huquqlar va imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lishiga asoslanadi. Bu adolatli bo'lish jarayoni va gender tengligiga erishish vositasi hisoblanadi. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti ro’yxatida gender tengligini ta’minlash ayollar va qizlarning huquqlarini kengaytirish ularni jamiyatdagi rolini oshirish muhim o'rin tutadi. Bu gender amaliyotlarga - kamsitish siyosatlari, kuch ishlatish tuzilmalari, sotsializatsiya jarayonlari va murojaat qilishni talab qiladi. Ushbu tushunchani tanqid qiluvchilar tenglik tushunchasi hamma uchun teng imkoniyatlar berishdir, deb ta’kidlaydilar. Gender tengligi tushunchasini qoralovchilar buni imkonsiz iloji yo’q narsa deb bilishadi, chunki „erkak va ayol bir-biridan farq qiladi va nafaqat jismoniy balki ruhiy jihatdan ham chunki agarda ayollarni ham erkaklar qiladigan ishni bajarishni majbur qilsa, ular o’zlarining sevimli mashg’ulotlari ya’ni bolalarga g’amxorlik qilish, dokon aylanish, yuzlarini kosmetika bilan bo’yash, turli xil taomlar pishirish kabi mashg’ulotlarini bajarolmay qolishadi natijada ular baxtli bo’la olishmaydi. Agarda ayollar jamiyatda faqat erkaklar ishini bajarishsa: o‘tin kesish, mashinalarni ta’mirlash, buldozer haydash ular ham ruhan ham jismonan zo’riqishga uchrashadi deb fikr bildirishadi. Biroq, gender tengligi nazariyasining tarafdorlari, bu fikr ko‘p avlodlar davomida patriarxal davri davom etganligi va insonlarning ilmga qarshi ta’limotlar, stereotiplar va jamoatchilik fikrlarini idrok etishiga katta ta’sirga ega deb ta’kidlaydilar. Ba’zi psixolog va sotsiologlarning fikriga ko‘ra zamonaviy jamiyatda psixika, harakter, xulq-atvor va fikrlash uslubi jinsga bog‘liq degan fikr keng tarqalgan. Tenglik tushunchasini tanqid qiluvchilar, umuman tushunchaning mohiyatini tan olsalar-da, unga yana bir ta’rif berishadi: Gender tengligi - bu ayolning ayol sifatida, erkak esa erkak sifatida rivojlanish imkoniyatidir deb fikrlashadi. 2015-yilda Pokiston Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Gender tengligi va ayollarning huquqlarini kengaytirish bo‘yicha bo‘limi tomonidan hisobot tayyorlandi. Bu hisobot “BMT-ayollar” deb tanilgan. Hisobotning muomolli masalalaridan biri ayollarni ish bilan ta’minlash masalasi edi. Hisobot mualliflarining fikriga ko‘ra, oliy ma’lumotli ayollar soni oldingidan ko’ra maksimal darajaga yetganiga qaramay, ularning ish bilan ta’minlanish holati achinarli ko‘rinishga ega. Universitetlarni a’lo baholarga va imtiyozli diplom bilan tugatgan yosh qizlar, ayniqsa, tibbiyot va matematika kabi fanlardan yosh yigitlarni tobora ortda qoldirishlariga qaramay, ish topa olmaydilar. Hatto ish topishga muvaffaq bo‘lganlar ishonchsizlik tufayli va yetarli bo’lmagan maosh tufayli aziyat chekishadi. Ushbu masala ayniqsa rivojlanish bo’sagasida turgan mamlakatlarda dolzarb bo‘lib, ularda ayollarning 75 foiz ish o‘rinlari, ish beruvchi tomonidan qonuniy majburiyatlari himoyalanmaganini ko’rsatadi. Hisobotda ta’kidlanganidek, rivojlangan mamlakatlarda gender tengligi holati ham ideal darajada emas. Masalan, Shvetsiya va Frantsiyada ayollar erkaklarnikiga nisbatan 31 foizga kam maosh olishadi, Germaniyada bu ko’rsatkich 49 foizga kamroq, Turkiyada esa 75 foizga teng. Hisobot mualliflarining fikriga ko‘ra, gender tengsizligiga qarshi kurashning asosiy choralari butun dunyo bo‘ylab ayollarni yaxshi ish joylari bilan ta’minlash va ularning bilim olish salohiyatini oshirish bilan bog’liq chora tadbirlardan iborat. Shuningdek gender tengligi haqida UNICEF tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan ishchi dasturlar mavjud bular: 1. Gender diriminatsiya - Bu dastur ikkala jinsni ham afzal ko’radi bu esa tengsizlikning chuqurlashishiga olib kelishi mumkin. 2. Jinsiy ko’rlik dasturi - Dasturlash jinsni e'tiborsiz qoldiradi, status-kvonni saqlab qolishi yoki tengsizlikni kuchaytirishi mumkin. 3. Gender sezgir dasturi - Tengsizliklarni tan oladi lekin jiddiy hal qilmaydi. 4. Gender responsive dasturi - Qizlar va o'g'il bolalar, ayollar va erkaklarning turli ehtiyojlarini aniqlaydi va hal qiladi, hamma uchun teng natijalarga erishishga yordam beradi. 5. Gender transformativ - Gender tengsizliklarini bartaraf etishga, tizimli to'siqlarni olib tashlashga va nochor aholining imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga aniq intiladi. Natijalar Buning natijasi esa ko’rib chiqilganda quydagi natijalarga erishildi dastur o'qituvchilarning qizlarga bo'lgan munosabatini o'zgartirishga turtki bo'ldi va maktabda qatnashmaslik holatlarini kamaytirishga yordam berdi. Tashqi baholash shuni ko'rsatdiki, erkak va ayol klub ishtirokchilarining 90 foizdan ortig'i o'z-o'ziga ishonchi va o'z fikrlarini bildirishga tayyorligini va oliy ta’limda o’qish istagini bildirgan.Ushbu tadqiqotning tasiri esa O'g'il bolalar qizlarga nisbatan ko'proq hurmat bildirishdi, qizlar esa o'g'il bolalar tomonidan ta'qiblar kamaygani haqida xabar berishdi. Monitoring yondashuvi joriy tizimlarda yanada institutsionallashtirilmoqda. Misol tariqasida Avstralyada bu dastur quyidagicha natija bergan: Avstraliya so'nggi o'n yil ichida katta yutuqlarga erishdi. Julia Gillard 2010- yilda mamlakatning birinchi ayol bosh vaziri bo‘lganidan so‘ng, 2013-yilda Juli Bishop birinchi ayol tashqi ishlar vaziri, 2015-yilda esa Marise Peyn birinchi ayol mudofaa vaziri etib saylandi. Avstraliya diplomatik ishchi kuchidagi ayollar soni 2016- yildan buyon barqaror ravishda oshib bormoqda. 2021-yilda Avstraliyaning xorijdagi 118 missiya rahbarlaridan 49 nafari (elchilar, bosh konsullar va oliy komissarlar) ayollardir. Umummiy lavozimlaqrning 40% ni tashkil etmoqda. Bunga qo’shimcha qilib Avstraliya ham ayollar, tinchlik va xavfsizlik bo'yicha yangi milliy harakat rejasi bilan mojaro va ofat zonalarida ayollarni qo'llab-quvvatlash majburiyatini yangiladi. Buning uchun Avstraliya xavfsizlik va tashqi siyosat sohalarida ayollarning ishtiroki va yetakchiligini oshirishga va’da berdi.Va bu o’zining ijobiy ta’sirinni ko’rsatmoqda. Mulohazalar Bu ishchi dasturlar nafaqat rivojlangan balki rivojlanmagan davlatlar uchun kerak edi Amaliy ishlar shuni ko’rsatadiki qizlarning ta'lim olish salohiyatlari va olingan natijalar yomon, jumladan, o'rta ta'limning pastligi va o'g'il bolalarga qaraganda ko'nikma rivojlanishining past darajasini namoyon qilib berdi. Buning asosiy sabablari: O'zaro munosabatlardagi qizlar homilador bo'lib, maktabni tashlab ketishlari, har 4 kishidan 3 nafari jismoniy zo'ravonlikka duchor bo'lishadi va maktabni tashlab ketishadi. Har 3 kishidan 1 nafari jinsiy zo'ravonlikni boshdan kechiradi. Buni oldini olish maqsadida ishchi dasturlar o’z strategik yo’nalishlarini turli mamlakatda qo’llashdi misol uchun gender trasformative ishchi guruhi a’zolari Tanzaniya mamlakatida Qizlar maktabda bilim olishlari uchun tekin ovqat va tekin aftobus joriy qilishdi bundan tashqari maktablarda psixologik mashg’ulotlar, o’qituvchilarga esa gender teng darslar, qizlar klubi, o’zini hurmat qilish bo’yicha tadbirlar tashkil qilindi. mamlakatlarda Ayyolar baxt indeksi juda past o’rinlarda edi demak biz ham ushbu metodlardan foydalanib Yurtimiz O’zbekistonda ham baxt indeksini ko’tarish va gender tenglikni ta’minlashga oid ko’plab dasturlar qilishimiz mumkin chunki qachonki ayollar saviyali bilimli bo’lsa ana o’sha mamlakatda rivojlanish bo’ladi undan tug’ulachak farzand ham aqliy va jismoniy tomondan sog’lom dunyoga keladi. Albatta O’zbekistonda bu ko’rsatkichlar ham ortib bormoqda misol tariqasida Gender tenglik masalasi davlat siyosati darajasiga ko‘tarilib, sohaga oid 25 ta qonunchilik hujjati qabul qilindi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Gender tenglikni ta’minlash masalalari bo‘yicha komissiyasi, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Senatida Xotin-qizlar va gender tenglik masalalari qo‘mitasi tashkil etildi. O‘zbekiston tarixida ilk marotaba parlamentda xotin-qizlar soni BMT tomonidan belgilangan tavsiyalarga mos darajaga yetib, parlamentdagi xotin-qizlar soni qariyb 32 foizga yetdi va dunyodagi 190 ta parlament orasida 37-o‘ringa ko‘tarildi. Bu albatta quvonarli holat.Boshqaruv lavozimidagi xotin-qizlar ulushi 27 foizga, partiyalarda 44 foizga, oliy ta’limda 40 foizga, tadbirkorlikda 35 foizga yetdi. Xotin-qizlarni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy qo‘llab-quvvatlash, ular bilan manzilli ishlash maqsadida “Ayollar daftari” tizimi joriy etilib, Davlat budjetidan har yili 300 mlrd so‘m mablag‘ ajratib borish yo‘lga qo‘yildi. Ota-onasi yoki ularning biridan ayrilgan muhtoj qizlar, boquvchisi yo‘q yolg‘iz ayollarning o‘qish to‘lovlarini qoplab berish tizimi joriy etilib, oliy o‘quv yurtlariga qabul qilishda ehtiyojmand oilalar qizlari uchun grantlar soni ikki baravarga ortdi. Ayollar tadbirkorligini rivojlantirish maqsadida 224 mingdan ortiq xotin-qizga jami 6, 9 trln so‘m miqdorida imtiyozli kredit ajratildi. Sohada olib borilayotgan islohotlar xalqaro reytinglardagi mamlakatimiz o‘rniga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatib, Jahon bankining Ayollar, biznes va qonun indeksida O‘zbekiston 2020-yilda xotin-qizlar huquqlari va gender tenglik bo‘yicha ahamiyatga molik islohotlarni amalga oshirgan 27 ta davlat qatoriga kiritildi va 5 pog‘onaga yuqorilab, 190 ta davlat orasida 134-o‘rinni egalladi. Xulosa Xulosa o’rnida shuni aytib o’tish joizki Har bir inson uning jinsiga qaramay tengdir va imkoniyatlardan foydalanishga xaqli na jamiyatda va na oilada. Tajribalarda tengsizlik ayollar o’rtasida ruhiy tushkunlik va ishonchsizlik holatlariga olib kelishi kuzatilgan.Bularning barchasi bir biriga chambarchas bog’liq deb o’ylayman. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko’rsatadiki tengsizlikni keltirib chiqaryatgan omillar, ya’ni ayollarni ishga qabul qilish soning kamligi va erkaklarga nisbatan kam maosh olishlari asosiy muommo va buni hal qilish usullari- gender dasturlarni qo’llash ishonchli usuldir. Bu muommolarni hal qilish jamiyatda oliy ma’lumotli qatlamni oshirishga olib keladi.

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O'QUVCHILARNI AKSOLOGIK YONDASHUV ASOSIDA MA'NAVIY AHLOQIY DUNYOQARASHINI SHAKILLANTIRISH

Anatatsiya. Maqolada ma'naviy-axloqiy xususiyatlar tahlil qilinadi aksiologik yondashuv kontekstida yoshlarni tarbiyalash. Asosiy zamonaviy yoshning ma'naviy-axloqiy madaniyatining "yazasini" tashkil etuvchi qadriyatlar guruhlari. O'rganilayotgan pedagogik hodisaning yangiligi shundaki aksiologik yondashuvni amalga oshirishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini tavsiflaydi milliy xavfsizlikni mustahkamlash va o'zbeklarning aqliy o'ziga xosligini jamiyat va butun davlat uchun strategik resurs sifatida saqlash sharoitida yoshlarni ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyalash.

Kalit so'zlar: ma'naviyat, axloq, aksiologik yondashuv, qadriyatlar, ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiya, milliy xavfsizlik.

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FORMATION OF SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL OPINION OF STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF AXOLOGICAL APPROACH

Abstract. The article analyzes the features of spiritual and moral education of youth in the context of axiological approach. The main groups of values that make up the "core"of the spiritual and moral culture of the modern young man are identified. The novelty of the studied pedagogical phenomenon lies in the fact that it describes the specifics of the implementation of the axiological approach in the spiritual and moral education of young people in the context of strengthening national security and preserving the mental identity of Russians as a strategic resource of the community and the whole state.

Keywords: spirituality, morality, axiological approach, values, spiritual and moral education, national security.

Zamonaviy sharoitda yoshlarni ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyalash muammosi, birinchidan, so'nggi o'n yilliklarda butun dunyo hamjamiyatiga, shu jumladan o'zbekistonga davlat va shaxsni tashkil etishning universal modeli sifatida deideologizatsiyalangan (yangi tartibli hukumatning yagona tamoyilni qo'llashdagi siyosati) liberal standart taklif etiladi; navbat, ommaviy axborot vositalari axborot va kommunikatsiyalar, tashkillashtirilmagan ekologik hodisalar) yoshlarning yetuk intellektiga va hissiyotlariga doimo katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Buning natijasi shunday bo'ldiki, qiymat munosabatlari yig'indisi, ommaviy ongga (shu jumladan bolalar va yoshlarga) xos bo'lgan shaxs, oila va davlatning rivojlanishi nuqtai nazaridan ko'p jihatdan buzg'unchi va halokatli.

Shu munosabat bilan yosh avlodni ma’naviy-axloqiy tarbiyalash vazifasi g‘oyat muhim bo‘lib, mubolag‘asiz, zarurdir. bugungi kunni O’zbekistonning ma'naviy-axloqiy xavfsizligini ta'minlash va milliy o'ziga xoslikni saqlashning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida tushunish. Ma'naviy-axloqiy me'yorlarga e'tibor bermaslik muqarrar ravishda jamiyatning parchalanishiga olib keladi, kabi uni tuzuvchi ma'naviy-axloqiy asoslarning buzilishi bilan bog'liq holda yaxlit tizim.

Yoshlarni ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyalashning yaxlit tizimi o’zbek jamiyatiga o'zining hayotiy parametrlarini (birinchi navbatda madaniy, axloqiy va intellektual xususiyatga ega) tarixan belgilangan me'yorlar doirasida saqlab qolishga imkon beradi. akseologiyaning milliy va ma’naviy negizlari bu;oila,maktab,mahalla va jamiyat hisoblanadi.

Bugungi kunda nazariy va uslubiy jihatdan keng doiradagi mavjud “ma’naviyat” va “axloq” tushunchalarini o‘rganishga yondashuvlar.

Zamonaviy falsafiy, psixologik, pedagogik, ijtimoiy-pedagogik adabiyotlarda ma'naviyat turli pozitsiyalarda ko'rib chiqiladi: qanday qilib shaxsning uzluksiz o'zini-o'zi takomillashtirish jarayoni bo'lgan psixik hodisa; hayot mazmuni muammolarini hal qilishga yo'naltirilganlik sifatida; maqsadlilik, reja tuzish va unga intilish sifatida; ma'lum bir yo'l kabi umuminsoniy va madaniy qadriyatlarning keng doirasiga qaratilgan inson hayoti; butun insoniyat manfaati uchun o'z shaxsiy salohiyatini faol rivojlantirish qobiliyati sifatida; ongning qadriyat mazmuni sifatida; muayyan faoliyat turi sifatida; shaxsiy faoliyat tizimi va inson hayotining turli sohalari bilan munosabatlari sifatida; bilimga bo'lgan ehtiyojning individual ifodasi sifatida; izlash, assimilyatsiya qilish, yaratish va tarqatish sifatida shaxsiy o'zini o'zi anglash jarayonida ma'naviy qadriyatlar [1].

Shunday qilib, aytish mumkinki, “ma’naviyat” tushunchasining mazmunining keng doirasi tufayli pedagogika fanida bir ma’noli ta’rifga ega bo’lmagan ma'naviyatning inson hayotidagi ko'rinishlari.

Agar biz "axloq" tushunchasini "O’zbek tili lug'ati" bo'yicha hukm qilsak, u ichki, ruhiy fazilatlarni ifodalaydi boshqariladigan odam; axloqiy me'yorlar; ular bilan belgilanadigan xulq-atvor qoidalari va sifatlaridir.

Ko‘rib turganimizdek, bu ta’rifda “ma’naviyat” va “axloq” tushunchalarining umumiy jihatlari ko‘p.

Biz buni inson ongi va xulq-atvorining sifati sifatida qaraymiz, u o'zini yaxshiroq, madaniyat uchun o'zgartirish va o'zini o'zi belgilash qobiliyatida amalga oshiriladigan intellektual, hissiy, axloqiy, estetik qadriyatlar va munosabatlarning ajralmas majmui bilan tavsiflanadi. Axloq o'lchovlardan biri ma'naviyatdir.

Biz yoshlarni ma’naviy-axloqiy tarbiyalashda ilmiy-nazariy va uslubiy yondashuvlar akseologik tamoyillar doirasida hal etilishi kerak, deb hisoblaymiz.

Qadriyatlar yosh shaxsning ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyasining asosiy mazmunini belgilaydi. Rivojlangan ma'naviy-axloqiy qadriyatlar O’zbekistonning madaniy rivojlanish jarayoni “Ta'limni rivojlantirish strategiyasi O’zbekiston Respublikasida 2030 yilgacha”. Bu xayriya, adolat, sharaf, vijdon, iroda, shaxsiy qadr-qimmat, ezgulikka ishonch, o'z, oila va Vatan oldidagi ma'naviy burchni bajarish istagini o’yg’otishga qaratilgan [5].

Aksariyat olimlarning fikriga ko'ra, qadriyatlar – bu kishilik jamiyati sivilizatsiyasini, madaniyatini butun bir spektorini o’z ichiga oladi va muqaddas dargoh oilada shakllanadi, sayqal topadi avloddan avlodga o’tadi.,odamlarning maqsadlari va xatti-harakatlarining me'yorlari, har bir inson ongida mavjud bo'lgan ko'rsatmalar haqidagi umumlashtirilgan asosiy g'oyalar. Pedagogik manbalarda shaxsning ma'naviy-axloqiy madaniyati deganda insonning o'z-o'zini anglashining eng yuqori holati tushuniladi, u manba va ijodiy kuch sifatida mavjudlikning eng yuqori qadriyatlariga qaratilgan odamlarning birgalikdagi hayoti va ularning o'zini o'zi yaratish qadriyatlarini shakillantirish [2].

Pedagogik akseologiya tizimida ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiya qadriyatlarni o'zlashtirish, ularni sayqallantirish jarayoni sifatida quriladi.

U bir necha bosqichlarni o'z ichiga oladi: ta'limning real sharoitida qiymatni taqdim etish; uning birlamchi bahosi, ushbu qadriyatga hissiy jihatdan ijobiy munosabatni ta'minlash; qadriyat va uning ma'nosini ochib berish; idrok etilgan qiymatni qabul qilish; qabul qilingan qadriyat munosabatini harakatning real ijtimoiy sharoitlariga kiritish va o'quvchilarning muloqoti; yoshlar faoliyati va xulq-atvorida qadriyat munosabatini mustahkamlash. Shaxsning ma'naviy-axloqiy shakllanish maydoni, bizningcha, quyidagi qiymat yo'nalishlarini hisobga olgan holda rivojlanadi:

1) dunyoqarashning eng umumiy savollari, inson mavjudligi: dunyo nima, yaxshilik va yomonlik nima, ularni qanday tan olish kerak, nimaga va kimga ishonish kerak, ideal nima, inson va inson hayoti;

2) hayot muammolari: o'z hayotingizni qanday qurish kerak, qanday qadriyatlar o'zingiz uchun qaysi hayot tarzini afzal ko'rishni, kasbiy faoliyatda nimaga intilishni, kimni o'zingizga na’muna deb bilishni aniqlang;

3) axloqiy muammolar: odamlarga, qarindoshlarga, boshqalarga qanday munosabatda bo'lish do'stlar va dushmanlar, oilada munosabatlarni qanday o'rnatish, nizolarni qanday hal qilish, bolalarni qanday tarbiyalash, boshqa millat, boshqa madaniyat vakillariga qanday munosabatda bo'lish, boshqa e'tiqod.

Ma'naviy-axloqiy madaniyatning eng muhim ko'rinishlarini ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin (I.M.Ilyicheva): inson mavjudligining asoslari va hayotning mohiyatiga qiziqish, atrofimizdagi dunyoga ijobiy munosabat, umuminsoniy qoidalarga rioya qilish. qadriyatlar, boshqa odamlarga qiziqish, empatiya, yordam berishga tayyorlik, mavjudlik o'ziga nisbatan qadriyat pozitsiyasi, o'ziga ishonch, ochiqlik tajriba, turli nuqtai nazarlarga bag'rikenglik, o'z-o'zini takomillashtirish uchun sharoit va imkoniyatlardan foydalanish qobiliyati, mas'uliyat, kundalik muammolar va manfaatlarning cheklangan doirasidan chiqib ketish istagi, hayotning ma'nosini izlash, xohish o'z imkoniyatlarini o'rganish va ro'yobga chiqarish, yangi ma'naviy qadriyatlarni yaratish va ularning jamiyatda taqsimlash, o'z-o'zini bilish va o'z-o'zini rivojlantirishga va jamiyat manfaatiga yo'naltirilgan faol maqsadli xatti-harakatlar [3].

Yuqoridagi qoidalardan kelib chiqib, shunday xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, ma’naviy-axloqiy tarbiya yosh avlodda yuksak qadriyat yo‘nalishlarini shakllantirishga qaratilgan tashkillashtirilgan va maqsadli pedagogik faoliyatdir.

Keng ma’noda ma’naviy-axloqiy tarbiya jamiyat va butun davlatning ajralmas, strategik, intellektual resursidir. Aksiologik yondashuv dastlab ma’naviy-axloqiy rivojlanish va tarbiyaning butun tizimini, milliy tarbiyaga asoslangan ta’limning butun yo‘lini belgilaydi. eng oliy pedagogik qadriyat sifatida ideal, barcha zamonaviy ta'lim ma'nosi va asosiy milliy qadriyatlar tizimini belgilaydi.

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YERGA ISHLOV BERISH USULI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada Dokuchaevning yer genetika ta'limoti taxlil qilinib, ona jins bo'lgan joyda qarama-qarshi jins bo'lishi muqarrar ekanligi va bu holat unumdorlik oshishining asosiy omili ekanligigi urg'u berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tuproq, ona jins, tuproqshunoslik, chirindi, eksperement, oziqlanish.

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METHOD OF WORKING THE LAND

Annotation. The article briefly analyzes the genetic teachings of Dokuchaev and concludes that where there is a mother's body, there must be a body of the opposite sex, which helps to increase the productivity of the land.

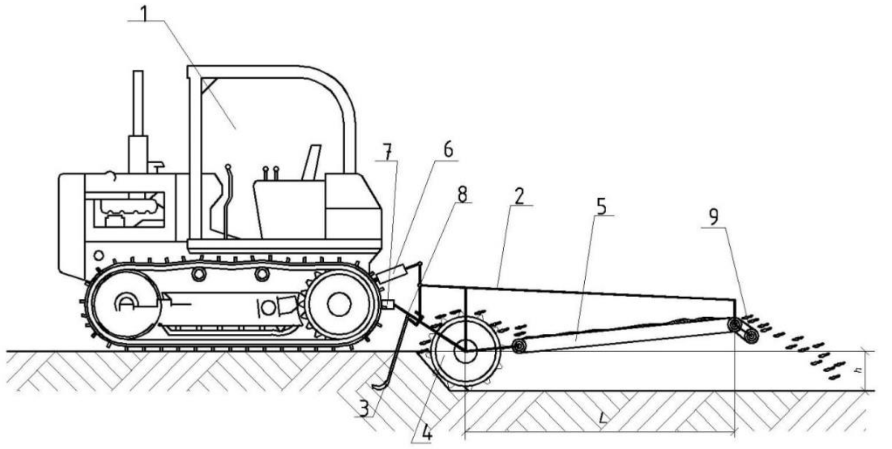
Key words: soil, mother rock, soil science, humus, experience, nutrition.

Aholining o'sib borayotgan ehtiyojini qondirish uchun yerlardan oqilona foydalanish,ekinlar hosildorligini oshirish talab etiladi. Yerga ishlov berishda qo‘llanilgan har bir tadbir birinchi navbatda tuproqqa ta’sir etadi. Natijada tuproqning tuzilishi,fizik-kimyoviy xossalari o‘zgarib, o‘simliklarning yashash sharoiti yaxshilanadi. Shuning uchun ham tuproqshunoslik fani dehqonchilikning ratsional asosi hisoblanadi. Demak, tuproqshunoslik asoslarini bilmasdan turib, o‘simliklarning tuproqdan oziqlanish qonuniyatlarini va shuningdek, fizik-ximik xossalarining qay darajada ta’sir etishini to‘la tushunish qiyin. O‘simliklarning o‘sishi va rivojlanishini ta’minlash xususiyatiga ega bo‘lgan yerning ustki g‘ovak unumdor qatlami tuproq deyiladi. Tuproq qishloq-xo‘jalik ishlab chiqarishining birdan-bir vositasi va har bir mamlakatning bitmas-tuganmas tabiiy boyligi hamda kishilik jamiyati uchun zaruriy oziq-mahsulotlari va turli xomashyolar yetishtiradigan asosiy va yagona manbaidir. Tuproq ma’lum sharoitdagi turli tabiiy faktor va tirik organizmlarning birgalikdagi o‘zaro ta’siri natijasidagi yer yuzidagi har xil tog‘ jinslaridan paydo bo‘lgan.Tuproq murakkab tabiiy jism bo‘lib, o‘ziga xos tuzilishga, tarkib va boshqa bir qancha xossalarga hamda rivojlanish xususiyatlariga ega.

Tuproqda o‘simlik va hayvonlar qoldig‘idan iborat juda ko‘p organik moddalar to‘planadi. Bu moddalarning bir qismi hali to‘la chirimagan va o‘zining dastlabki holatini saqlagan organik qoldiqlar bo‘lsa, ikkinchi qismi chirish protsessi natijasida o‘zgargan to‘q tusli va murakkab tarkibli kompleks organik birikma, ya’ni chirindi-gumusga aylangan va tuproqning mineral qismiga shimilib ketgan bo‘ladi.Tuproq paydo bo‘lishi va tuproq unumdorligining rivojlanishi hamda yaxshilanishida chirindinig ahamiyati katta. Chirindi o‘simliklarning oziqlanishi uchun zarur va biologik ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan ko‘plab oziq elementlari, ayniqsa azot va karbonat angidridning asosiy manbaidir. Tuproq paydo bo‘lishi jarayoniga turli omillarning ta’siri natijasida tuproq tarkibidagi minerallar, tog‘ jinslari va organik qoldiqlar to‘xtovsiz maydalanadi va parchalanadi hamda tuproq tarkibida mayda zarralar aralashmasi, ya’ni dispers tizim hosil bo‘ladi. Ana shu tizimdagi diametri 0,2-0,01 mm atrofida bo‘lgan zarrachalar tuproq kolloidlari deyiladi.

Yuqoridagilardan xulosa qilsa bo‘ladiki, yer tirik jonzod hisoblanadi,chunki genetik qarash bo‘yicha ona jins mavjud deb hisoblangan. Hozirgi paytda unumdorlikni oshirish uchun har xil mineral o‘g‘itlar beriladi, lekin bu eng yaxshi usul emas deb o‘ylaymiz. Hosildorlikni oshirish uchun ishlov beriladigan uchastkadagi tuproqni uzoqroq joydagi tuproq bilan almashtirish va birdaniga aralashtirish kerak. Shunda notanish qarama-qarshi jinsdagi tuproqlar uchrashib yangi mukammalroq avlod hosil qiladi, ya’ni hosildorlik oshadi deb o‘ylaymiz. Demak, quyidagi yerga ishlov berish usulini amalga oshirish kerak: haydalayotgan uchastkadagi tuproqni kolloid holga keltirib uzoqroq joyga sepish zarur. Bu jarayon amalga oshirilayotgan paytda tuproqqa mineral o‘g‘itlarni ham qo‘shish yanada yuqori natijalar beradi. Yer haydalgandan keyin boronalash chog‘ida ikki jinsli tuproqlar butkul aralashib ketadi. Bundan tashqari ikki jinsli tuproqlarning bir-biriga intilish effekti ham katta rol o‘ynaydi, sug‘orish paytida bu protsess tezlashib ketadi.

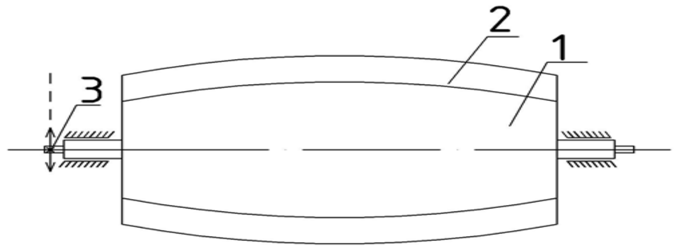
Biz taklif etayotgan usul har xil texnikaviy ijro orqali amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Quyida shu texnikaviy ijrolarning bir koʻrinishi tavsiya etiladi. Texnik izoh 1-shaklda keltirilgan.



1-shakl. Texnik qurilmaning sxemasi.

Yerga ishlov berish mashinasi qoʻyidagilardan iborat: traktor 1, uskuna ramasi 2, yerni boʻshatish moslamasi 3, kovshli rotor 4, transporter 5, rama gidrotsilindri 6, quvvat beruvchi val qutisi 7, kardan uzatma 8, sochgich baraban 9.

Texnikaviy qurilma qoʻyidagicha ishlaydi: uskuna ramasi 2 gidrotsilindr 6 yordamida h chuqurligiga, ishchi holatiga tushiriladi. Quvvat beruvchi val qutisi 7 ishga tushiriladi, aylanma harakat kardan uzatma 8 orqali traktor 1 ning harakat boshlashi bilan ishga tushiriladi. Yerni boʻshatish moslamasi 3 ta’sirida boʻshatilgan tuproqni kovshli rotor 4 transporter 5 ga tashlab beradi, oʻz navbatida transporter 5 sochgich val 9 orqali tuproqni L masofaga iloji boricha kolloid holatigacha maydalab sochib tashlaydi. Sochgich val 9 sxemasi 2-shaklda koʻrsatilgan.



2-shakl. Tuproqni sochuvchi baraban.
1- baraban, 2- qovurgʻa, 3- zanjirli uzatma yulduzchasi.

Transporterdan tuproq sochgich barabanga kelib tushganda baraban va qovurgʻa oval qilinib tayyorlanganligi uchun ular atrofga maydalanib sochilib ketadi. Qovurgʻadan tuproq boʻlaklariga ta’sir etgan kuch hisobiga ular qovurgʻa ovali radiusi boʻyicha tarqaladi. Bu holat birinchi qavm tuprogʻidagi genlarning ikkinchisi bilan yaxshilab aralashib ketishini ta’minlaydi, natijada unumdorlik oshadi. Yuqoridagi xulosalar uy sharoitida o‘tkazilgan eksperementlarga asoslangan.

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ILMIY VA XALQ TOPONIMLARI

Annatatsiya. Yer yuzasidagi har bir joyning o'ziga xos va mos bo'lgan ba'zan esa taajjublanarli bo'lgan nomlarni eshitamiz, ko'ramiz yoki o'qiymiz. Ammo bir narsa aniqki, Yer yuzasining goh quruqlik, goh suvlik qismi bo'lmasin nom berilmagan joyning o'zini topishning iloji yo'qdir. Toponimikani fan sifatida o'rganishda ba'zan mahalliy va xalqaro miqyosda g'alati va tushunarsiz bo'lgan tarjima nomlanishlarni uchratamiz. Ularning ba'zilari mifologik, diniy, dunyoviy, tarixiy ma'nolarga ega bo'lgan qarashlarga duch kelamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: xalq, qabila, urug', millat, elat, Hindikush, Ajal vodiysi, Borsakelmas, Dashti Marggoh, Dashti Lut, O'lik dengiz, Amu - Amur, Avstriya - Avstraliya, Jurjon - Juzjon, Mari - Mariy, Neva - Niva, Qorasuv-Siyoxob, Qizilsuv-Surxob.

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SCIENTIFIC AND FOLK NAMES

Abstract. We hear, see, or read names that are unique and appropriate, and sometimes surprising, for every place on Earth. But one thing is certain that it is impossible to find the place itself, which is not named, whether it is land or water. In the study of toponymy as a science, we sometimes come across translation names that are strange and incomprehensible at the local and international level. Some of them have mythological, religious, secular and historical meanings.

Key words: people, tribe, clan, nation, nation, Hindikush, Ajal Valley, Borsakelmas, Dashti Marggoh, Dashti Lut, Dead Sea, Amu - Amur, Austria - Australia, Jurjon - Juzjon, Mari - Mariy, Neva - Niva, Karasuv-Siyokhob, Kyzilsuv-Surkhob.

Geografik nomlar asosan ikki xil bo'ladi: ayrim geografik obyektni bildiruvchi atoqli ot, nom, geografik obyekt hamda voqea va hodisalarning umumiy nomini bildiruvchi turdosh otlar. Atoqli geografik nomlar **toponimlar** deyiladi. Yunoncha topos - joy va onoma - ism, nom so'zlaridan tashkil topgan.

Toponimlarga ularning kelib chiqishi, ya'ni etimologiyasi ma'nosi, o'zgarishi, talaffuz qilinishiga kishilar juda qadim zamonlardan qiziqib kelishgan. Har bir geografik nom orqasida qanchadan - qancha voqea va hodisalar, tabiiy hodisalar, tabiiy xususiyatlar, xalq, qabila, urug', millat, elat va ayrim kishilarning hayot faoliyati haqidagi tarixiy ma'lumotlar yashirinib yotadi. Toshkent, Samarqand, Buxoro, Termiz, Tyanshan, Pomir, Amudaryo, Qizilqum nomlarida qancha voqea va hodisalar, tarix yashirinib yotibdi. Nega ular shunday nomlar bilan ataladi?

Har bir kishi, avvalo, o'z joyi - shahri, qishlog'i, mahallasi, ko'chasi nomini, ularning qanday hodisa, voqea, tabiiy xususiyat, qanday inson nomi bilan bog'liqligini bilishni istaydi. Nega Hindikush, Ajal vodiysi, Borsakelmas, Dashti Marggoh, Dashti Lut, O'lik dengiz deyiladi? Chet ellardagi nomlarning ba'zilarini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinsa, g'alati, ba'zan bema'ni nomlarni ko'rasiz. Krivoy Rog - Egri shox, Tbilisi - Qaynar buloq, Vladivostok - Sharqni egalla, Velikiye Luki - Katta yoylar, Los - Anjeles - “Bizning janobi oliylari farishtalar qiroli” va h.k.

Joy nomlarini yozishda ham nozik tomonlari bor. Ba'zan bir harf o'zgarishi bilan tamomila boshqa joy tushuniladi. Masalan: Amu - Amur, Avstriya - Avstraliya, Jurjon - Juzjon, Mari - Mariy, Neva - Niva va boshqalar.

Bularning hammasini **toponimika** fani o'rganadi. Toponimika ham yunoncha “topos” va “noma” so'zlaridan hosil bo'lgan. Bu fan geografik nomlarning kelib chiqishi, rivojlanishi, o'zgarishini, ularning mazmuni, shakli va to'g'ri yozilishini o'rganadi. Toponimika geografiya, tarix va tilshunoslik (lingvistika) fanlari o'rtasidagi fan bo'lib, ular bilan juda bog'langan. Bu fanlarning tadqiqot uslublaridan foydalanib ish ko'radi.

Geografik voqea va hodisa hamda obyektlarning umumiy nomini, turdosh otlarni, ya'ni termin (atama)larni geografik terminshunoslik o'rganadi.

Har bir fanning terminlarini o'rganuvchi terminshunoslik (atamashunoslik) fanlari mavjud. Geografik terminshunoslik geografik terminlarning ma'nosi, kelib chiqishi (etimologiyasi), o'zgarishi, to'g'ri yozilishi va manbalarini o'rganadi. Har bir fanni chuqur o'rganish uning terminlarini qanchalik to'g'ri va to'liq bilishga bog'liq.

Har bir fanning rivojlanishida mukammal o'rganilgan va ilmiy ishlab chiqilgan terminologiyaning ahamiyati kattadir. Terminlarning aniqligi, mukammallagi fanning rivojlanishini ma'lum jihatdan belgilab beradi. Termin yordamida ma'lum hodisa tasnifi ixcham beriladi va o'sha hodisani tez o'zlashtirib olish imkoniyati yaratiladi.

Joy nomlarini o'rganuvchi mutaxassislar **toponimistlar** deb, terminlarni o'rganuvchi mutaxassislar **terminologlar** deb ataladi.

Toponimika va terminshunoslikka oid ma'lumotlar kishilar bilimini juda kengaytiradi hamda madaniy saviyasini o'stiradi. Deyarli barcha buyuk kishilar, allomalar toponimika va terminshunoslikka oid ma'lumotlarga juda qiziqqan va o'zlari ham fanning bu sohalari bilan shug'ullanganlar.

Geografiya darslarida toponimika va terminshunoslikka oid ma'lumotlardan foydalanish o'quvchilarning fanga qiziqishini kuchaytiradi va shu sohada chuqur bilim olishlariga yordam beradi.

Geografik nomlar qanday obektlarning nomlari ekanligiga qarab quyidagi guruhlarga bo`linadi.

Toponim **-** lotincha so`zdan olingan bo`lib, joy nomi demakdir. Yer yuzidagi barcha geografik obektlarning atoqli otlari har qanday toponim biron ma'noni anglatadi.

Toponimiya – ma'lum hududdagi joy nomlarining yig`indisi.

Oronim – relefning burma shakllari tog`, tepalik, cho`qqi va boshqalarning nomlari.

Gidronim – umumiy suvliklar nomi. Gidronimlar quyidagi turlarga bo`linadi.

Potamonim – daryo, soy, ariq va kanallarning nomi.

Limnolim – ko`l, buloq, hovuz va quduqlar nomi.

Pelagonim – okean, dengiz va qo`ltiqlar nomi.

Oykonim – aholi yashaydigan manzilgohlar nomi.

Goronimlar – shaharlardagi ko`chalar nomi.

Antroponimlar – kishilar nomi, laqabi, familiyalaridan kelib chiqqan nomlar.

Etnonimlar – xalq, qabila, urug`lar nomidan kelib chiqqan geografik atamalar.

Speleonim **-** g`orlar va yer osti bo`shliqlar nomi.

Agronimlar – shaharlardagi bog`, xiyobonlar nomi.

Xoronimlar – katta hududlar (davlatlar, viloyatlar va boshqalar nomi).

Kalka nomlar – tarjima qilinganda ma'nosi bir xil bo`lgan nomlar masalan, Qorasuv-Siyoxob, Qizilsuv-Surxob.

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TOSHKENT VILOYATI TOPONIMLARI

Annatatsiya. Toshkent viloyati joy nomlarining kelib chiqishi so'g'd, turkiy, tojik tillariga borib taqaladi. Ammo ruslar tomonidan ularning yozish va aytilishi oson bo'lishi uchun mahalliy xalqlar tomonidan joy nomlarining taallafuz qiladigan so'zlaridan farq qilgan. Toshkent viloyatining joy nomlari vaqt o'tishi bilan turli xalqlar orasida kuchsiz ba'zan esa kuchli o'zgarishlarga uchraganini ko'rish mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: Bekobod, Bo'ka, Bo'stonliq, Zangi-ota, Oqqo'rg'on, Ohangaron, Parkent, Piskent, Toshkent, Chinoz, Yuqori Chirchiq, Yangiyo'l, O'rta Chirchiq, Qibray, Quyi Chirchiq.

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NAMES OF TASHKENT REGION

Annotation. The origin of the place names of the Tashkent region goes back to the Sogdian, Turkic, and Tajik languages. But the Russians differed from the local people's pronunciation of place names to make them easier to write and pronounce. It can be seen that the names of the places of Tashkent region underwent weak and sometimes strong changes among different peoples over time.

Keywords: Bekobod, Boka, Bostonliq, Zangi-ota, Aqkurgan, Ohangaron, Parkent, Piskent, Tashkent, Chinoz, Upper Chirchik, Yangiyol, Middle Chirchik, Qibray, Lower Rotten.

Toshkent viloyati O'zbekiston respublikaning shimoli-sharqida joylashgan. Shimoldan va shimoli-g'arbdan Qozog'iston Respublikasi, shimoli-sharqdan Qirg'iziston respublikasi, sharqdan Namangan viloyati, janubdan Tojikiston respublikasi, janubi-g'arbdan Sirdaryo viloyati bilan chegaradosh. Tarkibida 15 tuman (Bekobod, Bo'ka, Bo'stonliq, Zangi-ota, Oqqo'rg'on, Ohangaron, Parkent, Piskent, Toshkent, Chinoz, Yuqori Chirchiq, Yangiyo’l, O’rta Chirchiq, Qibray, Quyi Chirchiq), 15 ta shahar va 20 ta shaharcha bor. Uzoq tarixiy taraqqiyot davomida vohaning tekislik va tog’li yerlarida yashagan o’troq aholi ko’chmanchi va yarim o’troq chorvador qabilalar bilan yonma-yon va aralash yashagan. Tub aholisi asosan o’zbeklar bo’lib, shuningdek, qozoqlar, quramalar, tojiklar va qirg’izlar ham ko’pchilikni tashkil etadi.

Toshkent deganda qadimdan katta shahargina emas, balki shu nomdagi tarixiy-madaniy mintaqa ham tushunilgan. Shu bilan birga shahar hamda uning tevarak-atrofi tarix davomida turlicha nomlar bilan atalgan. Toshkent vohasining eng qadimiy nomi **Choch** (Chochiston) ilk bor 262 yilda Eron podshosi Shopur I ning «Zardushtiy Ka'basi» toshida qayd qilingan. Ayni vaqtda Toshkent vohasini o’rab turgan tog’lar ham *Choch* deb atalgan (Choch arab manbalarda Shosh shaklini olgan). Shahar va mintaqaning Toshkand deb atala boshlaganiga 10 asrdan oshdi.

Choch milodning dastlabki asrlarida Qang’ (Qanguy) davlati tarkibiga kirgan, bir necha asr davomida esa haytallar (eftalitlar) davlati tarkibida bo’lgan. VI-asr oxirlarida Turk xoqonligi haytallarni tor-mor qilib, Movarounnahr qatorida Chochni ham o’z tasarrufiga oladi.

Xilma-xil xalqlar yashagan uzoq o’tmishli o’lkaning toponimlari lisoniy va xronologik jihatdan turlicha bo’lishi tabiiy. O’lkada eroniy, so’g’diy nomlar eng qadimiy sanaladi. Hozirgi Toshkent shahri va viloyati toponimlarining aksari qismi turkiy (o’zbekcha) nomlardir.

Mintaqadagi turkiy toponimlarning bir qismi bundan 10 asr oldingi yozma manbalarda tilga olingan: Toshkand, Obliq (Abrlig’), Iloq (Ayloq), Itlox, Jadg’ol (Chatqol), Sobliq (Soyliq), Jabg’ukat (Jabg’ukas), Xotunkat (Xotunkas) va boshqalar shular jumlasidandir.

Toshkent viloyati toponimiyasining xarakterli xususiyati shundaki, bu mintaqada etnotoponimlar anchagina uchraydi. Bu mintaqada yashagan etnik guruhlarning aksariyati vaqt o’tishi bilan turg’unlashib, etnik nomlarini unutganlar, lekin ularning nomlari joy nomlari etnotoponimlar shaklida bizgacha saqlanib qolgan. Viloyat hududida o’zbeklardan tashqari qozoq, tojik, qirg’izlar zich yashashgani uchun shu tillardagi toponimlar ham uchraydi.

Oykonimlari. Shahar-qishloq nomlari oykonimlar toponimiyaning axborotga boy, mafkuraga qarab eng ko’p o’zgaradigan toifasidir. Toshkent vohasi va Ohangaron vodiysi (Iloq) qadimiy madaniyat va iqtisodiyot markazi, ko’hna shaharlar o’lkasi bo’lgan. Joy nomlari tarixini o’rganishda yozma yodgorliklar qimmatli manba sanaladi.

Miloddan avvalgi qadimgi sharq manbalarida ta'kidlanishicha Toshkent vohasi **Yuni** deb atalgan va Qang’uy davlati tarkibiga kirgan. Vohaning markazi ham *Yuni* shahri deb nomlangan.

Toshkent vohasi Xitoy manbalarida Shi - «tosh» deb, arab manbalarida Shosh deb transkripsiya qilingan. Bu o’lka haqidagi ma'lumotlarni ayniqsa arab geograflari asarlarida ko'p uchratish mumkin. Masalan, Abu Is'hoq al-Istaxriyning «Kitob masalik al-momolik» asarida (X asr) Choch (Shosh) viloyatidagi 27 ta shahar va qishloq tilga olingan (shundan 14 tasi *kat* qo'shimchali nomlar). Ohangaron vodiysida qayd qilingan 14 ta shahar-qishloqning 7 tasi *kat* qo'shimchali nomlardir.

«Hudud ul-olam» asarida (XI asr) bu mintaqada o'ttizdan ortiq toponim qayd qilingan: jumladan, Chadg'al (Chotqol), Iloq (Ohangaron vodiysi), Xashart (Sirdaryo), Navkas, Navkat (To'ytepa yaqinida bo'lgan), Ko'hisim, Dahkas, Dahkat, Abrlig' (Oblig'), Samisirak (Bo'ka), Kalashijak (Sijjak), Xambarak (Xumson), Ardlonkas-Ar-dlonkat (Burchmulla), Satbag'vo (Bog'iston), Naxnax (Nanay), Gazak (G'azalkent), Farnkas (Parkent), Jabg'ukas (Jabg'ukat), Tunkat, Choch, Nujkas, Nujkat (Xonobod), Xotunkas-Xotunkat, Jinjijkat (Chinoz), Shuturkas, Shuturkat va boshqalar.

Shuni aytish kerakki, *kat* unsuri asli sug'dcha bo'lib, dastlab *kas* shaklida talaffuz qilingan va bora-bora arabcha *te* (t), ba'zan *dol* (d) harfi bilan yoziladigan bo'lgan.

Toshkent viloyati hududida *kat* qo'shimchali ayrim shahar va qishloqlar nomini keltramiz. *Ardiankat, Banokat* (Banunkat), *Birtkat* (asli Toshkent), *Biskat* (keyinchalik Piskent), *Danfag'ankat, Dahkat, Jabg'ukat, Jinajkat* (Chinoz), *Zaltikan*, *Zarankat* (Zarkent), *Nujkat, Nukat, Tunkat, Unjakat, Farnkat* (Parkent), *Xarashkat, Xotunkat*, *Xazarkat* (G'azalkent).

Shunisi qiziqki, eski qo'lyozma manbalarda aksari *kat, ket* shaklida yozib kelingan nomlar sho'rolar hokimiyatining dastlabki yillarida *kent* shaklida yoziladigan bo'ldi: Zarkent, Parkent, Piskent, G'azalkent kabi. Temuriylar davri yozma manbalarida O'zbekiston toponimiyasi maxsus yoritilmagan bo'lsa ham Nizomiddin Shomiyning «Zafarnoma», Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiyning «Zafarnoma», Hofizi Abruning «Geografiya» va «Zubdat at-tavorix», Abdurazzoq Samarqandiyning «Matlai sa'dayn» kabi asarlarida talaygina joy nomlari tilga olingan. Ularda qayd etilgan Toshkent viloyatidagi toponimlardan quyidagilarni aytib o'tish mumkin: Toshkand, Sayxun suvi, Ohangaron, Oqqo'rg'on, Toshkent cho'li, Shohruhiya, Chinoz mavzesi, Farkat (Parkent), Xumrak mavzesi (Ohangaron daryosining etagida bo'lgan), Porsin kechigi (Sirdaryodagi Kechik, Ohangaron daryosi quyilishi yaqinida bo'lgan), Chanoqbuloq mavzesi.

Hofiz Tanish ibn Muhammad Buxoriyning (XVI asr) «Abdullanoma» asarida Toshkent shahrining Ko'kcha, Farkat, Shibli, Samarqand, Turkiston, Registon nomli darvozalari nomi, Piskat, Sayxun (Sirdaryo), Farak (Chirchiq), Choch, Shohruhiya, Qaraqamish kabi toponimlar uchraydi. Sirdaryoning irmog'i haqida: «Chirchiq nomi bilan mashhur Chir daryosi» deydi. Bundan ko'rinadiki, Toshkent hududida turkiy nomlar ham qadimdan uchray boshlaydi, chunonchi, sof turkiy nom bo'lgan Toshkent so'zining tarixiy manbalarda qayd qilina boshlaganiga ming yildan oshdi. O'rta asrlarda Toshkent yaqinida Xotunkat va Jabg'ukat nomli shaharchalar bo'lgan. Bular ham turkiy nomlardir. Sharqiy Turk xoqonligida *jabg'u* degan unvon bo'lgan. *Xotun* so'zi arabcha bo'lsa ham bu so'z turklarga «xonning rafiqasi» yoki «xon ayol» ma'nosida ilk o’rta asrdardayoq o’tgan. Bo’stonliq tumanida **Soyliq** degan qishloq bor. Bu nom X-XI asrlarda ijod qilgan arab geograflarining asarlaridayoq uchraydi. Bir qancha manbalarda, jumladan, buyuk Firdavsiyning «Shohnoma»sida Chirchiq daryosi Obi-turk, ya'ni «turklar daryosi» nomi bilan tilga olingan. Bundan tashqari, Ohangaron vodiysi qadimda Iloq yoki Ayloq deb atallar edi. Arab yozuvida bu so’zlar bir xil yoziladi. Biz *ayloq* degani **to’g’iy** deb hisoblaymiz. Chunki ba'zi bir manbalarda alif ustiga qo’shimcha belgi qo’yilib yozilgan, shunda **Ayloq** deb o’qiladi, ayloq «yayloq», ya'ni «yozgi yaylov» degani.

Shuningdek, bu vodiyda Imloq, Obliq ba'zi bir manbalarda Aparliq yoki Arpaliq) kabi turkiy nomlar bundan 1000-1100 yil oldingi manbalarda ham qayd qilingan. Bularning hammasi Chirchiq-Ohangaron vodiysida qadimdan turkiy qabilalar yashaganini ko’rsatadi. Shuni aytish kerakki, O’zbekiston hududida bo’lgan va ko’p asrlardan buyon mahalliy aholi talaffuziga moslashgan barcha nomlar kelib chiqishidan qat'iy nazar o’zbek toponimlari hisoblanadi. Chunonchi, etimologiyasi qorong’ilashgan Samarqand, Buxoro, Chorsu kabi toponimlar o’zbek tili leksikasidan o’rin olgan va bu toponimlardan ko’plab hosila so’zlar yasalgan, masalan, hatto rus tilida «Buxarskaya storona» (Buxoro tomon) degan tushuncha bo’lgan. Bunda Ural (qadimgi Yoyiq) daryosining chap qirg’og’idan berigi tomondagi yerlar (Qozog’iston va o’rta Osiyo) tushunilgan.

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O‘RTA ZARAFSHON HAVZASI LANDSHAFTLARIGA ANTROPOGEN TA’SIR VA HAVZA LANDSHAFTLARINING RIVOJLANISH QONUNIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada O‘rta Zarafshoh havzasi hududidagi landshaftlar va ularning antropogen omillar ta’sirida qanday o‘zgarganligi tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: O‘rta Zarafshon, landshaft, antropogen landshaft, tabiiy landshaft, erroziya, antropogen omil, biotik, landshaft komponentlari.

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ANTHROPOGENIC INFLUENCE ON THE LANDSCAPES OF THE MIDDLE ZARAFSHAN BASIN AND LAWS OF BASIN LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Annotation. This article analyzes the landscapes of the Middle Zarafshah basin and how they have changed under the influence of anthropogenic factors.

Key words: Middle Zarafshan, landscape, anthropogenic landscape, natural landscape, erosion, anthropogenic factor, biotic, landscape components.

O‘rta Zarafshon tabiiy geografik okrugi O‘zbekistonning markaziy qismida Zarafshon vodiysining respublikamizga qaraydigan o‘rta qismini o‘z ichiga oladi. Okrug aniq tabiiy chegaraga ega bo‘lib, uni shimol tamondan Nurota tog‘lari, janubdan Chaqilikalon, Qoratepa, Zirabuloq, Ziyovuddin tog‘lari o‘rab tursa,sharqdan Tojikiston bilan chegaradosh.G‘arbda Quyi Zarafshon okrugidan Xazar yo‘lagi bilan ajralib turadi. Havzaning umumiy maydoni taxminan 8725 km^2 ni tashkil etadi.

Okrug hududidagi Zarafshon vodiysining o‘ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, u goh kengayadi, goh torayadi.Zarafshon vodiysining ana shunday kengaygan joyida Samarqand botig‘i joylashgan. Uning yer usti tuzilishi yassi tekislikdan iborat bo‘lib, g‘arbda to Hazar yo‘lagigacha 220 km.ga cho‘zilgan. Uning kengligi 50-60 km bo‘lib, shimol va janubdan past tog‘lar bilan o‘ralgan. Okrugning bu qismida Zarafshon daryosining uchta ko‘hna qayirlari bo‘lib, ular lyossimon yumshoq jinslardan tuzilgan. Shu sababli soy va mavsumiy suvlar yuvib, juda ko‘p jarlar hosil bo‘lgan.

Ayniqsa, keyingi yillarda landshaftlarni insonlar tamonidan xo‘jalik o‘zlashtirilishi tufayli O‘rta Zarafshon tabiiy geografik okrugida sezilarni o‘zgarishlar ro‘y berdi. Buning asosiy sababi yer resurslaridan yildan yilga ko‘proq foydalanilayotganligi va aholi sonining oshib borayotganligidir. Davlat statistika qo‘mitasi ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, hozirgi vaqtda O‘zbekiston aholisi 2022-yil 30-dekabr holatiga ko‘ra, 36 million kishidan oshdi. aholi zichligi esa 1km^2 er maydoniga o‘rtacha 79,8 nafar doimiy aholi soni to‘g‘ri keladi.

Qayd etilishicha aholi zichligi o‘tgan yillarga nisbatan 1,7 kishiga ortgan. Bu ko‘rsatgich esa yildan yilga o‘saveradi. Aholi zichligining oshishi bilan, tabiiyki, insonlarning tabiatga ta’siri ham kuchayadi.

O‘rta Zarafshoh havzasi hududida antropogen omillar ta’sirida landshaftlar kuchli o‘zgartirilgan. Havzadagi antropogen omillar ta’sirida o‘zgargan landshaftlarga quyidagi sabablarni ko‘rsatishimiz mumkin;

- daryo yoqalaridagi to‘qayzorlarning kesib va yoqib yuborilishi;
- daryo qayirlarida sholi maydonlarining kengayishi;
- sun’iy ko‘llar tashkil etilib baliqchilik xo‘jaliklarini tashkil etilishi;
- daryo yoqalarida chorva mollarining betartib boqilishi;
- maishiy chiqindilarning daryo o‘zani va yoqalariga tashlanishi;
- rekreatsion dam olish maqsadida ko‘plab sayohatchilar tamonidan turli xil chiqindilarning tashlab ketishi;
- o‘simliklarning payhon qilinishi landshaftlarning o‘zgarishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda.

O‘rta Zarafshon hududi rang-barang landshaft majmualaridan iborat. Ularning barqarorligi va ekologik muvozanatini saqlash kerak. Buning uchun avvalambor, tabiatdan foydalanish texnologiyasiga, hududni kompleks o‘rganishga, tarkibiy qismlar o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlik mexanizmini inobatga olib, tabiatdan aql bilan uning qonuniyatlariga bo‘ysungan holda foydalanish zarur. Shundagina tabiat va inson orasidagi muvozanatni saqlashga erishgan bo‘lamiz.

Landshaftlarning rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini O‘rta Zarafshon havzasi misolida o‘rganganimizda havza landshaftlari quyidagi qonuniyatlar asosida rivojlangan.

Birinchi qonuniyat: O‘rta Zarafshon havzasi landshaftlarining rivojlanish jarayoniga tashqi kuchlarning ta’siri. Har qanday muayyan bir landshaft ma’lum bir landshaftlar guruhida yoki bir kattaroq geotizim tarkibida mavjuddir va “yashaydi”. O‘zi mavjud bo‘lgan tabiiy muhitga moslashgan bo‘ladi va shu muhitda barqaror hisoblanadi. Landshaftning rivojlanishidagi asosiy sabab va harakatlantiruvchi kuch ko`pincha tashqi kuchlarning ta’siri hisoblanadi. Tashqi muhitning o‘zgarishi landshaftlarning ham o‘zgarishiga olib keladi. Havzada ham landshaftlarning ko‘pchiligi tashqi omillar, masalan insonning xo‘jalikdagi faoliyati ta’sirida o‘zgarganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Bunday o‘zgarishlarning qanchalik jadal yoki sust bo‘lishi tashqi omillarning ta’sir kuchiga va landshaftlarning barqarorlik darajasiga bog‘liqdir.

Ikkinchi qonuniyati: O‘rta Zarafshon havzasi landshaftlarining rivojlanish jarayoniga ichki kuchlarning ta’siri. Havzada tarqalgan landshaftlarning ichidagi komponentlarning o‘zaro ta'sir va qarama-qarshiliklari landshaftlarni sust, bir maromda va keskin o‘zgarishlarsiz rivojlanishiga sabab bo‘lsa, tashqaridan bo‘ladigan ta'sir va aloqadorliklar bu jarayonni tezlashtirishi yoki keskin o‘zgartirib yuborishi mumkin. Landshaftning rivojlanishi uning ichki tuzilishiga xos bo‘lgan belgilarini yangi struktura belgilari tomonidan siqib chiqarishi demakdir. Bu jarayon landshaftda sifat o‘zgarishlarini hosil qilib, yangi landshaftni barpo bo‘lishiga olib keladi.

Uchinchi qonuniyati: Havza landshaft komponentlarining bir butunlik qonuniyati. Havzadagi landshaftlarning har bir komponenti uzluksiz rivojlanishda va o`zgarishdadir. Agar shu komponentlardan birining xususiyati (masalan, iqlim) o`zgarib, yangi sifatga ega bo`lsa, qolgan komponentlar yoki ularning xususiyati (masalan, tuproq) unga moslashib olishga harakat qiladi. Bunday jarayon turli komponentlarda turlicha jadallik bilan va ba`zan ancha vaqtni o`z ichiga oladi. Ammo birinchi bo‘lib o`zgargan komponent bu paytda esa yana rivojlanishda va o`zgarishda bo`ladi. Qolgan komponentlar yana unga moslashishga harakat qilaveradi.

To‘rtinchi qonuniyati: Havza landshaftlari rivojlanishida biotik va biotik bo‘lmagan komponentlarning o‘zaro ta’siri. Havza landshaft komponentlari ichida eng faol hisoblanadigan biota (o‘simlik va hayvonotdir). Ular doimo biotik bo‘lmagan komponentlar bilan qarama-qarshilikdagi va atrof-muhitga moslashishga harakat qiladi. Natijada havzada bir butun landshaftni qayta tiklash jarayoniga olib keladi. Harakat bilan muvozanat uzluksiz o‘zgaruvchan aloqadadir. Landshaftdagi muvozanat landshaftdagi harakat bilan harakatsizlik orasidagi muvozanat sharoitdagina saqlanishi mumkin. Lekin bundan muvozanat nisbiy va vaqtinchalikdir.

Beshinchi qonuniyati: Hozirgi vaqtda havza landshaftlarida uchraydigan ayrim hodisa va jarayonlarni bilish uchun shu havzadagi landshaftlarning tarixini, yoshini bilish zarur bo‘ladi. O‘rta Zarafshon havzasi qadim tarixga ega. Qadim zamonlardan insonlar bu erlarda yashab o‘zlarining xo‘jalik faoliyatlarini yuritib kelmoqda. Havza landshaftlari muvozanatdagi tizim emas ular to‘xtovsiz o‘zgarib turadi. Ba’zan bu o‘zgarishlar qisqa muddatli bo‘lib bir avlod hayoti davomida kuzatilishi mumkin (masalan, o‘rmonning botqoqlanishi, ko‘llarni o‘simlik bosib ketishi, qum uyumlarining ko‘chishi va h.k.), ba’zan esa uzoq muddatda ro‘y berib, geologik davrlar miqyosida o‘lchanishi mumkin. Ammo bu o‘zgarishlar doimo bo‘lib turadi. Agar shunday bo‘lsa landshaft haqidagi ta'limot landshaftdagi hozirgi vaqtda atrof-muhit bilan ozmi-ko‘pmi muvozanatda bo‘lib turgan elementlardan tashqari eski (oldingi davrlardan meros bo‘lib qolgan) hamda yangi (progressiv) unsurlarni ham farqlay bilishi va oʻrganishi lozim (ichki va tashqi kuchlar ta’siriga bogʻliq holda).(B.B.Polinov 1946 - yil).

Oltinchi qonuniyati. Havza landshaftlarning rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini bilish orqali havza landshaftlari kelajagini baholash. Havza landshaftlari rivojlanishining muayyan yoʻnalishini (tendensiyasini) aniqlab olish havza landshaftlarining xalq xoʻjaligini u yoki bu tarmogʻini rivojlantirish nuqtai-nazaridan baholash hamda istiqbolini belgilash uchun muhim shart-sharoitlardan biri hisoblanadi.

Xulosa oʻrnida shuni ta’kidlash joizki, landshaftda bir komponentning oʻzgarishi boshqa komponentning vujudga kelishiga olib keladi. Tabiatdan foydalanish va ishlab chiqarish jarayonida inson tamonidan yoʻl qoʻyilgan xato tabiiy va antropogen landshaftlarga salbiy ta’sir koʻrsatadi, ekologik muvozanatni buzadi va geoekologik muvozanatni keskinlashtiradi. Shuning uchun ham landshaftlardan oqilona foydalanish, ularning ifloslanishi va buzilishiga yoʻl qoʻymasliklozim. Buning uchun buzilgan yerlarni rekultivatsiya qilish, ichki suvlarni turli xil kimyoviy birikmalar bilan ifloslanishini oldini olish, tuproqning shoʻrlanishi va erroziyasiga yoʻl qoʻymaslik, atrof-muhitning geoekologik holatini yaxshilash, ekologiyaning buzilishiga qarshi kurashish ishlarini olib borish va landshaftlarni muhofaza qilish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

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THE ESSENCE, CLASSIFICATION AND STRUCTURE OF FIXED ASSETS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Annotation. The article deals with economic essence and the definition of "major funds", their classification and structure, as well as the factors that influence the efficiency of their use.

Key words: fixed assets, classification of fixed assets, amortization, nonproduction fixed assets, fixed production assets, service, management objective process.

Fixed assets are one of the most important factors of any production. Their condition and effective use directly affects the final results of economic activity of enterprises. According to the author, V. K. Sklyarenko: "... fixed assets are material and material values that operate unchanged in kind for a long period of time and lose their value in parts as they wear out, are reimbursed only after several production cycles."

The basis of the material and technical base of a business entity consists of fixed assets that determine its technical level, assortment, quantity and quality of products, performance of works and services rendered. Fixed assets form the basis of the material and technical base of an economic entity, determining its technical level, assortment, quantity and quality manufactured products, works performed, services rendered. It is worth emphasizing that the composition of fixed assets reflects various material and technical values that are used as a means of labor in kind for an indefinite period of time in the production of products, when performing various types of work, rendering services or for the management needs of the enterprise. Such funds cannot be used for resale, but only have to bring income to the enterprise.

Depreciation is an objective process of transferring the value of fixed assets as they wear out to the product produced with their help; the use of special cash — depreciation deductions included in the costs of production or circulation, for simple and expanded production of fixed assets (fixed capital).

Financial resources act as sources of formation of fixed assets. The main sources of formation of fixed assets of a business entity are its financial resources. Thus, when an economic entity is established, fixed assets are formed at the expense of its authorized capital. Further, during the functioning of the organization, fixed assets are replenished and updated at the expense of income of various kinds.

The sources of direct formation of fixed assets of an economic entity can also be loans, subsidies, etc. The cost of fixed assets often makes up a significant part of the total value of the property of the subject of economic relations, and due to the long-term use of fixed assets in the economic activity of the organization for a long period of time have a direct impact on the financial results of functioning.

Any objects of fixed assets are subject to physical and moral deterioration, that is, as a result of the influence of physical forces, technical and economic factors, they gradually lose their properties, become unusable and cannot continue to perform their functions. Physical wear and tear is partially restored by repairing, reconstructing and modernizing fixed assets. Moral deterioration is manifested in the fact that outdated fixed assets lag behind the latest models in their design, productivity, efficiency, and quality of products. In this regard, periodically there is a need associated with the replacement of fixed assets, in particular their active part.

For each class of fixed assets, information should be disclosed that allows you to determine the parameters used in their characterization:

- the measurement principle used to determine the book value;
- depreciation methods;
- useful life or wear rates;
- book value and accumulated depreciation at the beginning and end of the reporting period.

The accounting of fixed assets should ensure proper documentation and timely accounting of the receipt, movement and disposal of fixed assets. It is important for the owner not only to know the true financial situation of the organization himself, but also to be able to convince third parties with whom the organization enters into partnership. Fixed assets are disclosed in the financial statements as an asset if:

- it is more likely that the company will receive
future economic benefits associated with the asset;
- the cost of an asset for an enterprise can be reliably estimated.

An item of fixed assets is recognized as an asset when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will be received by the enterprise and the value of the asset for the enterprise can be estimated with a high degree of reliability.

When assessing the objects of fixed assets in kind, the number of machines, their capacity and productivity, the size of production areas, as well as other quantitative values are established. This kind of data is used for the purposes of carrying out appropriate calculations of the production capacity of economic entities and industries, planning a production program, as well as reserves for increasing output on equipment. For this purpose, the company carries out inventory and certification of equipment objects, accounting of the facts of its disposal and commissioning.

In the regulations on accounting and financial reporting in the Russian Federation, according to paragraph 46, the following definition is given: "... fixed assets are a set of tangible assets used as labor tools in the production of products, performance of works or provision of services or for the management of an organization for a period exceeding 12 months, or a normal operating cycle, if it exceeds 12 months."

In these documents, fixed assets are understood as assets that the business entity does not intend to resell, as well as those that can bring him certain economic benefits in the form of income and are used for the purposes of production, performance of works, provision of services or directly for the management needs of an economic entity for a long time, the so-called "useful life", which must exceed 12 months or the normal operating cycle, if it exceeds 12 months. In order to analyze the state, dynamic development over the years, to clarify structural shifts, to predict their reproductive process, to establish the amount of depreciation and its percentage, the cost of fixed assets is determined.

Non—productive fixed assets are buildings of clubs, palaces and houses of culture, buildings of hotels, baths, sanitary facilities, children's and sports institutions, other objects of cultural and consumer services that are on the balance sheet of the enterprise. Unlike production funds, non-production funds do not participate in the production process and do not transfer their value to the product, because it is not created. Their value disappears in consumption. The compensation Fund is not being created. They are reproduced at the expense of national income."

The factors influencing the structure of fixed assets include:

- method of manufacturing finished products;
- complexity of the production process;
- the location of the territorial of the economic entity itself.

An important task of the object under study is to increase the efficiency of using the most active share of fixed assets, in particular, machinery and equipment, because they are used in the manufacture of necessary products for our object under study, while making up its property complex, which allows achieving the effect of economic development.

The passive part of fixed assets is made up of buildings, structures, inventory, which make it possible to optimally effectively use their active part. Trend analysis of fixed assets for a certain period of time allows us to characterize their use from the technical side and determine how much effect there is from investments in their creation and acquisition, the study allows us to conclude that with a high proportion of the active part of fixed assets, the volume of manufactured products increases and, as a result, the return on capital of fixed assets increases. Consequently, the optimization of the structural elements of fixed assets allows to increase the volume of products produced., to reduce the costs associated with production and thereby ensure the profitability of the economic development of our research facility.

In our opinion, in order to improve the existing structure of fixed assets, it is necessary to produce:

- updating and upgrading of equipment;
- improvement of the equipment structure as a result of an increase in the share of progressive types of machines and machines;
- better use of buildings and structures, installation of additional equipment on vacant areas;
- proper development of construction projects and high-quality implementation of enterprise construction plans;
- elimination of unnecessary and little-used equipment and installation of equipment that provides more correct proportions between its individual groups.

Summing up, it should be noted that the differences in the production structure of fixed assets in various fields of activity are a kind of result of the specific features of these industries. At the same time, business entities within one particular industry may have a different production structure. The share of active elements of fixed assets is highest in organizations and enterprises with a sufficiently high level of technical equipment, where production processes are mechanized and automated properly.

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THE IMPROVEMENT AND FUTURE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LAW

Abstract. The article was written as a result of research on views on public administration, its importance for society, the development stages of management systems and law, the experience of states in its implementation, and how it will be important in the future.

Key words: Public administration, law, law, views, importance, experience, relevance, necessity, achievements, future.

There is news that the state administration in Uzbekistan is taking steps to further develop its activities and strengthen the legal system. At the same time, in the talks held by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in the Oliy Majlis on December 31, 2020, the steps and strategies aimed at the further development of the economy, politics and legal system in our country, protection of citizens' rights, and development in all areas of society were discussed. These include economic reforms, legal reforms, political reforms and social reforms. There are also steps and recommendations taken by the state administration to fight the coronavirus pandemic.

Our grandfather Amir Temur, who left an indelible mark in the history of state administration, implemented a number of reforms necessary for his time and for the modern state. For Amir Temur, 3 main virtues have been the criteria of state management. It is true that the standard of justice defined in the seal of the state has become the essence of Sahibqiran's life. Amir Temur compares justice in 2 comparisons: the leader's justice in words, speaking from the point of view of truth, and hypocrisy to speak falsely or two different things to the raiyat. The next comparison is the principle of justice in work, justice in the activity of the leader. In Timur's time, loyalty to religion was considered the basis of faith. Just as Sarkar demanded faith from himself, he demanded it from all his army chiefs, ministers, and even ordinary soldiers. It should be noted that the just ruler considered it necessary to personally demonstrate any virtue before demanding it from his employees.[82]

Public administration includes the activities of state organizations and their political decisions. This view determines the legal order of state organizations and systematizes legal relations. This procedure determines the legal status of the state and, at the same time, provides legal protection for citizens and members of society.

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[82] Xayriddinova, A. F. Q., & O'G'Li, X. M. Z. (2022). SHARQ MUTAFAKKIRLARINING BOSHQARUV BORASIDAGI QARASHLARI. *Oriental Art and Culture*, *3*(2), 547-551.

First, legal norms can be created only within the framework of social norms based on common concepts. Second, the internal characteristics of law, or "legitimacy criteria," are crucial to the law's ability to promote compliance, to inspire "loyalty." Third, legal norms are constructed, maintained, or destroyed through ongoing legal practices. Through case studies of the climate change regime, the anti-torture norm, and the prohibition of the use of force, these three elements have been shown to create a unique sense of legal legitimacy and obligation in those addressed by the law.[83] New forms of law determine the legal relations of the state. This view provides legal remedies for citizens and members of society and protects their rights. New forms of law systematize the legal relations of state organizations with citizens and members of society and protect them.

New forms of public administration and law are one of the most important issues in every country in the world. These manifestations determine the legal order of the state and provide legal protection for citizens and members of society. Also, these views systematize the activities of state organizations and include their political decisions. This procedure determines the legal status of the state and, at the same time, serves as an important means of protection for citizens and members of society.

The state performs foreign political activities and serves as the government body of the people. Its tasks are:

1. Determining the policy in the amount of distressed areas of the country;
2. Implementation of the legislative system;
3. Ensuring people's lives, stimulating economic development;
4. Participation in international cooperation, diplomatic relations and its violations;
5. To inform people about political, economic and social problems;
6. Determination of application for any activities in the country and establishment of external relations.

At the same time, the state may have various other tasks, for example, ensuring national security, maintaining administrative and moral law, implementing state orders, complying with international decisions, etc.

Determining the legal status of the state is not as easy as the place of the legal system, for example. There are the following important indicators in determining the legal status:

1. Creation of the state
2. The constitutionality of the state and the acceptance of the constitutional one put in its place
3. Gaining independence of the state
4. Being a legal entity of the state

[83] Brunnée, J., & Toope, S. J. (2010). *Legitimacy and legality in international law: An interactional account* (Vol. 67). Cambridge University Press.

5. Territorial indicators of the state, in particular, indicators such as the structure and activity of higher state bodies, the adoption of laws and regulations, the implementation of mutual organization and order, the protection of human rights and freedoms, etc.

Countries in the world show changes in their forms, and there are many forms of states. The following forms of government are often identified:

1. Unitary State: All legal forms of this state reflect the civil structure confirmed by laws, statutes, acts and decrees. One legal structure is gradually implemented, having all the necessary resources of completion, legal personality, political and household indicators. For example, India, Japan and France are unitary countries.

2. Federal state: It shows the structure of countries divided into different organizational systems through a unified legal structure that ends with the laws, regulations and constitutions of the state. For example, from the United States of America and the federal states of Germany.

3. Confederate State: It is the government of the central government of the state, and in addition, the promotion of the central government, which has practical life and resources and eliminates additional unified tasks that do not depend on their subsequent countries. For example, the Confederation, the new Asian Union.

There are several other forms of government, but these three are examples of the most commonly identified forms of government. These types often indicate the existence of textual documents, laws, regulations, judgments, and agreements for the sale of services or products to determine the legal status of a higher-level government structure. Historical stages of state administration, in other words, are related to the development and change of the state structure. Historical stages are usually associated with important changes in the political, economic and social life of the state.

Uzbekistan, the USA, Germany, France, Japan and others are the leading countries in the world in terms of compliance with the law. These countries focus on helping to build their own legal system and protect human rights. The reason is that protecting human rights and ensuring a fair trial is important for every country in the world. This requires paying attention to people's independent thinking and accepting their ideas. States, on the other hand, show that they strive to pay attention to the satisfaction and independent thinking of the people in every sphere of human life.

The field of law is one of the most important areas in the relations between societies and states in the world. This field develops in order to systematize legal relations between societies and states, to determine the legal order and to provide legal protection for citizens and members of society.

The development of the legal field depends on the development of society. The development of the society is carried out on the basis of scientific and technological development, economic development and political development.

The field of law has an important impact on the development of society and occupies an important place in the economic, political and social life of society. The future of the legal field is related to the development and changes of society. In the future, the field of law will again expand and develop based on the changing demands of society and legal relations. Also, the field of law, based on globalization, human rights and democratic laws, will expand and is expected to be important in the future.

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THE PURPOSE OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION NOT SPECIALIZING IN LANGUAGES

Abstract. The goals of foreign language education are determined based on the demands of society, social orders, conditions, and policies. The goals of foreign language teaching depend on the progress and development of society. Teaching a foreign language in higher education institutions has its own goals, and all trainers who teach foreign languages must define them in advance.
Keywords: non-philological educational institutions, action strategy, international standards, linguistic information, extra-linguistic information.

One of the urgent issues of the present time is to educate the young generation through the teaching of foreign languages in the spirit of love and loyalty to the Motherland, national pride, high morals and spirituality, pride in our ancient and rich heritage, and national and universal values.

Fundamental reforms in the world education system promote the problems of creating the necessary conditions for students to learn foreign languages perfectly, to be able to express themselves in all fields knowing a foreign language and to develop their oral and written speech in a foreign language.

Organizations such as UNESCO, UNICEF, the Association of European Universities, European Network for Quality Assurance of Higher Education deal with the issues of students' ability to think in a foreign language, develop their intellectual activity, and evaluate their readiness growth.

The development of this issue in general trends is of great importance in modernity and the formation of foreign language skills in the young generation, and serves to increase the creative abilities of students in connection with the problems of modern education.

In reforming the education system of our republic, coordination with educational programs based on foreign experiences and meeting international standards became the basis for improving the higher pedagogical education system.

Under the conditions of Uzbekistan, taking into account our national mentality and traditions, the fundamental reform of the quality of education on the basis of foreign experiences is the need of the hour.

In this regard, in the Strategy of Actions on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, in our country "Increasing the quality and efficiency of higher education institutions, scientific research and stimulating innovative activities, creating effective mechanisms for implementing scientific and innovative achievements", increasing the quality level of personnel training, creating the necessary conditions for training qualified specialists based on international standards.

Each higher education institution should establish close cooperation relations with the world's leading scientific and educational institutions and develop students' creative abilities, effectively use interactive methods in working with young audiences, be able to provide them with quality education in a foreign language, higher bringing the level of education to an exemplary level and fundamentally improving it was defined as the main tasks.

Therefore, foreign language classes are being held as a means of developing future employees for the higher education system of our republic and locating information required for scientific purposes, in order to read original literature in the specialty, in order to form the ability to participate in oral communication in a foreign language.

Every citizen of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan should be able to read authentic copies of foreign-language literature relevant to his line of work, comprehend what they have read, and use what they have learned to further their career. He should also be able to freely discuss the subject with the interlocutor in a foreign language.

After all, the current globalized era demands that people study foreign languages. The education of foreign languages is given great consideration in our nation, which just gained independence. Numerous foreign language teachers have received training, all necessary conditions have been established for personnel to advance their skills both domestically and abroad, multimedia textbooks in English, German, and French, as well as electronic resources for learning English, have been prepared, and the establishment of language rooms in contemporary educational institutions is unmistakable evidence of these accomplishments.

The primary objective is to create the conditions for the growth of international cooperation and communication, the accomplishments of world civilization, and the use of global information resources by young people.

This is done by teaching the next generation foreign languages and improving the training of professionals who can speak these languages fluently.

The famous German scientist Y.V. As von Goethe said: "He who does not know foreign languages does not know his own."

For this reason, not only foreign language specialists but also all future personnel studying in universities that do not specialize in languages, learning foreign languages and freely exchanging ideas in them is one of the most important tasks.

There is a proverb in our people: "He who knows the language knows". In fact, a person who knows a foreign language will have many opportunities and advantages.

Today, one of the main requirements for personnel is an excellent knowledge of foreign languages.

It is important to ensure the priority of the educational system in the processes of training specialists in all fields, including the introduction of new technology-mechanisms for teaching foreign languages.

After all, communication, spiritual and other communication between peoples is manifested through language.

In the world, research is being carried out in the following priority directions on teaching foreign languages to students of higher education institutions that do not specialize in languages: improvement of pedagogical mechanisms of teaching foreign languages to students based on the requirements of the European CEFR; teaching content, educational technologies, strengthening the objectivity of control, organizing independent education in the auditorium and outside the auditorium.

The needs of society, as well as social norms, circumstances, and regulations, are used to determine the objectives of teaching a foreign language. The objectives of teaching foreign languages are influenced by the growth and development of society.

All foreign language teachers should outline their objectives in advance because teaching a foreign language in higher education has its own set of objectives.

After all, according to scientists O'. Hoshimov and I. Yakubov in their book "Methodology of English Language Teaching," "the goals of foreign language teaching determine the content, means, methods, and principles of teaching".

The objectives for teaching a foreign language are established using They can be classified into two groups based on the objectives and duties of teaching English in higher education institutions:

1. Institutions that develop experts in English as a foreign language include universities and faculties.

2. Institutions that offer foreign language education but do not train English specialists.

The objectives of teaching English in these 2 categories differ, and in the higher educational institutions of the first group, English is taught in detail and in its whole, both theoretically and practically, thanks to the training of English language specialists.

A comprehensive goal of the English language is envisioned in the second group of educational institutions, i.e., those that are not philological.

The goal is to teach the student to get a general education in English and to use English in his specialty in the future. He is taught to read and translate texts by learning the words related to his specialty, partially communicating by profession.

Teaching foreign languages in higher education institutions involves:

1) practical or communicative; 2) providing general education; 3) education; 4) uses the acquired skills and abilities for other purposes, i.e. setting development goals. General educational, educational and developmental goals occur in the implementation of the communicative goal. Let's take a closer look at these 4 goals:

1. Communicative (practical) goal: Through this goal, students will be able to acquire English language skills. Students should be able to independently use lexical and grammatical pronunciation materials in speech. English speaking, reading, and writing skills are formed.

2. General educational purpose: Through this purpose, to further develop students' thinking, to receive and give information from the English language, to gain a deeper understanding of the English language, new knowledge about the English language, and the history and literature of the people of the country where the language is being studied.

It is meant to broaden the worldview of students at the expense of understanding and obtaining information about culture. The development of understanding, thinking, and worldview of students is done through a foreign language or in English.

3. Educational purpose: This purpose envisages providing international, moral and aesthetic education and attitude to work in the foreign language - English class. Of course, this is done by analyzing the topic of English speech and the content of English texts through English language materials.

4. Developmental goal: This goal defines the guidelines for getting to know students and students personally. It develops language fact analysis, generalization, independent conclusion, listening, speech, and movement skills. It teaches by imagining, creating a speech situation, having a logical connection in speech, being able to think independently, to understand the meaning of words, to work independently with a dictionary, manuals, and to participate in optional activities., develops independent preparation for extracurricular activities, their implementation.

The above four goals are always complementary and interrelated. These four goals should be implemented through the English language materials taught, reviewed, and speaking activities in each lesson.

Currently, language materials for foreign languages (English, German, French) have been selected for the higher education institution. Properly selected content will greatly help in achieving the goal. The selection of content is guided by and guided by the learning objective. When selecting content, along with language materials, speech samples are also selected.

They are the basis for teaching speech. When choosing the content, teaching and methodical organization of teaching are taken into account. The content of education is related to the conditions of education. The purpose of teaching a foreign language also affects the size of the teaching content.

In the current period, it is intended to fundamentally change foreign language teaching. It has the following 3 requirements.

1. Increasing the scientific level of foreign language teaching and its practical direction;

2. To strengthen the educational side of the foreign language subject;

3. Independent acquisition of a foreign language subject.

Recently, optimization is also widely used. Optimization is the ability to search for and choose and apply the easy, convenient method, way, method, system, principle, tool, and exercises suitable for the situation, conditions, students of higher education institutions, and their chosen fields, where a foreign language is being taught. Optimization is specific for different types of family educational institutions, because the hours of classes are different, and the characteristics of the mother tongue of the students also have different effects.

The current period is the development of communicative competence, the ability to give information in a foreign language (by speaking, expressing thoughts in writing) and to receive information (by reading, listening, and understanding) requires to be carried out.

In conclusion, it is very necessary to teach a foreign language in higher education institutions that do not specialize in languages, because the importance of a foreign language in preparing students to be mature in all aspects is great.

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АНАЛИЗ ЭЛЕКТРОНЕЙРОМИОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ В ХОДЕ МЕТАБОЛИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ У БОЛЬНЫХ САХАРНЫМ ДИАБЕТОМ 2 ТИПА С ПОВЫШЕННЫМ ИНДЕКСОМ МАССЫ ТЕЛА

Аннотация. Эта исследовательская работа включает актуальную информацию о различных результатах электромиографических исследований у пациентов, страдающих сахарным диабетом 2 типа с различными индексами массы тела. Это может помочь нам объяснить негативное влияние ожирения на развитие неврологических осложнений у больных сахарным диабетом.

Ключевые слова: электромиографическое исследование, сахарный диабет 2 типа, индекс массы тела, ожирение, неврологические осложнения.

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ANALYSIS OF ELECTRONEUROMYOGRAPHIC PARAMETERS DURING METABOLIC PROCESSES IN PATIENTS WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS WITH ELEVATED BODY MASS INDEX

Abstract. This research work include relevant information about different results those taken from electromyographic exam in patients who are suffering from type 2 Diabetes mellitus with different body mass indexes. That may help us to explain the negative impact of the obesity in the development of neurological complications in Diabetic patients.

Key words: electromyographic exam, type 2 Diabetes mellitus, body mass index, obesity, neurological complications.

Введение:

Действительно, несмотря на достижения в диагностике и лечении, осложнения сахарного диабета (СД) по-прежнему вызывают большую тревогу у пациентов и их семей. Нарушение кровоснабжения может привести к слепоте, почечной недостаточности и ампутации конечностей, инфаркт миокарда и инсульт у больных сахарным диабетом возникают с большей частотой, чем в общей популяции, и являются основной причиной смерти больных этим заболеванием. Проблема поражения нервной системы при сахарном диабете также оставляет много вопросов без ответа. Поражение периферического отдела нервной системы при синдроме инсулинорезистентности связано с наличием СД [1, 8]. Хотя учеными предоставлена информация о роли ожирения в развитии неврологических расстройств, сведения о ведущей роли повышенного индекса массы тела остаются спорными [7].

Цель исследования:

Провести анализ электронейромиографических показателей в ходе метаболических процессов у больных сахарным диабетом 2 типа с повышенным индексом массы тела.

Материал исследования:

Исследование проводилось на базе клиники Андижанского Государственного медицинского института (I, II и III неврологические отделения) и Областного эндокринологического диспансера. Критериями включения больных в исследование являлись наличие верифицированного СД II типа (СД-2); стаж заболевания не менее 5 лет; возраст от 45 до 65 лет; отсутствие очагового поражения головного мозга по данным МРТ; подписание добровольного информированного согласия на участие в исследовании. Критериями исключения являлись наличие тяжелой или нестабильной коморбидной соматической патологии, острого нарушения мозгового кровообращения, инфаркта миокарда, алкогольной болезни, токсикомании. Обследовано 20 больных с диагнозом сахарный диабет 2 типа (СД-2), 8 (40%) мужчин и 12 (60%) женщин, средний возраст больных составил 52,3+12,9 года. В ходе исследования пациенты были разделены на две группы. Первую группу составили 5 (25%) больных, не имевших повышенной массы тела (ИМТ<25), для этой группы средний ИМТ составил 19,2+5,8, а уровень HbA1C — 8,8+0,4%. Во вторую группу вошли 15 (75%) пациентов с массой тела выше нормы (ИМТ>25). В этой группе средний ИМТ составил 31,8+7,3, а уровень HbA1C — 9,2+0,8% (v.1).

Анализируя данные больных, отобранных для исследования, можно сделать следующие выводы: среди больных было больше женщин - гендерный показатель составил 1:5 в пользу женского пола; было значительное количество больных с повышенной массой тела (ИМТ>25,0) - 12 человек (75%).

Методы исследования:

Всем больным было проведено стандартное клинико-неврологическое обследование (анализ жалоб больного, сбор анамнеза жизни и анамнеза заболевания, объективное обследование, в том числе исследование неврологического статуса) и физикальное обследование. Электронейромиографические параметры регистрировали на аппарате нейромиографа МБН. Электронейромиографическое (ЭНМГ) исследование проводили с целью:

1. Объективизация поражения двигательных и чувствительных волокон периферических нервов.
2. Выявление характера (демиелинизирующее, аксональное) и степени поражения нервов.
3. Изучение взаимосвязи клинических и электрофизиологических проявлений ДПН.

Результаты исследования:

Исследование ЭНМГ позволило верифицировать признаки симметричного периферического аксонально-демиелинизирующего поражения нервных волокон у больных диабетической полинейропатией в целом. Сравнительный анализ нейрофизиологических показателей в группах с клинически выраженной невропатией не выявил статистических различий, однако нарушения нервной проводимости у больных с тяжелой стадией достоверно превышали показатели обеих подгрупп, подробный статистический анализ представлен в таблице 1.

Средняя температура конечности, зарегистрированная с помощью термодатчика при оценке нервной проводимости, у всех пациентов достоверно не различалась. В I группе она составила 29,31±3,120С, во II группе 27,45±1,640С. У больных II группы выявлены признаки выраженной аксональной дисфункции, представленные снижением амплитуды сенсорных и моторных ответов более чем на 50%: среднее значение С-ответа икроножного нерва, которое составило 2,37 ± 0,41 мВ, был достоверно ниже соответствующего показателя больных I группы - 4,57±2,36. Амплитуда двигательного ответа в среднем была снижена на всем протяжении, в большей степени в дистальных отделах, что свидетельствует о поражении аксонов по полиневритическому типу. Во II группе также выявлено замедление распространения возбуждения по икроножному нерву, снижена скорость проведения импульса по малоберцовому нерву.

Таблица 1. Сравнительная характеристика электронейромиографических показателей больных

Индекс	I группа (n=5)	II группа (n=15)
Температура	29,31±3,12	27,45±1,64
С-ответ, мВ	4,57±2,36	2,37±0,41
задержка, мс	2,67±1,28	3,21±1,07
NRV икроножного нерва, м/с	45,31±18,43	38,2±18,59
М-ответ малоберцового нерва (лодыжка), мВ	2,78±1,65	1,05±0,83
задержка, мс	3,69±1,23	4,76±1,57
М-ответ (под головкой малоберцовой кости), мВ	2,84±1,37	0,95±0,72
задержка, мс	11,29±1,83	13,69±4,28
М-ответ (подколенная ямка), мВ	2,77±1,62	1,07±0,53
задержка, мс	11,52±1,63	15,88±4,46
ВСР малоберцового нерва, м/с	45,12±7,38	39,09±9,51

Средние значения М-ответа малоберцового нерва у больных I группы составили 2,78±1,65 мВ на уровне лодыжки, под головкой малоберцовой кости - 2,84±1,37 мВ, в подколенной ямке - 2,77±1,62 мВ., у больных II группы эти показатели были достоверно ниже и составили 1,05±0,83; 0,95±0,72; 1,07±0,53 соответственно (табл. 1). Вторичные демиелинизирующие изменения, представленные увеличением латентного периода сенсорной, моторной реакции и снижением ВСР, также имели место у больных ДПН. Во всех группах отмечается незначительное увеличение латентности С-ответа, достоверных межгрупповых различий по этому показателю не выявлено: в I группе -3,69±1,23 мс, во II группе - 4,76±1,57 мс. Это указывает на более высокую локализацию демиелинизирующего процесса у больных II группы.

При исследовании периферических нервов рук и ног во II группе выявлены признаки демиелинизирующего характера поражения на всем протяжении нервного волокна в виде снижения ВСР в дистальных отделах двигательных и чувствительных нервов, увеличение дистальной и остаточной латентности, увеличение минимальной латентности F-волны, уменьшение минимальной и максимальной F-волн НЗТ. В наиболее дистальных отделах нервов ног также выявлены признаки демиелинизации, о чем свидетельствует увеличение средних значений дистальной и остаточной латентности: при исследовании срединного нерва дистальная латентность составила 2,7±1,2 мс; при исследовании большеберцового нерва остаточная латентность составила 4,3 ± 0,2 мс. При сравнении параметров ЭМГ нервов верхних и нижних конечностей выявлена достоверно более высокая дистальная и остаточная латентность при стимуляции нервов ног по сравнению со срединным нервом. При сравнении ЭМГ - показателей срединного нерва по группам во II группе выявлены более низкие значения СРВ для чувствительных и двигательных волокон, а также более высокие показатели остаточной латентности ($p<0,05$). Выпадение F-зубца у больных I группы, в отличие от II группы, встречалось значительно реже: при стимуляции срединного нерва во II группе выпадение F зубца наблюдалось в 50% случаев, а в I группе - в 40%. При исследовании нервов нижних конечностей в группе II типа выявлены более низкие значения ВСР и амплитуды М-ответа по сравнению с группой I ($p<0,05$). выявлено: 1) отрицательная корреляция между длительностью заболевания и амплитудой М-ответа ($r = -0,4$; $p < 0,05$), свидетельствующая о более выраженном повреждении аксонов с увеличением продолжительности заболевания; 2) положительная корреляция между силой дистальных мышц и амплитудой М-ответа малоберцового нерва ($r = -0,48$; $p < 0,05$), свидетельствующая о влиянии аксональной дегенерации на выраженность невропатии; 3) отрицательная корреляция между количеством F-зубцов, выпадающих при стимуляции икроножного нерва, и дистальной силой в ногах ($r = -0,52$; $p < 0,05$), что свидетельствует о возможном наличии нарушения проведения импульса и развитии дистальная слабость.

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ЧИСЛЕННОЕ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЕ ЗАДАЧИ ТЕРМОУПРУГОГО СОЕДИНЕНИЯ ИЗОТРОПНОГО ПАРАЛИПИПЕДА И ЕЕ ПРОГРАММНОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ

Аннотация. Исследование процессов деформирования конструкций и их элементов с одновременным учетом тепловых и механических факторов играет важную роль во многих прикладных задачах науки и техники, связанных с нагреванием различных частей исследуемого объекта. Эти процессы обычно, удобно сформулировать в виде связанных или несвязанных термоупругих и термопластических краевых задач. Несвязанные задачи термоупругости и термопластичности и их численные методы решения достаточно хорошо изучены в литературе [2,3,5,6,7].

Ключевые слова: состав, конструкция, термоупругость, теплопроводность, деформация, математическая модель, динамика, тензор.

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NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF THE PROBLEM OF THERMOELASTIC JOINT OF AN ISOTROPIC PARALIPIPED AND ITS SOFTWARE

Abstract. The study of the processes of deformation of structures and their elements with simultaneous consideration of thermal and mechanical factors plays an important role in many applied problems of science and technology related to the heating of various parts of the object under study. It is usually convenient to formulate these processes in the form of coupled or uncoupled thermoelastic and thermoplastic boundary value problems. Unrelated problems of thermoelasticity and thermoplasticity and their numerical methods for solving them are quite well studied in the literature [2,3,5,6,7].

Keywords: Composition, construction, thermoelastic, thermal conductivity, deformation, mathematical model, dynamic, tensor.

Связанные задачи термоупругости и термопластичности являются важным и бурно развивающимся направлением механики деформируемого твердого тела. В общем случае связанная краевая задача состоит из уравнения движения твердого тела рассматривающегося в сочетании с уравнением притока тепла. Необходимо заметить, что система дифференциальных уравнений в частных производных, состоящая из трех уравнений движения и одного уравнения притока тепла, зависящих от трех компонентов перемещения и температуры, относятся, соответственно, гиперболическому и параболическому типу. В общем случае система уравнений является нелинейной и сложной исследований. Даже, а одномерном случае связанная термоупругая задача не поддается аналитическому решению, кроме некоторых обособленных частных случаев [1].

Предлагаемая статья посвящена численному решению трехмерной динамической связанной задачи термоупругости для изотропного параллелепипеда. На основе метода конечных разностей выписаны явные и неявные сеточные уравнения. Для решения неявных сеточных уравнений применяется метод прогонки. На основе двух численных методов построены графики, характеризующие изменение перемещений и температуры относительно времени и координатным осям. Сравнения показывают, что численные результаты связанной термоупругой задачи, поученные на основе явных и неявных схем достаточно близки.

1. Постановка задачи связанной задачи термоупругости для изотропных тел.

Рассмотрим связанную динамическую задачу термоупругости для изотропных материалов.

Она состоит из уравнения движения

$$\sigma_{ij,j} + X_i = \rho \ddot{u}_i \quad (1)$$

соотношения Дюамеля-Неймана между напряжениями и деформациями для изотропных материалов [2]

$$\sigma_{ij} = \lambda\theta\delta_{ij} + \mu\varepsilon_{ij} - \alpha(3\lambda + 2\mu)(T - T_0)\delta_{ij} \quad (2)$$

соотношения Коши

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}\left(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}\right) (3)$$

уравнение притока тепла [2]

$$\lambda_0 T_{,ij} - c_\varepsilon \dot{T} - T_0 \cdot \alpha(3\lambda + 2\mu) \cdot \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij} = 0 \quad (4)$$

с начальными

$$u_i\big|_{t=t_0} = \varphi_i, \; \dot{u}_i\big|_{t=t_0} = \psi_i, T\big|_{t=t_0} = T_0 (5)$$

и краевыми условиями

$$u_i\big|_{\Sigma_1} = u_i^0, T\big|_{\Sigma} = \overline{T}_0,\ \sigma_{ij} n_j\big|_{\Sigma_2} = S_i^0 \quad (6)$$

где σ_{ij} – тензор напряжений, ε_{ij} – тензор деформаций, u_i – перемещения, T – температура, X_i – объёмные силы, λ, μ – постоянные Ламе, c_ε – теплоемкость при постоянной температуре, θ – шаровая часть тензора деформаций, α – коэффициент теплового расширения, λ_0 – коэффициент теплового потока, ρ – плотность, δ_{ij} – символ Кронекера.

Соотношения (1)-(3) и (4) можно переписать, соответственно в виде уравнения движения

$$\begin{cases} (\lambda+2\mu)\dfrac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \mu(\dfrac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \dfrac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}) + (\lambda+\mu)(\dfrac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + \dfrac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z}) - \alpha\gamma\dfrac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \rho\dfrac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \\ \mu(\dfrac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \dfrac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2}) + (\lambda+2\mu)\dfrac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + (\lambda+\mu)(\dfrac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \dfrac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial z}) - \alpha\gamma\dfrac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \rho\dfrac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \\ \mu(\dfrac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \dfrac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}) + (\lambda+\mu)(\dfrac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} + \dfrac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y \partial z}) + (\lambda+2\mu)\dfrac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} - \alpha\gamma\dfrac{\partial T}{\partial z} = \rho\dfrac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

и уравнения притока тепла относительно перемещений и температуры

$$\lambda_0(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2}) - c_\varepsilon\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} - \alpha\gamma T_0(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y \partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z \partial t}) = 0 \quad (8)$$

2. Конечно-разностные уравнения и методы решения.

Заменяя производные в уравнениях (7) и (8) разностными отношениями, получим

$$(\lambda+2\mu)\frac{u^n_{i+1,j,k} - 2u^n_{i,j,k} + u^n_{i-1,j,k}}{h_1^2} + \mu(\frac{u^n_{i,j+1,k} - 2u^n_{i,j,k} + u^n_{i,j-1,k}}{h_2^2} + \frac{u^n_{i,j,k+1} - 2u^n_{i,j,k} + u^n_{i,j,k-1}}{h_3^2}) +$$
$$+(\lambda+\mu)(\frac{v^n_{i+1,j+1,k} - v^n_{i-1,j+1,k} - v^n_{i+1,j-1,k} + v^n_{i-1,j-1,k}}{4h_1h_2} + \frac{w^n_{i+1,j,k+1} - w^n_{i-1,j,k+1} - w^n_{i+1,j,k-1} + w^n_{i-1,j,k-1}}{4h_1h_3})$$
$$-\alpha\gamma\frac{T^n_{i+1,j,k} - T^n_{i-1,j,k}}{2h_1} = \rho\frac{u^{n+1}_{i,j,k} - 2u^n_{i,j,k} + u^{n-1}_{i,j,k}}{\tau^2}$$

(9)

$$(\lambda+2\mu)\frac{v^n_{i,j+1,k} - 2v^n_{i,j,k} + v^n_{i,j-1,k}}{h_2^2} + \mu(\frac{v^n_{i+1,j,k} - 2v^n_{i,j,k} + v^n_{i-1,j,k}}{h_1^2} + \frac{v^n_{i,j,k+1} - 2v^n_{i,j,k} + v^n_{i,j,k-1}}{h_3^2}) +$$
$$(\lambda+\mu)(\frac{u^n_{i+1,j+1,k} - u^n_{i-1,j+1,k} - u^n_{i+1,j-1,k} + u^n_{i-1,j-1,k}}{4h_1h_2} + \frac{w^n_{i,j+1,k+1} - w^n_{i,j-1,k+1} - w^n_{i,j+1,k-1} + w^n_{i,j-1,k-1}}{4h_2h_3}$$
$$-\alpha\gamma\frac{T^n_{i,j+1,k} - T^n_{i,j-1,k}}{2h_2} = \rho\frac{v^{n+1}_{i,j,k} - 2v^n_{i,j,k} + v^{n-1}_{i,j,k}}{\tau^2}$$

(10)

$$(\lambda+2\mu)\frac{w^n_{i,j,k+1}-2w^n_{i,j,k}+w^n_{i,j,k-1}}{h_3^2}+\mu(\frac{w^n_{i+1,j,k}-2w^n_{i,j,k}+w^n_{i-1,j,k}}{h_1^2}+\frac{w^n_{i,j+1,k}-2w^n_{i,j,k}+w^n_{i,j-1,k}}{h_2^2})+$$
$$+(\lambda+\mu)(\frac{u^n_{i+1,j,k+1}-u^n_{i-1,j,k+1}-u^n_{i+1,j,k-1}+u^n_{i-1,j,k-1}}{4h_1h_3}+\frac{v^n_{i,j+1,k+1}-v^n_{i,j-1,k+1}-v^n_{i,j+1,k-1}+v^n_{i,j-1,k-1}}{4h_1h_2})$$
$$-\alpha\gamma\frac{T^n_{i,j,k+1}-T^n_{i,j,k-1}}{2h_3}=\rho\frac{w^{n+1}_{i,j,k}-2w^n_{i,j,k}+w^{n-1}_{i,j,k}}{\tau^2}$$

(11)

$$\lambda_0(\frac{T^n_{i+1,j,k}-2T^n_{i,j,k}+T^n_{i-1,j,k}}{h_1^2}+\frac{T^n_{i,j+1,k}-2T^n_{i,j,k}+T^n_{i,j-1,k}}{h_2^2}+\frac{T^n_{i,j,k+1}-2T^n_{i,j,k}+T^n_{i,j,k-1}}{h_3^2})-$$
$$-c_\varepsilon\frac{T^{n+1}_{i,j,k}-T^n_{i,j,k}}{\tau}-\alpha\gamma T_0(\frac{u^{n+1}_{i+1,j,k}-u^{n+1}_{i-1,j,k}-u^{n-1}_{i+1,j,k}+u^{n-1}_{i-1,j,k}}{4h_1\tau}+$$
$$\frac{v^{n+1}_{i,j+1,k}-v^{n+1}_{i,j-1,k}-v^{n-1}_{i,j+1,k}+v^{n-1}_{i,j-1,k}}{4h_2\tau}+\frac{w^{n+1}_{i,j,k+1}-w^{n+1}_{i,j,k-1}-w^{n-1}_{i,j,k+1}+w^{n-1}_{i,j,k-1}}{4h_3\tau})=0$$

(12)Решая разностные уравнения (9),(10),(11) и (12) относительно $u^{n+1}_{i,j,k}, v^{n+1}_{i,j,k}$, $w^{n+1}_{i,j,k}$ и $T^{n+1}_{i,j,k}$ соответственно, получаем

$$u^{n+1}_{i,j,k}=\frac{\tau^2}{\rho}((\lambda+2\mu)\frac{u^n_{i+1,j,k}-2u^n_{i,j,k}+u^n_{i-1,j,k}}{h_1^2}+\mu(\frac{u^n_{i,j+1,k}-2u^n_{i,j,k}+u^n_{i,j-1,k}}{h_2^2}+\frac{u^n_{i,j,k+1}-2u^n_{i,j,k}+u^n_{i,j,k-1}}{h_3^2})+$$
$$+(\lambda+\mu)(\frac{v^n_{i+1,j+1,k}-v^n_{i-1,j+1,k}-v^n_{i+1,j-1,k}+v^n_{i-1,j-1,k}}{4h_1h_2}+\frac{w^n_{i+1,j,k+1}-w^n_{i-1,j,k+1}-w^n_{i+1,j,k-1}+w^n_{i-1,j,k-1}}{4h_1h_3})$$
$$-\alpha\gamma\frac{T^n_{i+1,j,k}-T^n_{i-1,j,k}}{2h_1})+2u^n_{i,j,k}-u^{n-1}_{i,j,k}$$

(13)

$$v^{n+1}_{i,j,k}=\frac{\tau^2}{\rho}((\lambda+2\mu)\frac{v^n_{i,j+1,k}-2v^n_{i,j,k}+v^n_{i,j-1,k}}{h_2^2}+\mu(\frac{v^n_{i+1,j,k}-2v^n_{i,j,k}+v^n_{i-1,j,k}}{h_1^2}+\frac{v^n_{i,j,k+1}-2v^n_{i,j,k}+v^n_{i,j,k-1}}{h_3^2})+$$
$$+(\lambda+\mu)(\frac{u^n_{i+1,j+1,k}-u^n_{i-1,j+1,k}-u^n_{i+1,j-1,k}+u^n_{i-1,j-1,k}}{4h_1h_2}+\frac{w^n_{i,j+1,k+1}-w^n_{i,j-1,k+1}-w^n_{i,j+1,k-1}+w^n_{i,j-1,k-1}}{4h_2h_3}$$
$$-\alpha\gamma\frac{T^n_{i,j+1,k}-T^n_{i,j-1,k}}{2h_2})+2v^n_{i,j,k}-v^{n-1}_{i,j,k}$$

(14)

$$w^{n+1}_{i,j,k}=\frac{\tau^2}{\rho}((\lambda+2\mu)\frac{w^n_{i,j,k+1}-2w^n_{i,j,k}+w^n_{i,j,k-1}}{h_3^2}+\mu(\frac{w^n_{i+1,j,k}-2w^n_{i,j,k}+w^n_{i-1,j,k}}{h_1^2}+\frac{w^n_{i,j+1,k}-2w^n_{i,j,k}+w^n_{i,j-1,k}}{h_2^2})+$$
$$+(\lambda+\mu)(\frac{u^n_{i+1,j,k+1}-u^n_{i-1,j,k+1}-u^n_{i+1,j,k-1}+u^n_{i-1,j,k-1}}{4h_1h_3}+\frac{v^n_{i,j+1,k+1}-v^n_{i,j-1,k+1}-v^n_{i,j+1,k-1}+v^n_{i,j-1,k-1}}{4h_1h_2})$$
$$-\alpha\gamma\frac{T^n_{i,j,k+1}-T^n_{i,j,k-1}}{2h_3})+2w^n_{i,j,k}-w^{n-1}_{i,j,k}$$

(15)

$$T^{n+1}_{i,j,k}=\frac{\tau}{c_\varepsilon}(\lambda_0(\frac{T^n_{i+1,j,k}-2T^n_{i,j,k}+T^n_{i-1,j,k}}{h_1^2}+\frac{T^n_{i,j+1,k}-2T^n_{i,j,k}+T^n_{i,j-1,k}}{h_2^2}+\frac{T^n_{i,j,k+1}-2T^n_{i,j,k}+T^n_{i,j,k-1}}{h_3^2})-$$
$$-\alpha\gamma T_0(\frac{u^{n+1}_{i+1,j,k}-u^{n+1}_{i-1,j,k}-u^{n-1}_{i+1,j,k}+u^{n-1}_{i-1,j,k}}{4h_1\tau}+\frac{v^{n+1}_{i,j+1,k}-v^{n+1}_{i,j-1,k}-v^{n-1}_{i,j+1,k}+v^{n-1}_{i,j-1,k}}{4h_2\tau}+$$
$$+\frac{w^{n+1}_{i,j,k+1}-w^{n+1}_{i,j,k-1}-w^{n-1}_{i,j,k+1}+w^{n-1}_{i,j,k-1}}{4h_3\tau}))+T^n_{i,j,k}$$
(16)

Уравнения (13)-(16) позволяют найти значения перемещений и температуры на слое (n+1) если известны значения перемещений на двух предыдущих слоях. Значения перемещений на двух начальных слоях (n=0, n=1) можно найти из начальных условий

$$u^0_{i,j,k}=\varphi_1(x_i,y_j,z_k),\ v^0_{i,j,k}=\varphi_2(x_i,y_j,z_k),\ w^0_{i,j,k}=\varphi_3(x_i,y_j,z_k),\ T^0_{i,j,k}=T_0 \quad (17)$$

Уравнение (13) при n=0 принимает вид

$$u^1_{i,j,k}=\frac{\tau^2}{\rho}((\lambda+2\mu)\frac{u^0_{i+1,j,k}-2u^0_{i,j,k}+u^0_{i-1,j,k}}{h_1^2}+\mu(\frac{u^0_{i,j+1,k}-2u^0_{i,j,k}+u^0_{i,j-1,k}}{h_2^2}+\frac{u^0_{i,j,k+1}-2u^0_{i,j,k}+u^0_{i,j,k-1}}{h_3^2})+(\lambda+\mu)\cdot$$
$$(\frac{v^0_{i+1,j+1,k}-v^0_{i-1,j+1,k}-v^0_{i+1,j-1,k}+v^0_{i-1,j-1,k}}{4h_1h_2}+\frac{w^0_{i+1,j,k+1}-w^0_{i-1,j,k+1}-w^0_{i+1,j,k-1}+w^0_{i-1,j,k-1}}{4h_1h_3})-\alpha\gamma\frac{T^0_{i+1,j,k}-T^0_{i-1,j,k}}{2h_1})+2u^0_{i,j,k}-u^{-1}_{i,j,k}$$
(18)

Заменяя в начальном условии $\dot{u}_i\big|_{t=t_0}=\psi_i$ производную разностным отношением получим $\frac{u^1_{i,j,k}-u^{-1}_{i,j,k}}{2h_1}=\psi_1(x_i,y_j,z_k)$ или $u^1_{i,j,k}=2h_1\psi_1(x_i,y_j,z_k)+u^{-1}_{i,j,k}$ (19)

Исключив из уравнений (18),(19) значения $u^{-1}_{i,j,k}$, получим

$$u^1_{i,j,k}=\frac{\tau^2}{2\rho}((\lambda+2\mu)\frac{u^0_{i+1,j,k}-2u^0_{i,j,k}+u^0_{i-1,j,k}}{h_1^2}+\mu(\frac{u^0_{i,j+1,k}-2u^0_{i,j,k}+u^0_{i,j-1,k}}{h_2^2}+\frac{u^0_{i,j,k+1}-2u^0_{i,j,k}+u^0_{i,j,k-1}}{h_3^2})+$$
$$+(\lambda+\mu)(\frac{v^0_{i+1,j+1,k}-v^0_{i-1,j+1,k}-v^0_{i+1,j-1,k}+v^0_{i-1,j-1,k}}{4h_1h_2}+\frac{w^0_{i+1,j,k+1}-w^0_{i-1,j,k+1}-w^0_{i+1,j,k-1}+w^0_{i-1,j,k-1}}{4h_1h_3})$$
$$-\alpha\gamma\frac{T^0_{i+1,j,k}-T^0_{i-1,j,k}}{2h_1})+u^0_{i,j,k}+h_1\psi_1(x_i,y_j,z_k)$$
(20)

Аналогичным способом находится значения функций v и w на первом слое. Значения температуры T на первом слое можно найти заменяя в (16) смешанные производные другими разностными отношениями

$$T^1_{i,j,k}=\frac{\tau}{c_\varepsilon}(\lambda_0(\frac{T^0_{i+1,j,k}-2T^0_{i,j,k}+T^0_{i-1,j,k}}{h_1^2}+\frac{T^0_{i,j+1,k}-2T^0_{i,j,k}+T^0_{i,j-1,k}}{h_2^2}+\frac{T^0_{i,j,k+1}-2T^0_{i,j,k}+T^0_{i,j,k-1}}{h_3^2})-\alpha\gamma T_0\cdot$$
$$\cdot(\frac{u^1_{i+1,j,k}-u^1_{i-1,j,k}-u^0_{i+1,j,k}+u^0_{i-1,j,k}}{2h_1\tau}+\frac{v^1_{i,j+1,k}-v^1_{i,j-1,k}-v^0_{i,j+1,k}+v^0_{i,j-1,k}}{2h_2\tau}+\frac{w^1_{i,j,k+1}-w^1_{i,j,k-1}-w^0_{i,j,k+1}+w^0_{i,j,k-1}}{2h_3\tau}))+T^0_{i,j,k}$$
(21)

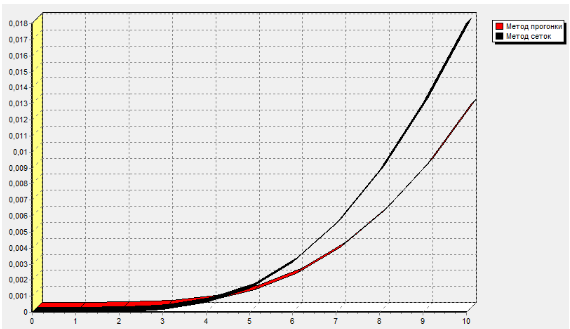
На последующих слоях $n=2,3,...$ значения перемещений и температуры находятся соответственно из уравнений (13)-(15) и (16).

В рассмотренном методе была использована явная разностная схема. Если, в первых слагаемых уравнений (9-12) верхний индекс n заменить на n+1 сеточные уравнения становятся неявными и удобны для применения метода прогонки[4] соответственно по *u,v,w* и *T*. Значения перемещений и температуры на двух первоначальных слоях находятся из начальных и краевых условий.

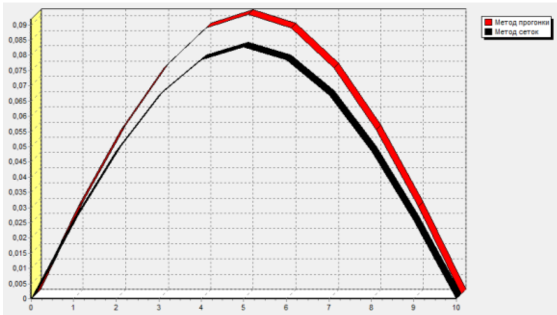
3.Тестовая задача. В качестве примера решалась связанная задача термоупругости (1-6) явным методом(методом сеток) и методом прогонки, при следующих начальных и граничных условиях: $u(x,y,z,t)\big|_{t=0}=0$, $v(x,y,z,t)\big|_{t=0}=0$, $w(x,y,z,t)\big|_{t=0}=0$ $T(x,y,z,t)\big|_{t=0}=T_0$, $u(x,y,z,t)\big|_{\Gamma}=0$, $v(x,y,z,t)\big|_{\Gamma}=0$, $w(x,y,z,t)\big|_{\Gamma}=0$, $T(x,y,z,t)\big|_{x=0}=T_0+T_0\sin(\pi y(j))\sin(\pi z(k))$, $T(x,y,z,t)\big|_{x=l}=T_0+T_0\sin(\pi y(j))\sin(\pi z(k))$

$T(x,y,z,t)\big|_{y=0}=T_0$, $T(x,y,z,t)\big|_{y=l_2}=T_0$, $T(x,y,z,t)\big|_{z=0}=T_0$, $T(x,y,z,t)\big|_{z=l_3}=T_0$

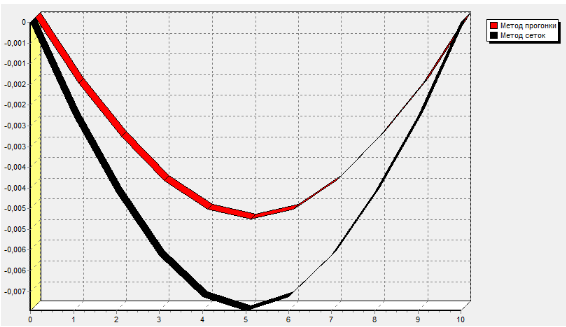
при следующих константах $\lambda_0=0.6$, $\lambda=0.9$, $\mu=0.5$, $\alpha=0.05$, $Ce=3.5$, $T_0=10$, $h_1=0.1$, $h_2=0.1$, $h_3=0.1$, $\tau=0.01$, $\rho=1$, $\ell_1=\ell_2=\ell_3=1$, $\lambda_0=0.6$



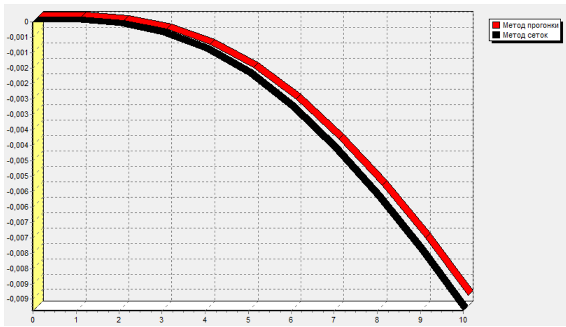
Распределение перемещения по времени (u(x,y,z,t) по t(k)) при x=0.2; y=0.3; z=0.3



Распределение перемещения по оси OY (u(x,y,z,t) по y(i)) при x=0.2; z=0.3; t=0.1



Распределение перемещения по оси OZ (v(x,y,z,t) по z(k)) при x=0.2; y=0.1; t=0.08



Распределение перемещения по времени (v(x,y,z,t) по t(k)) при x=0.1; y=0.2; z=0.5

4.Заключение.На рисунках показаны распределение перемещений по различным сечения параллелепипеда относительно координатным осям и времени. Сравнения численных результатов, полученных по рассмотренным двум методам, показывают, что они достаточны близки.

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ПОРТЛАШ БИЛАН БОҒЛИҚ БЎЛГАН ҲОДИСА ЖОЙИНИ КЎЗДАН КЕЧИРИШ

Аннотация: Ушбу илмий мақолада портлашдан кейин ҳодиса жойини кўздан кечиришнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари, терговчи эътибор қаратадиган ҳолатлар, ҳаракатларни бошқариш, далилларни олиш ва қайд этиш тартиби, кўздан кечириш давомида процессуал тартиб ва қоидаларга риоя этиш юзасидан асослантирилган фикрлар билдирилган.

Шунингдек, портлашдан кейин ҳодиса жойини кўздан кечиришда амалга ошириладиган асосий ҳаракатлар, портлаш жойига мутахассисларининг иштироки, воқеа жойини кўздан кечиришнинг техник жиҳатдан таъминоти, далилларни кўздан кечиришда техник воситалардан фойдаланиш, воқеа жойидаги ҳалок бўлган шахсларнинг сақланиб қолган қолдиқларини ўрганиш тартиби, кўздан кечириш жараёни босқичлари, терговчининг умумий раҳбарлиги, хавфсизлик, кўздан кечириш жараёнида зарарланишни олдини олиш чоралари баён этилган.

Калит сўзлар: Кўздан кечириш, кўздан кечириш босқичи, хавфсизлик, ихтисослашган мутахассис, баённома, далилий ашё, портлаш жойи, жиноят жойи, портлаш ҳудуди, экспертиза, портлаш ҳодисаси, тергов гуруҳи, эксперт-криминалист, техник таъминот, суд фотографияси.

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INSPECTION OF THE SCENE OF AN EXPLOSION-RELATED INCIDENT

Annotation. This scientific article examines the features of the inspection of the scene after the explosion, the circumstances that the investigator should pay attention to, the management of actions, the procedure for obtaining and recording evidence, compliance with procedural norms and rules during their conduct.

As well as the main actions performed during the inspection of the scene after the explosion, the participation of specialists at the scene of the explosion, technical support for the inspection of the scene, the use of technical means in the

examination of evidence, the procedure for examining the preserved remains of the deceased at the scene describes the stages of the inspection process, general instructions of the investigator, security measures, measures to prevent damage during the inspection.

Keywords: Inspection, inspection stage, safety, specialist, protocol, physical evidence, explosion site, crime scene, explosion site, examination, explosion incident, investigation team, forensic expert, technical support, forensic photography.

Кириш

Охирги йиллар давомида дунёда портлашлар ёки улар билан боғлиқ жиноятларнинг кўпайиб бориши кузатилмоқда. Ушбу жиноятлар янада мураккаблашиб, такомиллашиб бормокда. Мамалакатимиз чегараларига яқин бўлган бир қатор давлатларда қуролли можаролар давом этмоқда, портловчи моддалар ва жанговар ўқ-дори заҳиралари сақланадиган омборларнинг қўриқланиши ниҳоятда қийин аҳволдалиги жиноятчиларга қўл келмоқда ва улардан унумли фойдаланмоқдалар.

Ҳозирги даврда портловчи моддалар, портлатиш қурилмалари билан содир этилаётган жиноятларнинг олдини олиш ҳуқуқни ҳимоя қилиш идоралари олдида турган асосий муаммолардан бири ҳисобланмоқда. Портловчи моддалар ва портлатиш қурилмалари террорчиларнинг асосий жиноят қуролига айланиб қолган.

Ушбу жиноятларинг олдини олиш Республикамиз ҳудудига ғаразли мақсадларда портловчи моддалар, портлатиш қурилмаларининг кириб келишига йўл қўймаслик ҳозирги давр талабидир.

Ушбу илмий мақолада портлаш билан боғлиқ ҳодиса жойини кўздан кечиришнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари кўриб чиқилган.

Тегишли воқеа жойини кўздан кечиришда ваколатли ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилиш органлари ва суд экспертизаси соҳасидаги мутахассислар билан ҳамкорлик қилиш муҳимдир.

Таҳлил

Кўздан кечириш энг муҳим тергов ҳаракатларидан бўлса, портлаш билан боғлиқ бўлган ҳодиса жойини кўздан кечириш улар орасида энг мураккаб ва маъсулият талаб қиладигани ҳисобланади.

Портлаш жойини кўздан кечириш пайтида терговчи портловчи моддаларни ёки портловчи воситаларни аниқлаши мумкин. Ушбу ҳолатларда терговчи қуйидагиларга эътибор қаратиши лозим.

1. Хавфсизлик. Потенциал хавфли вазиятга аралашишдан олдин терговчи воқеа жойида бўлганларнинг хавфсизлигини таъминлаши керак. Агар қўшимча портлашлар ёки бошқа хавфлар хавфи мавжуд бўлса, тегишли чоралар кўриш керак.

2. Портлаш бўйича мутахассислар. Агар портловчи моддалар ёки портловчи қурилмалар аниқланса, терговчи портлаш бўйича мутахассислар

ёки пиротехника мутахассислари кўздан кечиришга жалб қилиши лозим. Улар хавфли нарсаларни бошқариш ва зарарсизлантириш учун махсус билим ва кўникмаларга эга.

3. Фото ва видео ҳужжатлар. Кўздан кечиришдан олдин терговчи аниқланган портловчи моддалар ёки портловчи қурилмаларнинг фотосуратлари ёки видеога олиши керак. Бу мустақил ҳужжатларни яратиш ва ишлов бериш ёки олиб қўйишдан олдин буюмларнинг ҳолати ва жойлашуви ҳақидаги маълумотларни сақлаш имконини беради.

4. Ёзувлар ва тавсифлар. Терговчи топилган портловчи моддалар ёки портловчи қурилмаларнинг батафсил ёзувлари ва тавсифларини тузади. Бу уларнинг ташқи кўринишини, ҳажмини, белгиларини ёки бошқа аниқловчи хусусиятларини қайд этади. Бу кейинги тергов ва судда далилларни тақдим этишга ёрдам беради.

5. Олиб қўйиш ва қадоқлаш. Терговчи аниқланган портловчи моддаларни ёки портловчи мосламаларни далил сифатида эътироф этишга қарор қилиши мумкин. Шу мақсадда хавфсиз йиғиш, қадоқлаш ва сақлаш учун махсус асбоблар ва контейнерлардан фойдаланилади. Бу далилларнинг яхлитлиги ва хавфсизлигини таъминлаш учун муҳимдир.

6. Экспертиза тайинлаш. Портловчи восита ва моддалар олинганидан кейин экспертиза ўтказиш муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

Воқеа жойига етиб келгандан сўнг вазиятдан хабардор бўлиш воқеа содир бўлган жойда барчанинг хавфсизлиги учун жуда муҳимдир. Портлаш ҳодисаси юз берган жойларда портловчи воситанинг тури ва миқдори, содир бўлган муҳит ёки ҳудуддан (очиқ ва ёпиқ майдон, сувости ва бошқа) келиб чиқиб хилма-хил хатарларга тўлиб-тошган бўлади. Дастлабки чораларни кўрувчи инсонлар вазиятни тўлақонли англаб етишлари, ўзлари ва ўзгаларнинг хавфсизликларини таъминлашлари, шунингдек, доимий равишда портлаш содир бўлган жойдаги ўзгаришларни баҳолаб боришлари лозим [1].

Портлаш жойини кўздан кечириш муҳим тергов ҳаракати бўлиб, уни бевосита терговчи ёки ихтисослашган мутахассислар иштирокида амалга ошириши мумкин.

Ушбу ҳолатда терговчи томонидан портлаш жойини кўздан кечиришнинг умумий ҳолатларига қуйидагилар киради.

1. Тайёрлаш ва режалаштириш. Терговчи портлаш ҳақидаги мавжуд маълумотларни, шу жумладан дастлабки ҳисоботларни, гувоҳларнинг кўрсатмаларини ва бошқа далилларни ўрганади. Шунингдек, у терговга энг самарали ёндашувни аниқлаш учун ҳамкасблари ёки мутахассислари билан текшириш стратегиясини муҳокама қилиши мумкин.

2. Портлаш жойига келиш. Терговчи ва тергов ҳаракатининг бошқа иштирокчилари, масалан, ички ишлар органлари ходимлари, мутахассислар ёки криминалистлар портлаш жойига келишади. Улар хавфларни

минималлаштириш ва далилларнинг хавфсизлигини таъминлаш учун хавфсизлик тартиб-қоидалари ва кўрсатмаларига риоя қилишлари керак.

Хавфсизлик қоидаларини билмаслик ёки уларни назарга илмаслик тергов гуруҳи аъзолари ҳаётига жиддий хавф туғдириши билан бирга, аҳоли ўртасида ҳам қурбонларни келтириб чиқариши мумкин [2].

3. Кўздан кечириш ва қайд этиш. Терговчи портлаш излари, нарсалар, парчалар ва бошқа далилларга эътибор бериб, портловчи жойни диққат билан кўздан кечиради. У барча муҳим тафсилотларни ёзиб олади ёки портлаш жойини кўздан кечириш баённомасини тўлдиради.

4. Фото ва видео ёзувлар. Терговчи портлаш жойининг ҳолатини ва топилган изларни ҳужжатлаштириш учун фотосуратлар ва видео ёзувларни олиши мумкин. Бу далилларни сақлашга ва кейинги таҳлил ва судда тақдим этиш учун мустақил визуал материал яратишга ёрдам беради.

5. Далиллар тўплаш. Портлаш жойини текшириш пайтида терговчи парчалар, портловчи моддаларнинг қолдиқлари, жиноят билан боғлиқ бўлиши мумкин бўлган нарсалар каби далилларни тўплаши мумкин. У далилларни тўплаш ва сақлаш учун махсус воситалар ва контейнерлардан фойдаланади.

6. Эксертиза. Портлаш жойини кўздан кечирилганидан сўнг, терговчи топилган далилларни кўздан кечириш ва таҳлил қилиш экспертга топшириши мумкин.

Портлашдан кейин кўздан кечиришда бирламчи объект сифатида, албатта, воқеа содир бўлган жой текширув марказида бўлади. Жойни кўздан кечириш ҳақида фикр юритишдан олдин бир қанча тушунчаларнинг фарқини билиб олиш лозим. Жумладан, “портлаш содир бўлган жиноят жойи”, “портлаш жойи”, “жиноят жойини кўздан кечириш”, “жиноят жойини тадқиқ қилиш” атамалари мантиқан бир хил маънони бериши мумкин, аммо улар ўйлаганимиздан ҳам кўра турли даражада фарқларга эга.

Портлаш содир бўлган жиноят жойи — портловчи қурилмалар портлаган ёки шундай воситалар қайта тикланган ёхуд қисмларга ажратилган моддий ҳудуд;

Портлаш ҳудуди — келиб чиқиши ёки ҳолатлари аниқлаштирилмаган портлаш юз берган моддий ҳудуд. Бундай ҳудудларга табиий газ, ҳаво-ёнилғи ва қаттиқ фазали портлаш эҳтимолини ўз ичига олувчи ҳудудлар киради. Тергов ўтказишни талаб қиладиган ҳолатлар портлашнинг айнан бахтсиз ҳодиса ёки жиноят ҳаракат эканлигини аниқлаштиришга ёрдам берадиган маълумотлар бирлаштиради.

Жиноят жойини кўздан кечириш — бу воқеа жойида амалга ошириладиган умумий текширув бўлиб, масалани ечишга ёрдам берадиган, жиноят содир этишда айбдор бўлган шахсларни қўлга олишга кўмаклашувчи, жиноят жойида қолдирилган далилларни топиш ва аниқлаш жараёнларидир. Бу ҳаракатларга, шунингдек, жиноят жойида амалга ошириладиган бошқа ҳаракатлар: жиноят жойини ўрганиш, қурбонлар ва воқеа шоҳидлари билан суҳбатлар ўтказиш ҳам киради.

Жиноят жойини тадқиқ қилиш — жиноятни қайта тиклашга, жиноят жойи билан алоқаси бўлган субъект ёки субъектларни аниқлашга, бундан ташқари, уларнинг қўлга олиниши ва якунда айбдор сифатида кўрилишига олиб келувчи эҳтимолий сабабларни ўрганишга қаратилган моддий далилларни йиғиш жараёнидир.

Эндиликда эътиборни 3-босқич бўлмиш далилларни йиғиш жараёнларига қаратамиз. NFPA 921 га мувофиқ, моддий далиллар — маълум бир фактни исботлаш ёки рад этишга мойил бўлган ҳар қандай жисмоний ёки моддий нарса [3].

Юқоридаги атамаларнинг изоҳларига қарайдиган бўлсак, портлашдан кейин кўздан кечириш бошқа турдаги, масалан, ўғирлик, безорилик шу каби жиноятлар юз бергандан кўздан кечиришдан бирмунча фарқ қилади, албатта. Бу бўйича кўплаб олимлар турли-туман фарқланишларни мисол қилиб кўрсатадилар. Масалан, А.Х.Валеев бу бўйича қуйидагиларни таъкидлайди:

1. Фавқулодда авария қутқарув ишларини амалга ошириш;
2. Бино конструкциясидаги вайронагарчилик туфайли қайта портлаш содир бўлиш эҳтимоли;
3. Жабрланувчилардаги портлаш кучи, оғир ҳолат, руҳий ёки оғриқ билан боғлиқ тушкунлик ҳолати туфайли улардан тезкор кўрсатма олиш қийинлиги;
4. Кўздан кечириш жуда кўп вақт талаб қилиши. Зарарланиш катта ҳудудни эгаллаши, муайян предметларнинг бўлиши, портлатиш воситаларининг қолдиқлари юзлаб ҳатто минглаб метрларга сочиб кетган бўлиши ҳам мумкин;
5. Ноқулай об-ҳаво шароитида воқеа жойини кўздан кечиришга тўғри келиб қолиши. Биноларнинг ички қисмларида электр узилиши содир бўлган бўлиши [4].

Портлашлар юз берган жойлар, шубҳасиз, жиноий ҳаракат содир этилган ҳудудлар саналади. Умуман олганда, портлашдан кейинги кўздан кечириш ва унинг ташкил қилинишига тўхталишдан олдин воқеа содир этилган ҳудуд сифатида айнан қандай жойлар назарда тутилиши ҳақида хорижий олимлар томонидан илгари сурилган фикр-мулоҳазаларга эътибор қаратсак. Зеро, жиноятни очиш учун зарур бўлган далиллар маркази вазифасини ўтовчи “жиноят жойи” тўғрисида зарур маълумотга эга бўлишда унга нисбатан анъанавий фикрлардан бирмунча фойдали ва замонавийроқ бўлган қарашларга мурожаат қилиш айни муддао бўлади, албатта.

Жиноят жойини тергов қилиш дунё бўйлаб турли хил юрисдикцияларда турлича амалга оширилади ва қуйидаги воқеа ва комбинацияларни тергов қилишни ўз ичига олади:

— бахтсиз ҳодисалар содир бўлган жойлар;

— ўз жонига қасд қилинган жойлар;

— қасддан одам ўлдирилган жойлар;

— кутилмаганлар ўлимлар (ҳеч қандай шубҳаларсиз);

— бостириб кириш ҳаракатлари, масалан, уй, фабрика, дўкон, савдо марказлари ва ҳоказо;

— пул сақланадиган жойларга, масалан, сейфлар ва автоматик пул машиналари;

— турли хил мураккабликдаги портлашдан кейинги воқеа жойиларини кўздан кечириш;

— ёнғин содир бўлган жойларни тергов қилиш ва бошқалар.

Эндиликда чет эл адабиётларида “жиноят содир бўлган жой” икки хил турга бўлинади: асосий жиноят жойи ва иккинчи даражали жиноят жойи. Асосий жиноят жойи — бирор ҳудуд, жой ёки воқеа содир ер ёхуд асосан катта қисм ва юқори миқдордаги моддий далиллар топиладиган юза. Иккинчи даражали жиноят жойи дейилганда, воқеага алоқадор бўлган моддий далиллар топилган ҳудудлар, жойлардир. Одатда, эҳтимолий далиллар айнан асосий воқеа жойидан олиб кетилган бўлади [5].

Бахтиз ҳодисалар содир бўлган жойда ишлашда хавфсизлик ҳар доим биринчи ўринда туриши керак. Мумкин бўлган хавфлардан хавфсиз масофада эканлигига ишонч ҳосил қилиш ва ўт ўчирувчилар, полиция ходимлари ёки қутқарувчилар каби мутахассисларнинг кўрсатмаларига амал қилиш лозим.

Бахтсиз ҳодиса жойини ўрганишга қуйидаги тавсияларга риоя этиш лозим.

1. Хавфсизлик. Шикастланган ёки беқарор тузилмалар, вайрон бўлган симлар ёки газ чиқиши мумкин бўлган хавфлардан хавфсиз масофада эканлигини текшириш керак. Агар хавфли моддалар мавжудлигига шубҳа бўлса, эвакуация кўрсатмаларига риоя қилиш ва тегишли хизматларга мурожаат қилиш лозим.

2. Кириш. Воқеа жойига киришга рухсат борлигига ишонч ҳосил қилиш, агар бу фаол тергов бўлса, унда ички ишлар ёки бошқа масъул хизматлар билан келишиш керак бўлади.

3. Расмлар ва видеолар. Воқеа жойини фотосуратлар ва видеолар билан суратга олиш, бу кейинги тергов ҳаракатларида фойдали бўлиши мумкин. Бузилган нарсаларни, портлаш нуқтасини ва бошқа сезиларли тафсилотларни батафсил суратга олишга ҳаракат қилиш керак.

4. Изоҳлар. Агар мавжуд бўлса, гувоҳларнинг исмларини, алоқа маълумотларини, кўрган ёки эшитганларни ёзиб олиш лозим, бу тергов учун фойдали маълумот бўлиши мумкин.

5. Портлаш жойи. Портлаш нуқтасини аниқлаш ва портлаш изларига, яъни парчалар, шикастланган тузилмалар жойлари ва бошқалар эътибор бериш керак.

6. Зарар. Кўрган барча зарарларни ёзиб олиш ва тавсифлаш керак, бунга вайрон қилинган бинолар, шикастланган транспорт воситаларини ҳам киритиш мумкин.

Портловчи моддалар ёки портловчи қурилмалар ишлатилганлиги ҳақидаги муҳим далиллар, фақат асосий бирламчи тергов ҳаракатлари бўлган, воқеа жойини диққат билан ва батафсил кўздан кечириш натижасида олиниши зарур. Бу ҳақда портлаш фактлари бўйича қўзғатилган жиноят ишларининг кўздан кечириш амалиёти ҳам гувоҳлик беради. Портловчи моддалар ва портловчи қурилмалар ишлатилиши билан боғлиқ бўлган ишлар бўйича воқеа жойини кўздан кечиришнинг асосий вазифаларидан бири, далилий ашёлар (портлаш маҳсулотлари, портловчи моддаларнинг детонацияланмаган қолдиқлари, портловчи қурилма идишларининг парчалари, детонаторлар, олов ўтказгич симлар ва ҳоказоларнинг парчаларини) аниқлаш, кўздан кечириш, қайд этиш ва олишдан иборат. Портловчи моддаламинг ўзига хос хусусиятларини, шунингдек, криминалистика, портловчи моддалар назарияси, жанговар ўқ-дорилар, физика, кимё соҳаларидаги махсус билимлар қўлланилиши зарурлигини ҳисобга олиб, воқеа жойларини кўздан кечиришда, портлаш ва ёнғин излари мавжуд далилий ашёларни аниқлаш, қайд этиш ва топиб олишда мазкур соҳа мутахассисларини таклиф этиш мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади.

Бу каби воқеа жойларини кўздан кечиришда, мутахассис сифатида, одатда эксперт-криминалистика хизмати ёки илмий экспертиза портлаш техникаси марказий лабораторияси ходимлари иштирок этадилар.

Портлаш ҳодисаси ҳақида хабар олинган заҳоти эксперт криминалист ёки илмий экспертиза портлаш техникаси марказий лабораторияси ходими ҳодиса жойига чиқишга ҳозирлик кўради.

Унда барча кўздан кечиришда фойдаланиладиган криминалистик техник асбоб ва анжомлар тайёр бўлиши керак. Криминалистик техник асбоб-анжомлар, яъни криминалистик чемодан тўлиқ жиҳозлари билан, метал қидиргич, махсус шуруплар, ёндириш воситалари (фонарлар), махсус хавфсизликни таъминловчи кийимлар ва бошқа ёрдамчи воситалардан иборат.

Одатда портлаш жойига турли хизматлар ва ташкилотларнинг бир нечта мутахассислари боришади. Мана улардан баъзилари:

1. Ўт ўчирувчилар. Ёнғин бригадалари портлаш жойига биринчилардан бўлиб етиб келишди. Улар, агар мавжуд бўлса, оловни ўчириш билан шуғулланадилар ва воқеа жойида хавфсизликни таъминлайдилар.

2. Ички ишлар органи ходимлари. Ушбу орган ходимлари воқеа жойида хавфсизликни кузатадилар ва таъминлайдилар. Шунингдек, улар дастлабки тергов ўтказишлари ва далилларни тўплашлари мумкин.

3. Қутқарувчилар. Фавқулодда вазиятлар вазирлиги каби қутқарув хизматлари қурбонларга ёрдам бериш ва одамларни блокировка қилиш ёки йўқотиш учун қутқариш учун портлаш жойига бориши мумкин.

4. Тиббий хизматлар. Тез ёрдам машиналари ва тиббий гуруҳлар портлаш жойига бориб, жабрланганларга биринчи ёрдам кўрсатишлари ва кейинги даволаниш учун тиббий муассасаларга етказишлари мумкин.

5. Портлаш бўйича мутахассислар. Баъзи ҳолларда портлаш содир бўлган жойга портлаш бўйича мутахассислар чақирилади. Улар портлаш сабаблари ва табиатини аниқлайдилар, далилларни тўплайдилар ва воқеа ҳолатларини аниқлаш учун экспертиза ўтказадилар.

6. Суд экспертлари. Қасддан қилинган ҳаракат ёки жиноятда гумон қилинган тақдирда, воқеа жойига суд экспертлари чақирилиши мумкин. Улар далилларни тўплайди ва таҳлил қилади, бармоқ изларини олади, воқеа жойини фото ва видео ёзиб олади, воқеани текшириш учун зарур бўлган бошқа тадқиқотлар ўтказади.

Ҳар бир муайян вазиятда табиатига қараб турли мутахассислар ва хизматлар ҳодиса жойида бўлиши мумкин.

Европа Иттифоқида воқеа жойидаги ҳалок бўлган шахсларнинг сақланиб қолган қолдиқларини ўрганиш учун ҳам алоҳида процедура амалга оширилади. Бу процедура ниҳоятда фойдали бўлиб барча томонларни қамраб олади.

1. Тананинг жойлашувини аниқланиши (қолдиқларнинг ораси, ҳимояланган ҳудудлар) ва қайд қилиниши лозим;

2. Жасаднинг ҳолати қайд қилиниши;

3. Тананинг турган позицияси бўйича қўл ва тиш изларининг олиниши ва суратга туширилиши;

4. Қолдиқларни сақлаш чораларини кўрилиши;

5. Тананинг жойлашуви ва кўздан кечириш стратегиясини ҳисобга олиб бино ёки очиқ майдонда биологик излар, кийимдан намуналар олиш ва танани муҳофаза қилиш;

6. Тиклаш, жойлаш ва ҳужжатлаштириш давомида шахсий ашёларни суратга туширилиши;

7. Агар тананинг ҳолати юзтубан бўладиган бўлса, шу ҳолатда тасвирга олиниши лозим. Жасаднинг ости эҳтиёткорлик билан текширилиши, қазиш ишларини олиб борилиши ва текширувдан ўтказилиши керак;

8. Суд антропологлари ёки суд патологлари билан маслаҳатлашган ҳолда сочилиб кетган тана қолдиқларини йиғиш ва максимал даражада тана тузилишини тиклаш ишлари олиб борилиши лозим. Барча топилган тана қолдиқлари жойи қайд қилинади;

9. Суяк иссиқлик таъсирида таъсирланган ёки мўрта бўлиб қолган вазиятларда барқарорлаштирувчи кимёвий моддалар ёки ўраш материаллари (масалан, ёпиштирувчи плёнка), агар улардан фойдаланиш

кейинги парчаланиш ёки бузилишнинг олдини олса, фойдаланилиши мақсадга мувофиқдир. Кимёвий моддаларни эса жуда эҳтиёткорлик билан ишлатиш зарур, ҳар қандай кимёвий моддалар ёки ўраш материалларининг назорат намуналари ҳам тақдим этилиши керак.

10. Тана бўлаклари бошқа қолдиқларга ёпишган бўлиши мумкин, бундай ҳолларда уларни жиноят жойидан олишдан олдин синчковлик билан текшириш лозим.

11. Жиноят жойида тана қолдиқларини қўшимча зарарланиш орқали хавф остида бўладиган ва қолдиқларни тиклашни тез амалга ошириш имкони бўлмаганда, ёнғин бўйича терговчи тегишли мутахассислар билан алоқа ўрнатиб қолдиқларни муҳофаза қилиш чораларини кўриши керак.

12. Инсон тана қолдиқлари тиклангандан сўнг иложи борича тезроқ совуқ сақлагичда сақлаш чораларини кўриш лозим [6].

Портловчи қурилмалар ишлатилиши билан боғлик жиноят содир этилган ҳолларда воқеа жойларини кўздан кечириш, ушбу тергов ҳаракати учун ишлаб чиқилган барча махсус тактик ва техник усулларга риоя қилган ҳолда ўтказилади. Жумладан, бу тергов ҳаракати дарҳол, лекин шошилмасдан, замонавий техник воситалардан фойдаланиб ўтказилиши керак ва ҳоказо. Шу билан бирга, бу каби ҳолларда кўздан кечириш, объектларининг характери, уларни аниқлашнинг хусусиятлари, қайд этиш усуллари ва бошқа факторлардан келиб чиқувчи ўзига хос хусусиятларга эга бўлади.

Портлаш содир бўлган ҳолларда катта ҳалокатли кучга эга бўлган ҳолларда, ерни шартли равишда секторларга бўлиш ва уларни изчил текшириш мақсадга мувофиқдир [7].

Портлаш билан боғлиқ жиноят жойини кўздан кечириш қўшимча маълумот ва далилларни олиш учун техник воситалардан фойдаланишни ўз ичига олиши мумкин. Ушбу воситалардан баъзилари қуйидагиларни ўз ичига олиши мумкин:

1. Оптик асбоблар. Катталаштирувчи кўзойнаклар, микроскоплар ва телескоплар жиноят жойида портлаш излари, шикастланишлар ва намуналарни батафсилроқ текшириш учун ишлатилиши мумкин. Улар микроскопик изларни, портловчи моддалар қолдиқларини ёки бошқа материалларни аниқлашга ёрдам беради.

2. Фото ва видео ускуналар. Фотосуратлар ва видео ёзувлар жиноят жойини ҳужжатлаштиришнинг муҳим воситасидир. Ихтисослашган камералар ва линзалар ёрдамида шикастланиш тафсилотларини, объектларнинг жойлашишини ва портлаш изларини ёзиб олишингиз мумкин.

3. Портатив детекторлар. Жиноят жойида портловчи моддалар изларини аниқлашга имкон берувчи портатив детекторлар мавжуд. Улар кимёвий таҳлил асосида ишлайди ва портлашда ишлатиладиган моддаларнинг қолдиқларини аниқлашга ёрдам беради.

4. Термал тасвирлар. Портлаш билан боғлиқ термал изларни аниқлаш ва ўрганиш учун термал тасвир камералари ёки термал сканерлардан фойдаланиш мумкин. Улар атроф-муҳитдаги ҳарорат ўзгаришини кўришга имкон беради, бу яширин олов ёки иссиқлик манбалари мавжудлигини кўрсатиши мумкин.

5. Изларни йиғиш ва сақлаш учун асбоблар. Портлаш изларини йиғиш ва қадоқлаш учун жиноят жойида турли хил асбоблар ва контейнерлардан фойдаланиш мумкин. Бу материалларни қадоқлаш учун идишлар, далилларни хавфсиз йиғиш учун бошқа воситалар бўлиши мумкин.

Шуни таъкидлаш керакки, муайян асбоблардан фойдаланиш ва танлаш муайян вазиятга ва тергов талабларига боғлиқ. Бу мутахассислар, яъни криминалист ёки портлаш бўйича мутахассисга тегишли масаладир.

Шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш жоизки, портлашдан кейинги воқеа жойини кўздан кечиришда ҳам хорижий мамлакатларда жуда кўплаб техника воситаларидан фойдаланиб келишмоқда.

Улардан бири “Модель ЭЛ 100” русумли портловчи воситани аниқлаш мосламаси ҳисобланади. Оддий, ишончли, ўта юқори сезиш қувватига эга қурилманинг афзалликларидан бири унинг ниҳоятда кичкина эканлиги ва ҳатто чўнтакда ҳам олиб юришда қулайлиги саналади. Техник имкониятларига тўхталадиган бўлсак, портловчиларнинг 50 фоизидан зиёд бўлган турларини аниқлай олади. Ушбу восита ўзини-ўзи тўлдиради ва фақатгина кичкина иситиш тизими ёки батарейкани зарядладиган иситкични талаб қилади. Бу модель савдо, ҳарбий, қўлбола портловчиларни аниқлашда бутун дунё бўйича тан олинган. Ҳозирги кунда ҳарбий, полиция, хавфсизлик хизматлари томонидан қўлланилиб келинади. Ушбу моделнинг, шунингдек, “ЭЛ 200” ва “ЭЛ 300” турлари ҳам ишлаб чиқарилади [8].

Воқеа содир бўлган жойда ёки унинг атрофида портлаш изларини, портловчи қурилмаламинг айрим қисмлари ва қолдиқлари билан биргаликда,
ишлатилмаган портловчи қурилмалар, портловчи моддалар, портлатиш воситаларини ҳам топиб олиш мумкин.

Воқеа жойидаги шароитларни ўрганиш жараёнида қуйидагилар вужудга
келади: портлаш факти, унинг техник сабаблари, портлашнинг марказий нуқтаси, портлатилган қурилманинг яхлит ёки айрим қисмларининг тузилиши, унинг ишлаш принципини аниқлаш, портлатилган портловчи модданинг оғирлигини баҳолаш, портловчи модданинг портлаш вақтида шикастловчи хоссаларини аниқлаш, портлашнинг шикастловчи таъсири радиусини аниқлаш, портловчи қурилма тайёрлаган шахснинг жанговар портловчи ўқ дорилар техникаси соҳасидаги билими, кимё ва портловчи моддалар технологияси бўйича билими, портлатиш ишлари соҳасида билимлари бор ёки йўқлиги ҳақида тахмин ва тусмоллар.

Шулар ўрганиб чиқилгандан кейин, шу текширилаётган жойдан далилий ашёларни қидириш, уларни кўздан кечириш, қайд этиш ва олиш ишлари амалга оширилади.

Портлаш содир бўлган жойни кўздан кечиришда жиноят процессуал қонун нормаларида кўрсатилган тартиб қоидаларга риоя қилиш керак. Чунки портлатиш йўли билан содир қилинган жиноятларнинг ҳодиса жойи кўздан кечирилганда, ўзига хос хусусиятлар мавжуддир. Энг аввало, кўздан кечириш ҳудудининг чегарасини аниқлаб олиш ва воқеа жойини қўриқлашни ташкил этиш лозим. Портлатилган объектлар, у ердаги мурдалар,
яраланганлар, воқеа содир бўлган жойнинг бошқа элементлари қисмларини аниқлаш, уларнинг ўзаро ва портлашнинг марказий нуқтасига нисбатан жойлашишини белгилаш керак бўлади. Портлашнинг марказий нуқтаси сифатида портлаш натижасида вужудга келган конуссимон чуқурлик ёки бузилишлар энг кўп бўлган ҳудуд олинади. Дастлабки олинган натижалар асосида воқеа содир бўлган жойнинг лойиҳаси тайёрланади, кўздан кечиришнинг тартиби ва кетма-кетлиги аниқланади. Бу босқичда у ёки бу мутахассисларни жалб этиш ва ҳодиса ҳақида хабар берилганда, олдиндан маълум бўлган бўлса ҳам, қандай техник воситалардан фойдаланиш каби саволлар ҳал этилади.

Портлашдан кейинги воқеа жойини техник жиҳатдан таъминотини қуйидаги бешта йўналишга бўлиш мумкин, уларнинг ҳар бирида алоҳида ҳаракатлар ва воситалар қўлланилади:

— умумий восита ва буюмлар;
— дастлабки чора-тадбирлар;
— воқеа жойини кўздан кечириш;
— воқеа жойини ҳужжатлаштириш;
— воқеа жойида далилларни йиғиш жараёни;
— кўздан кечиришни якунлаш ва уларни ҳужжатлаштириш [9].

Умумий восита ва буюмларни, асосан, хавфсизлик, воқеа жойини кўздан кечиришда ишлатиладиган доимий воситалар (компас, ёритиш воситалари), воқеа жойини қайд этишда ишлатиладиган воситалар (камера, овоз ёзиш қурилмалари), далилларни йиғишда қўл келадиган воситаларни ўз ичига олади.

Портлаш жойини кўздан кечириш пайтида жиноят-процессуал процедура жиноятларни тергов қилишни тартибга солувчи муайян қоидалар ва уларга риоя қилишни назарда тутади. Одатда портлаш жойини кўздан кечиришда ишлатиладиган асосий қадамлар ва процедуралар:

1. Олдиндан огоҳлантириш. Портлаш ҳодисаси юз берганда, ички ишлар ёки бошқа тегишли хизматлар воқеа тўғрисида дарҳол хабардор қилиниши керак. Бу уларга хавфсизликни таъминлаш ва воқеа жойида ишни ташкил этиш чораларини кўриш имконини беради.

2. Воқеа жойида хавфсизликни таъминлаш. Бунда ҳодиса жойига келган хизматлар унинг хавфсизлигини таъминлаши керак. Бунга воқеа жойини ўраб олиш, ноқонуний киришни олдини олиш учун қўриқлаш, агар керак бўлса хавфсизлик ва эвакуация қилиш киради.

3. Рўйхатга олиш ва ёзиб олиш. Терговчилар ва ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилиш органлари воқеа жойини кўздан кечириш баённомасини тузишлари керак. Ушбу ҳужжатда кўздан кечириш тафсилотлари, топилган излар, зарарлар, нарсалар ва тергов давомида фойдали бўлиши мумкин бўлган бошқа маълумотлар қайд этилади.

4. Фото ва видео ёзувлар. Портлаш жойини кўздан кечиришнинг муҳим қисми фото ва видео ёзувлардир. Мутахассислар воқеа жойини, портлаш изларини ва бошқа муҳим тафсилотларни ҳужжатлаштириш учун фотосуратлар ёки видеоларни олишади. Бу далилларни сақлашга ва қўшимча текшириш учун мустақил визуал материал яратишга ёрдам беради.

5. Изларни йиғиш ва қадоқлаш. Терговчилар ва портлаш бўйича мутахассислар портлаш билан боғлиқ бўлиши мумкин бўлган турли хил изларни тўплайди ва қадоқлайди. Бунга парчалар, портловчи моддаларнинг қолдиқлари, жиноят билан боғлиқ нарсалар ва далилий аҳамиятга эга бўлиши мумкин бўлган бошқа материаллар кириши мумкин.

Портловчи моддаларни қурбонларнинг кийимларида ҳам топиш мумкин [10].

6. Гувоҳлар ва шоҳидларни сўров қилиш. Бу орқали ҳолатни ойдинлаштириш мумкин.

Портлаш содир бўлган жойни кўздан кечиришда фотосуратга ва видео тасвирга олиш, жойнинг дастлабки шарт-шароитларини ўзгартирмаганлиги учун, ушбу усулларни барча бошқа усуллардан аввал бажариш керак бўлади. Бу ҳаракатлар майда, аммо муҳим хусусиятлар, жумладан, объектларда қурум мавжудлиги, жароҳатларнинг ҳолати, уларнинг ўзаро жойлашуви ва ҳоказолар ҳақида фикр юритиш имконини берувчи суд фотографиясининг усул ва услубларига (портлаш жойининг мўлжали панорама усулда, умумий усулда, парчали усулда ва аниқ бир қисмини суратга олиш усулида) амал қилган ҳолда бажариш керак. Бундай шароитда портловчи қурилмага катта эътибор бериш зарур. Воқеа содир бўлган жойни қайд этиш жуда аниқ, тўлиқ ва кўргазмали бўлиши шу билан бирга кейинчалик объектлар аломатларининг ўзгариши оқибатида, масалан, тадқиқотлар ўтказилгандан сўнг ёки нотўғри сақлаш ва юборилганда тушунмовчиликлар юзага келмаслиги учун фикрни чалғитмайдиган даражада бўлиши керак.

Портлаш содир бўлган жойни кўздан кечириш тергов ҳаракатида бевосита терговчи томонидан умумий раҳбарлик қилиш, ушбу тадбирни амалга оширишнинг зарурий шарти ҳисобланади. Кўздан кечириш жараёнида турли хил вазифалар ҳал этилади. Бироқ бу вазифалар, иш бўйича аниқланадиган ҳолатларга боғлиқ ҳолда ўзгариб туради ва ушбу вазифалар қуйидаги кўринишга эга. Воқеа содир бўлган жойнинг акс этиши, далилий ашёларни аниқлаш, қайд этиш ва олиш, далилий ашёларни дастлабки тадқиқот қилиш, навбатдаги тергов ҳаракатлари ва оператив-қидирув тадбирларини ишлаб чиқиш, шунингдек жиноят содир этилганлиги ҳақидаги тахминларни илгари суриш кабилардир.

Шунингдек, қуйидагиларни яъни портлаш объектларини, портлаш аломатларидан дарак берувчи объектга ёндош бўлган ҳудудни, жабрланувчиларни, шунингдек улардаги кийимлар, ҳужжатлар ва турли буюмларни батафсил текшириш лозим бўлади.

Портлаш факти бўйича воқеа содир бўлган жойни кўздан кечириш, ҳодисанинг характерини аниқлаш, баъзида эса содир бўлган ҳодисанинг сабаблари ва унга алоқадор шахсларни аниқлашнинг ягона усули ҳисобланади. Портлашнинг характерли аломатларини кўриб чиқишга киришишдан олдин, портлаш ҳодисасини ва портловчи моддаларнинг физикавий-кимёвий ўзгаришларини, портловчи қурилмаламинг умумий тузилишини умумий тарзда ўрганиб чиқиш мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади. Портлаш ҳодисасини юзага келтирадиган воситаларга жуда кўп мисолларни кўрсатиш мумкин. Масалан, электр тармоқларидаги туташувлар, ёнғинлар ва албатта портловчи қурилмалар.

Хулоса сифатида портлашдан кейинги воқеа жойини кўздан кечиришда муҳим бўлган томонларидан бири воқеа жойидаги портловчи воситаларнинг ўз кучини йўқотганлигига амин бўлишга доимий эътибор қаратиш лозим бўлади. Зеро, текширувлар вақтида ушбу қурилмаларнинг ишга тушиши бир вақтнинг ўзида қўшимча қурбонларнинг пайдо бўлишига замин яратса, иккинчи томондан, кўздан кечиришнинг ва “иссиқ излар”ни топиш жараёнларини бирмунча қийинлаштиради. Бундай аянчли вазиятларнинг бўлмаслиги учун портловчи қурилмалар, уларнинг тартиби, хусусиятлари, фалокат кўлами ҳақида етарлича маълумотга эга бўлиш лозим.

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ОСНОВНАЯ РОЛЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-КОММУНИКАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИИ ПРОЕКТОВ НЕФТЯНОЙ КОМПАНИИ

Аннотация: в связи с рядом проблем отечественной экономики предприятия цель состоит в том, чтобы увеличить производительность и снизить затраты. Решение может быть найдено за счет использования информационных и коммуникационных технологий. Их применение наиболее эффективно в капиталоемких производствах, характеризующихся высокая интенсивность информационных потоков. Информационно-коммуникационные технологии являются полезным инструментом, позволяющим организовать информационные потоки на прединвестиционной стадии реализации проекта, что помогает ответственным лицам достигать эффективных решений, позволяющих одновременно добиться максимального суммарного эффекта по ряду целевых параметров. Информационно-коммуникационные технологии являются полезным инструментом, позволяющим организовать информационные потоки на прединвестиционной стадии реализации проекта, что помогает лицам, принимающим решения, достигать эффективных решений, позволяющих одновременно добиться максимального суммарного эффекта по ряду целевых параметров.

Ключевые слова: информационно-коммуникационные технологии, экономика знаний, технико-экономическое обоснование, многокритериальная полезность, информационный поток.

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THE MAIN ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OIL COMPANY PROJECTS

Abstract. Due to a number of problems of the domestic economy of the enterprise, the goal is to increase productivity and reduce costs. The solution can be found through the use of information and communication technologies. Their application is most effective in capital-intensive industries characterized by high intensity of information flows. Information and communication technologies are a useful tool that allows organizing information flows at the pre-investment stage of project implementation, which helps decision makers to achieve effective *solutions that simultaneously achieve the maximum total effect on a number of target parameters. Information and communication technologies are a useful tool that allows organizing information flows at the pre-investment stage of project implementation, which helps decision makers to reach effective decisions that simultaneously achieve the maximum total effect on a number of target parameters.*

Key words: information and communication technologies, knowledge economy, feasibility study, multicriteria utility, information flow.

На протяжении последних десятилетий нефть была основным источником энергии для промышленности во всем мире и одним из важнейших двигателей мировой экономики. Несмотря на активные попытки ученых и разработчиков найти и коммерциализировать новые возобновляемые источники энергии, решение этой непростой задачи вряд ли возможно в краткосрочной и среднесрочной перспективе из-за ряда сложностей: проекты, снижение цен на традиционные источники энергии, сильное лобби нефтегазовых компаний.

В ближайшие десятилетия мировая экономика будет по-прежнему чрезвычайно зависеть от газа и нефти. И хотя газ, являясь более экологичным и дешевым источником энергии, вытеснит нефть из мировой структуры энергопотребления [1], сегодня зависимость от нефти настолько высока, что нельзя ожидать снижения интереса к проектам и технологиям, связанным с со своим производством.

Снижение цен на энергоносители, глобальное потепление, вызывающее все большую озабоченность, и неуклонный рост экономики развивающихся стран Юго-Восточной Азии вынуждают владельцев энергетических компаний, значительная часть которых являются национальными, искать новые решения глобальных проблем, связанных с количественное и качественное удовлетворение потребности в энергоресурсах.

Один из самых эффективных и социально ответственных способы выхода из ситуации, которая еще не стала кризисной, но уже вызывает опасения - применить информационные и коммуникационные технологии (ИКТ), которые позволяют организовать оптимальное взаимодействие между участниками производственные, управленческие и другие процессы как на добывающих, так и на перерабатывающих предприятиях [2]

Информационно-коммуникационные технологии играют значительную роль в повышении производительности и снижении затрат в различных отраслях экономики. Из-за высокой волатильности цен на нефть и сложностях, связанных с организацией добычи сланцевых месторождений, очень актуален вопрос: можно ли добиться более эффективного производство и лучшее распространение жизненные энергетические ресурсы с помощью ИКТ?

Этот вопрос имеет наибольший резон для развивающихся и "транзитных" стран, которые являются либо экспортерами нефти, либо ее малобюджетными импортерами. Экспортеры заинтересованы в увеличении прибыли от реализации углеводородов за счет использования современных, в том числе

информационные и коммуникационные технологии. импортеры, в свою очередь, хотят покупать нефтепродукты по более привлекательным ценам и более эффективно их использовать.

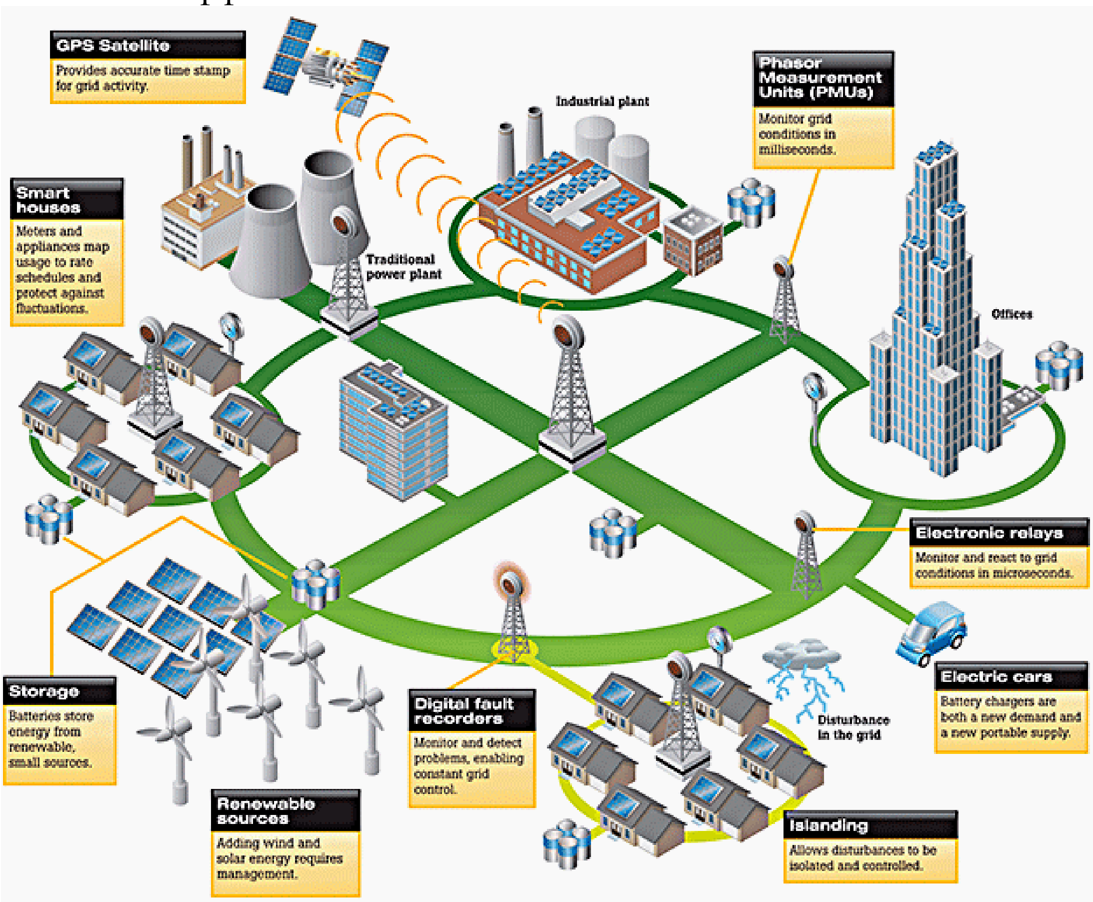

Рисунок 1. Индустрия информационных и коммуникационных технологий 4.0

Нивелирование рисков ценовой волатильности особенно важно для импортеров нефти

развивающиеся страны, поскольку им труднее всего справляться с ценовыми шоками. Таким образом, определение роли ИКТ в нефтяном секторе необходимо для лучшей оценки перспектив экономического развития развивающихся стран в ближайшие десятилетия.

Информационно-коммуникационные и современные нефтегазовые технологии, которые все чаще включают ИКТ, открывают новые возможности для улучшения экономических показателей на всех этапах создания экономической стоимости.

Например, для первой категории операций информационно-коммуникационные и связанные с ними технологии создают возможности для расширения разведанных запасов нефти, увеличения ее добычи из существующих скважин и обеспечивают дополнительные средства для открытия новых скважин.

Понимание влияния ИКТ и сопутствующих технологий на период использования разрабатываемых месторождений и поиска новых запасов сделает будущие поставки нефти более предсказуемыми, выступит стабилизирующим фактором для инвесторов при оценке инвестиционных проектов, а также позволит снизить давление на цены на нефть.

Используя информацию коммуникационных технологий в нефтяной отрасли, они видят в качестве драйвера развития не только международные нефтяные компании (МНК) с передовым опытом применения результатов научно-технического прогресса, но и национальные нефтяные компании (ННК) развивающихся страны [4].

Пройдя путь от 1970-х годов до наших дней, они стали более зрелыми, смогли накопить значительные финансовые ресурсы, вооруженные ноу-хау и теперь стремятся конкурировать с международными нефтяными компаниями в использовании ИКТ [5]. Однако этим странам по-прежнему приходится сталкиваться с такими проблемами, как нехватка квалифицированных человеческих ресурсов [6] и необходимость повышать свои знания передовых технологий и бизнес-процессов.

Прежде чем перейти к совершенствованию своих технологических возможностей, национальным нефтяным компаниям необходимо позаботиться об обеспечении базовой инфраструктуры и накоплении необходимого капитала.

Капиталоемкость и низкая трудоемкость хозяйственной деятельности в нефтяной отрасли объясняют высокие доходы компании на одного работника, которые для отраслевых маяков могут исчисляться миллионами долларов США [7].

Информационная революция конца XX века повысила значение таких процессов, как автоматизация, расчеты, моделирование и другие аналитические процедуры, что свидетельствует о необходимости использования ИКТ в нефтяной промышленности.

Хотя все крупнейшие МНК и ННК являются вертикально интегрированными [8] и ставят перед собой цель оптимизировать поток ресурсов и инвестиций, увязать операции, начиная с добычи нефти из скважины и заканчивая распределением готовых нефтепродуктов, существует отсутствие инструментов, позволяющих достичь этой цели.

Информационно-коммуникационные технологии с современным программным обеспечением и присущей им способностью находить оптимальное решение для сложных систем, характеризующихся множеством параметров и свойств, позволяют повысить эффективность производства в нефтяной отрасли [9]

Ввиду больших затрат, связанных с приобретением и использованием современных технологий, особенно важно различать эффект от использования таких примитивных сегодня средств ИКТ, как виртуальная почта, Интернет, и более совершенных, таких как, например, интегрированные сети передачи данных и сенсорные устройства для измерения процессов бурения и добычи нефти [10].

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ КАРТ В ОХРАНЕ ПРИРОДЫ И ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются такие вопросы, как охрана окружающей среды, значение картографирования в охране окружающей среды, создание природоохранных и экологических карт.

Ключевые слова: природа, окружающая среда, картографирование, картографический метод, карты охраны окружающей среды и экологическая карта.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ECOLOGICAL MAPS IN THE PROTECTION OF NATURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Abstract. This article discusses environmental protection, the importance of mapping in environmental protection, and the creation of environmental and ecological maps.

Keywords: nature, environment, mapping, cartographic method, environmental protection maps, and ecological map.

Из истории нам известно, что за многие тысячелетия до нашей эры люди начали описывать окружающую среду, в которой они жили. Эти ранние картографические изображения служили для обозначения мест обитания кочевых народов и дорог, ведущих к ним, мест, где можно было успешно охотиться, и мест, где реки были наиболее удобны для пересечения. Когда торговля и мореплавание начали развиваться в древнем мире, искусство рисования карт достигло большого развития, и создаются карты на самые разные темы. В частности, растущее развитие взаимоотношений человека с природой и окружающей средой порождает необходимость отражения территорий и уровней ее воздействия, а также новое направление в картировании, необходимость экологического картирования. Со временем спрос на такой вид карт постоянно растет. Его даже преподают в высших учебных заведениях как отдельный предмет под названием “экологическое картирование”.

Подобные вопросы также имеют актуальное значение в Узбекистане на уровне государственной политики. Ведь «Концепция охраны окружающей среды Республики Узбекистан до 2030 года», принятая Президентом Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзиёевым 30 октября 2019 года, определяет первоочередные задачи, которые необходимо решить в этом направлении. Например, в главе пятой «Пути решения экологических проблем» пункт «…создание электронной экологической карты республики в целях обеспечения открытости и прозрачности информации о состоянии окружающей среды и возможных экологических угрозах» [1] можно процитировать.

С помощью экологического картографирования можно собирать, анализировать и картографически представлять информацию о состоянии и взаимодействии человечества и других биологических видов различными методами, оценивать экологическую обстановку данной местности.

На сегодняшний день основной целью экологического картографирования регионов является анализ их экологической ситуации и ее динамики, то есть определение пространственной и временной изменчивости экологических факторов, влияющих на здоровье человека и состояние экосистем. Для достижения поставленной цели необходимо собирать, анализировать, оценивать, интегрировать, регионально и географически анализировать данные об антропогенных изменениях окружающей среды, которые зачастую сложно сопоставить, берет на себя такие важные задачи, как создание наиболее точных картографическое изображение степени изменения (по сравнению с исходным состоянием).

Тот факт, что человечество сегодня активно занимается производственной деятельностью, заставляет искать все более совершенные методы мониторинга природной среды в условиях усложняющейся экологической обстановки. Потребность человека в управлении экологическим состоянием окружающей среды привела к развитию нового основного направления тематической картографии - карты окружающей среды. Разнообразие тематического содержания экологических карт связано с областью их практического применения (в биологических, геологических, медицинских, общественных науках и др.). Для экологического картирования представляют интерес объекты, претерпевающие изменения, для которых роль окружающей среды играет географическая оболочка Земли-сложная многокомпонентная система, каждая составляющая которой является определяющим фактором формы и состояния всех остальных компонентов, поскольку все они взаимосвязаны и взаимодействуют друг с другом. Поэтому одним из основных инструментов графического моделирования природной среды для решения задач регулируемого природопользования является экологическое картирование.

Подобные карты воплощают в себе информацию о текущем состоянии природной среды, изменившейся в результате антропогенного воздействия, и показывают степень ее интенсивности. [2]

В настоящее время еще нет полной согласованности в методологии и принципах создания геоэкологических карт, на основе которых можно проводить анализ состояния окружающей среды, что связано с согласованностью содержания этих карт. Картограф должен обращать внимание не только на характеристики определенного объекта, но и на взаимосвязь между объектом (или объектами) и окружающей средой.

Любые процессы, происходящие на Земле, можно выразить как совокупность взаимодействий различных элементов окружающей среды, поэтому наиболее точным и детальным наблюдением является наблюдение за большим количеством параметров одновременно. Такую возможность предоставляет периферийная карта, которая способна отображать несколько параметров одновременно на одной карте. Задача в этом процессе состоит в том, чтобы найти наиболее точные картографические системы, выбранные на основе всей доступной информации об окружающей среде.

Основное отличие создания экологической карты состоит в том, что ее разработка не ограничивается собственной сетью, а включает также элементы, связанные с окружающей средой как в родственных, так и в разных тематических областях и включение различных тем в экологическое поле. Экологическое картографирование стало особенно актуальным в последние 70 лет, когда очевидна угроза серьезной деградации окружающей среды.

Экологическую карту можно разделить на несколько взаимосвязанных частей. Одной из ключевых частей создания экологической карты является сбор данных из различных источников, таких как дистанционное зондирование, статистические и полевые исследования. Эта часть требует максимальной точности, достоверности и актуальности на грани изменений, так как именно от этого зависит точность информационной ценности готового продукта. Еще одна важная часть – это анализ представленных данных с последующей их оценкой. Это также может включать интеграцию, территориальный анализ и создание тематических карт, показывающих текущее состояние экосистем и факторы, влияющие на них, а также уровни загрязнения.

Экологические карты традиционно предназначены для предоставления государственных, региональных и местных экологических программ, и проектов. При этом любая экологическая деятельность осуществляется в пределах определенных территорий. Поэтому планирование, осуществление и контроль за результатами природоохранных мероприятий требует объективной информации об экологической обстановке и ее динамике в различных частях территории, при этом картографический описательный способ представления информации, то есть без использования картографического метода исследования получить результат сложно.

Картографическое обеспечение практической охраны окружающей среды максимально реализуется при разработке и реализации конкретных территориальных охватов и адресных целевых программ. Экологические карты, предназначенные для практической деятельности, делятся на следующие виды:

- инвентаризационные и оценочные карты (содержат показатели и оценки состояния отдельных компонентов и ландшафтов в целом, особенности территориального распределения влияющих факторов);
- прогнозные карты (представляющие предполагаемые результаты развития на определенные даты в будущем, сохраняющие текущие тенденции или определенные сценарии);
- рекомендательные карты (показывающие территориальное расположение планируемых мероприятий по оптимизации экологической обстановки);
- контрольные карты (предназначены для отслеживания ситуаций при выполнении рекомендуемых действий). Эти карты не являются особенностью экологических карт, поскольку их можно применять практически ко всем картам, предназначенным для решения практических задач.

В результате связи с экологическим картографированием можно давать достоверную оценку экологической ситуации в отдельных центрах регионов, определять демографическую нагрузку на природную среду, осуществлять прогнозы возникновения опасных природных явлений. события. Такая картография тесно связана с медико-географической картографией. [2]

Экологические образовательные карты служат иллюстративным материалом и по конструктивным особенностям принципиально не отличаются от других образовательных карт.

В заключение можно сказать, что экологические или природоохранные карты представляют собой прозрачное зеркало, которое наглядно показывает влияние общества на природу, оценивает текущую нагрузку, рациональное использование природных ресурсов, охрану природы, введение тех или иных ограничений и пресечение неправильных действий.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЗАТРАТАМИ В МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ

Аннотация. Мировая экономика зависит от стабильности производственной деятельности предприятий. Одна из основных целей любой компании - получить прибыль. Однако, чтобы достичь этой цели, необходимо эффективно управлять затратами. Данный процесс является частью системы управления компании в целом. Управление на предприятии осуществляется с целью рационального использования ресурсов.

Ключевые слова: затраты, управление затратами, методы управления затратами, принципы управлениями затратами.

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COST MANAGEMENT IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

Annotation. The world economy depends on the stability of the production activities of enterprises. One of the main goals of any company is to make a profit. However, in order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to manage costs effectively. This process is part of the company's management system as a whole. Management at the enterprise is carried out for the purpose of rational use of resources.

Keywords: costs, cost management, cost management methods, cost management principles.

Базисом экономики страны являются хозяйственные субъекты с различными формами собственности, которые используют экономические ресурсы для осуществления коммерческой деятельности. Эта деятельность представляет собой сложный и комплексный процесс производства товаров и услуг, вовлекающий труд, землю и капитал. Каждый из этих компонентов может быть рассмотрен как затраты, связанные с предпринимательской деятельностью. Все главные процессы в производственно-хозяйственной сфере непосредственно связаны с использованием трудовых, материальных и финансовых ресурсов. Правомерность этих расходов определяется тем, превышают ли доходы, полученные в результате этих затрат, сами затраты [2]. В сущности, управление предприятием является совмещением различных факторов производства и непроизводственных элементов, действий и возможностей предпринимательской деятельности, имеющей конечной целью получение прибыли. Таким образом, эффективность бизнеса повышается путем управления затратами предприятия и принятия обоснованных управленческих решений.

Управленческий учет является информационным и методологическим основанием для управления затратами. Он представляет собой систему сбора и анализа информации о хозяйственной деятельности организации с целью принятия управленческих решений. Тактика управленческого учета включает организацию, учет, анализ и контроль ранее принятых решений, а также ответственность за их выполнение. Данные управленческого учета особенно полезны для лиц, ответственных за распределение ресурсов или их использование. Поэтому одним из принципов учета является группировка затрат и результатов деятельности по различным структурным подразделениям предприятия.

Система управления затратами является неотъемлемой частью системы управления предприятием, и она включает все функции менеджмента: прогнозирование и планирование затрат и факторов, определяющих их, организацию и координацию деятельности по управлению затратами, учет затрат по объектам учета и центрам ответственности, регулирование затрат при изменении условий, мотивацию персонала, стимулирование экономии и установление форм ответственности за нерациональное использование ресурсов, анализ затрат и факторов, определяющих их, учет и контроль, оценку функционирования системы управления затратами, выявление недостатков и определение путей их устранения, а также повышение эффективности функционирования [4].

В мировой экономике существуют несколько принципов управления затратами. Информация, необходимая для управления затратами, должна соответствовать следующим требованиям: достоверность, полнота, релевантность, целостность, понятность, своевременность и регулярность.

В учете управления, термин "достоверность" ближе к аудиторскому определению, где достоверность означает возможность компетентного пользователя делать правильные выводы на основе учетных данных и отчетности. Полнота управленческого учета означает наличие достаточной информации для управления предприятием и его подразделениями. Главное требование к информации в системе управления - ее релевантность, то есть ее существенность и применимость для принятия решений. Целостность в данном случае означает согласованность принципов отражения учетной информации, взаимосвязь учетных регистров и внутренней отчетности, а также обеспечение сопоставимости данных с показателями бухгалтерского учета и отчетности в необходимых случаях. Понятность данных и результатов управленческого учета важна, так как его потребителями являются не только бухгалтеры и экономисты, но и администрация предприятия и другие специалисты, и сотрудники, которые могут не обладать специализированным экономическим образованием. Своевременность управленческого учета означает способность предоставить руководителям необходимую информацию к моменту принятия решений. Также важно, чтобы внутренняя отчетность была регулярной и периодической. Данные, полученные из хорошо организованного управленческого учета, позволяют выявить области наибольшего риска, узкие места в деятельности организации, малоэффективные или убыточные виды продукции и услуг, и т.д.

На протяжении начала нового тысячелетия произошли кардинальные изменения в мире, где основными движущими силами стали производство и информация. Теперь для него характерно [2]:

- капиталоемкое производство, темп которого определяют машины;
- существенное превышение косвенных расходов над прямыми в структуре затрат;
- резкое снижение прямых трудозатрат;
- международный рынок, характеризующийся высокой конкуренцией.

В таких условиях становится очевидным интерес к использованию нетрадиционных методов учета затрат.

Калькуляция затрат на основе деятельности (ABC). ABC метод был разработан в конце 80-х годов американскими учеными Р. Купером и Р. Капланом и широко применяется на Западе в настоящее время. Суть метода заключается в учете затрат по рабочим операциям, то есть по функциональным аспектам. Предприятие рассматривается как совокупность рабочих операций, каждая из которых требует определенных ресурсов. Стоимость рабочей операции определяется путем учета всех затраченных на нее ресурсов, но простое вычисление стоимости по отдельным операциям не дает возможности определить полную себестоимость продукции. Поэтому также применяется расчет индекса распределения затрат, так называемого кост-драйвера. Кост-драйверы позволяют определить количество ресурсов, затраченных на производство продукции. Внедрение этого метода на российских предприятиях затруднено сложностью описания бизнес-процессов.

Расчет стоимости жизненного цикла (LCC). С развитием технологий жизненный цикл многих изделий значительно сократился, и время производства стало сопоставимым с временем разработки. Сложность изготовления продукта приводит к тому, что до 90% производственных затрат возникают на стадии научно-исследовательских и опытно-конструкторских работ (НИОКР). Важным принципом LCC является прогнозирование и управление затратами на производство изделия на этапе его проектирования. Метод предполагает учет затрат по этапам жизненного цикла продукта. Производится расчет полной стоимости жизненного цикла продукции, начиная с момента проектирования и до окончания производства.

Absorption-costing (Абсорпшн-костинг). Это система, в которой все затраты, включая накладные расходы, включаются в себестоимость продукции. Затраты разделяются на прямые, которые непосредственно связаны с объектом учета, и косвенные, которые распределяются между объектами пропорционально выбранной базе. Этот метод включает в себестоимость готовой продукции постоянные общепроизводственные расходы. Он демонстрирует полную себестоимость продукции и соответствует установившимся в Российской Федерации традициям и требованиям нормативных актов в области учета и налогообложения.

Value engineering (функционально-стоимостной анализ (ФСА)). Метод ФСА, также известный как стоимостное проектирование, представляет собой анализ затрат на выполнение функций изделия или усилия, направленные на минимизацию затрат в областях проектирования, производства и эксплуатации объекта при сохранении или повышении его качества и полезности.

Target-costing (Таргет-костинг). Применяется во время разработки нового изделия или модернизации устаревающей продукции. Этот метод включает следующие шаги:

- определение целевой цены, которую потребители будут готовы заплатить за продукт.

- вычитание желаемой прибыли из целевой цены для определения целевых затрат.

- оценка фактических затрат на продукт и выявление способов снижения фактических затрат, если они превышают целевые.

Таким образом, концепция Таргет-костинга основывается на идее целевой себестоимости. Формула для расчета целевой себестоимости состоит из вычитания прибыли из цены продукта. Себестоимость рассматривается не как предварительно расчетная нормативная величина, а как целевой показатель, к которому организация должна стремиться, чтобы предложить конкурентоспособный продукт на рынке.

Kaizen-costing (кайзен-костинг). В переводе с японского "усовершенствование маленькими шагами". Это процесс постепенного снижения затрат на этапе производства продукции, который приводит к достижению необходимого уровня себестоимости и обеспечению прибыльности производства. Снижение затрат достигается путем поиска скрытых резервов при активном участии работников.

Just in time (JIT) (точно в срок). Относится к промышленным системам, в которых перемещение изделий в процессе производства и поставки от поставщиков тщательно планируются во времени. Это означает, что на каждом этапе процесса следующая небольшая партия прибывает для обработки точно в тот момент, когда предыдущая партия завершена. В результате создается система, в которой нет пассивных единиц, ожидающих обработки, а также простаивающих рабочих или оборудования, ожидающих изделия для обработки.

Controlling (Контроллинг). Это комплексная система управления предприятием, которая включает управленческий учет, учет и анализ затрат для контроля всех статей затрат, всех подразделений и всей производимой продукции или услуги, а также их последующего планирования. Контроллинг обеспечивает информационно-аналитическую поддержку процессов принятия решений при управлении предприятием [1].

В современных условиях, с развитием новых технологий и изменением рыночной ситуации, управление затратами также претерпевает изменения. Компании все чаще применяют цифровые технологии для оптимизации расходов и повышения эффективности процессов. Например, автоматизация процессов и использование аналитических инструментов позволяют более точно прогнозировать затраты и улучшать планирование бюджета. Важным аспектом становится также учет экологических и социальных факторов в затратах компании. Это новое направление в управлении затратами называется устойчивым управлением затратами. Оно включает учет вредного воздействия на окружающую среду и социальных последствий при принятии решений о расходах.

Современные условия хозяйствования требуют от производителей особых действий для повышения конкурентоспособности как продукции, так и всего предприятия в целом. В основу этих действий положен увеличенный интерес к затратам на качество, как одной из основных составляющих конкурентоспособности. В связи с этим производители ставят перед собой задачу минимизации затрат, связанных с созданием качественного продукта.

Выживание и эффективность деятельности предприятия в условиях рыночной экономики во многом зависят от развития управленческого учета.

В отличие от финансового учета, который направлен на соответствие отчетности предприятия внешним требованиям и формам, определенным государством, управленческий учет направлен на усовершенствование управления бизнесом и методов его реализации. Выбор методов и форм управленческого учета является предметом решения высшего руководства организации.

Проведя исследование методов управления затратами на качество, можно сделать следующий вывод: в современной практике предприятий невозможно достичь эффективности работы без применения соответствующих методов управления затратами на качество. Применение этих методов позволяет предприятию не только оптимизировать расходы, но также повысить конкурентоспособность как продукции, так и всего предприятия в целом.

В моей работе мы исследовали управление затратами в мировой экономике, рассмотрел сущность этого процесса и основные принципы, применяемые в международной практике. Я представил современные методы управления затратами, применяемые компаниями по всему миру, и охарактеризовал их основные особенности. Также я обозначил основные тенденции в развитии управления затратами в настоящее время.

Таким образом, управление затратами является важным аспектом успешного функционирования любой компании в мировой экономике. Оптимизация расходов и эффективное использование ресурсов помогают компаниям достигать своих целей и получать прибыль.

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ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКАЯ ЛИНГВИСТИКА

Аннотация. Когда прагматика включается в состав лингвистики наряду с другими ее разделами, она обозначается как прагмалингвистика или лингвистическая прагматика. Эта точка зрения является в настоящее время наиболее распространенной, она чаще всего представлена в лингвистических словарях, в учебниках и пособиях по языкознанию.

Ключевые слова: прагматика, коммуникация, лингвистика, классификация, прагмалингвистика.

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PRAGMATIC LINGUISTICS

Abstract. When pragmatics is included in linguistics along with its other sections, it is referred to as pragmalinguistics or linguistic pragmatics. This point of view is currently the most common, it is most often presented in linguistic dictionaries, textbooks and textbooks on linguistics.

Key words: pragmatics, communication, linguistics, classification, pragmalinguistics.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Коммуникативно-прагматический поворот в языкознании ознаменовал смещение интереса исследователей от изучения внутренних свойств языковой системы к анализу функций языка в сложной структуре человеческой коммуникации (Helbig 1990: 13), а также привлек внимание ученых к самому термину «прагматика», который до середины двадцатого века в рамках лингвистики практически не употреблялся. Бурное развитие лингвистической прагматики привело к тому, что к области изучения этой новой науки стали относить все, выходящее за рамки традиционной системной лингвистики, что стремительно расширило рамки ее объекта и сделало ее границы весьма расплывчатыми (ср. Ernst 2002: 4). До настоящего времени остается спорным вопрос о взаимоотношениях прагматики и языкознания.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ

Для возникновения и развития лингвистической прагматики во второй половине 20-го века особое значение имели результаты развития двух научных направлений. Во-первых, это были идеи философов и основателей семиотики Ч. Морриса и Ч. Пирса о том, что понятие прагматики можно определить, как отношение между знаком и его интерпретатором, то есть тем, кто данный знак создает (продуцирует) и понимает (ср. Morris 1938: 6—7; Nöth 1990: 50).

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

До того времени термин «прагматика» использовался как в различных областях науки (прежде всего в философии, социологии и психологии), так и повседневном обиходе, что привело к тому, что его содержание стало в значительной мере расплывчатым и неоднозначным.

Из истории развития прагматики как научного направления известно, что она могла рассматриваться как составная часть различных отраслей науки. Под прагматикой, в зависимости от временного периода и от авторов конкретной теории, может пониматься:

1) один из трех компонентов семиозиса, в рамках которого изучаются отношения знаков к субъектам, производящим и интерпретирующим их (семиотическая прагматика Чарльза Морриса) (см. Morris 1938, 1939);

2) изучение закономерностей, патологий и парадоксов взаимодействия индивидов (психотерапевтическая прагматика Павла Вацлавика) (см., напр. Вацлавик, Бивин, Джексон 2000);

3) исследование языка как инструмента действия для достижения различных целей (лингвофилософская прагматика, базирующаяся на теории речевых актов Дж. Остина и Дж. Сёрля) (см. Austin 1962; Searle 1969, 1979; Searle, Vanderveken 1985);

4) универсальная теория социального взаимодействия (социофилософская прагматика Ю. Хабермаса) (см. Habermas 1971, 1981, 1984, Хабермас 2003);

5) специфическая (институциональная) теория речевого поведения (функциональная прагматика Конрада Элиха и Йохена Ребайна) (см., напр. Ehlich, Rehbein 1986; Rehbein, Löning 1995).

Наряду с вышеназванными можно выделить и другие интерпретации термина (ср. Ernst 2002; Сусов 2009: 52—53).

Вследствие такого разнообразия интерпретаций исходного термина, в процессе возникновения и развития лингвистически ориентированной прагматики стало необходимо решить следующие задачи:

1) определить место прагматики по отношению к лингвистике;

2) дать новому термину дефиницию в рамках теории языка.

В ряде публикаций ученые-лингвисты высказали свое мнение в отношении возможностей решения этих задач (ср., напр. Verschueren 1999; Mey 2001: 6—11; Ernst 2002; Сусов 2009 и др.), однако до настоящего времени среди них нет единодушия в отношении того, что составляет специфику лингвистически ориентированной прагматики и как она соотносится с другими прагматическими направлениями.

Широкое понимание семантики характерно для Дж. Лайонза, который, по его собственному утверждению, включает в область семантики «много того, что они [другие лингвисты] изучали бы не в рамках семантики, а в рамках дисциплины, получившей название прагматики» (Лайонз 2003: 9). Ученый подчеркивает при этом, что для него важным является не ограничивать сферу значения лишь тем, что можно проанализировать с условно-истинностной точки зрения, необходимо также учитывать контекстообусловленные и субъективные аспекты смысла. Расширенная таким образом область значения может пониматься как совместная сфера лингвистической семантики и прагматики.

Три варианта соотношения прагматики с другими научными дисциплинами, описанные выше, могут быть представлены схематически следующим образом:

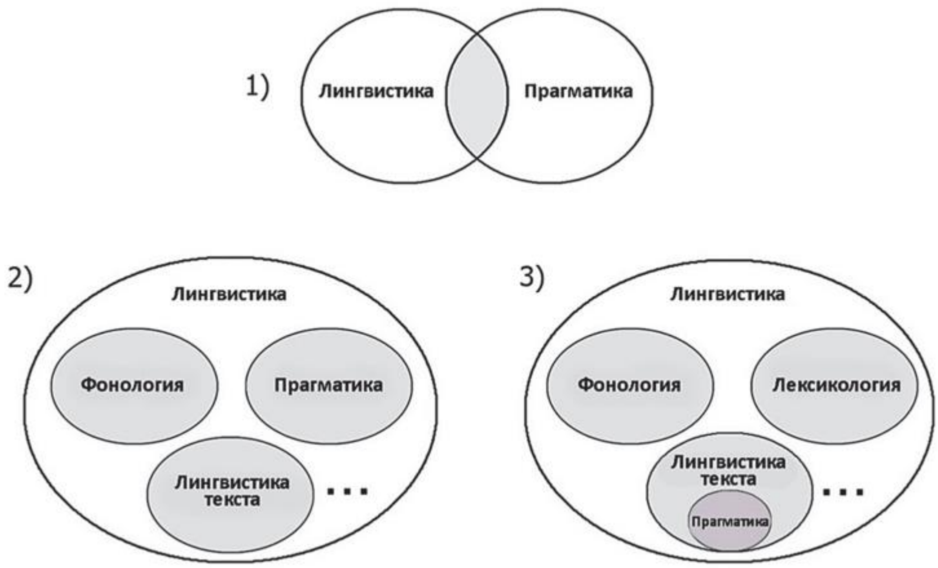

Схема 1. Отношения между прагматикой и лингвистикой

При всех имеющихся различиях все три интерпретации понятия прагматики имеют общее ядро, а именно: прагматика или же прагмалингвистика понимается как дисциплина, изучающая закономерности использования языка. Таким образом, речь идет о лингвистике речи (Parole в соссюровской терминологии) (ср. Schlieben- Lange 1975: 20). На это обстоятельство указывает также С. Левинсон, однако он при этом говорит не о соссюровской дихотомии Lange — Parole, а о противопоставлении языкового знания (компетенции) и речевого употребления (перформанса) в терминах Н. Хомского. Левинсон жестко очерчивает границы прагматики и утверждает, что, по его мнению, прагматика должна заниматься исключительно принципами речевого употребления, вопросы же языковой структуры и языковой компетенции не должны ее интересовать.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

В соответствии с целью статьи вышеприведенная схема иллюстрирует точку зрения автора на позицию прагмалингвистики по отношению к другим языковедческим дисциплинам. Автор не претендует на охват всех (или большинства) направлений лингвистики в данной схеме. По всей видимости, однозначного решения по поводу отграничения и классификации частных дисциплин в рамках языкознания быть не может, так как существует множество мнений относительно возможностей иерархической организации такой классификации.

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ХАЁТ ФАОЛИЯТИ ХАВФСИЗЛИГИНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШДА ҲАР БИР ФУҚАРОНИНГ БУРЧ ВА МАСЪУЛИЯТИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада хаёт фаолияти хавфсизлигини таъминлаш масалалари мухокама килинган турли нохуш вазиятларни олдиндан сезиш, олдини олиш ва тезкор ҳаракат қилиш йўллари кўрсатилган.
Калит сўзлар: хаёт фаолияти, давлат сиёсат, хавфсизлик маданияти, ахоли, худуд.

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DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF EACH CITIZEN IN ENSURING SAFETY OF LIFE ACTIVITIES

Abstract. In this article, the ways of anticipating, preventing and quickly acting on various unpleasant situations, where life safety issues are discussed, are shown.
Keywords: life activity, state policy, security culture, population, territory.

Хаёт фаолияти хавфсизлигини таъминлашда ҳар бир фуқаронинг бурч ва масъулияти, соҳага тегишли ҳуқуқий-меъёрий хужжатларни билиш ва хаётга тадбиқ этишдан иборатдир. Мазкур масала, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг давлат сиёсати даражасигача кўтарилишида ҳам айнан шу мақсад, яъни ҳуҳуқий маданиятни юксалтириш назарда тутилган. Кейинги вақтларда ўтказилган йирик анжуманлар, матбуот саҳифаларида ёритилаётган маълумотларнинг таҳлили шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, ҳуҳуқий маданият, хавфсизлик маданияти каби ҳали аниқ таърифига эга бўлмаган янги иборалар секин-аста ҳаётга кириб келмоқда. Кишининг интеллектуал салоҳияти, кийиниш одоби ва ҳулқини белгиловчи маданият сўзи секин-аста турли шоҳобчаларга бўлиниб турли тармоқларни қамраб олмоқда. Дунё меҳваридан муносиб ўрин эгаллаётган, Ўзбекистон Республикаси аҳолисининг маънавий-ахлоқий маданият илдизлари жуда чуқур ва буюк тарихий меросга эга. Бундан шу давргача сақланиб етиб келган буюк алломаларнинг муқаддас битиклари далолат бериб турибди. Улар ҳамиша ҳаётда хушёр, сергак, эҳтиёткор бўлишга, турли офат-балолардан сақланишга даъват этиб келган. Алалхусус, аҳоли ўртасида хавфсиз ҳаёт кечиришнинг қонун-қоидаларини тарғиб қилишда, муқаддас китобларда битилган ўгитларга амал қилиниши мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Хавфсизлик маданияти - турли нохуш вазиятларни олдиндан сезиш, олдини олиш ва тезкор ҳаракат қилиш йўллари бўйича нечоғли билим ва амалий тажрибага эга бўлиш билан бир вақтда соғлом, осуда ва фаровон турмуш тарзини тарғиб қилиш билан белгиланади.

Тараққиёт қанчалар юксакликка интилмасин, унинг ажралмас қанотларидан бўлган инсон саломатлиги ва хавфсизлигини кафолатловчи ахлоқий меъёрлар ҳамиша устувор йўналишлардан бири бўлиб келган. Ахлоқий меъёрлар мажмуаси ҳар томонлама ривожланиб, ҳаёт фаолияти шу меъёрлар асосида бўлса, баркамол шахснинг юксак маънавиятига эришиши шунчалар тез амалга ошади. Тарихий манбаларга эътибор берар эканмиз, аввалда ҳам ўлкамиз ҳудудларида турли хавфлар содир бўлганлигига гувоҳ бўламиз. Шу билан бирга аҳоли ўртасида ҳар бир ҳавфнинг олдини олиш ва ундан сақланишнинг, гарчи илмий бўлмасада, маълум чоралари ишлаб чиқилиб, амал қилинганлиги ҳеч кимда шубҳа туғдирмайди. Бундай ҳолатларда инсонлар аждодларнинг муқаддас китобларида битилган даъватли сўзларга тўлиқ ишонишган ва амал қилишган. Масалан, «Сақланганни сақлайман», «Офат кўрмай десанг, хушёр бўл», «Фалокат оёқ остидадир», «Сақлансанг - соғ қоларсан», «Сердарахт қишлоқни сел олмас», «Синч уйим - тинч уйим» ва шу каби хавфсиз ҳаётга чорловчи сўзлар борки, йиллар ўтган сари уларнинг қадр-қиммати ортиб борса борадики, асло тушмайди. «Ўзингни ва ўзгани қутқар» шиорининг асл моҳияти турли нохуш вазиятларда тушкунликка тушмаслик учун олдиндан маълум чора-тадбирларни амалга оширишдан иборатдир. Ҳаёт фаолияти хавфсизлигини таъминлаш борасида ҳозирги куннинг дастурил амали бўлиб хизмат қилувчи бир қатор қонунлар ва қарорлар қабул қилинмоқдаки, уларнинг ижросини тезроқ турмуш тарзига тадбиқ қилиш ижобий ўзгаришларга олиб келади.

XX аср поёни ва XXI аср бошларида Ватанимиз Олий Мажлиси томонидан янги асрда аҳоли хавфсизлигини кафолатловчи, фуқаролар масъулияти ва жамият тараққиётининг ҳуқуқий заминини белгиловчи қатор меъёрий хужжатлар қабул қилинди. «Гидротехник иншоотлар хавфсизлиги тўғрисидаги», «Аҳолини ва ҳудудларни табиий ҳамда техноген хусусиятли фавқулодда вазиятлардан муҳофаза қилиш тўғрисидаги», «Фуқаро муҳофазаси тўғрисидаги», «Радиациявий хавсизлик тўғрисидаги», “Терроризмга қарши кураш тўғрисидаги” ва “Ёнғин хавфсизлиги тўғрисидаги” қонунлар шулар жумласидандир. Ҳаёт фаолияти хавфсизлигини таъминлаш мақсадига йўналтирилган меъёрий хужжатлар аҳоли муҳофазасининг ҳуқуқий асосини ташкил этади.

Ҳавфсизлик тизими - аҳолини турли офатлардан, ҳалокатлардан, хавфли вазиятлардан муҳофаза қилиш, хавфсиз турмуш тарзини қарор топтириш бўйича ишлаб чиқилган амалий чора тадбирлар мажмуасидир.

Хозирги шароитда «инсон – табиат - жамият» тизимидаги мувозанатни сақлаш фақат қонунлар устуворлиги, ҳуқуқий маданият ва аҳолининг онгли ҳаракатлари асосида бўлиши муқаррар. Хавфсизлик тизимидан кутилган асосий мақсад ҳам шу тизимдаги ўзаро узвий боғлиқликка зарар етказмаслик, мабодо ҳалокат рўй бергудек бўлса, табиий ва ижтимоий жабҳалардаги нобутгарчиликни олдини олиш, уларни бартараф қилишда иқтисодий самарадорликка эришишдан иборатдир. Бинобарин, мазкур масалага ажратиладиган маблағларнинг аксарият қисми нохуш вазиятлар келтирадиган зарарни қоплаш учун эмас, балки уларнинг олдини олиш, инсонлар саломатлигини таъминлаш, атроф муҳитга жиддий зарар етиши кўламини камайтиришга йўналтирилган чора-тадбирларга сарфланмоқда.

Шу мақсадда қабул қилинган ҳужжатлар нафақат аҳолини турли нохуш вазиятлардан муҳофаза қилиш, балки Ватанимиз ҳудудларини муҳофазалаш, соғломлаштириш, муқаддас заминни асраб-авайлашдаги ижтимоий муносабатларни тартибга солиб, рўй бериши мумкин бўлган фавқулодда вазиятларни башоратлаш, олдини олиш, талафотларини камайтириш ва оқибатларини бартараф этиш йўлларини ҳуқуқий белгилайди.

Аҳолини ва ҳудудларни турли офатлардан муҳофаза қилиш, хавфсизлигини таъминлаш биргина вазирлик ёки битта соҳанинг муаммоси бўлиб қолмай, у умумхалқ муаммоси бўлиб, эзгу мақсадларга эришишда аҳолининг барча қисми ёппасига ҳаракат қилиши лозим. Хавфсизлик маданиятини ёшлар ўртасида тарғиб қилишнинг долзарблиги шундан иборатдир.

Ҳар қандай мамлакатнинг демократик ва инсонпарварлик хусусиятларидан бири шу давлатдаги инсонга бўлган муносабат, инсон ҳақ-ҳуҳуқларини ҳимоя қилиш ва унинг саломатлиги йўлидаги меъёрий ҳужжатларни қабул қилиши ва жорий этиши билан ўлчанади. Хусусан, ҳаёт хавфсизлиги, соғлом турмуш тарзига риоя қилиш, қулай атроф муҳитни сақлашга қаратилган қонунларни билиш ва уларга амал қилишда юқоридаги талаб ва қоидаларга эътиборни кучайтириш, нафақат тарғиб қилиш, балки ижросини таъминлаш орқали юксак фуқаролик масъулияти адо этилади.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ СОЛНЕЧНОЙ РАДИАЦИИ НА ТЕПЛОФИЗИЧЕСКИЕ СВОЙСТВА КОМПОЗИЦИОННЫХ СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрено теплофизические свойства композиционных строительных материалов и изделий на их основе при гелиотепловой обработки.

Ключевые слова: гелиотепловая обработка, теплопроводность, плотность, влагосодержание, давление, композиционные материалы, теплоёмкость.

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INFLUENCE OF SOLAR RADIATION ON THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF COMPOSITE BUILDING MATERIALS

Annotation. The article considers the thermophysical properties of composite building materials and products based on them during solar thermal treatment.

Keywords: Solar thermal treatment, thermal conductivity, density, moisture content, pressure, composite materials, heat capacity.

Актуальность. Использование солнечной энергии при производстве строительных материалов является актуальной проблемой. При гелиотепловой обработке происходит изменение Теплофизические свойства композиционных материалов. Однако, теплофизические свойства многокомпонентных материалов зависят от многих факторов и в первую очередь от объёмной массы, поровой структуры, влажности и режима гелиотеплохимической обработки. Поэтому, управляя строением и структурными характеристиками, можно создавать эффективные материалы с улучшенными теплофизическими характеристиками [1].

Ограждающие конструкции, в частности материалы из золоцементных смесей на основе золошлаковых отходов ТЭС представляю собой мелкопористый материал, в котором сцепление зерен между собой осуществляется только в местах точечных контактов. В мелкозернистых многокомпонентных изделиях, благодаря малому размеру межзерновых пор, конвективный теплообмен сводится к минимуму, поэтому в таком материале логично ожидать оптимальное сочетание прочностных и теплофизических свойств.

Так как повышение температуры структурообразующей среды при гелиотеплохимическом воздействии ускоряет процесс твердения золоцементного изделия, то коэффициенты тепломассопереноса будут зависеть и от температурного режима [2].

Теплопроводность структурообразующего золоцементного материала зависит от физико-химической структуры, плотности твёрдой фазы, влагосодержания и внутреннего давления парогазовой среды и составляет - 0,28 0,32 Вт/м. ос.

При этом теплопроводность твердых фаз, в связи с фазовыми и структурными преобразованиями, происходящими в золоцементном изделии, при гидратации цемента, со временем увеличивается [3].

Перенос тепла внутри пор осуществляется конвекцией и теплопроводностью среды, заполняющие поры путём излучения. Влияние лучистого переноса тепла с развитием реакции гидратации и появлением контракционных пор, диаметр которых значительно меньше 2 мм, резко снижается, и им можно пренебречь. Теплопроводность заполняющей среды с течением времени из-за стока воды на гидратацию и преобразования в порах будет уменьшаться. Следовательно, на формирование величины коэффициента теплопроводности основополагающее влияние будут иметь теплопроводность твердеющего скелета и заполняющей среды и конвективная составляющая, а также перенос тепла за счёт перемещения масс.

Во время структурообразования при гелиотеплохимической обработке изменяется коэффициент теплопроводности, температуропроводности и теплоёмкости. В частности, он будет зависеть от размера фракции ($S_{уд}$) заполнителя, марки цемента (м), водоцементного отношения (В/Ц), модифицированнопластифицирующих добавок (МПД), влияющего на состав и количество заполняющей среды в порах и от температуры воды затворены и воздух нагретых в гелио теплогенерирующих агрегатах [4, 5, 6].

Удельная теплоёмкость структурообразующего З.Ц.К (золоцементная композиция) находятся в пределах 830 -870 ВТ/(кг.^{0}К), т.е. удельная теплоёмкость является величиной слабо чувствительной к структурным изменениям материала, наибольшие её изменения определяются в основном стоком влаги на реакцию гидратации, а ввиду того, что на свободную воду приходится не более 7...8 % от объемной массы композиционного изделия, то и эти изменения можно считать незначительным. Результаты исследований за динамикой коэффициента теплопроводности λ приведён на рис. 1.

Обсуждение. В качестве исходных данных для получения значений коэффициента теплопроводности λ выбраны основные факторы эксперимента и их граничные значения осуществлены на основе априорной экспериментальной информации.

Установлено, что тенденция изменения λ при рассматриваемых режимах имеет одинаковый характер: незначительный рост значений λ сменяется значительным его падением, а затем увеличением и стабилизацией. Диапазон изменения теплопроводности при различных режимах гелиотеплохимической обработки почти тот же, что указывает в основном на влияния состава и марки мелкозернистого композиционного изделия полиструктурного строения.

Температура твердения композиционного изделия оказывает влияние на периоды наступления минимума λ и выход коэффициента на постоянное значение: при- t_{max} минимум и стадия стабилизация λ наступает быстрее. При низких температурах - $т_{ест}$ стадия стабилизации λ наступает позднее и кривая изменение теплопроводности имеет более пологий характер и медленнее выходить на стадию стабилизации. А при структурообразовании золоцементных композиционных изделий в естественных условиях понижение и рост значений λ растянуто во времени.

Таким образом, регулирования теплофизических свойств композиционных изделий путём гелиотеплохимического воздействия до и в период структурообразования возможно регулированием поровой структуры, влажность, дисперсности основного слагаемого вещества, режима температурного воздействия, от вида и количества модифицированнопластифицирующих добавок.

Если сравнить ход кривых интенсивности тепловыделения $q_э$ и коэффициентов теплопроводности определяется интересная закономерность что периоды поступления минимума λ и максимума $q_э$ совпадают, что является следствием структурообразования полиструктурного мелкозернистого композиционного материалов при гелиотеплохимической обработке; влияние же температуры сказывается в ускорении или замедлении этих процессов.

На рис. 1 показана зависимость между интенсивностью тепловыделения $q_э$, теплопроводностью λ и скоростью изменения тепловыделения $\partial q_э/\partial \tau$ структурообразующего композиционного изделия. Анализ и сопоставление результатов дали мне предложить интересную взаимосвязь заключающейся

в следующем: что поступление абсолютного минимума значений $\partial q_э/\partial \tau$ совпадает с началом периода стабилизации значений коэффициента теплопроводности, а абсолютному максимуму тепловыделения $q_э$ соответствует абсолютный минимум значения λ.

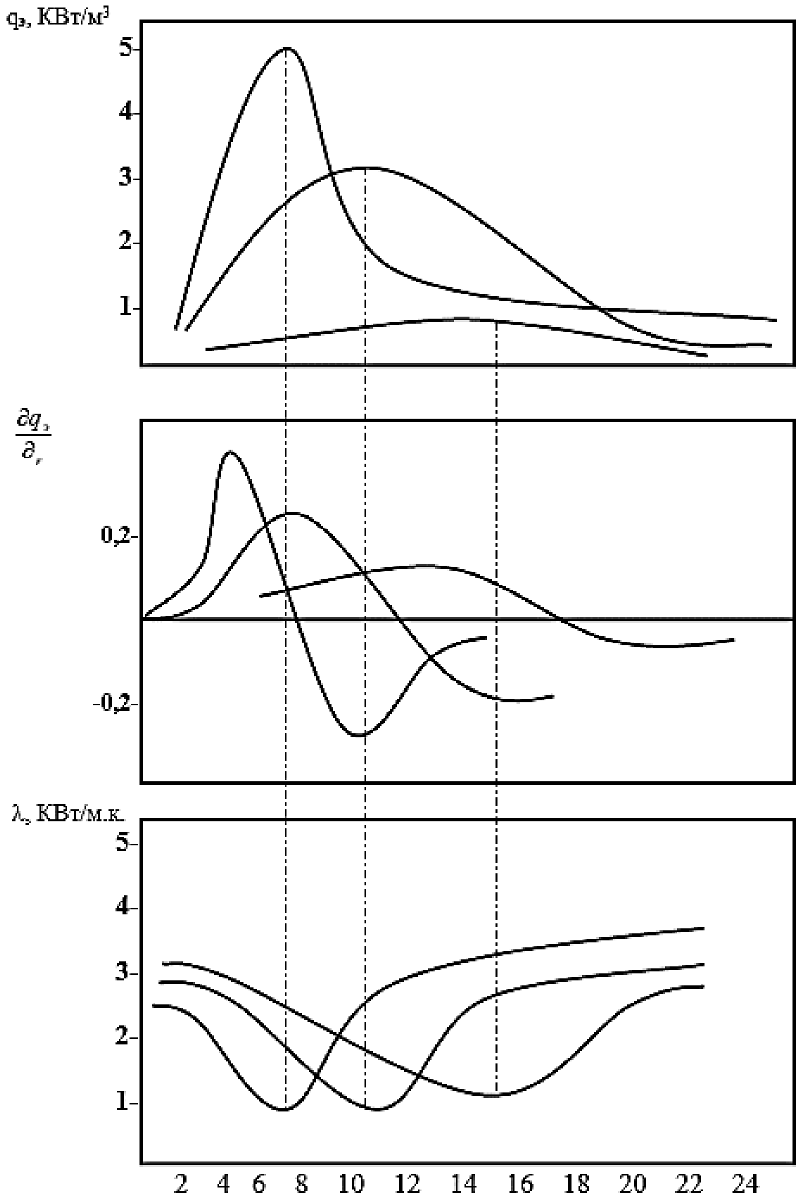

Рис. 1. Зависимость между интенсивностью тепловыделения, скоростью его изменения и теплопроводностью композиционного материала полиструктурного строения.

1- режим ГТХО без МПД: 2- режим ГТХО с МПД:

3- режим структурообразования в естественных условиях.

Это означает о том, что если известен ход кривых $q_э$, то, вычислив производную $\partial q_э / \partial \tau$, можно построить для данного режима гелиотеплохимической обработки прогнозную зависимость коэффициента теплопроводности в процессе структурообразования высоконаполненных золоцементных композиционных материалов полиструктурного строения.

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ТАКТИКА ЛЕЧЕНИЕ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКА СПАЕЧНОЙ КИШЕЧНОЙ НЕПРОХОДИМОСТИ У ДЕТЕЙ

Резюме. Автором с целью оптимизации результатов лечения с острой кишечной непроходимостью у детей проведеный анализы результатов лечения у 194 (100%) больных от 1 года до 18 лет. Из них 118(60,8%) мальчиков и 76 (39,2%) девочек.

В результате комплексного подхода к диагностике, лечению и профилактики заметно уменьщилось различние послеоперационные осложнения.

Ключевие слова: непроходимость кишечника, дети, диагностика, лечение, профилактика.

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TACTICS TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF ADHESIVE INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION IN CHILDREN

Abstract. In order to optimize the results of treatment with acute intestinal obstruction in children, the author analyzed the results of treatment in 194 (100%) patients from 1 to 18 years old. Of these, 118 (60.8%) are boys and 76 (39.2%) are girls. As a result of an integrated approach to diagnosis, treatment and prevention, various postoperative complications have significantly decreased.

Keywords: intestinal obstruction, children, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Введение и актуальность. Несмотря на многочисленные исследование (1,2,3,4,5,6) проблемы острой спаечной кишечной непроходимости (ОСКН) по сей день остаются окончательно нерешенным. Особое внимание при решении данной проблемы уделяется вопросы своевременной диагностики и выбор тактики ведения пациентов в зависимости от вида и сроков возникшей патологии, сроком консервативной терапии и предоперационной подготовки, объему и соответствуюший выбор оперативного лечения.

Правильное послеоперационное введение, диспансеризации и соответствующие реабилитации способствуют предупреждение рецидива. Дискусионным остаются вопросы полного устранения спаек в брюшной полости, чтобы неразвивались рецидивы. Это требует поиска возможностей применения современных малотравматичных методик разделения интраабдоминальных спаек (1,4,7,8,9,10)

В детской практике следует учитивать анатомо-физиологической особенности детского организма и брюшины. У детей оно нежная, тонкая, легко ранимая, особено у новорожденных, грудного и раннего возраста, что обусловливает легкой травматичностью при различных манипуляциях. Что требует поиска малотравматических методов разделения интраабдоминальных спаек и разработки новых методов лечения по способствовавших свести к минимому послеоперационных спайкообразование. В связи с этим мы представим результаты лечение данной патологии у детей.

По нашему мнению, основными причинами спайкообразования является поздней диагностики, продолжительность воспалительного процесса, глубины поражения, механического повреждения в результате грубого обрашение к органам и тканям, при оперативных вмешательствах: инородных тел (шовные материалы, дренажные трубки, марлевые салфетки), анастамозиты и вялотекушие перитониты.

Цель. Оптимизация методов лечение и профилактики рецидива ОСКН у детей.

Материалы и методы. Материалом исследования являлось больных детей, поступивших в отделение детской хирургии Андижанского филиала Республиканского научного центра экстренной медицинской помощи (АФ РНЦЭМП) с диагнозом острая спаечная кишечная непроходимость (ОСКН) за последией 3 лет. Возраст пациентов были от 1 до 18 лет. Всего 194(100%) больных. Из них 118(60,8%) мальчики и 76 (39,2%) девочек.

Методами исследования были визуальный осмотр, обзорная рентгенография, ультразвуковое исследования. При необходимости КТ обследование. Для уточнения диагноза провели разностороннее глубокое обследование, а также индивидуально подходили в каждом конкретном случае заболевания. Эффективность консервативного лечения потверждали проведением контрастного исследования желудочно-кишечного тракта (ЖКТ).

Результаты и обсуждения. Наша тактика была и следуюшем. При поступлении больного с ОСКН в первую очеред купировали болевой синдром и проводили комплекс консервативных мероприятия, которая включал с спазмолитики, проведение очистительные и сифонные клизмы, оральные и анальные декомпрессии, устранение нарушенного гомеостаза путем введения инфузиантов.

Паралельно проводили основные и дополнительные методы (рентгенолечические, УЗИ, ФГДС, общеклинические и биохимические) исследования с целью уточнения характера непроходисмости кишечника.

При неэффективности консервативных мероприятиях переходили к оперативному лечению. Определение хирургической тактики в каждом конкретном случае решали индивидуально в зависимости от полученных результатов обследования и клинических симптомов, а также лабораторных показателей.

Больные со спаечной кишечной непроходимостью большинство случаях приходилось на доли различных форм деструктивного острого аппендицита 37(19%), аппендикулярного перитонита 69(35,8%) и вяло текущего перитонита (третичный перитонит) 8(3,9%), при дивертикуля Меккеля 25(12,9%), закрытой травмой органов брюшной полости 28(14,4%), с пороками развития ЖКТ 14(7,3%), а после плановых оперативных вмешательств 13(6,7%).

Из 194(100%) 66 (33,9%) больные дети поступили с ранней спаечной кишечной непроходимостью (РСКН), и 128 (66,1%) с поздной кишечной непроходимостью (ПСКН).

В результате комплексных консервативных мероприятиях удалось купировать ОСКН у 153(78,9%) больных, из 194 (100%) при неэффективности у 41(21,1%) пациентов подвергали к оперативному вмещательству. Из них 29(70,7%) больных оперировали традиционным и 12 (29,3%) лапороскопическим методом. Эффект от консервативного лечения большинство случаев наблюдали при ранней СКН.

Интероперационно плотные и множественные спайки наблюдали у 18(из 29%) они ликвидированны традиционным (лапаратомным) способом. Эти больные раннее были оперированы на фоне терминальной фазы перитонита (15) и с комбинированной травмой органов брюшной полости (2) и в одном язвенно-некротического энтероколита.

У 3 больных наблюдали рецидивы они были повторно оперированы (релапоротомии). Из них в одном случае резецировали нежизнеспособных участков тонкого кишечника с наложением анастомоза по типу конец - в конец. В этом случае возникло несостоятельность анастамоза и было прозведена повторная релапоратомия резекция нежизнеспособных участков тонкого кишечника, накладывали «У» образного анастомоза по Баирову с интубацией кишечника.

У 12(29,3%) больных, оперированных лапороскопическим методом, без каких-либо осложнений были выписаны с улучшением общего состояния.

Во всех случаях завершая оперативным вмешательство санировали брюшную полость фурациллином и физиологическим раствором, дренировали брюшную полость.

В послеоперационном периоде начиная с 2-3 дня антивизировали больных путем изменения положения тела в постели, ходьба в палате. Стимулируя кишечника прозерином в возрастной дозировке, легким массажом брюшной стенки и кишечников с наложение газоотводной трубки в прямой кишке.

Все выщеизложенные манипуляции предуприждали раннее спайкообразования и способствовало уменьшению различных послеоперационных осложнений.

Все из общего числа больных выписаны с улучшением общего состояния кроме одного, у которой на фоне тяжёлой формой пневмонией и полиорганной недостаточности наступил летальный исход.

Профилактикой ОСКН считаем;

А) Нежное, бережное отношение к воспаленным тканям с помощью влажной салфеткой, ликвидации десерозирированных участков кишечников.

Б) Полноценная санация брюшной полости с последующим дренированием шлаков и житкостей до стихание воспалительного процесса в брюшной полости.

В) Правильный выбор диализируюших ростворов и антибиотиков с учетом чувствительности

Г) Ранняя активизация больного в послеоперационном периоде и своевременное проведение физиотерапевтических методов лечение с учетом профилактики развития нового спаечного процесса.

Д) Соответствуюшие рекомендации при выписке больного.

Е) Больных перенесших объемные, травматичные операции с рисками рецидива спайки в каждой месяц привести профилактических консервативное лечение под диспансерным наблюдением в течение 6 месяцев.

В заключение следует отметить, что ОСКН у детей является серёзной проблемой и требует пристального внимания при обследовании и лечение, а также реабилитации. Ранняя диагностика, дифференцированный подход, щадящая тактика лечения, соответствующая профилактика и реабилитация способствует улучшение результатов.

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РОЛЬ УГОЛЬНОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМ РАЗВИТИИ СУРХАНДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. В данной статье описывается роль угольной промышленности в социально-экономическом развитии Сурхандарьинской области Республики Узбекистан и работы, которые необходимо провести для развития этой отрасли.

Ключевые слова. Социально-экономическое развитие, угольная промышленность, обогащение, угольный кластер, экспорт, технология, переработка, маркетинговая служба, инфраструктура.

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THE ROLE OF THE COAL INDUSTRY IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SURKHANDARYA REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. This article describes the role of the coal industry in the socio-economic development of the Surkhandarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the work that needs to be done to develop this industry.

Keywords. Socio-economic development, coal industry, enrichment, coal cluster, export, technology, processing, marketing service, infrastructure.

Введение. В работе обосновываются развитие угольной промышленности, составляющей основу топливной отрасли в социально-экономическом развитии Сурхандарьинской области Республики Узбекистан, и в связи с этим использование выявленных запасов угольных шахт (Вандоб, Шерджон, Шерабад, Гуруд, Фаргарт, Кохитанг, Байсун, Шаргун) особенно на Байсунском, Шаргунском, Шерабадском угольных разрезах, организация «Угольного кластера» путем переработки угля и производства дополнительной продукции (шлакоблок, брикеты, газ, жидкое топливо, активированный уголь, кокс, пластик, сельскохозяйственные удобрения и др.) и организация (строительство) объектов инфраструктуры.

Актуальность. В условиях современной рыночной экономики, социально-экономического развития Узбекистана в том числе Сурхандарьинской области, добыча минерально-сырьевых ресурсов, их переработка промышленным способом и прозводство готовой продукции, обеспечение ею зарубежного и внутреннего рынка считаются требованием времени. В связи с этим изучение добычи угля на шахтах с выявленными запасами Сурхандарьинской области и их промышленная переработка с научной точки зрения является одной из актуальных задач.

Основная часть. По доле промышленного производства республики Сурхандарьинская область занимает одно из последних мест (1,8%), и в связи с этим положительные сдвиги в последующие годы происходят очень медленно, из-за этого производство промышленной продукции на на душу населения почти в 4 раза меньше общереспубликанского уровня [4].

Экономика области опирается на аграрный сектор и сырьевые отрасли, это односторонне развивающийся регион, уровень диверсификации экономики низкий. Около 90 % продукции, вывозимой из области, приходится вкладу сырьевых ресурсов (хлопковое волокно — 53 %, продукты питания — 33 %).

Минеральные ресурсы имеют большое значение в социально-экономическом развитии региона. Сурхандарьинская область занимает 6-е место среди регионов республики по душевой обеспеченности минеральными ресурсами [2].

Становление угольной промышленности области относится к 30-40-м годам 20 века. Разведка угольных шахт в районе ведется с 1934 года. Первые залежи угля в районе были открыты в 1941 г. геологом А. Репманом. Строительство крупнейшего угольного разреза «Шаргун» началось в 1943 году. В 1958 году было создано горное управление «Шаргункомир» [3].

В 90-е годы прошлого века в угольной промышленности региона наблюдалось значительное снижение объемов добычи угля, основная причина которого объясняется моральным и физическим износом горно-шахтного оборудования.

За годы независимости на базе Шаргунского угольного разреза было создано акционерное общество «Шаргун», и можно наблюдать, что объем добычи угля увеличился. Например, в 2012 г. было добыто 19,8 тыс. т угля, в 2013 г. — 20,1 тыс. т, в 2014 г. — 107,2 тыс. т, в 2022 г. — 282,3 тыс. т [2].

На основании постановлений Президента Республики Узбекистан от 17 ноября 2014 года и Кабинета Министров от 6 июня 2013 года реализован инвестиционный проект по модернизации предприятий угольной промышленности, находящихся в собственности акционерного общества «Узбеккомир». ", техническое и технологическое перевооружение, а также модернизация АО "Шаргункомир" с целью его сбалансированного развития. Шахта будет полностью оснащена современным угледобывающим оборудованием, импортируемым из-за рубежа, а ее годовая мощность по добыче угля достигнет 900 тысяч тонн.

Осуществляется ряд инвестиционных работ по реконструкции Байсунского угольного разреза, который является второй по значимости угольной отраслью Сурхандарьинской области. С целью добычи угля на «Центральном» и «Восточном» участках этой шахты выполнены проектные работы стоимостью 50 млн долларов США.

В настоящее время в области разведано и может быть использовано в промышленности 55 месторождений полезных ископаемых. 8 из этих разведанных месторождений полезных ископаемых – месторождения каменнога угля и лигнита. Эти угольные разрезы в настоящее время используются шахтами Байсун и Шаргун, а остальные 6 шахт (Вандоб, Шерджон, Шерабад, Гуруд, Фангарт, Кохитанг) частично используются в качестве топлива местным населением.

Одним из приоритетов области является широкое промышленное использование действующих угольных разрезов в Байсунском, Сариасийском, Шерабадском районах. Специалисты определили, что на их основе можно производить многие виды топливно-энергетических и других видов продукции. На сегодняшний день эксплуатируются только 2 из 8 разведанных угольных разрезов (Шаргунский и Байсунский). Следует отметить, что уголь, добываемый в области, по качеству и энергоемкости превосходит ангренский уголь Ташкентской области.

Для перспективного развития угольной промышленности региона желательно создать «Кластер» комплексной переработки угля и техногенных отходов (от угледобычи до различных видов химической продукции и производства топлива). При этом в региональной экономике создается новый вид деятельности. В результате можно будет организовать добычу угля как отправную точку цепочки прбавочной стоимости, а через дальнейшие технологические звенья еще и несколько производственных звеньев, осуществляющих переработку угля на промышленной основе (рис. 1).

Цепочка создания прбавочной стоимости в угольной промышленности

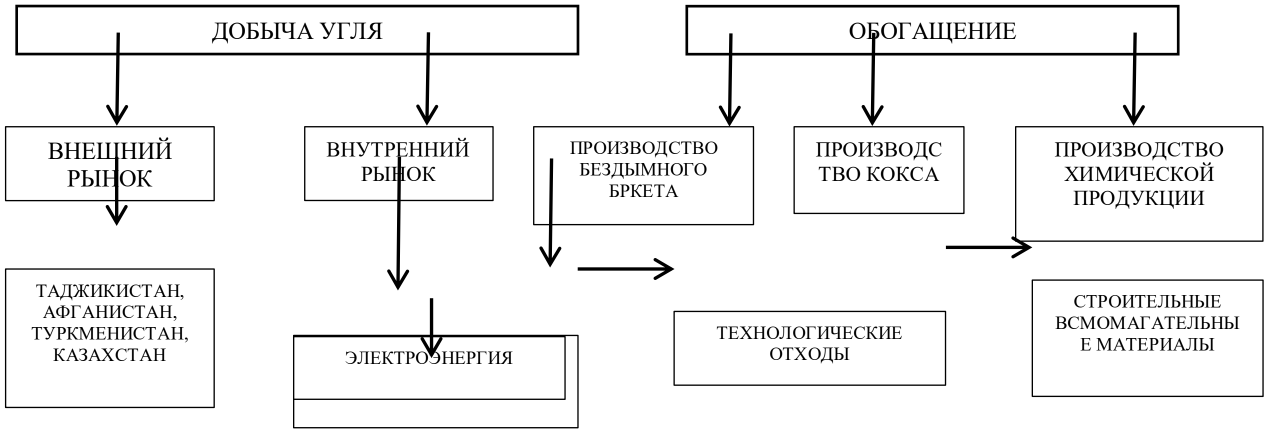

Рисунок 1. (схема составлена авторами)

Специалисты считают, что в регионе возможно производство химических полуфабрикатов из угольного сырья. В этом процессе можно производить пластик, удобрения для сельского хозяйства, активированный уголь для медицины и брикеты для бытового потребления на основе применения простой технологии. Также с учетом растущего внутреннего и внешнего спроса на энергоресурсы будет целесообразным строительство ТЭС на базе современных и рентабельных технологий. Чтобы не оказывать негативного воздействия на окружающую среду при производстве электроэнергии возможно использование технологий добычи газа, водорода, синтетического жидкого топлива из угля или надземная добыча газа через химический синтез. Учитывая удаленность угольных шахт от потребителей и высокую стоимость транспортировки, размещение предприятий по обогащению и переработке угля вблизи источников сырья является эффективным способом формирования угольного «кластера». Получение энергетических продуктов (газ, жидкое топливо) из угля также дает возможность экспортировать эти продукты в соседние страны (Афганистан, Таджикистан).

Угольный «Кластер» позволит внедрить технологию переработки техногенных отходов, а также можно будет производить шлакоблоки и другие виды сплавов в качестве строительных материалов, сорбенты промышленного назначения (используемые в процессе водоочистки). Также возможно приготовление бытовых брикетов путем добавления определенного количества почвосмеси к большому количеству угольной золы, накопившейся при добыче угля. Есть возможности для проведения таких работ на базе Шаргунского угольного разреза.

Помимо угледобывающих предприятий, создание технологически связанных углеперерабатывающих предприятий, их связь с научными и учебными заведениями, а также развитие объектов инфраструктуры, организация пунктов хранения и реализации продукции и сервисных комплексов считаются мероприятиями поэтапного разрития « Кластера» (рис.2)

Схема взаимосвязи предприятий и объединений углеперерабатывающего кластера

Рисунок 2. (схема составлена авторами)

В формировании угольного «кластера» региона большое значение имеют мероприятия по модернизации углепереработки на ОАО «Шаргункомир». Также организация добычи полезных ископаемых, строительство углеобогатительных и перерабатывающих мощностей, создание мини-ТЭЦ в Бойсунском районе требуют выполнения масштабных проектных работ. Формирование «кластера» позволяет не только реализовать крупные проекты, но и широко использовать потенциал малого бизнеса. Для реализации инновационных проектов и научно-технических идей целесообразно создание в рамках кластера технопарка, предназначенного для освоения высоких технологий.

Заключение.В целях дальнейшего развития социально-экономического развития Сурхандарьинской области считаем целесообразным запуск угольных шахт в Сариасийском, Байсунском и Шерабадском районах и создание в этих регионах «Кластера». Мы думаем, что для устойчивого развития этой отрасли необходимо провести следующие мероприятия.

1. Постоянное изучение конъюнктуры рынка, налаживание маркетинговой деятельности, правильная оценка и прогнозирование спроса

на уголь и угольную продукцию, выявление потребителей угольной продукции на внутреннем и внешнем рынках;

2. Внедрение новых технологий переработки и обогащения угля на ОАО «Шаргункомир», модернизация горнодобывающих предприятий, внедрение современных обогатительных машин и механизмов с целью обеспечения конкурентоспособности своей продукции по стоимости и качеству;

3. В горных районах области определены угольные шахты с запасами для вовлечения в производственный процесс в будущем и проведения геологоразведочных работ с целью создания угледобывающего предприятия;

4. Строительство обогатительных фабрик вблизи рудников, расположенных в Сариасийском и Бойсунском районах для расширения перерабатывающего производства;

5. Проектирование строительства тепловой электростанции, позволяющей частично решить проблему энергообеспечения региона в Байсунском районе, с внедрением в этот процесс современных технологий добычи газа;

6. Строительство автомобильных дорог, соединяющих перерабатывающие предприятия с магистральной железной дорогой «Ташгузар-Бойсун-Кумкурган», проходящей по территории Байсунского района, строительство объектов удобной инфраструктуры;

7.Определение потребности в квалифицированных специалистах, необходимых для развития сети, подготовки новых специальностей, связанных с данной сферой, в колледжах, расположенных в Сариасийском, Байсунском и Шерабадском районах, а также подготовка высококвалифицированных кадров из местной молодежи на Ташкентском техническом университете, Термезском инженерно-технологическом институте и Навоийском горном институте, а также путем проведения других подобных мероприятий можно получить дальнейшее развитие этой сети. При выполнении данных работ будут созданы возможности для дальнейшего развития социально-экономического развития региона.

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ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯ НАЛОГОВОГО АДМИНИСТРИРОВАНИЯ И УКРЕПЛЕНИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ СТРАНЫ

Аннотация. Организация цифровизации налогового администрирования, управления налогами, выявления налоговых преимуществ, определение имеющихся финансово-налоговых рисков, а также реальное налоговое планирование являются основными составляющими процесса эффективного налогового администрирования. Предприятиям в странах с высокими налогами крайне сложно получить выгоду от налогового планирования без помощи опытных консультантов, что может привести к разочарованию и убыткам. Задача состоит не только в том, чтобы создать налоговую администрацию, но и в том, чтобы все детали концепции эффективного налогового администрирования, которые должны оцениваться многогранно, выполнялись без осложнений.

Ключевые слова: налог, система, администрирование, государство, экономика.

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DIGITALIZATION OF TAX ADMINISTRATION AND STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY

Annotation. Organization of digitalization of tax administration, tax management, determination of tax benefits, identification of financial and tax risks are also real tax calculations with significant components of the process of increasing tax administration. It is extremely difficult for businesses in tax-heavy countries to benefit from tax regulation without the help of experienced consultants, which can lead to frustration and loss. The task is not only to create a tax administration, but also to ensure that all the details of the tax administration of taxation are assessed multifacetedly and carried out without complications.

Keywords: taxes, system, administration, government, economy.

В современном мире экономическая безопасность является одной из важной составляющей безопасности государства в целом. В связи с этим роль экономической безопасности в обеспечении нормального функционирования и развития любого государства огромна. Всё больше и больше растёт актуальность изучения угроз экономической безопасности. В нашей статье рассматриваются некоторые теоретические и практические вопросы, связанные с экономической безопасностью через призму цифровизации налогового администрирования. Где можно определить основные вызовы и угрозы экономической безопасности Республики Узбекистан на современном этапе, путём описывания путей парирования ожидаемых угроз экономической безопасности.

Наблюдая ход реформ, происходящих в налоговой системе Республики Узбекистан в последние годы, мы убедились, что важным вектором модернизации налоговой системы выступает – налаживание эффективного функционирования института налогового администрирования.

В современных условиях повышение эффективности налогового администрирования признается в Республике Узбекистан стратегической задачей, решение которой позволит удовлетворить ожидания общества, бизнеса, государства. Так, в Стратегии развития нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы по семи приоритетным направлениям отведена важная роль на снижение налоговой нагрузки на субъекты предпринимательства, поддержке предпринимательства, совершенствованию деятельности структур в регионах по сокращению безработицы и бедности, обеспечению свободного доступа к сведениям, необходимым для начала осуществления предпринимательской деятельности, широкому внедрению принципов свободной рыночной экономики [1].

В конечном итоге эффективность налогового администрирования является индикатором состояния налоговой системы, её целостности, устойчивости, фискальной и экономической эффективности. От того, насколько она высокая, зависит стабильность наполнения бюджетной системы страны налоговыми платежами, своевременность выявления и предупреждения совершения налоговых правонарушений, обеспечение комфортных условий налогоплательщикам при исполнении ими конституционных обязанностей по уплате налогов. Эффективность реализации проекта цифровизации налоговой сферы заключается в повышении собираемости налогов и выводе бизнеса из тени которое играет немалую роль в сохранении экономической безопасности. В связи с этим появился спрос на разработки в таком плане и на мировом рынке[2].

По оценке Boston Consulting Group лидерами цифровой трансформации выступают - Южная Корея, Дания, Великобритания, Швеция, Норвегия и Нидерланды, а в области цифровизации налогового администрирования лидирующую позицию в мире занимает Российская

Федерация. Россия наряду с Сингапуром, Канадой и Австралией является членом Брисбенской группы - неформального клуба технологически передовых налоговых администраций мира [3].

Одним из важных задач государства в целях внедрения в практику эффективных средств налогового администрирования в условиях цифровой экономики выступает снижение административной нагрузки на налогоплательщиков, упрощение исполнения налоговых процедур, развитие открытого диалога с бизнесом и обществом где требуется много энергии[4].

Главная задача налоговых органов на современном этапе – практически полное исключение очного взаимодействия с налогоплательщиками и перевод всех операций в электронный формат. Для этого активно разрабатываются и внедряются специальные электронные сервисы налоговой службы, количество которых в настоящее время более 30. Они позволяют налогоплательщикам совершать большую часть своих обязанностей без посещения налоговых инспекций: получать выписки; уточнять невыясненные платежи; осуществлять зачеты и возврат излишнее уплаченных в бюджет сумм налога и других обязательных платежей; направлять обращения в ГНК Республики Узбекистан и т.д.

В перспективе намечено максимально перевести общение налоговых органов с налогоплательщиками на применение телекоммуникационных каналов связи (ТКС) с использованием интернет-сервиса «Личный кабинет налогоплательщика» для физических и юридических лиц. Для каждого налогоплательщика предусматривается создание персонального электронного адреса, выдача средств электронной подписи и предоставление на интернет-портале соответствующего набора сервисов. Это и просмотр сведений о себе и состоянии своих расчётов с бюджетами, и возможность выполнить в электронном виде все предусмотренные законодательством процедуры взаимодействия с инспекцией – сдачу налоговой отчётности, проведение регистрации и перерегистрации, зачётов и возвратов, сверку состояния карточки лицевого учёта, передачу документов и т.д.

Повышение открытости налоговых органов, автоматизация бизнес-процессов и комплексное использование накопленной в ГНК Республики Узбекистан информации способны перевести работу налоговых инспекций в область «налогового автомата», когда вся налоговая информация по чётко заданным алгоритмам будет обрабатываться в автоматическом режиме. В частности – расчёт налогов, вычисление показателей для карточек расчётов с бюджетами, формирование и направление документов налогоплательщику, предварительный отбор налогоплательщиков для проверки и т.д.

Снижение административной нагрузки и упрощение процедур налогового администрирования способно привести к следующим положительным результатам, обеспечивающим развитие налоговой системы:

– повысить собираемость доходной части бюджета за счёт роста доли добровольно уплачиваемых налогов;

– сформировать позитивную психологию честного налогоплательщика;

–снизить количество конфликтных ситуаций между налогоплательщиками и налоговыми органами;

– улучшить обслуживание налогоплательщиков в налоговых органах;

– укрепить значимость налоговых органов в современном обществе.

Рост взаимного доверия между государством и налогоплательщиками позволит уже в ближайшем будущем создать систему добровольного соблюдения налогового законодательства, способную привести к существенному росту сумм налоговых поступлений.

Несмотря на имеющиеся преимущества от применения цифровых технологий, с появлением новых бизнес-моделей возникают определенные сложности в процессе налогового администрирования. Одна из проблем связана с определенными сложностями налогового администрирования при возникновении новых объектов международного налогообложения в условиях цифровой экономики. В конечном итоге цифровизация налогового администрирования послужить укреплению экономической безопасности нашей страны.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СЕМЕЙНОГО БИЗНЕСА В ЭКОНОМИКЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье развиты взгляды автора на теоретические основы организационно-экономической природы семейного бизнеса в нашей стране на сегодняшний день, значение семейного бизнеса в экономике, научно-практические предложения и рекомендации.
Ключевые слова: экономика, семейный бизнес, организационно-экономические основы, механизм.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FAMILY BUSINESS IN THE ECONOMY

Abstract. In this article, the author's opinions on the theoretical foundations of the organizational economic nature of family business in our country today, the importance of family business in the economy, and scientific and practical proposals and recommendations have been developed.
Key words: economy, family business, organizational and economic foundations, mechanism.

В Узбекистане социально-экономические отношения предпринимательского общества воплощаются, ярко проявляются и становятся быстро развивающейся и динамичной сферой. Его место и роль в формировании рыночных отношений и развитии экономики страны становится все более значимой.

Кроме того, проводится множество мероприятий по совершенствованию семейного предпринимательства и созданию новых возможностей для акселерации сектора предпринимательства.

Постановления и Указы о развитии семейного предпринимательства принимаются сегодня Президентом Республики Узбекистан. В частности, Постановлением № PQ-5041 от 27 марта 2021 года «О дополнительных мерах, подлежащих реализации в рамках программ развития семейного предпринимательства» также предусмотрены задания по принятию программ развития семейного предпринимательства.

В мире проводится ряд научных исследований по развитию семейного предпринимательства. К ним относятся такие вопросы, как экономическое и социальное значение семейного бизнеса, его роль в экономике страны, основные виды и направления семейного бизнеса, источники доходов семьи, пути сокращения расходов. Во многих странах проводятся комплексные исследования в таких областях, как развитие и повышение эффективности семейного предпринимательства, обеспечение занятости населения, повышение его благосостояния.

По сравнению с другими видами предприятий в Узбекистане для семейных предприятий созданы следующие преимущества.

Во-первых, семейный бизнес может работать в резиденции, где проживает семья, и продавать продукцию, которую она производит в этом месте. Такая возможность, предоставленная семейному бизнесу, значительно облегчает начало семейного бизнеса и его эффективное продолжение. Это также снижает стоимость продуктов и услуг, предоставляемых ими.

Во-вторых, не требуется преобразование жилых помещений, принадлежащих участникам семейного предприятия на праве собственности, в нежилые помещения в целях использования их в деятельности семейного предприятия, за исключением случаев, предусмотренных ст. законодательства по отдельным видам деятельности.

В-третьих, если семейное предприятие использует жилое помещение для производства товаров (выполнения работ, оказания услуг) при проживании в нем, то оплата услуг коммунальной инфраструктуры (электричество, водоснабжение, канализация, газо- и теплоснабжение) осуществляется по тарифам и на условиях, установленных для населения. В частности, эти возможности, созданные для субъектов семейного бизнеса, служат повышению их конкурентоспособности.

В результате представленных выше научных исследований мы пришли к выводу о необходимости последовательного совершенствования политики поддержки семейного бизнеса со стороны государства и, безусловно, со стороны негосударственного сектора. Таким образом, мы считаем, что использование следующих мер поддержки долгосрочного развития семейного предпринимательства станет основой для расширения и углубления проводимых реформ:

Прежде всего, в условиях становления экономики Нового Узбекистана целесообразна поддержка субъектов предпринимательства и повышение эффективности государственных механизмов поддержки семейного бизнеса.

Во-вторых, необходимо придумать средства для решения проблем потребителей в семейно-предпринимательской деятельности.

В-третьих, создать необходимые условия для осуществления и развития семейного бизнеса.

В-четвертых, в целях достижения одного предпринимателя от каждой семьи, в целях формирования предпринимательских навыков у населения, регулярно проводить пропагандистскую работу, готовить квалифицированные кадры для отрасли.

В-пятых, в изученных исследованиях при оценке эффективности семейного бизнеса в развитии регионов рекомендуется дальнейшее развитие следующих видов деятельности семейного бизнеса в сфере оказания услуг.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ И ФОРМУЛИРОВАНИЯ ЦЕЛИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ И ИХ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена исследованию проблемы управления организацией как основного фактора успешной деятельности организации. Автор выявил особенности организационного управления и дал заключения, отражающие последовательность и содержание основных практических действий по формированию, поддержанию и повышению эффективности организационного управления.

Ключевые слова: система менеджмента, организационное управление, виды менеджмента, система ценностей, формирование управления, характеристики управления, эффективность.

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MODERN METHODS OF DETERMINING AND FORMULATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL GOALS AND THEIR EFFICIENCY

Abstract. This article is devoted to the study of the management problem of the organization as the main factor of the successful operation of the organization. The author identified the characteristics of organizational management and gave opinions reflecting the sequence and content of the main practical actions to form, maintain and increase the effectiveness of organizational management.

Key words: management system, organizational management, types of management, value system, formation of management, management characteristics, efficiency.

В обязательном порядке можно рассчитать эффективность управления, доходы и расходы на управление. Эффективность рассматривается как содержание управления организацией: «Вся наука и искусство управления работают только при эффективном использовании ресурсов управленческой организацией».

Оценка эффективности управления на современном этапе развития является важной задачей. Нет такого способа решить проблему со всеми предложениями и без ущерба для производительности. Часто необходимо учитывать прямые и косвенные, материальные и нематериальные, реальные и денежные затраты и расходы. Необходимо учитывать внешние эффекты, жесткий контроль общества над государственными органами.

Есть три области эффективности в правительстве и органах власти:

1. реализация стратегических целей (на уровне министерств и ведомств);

2. реализация программ/проектов (уровень менеджеров среднего и высшего звена).

Критерии эффективности управления включают в себя ряд показателей: Характеризующие эффективность системы управления, выраженную через конечные результаты деятельности организации и конечные результаты управления.

Содержание управления процессом управления, содержание аппарата управления, технического оборудования, сооружений и помещений, то есть процесс подготовки и управления, затраты на аппарат обработки, содержание технического оборудования, зданий и сооружений, обучение и переподготовка кадров управления. Следующее: производительность, эффективность, гибкость, адаптируемость, эффективность, надежность могут быть связаны с нормативными спецификациями устройства управления.

Существуют показатели, характеризующие рациональность организационной структуры и технико-организационный уровень. Правила, принятые в организационной системе управления, степень централизации управленческих функций, распределение прав и обязанностей. Оценка эффективности управления. Важно определить организационную структуру системы управления и ее объект управления.

В качестве критериев эффективности управления можно выделить следующие характеристики. Такие критерии будут разработаны для отражения рациональности организационной структуры управляемых подсистем. Критерии:

- ✓ Целевой период действия организации и показателей деятельности субъектов управления.
- ✓ Время, потраченное на решение управленческих проблем.
- ✓ Метод практических наук.

✓ Организация управленческих дисциплин, их подсистем и связей.

✓ Общее (общее) хозяйственное, социальное, техническое, кадрово-техническое обслуживание и обеспечение деятельности соответствующих организаций управления, их подсистем и звеньев.

Поскольку задачей управления является воздействие на управляемый объект для обеспечения достижения этих целей, степень достижения этих целей: производственная деятельность по ограниченным результатам, качество планирования, эффективность инвестиций, скорость оборачиваемости капитала и др.

Конкретным примером является тенденция к повышению или понижению эффективности уровня управления по отношению к уровню прибыли. Эффективность и производительность, объем продукции, качество продукции и т. д. по отношению к критерию рентабельности, другим экономическим критериям. Он включает следующие показатели: *материальные ресурсы, человеческие ресурсы, внедрение инноваций.*

Эффективность управления все больше определяется экономической эффективностью: прибыльный результат также сопоставляется с прибыльными и неоправданными потерями. Современная теория управления создает необходимость согласования эффективности первого, первого, первого, первоначального использования с показателями деятельности компании и производительностью; Во-вторых, необходимость учета многогранного воздействия менеджмента на компанию с помощью дополнительного набора критериев.

Таким образом, современный комплексный анализ организации с точки зрения ее эффективности включает комплексный расчет социальных и экологических последствий производственной деятельности, воздействия продукции или услуги на потребителя. В качестве этапов оценочной деятельности рассматриваются:

✓ оценка эффективности лидерства в организации помогает понять сильные и слабые стороны, как следовать первоначальному плану, достигать запланированных результатов и влиять на деятельность организации.

✓ для оценки руководства организации необходимо определить его цели и задачи;

✓ использовать системный подход к сбору и анализу данных;

✓ четко понимать, что они должны принимать решения на основе результатов оценки.

✓ расчеты – сложное и затратное мероприятие.

Выше был рассмотрен общий подход к организационному управлению и внедрению в жизнь организации стратегических ценностей, соответствующих принятой стратегии организационного развития. Однако действия, предполагающие какие-либо изменения, негативно воспринимаются людьми (сотрудниками). Поэтому для преодоления сопротивления необходимо применять определенные приемы, к которым относятся:

❖ создавать у персонала склонность к изменениям, поддерживать лиц, ответственных за их реализацию, поощрять сотрудников в их работе в соответствии с декларируемыми ценностями и принципами, к изменениям в нужном для организации направлении, поощряя содействующие действия;

❖ при принятии стандартов организационной культуры учет мнения работников и принятие стандартов, основанных на национальных ценностях и религии страны, в которой находится организация, создает основу для ее положительного восприятия работниками;

❖ организационное управление с максимальной ответственностью перед организационным управлением следует относиться так, как будто руководство придерживается норм и правил управления организацией, сами сотрудники будут следовать культуре этой организации.

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РИСКИ, СВЯЗАННЫХ С АКТИВНЫМИ ОПЕРАЦИЯМИ БАНКОВ И ИХ МИНИМИЗАЦИЯ

Аннотация. В статье исследованы риски, связанных с активными операциями банков и их минимизация этапы организации службы внутреннего аудита и его развития, нормативно-правовые основы организации службы внутреннего аудита и его место в корпоративном управлении, зарубежный опыт деятельности внутреннего аудита и методологические основы его применения. Исходя из задач исследования изложены теоритические результаты и выводы.

Ключевые слова: эконометрический, эмпирический анализ, ценные бумаги, внутренний аудит, финансово кредитная сфера, экономика.

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RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ACTIVE OPERATIONS OF BANKS AND THEIR MINIMIZATION

Annotation. The article examines the risks associated with the active operations of banks and their minimization, the stages of organizing the internal audit service and its development, the legal framework for organizing the internal audit service and its place in corporate governance, foreign experience in the activity of internal audit and the methodological foundations of its application. Based on the objectives of the study, theoretical results and conclusions are presented.

Key words: econometric, empirical analysis, securities, internal audit, financial and credit sphere, economics.

Выявлены следующие актуальные проблемы, связанные с минимизацией рисков, связанных с активными операциями коммерческих банков Республики Узбекистан:

в связи с высоким уровнем просроченной задолженности по сравнению с брутто кредитами, отсутствием обеспечения соотношения между процентными доходами и процентными расходами, отсутствием соотношения между темпами роста чистых процентных доходов и темпами роста брутто активов уровень доходности активов коммерческих банков относительно невысокий;

коммерческие банки имеют высокий удельный вес неприносящих доход активов в денежной форме в брутто активах, в то время как кредиты, полученные из других банков, которые считаются относительно дорогим ресурсом, имеют значительно более высокий удельный вес в объеме пассивов;

В качестве критерия концентрации кредитов следует принять пруденциальные требования, установленные Центральным банком Республики Узбекистан к кредитной деятельности коммерческих банков.

Следует отметить, что в странах с высоким уровнем инфляции возможность снижения процентных ставок по кредитам коммерческих банков ограничена.

Это связано с тем, что, во-первых, коммерческие банки учитывают уровень инфляции при установлении процентных ставок по кредитам, а во-вторых, Центральный банк может снизить свою ставку рефинансирования в условиях высокой инфляции.

4. Предложение по снижению уровня операционного риска путем разработки критериев, позволяющих оценить уязвимость каждого функционального подразделения коммерческих банков к операционному риску.

В настоящее время в Республике Узбекистан в связи со слабостью денежного потока клиентов, применением адресной очередности платежей наделение государственные налоговые инспекций правом взимать налоги в виде аванса возможность операционного риска в деятельности коммерческих банков при кредитовании остается высокой.

Кроме того, тот факт, что большинство платежей через банки осуществляются посредством платежных поручений, увеличивает вероятность операционного риска в платежных операциях банков.

С целью обеспечения пропорциональности между темпами роста регулятивного капитала коммерческих банков и темпами роста операционного риска, во-первых, необходимо обеспечить устойчивые темпы роста регулятивного капитала и валового дохода; во-вторых, темп роста регулятивного капитала не должен отставать от темпа роста суммы операционного риска.

5. Необходимо снизить вероятность риска портфеля ценных бумаг путем установления следующих лимитов на открытые позиции коммерческих банков по операциям с ценными бумагами:

уменьшение возможности подверженности валютному риску портфеля ценных бумаг путем установления порогового значения валютной структуры ценных бумаг;

уменьшение вероятности фондового риска для портфеля за счет установления предельной суммы лимита в соответствии с рискованностью ценных бумаг;

необходимо повысить уровень диверсификации портфеля ценных бумаг путем установления предельной суммы лимита по доле каждой ценной бумаги эмитента в портфеле ценных бумаг банка.

Установление лимитов по валютной структуре ценных бумаг в отношении открытых позиций банков по операциям с ценными бумагами позволяет повысить уровень диверсификации их валютных резервов.

6.Разрешив коммерческим банкам принимать депозиты и выдавать кредиты по плавающим ставкам в национальной валюте, а также внедрив в практику банков GAP-анализ, необходимо точно оценить влияние изменения уровня процентных ставок и размера активов за прошлые периоды на чистый процентный доход.

Для введения депозитов и кредитов по плавающей ставке, во-первых, необходимо развивать национальный рынок ссудного капитала; во-вторых, необходимо снизить уровень обязательных резервных ставок, устанавливаемых Центральным банком по депозитам коммерческих банков.

В заключении можно отметить, что выявлены актуальные проблемы коммерческих банков Республики Узбекистан в направлении минимизации рисков, связанных с активными операциями и с практической точки зрения разработаны предложения и рекомендации, направленные на их решение.

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НАРУШЕНИЕ ЛИПИДНОГО ОБМЕНА КАК ФАКТОР РАННЕГО СОСУДИСТОГО СТАРЕНИЯ

Резюме. Не полное осознание риска сердечно - сосудистых осложнений является одной из многих причин низкой приверженности больных предписанной гипотензивной терапии. В целях предотвращения сердечно - сосудистых осложнений и улучшения информированности пациентов, а также повышения их мотивации к лечению был введен интегральный расчетный показатель “сосудистый возраст”. Проспективное исследование доказало, что 3 месячное принятие комбинации ингибиторов АПФ с ангонистами кальция наряду с хорошим гипотензивным эффектом приводит не только к положительному гипотензивному эффекту, но также воздействует на модифицируемые факторы сердечно - сосудистых осложнений, которое сопровождается значительным снижением сосудистого возраста в виду того, что пациенты осознают факторы риска.

Ключевые слова: артериальная жесткость, старение сосудов, липидный профиль.

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LIPID METABOLISM DISORDER AS A FACTOR OF EARLY VASCULAR AGING

Summary. Incomplete awareness of the risk of cardiovascular complications is one of the many reasons for the low adherence of patients to prescribed antihypertensive therapy. In order to prevent cardiovascular complications and improve patient awareness, as well as increase their motivation for treatment, an integral calculated indicator “vascular age” was introduced. A prospective study showed that a 3-month intake of a combination

of ACE inhibitors with calcium antagonists, along with a good hypotensive effect, not only leads to a positive hypotensive effect, but also affects the modifiable factors of cardiovascular complications, which is accompanied by a significant decrease in vascular age, since patients are aware of risk factors.
Keywords: Arterial stiffness, vascular aging, lipid profile.

В большинстве развитых стран, одним из главных причин смертности взрослого населения являются сердечно - сосудистые заболевания (Бадалбаева Н.М 2020). По данным ВОЗ (2016) ежегодная смертность от ССЗ в мире составляет 19 млн. человек, составляя до 30 % от всех смертей (ESC, 2016). Аналогичная ситуация наблюдается и в Республике Узбекистан, в которой ССЗ также занимают первое место по причине смертности взрослого населения (Курбанов Р.Д., 2016) [9, 20].

Эффективность первичной профилактики достоверна, однако популяризация его среди населения остается не очень активным (Беленков Ю.В., 2018). С этой целью постоянно проводятся новые исследованияфакторов риска ССЗ еще до развития патологии [4]. Комплекс профилактических мероприятий как оценки структурно-функциональных свойств сосудистой стенки применяется после определения пациентов с высоким риском ССЗ (Беленков Ю.Н., 2018; Piepoli M.F. et al., 2016) [2, 20].

Из всех сердечно – сосудистых патологий самой распространенной является артериальная гипертензия (АГ) процент которой составляет 45% у людей молодого и среднего возраста и 80% у людей пожилого возраста что позволяет ей оставаться одной из глобальных проблем системы здравоохранения. (Чазова И.Е., 2018; O. Rourke M.F. et al., 2015) [3, 7].

Для снижения частоты развития ССО, а также улучшение контроля АГ и лояльности больных врачебным рекомендациям усилия системы здравоохранения были направлены на осведомление пациентов. Также не оправдало себя использование нетрадиционных обстоятельств, для усовершествования стратификации риска развития ССО.

Проблема относительно начала приема препаратов при эссенциальной гипертонии в зависимости от вероятности развития кардиоваскулярных осложнений и уровня АД, а также необходимость эффективных методов оценки у молодых лиц состояния сосудистой стенки пробудили повышению интереса к усовершествованию стратификации риска ССО. Эти данные впервые были предложены в новых американских рекомендациях по диагностике и лечению АГ в 2017 г. (АНА, 2017) [10].

Одним из способов решения проблемы является концепция определения сосудистого возраста – отражение риска развития ССО в годах.

Понятие сосудистый возраст – это биологический возраст обследуемого пациента, который может различным от паспортного возраста (Роторь О.П. 2019) [7, 9]. Данной показатель способствует убеждению больных в пользу изменения образа жизни и начала медикаментозного лечения АГ, также облегчает определение тактики лечения. Данный показатель повышает лояльность пациентов к назначенному лечению, так как пояснение риска ССЗ в виде цифр легче воспринимается больным.

Артериальная жесткость является основной синдрома раннего сосудистого старения. Крупные артерии, как аорта и ее основные ветви, выполняют проводящую функцию, доставляя кровь от центра к периферии, а также амортизирующую функцию, преобразуя пульсирующий поток на уровне сердца в постоянный поток на тканевом уровне. Амортизирующая функция зависит от вязкоупругих свойств стенок артерий и геометрии артерий. С возрастом в артериальной стенке снижается содержание эластина и увеличивается содержание коллагена, а также увеличивается перекрестное связывание коллагеновых волокон. Этот процесс жесткости усиливается за счет механотрансдукции напряжения сдвига и повышенного кровяного давления на дифференцировку гладкомышечных клеток артериальной стенки [11].

Индикаторами артериальной жесткости являются: СРПВ (скорость распространения пульсовой волны), ЛПИ (лодыжечно-плечевой индекс), сердечно-лодыжечный сосудистый индекс, Alx (индекс аугментации), время распространения отраженной волны, цАД (центральное аортальное давление), цПД (центральное пульсовое давление), SI (индекс ригидности артерий) [14].

Материал и методы

Нами было обследовано 1856 пациентов с Гипертонической болезнью в возрасте от 25 до 60 лет (средний возраст – 44,0 ± 10,2 лет). Среди них 878 пациентов мужского пола 978женского пола. Критерии включения в исследования для выбора пациентов даны в разделе гендерных различий.

После получения результатов исследования больных мужского и женского пола сравнивали такие критерии как: возраст, ИМТ (индекс массы тела), ОТ (объем талии), уровни САД (систолическое артериальное давление) и ДАД (диастолическое артериальное давление), фактор курения. А также сравнивались анализы биохимических параметров как уровень глюкозы, ЛПНП (липопротеины низкой плотности), ОХ (общий холестерин), креатинин и СКФ (скорость клубочковой

Критерии включения: молодой возраст (18 - 44 лет) и средний возраст (45 - 59 лет);, подписание добровольного информированного согласия.

Критерии исключения: ССЗ и онкологические, возраст < 59, болевания, постоянный прием любых препаратов, беременность и период лактации, отказ от участия в исследовании.

Результаты

Результаты биохимических анализов

Женщины		Мужчины	
Параметры	**результаты**	**Параметры**	**результаты**
ОХС	5,19±1,14	ОХС	4,84±1,13
ТГ	1,7 (1,18; 2,14)	ТГ	1,46 (1,07; 2,03)
ЛПВП	1,3 (1,4; 1,6)	ЛПВП	1,2 (0,9; 1,9)
ЛПНП	3,04±0,93	ЛПНП	2,94±0,80
Креатинин	83 (73; 87)	Креатинин	94 (85; 108)
СКФ	74 (63; 95)	СКФ	82 (73; 96)
Глюкоза	5,25 (4,7; 5,78)	Глюкоза	5,24 (4,83; 5,65)

Связь кардиоваскулярных критериев риска с ригидностью артерий и параметрами центрального кровообращения

Первоначально изучали связь факторов риска сердечно- сосудистых патологий с маркерами сосудистой ригидности и AIx.

Гендерные различия. По итогам исследования оказалось, что у пациентов женского пола показатели AIx и AIx75 были намного выше 23,6±11,4%, чем у пациентов мужского (13,8±14,6%, p<0,002).Остальные маркеры сосудистой жесткости SI и RI не показали значимых различий. Значимость индекса AIx от возраста больных изучалось как раздельно в группе мужчин и женщин, так и в общей группе.

Таблица 4

Отличие параметров сосудистой ригидности у больных мужского и женского пола

Гендер	**AIx75, %**	**AIx, %**
Мужской пол (n=75)	**10,1±11,3**	**13,8±14,6**
Женский пол (n=82)	**20,8±10,0**	**24,6±11,4**
P (вероятность)	**<0,001**	**<0,001**

Примечания – AIx – аугментационный индекс; AIx75 - индекс аугментации, нормализованный к ЧСС=75 уд/мин; p – достоверность различий между группами; нд –различия недостоверны.

Возраст. Для изучения связи паспортного возраста с индекаторамиартериальной ригидности, пациенты были разделены на 2 группы:

1-ая группа - 18 до 44 лет (молодой возраст по ВОЗ)

2-ая группа - 45 – 59 лет (средний возраст по ВОЗ)

Обнаружилось прямая связь индексов (AIx75, AIx) с возрастом, чем старше пациент был, тем выше AIx индекс он имел. Достоверно у больных в возрасте до сорока четырех лет данный показатель оставил 12,4±17,7%, в группе больных 45-59 лет – 20,8±13,4%, старше пяти десяти девяти лет 23,5±13,8% (p<0,005-0,001), т.е. Почти все показатели артериальной жесткости с возрастом имели тенденцию кросту, так AIx и AIx75 имели линейный рост, когда как SI не возрастала с возрастом (рис.3).

Примечания: * p <0,02; ** p <0,005; *** p <0,001 по сравнению с первой группой; SI – индекс жесткости; AIx – аугментационный индекс; AIx75 - индекс аугментации, нормализованный к ЧСС=75 уд/мин.

Рис. 3. Соотношение паспортного возраста с параметрами центрального кровообращения и артериальной ригидности

Закономерность связи AIx с возрастом объясняется тем, что каждое десятилетие AIx возрастает на 5,8 %, также имел схожую тенденцию AIx75. Остальные маркеры сосудистой жесткости как Spa, SI и RI существенной связи с возрастом не имели (p>0,05).

Степень АГ.Пациенты были разделены на 2 группы с целью изучения артериальной ригидности и гемодинамических показателей от уровня АД:

1-ая АГ 2 степени (САД/ДАД 140/159 -90/99 мм.рт.ст.)

2-ая группа АГ 2 степени (САД/ДАД 160/179 -100/109 мм.рт.ст.) (табл. 3).

Таблица 5

Соотношение сосудистой ригидности и параметров центрального кровообращения со степенью повышения САД

Уровни АД	AIx75, %	AIx, %	Spa, мм рт.ст.	SI, м/сек	RI, %
АГ 1 ст. (n = 38)	**14,1±12,4**	**15,4±15,1**	**135,7±15,8**	**7,1±0,63**	**41,4±18,2**
АГ 2 ст. (n = 117)	**14,2±10,8**	**18,5±13,1**	**143,9±21,4**	**7,0±1,24**	**40,6±18,9**
p	**недостоверно**	**недостоверно**	**0,06**	**недостоверно**	**недостоверно**

Таким образом согласно табл.5 значимые изменения между группами отмечаются только в показателях Spa (135,7±15,8 мм рт.ст. для 1-ой группы и 143,9±21,4 мм рт.ст. для 2-ой группы p < 0,025). Индексы сосудистой жесткости AIx75, AIx, SI и RI не показали существенных различий (p>0,05).

По итогам исследования обнаружилось четкая связь у пациентов женского пола с САД, ДАД и ПАД с уровнем Spa (r=0,43, p<0,001; r=0,25, p<0,03; r=0,41, p<0,002 соответственно) и индекс жесткости (r=0,44, p<0,001; r=0,27, p<0,04; r=0,29, p<0,03 соответственно). Однако среди женщин страдающих эссенциальной гипертонией соотношение индекса аугментации и индекса ригидности, с уровнем АГ не был найден (p>0,04).

У мужчин с ГБ уровни периферического АД ассоцировались с индексом аугментации. В особенности систолическое АД соотносилось с показателем AIx75 ($r=0,27$; $p<0,05$), периферическогоАД с AIx75 ($r=0,28$; $p<0,03$), AIx ($r=0,26$; $p<0,05$) и цСАД ($r=0,35$; $p<0,002$). А так же отмечалась корреляция диастолического АД с индексом аугментации ($r=0,23$; $p<0,03$).

Липидный спектр. Зависимость параметров центральной гемодинамики и AIx с липидным спектром крови не обнаружилось, однако имеется, взаимосвязь по гендерным признакам которые выявились после корреляционного анализа результатов. У мужчин с гипертонической болезнью уровень липопротеинов низкой плотностиимел соотношение с SI ($r=0,20$; $p<0,04$). Остальные показатели липидного спектра как общий холестерин, триглицериды и липопротеины высокой плотности не ассоциировались с индексом аугментации центрального АД артериальной ригидностью у обоих полов ($r=-0,16;+0,12$ $p>0,04$), ($r=-0,18;+0,19$; $p>0,06$).

Глюкоза крови. Также четкой ассоциации с индексами SI, цАД и индексом аугментации с уровнем глюкозы крови у обоих полов отсутствовала у мужчин ($r=-0,15;+0,07$; $p>0,04$) у женщин

($r=-0,08;+0,08$; $p>0,04$).

Заключение: В данном исследование нами была изучена соотношение сосудистой ригидности и пЦГД по гендерному признаку с факторами риска сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний. По исходным результатам обследования оказалось, что, показатели AIx у женщин составив 24,6±11,4 был немного выше, по сравнению с мужчинами (13,8±14,6). Не было онаружено значимых гендерных различий между индексом жесткости и индексом отражения значимых ($p>0,05$).

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ПРОГНОЗНО-ИНФОРМАТИВНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА ПРИРОДНЫХ КОМПЛЕКСОВ ДЕЛЬТ АРИДНЫХ ЗОН УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. В статье попытался выявить на основе глубокого ландшафтного анализа аридной зоны Узбекистана ряд прогнозно – информативных свойств природных комплексов, которые считается целесообразным использовать при физико – географическом прогнозировании. Без которых вообще нельзя разработать хотя бы краткосрочные общие прогнозы, тем более долгосрочные.

Ключевые слова: природные комплексы, субаэральных, приморских, дельта, зональность, геосистемы, русла, периферия, междуслоевые, озёрные.

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FORECAST AND INFORMATIONAL PROPERTIES OF THE NATURAL COMPLEXES OF THE DELTA OF THE ARID ZONES OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. The article tried to identify, on the basis of a deep landscape analysis of the arid zone of Uzbekistan, a number of predictive and informative properties of natural complexes, which are considered appropriate to use in physical and geographical forecasting. Without which it is generally impossible to develop at least short-term general forecasts, especially long-term ones.

Key words: natural complexes, subaerial, coastal, delta, zoning, geosystems, channels, periphery, interstratal, lacustrine.

Достоверный прогноз структурно-динамического состояния ландшафтов, расположенных в зоне интенсивного хозяйствования задача весьма трудная, ибо в настоящее время, когда научно-технический прогресс достиг больших успехов, антропогенный фактор становится мощным стимулом в трансформации природной среды. Поэтому ландшафты изменяются во времени и пространстве более быстрее, чем предполагалось. Этим же обусловлено развитие в широком масштабе различных негативных природных явлений, которые раньше не наблюдались. Все это обусловливает более осторожного подхода к вопросу прогнозирования изменения ландшафтов, особенно экологически напряженных или бедственных регионов.

Учитывая это обстоятельство, мы решили, что прежде чем перейти к прогнозированию природной среды, сначала необходимо провести глубокий и всесторонний анализ факторов прогнозирования, без которых вообще нельзя разработать хотя бы краткосрочные общие прогнозы, тем более долгосрочные.

При прогнозировании изменения ландшафтов под воздействием хозяйственной деятельности человека наряду с другими факторами определенное значение имеет учет прогнозно-информативных свойств природных компонентов и самих геосистем. Опыт прогнозирования возможного изменения природной среды ряда районов Узбекистана под влиянием внешних факторов показывает, что ландшафты содержат при себе огромную информацию прогнозного характера, достоверный и правильный учет которых при прогнозировании дает большой эффект в кондиционности прогнозной разработки. На это неоднократно обращали внимание Ю.Г.Симонов (1982), Т.В.Звонкова (1987), В.С.Преображенский и др (1988). Развивая идею этих авторов об использовании прогнозно-информативных свойств геосистем и обосновании прогнозирования изменения природной среды, мы на основе глубокого ландшафтного анализа аридной зоны Узбекистана попытались выявить ряд прогнозно-информативных свойств природный комплексов, которые считаем целесообразным использовать при физико-географическом прогнозировании.

Прогнозно-информативные свойства природных комплексов определяются на основе анализа свойств природных компонентов, составляющих их структуру. В данной работе выявление этих свойств пустынных ландшафтов обосновывается на примере субаэральных дельтовых геосистем Узбекистана, как доминирующих физико-географических комплексов, изученных в достаточной степени по ландшафтогенезу и структурно динамическому состоянию.

Сопряженный (взаимосвязанный) анализ ландшафтообразующих компонентов сухих дельт позволяет рассматривать их как единую целостную геосистему, в которых литогенные, биогенные, гидрогенные и другие компоненты тесно взаимосвязаны и взаимообусловлены. Дельты, как цельные физико-географические комплексы, являются типичными объектами ландшафтного исследования, при котором выясняется общая структура, внутреннее сложение (текстура), тенденция изменения и характер эксплуатации естественных ресурсов и других особенностей. Комплексный анализ геосистем дельт необходим для решения и других научных и прикладных вопросов по использованию природных богатств.

Дельты по внутренним различиям дифференцируются на ряд естественно обособленных комплексов, отличающихся друг от друга по свойствам ландшафтообразующих компонентов. Главным критерием владения геосистем здесь является разграничение территории с одинаковым и литолого-геоморфологическим строением, являющийся ведущим показателем деления геосистемы на более мелкие физико-географические единицы. В условиях дельт изменения остальных компонентов в пространстве зависят от литогенных (А.Ходжиматов и др., 2021, с. 106). Поэтому, чем точнее определяется естественная граница геолого-геоморфологических структур, тем больше кондиционность выявляемых контуров.

На основе анализа литолого-геоморфологического строения предгорных дельт в них можно выделить три части или три геосистемы, резко отличающиеся между собой. Это вершинная часть - покатая равнина, сложенная грубообломочными отложениями, перекрытыми маломощным мелкоземом, затем идет полоса средняя - пологая равнина, сложенная песчано-суглинисто-глинистой толщей с отдельными языками, вклинивающихся в нее тонких прослоев галечников, последняя – плоская равнина, состоящая из глинисто-суглинисто-супесчаных отложений с прослоями линзами песка. Этим трем частям предгорных дельт соответствуют три области или зоны гидрогеологического процесса: зона поглощения (область питания грунтовых вод), зона разгрузки (область выклинивания), зона рассеивания (область погружения).

Почвенный покров также постепенно меняется от вершинной части дельты до периферии включительно в вершинной части распространены элювиальные почвы (зона развития водной эрозии), в средней - гидроморфные (зона развития сазовых, дуговых и др. почв), периферийной полу- гидроморфные или гидроморфные (зона развития солончаковатых почв). В связи с освоением всех предгорных дельт в них не сохранилась естественна растительность, поэтому трудно выявлять закономерность изменения геосистем по их отдельным частям.

Таким образом, все три части дельт, резко отличаясь друг от друга, образуют в пространстве состоятельные геосистемы со всеми индивидуальными ландшафтными особенностями. Однако эти геосистемы настолько взаимосвязаны между собой, что их нельзя отрывать друг от друга. Вершинная часть дельты как область размыва, поглощения водных масс, аккумуляции наиболее грубых или крупных веществ, транспортированных со всего бассейна, служит как бы их аккумулятором и направителем миграции жидких и твердых веществ по всей территории дельтовой геосистемы.

Средняя часть дельты, как область накопителя жидких веществ служит их испарителем и аккумулятором легко- и труднорастворимых солей в зоне аэраций, часть подземного потока субнапорных вод выклинивается на поверхность в виде родников (сазовая зона).

Периферийная часть дельты является областью рассеивания потока грунтовых вод и расходования их на суммарное испарение, фильтрации и аккумуляции солей в корнеобитаемом слое почвы, здесь же наблюдается осаждение наносов по руслам потоков.

На основе закономерностей, размещения геосистем в предгорных дельтах можно выявить их определенную зональность, приуроченную к естественно обособленным частям. Вершинной части характерны покатые суглинисто-галечниковые интенсивно дренированные равнины с рассоляющимися орошаемыми светлыми и типичными сероземами; средней - пологие галечниково-суглинисто-глинистые весьма слабо (интенсивно искусственно) дренированные равнины с засоленными луговыми, лугово-сазовыми почвами в комплексе с различно засоленными орошаемыми луговыми почвами; периферийной - плоские суглинисто-песчано-глинистые недренированные (интенсивно искусственно дренированные) равнины с различно-засоленными орошаемыми луговыми почвами.

Данная зональность геосистем характерна для тех дельт, которые имеют совершенное строение. Те дельты, у которых периферийная часть подрезана долиной реки (дельты Сангардака, Туполанга, Касансая, Намангансая и.др.), геосистемы имеют несколько иной характер, в них грунтовые воды глубоко погружены и процессы засоления почв отсутствуют.

Дельты, расположенные в равнинной части Средней Азии, имеют сходные свойства, но у них, как было сказано выше, из-за широкого распространения мелкоземистых отложений большой мощности, часто подстилаемые глинистыми, песчаниковыми и конгломератовыми до четвертичными отложениями, а также незначительного уклона поверхности рельефа, площади выделенных выше зон значительно варьируют. Наиболее широко распространены геосистемы, занимающие средюю периферийную части дельт, в то время как вершинная часть на большинстве дельт характерна лишь для небольшой территории, что обусловлено характером аккумуляции грубообломочных отложений в период их гипергенеза и отдаленностью от горных хребтов на значительное расстояние.

В равнинных дельтах в связи с наличием мощных мелкоземистых отложений и бедностью грунтовыми водами выклинивание грунтовой влаги не наблюдается, они лишь приближаются к поверхности до 5-10 м, иногда и еще меньше. Поэтому почвы в большинстве случаев в естественных условиях имеют элювиальный характер. К ним относятся субаэральные дельты Обручевской степи, североафганские реки, Древнезерафшанская, Кашкадарьинская дельты и др. В условиях орошения все сухие дельты равнинного характера приобрели свойства гидроморфизма с минерализованными грунтовыми водами.

В приморских дельтах зональность геосистем в отличие от предгорных направлена, главным образом, от русла на периферию. Это обусловлено расположением главных русел рек или протоков с мощными прирусловыми валами на топографически командных участках территории, формирующихся в результате регулярной аккумуляции наносов в русле (А.Ходжиматов, 1996, с. 152). Русло Амударьи от Нукуса до берега моря расположено в зоне разлома, где происходит поднятие земной коры. В приморских дельтах, как и в предгорных и равнинных, разветвление русла на многочисленные рукава или протоки начинается с их вершинной части, следовательно, и миграция жидких веществ подземными потоками осуществляется также с вергинной части по направление и области разгрузки.

Межрусловые понижения - аккумуляторы и испарители подземного и поверхностного стоке, являются накопителями твердого стока и солей. За полосой мощных прирусловых валов и межрусловых понижений обычно идут либо развеянные пески, либо озера в комплексе с сорами. Приаральской дельте крайние периферийные полосы заняты озерами и сорами (оз. Судочье, сор Караумбет и др.), которые служат областями или очагами разгрузки подземного потока дельты, к тому же их уровень лежит значительно ниже (примерно на 10-12 м) по сравнению с окружающей равниной.

На основе выявленных главных физико-географических особенностей можно определить зональность геосистем приморских дельт. Главная артерия приморской дельты приурочена к их средней полосе, окаймленной мощными прирусловыми валами, в которых из-за доминирования русловых отложений и расчлененности рельефа (0-8 м и более), грунтовые воды слабосоленые, преимущественно гидрокарбонатно-кальциевого и гидрокарбонатно-сульфатного состава. В связи с этим из-за наличия обеспеченного подземного оттока почвы не содержат большого количества солей. Прирусловым валам характерны: расчлененные супесчано-песчаные повышенные участки аллювиально-дельтовых равнин вдоль основных рукавов рек с тугайными лесами на лугово-такырных тугайных и аллювиальных луговых почвах.

Межрусловым понижениям, отличающимся из-за бессточности территории, наличием озерных и болотных комплексов, заросших тростником и вейником. типичны следующие: межрусловые суглинисто-глинистые понижения с тростниковыми и вейниковыми зарослями на аллювиальных болотных, лугово-болотных почвах; межрусловые понижения с типичными болотами и озерами, местами заросшие тростником.

Озерные котловины, часто приуроченные к периферии приморских дельт, характеризуются следующими комплексами: бессточные котловины с озерами, окаймленные заболоченной полосой, заросшей тростником и рогозом; бессточные суглинисто-глинистые понижения с сорами, лишенные растительности.

Таким образом, для приморских дельт свойственны следующие геосистемы, начинающиеся от главного русла: прирусловые валы, межрусловые понижения и озерные (соровые) бессточные котловины. Эти геосистемы в основном соответствуют фациальным зонам, выделенным В.И. Поповым и др. (1956) в дельте Амударьи.

Выявлению зональности геосистем в дельтах способствует дифференциальное применение мелиораций на орощаемых землях, повышению эффективности агротехнических, агромелиоративных, гидротехнических и организационно-хозяйственных мероприятий.

Всесторонний анализ структурно-динамического состояния субаэральных и приморских дельтовых ландшафтов показал, что они содержат в значительном объеме прогнозные информации, которые следует использовать при прогнозировании их изменения в связи с возрастанием масштабов использования природных потенциалов. При этом необходимо обратить внимание на дифференцированные природные комплексы дельт тех и иных видов, имеющих часто региональные особенности.

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БЕЗРАБОТИЦА В РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ В УСЛОВИЯХ САНКЦИЙ

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматривается ряд мер, направленных на предотвращение роста безработицы на рынке труда Российской Федерации в условиях санкционного давления. В то же время необходимо понимать, какие меры государства эффективны, а какие требуют постоянного повышения квалификации и занятости. Проведен анализ статистики по уровню безработицы в Российской Федерации.

Ключевые слова: безработица, санкции, работодатель, рынок труда, иностранная компания.

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UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION UNDER SANCTIONS

Аннотация: this article discusses a number of measures aimed at preventing the growth of unemployment in the labor market of the Russian Federation under the conditions of sanctions pressure. At the same time, it is necessary to understand which measures of the state are effective, and which require constant professional development and employment. The analysis of statistics on the unemployment rate in the Russian Federation is carried out.

Ключевые слова: unemployment, sanctions, employer, labor market, foreign company.

Российская Федерация в настоящее время переживает различные негативные экономические явления. Одна из них – безработица.

Безработица – это социально-экономическое явление, при котором часть трудоспособного населения хочет, но не может найти работу [4]. Безработный – это человек трудоспособного возраста, у которого нет работы и дохода, который ищет работу и готов приступить к ней.

После начала спецоперации на Украине санкции в отношении России были введены в основном европейскими странами, Соединенными Штатами. Япония, Южная Корея, Канада и Австралия вместе с соответствующими контрмерами значительно изменили макроэкономическую ситуацию в стране. Основные проблемы связаны с ограничением доступа России к рынкам капитала, включая собственные средства (золотовалютные резервы, средства, замороженные в зарубежных странах), проблемами с международными платежами, сокращением экспортно-импортных операций. Кроме того, начинают проявляться тенденции «утечки кадров» из России, в первую очередь в сфере информационных технологий. Макроэкономическая динамика и угроза кризисов приводят, с одной стороны, к изменениям на рынке труда. С другой стороны, человеческий капитал остается ключевым фактором развития современной экономики.

Влияние санкций, введенных в отношении России, будет ощущаться в следующих ключевых областях [2]:

1. Прямое физическое ограничение импорта в основном обусловлено предложением, а не спросом. Спрос на импортные товары также может измениться из-за девальвации национальной валюты.

2. Прямое физическое ограничение экспорта по санкционным товарам и услугам.

3. Краткосрочное сокращение общих поставок товаров из-за нарушения цепочек поставок, ограниченных возможностей финансовых операций с зарубежными странами и прямых санкций на поставку материалов, химического сырья и комплектующих для текущего российского производства.

4. Сокращение общего объема поставок по России из-за ограниченных поставок оборудования и машин и возможностей технического обслуживания в короткие (4-6 месяцев) и средние сроки.

5. Закрытие или приостановление деятельности иностранных компаний в России.

На первый взгляд ситуация с безработицей в России кажется парадоксальной. С момента начала спецоперации в Украине и введения беспрецедентного количества экономических санкций (1160 на конец июля 2022 г.) сотни иностранных компаний покинули страну, а многие ограничили или приостановили свою деятельность. Кроме того, из-за серьезных логистических проблем, ограничений в финансовом секторе и значительного сокращения импорта многие отрасли российской промышленности (например, машиностроение или горнодобывающая промышленность) столкнулись со значительными операционными трудностями, начиная от запасов, комплектующих и заканчивая исследованиями новых рынков.

Но в то же время, по данным Росстата, в апреле 2022 г. минимальный уровень безработицы (с 1991 г.) на дату наблюдения был установлен на уровне 4%. Более того, в марте средняя заработная плата в стране ежегодно увеличивалась на 20,9% — такого повышения не было с 2008 г. Выручка ФРС в первом квартале увеличилась на 25,4% по сравнению с аналогичным кварталом прошлого года. Рост реальной заработной платы, то есть средней заработной платы, скорректированной с учетом инфляции, будет менее заметным – 3,6%. Фактически, в апреле-июне 2022 г. текущие доходы россиян снизились на 0,8% по сравнению с аналогичным периодом прошлого года, а реальная заработная плата снизилась более чем на 6% в мае [1].

Согласно исследованию hh.ru и «Нетологией», наибольшее снижение количества вакансий в первом полугодии 2022 г. наблюдается в следующих областях: страхование (86%), государственная служба (81%), НКО (81%), автомобильный бизнес (73%). При этом минимальное количество вакансий было зафиксировано в мае – тогда спрос снизился сразу на 25% по сравнению с январем. Нечто подобное было заметно на пике пандемии в мае 2020 г., но затем общее количество вакансий сократилось на 18%.

Однако до начала лета во многих отраслях наблюдалась положительная тенденция, даже среди тех, которые с самого начала испытали сильнейший шок. Например, количество вакансий в Superjob в таких областях, как инструменты и машиностроение, увеличилось на 19%. Спрос на новых сотрудников в банковском секторе вырос на 16%, среди курьеров – на 15%, а также в сфере услуг. Сезонно увеличилась занятость в сельском хозяйстве (на 13%), туризме и гостиничном бизнесе.

Тот факт, что уровень безработицы в России не демонстрирует стремительного роста, несмотря на крупные экономические потрясения, объясняется несколькими факторами.

С одной стороны, необходимо принимать во внимание технические аспекты сбора статистических данных. Конец первого квартала обычно сопровождается выплатой премий, что приводит к увеличению реальной заработной платы. Так, в марте 2021 г., по сравнению с февралем, он увеличился на 7%, а в 2022 г. – на 8%.

Традиционная реакция на любые потрясения в России – сохранить существующие рамки любой ценой. На этом особенно настаивают местные власти, которые хотят избежать социальных волнений: они оказывают давление на местные предприятия или используют различные программы стимулирования.

Другими словами, вместо массового увольнения сотрудников большинство компаний пошли на сокращение заработной платы и рабочего времени при сохранении рабочей силы. Так, по данным секретариата на середину июля более 134000 человек работали неполный рабочий день или в течение рабочей недели, а количество свободных часов составило чуть более 127000 [3].

В целом прогноз утешительный для экономики страны, рост безработицы и инфляции, конечно, возможен, но, по мнению правительства, Россия готова остановить наступление санкций и нормализовать ситуацию. Это, конечно, потребует больших финансовых вливаний в экономику со стороны государства, но в данном случае поддержать население страны можно только таким образом.

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МЕХАНИЗМ ОЦЕНКИ СИНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОГО ЭФФЕКТА

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются процессы интеграции наукоёмких производств. Актуальной проблемой в сфере интеграции наукоёмких производств является оценка синергетического эффекта от экономической деятельности. Автор утверждает, что сегодня необходимо совершенствовать методологию оценки синергетических эффектов. Это позволит отбирать наиболее перспективные проекты для инновационной деятельности предприятия. Даны формулы расчета синергетического эффекта.
Ключевые слова: синергетический эффект, наукоемкие производства, конкурентоспособность, корпоративное управление, оптимизация.

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ASSESSMENT OF SYNERGETIC EFFECT

Annotation. The article deals with the processes of integration of science-intensive industries. An urgent problem in the field of integration of science-intensive industries is the assessment of the synergistic effect from economic activity. The author argues that today it is necessary to improve the methodology for assessing synergistic effects. This will allow selecting the most promising projects for the innovative activity of the enterprise. Formulas for calculating the synergistic effect are given.
Keywords: synergy effect, high technology industries, competitiveness, corporate governance, optimization.

На сегодняшний день в Российской Федерации активно происходят процессы интеграции наукоёмких производств. Во всех экономически развитых странах процессы слияния, поглощения и объединения происходят уже довольно давно и из их практики можно сделать вывод, что проведение реструктуризации уже существующих промышленно-производственных структур может приводить к образованию более эффективных и конкурентоспособных комплексов наукоёмких предприятий.

На данный момент в мировой практике сложились три вида моделей корпоративного управления: американская, западноевропейская и российская (табл. 1). Каждая из моделей имеет определённые отличия. Например, основными целями американской модели управления является удовлетворение интересов акционеров, а показателем синергетического эффекта рост капитализации на фондовом рынке.

Таблица 1 – Характеристики моделей корпоративного управления в США, странах Западной Европы и России [1]

Характеристика	Модели корпоративного управления		
	Американская	Европейская	Российская
Субъекты управленческих отношений	Акционеры, менеджеры	Акционеры менеджеры, работники, финансовые и государственные структуры	Акционеры менеджеры, работники,финансовые и государственные структуры
Структура управленческого капитала корпорации	Пакеты акций распространены среди множества частных инвесторов	Пакеты акций сконцентрированыв руках банков и государства	Пакеты акций сконцентрированы в руках банков и государства
Способ привлечения инвестиций	Высоколиквидный фондовый рынок	Банковский капитал государственные инвестиции	Банковский капитал государственные инвестиции
Цели функционирования	Удовлетворение интересов акционеров	Удовлетворение общественных интересов	Удовлетворение общественных интересов и акционеров
Показатели синергетического эффекта	Рост капитализации на фондовом рынке	Рост благосостояния общества	Рост благосостояния общества и капитализации на фондовом рынке

Особенностью западноевропейской модели управления является то, что целью функционирования крупных производственно-промышленных структур является удовлетворение общественных интересов, а показателем синергетического эффекта является рост благосостояния общества.

Российская модель корпоративного управления находится в стадии формирования, но уже сейчас можно сказать, что она в большей степени похожа на западноевропейскую, в которой значительная доля в капитале и управлении корпорацией приходится на государство.

Создание крупных холдинговых структур и госкорпораций позволило впервые сформироваться новой системе управления такими структурами.

Объединения наукоёмких предприятий даёт возможность управлять всеми стадиями жизненного цикла высокотехнологичной продукции от фундаментальных научных разработок до окончания эксплуатации.

Актуальной проблемой в сфере интеграции наукоёмких производств является оценка синергетического эффекта от экономической деятельности.

За счёт создания новой производственно-промышленной структуры достигается управленческая синергия. Она образуется за счёт внедрения в объединившихся наукоёмких предприятиях единых методов управления, стандартов качества и информационных систем.

Разновидности синергетического эффекта представлены в таблице 2

Таблица 2 – Разновидности синергетического эффекта [2]

Автор	Вид синергетического эффекта	Характеристика
1	2	3
Бредли, Десай. Ким	1. Операционные синергии	
	1.1. Экономия операционных затрат	Обусловлена масштабами деятельности, в результате чего можно достичь значительного сокращения административных, маркетинговых и других операционных затрат
	1.2. Экономия затрат на проведение НИОКР	Связана с возможностью совместного использования научно-исследовательских центров компании, вошедших в интеграционную структуру, я также работников для разработки и внедрения новых товаров и услуг на рынок
	1.3. Эффект комбинирования ресурсов	Обеспечивается, когда в результате объединения небольшая фирма получает доступ к финансовым ресурсам, а крупная необходимый ей продукт, причем по цене значительно ниже, чем расходы на создание подобного собственного производства
	1.4. Увеличение размеров рыночной ниши корпорации	Связано с расширением сегмента рынка при проведении интеграции, однако ведет к монополизации и ограничению конкуренции
	2. Финансовые синергии	
	2.1. Оптимизация налоговых обязательств	Связана с распространением льгот одной из компаний на вновь созданную интегрированную компанию, где имеются другие компании, операции которых ранее облагались на общих основаниях. Объединение через покупку одной корпорации другой является способом выведения из-под налогообложения своих временно свободных средств
	2.2. Возможность покупки корпорации по цене ниже, чем балансовая	Связана с тем, что реальная стоимость активов компании намного превышает рыночную цену. Выгоднее купить предприятие, чем создавать аналогичные производственные мощности и инфраструктуру
	2.3. Финансовая диверсификация	Стабилизирует рост прибыльности операций, а также снижает риск, связанный с инвестициями в ценные бумаги корпорации

Таблица 2 (продолжение)

1	2	3
А. Ансофф	1. Синергия сбыта	Связана с преимуществами совместной организации сбыта с точки зрения маркетинга, рекламы, коллективного распределения
	2. Производственная синергия	Ведет к максимальному использованию производственных мощностей, снижению издержек при закупках, к экономии на накладных расходах
	3. Синергия инвестирования	Представляет мультиплицированный эффект от использования инвестиционных возможностей каждой отдельной фирмы
	4. Синергия управления	Связана с увеличением кадрового потенциала, поскольку увеличиваются возможности обучения, обмена опытом, внутренней ротации кадров; осуществление координации и контроля, ведущих к наиболее эффективной расстановке кадров и снижению издержек на различных стадиях разработок, производства и сбыта
Д. Авельцов	1. Эффект масштаба	Возникает в результате широкомасштабных операции. Выпуская большие партии товара, организуя крупные отделы сбыта, разветвленную сеть логистики, добиваются снижения различных издержек и соответственно увеличения прибыли. Основан аффект на законе снижения издержек на 20-30% при каждом удвоении объемов производства и более полном использовании мощностей
	2. Эффект интеграции	Это аффект от преимуществ, получаемых одним подразделением в процессе разработки, производства и продажи определенного товара
	3. Эффект комплексных преимуществ	Означает, что пакет услуг, товаров или соглашений при оптовых поставках гораздо более привлекателен, чем каждая отдельная часть или сумма отдельных частей
	1. Эффект конгломерата	Означает, что увеличение количества подразделений распределяет риск, тем самым уменьшая его

Объектами синергетики являются следующие категории, представленные в таблице 3. В качестве показателей синергетической эффективности в разрезе общих источников ее возникновения в коммерческих организациях мы предлагаем исследовать и рассматривать в проектах синергетических мероприятий следующие: 1) затраты, результаты и эффект масштаба, 2) затраты, результаты и эффект оптимизации, 3) затраты, результаты и эффект индивидуализации. Содержание показателей представлено в таблицах 4-6. Эффект (синергетический экономический) представляет собой разницу между стоимостной оценкой результатов и затрат по сумме всех трех видов эффектов.

Таблица 3 – Объекты синергетики

Объекты синергетики	Формы проявления синергии
Рынок и система сбыта	Использование рыночных возможностей реструктуризируемого предприятия или внешнего инвестора, использование бренда реструктуризируемого предприятия, использование существующей рыночной инфраструктуры (послепродажное сервисное обслуживание), использование партнерских для расширения рынков нового продукта.
Производство	Использование производственных мощностей реструктуризации предприятия (на условиях аутсорсинга и т.п.), использование производственного персонала.
Продукты	Использование существующего продукта реструктуризируемого предприятия с его последующей модификацией.
НИОКР	Совместное выполнение научно-исследовательских и опытно-конструкторских разработок (дозагрузка конструкторского состава плюс получение денежных средств как основы для финансирования по основному продукту), двойное назначение проектных разработок, выполняемых подрядчиками.
Инфраструктура	Использование инфраструктуры реструктуризируемого предприятия (подъездные пути, электроэнергия, тепло, водоснабжение, очистные сооружения).
МТС	Использование существующих поставщиков реструктуризируемого пред-приятия и сложившейся системы поставок, использование складских помещений.
Кадры	Использование проектно-конструкторского персонала реструктуризируемого предприятия.
Управление	Использование управленческих кадров, а также систем планирования, учета и отчетности реструктуризируемого предприятия.
Финансы	Покрытие кассовых разрывов за счет соединения денежных потоков реструктуризируемого предприятия и создаваемого в процессе реструктуризации бизнеса.

Непосредственно показатель экономической синергетической эффективности будет представлять собой частное от деления эффекта на затраты

Таблица 4 – Источники затрат, результатов и эффекта масштаба

Наименование источника	Содержание затрат	Содержание результатов	Содержание эффекта	Примечания
Существенное увеличение объема продаж и производства	Затраты на дополнительный объем производства и продаж (затраты на единицу продукции снижаются)	Выручка от дополнительных продаж (цена единицы продукции не изменяется или увеличивается)	Дополнительная прибыль (прибыль на единицу продукции увеличивается)	Возможно при увеличении доли рынка, объема спроса на рынке, при освоении новых рынков. Могут потребоваться инвестиции в дополнительные производственные мощности
Объединение с аналогичными производствами	Затраты на дополнительные коммуникации и координацию производств	Экономия на управленческих, коммерческих расходах. Могут увеличиться цены реализации и выручка	Дополнительная прибыль (затраты на единицу продукции снижаются, прибыль увеличивается)	Могут потребоваться единовременные затраты на объединение производств (на регистрацию, на сокращение подразделений и персонала)
Объединение отдельных функций деятельности с другими организациями (сбыт, снабжение, ремонт и др.)	Доля в затратах на содержание объединенных органов управления	Экономия на затратах по объединяемым функциям деятельности	Дополнительная прибыль (затраты на единицу продукции снижаются)	Могут потребоваться затраты в организацию объединенных органов управления, на сокращение подразделений и персонала

Таблица 5 – Источники затрат, результатов и эффекта индивидуализации [3]

Наименование источника	Содержание затрат	Содержание результатов	Содержание эффекта	Примечания
Обучение, переподготовка, аттестация персонала	Затраты на обучение, повышение квалификации, переподготовку, аттестацию персонала	Повышение производительности, культуры и качества труда. Быстрое освоение новых машин, технологий, методов и т.д. (снижение брака, простоев и т.п.)	Дополнительная прибыль (затраты на единицу продукции снижаются)	Необходимо при нехватке квалифицированных работников и в случае модернизации разных аспектов деятельности организации
Модернизация форм оплаты труда и системы стимулирования	Затраты на дополнительное стимулирование при условии успешной реализации предмета стимулирования	Экономия затрат или дополнительные чистые доходы от реализации предмета стимулирования	Дополнительная прибыль (за счет снижения расходов или увеличения доходов)	Могут потребоваться затраты на разработку (введение системы бонусов, расширение соцпакета, введение частных доплат – за рац. предложения и др.)
Модернизация оборудования, технологий, продуктов	В первое время, обычно прирост затрат, связанный с освоением, несобственным финансированием, ускоренным списанием	Исключение морального устаревания и ликвидации производства. Снижение затрат на содержание, ремонт, обслуживание, брак и т.д. Повышение производительности, культуры и качества труда. Возможен рост спроса и продаж	Дополнительная прибыль в долгосрочном аспекте (обычно убытки в краткосрочном аспекте)	Обычно связано с крупными единовременными вложениями в разработку проектов, обучение, маркетинговые исследования, опытно-конструкторские работы, покупку оборудования, технологий, патентов и т.д.
Модернизация форм организации труда (арендный подряд, коммерческий расчет и др.)	Текущие затраты обычно отсутствуют	Повышение производительности и качества труда на основе индивидуальной или коллективной заинтересованности. Экономия на непроизводственных издержках	Дополнительная прибыль за счет экономии на затратах	Могут присутствовать единовременные затраты в разработку проекта организации труда, а также финансовая помощь участникам индивидуальных форм организации труда. Требуется высокая квалификация и ответственность индивидуальных исполнителей
Внедрение современных методов и систем управления производством (ABC-метод, ФСА-метод, система «Бережливое производство» и др.)	Прирост управленческих затрат	Экономия на производственных ресурсах (сырье, материалы, время, энергия и т.д.). Повышение качества и потребительной стоимости продукта	Дополнительная прибыль за счет снижения затрат	Могут потребоваться единовременные затраты на разработку (адаптацию) и внедрение метода в условиях организации, обучение специалистов

Таблица 6 – Источники затрат, результатов и эффекта оптимизации

Наименование источника	Содержание затрат	Содержание результатов	Содержание эффекта	Примечания
Оптимизация технологии и структуры производства	Затраты на управление оптимальной моделью производства	Экономия затрат на производственные ресурсы. Сохранение или возможное улучшение качества продукта	Дополнительная прибыль	Могут потребоваться затраты на разработку электронной модели, обучение специалиста и реорганизацию технологических процессов
Оптимизация процессов и структуры каналов сбыта и снабжения	Затраты на управление моделью сбыта и снабжения	Экономия на коммерческих и снабженческих расходах. Возможно увеличение средней цены реализации (снижение покупной стоимости)	Дополнительная прибыль	Могут потребоваться затраты на разработку модели, обучение специалиста и реорганизацию процессов снабжения и сбыта
Оптимизация мотивационного процесса и структуры мотивирующих факторов и ценностей работников	Затраты на управление моделью мотивации	Повышение производительности и качества труда. Возможна экономия на фонде оплаты труда	Дополнительная прибыль	Могут потребоваться затраты на разработку модели, обучение и реорганизацию системы мотивирующих факторов в организации
Оптимизация процесса управления и распределения функций управления между руководителями	Затраты на управление моделью управления	Повышение производительности и качества управленческого труда. Возможна экономия на фонде оплаты труда	Дополнительная прибыль	Могут потребоваться затраты на разработку модели, обучение и реорганизацию системы управления
Оптимизация процессов и системы обслуживания и обеспечения производства	Затраты на управление моделью обслуживания и обеспечения	Экономия на затратах на обслуживание и обеспечение производства. Возможно повышение качества	Дополнительная прибыль	Могут потребоваться затраты на разработку модели, обучение специалиста и реорганизацию системы обеспечения

Синергия является основным показателем эффективности образования холдинговых структур. Она обеспечивает положительную величину поглощения:

$NAV = (Vab - [Va + Vb]) - (P + E)$(1.1)

где NAV – чистая стоимость поглощения;

Vab – стоимость объединённой компании;

Va – рыночная стоимость компании А до объединения;

Vb – рыночная стоимость компании В до объединения

P – премия, выплаченная за покупку компании В; E - издержки процесса поглощения.

Синергетический эффект в общем виде можно представить в виде формулы:

$Sg = Vab - [Va + Vb]$(1.2)

К увеличению синергетического эффекта приводит повышение качества продукции и увеличение конкурентоспособности предприятия.

Синергетический эффект от внутренних бизнес процессов отражает эффективность организации механизмов управления на предприятии. В качестве элементов системы здесь надо рассматривать материальные и нематериальные активы предприятия. Для расчёта суммарной стоимости элементов системы используется формула определения рыночной стоимости системы в целом – показатель прогнозной рыночной стоимости предприятия. Суммарная стоимость элементов системы рассчитывается по формуле:

$VNA = \sum VA_i - D$(1.3)

где VA_i - текущая рыночная стоимость i-го актива предприятия;

D – сумма обязательств (заёмный капитал), принимаемый к расчёту.

Стоимость системы в целом определяется по формуле:

$$VE = NA_0 + VE_1 + VE_2 = \frac{NA_0 + \sum_{t=1}^{T}(ROE_t - r) \times NA_{t-1}}{(1+r)^t} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} NPV_i + ROV_i \quad (1.4)$$

где NA0 - балансовая стоимость чистых активов в момент времени $t = 0$;

VE_1 - экономическая добавленная стоимость от текущей хозяйственной деятельности за прогнозный период;

VE_2 - чистая приведённая стоимость портфеля инвестиционных проектов;

ROE_t - рентабельность собственного капитала предприятия в период времени t;

r - среднеотраслевая норма рентабельности собственного капитала;

$Na_t – 1$ - балансовая стоимость чистых активов предприятия в период времени t - 1;

NPVi - чистая приведённая стоимость i-го инновационного проекта предприятия;

ROVi - стоимость реального опциона для i-го инновационного проекта предприятия;

T - длительность прогнозного периода.

Величина синергетических эффектов от внутренних бизнес процессов может быть рассчитана по формуле:

$Sg = VE - (\sum VA_i - D)$ (1.5)

где *VEi* - прогнозная рыночная стоимость действующего предприятия;

VA_i - текущая рыночная стоимость i-го актива предприятия;

D - сумма обязательств предприятия.

Предприятие представляет собой сложную, иерархическую систему, которая в свою очередь входит в более крупную систему – корпорацию. Синергетический эффект показывает разницу в стоимости наукоёмкого предприятия до вхождения в крупную корпоративную структуру и суммарную стоимость всей интегрированной системы. Рассчитывается он по следующей формуле:

$Sg = VC - \sum VEj – c(1.6)$

где VC - прогнозная рыночная стоимость корпорации;

VEj - текущая рыночная стоимость j-го предприятия в составе корпорации;

c - затраты на создание корпорации.

В настоящее время проблема оценки синергетического эффекта является особенно актуальной в связи с образованием крупных государственных холдинговых компаний и корпораций.

Очень часто этот процесс сопровождается отрицательным синергетическим эффектом.

По мнению СМ. Ищенко это происходит, в следствие «неверной оценки поглощающей компанией привлекательности рынка или конкурентной позиции поглощаемой компании, недооценки размера инвестиций необходимых для осуществления сделки по слиянию или поглощению, неверной оценки активов интересующих компаний или их обязательств» [4].

Сегодня для оценки синергетического эффекта применяются метод сравнительного подхода, доходного и затратного подходов. Каждый из методов имеет свои достоинства и недостатки. Например, с помощью сравнительного подхода величину эффекта синергии можно рассчитать только на основе прогнозируемых значений. Поэтому оценка, произведённая на основе данного метода, имеет приблизительное значение.

Основным методом доходного подхода является метод дисконтирования денежных потоков учитывающий проявление эффекта синергии как прирост дисконтируемых денежных потоков. Этот метод является наиболее объективным и информативным, но он не всегда даёт объективные результаты. Необходимо точно прогнозировать ожидаемые денежные потоки от деятельности предприятия и определить уровень ставки дисконта.

Метод затратного подхода учитывает только операционную синергию, поэтому размер эффекта синергии оказывается значительно заниженным.

Классификация синергетических эффектов при реструктуризации представлена в таблице 7.

На основании вышесказанного можно сделать вывод, что сегодня необходимо совершенствовать методологию оценки синергетических эффектов. Это позволит отбирать наиболее перспективные проекты для инновационной деятельности предприятия.

Таблица 7 – Классификация синергетических эффектов при реструктуризации [4]

Классификация синергетических эффектов	Методы оценки синергетических эффектов
Финансовая синергия	Доходный метод, сравнительный подход
Производственно-технологическая синергия	Затратный метод
Маркетинговая синергия	Доходный метод, сравнительный подход
Инвестиционная синергия	Доходный метод, сравнительный подход
Научнотехническая синергия	Доходный метод
Кадровая синергия	Доходный метод

На основании вышеизложенного, автором предлагается подход, базирующийся на следующей схеме (таблица 8).

Таблица 8 – Оценка эффекта синергизма [5]

Получающие СЗХ	*Отдающие СЗХ*				*Суммарная зависимость*
	СЗХ1	*СЗХ2*	*…*	*СЗХn*	
СЗХ$_1$		Описание	уровня	поддержки	
СЗХ2					
…					
СЗХn					
Суммарный вклад					

Автором для оценки синергетического эффекта предлагается использование следующего расчётного механизма:

$$\text{СЭф} = \text{ЧП}_\text{б} \times \left(\prod_{i=1}^{N} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta\text{Эф}_i}{\text{ЧП}_\text{б}} \right) - 1 \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \Delta\text{Эф}_i \ [5]$$

Где СЭф – синергетический эффект

ЧП$_\text{б}$ – чистая прибыль в базовый период

ΔЭф$_i$ – эффект от i-го мероприятия

N – общее количество мероприятий

Данный механизм позволит оценить превышение эффекта от внедрения комплекса развивающих мероприятий над суммой единичных эффектов от внедрения каждого мероприятия по отдельности.

Резюмируя вышесказанное, необходимо отметить, что при стратегическом планировании важнейшим элементом является применение системного подхода. Особую роль данный фактор играет в экономика переходного периода, где ярко выражены дефицит ресурсов и асимметрия информации.

Системный подход играет важную роль в развитии бизнеса. Методика системного анализа и синтеза, помогают своевременно выявить и устранить действующие проблемы. При взаимодействии отдельных подсистем и элементов создается новая форма, основной характеристикой которой является синергетический эффект. Последнее – движущая сила бизнеса в эпоху нарастающей конкуренции и размытости рыночных границ.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ФИНАНСОВОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬЮ КОМПАНИЙ-ПОДРЯДЧИКОВ ПО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫМ КОНТРАКТАМ

Аннотация: в научной статье проведен анализ основных аспектов управления финансовой устойчивостью компаний, заключающих государственные контракты, раскрыты значение системы государственных контрактов и ее влияние на национальную экономику, рассмотрены нюансы определения критериев финансовой устойчивости компаний-подрядчиков по государственным контрактам, на которые ориентируются государственные заказчики и менеджмент компаний. Актуальность исследования обусловлена важной ролью системы государственных контрактов в обеспечении жизнедеятельности государства и общества, важностью и необходимостью сохранения финансовой устойчивости компаний-подрядчиков для обеспечения эффективной работы системы государственных контрактов для всех ее участников и получения качественного итогового результата на всех уровнях.

Ключевые слова: система государственных закупок, государственные расходы, исполнение государственных контрактов, финансовая устойчивость, финансовое планирование, анализ проектов, ликвидность, рентабельность, финансовые риски.

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CORE ASPECTS OF FINANCIAL STABILITY MANAGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR COMPANIES

Abstract: the article contains the analysis of core aspects of financial stability management in government contractor companies, the disclosure of signification of state contracts system and its influence on the national economy. The peculiarities of definition of government contractors' financial stability are *considered, which are revised by state customers and contractors' management. The topicality of the research is stipulated by the important role of state contracts system in providing vital acting ability for the government and the society, by the importance of keeping financial stability of government contractors for all system participants and getting qualitative results at all levels.*

Key words: state contracts system, state spending, state contract execution, financial stability, financial planning, project analysis, liquidity, profitability, financial risks.

Введение. Система государственных контрактов является одним из главных способов поддержания государством своей стабильности и эффективности функционирования посредством удовлетворения различных государственных нужд, при этом оказывая регулирующий и стимулирующий эффект на национальную экономику. Предметами государственных контрактов могут являться, например, выполнение различных строительно-монтажных работ, закупка продукции и различных услуг государством для обеспечения реализации качественной работы инфраструктуры, выполнения функций социальной ответственности, обороноспособности и повышения качества жизни граждан с помощью реализации различных социальных и экономических программ. Обеспечение функционирования данной системы влечет за собой осуществление государственных расходов, поскольку оплата всех видов работ и услуг по государственным контрактам финансируется из различных уровней государственного бюджета в зависимости от назначения и объекта закупки.

Доля государственных расходов в формировании ВВП является очень существенным критерием, поэтому оценка финансовой устойчивости компаний-подрядчиков по государственным контрактам играет важную роль при прогнозировании, анализе эффективности и качества выполнения государственных заказов. В ней непосредственно заинтересованы как само государство, которому необходимо выбрать надежных исполнителей государственного заказа на рыночных либо максимально приближенных к рыночным условиям с целью достижения наиболее эффективного соотношения между объемом затраченных государственных расходов и качеством получаемого продукта или услуги в результате исполнения государственного контракта, так и собственники, и менеджмент компаний-исполнителей. Интерес последних заключается в организации стабильной и прибыльной финансово-хозяйственной деятельности своих компаний, что позволит надлежащим образом исполнять государственные контракты с различными схемами финансирования работ и оказания услуг, что, в свою очередь, обеспечит стабильное поступление выручки, оптимальную загрузку производственных мощностей, эффективное использование материальных и трудовых ресурсов и стабильность показателей рентабельности и ликвидности.

Методология. Методологической основой данной статьи являются экспертный и конъюнктурный методы анализа, а также субъективное исследование автора.

Результаты исследования. Работа по государственным контрактам как разновидность государственно-частного партнерства должна быть взаимно выгодной для обеих сторон, что позволит одновременно надлежащим образом реализовать различные социально-экономические и инфраструктурные программы и стимулировать экономическую активность бизнеса всех уровней внутри страны. [2]

Функционирование системы государственных контрактов регулируется, в первую очередь, Федеральным законом от 05.04.2013 N 44-ФЗ (ред. от 28.12.2022) "О контрактной системе в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг для обеспечения государственных и муниципальных нужд". Положения №44-ФЗ регулируют все ключевые аспекты подготовки и проведения государственных закупок, включая планирование, объявление, отбор исполнителей и поставщиков в рамках конкурентных торговых процедур, заключение государственных контрактов на поставку товаров, выполнение работ или предоставление услуг, контроль над исполнением обязательств в рамках государственных контрактов, общий аудит и мониторинг системы государственных закупок [1].

Государственные заказчики в рамках Федерального Закона N 44-ФЗ устанавливают определенные требования к поставщикам для повышения эффективности работы системы государственных закупок. К примеру, к участию в аукционах по госзакупкам не допускаются хозяйствующие субъекты, которые имеют задолженность по налогам или обязательным сборам в размере, превышающем четверть стоимости активов на последнюю отчетную дату, включены в реестр недобросовестных поставщиков из-за ненадлежащего исполнения государственных контрактов ранее, находятся в стадии приостановки деятельности, процессе банкротства или ликвидации, признаны банкротом и т.д. [1] Соблюдение данных требований руководством и менеджментом организаций-подрядчиков по госконтрактам является элементом непосредственного управления финансовой устойчивостью компании, позволяющей соответствовать критериям возможности работы по государственным контрактам. [4]

При этом, анализируя исторические данные, статистику надлежащего и ненадлежащего выполнения государственных контрактов, разбор судебной практики, относящейся к тематике статьи, можно отметить огромное значение изначального качественного проектирования объекта государственной закупки и подготовки качественной проектно-сметной и прочей закупочной документации со стороны заказчика для эффективной работы системы государственных закупок. Уделение должного внимания к данному аспекту на государственном уровне позволит добиться значительной оптимизации государственных расходов, которые зачастую возрастают в связи с тем, что исполнители государственных заказов сталкиваются с различными трудностями в процессе их реализации, связанными с недоработками в проектно-сметной документации и выявлением различных нюансов, не учтенных при ее составлении и мешающих реализации проекта на первоначально закрепленных в договоре условиях. При этом может как повыситься цена исполнения контракта в связи с возникновением у подрядчика дополнительных расходов, так и существенно сдвинуться сроки выполнения, а зачастую оказывается так, что исполнение контракта невозможно в связи с открывшимися обстоятельствами в процессе выполнения, и контракт приходится расторгать на начальных этапах.

Устранение вышеуказанных нюансов в процессе исполнения государственных контрактов может негативно повлиять как на незапланированное повышение государственных расходов и их нежелательное перераспределение в рамках реализации социально-экономических и инфраструктурных программ, так и на финансовую устойчивость компаний-исполнителей, которым приходится нести дополнительные непредвиденные расходы. Поэтому, со стороны компаний-подрядчиков, одним из немаловажных нюансов управления финансовой устойчивостью являются качественный предварительный анализ проекта и техническая возможность его выполнения, внимательное изучение аукционной документации, технического задания контракта, условий проекта контракта, сопоставление необходимых ресурсов для исполнения заказа и текущее их наличие в распоряжении организации, возможность и целесообразность привлечения дополнительных ресурсов, необходимых для выполнения госзаказа, и, как результат, грамотный просчет сметы исполнения контракта и рентабельности проекта без потери в качестве результата закупки с учетом всех возможных дополнительных расходов. [6]

Не менее важными аспектами для управления финансовой устойчивостью компании, заключающей государственные контракты, являются анализ порядка финансирования проекта со стороны заказчика, а именно: наличия или отсутствия условия авансирования по контракту, его размера и порядка выплаты, наличие требования казначейского сопровождения контракта со стороны заказчика, порядок приемки и оплаты выполненных работ, длительность отсрочки оплаты выполненных работ после подписания документов о приемке и т.д. Существенным риском для исполнителей является возможный разрыв денежных и кассовых потоков и нарушение показателей текущей ликвидности, которые происходят в результате осуществления затрат, необходимых для начальных этапов исполнения контракта при отсутствии авансирования работ, и наличием временного промежутка до окончательной приемки и оплаты выполненных работ. В случае наличия условия авансирования по контракту, размер которого обычно составляет от 10 до 50% от цены контракта, но может достигать и 80-100% при заключении контрактов в рамках Государственного оборонного заказа, исполнитель должен непременно учитывать такой аспект, как предоставление заказчику увеличенного размера обеспечения исполнения контракта, которое может быть представлено в виде денежных средств либо банковской гарантии, затраты на выпуск которой зачастую не учитываются в конкурсной документации и являются дополнительными расходами для исполнителя, непосредственно влияющими на рентабельность исполнения государственного контракта. [3]

Поскольку единовременное отчуждение значительного объема денежных средств из оборота компании в качестве обеспечения исполнения государственного контракта экономически невыгодно и неэффективно, в большинстве случаев исполнители обращаются в коммерческие банки, имеющие лицензию на выпуск банковских гарантий в качестве обеспечения исполнения контрактов, и в данном случае финансовая устойчивость компании-подрядчика начинает играть особую роль, поскольку она тщательно анализируется банками-гарантами, оценивающими свои финансовые, юридические, репутационные и прочие риски при рассмотрении возможности предоставления гарантии принципалу. Нередки случаи, когда заключение и исполнение государственного контракта срывалось только из-за того, что компания не смогла получить гарантию от банков, поскольку банки сочли опыт исполнения госконтрактов либо текущее финансовое состояние организации недостаточными, или обнаружили какие-либо иные негативные тенденции в текущей деятельности компании, и сочли предоставление гарантии в данном случае высокорискованным относительно получаемого вознаграждения за ее выпуск. В таком случае компания не заключает потенциально перспективный для себя контракт и может быть включена в реестр недобросовестных поставщиков, что поставит крест на возможности работы по государственным контрактам на последующие несколько лет, снизит контрактную базу и негативно повлияет на ее финансовую устойчивость.

Заключение. Финансовая устойчивость предприятия служит характеристикой, свидетельствующей о стабильном превышении доходов над расходами, свободном маневрировании денежными средствами и их эффективном использовании, способствует бесперебойному производству продукции и ее реализации [5], что жизненно необходимо для надлежащего и качественного исполнения государственных контрактов.

Финансовая устойчивость предприятия характеризуется множеством факторов, в т.ч. платежеспособностью дебиторов организации. Поскольку госзаказчики являются за редким исключением одними из самых надежных платежеспособных дебиторов при выполнении условия надлежащего исполнения контрактов, в процессе управления финансовой устойчивостью компании, заключающей госконтракты, в первую очередь нужно сделать упор на ее показатели платежеспособности и ликвидности, сбалансированность активов и пассивов, анализ проектной документации, наличие материальных и трудовых ресурсов, достаточных для исполнения портфеля государственных заказов, соотношение собственных и заемных средств организации и целесообразность привлечения дополнительных заемных средств, необходимых для исполнения государственных заказов, их доступность, а также наращивание портфеля успешных выполненных государственных контрактов. Соответствие данным пунктам позволит компании-подрядчику по госконтрактам соответствовать критериям выбора подрядчика государственным заказчиком и критериям предоставления обеспечения исполнения госконтрактов банками-гарантами.

Можно сделать вывод о том, что чем большими материальными, денежными и трудовыми ресурсами располагает организация, и чем эффективнее она ими распоряжается, тем она более финансово устойчива и сможет продолжить свою деятельность в случае возникновения каких-либо непредвиденных обстоятельств в процессе исполнения контрактов. Нужно также отметить, что далеко не последнюю роль при работе по государственным заказам играют деловая репутация руководства и наличие устойчивых деловых отношений с государственными заказчиками.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ КОРРУПЦИИ В СФЕРЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ЗАКУПОК НА СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКУЮ И ПРАВОВУЮ ПРИРОДУ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. Коррупция в Узбекистане имеет негативное влияние на экономический рост, социальную справедливость, политическую стабильность и общественную доверие к власти. Она является препятствием для привлечения иностранных инвесторов, создания новых рабочих мест, развития туризма и других отраслей экономики. Кроме того, коррупция ведет к ухудшению качества образования, здравоохранения и других социальных услуг, поскольку они оказываются доступными только для тех, кто может заплатить взятку. Борьба с коррупцией становится всё более активной в Узбекистане. Проведены реформы в системе государственного управления, которые направлены на создание более прозрачной и эффективной администрации, а также на повышение ответственности государственных служащих за свои действия. Также приняты законы, которые предусматривают суровые наказания для коррумпированных чиновников и бизнесменов. Важную роль играет и общественное мнение, которое становится всё более важным фактором в борьбе с коррупцией.

Ключевые слова: коррупция, государственные закупки, закупочная процедура, государственный заказчик, правовое регулирование.

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IMPACT OF CORRUPTION IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND LEGAL NATURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. Corruption in Uzbekistan has a negative impact on economic growth, social justice, political stability and public trust in government. It is an obstacle to attracting foreign investors, creating new jobs, developing tourism and other sectors of the economy. In addition, corruption leads to a deterioration in the quality of education, health care and other social services, as they are only available to those who can pay a bribe. The fight against corruption is becoming more active in Uzbekistan. Reforms have been carried out in the public

administration system, which are aimed at creating a more transparent and efficient administration, as well as increasing the responsibility of civil servants for their actions. Laws have also been passed that provide for severe penalties for corrupt officials and businessmen. Public opinion also plays an important role, which is becoming an increasingly important factor in the fight against corruption.

Key words: corruption, public procurement, procurement procedure, state customer, legal regulation.

МЕТОДЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

В рамках данной статьи были использованы современные методы познания явлений и процессов, влияющих на социально-экономическую и правовую природу государства. В ходе данного исследования были использованы как общенаучные (диалектический, системный, сравнительный, классифицирующий), так и частные методы (формально-юридический, сравнительно-правовой, системно-структурный, описательно-аналитический, статистический, исторический).

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Исследуя такое явление, как коррупция в сфере государственных закупок необходимо отметить, что современное общество постоянно находится в процессе качественного роста, что обуславливается изменениями и как социального, так и политического устройства, что в свою очередь порождает ряд новых проблем. Это могут быть проблемы правового регулирования, экономического обустройства, реализации и применения права, а также и проблемы формирования коррупционных факторов и отношений, глобально влияющих на тот же, нормальный качественный рост. В первую очередь необходимо отметить, что процесс государственного управления является сложным по своей структуре и обязательным признакам и предполагает не только механические, но и творческие действия [84]. Если мы говорим о проблемах правового регулирования, то в таком случае необходимо удалить особое внимание законотворчеству в определенной сфере деятельности, основываясь на развитии современного общества.

Основываясь на статистические данные международной организации «Transparency International», которая, по системе CPI ранжирует 180 стран и территорий, в зависимости от воспринимаемого ими уровня коррупции в государственном секторе, ежегодно опубликовывает отчёт о среднемировом показателе, согласно которому, за 2022 год Республика Узбекистан заняла 126 строчку в данном рейтинге с показателем в 31 балл[85]. Данный показатель хоть и сдвигается с каждым годом в благоприятную

[84] См.: Юрковский А.В., Евдокимов К.Н., Деревскова В.М. «Правовые основы противодействия коррупции». Учебное пособие. Иркутск – 2018г. с -15.
[85] См.: https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2022/index/uzb

сторону, но тем не менее, в современных реалиях коррупция представляет собой огромную проблему. Признано, что коррупция в сфере государственных закупок является мировой проблемой, что, к огромному сожалению, не обошло стороной и Республику Узбекистан, и по сей день данная тема является актуальной, так как ежегодно бюджет государства теряет огромные суммы по причине коррумпированности исследуемой отрасли.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

«Мы должны бороться с коррупцией вместе с общественностью» - *Ш.М. Мирзиёев*

На сегодняшний день, основываясь на существующие научные исследования, в большинстве государств постсоветского пространства, коррупционная преступность является традиционной и считается одним из самых распространенных видов преступности. Существует мнение о том, что коррупцию определяют как тотальное явление, которое целиком и полностью способно разрушить систему государственной власти и управления, приводящее к срыву рыночных реформ и криминальной деформации правосознания общества в целом[86].

Следует отметить, что никакая страна в мире не может быть на сто процентов свободна от коррупции, но уровень коррупции может быть существенно снижен до условной единицы, благодаря соответствующим законам, антикоррупционной политике и культуре борьбы с коррупцией в рамках общества и государства как единого, целостного механизма.

Коррупция (от латинского слова corrumpere - портить) - использование должностным лицом своих властных полномочий и доверенных ему прав в целях личной выгоды, противоречащее установленным законом и правилам[87].

Историческая справка

Вероятно, что изначально, коррупция могла возникнуть как естественное явление в обществе, не подозревающем о глобальности данной проблемы, связанное с обменом подарками и услугами, которые обеспечивали общественную поддержку и взаимоотношения между людьми. Однако, с течением времени коррупция стала более организованной и институциональной, и теперь она является одной из основных угроз для экономического и политического развития страны. Коррупция на всех уровнях общества оказывает отрицательное влияние на экономику, транспортную структуру, здравоохранение, образование, государственное управление, и, в конечном итоге, приводит к бедности и неравенству. Действительно, коррупционное поведение со временем стало явлением, которое проявляется не только на личностном уровне, но и на уровне институтов и систем. Как правило, коррупция предполагает

[86] См.: https://kpfu.ru/docs/F769475982/2_Xalil_korub.pdf
[87] См.: https://kpfu.ru/docs/F769475982/2_Xalil_korub.pdf

нарушение законодательства, служебного положения, этических и моральных норм. Тем не менее, коррупция также обладает и социальной структурой, которая может включать в себя различные группы (например, группы влиятельных людей в бизнесе, государстве, политике, средствах массовой информации и т. д.), которые устанавливают определенные правила и процедуры для получения выгод. Поэтому борьба с коррупцией требует сочетания правовых, институциональных и культурных методов и подходов. В свою очередь, автор Жан-Клод Ваке в своей книге "Коррупция. Этика и власть во Флоренции в 1600-1770 гг. " писал, что в рассматриваемый период дискурс о коррупции был дискурсом не о государстве, а о человеческой природе[88].

Если углубляться в историю, то можно заметить тот факт, что уже в древности упоминались случаи взяточничества и влияния власти на судебные процессы. В средневековье коррупция также широко была распространена в ряде стран, особенно в тех, где существовали противоречия между властью и населением. Поэтому, коррупция - это вечная проблема для человечества, которая требует постоянного внимания и борьбы со стороны государственной власти и населения страны.

Признаки коррупции

В целом, можно сформулировать определение коррупции как злоупотребление полномочиями или доверием, с целью получения незаконной выгоды или привилегий, которые нарушают закон и наносят ущерб интересам общества и государства. Коррупция является формой организованной преступности и может включать в себя различные формы, такие как обман, взятка, влияние, давление, рекламация, а также скрытый и открытый обмен незаконными выгодами и услугами.

Среди признаков коррупции, основываясь на теорию уголовного права, можно выделить: скрытность, тайность, нарушение закона и этических норм, установление связей и влияния, некоторые формы стабильности и системности ряда государственных органов, имеющих влияние на определенные факторы. Коррупция влечет за собой разрушение общественных институтов, нарушение прав и свобод, рост уровня неравенства, тормозит экономический рост и развитие демократии, а также способствует проникновению и развитию организованной преступности в общество.

Система государственных закупок в Республике Узбекистан

В первую очередь, необходимо отметить, что с обретением независимости, уровень жизни населения, экономическая отрасль и другие направления стремительно развиваются в эпоху цифровых технологий, что в свою очередь благоприятно влияет на качество жизни людей в нашем государстве. Финансовой основой во всех сферах регулирования

[88] См.: https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=50146660

жизнедеятельности целого государства, является государственный бюджет, который в свою очередь выполняет свою основную функцию – распределение расходов на определенные нужды народа. Все эти нужды являются основополагающей стабильного и нормального регулирования обеспечения жизнедеятельности, а основной формой является государственный заказ или закупка определенных товаров, услуг или проведения ряда работ. Как уже отмечалось раннее, с обретением независимости и принятием ряда реформ, немалое внимание было уделено совершенствованию системы государственных закупок.

Правительством Республики Узбекистан был принят ряд нормативно-правовых актов, направленных на обеспечение эффективности и прозрачности процессов государственных закупок, в частности, по направлениям наибольших затрат государственных средств.

Целью осуществляемых реформ является в первую очередь не только организация эффективного учета и контроля использования государственных средств, но и повышение степени договорно-правовой дисциплины, как государственными заказчиками, так и поставщиками товаров, услуг и выполнения определенных работ.

В настоящее время формируется основанная на абсолютно новых принципах организация государственных закупок. Но, при этом существует ряд проблем в этой сфере, требующих безотлагательного их решения[89]. Реформирование системы государственных закупок требует комплексного подхода. Важным аспектом реформирования системы государственных закупок является повышение прозрачности и открытости процесса закупок, а также борьба с коррупционными схемами и мошенничеством. Для этого необходимо было предпринять усилия по осуществлению контроля и надзора за всеми этапами процедуры закупок, а также разработать эффективные механизмы защиты конкуренции и предотвращения дискриминации участников торгов. Важным элементом является также обучение и повышение квалификации сотрудников, занимающихся работой в сфере государственных закупок, с целью повышения их уровня профессионализма и сознательности в борьбе с коррупцией. Для нормального и правильного регулирования подобного рода вопросов, на базе законодательства Республики Узбекистан действует Закон «О государственных закупках», который в свою очередь подкреплен и иными актами законодательства. А также, для прозрачности и открытости проведения процедур государственных закупок, на базе действующего законодательства функционирует единый государственный сайт, на котором можно проследить все необходимые и действующие сделки как бюджетных, так и корпоративных закупок.

[89] См.: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/puti-optimizatsii-gosudarstvennyh-zakupok-v-respublike-uzbekistan

Процедура закупок, согласно вышеуказанному Закону, состоит из совокупности ряда действий, которые связаны непосредственно с осуществлением закупок, соответствуя всем требованиям и нормам, регулирующим процесс. Данная процедура строится, основываясь на необходимость в тех или иных средствах, товарах, услугах или проводимых работах, о которой государственный заказчик, то есть – юридическое лицо, осуществляющее государственные закупки объявляет об этом на веб-портале государственных закупок, в виде заявки, с указанием способа осуществления, требований и условий государственных закупок, сроков и порядка представления предложений[90]. Существует Положение «О порядке организации и проведении закупочных процедур», в соответствии с которым можно выделить следующие виды осуществления закупочных процедур:

- электронный магазин;
- аукцион на понижение стартовой цены (далее — аукцион);
- конкурс;
- тендер;
- государственная закупка у единого поставщика[91].

В вышеуказанном Положении подробнейшим образом описываются все критерии, порядок, и регулирование всех этапов государственных закупок, всеми перечисленными способами.

Раннее отмечалось, что, согласно рассматриваемым нормам законодательства, государственные закупки должны осуществляться на базе устойчивых принципов, таких как – открытость, прозрачность, конкуренция, объективность и недопущение коррупционных признаков. Тем не менее, следует обратить внимание на отчет Счетной палаты, который был представлен за 2021 год, согласно которому государственными органами, регулирующими деятельность и процедуру государственных закупок, было выявлено нарушений в более чем 760 случаях, ущерб которых превысил сумму в 970 миллиардов сумов. Отдельно были выявлены правонарушения в сфере строительства в тендерах на 3,5 триллионов сумов[92]. Также, обращая отдельное внимание на отчет, предоставленный Агентством Республики Узбекистан по противодействию коррупции, в котором было изложено, что в том же 2021 году, в сфере государственных закупок было выявлено и пресечено нарушений Закона «О государственных закупках» в 452 случаях, с ущербом на сумму более 145 миллиардов сумов, а также предотвращено нецелевое использование бюджетных средств путём отмены торгов[93].

[90] См.: http://xarid.uz/faq/details/6
[91] См.: https://goszakupka.uz/ru/npa_v_sfere_goszakupok/polozhenie-o-poryadke-organizacii-i-provedeni
[92] См.: https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2022/03/31/procurement/
[93] См.: https://anticorruption.uz/ru/item/2022/03/10/agentlikning-2021-jildagi-faoliyati-natizhalariga-bagishlangan-matbuot-anzhumani-bolib-otdi

Представленные статистические данные не являются утешительными и бесспорно влияют на развитие государства, общества, их социальную и экономическую сферы жизнедеятельности, тем самым, в том же 2021 году, Президентом Республики Узбекистан был издан Указ за № ПФ-6257 от 6 июля 2021 года «О мерах по созданию среды нетерпимого отношения к коррупции, кардинальному сокращению коррупционных факторов в государственном и общественном управлении, а также широкому вовлечению общественности в этот процесс», согласно которому, в незамедлительном порядке были ужесточены меры ответственности, связанные за преступления коррупционной направленности, а также, был введен ряд ограничений на применения норм, смягчающих ответственность при исполнении уголовных наказаний. Это является реальным примером того, что государством принимаются все необходимые и скорейшие меры по противодействию таких глобальных проблем, как коррупция в сфере государственных закупках, ведь, если не реагировать на подобного рода проблематику, то в конечном итоге это приведет к еще более усугубляющим последствиям. Одним из основополагающих в противодействии коррупции в сфере государственных закупок является Закон Республики Узбекистан «О противодействии коррупции», который определяет и закрепляет в себе основные направления, среди которых правового сознания и правовой культуры населения, формирование в обществе нетерпимого отношения к коррупции, осуществление мер по предупреждению коррупции во всех сферах государственной и общественной жизни, своевременное выявление, пресечение коррупционных правонарушений, устранение их последствий, причин и условий[94].

Одним из инструментов оптимизации системы государственных закупок, на основании данного исследования, можно заметить внедрение электронных торговых площадок, которые позволяют автоматизировать процедуры закупок, повысить эффективность использования бюджетных средств и увеличить количество поставщиков, участвующих в тендерах. Другим важным моментом оптимизации государственных закупок является повышение компетентности и профессионализма сотрудников, занимающихся закупками.

Как утверждается различными исследованиями, коррупция – явление социальное, оно представляет собой интегративное понятие, поскольку находится в взаимодействии различными сферами общественного сознания, такими как моральная (нравственная), правовая, политическая и другие. Поскольку антикоррупционное сознание устанавливает границы допустимого и недопустимого, нравственного и безнравственного, а также правового и неправового, то для его реализации в антикоррупционном поведении оказывается необходимо соблюдение морально-нравственных,

[94] См.: https://xs.uz/ru/post/korruptsiya-kak-globalnaya-problema-sovremennosti

идеологических и правовых мер. Для измерения масштабов коррупции, согласно различным исследованиям, в большей степени зарубежных, используются различные подходы и методы, в том числе:

1. Опросы общественного мнения. Часто проводятся опросы, чтобы оценить уровень коррупции в конкретной области (например, в системе государственных закупок), а также для выявления мнения людей о причинах и последствиях коррупции;

2. Анализ официальной статистики, приводимой государственными, уполномоченными органами. Это включает анализ отчетов, таблиц и статистических данных, касающихся связанных с коррупцией явлений (например, числа лиц, привлеченных к ответственности и уголовных преследований, за подобного рода деяния);

3. Использование экономических моделей, отражающих индикаторы коррупционных аспектов. Некоторые исследования используют экономические модели, чтобы определить, как коррупция влияет на экономический рост и процветание, а также прогнозировать будущие уровни коррупции;

4. Наблюдение и исследование конкретных случаев коррупции. Это включает исследование документов, судебных дел и других источников, связанных с конкретными случаями коррупции, а также собственно наблюдение за такими случаями.

Результаты исследований могут помочь правительству и другим заинтересованным сторонам разработать более эффективные стратегии борьбы с коррупцией и повысить уровень информированности общественности о проблеме коррупции[95]. Результаты этих исследований также подчеркивают, что коррупция не только приводит к потере государственных ресурсов, но и создает серьезные проблемы в функционировании государственных институтов и ущемляет права и интересы граждан. В качестве наглядного примера, следует обратить внимание на статистические данные, приведенные различными институтами в зарубежных странах, которые позволяют прогнозировать коррупционные риски в сфере государственных закупок и заблаговременно предупредить их, подготовив и утвердив стратегию внедрения новых механизмов для противодействия коррупции:

1. В 2013 году Федеральное агентство по управлению государственным имуществом оценило убытки России от коррупции в государственном секторе на 3-7% ВВП ежегодно, что составило от 270 миллиардов до 600 миллиардов рублей на тот момент[96].

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[95] См.: Исследование проведено ресурсным центром Научного парка СПбГУ «Социологические и интернет исследования»/Scientific research were performed at the Research park of St.Petersburg State University «Center for Sociological and Internet Research». Выборка 1500, 2018.

[96] См.: https://www.rbc.ru/economics/09/12/2022/639205be9a7947ba4c087dc4

2. В 2014 году Американский Фонд Глобальных Исследований оценил, что в мире ежегодно теряется 1,5 триллионов долларов из-за коррупции[97].

3. В 2018 году Банк международных расчетов (BIS), который представляет 60 центральных банков мира, назвал коррупцию одним из основных рисков для глобальной финансовой стабильности наряду с кибератаками и ростом государственного долга[98].

Эти и многие другие примеры подчеркивают значение борьбы с коррупцией для благосостояния социума и страны в целом.

В качестве примера, приведем исследование коррупционных факторов в сфере государственных закупок в Украине, их методические приемы. Украина - страна, которая за последние годы переживает сложные времена и негативные последствия для развития экономики страны и социального положения в целом. Анализ специальной и юридической литературы свидетельствует о единичных попытках изучения вопроса противодействия коррупции во время проведения государственных закупок как одного из механизмов обеспечения экономической безопасности сферы государственных закупок на территории страны[99]. Однако, они позволили выделить наиболее перспективные меры по противодействию коррупции в сфере государственных закупок:

Во-первых, необходимость поставить ряд конкретных задач, включая подсчет всех имеющихся за последние годы затрат на осуществление государственных контрактов по закупкам и определить объем общего ущерба, вызванного коррупционными факторами, что позволит создать финансовую модель для достижения данных задач.

Во-вторых, провести комплексный анализ всех возможных организационно-правовых мер, позволяющих предупредить коррупцию в сфере государственных закупок для того, чтобы выделить и внедрить наиболее приемлемые для стабилизации и дальнейшего развития экономической ситуации.

В-третьих, исследовать имеющуюся нормативно-правовую базу стран ближнего зарубежья с целью выявления инструментов обеспечения законности в процедуре государственных закупок и внедрить наиболее актуальные и действенные механизмы, посредством имплементации в национальное законодательство страны.

Предложенная система мероприятий, направленных на предупреждение коррупции в сфере государственных закупок в Украине не претендует на совершенство и может видоизменяться исходя из конкретных

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[97] См.: https://www.millerchevalier.com/sites/default/files/resources/2018-ECA-Corruption-Survey-Full-Report-Russian.pdf

[98] См.: https://www.cbr.ru/today/ms/smo/bmr_n/

[99] См.: http://www.vestnik.vsu.ru/pdf/pravo/2016/01/2016-01-04.pdf

общественных или экономических потребностей на определенных этапах социально-экономического развития государства[100].

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

По итогу проведенного анализа в исследовании влияния коррупции в сфере государственных закупок на социально-экономическую и правовую природу в Республике Узбекистан, рассмотрев зарубежный опыт, мы освятили ряд факторов, а также, будут предложены соответствующие рекомендации и будет сделан вывод о том, что состояние правового регулирования отношений в сфере государственных закупок в Республике Узбекистан находится на этапе, когда не соблюдать нормы и требования законодательства, или игнорировать его становится экономически не безопасно для дальнейшего развития.

В современном, правовом и развивающемся государстве, исследуемая сфера, с каждым днем становится все более актуальной и непосредственна связана с приоритетными направлениями всего государства в целом. Тем самым, все развитые страны мира разработали и продолжают модернизировать определенную модель правового регулирования и воздействия на данную сферу, а также, эксплуатируют на законодательном уровне, тем самым являются наглядным примером того, что одной из первостепенных задач законодательства Республики Узбекистан является усовершенствование нормативно-правовой базы в области предупреждения коррупции в сфере государственно закупочной системы.

Исследование позволило показать, разработка и внедрение системы общественного контроля за осуществлением государственных закупок позволит обеспечить открытость и прозрачность процедуры закупок, предотвратить коррупционные схемы, уменьшить риск недобросовестных поставщиков и повысить эффективность государственных закупок в целом.

Для реализации данной меры необходимо:

– разработать и принять соответствующий законодательный акт о внедрении системы общественного контроля за государственными закупками;

– создать и активно поддерживать работу общественных организаций и экспертных групп, которые будут заниматься контролем за проведением государственных закупок и общественным мониторингом ситуации в этой сфере;

– обеспечить доступность информации о порядке проведения государственных закупок и о результатах проведенных торгов, а также о деятельности общественных организаций, осуществляющих контроль за этим процессом.

[100] См.: http://www.vestnik.vsu.ru/pdf/pravo/2016/01/2016-01-04.pdf

Внедрение системы общественного контроля за осуществлением государственных закупок является важным шагом на пути борьбы с коррупцией в сфере государственных закупок. Она сможет стать мощным инструментом, который будет помогать обнаруживать коррупционные схемы и привлекать ответственность за такие действия. Кроме того, это позволит увеличить надежность и прозрачность процедуры государственных закупок и повысить доверие граждан к органам власти.

Другими возможными направлениями предотвращения коррупции в сфере государственных закупок являются способы совершенствования нормативно-правовой базы и регулирования процедур осуществления государственных закупок, с учетом имеющегося огромного опыта государства. Выработка этих мер должна достичь объединения в комплексный подход и реализовываться совместными усилиями государственных и общественных организаций, бизнеса и международных партнеров, чтобы обеспечить эффективность и результативность борьбы с коррупцией в государственных закупках.

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ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ЗАМАЧИВАНИЯ ХЛОПКА, ВОЛОКНА НА ХЛОПКООЧИСТИТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ

Аннотация. В данной статье представлены современные методы процессов и устройства смачивания хлопка, волокна на хлопкоочистительных предприятиях.

Ключевые слова: первоначальная обработка хлопка, увлажнение хлопка, неравномерное увлажнение, эффективность замачивания, увлажняющий агент.

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TECHNIQUE AND TECHNOLOGY OF SOAKING COTTON, FIBER AT COTTON GINS

Abstract. This article presents modern methods of processes and devices for wetting cotton, fiber at cotton gin plants.

Keywords: initial processing of cotton, cotton wetting, uneven wetting, soaking efficiency, moisturizing agent.

Благодаря значительным изменениям в хлопчатобумажной промышленности, проводимым в сфере совершенствования и модернизации техники и технологии первичной переработки хлопка, Узбекская хлопчатобумажная ткань на мировом рынке продается в нетто-весе и занимает лидирующие позиции по качественным показателям. Наряду с этим, на большинстве хлопкоочистительных предприятий Республики рекомендации по выбору оптимальных способов увлажнения хлопка и его волокон применяются и применяются на местах.

На хлопкоочистительных предприятиях для пропитки хлопка и волокон используют различные паровые котлы, изготовленные местными мастерами на местах. Эти паровые котлы имеют малые размеры и большие габариты, неавтоматизированные процессы их эксплуатации являются длительными и опасными. В результате получается неравномерное смачивание хлопка и волокон, не позволяющее рационально использовать электричество при снижении эффективности смачивания. Принимая во внимание недостатки и недостатки существующих систем, хлопчатобумажная промышленность в соответствии со спросом на пилообразных хлопкоочистительных предприятиях, имеющих смачивание хлопка и волокна для улучшения технологических систем, повышения их технического уровня, снижения стоимости производимого волокна и сохранения естественных показателей качества, исследователи "Cotton Cleaning Iicb" разработали компактный, быстрый и автоматизированный увлажняющий агент производитель (NAICh) и наладил производство. Маскирующая система может быть применена и использована как на предприятиях по переработке хлопка, так и на предприятиях по переработке хлопка.

Производитель увлажняющего агента для увлажнения хлопка и волокна (марки naich). Производитель увлажняющего агента типа NAICh, состав компонентов системы увлажнения хлопка и волокна, монтаж осуществляется по схеме технологического позиционирования:

Схема замачивания ваты представлена на рисунке 1, а ее состав-в таблице.

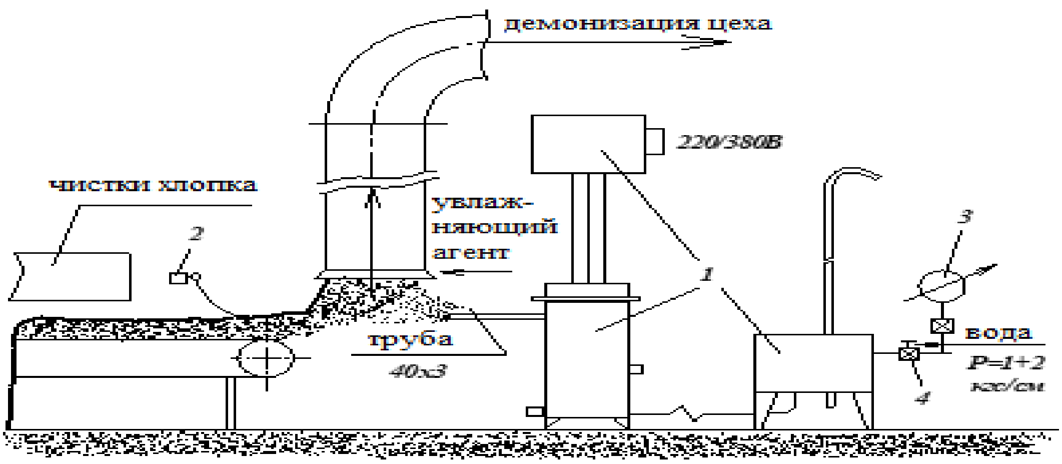

Рисунок 1. Схема замачивания хлопка

Схема системы смачивания ваты состоит из следующих основных частей: 1-проявитель смачивающего агента; 2-датчик потока хлопка; 3-Манометр; 4-вентиль.

Таблица 1

п/н	**Компонента**	**Понятие количество, тип,**	**Компоненты рабочее место**	**состав, штук**
1	Производитель увлажняющего агента В том числе: Шкаф управления Поставщик	1 NAICh. 000 1 NAICh. 100 1 NAICh. 200	"Paxta tozalash IIChB"OAO - -	1 1 1
2	Датчик потока хлопка	D. 000	"Paxta tozalash IIChB" OAO	1

3	Манометр R=2 кг/см^2	МТР	Предприятие по производству манометров в г. Томске, РФ	1
4	Вентиль ½ ", бронза		Свободная торговля	1

В этой системе осуществляется контроль поступления и отъезда хлопкового сырья с помощью датчика потока хлопка 2, установленного в месте подачи хлопка в пневмотранспортный трубопровод через ленточный транспортер после очистки хлопка от мелких и крупных примесей. Если хлопок не находится в ленточном транспортере, то датчик потока хлопка 2 автоматически останавливает подачу смачивающего агента в NAICh, тем самым обеспечивая равномерное смачивание хлопка.

Состав системы замачивания хлопка. Схема смачивания (на рис.2) из трубопровода пропускания волокна перед конденсатором в поток волокна представлена в схеме состав-таблица, которая будет состоять из следующих основных частей: Состоит из 1-го проявителя смачивающего агента, 2-го манометра, 3-го вентиля и 4-го шпильки.

Способ работы: волокно, которое отделяется от семян с помощью машин для измельчения хлопка, очищается от загрязнений, содержащихся в волокне, с помощью машин для очистки волокна и направляется по воздушной трубе в правильный конденсатор. В волоконно-проводящую трубу перед конденсатором подается предварительно приготовленный 1-й смачивающий агент через резьбу 4-го диаметра Ø30 мм, который в результате смешивается с волокном в воздушном потоке и увлажняет его до 0,4%. Если волокно останавливает поступление волокна в трубу, автоматически прекращается поступление смачивающего агента.

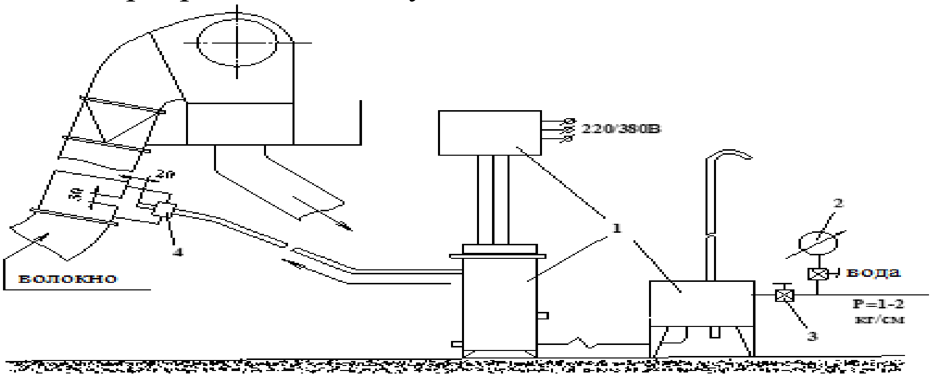

Рисунок 2. Схема смачивания волокна в трубопроводе передачи волокна перед конденсатором
1-генератор смачивающего агента; 2-манометр; 3-вентиль; 4-сопло.

Схема системы увлажнения в вертикальной шахте после волоконного конденсатора представлена на рисунке 3 его состав-таблица, которая состоит из следующих основных частей:1-увлажняющий агент; генератор, 2-манометр; 3-вентилятор; 4-волоконный увлажнитель в вертикальной шахте способ его работы заключается в следующем волокно отделяет волокно от воздуха с помощью конденсатора.

На волокне, проходящем через вертикальную шахту, установлен специальный увлажнитель волокна, в который через производитель увлажняющего агента оборачивается увлажняющий агент и дополнительно увлажняет волокно, проходящее через вертикальную шахту, на 0,7 процента.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ МИКРОБИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ СЛОВА В ОБЛАСТИ УЗБЕКСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ

Аннотация. Стремительное развитие науки и техники определяет процесс расширения словарного запаса языка. Поэтому современная терминология различных областей знаний является одним из наиболее активно наполняемых пластов языка и является объектом исследования, необходимого для отдельного лингвистического направления - терминологии. Находятся термины и большинство из них считаются новыми для узбекского языка Уточнение характеристик терминологического пласта этой области, несомненно, поможет определить границы употребления терминов и выявить их историко-этимологические особенности. Несмотря на длительное историческое развитие терминологии микробиологии, она до сих пор остается малоизученной областью. Потому что необходимость его изучения четко осознают и лингвисты, и врачи.

Ключевые слова: микробиология, термин, коронавирус, этимологический анализ.

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SOME MICROBIOLOGICAL WORDS IN THE FIELD OF UZBEK TERMINOLOGY

Abstract. The rapid development of science and technology determines the process of expanding the vocabulary of the language. Therefore, the modern terminology of various fields of knowledge is one of the most actively filled layers of the language and is the object of research necessary for a separate linguistic direction - terminology. There are terms and most of them are considered new for the Uzbek language. Clarification of the characteristics of the terminological layer of this area will undoubtedly help to determine the boundaries of the use of terms and identify their historical and etymological features. Despite the long historical development of the terminology of microbiology, it still remains a little-studied area. Because the need to study it is clearly recognized by both linguists and doctors.

Key words: microbiology, term, coronavirus, etymological analysis.

По мере того как мы вступаем в новый век, научная революция, которая стремительно развивается, начала проявляться не только во всех областях науки, но и в нашей повседневной жизни. Расширение знаний в науке также вызывает кардинальные изменения в языке из-за появления сетей, которых раньше не было. В современном языкознании существуют разные мнения об образовании новых терминов, препятствиях их применения в жизни, принципах и способах образования. Определенное изменение, развитие в науке вызывает появление или определение научных терминов. Как отмечал ученый-лингвист З.А.Потиха, все, что происходит в любом человеческом обществе, находящемся в постоянном развитии, отражается в языке этого же общества [4]. Таким образом, словарный запас языка постоянно растет и развивается.

Внелингвистическое развитие терминологии (т. е. в зависимости от развития науки и техники) и глубокое проникновение науки и техники в человеческую деятельность поставили перед нашими языковедами ряд актуальных задач, что нашло отражение в передаче нашего национального языка на следующего поколения в первоначальном виде. Как отмечал В. П. Даниленко, под терминологией понимается самостоятельный функциональный тип общелитературного языка, т. е. традиционный научный язык (язык науки, науки или техники) [1]. Язык науки является одной из функциональных систем общелитературного языка, наряду с понятиями разговорного языка и художественного литературного языка. Язык конкретной области формируется и развивается на основе общелитературного языка нации. По этой причине лексика и словообразование литературного языка организуется научным языком. Терминология представляет собой набор технических терминов или слов, используемых в технической области. Записывая значение терминов, также выражаются понятия, которые они представляют. Термин можно понимать с разных точек зрения. Ведь любое слово в любом языке может быть термином. Термин в науке — это термин — специальное слово, искусственно придуманное или взятое из естественного языка. Причины создания новых терминов объясняются необходимостью отражения новых реалий. Номенклатура является относительно новой категорией по сравнению с терминологией. Номенклатура любого поля охватывает все названия видов, относящиеся к этому полю. Когда их количество достигает чрезмерного уровня, требуется особая структура. Например, если взять пример ботаники, то сейчас назвать каждый из более чем 200 000 видов растений бесполезно, даже невозможно.

Область, о которой мы хотим думать, имеет миллионы терминов в самой микробиологии, и было бы неуместно называть их строго связанными с одной и той же областью. «Микробиология — это раздел биологии, изучающий взаимоотношения микроорганизмов с внешней средой и их развитие». [6]. Метаболизм (превращение органических отходов в неорганические вещества под действием микроорганизмов и поглощение растениями) происходит с помощью одних микроорганизмов, тогда как другие микроорганизмы вызывают заболевания в организме человека и животных.

Терминологический пласт, связанный с коронавирусной болезнью, стремительно вошедший в наш язык в последние годы, включает бесчисленное количество слов. «*Терминологический взрыв*» периода пандемии привел к широкому использованию терминов, связанных с коронавирусом, не только в медицинской сфере, но и во всех областях. В нашем языке появились такие термины, как совид-19, короновирус, зомбомбирование, ковидиат, относящиеся к этому слою, а в лексических единицах, таких как тест, вакцина, вторая волна, суперраспространитель, медицинская маска, усиленный карантин, произошли семантические изменения. Употребление лексем, связанных с данным заболеванием, без знания их основного значения вызывает ряд недостатков не только в плане медицинских знаний, но и в социальной сфере. Такие глобальные изменения возложили особую ответственность на узбекских терминологов. В ситуации пандемии неосторожное использование слов и словосочетаний, связанных с коронавирусом, важно для того, чтобы одинаково понятно всем донести рекомендации врачей и тем самым защитить наше здоровье. Суперанская, А.В. как указано: «Термин - это специальное слово (или сочетание слов), принятое в профессиональной деятельности и используемое в определенных обстоятельствах» [8]. Термин представляет собой словесное представление понятия, входящего в систему понятий определенной области профессионального знания. Если остановиться на этимологии данного термина, то оно было известно как английское слово *Coronavirus (коронавирус).* Название, данное вирусу, естественно, связано с его коронообразной внешностью. Если мы заглянем в медицинские словари, мы не найдем слова, точно выражающего название вируса. Например, в «Русско-латино-узбекском медицинском словаре», изданном Комитетом по науке и технике Республики Узбекистан, Министерством здравоохранения Республики Узбекистан в 1999 г., «коронарный -коронарный (лат.) — это суффикс, который дает значение коронарных артерий сердца в сложных словах» Отмечено предложение [11]. Или Усмонходжаев А., Баситханова Е.И., Назиров П.Х., Тураханова М.С. Точного слова коронавирус не найти даже в энциклопедическом словаре медицинских терминов [10].

Возьмем слово COVID-19, совершенно новый термин для другой науки, которая сформировалась во время пандемии коронавируса. Это предложение, по сути, считается научным определением, данным учеными после того, как вирус начал широко и стремительно распространяться. COVID-19 (**CO**rona **VI**rus **D**isease-19). Дониерова Г. Согласно статье

«Этимологический анализ терминов пандемии вируса короны», этот термин используется в китайском языке как xīnguānfèiyán (Xīnguān fèiyán) [2].

Подводя итог, несомненно, помогает уточнить языковые особенности терминологического пласта, относящегося к области микробиологии, считающейся новой для узбекской науки, определить границы употребления терминов, относящихся к этой области, выявить исторические и этимологические особенности. Стремительное развитие науки и техники определяет процесс расширения словарного запаса языка. Поэтому современная терминология различных областей знаний является одним из наиболее активно наполняемых пластов языка и является востребованным объектом исследования для отдельного лингвистического направления - терминологии. Кроме того, важно определить закономерности направления биолингвистики, формирующегося и развивающегося среди промежуточных дисциплин, таких как этнолингвистика, психолингвистика, когнитивная лингвистика, компьютерная лингвистика.

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ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ

Аннотация. В статье отображены сферы применения информационных технологий управления в экономике. Тема актуальна по причине того, что информационные технологии важны для управления предприятием. При этом часть предпринимателей не осознают их важность или применяют их не во всех возможных сферах, снижая свои возможности и потенциальную прибыль. Все это негативно отображается в целом на национальной экономике. В заключении автор статьи представляет рекомендованную схему внедрения информационных технологий в управление экономикой предприятия, применяя которую на практике фирмы смогут значительно улучшить управление компанией.

Ключевые слова: информационные технологии, управление предприятием, автоматизация управления, управление финансами, базы данных.

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INFORMATION MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES IN THE ECONOMY

Annotation. The article shows the scope of application of information management technologies in the economy. The topic is relevant because information technology is important for enterprise management. At the same time, some entrepreneurs do not realize their importance or do not use them in all possible areas, reducing their opportunities and potential profits. All this negatively affects the national economy as a whole. In conclusion, the author of the article presents the recommended scheme for the introduction of information technology in the management of the enterprise economy, using which in practice firms will be able to significantly improve the management of the company.

Keywords: information technology, enterprise management, management automation, financial management, databases.

Информационные технологии значительно влияют на каждого участника экономического процесса. Для компаний они в целом значимы, однако, одно из ключевых достоинств – возможность существенно улучшить управленческие процессы. При этом во многих организация уделяют недостаточное внимание внедрению информационных технологий в различные управленческие процессы [1], что снижает результативность работы, как отдельно взятых фирм, так и в целом национальной экономики. Все это отображает актуальность работы.

Информационные технологии могут и должны внедряться в различные управленческие процессы на предприятии. Среди важнейших можно выделить: во-первых, управление финансами – программы позволяют в автоматическом или полуавтоматическом порядке проанализировать финансовые потоки фирмы, некоторые из них (например, на основе искусственного интеллекта) смогут предложить рациональное их использование, определят, где издержки чрезмерны, какое направление работы неэффективно и так далее. Во-вторых, кадровое управление [3]. Автоматизируя анализ кадров, можно с высокой точностью определить, кто из сотрудников наиболее продуктивен, а кто – нет, есть ли нарушения дисциплины и так далее. Как итог, у фирмы остаются лишь самые результативные сотрудники. В-третьих, управление базами данных [2]. Если организация имеет систему управления базами данных (СУБД), то процесс планирования, прогнозирования и анализа станет значительно проще и эффективнее – минимальный эффект – увеличение эффективности функционирования работника, ответственного за анализ, максимальный – полная автоматизация процесса без снижения точности. В-четвертых, улучшение управления деловыми контактами, например, с помощью систем вида Workflow.

Таким образом, внедряя информационные технологии в различные управленческие системы компании, можно значительно улучшить сферу принятия решений. При этом можно рекомендовать применять следующую схему – на первом этапе нужно создать хотя бы наиболее простые СУБД, позволяющие увеличить точность анализа финансовых потоков. Здесь же внедряем самые простые системы вида Workflow, что улучшит контакты с контрагентами. Далее системы должны усложняться – СУБД может стать автоматизированной, а потом информация из нее может использоваться искусственным интеллектом для самостоятельного формирования планов, прогнозов и рекомендаций. При этом внедрение информационных технологий для управления персоналом рекомендуется внедрить лишь после первого усовершенствования СУБД, так как управление финансами является самым важным направлением для фирмы. Если эти практические рекомендации будут использованы на практике, отдельно взятые фирмы смогут улучшить уровень своего управления с помощью информационных технологий, что благоприятно повлияет на всю национальную экономику.

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ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ РЕГИОНОВ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены тенденции эволюционного развития малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства. Указаны направления теоретического анализа ученых по категории предпринимательство. Анализируются оценка условий, созданных для предпринимательства, и показатели организационно-экономического развития. Исследован механизм обеспечения экономической и финансовой сбалансированности предпринимательства в регионах и регионах. Также изучается роль хозяйствующих субъектов и их деятельности в инвестиционной политике. Указаны направления решения существующих проблем в сфере предпринимательства за счет прямых и иностранных инвестиций. Принципы предложены на основе инвестиционных направлений предпринимательства.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, инвестиционная деятельность, внешнеторговый оборот, экспорт, импорт, совместные предприятия, предпринимательство.

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INVESTMENT DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF THE REGIONS

Annotation. The article considers the evolutionary development trends of small business and private entrepreneurship. The directions of theoretical analysis of scientists in the category of entrepreneurship are indicated. An assessment of the conditions created for entrepreneurship and indicators of organizational and economic development are analyzed. The mechanism for ensuring the economic and financial balance of entrepreneurship in the regions and regions has been studied. The role of economic entities and their activities in investment policy is also being studied. Directions for solving existing problems in the field of entrepreneurship through direct and foreign investment are indicated. The principles are proposed on the basis of investment areas of entrepreneurship.

Key words: investments, investment activity, foreign trade turnover, export, import, joint ventures, entrepreneurship.

Введение. В условиях урегулирования рыночных отношений деятельность хозяйствующих субъектов различных форм собственности в стремлении к высокой экономической эффективности управляется на основе принципов спроса и предложения, законов стоимости, и это положение — это экономическая экономика, полная потребителей и производственных хозяйствующих субъектов на рынке, требует от них свободы. В эволюционном развитии рыночной экономики предпринимательство обеспечило баланс экономических отношений между потребителями и субъектами производства. Предел государственного вмешательства в деятельность хозяйствующих субъектов должен регулироваться законодательством, уровнем налогообложения и системой льгот, вводимых для малых предприятий, что позволяет взаимодействовать с экономическими партнерами на основе взаимного интереса. Необходимость повышения роли конкуренции в социально-экономическом развитии республики является объективным и закономерным процессом. Конкуренция расширяет уровень экономической свободы производителей и потребителей, увеличивает совокупный платежеспособный спрос и усиливает тенденцию капитала к самостоятельному росту. В условиях рыночной экономики необходимо сохранить функцию государства по регулированию сферы малого и частного предпринимательства. Прежде всего, при восстановлении научно-технического и экономического потенциала страны путем их законодательной поддержки, признания значительной роли малых предприятий в создании благоприятного инвестиционного климата, главным условием которого является невмешательство в деятельность малого бизнеса и проводить соответствующую налоговую политику.

Материалы и методы. Исходное выражение категории «предпринимательство» связано с Р. Контильоном, К. Бодо, И. Х. Тюненом и Ф. Найтсом. «Предпринимательство» как научный термин впервые ввел Р. Контильон, обозначивший разницу между рыночным спросом и предложением, возможности дешево купить и продать по высокой цене. Люди, которые реализуют эти возможности для получения прибыли, считаются предпринимателями. Р. Кантилан понимает под «предпринимательством» человека, действующего в условиях риска, и полагает, что реализует его, принимая на себя риски с целью увидеть рыночные возможности и получить прибыль. К. Бадо (физиократ) превзошел своих современников в своих выводах. Он подчеркивает, что «предприниматель» должен обладать определенным интеллектом, то есть различной информацией и знаниями.

Интеграция факторов производства как основная сущность предпринимательской деятельности получила развитие в работах А. Маршалла. Предприниматели или коммерсанты берут на себя весь экономический риск в рамках выполнения этих задач, «соединяют капитал и труд, необходимые для производства, составляют и проектируют генеральный план производства, осуществляют контроль над его дополнительными частями» [5].

По мере усложнения управления бизнесом, в целях повышения его эффективности и полного удовлетворения потребностей людей, организационная задача начинает отделяться от производственной, а в круг посредников-предпринимателей выделяется особый слой. Согласно определению А. Маршалла, предприниматель – это менеджер в широком смысле. Разделение роли менеджера связано с тем, что «рабочая сила» не имеет узкой специализации в ведении бизнеса. Ю. Шумпетер, внесший большой вклад в развитие теории предпринимательства, расширил идеи Дж. Б. Сэя и А. Маршалла в рамках своей концепции экономического развития. Действительно, он был одним из первых, кто рассматривал экономическую систему как динамическую и развивающуюся силу в западной экономической теории.

Исходя из приведенных выше мнений и соображений, можно сказать, что предпринимательство – это производственно-сервисная деятельность, включающая в себя процесс объединения и мобилизации ресурсов и управления ими на основе инноваций и риска с целью получения прибыли [7]. Также предпринимателю важно знать принципы использования инвестиций в процессе объединения ресурсов для реализации крупных проектов.

Одним из приоритетных направлений либерализации экономики и углубления реформ в период перехода к рыночной экономике является правильная организация инвестиционной политики и четкое определение направлений. В первую очередь привлечение иностранных инвестиций должно быть ориентировано на малый бизнес, частные предприятия и ведущие отрасли. При участии иностранных инвестиций можно осуществить структурные изменения в экономике и ее модернизацию, наладить производство конкурентоспособной продукции на базе переоснащения предприятий малого бизнеса современным оборудованием [9]. Все это заключается в научном углубленном изучении проблем привлечения внутренних инвестиционных источников и иностранных инвестиций в экономику нашей страны, и разработке мер по их решению, а также определении основных направлений. На современном этапе важнейшей задачей в Узбекистане является соединение политики экономической стабилизации с политикой экономического роста, что требует усиления инвестиционной деятельности.

Решение этого вопроса позволит преодолеть финансово-экономические трудности, масштабную структурную перестройку экономики страны, решить проблему создания благоприятной производственной среды в первичных структурах управления, обеспечить повышение уровня жизни населения.

Результаты и обсуждение. В 2022 году активные инвестиции являются одной из 10 приоритетных задач, поставленных перед нами для достижения целей, лежащих в основе комплексных экономических реформ, что является важным условием развития нашей экономики и призвано поглотить инвестиции. В связи с этим объем прямых иностранных инвестиций увеличится почти в 1,5 раза по сравнению с текущим годом и достигнет 4,2 млрд долларов. в результате будет запущено 242 современных предприятия [1]. Однако, хотя мы и добиваемся увеличения объема прямых иностранных инвестиций, привлекаемых и поглощаемых в экономику, оно находится не на уровне спроса на них и возможностей их получения, требует более активного и последовательного продолжение на основе вывода политики на новый уровень. Это подтверждают и оценки экспертов BCG. Авторы отчета BCG «Инвестиции в Центральную Азию: один регион, много возможностей» считают, что Центральная Азия может стать новым направлением для инвесторов в условиях нарастающей глобальной депрессии.

Задача активизации инвестиционных процессов состоит в создании соответствующих инструментов регулирования, без которых не может быть реализовано естественное движение в сторону развития рыночных отношений. Инвестиционная политика принесет ожидаемые результаты только в том случае, если она будет созвучна развитию национальной экономики, отраслей и регионов. Создание благоприятных организационно-правовых условий для того, чтобы инвесторы могли делать ставку на развитие регионов, является сегодня крайне актуальным вопросом.

Перечисленный выше источник средств может быть использован для модернизации или технико-технологического перевооружения крупных промышленных предприятий, а также для увеличения оборотных средств малых предприятий. В настоящее время субсидии и другие фонды помощи выделяются государством для финансовой поддержки многих предприятий. На основе политики поддержки, проводимой государством, особое значение имеет предоставление налоговых льгот предприятиям, особенно с иностранными инвестициями или другим видам малых и средних предприятий, которые только начали работу. Предприятия не уплачивают налоговые платежи в этот льготный период и направляют эти суммы на расширение своего производства.

Кроме того, предприятия должны приобретать дополнительные средства за счет продажи или аренды основных средств и другого имущества, которое им не нужно. Банковские кредиты имеют особое значение в финансировании инвестиционных проектов из различных источников. Учитывая это, большое внимание уделяется развитию банковской системы в нашей стране.

В экономике развитых стран государственные средства являются необходимым источником финансирования инвестиционных проектов. Развитие фондового рынка в развитых и развивающихся странах служит основой для направления государственных средств на прямые инвестиции.

По мере формирования в регионе фондового рынка сбережения свободных средств населения осуществляются в коммерческих банках, и эти средства направляются на краткосрочные кредиты. Следует сказать, что количество предприятий с иностранными инвестициями в нашей области в 2021 году достигло 192 единиц и увеличилось в 4,2 раза по сравнению с 2015 годом. Увеличилось количество предприятий с участием иностранного капитала в Кашкадарьинской области в 2020 году по сравнению с 2015 годом: сельское хозяйство (9 раз), промышленность (3,2 раза), строительство (10 раз), строительство (3,8 раза), транспортно-складское хозяйство (4 раза) [3].

Выводы. Задачей активизации инвестиционных процессов в развитии предпринимательства является формирование соответствующих инструментов регулирования, без которых не может быть реализовано естественное движение в сторону развития предпринимательства. Инвестиционная политика принесет ожидаемые результаты только в том случае, если она будет гармонировать с развитием национальной экономики, промышленности и предпринимательства в регионах. Создание благоприятных организационно-правовых условий для того, чтобы инвесторы могли делать ставку на развитие регионов, является сегодня крайне актуальным вопросом. На данном этапе при анализе и реализации инвестиционных процессов следует делать упор на инвестиционные направления, являющиеся основой будущего экономического развития.

На наш взгляд, под инвестициями следует понимать многогранную деятельность, а это означает расходование свободных финансовых средств на хозяйственные субъекты, которые в будущем создадут материальные и финансовые блага. Исходя из этого, можно сказать, что необходимо формировать финансовые ресурсы, которые будут расходоваться на многогранную деятельность коммерческих банков и государства, связанную с территориальными инвестициями, собственные средства предпринимателей, средства населения на объекты, которые создавать материальные и финансовые блага.

Направления привлечения инвестиций в субъекты предпринимательства в регионах следующие:

- распределение иностранных инвестиций;
- привлекательные возможности для иностранных бизнесменов;
- проекты и сотрудничество;

- необходимость усовершенствования механизма;
- увеличение финансового потока.

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НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В СЕЛЬСКОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ

Аннотация. В статье определяется социально-экономическое значение малого бизнеса и предпринимательства. Также были выявлены важность и проблемы предпринимательства в сельском хозяйстве и сделаны выводы.
Ключевые слова: предпринимательство, агропромышленный комплекс, собственность, крестьянские хозяйства, частная и частно-общинная собственность.

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DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN AGRICULTURE

Annotation. The article defines the socio-economic significance of small business and entrepreneurship. The importance and problems of entrepreneurship in agriculture were also identified and conclusions were drawn.
Key words: entrepreneurship, agro-industrial complex, property, farms, private and private-communal property.

В Республике Узбекистан развитие народного хозяйства, развитие малого предпринимательства в сельскохозяйственном производстве, воспроизводящего свою продукцию на промышленной основе, развивается одновременно с проведением рыночных реформ.

В процессе перехода к рыночным отношениям предпринимательские формы играют решающую роль в развитии занятости населения. Частная инициатива в предпринимательстве является движущей силой современного экономического процесса. Развитие предпринимательства является одним из основных направлений любой рыночной реформы. Нет ни одной экономической деятельности, которая не испытывала бы в ней практической необходимости в современной общественной жизни.

Предпринимательство развивается с учетом конкретных демографических и экономических условий в каждой стране и отдельных ее регионах, а развитие предпринимательского направления связано с практическими задачами экономики в конкретном государстве.

В то же время следует признать наличие различных взглядов и определенных противоречий в подходах к данному вопросу среди ученых и практиков, занимающихся проблемами предпринимательства. Большинство руководителей предприятий и менеджеров крупных акционерных обществ считают себя предпринимателями, хотя их деятельность в той или иной степени контролируется собственниками средств производства. Многие считают, что предпринимательская деятельность осуществляется полностью в рамках малого бизнеса предпринимателем, являющимся собственником и управляющим своего предприятия. В то же время существуют мнения, что «предприниматель – это управленец, работающий самостоятельно на благо своего труда» [1]. Закон «О предпринимательстве в Республике Узбекистан» определяет предпринимательство следующим образом: «Предпринимательская деятельность – это хозяйственная деятельность субъектов собственности, принимающих на себя риски и принимающих на себя имущественную ответственность в рамках действующего законодательства в целях получения прибыли».

Чтобы лучше понять природу предпринимательства, масштабы его действий и возможностей, проанализируем развитие системы взглядов на его природу и роль в экономике с точки зрения организационного, политико-экономического и социально-психологического аспектов.

Среди узбекских ученых А. Улмасов и Н. Тухлиев определяли предпринимательство как «экономическую деятельность (занятие, занятие), приносящую доход или выгоду, предпринимательство - занятие коммерческой работой, занятие какой-либо работой с целью заработка» [2]. Таким образом, можно прийти к выводу, что любая деятельность, направленная на получение дохода, не может быть представлена понятием бизнеса. Бизнес – это деятельность, ориентированная на получение прибыли, основанная на имущественной ответственности, экономическом риске. Это означает, что существует риск банкротства, провала рынка в хозяйственной деятельности, а если это произойдет, то вы можете лишиться своего имущества. Поэтому понятие бизнеса означает деятельность, основанную на имущественной ответственности и экономическом риске, с целью получения дохода, прибыли, выгоды.

Предпринимательство – это вид бизнеса, представляющий собой творчество с целью получения прибыли, то есть производства товаров и услуг. Бизнес включает в себя предпринимательство, потребительский бизнес и бизнес от богатства к богатому, нетворческий предпринимательский бизнес.

В процессе функционирования в условиях свободной рыночной экономики малый бизнес меняет формы и виды организации и может менять виды деятельности и переходить из одной формы в другую под влиянием своих возможностей и внешней среды.

Республиканские и областные показатели доли субъектов малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в валовом внутреннем продукте и доли занятого в экономике населения в субъектах малого предпринимательства развиваются с разницей в 1,5-2,0 процента.

Рост вклада малых и частных предприятий в валовой внутренний продукт и уровень занятости в развитых и развивающихся странах показывает, что преимущество малого бизнеса и частных предприятий в условиях рыночной экономики, их роль и значение в обеспечении повышается стабильность страны. В частности, большая часть населения в странах мира работает в сфере малого бизнеса. Например, в Китае 80% населения, в Японии 48%, в США 50%, в Узбекистане 78% заняты в малом бизнесе. Доля малого бизнеса в экономике высока и в странах мира, в том числе 60% в Китае, 68% в Италии, 53% в Германии, 48% в Корее, 50% в США, 21% в России, и 56% в Узбекистане. Субъекты хозяйствования на 1000 жителей составляют в Европейском союзе 57 ед., в США 90 ед., в России 27,2 ед. [3], в Узбекистане 22 ед.

По статистике, в развитых, экономически стабильных странах разница между странами по доле малого бизнеса и частных предприятий в ВВП составляет 5-10 процентов, а в Узбекистане этот показатель отличается на 15-17 процентов. Размах колебаний долей субъектов малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в валовом внутреннем продукте в республике и в регионах невелик. Хотя доля сельского хозяйства в валовом внутреннем продукте Республики Узбекистан невелика, 55% населения проживает в сельской местности. Поэтому необходимо углублять и совершенствовать содержание предпринимательской деятельности в сфере сельского хозяйства.

Таблица 1

Доля малого бизнеса в производстве сельскохозяйственной продукции в Республике Узбекистан

Индикаторы	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2022**	**Изменение в 2022 г. по сравнению с 2000 г., пп**
Площадь сельскохозяйственных культур, тыс. га	3778,3	3647,5	3708,4	3694,2	3260,7	0,9
Производство сельскохозяйственной продукции, млрд. сум	1387,2	5978,3	30856,7	99604,6	302524,9	218,1
Объем производства сельскохозяйственной продукции в малом бизнесе и частном	1021	5019,7	29900,4	98198	299280	293,1

предпринимательстве, млрд.сум						
Доля малого бизнеса в производстве сельскохозяйственной продукции, %	73,6	84,0	96,9	98,6	98,9	1,3
Продукция сельского хозяйства на тысячу гектаров земли, млрд. сум	0,4	1,6	8,3	27,0	92,8	252,7

В Республике Узбекистан насчитывается 3260,7 тыс. га обрабатываемых земель, что по сравнению с 2000 годом уменьшилось на 10%. Однако объем производства сельскохозяйственной продукции в 2022 году составит 302 524,9 млрд сумов, увеличившись по сравнению с 2000 годом на 218,1 пункта. Доля малого бизнеса в производстве сельскохозяйственной продукции составила 98,2 процента, а объем производства сельскохозяйственной продукции - 299 280,0 млрд. сум. Сельскохозяйственные предприятия произвели 92,8 млрд сумов на тысячу гектаров и увеличились на 252,2 пункта по сравнению с 2000 годом. Хотя объем производства сельскохозяйственной продукции увеличивается, изменение форм собственности увеличивает уровень безработицы среди сельского населения. В последние годы из-за отсутствия предпринимателей-навыков у специалистов сельского хозяйства увеличился приток предпринимателей из других отраслей. Сокращение специалистов и этой области с годами негативно сказалось на аграрном предприятии.

Взаимозависимая деятельность хозяйствующих субъектов на основе различной формы собственности в сферах агропромышленного комплекса порождает аграрные отношения.

Аграрные отношения - это отношения между различными субъектами, связанные с производством, переработкой, реализацией сельскохозяйственной продукции и производством сельскохозяйственных орудий [4]. Деятельность всех хозяйствующих субъектов в аграрном секторе приводит к формированию агробизнеса, поскольку агробизнес отличается от предпринимательской деятельности в других отраслях. Потому что в центре этой области лежит производство сельскохозяйственных продуктов в связи с земельными отношениями. Это означает, что организация частного предпринимательства в агропромышленном комплексе имеет свои особенности.

В заключении можно заказать, что предпренимателство, как экономическая категория, ванный элемент риночной экономики, занимает свое место в обществе со времен Средневековья и до насих дней. Хотя предприятие создается за счет движения и труда людей, оно реализует в себе отдельную группу деловых людей, отделенных от трудовых ресурсов. В ходе развития предпринимательства люди этой группы освоили особенности организации производства, обеспечения его производственными рисками, работы на основе риска, обеспечения прибыли, использования инновационных нововведений.

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ТЎРТТА ҚИСМ БЛОКЛАРИ XOR АМАЛИ БЎЙИЧА ҚЎШИЛГАН XSEPES8–2 ТАРМОҒИ

Аннотация. Мақолада шифрлаш ва дешифрлашда битта алгоритмдан фойдаланиладиган иккита раунд функцияга эга XSEPES8–2 тармоғи келтирилган.
Калит сўзлар: шифрлаш, алгоритм, дешифрлаш, раунд, акслантириш.

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THE FOUR–PART BLOCKS WERE ADDED IN CHORAL PRACTICE BY XSEPES8-2 NETWORK

Abstract. The article lists the xsepes8–2 network with two round functions that use the same algorithm in encryption and decryption.
Keywords: encryption, algorithm, decryption, round, reflection.

Ҳозирда Фейстел тармоғига асосланган блокли шифрлаш алгоритмлари кенг қўлланилиб бормоқда. Фейстел тармоғи асосида яратилган блокли шифрлаш алгоритмларига DES, ГОСТ 28147-89 каби блокли шифрлаш алгоритмлари, шунингдек, NIST томонидан эълон қилинган конкурсда қатнашган CAST-256, DFC, E2, LOKI97 каби блокли шифрлаш алгоритмларини олиш мумкин. Бу тармоқнинг асосий афзаллиги шундан иборатки, шифрлаш ва дешифрлашда битта алгоритмдан фойдаланилади, фақат дешифрлашда шифрлаш раунд калитлари тескари тартибда қўлланилади. Бу тармоқ структурасидан фойдаланилган ҳолда бир неча раунд функциядан фойдаланилган ҳолда функционал ва баланслашган функционал Фейстел тармоқлари ҳам ишлаб чиқилган [1, 3]. Фейстел тармоғининг шифрлаш ва дешифрлаш асклантиришлари қуйидаги формулалар орқали ифода этиш мумкин [1, 3]:

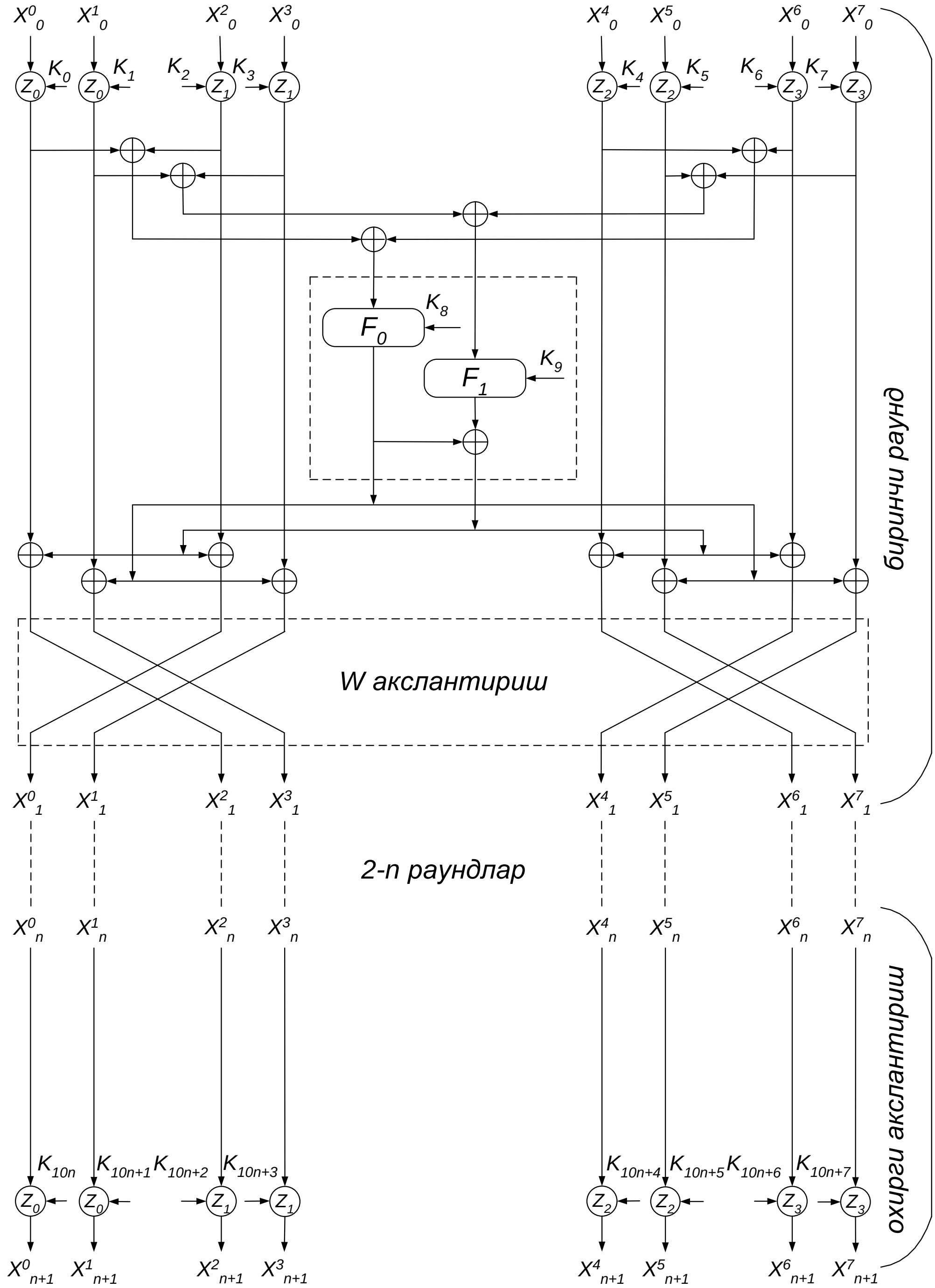
$$\begin{cases} L_i = R_{i-1} \\ R_i = L_{i-1} \oplus F(R_{i-1}, K_i) \end{cases}, i = \overline{1...n} \quad (1) \qquad \begin{cases} R_{i-1} = L_i \\ L_{i-1} = R_i \oplus F(L_i, K_i) \end{cases}, i = \overline{n...1} \quad (2)$$

Бу тармоққа асосланган блокли шифрлаш алгоритмлари бардошлиги тармоқ раунд функциясига узвий боғлиқ. Шунингдек, тармоқ F раунд функцияси исталган кўринишда бўлса ҳам, дешифрлашда бу функцияга тескари бўлган F^{-1} функция қуриш ҳожати йўқ, чунки (2) формуладаги R_i ўрнига (1) формуладаги $L_{i-1} \oplus F(R_{i-1}, K_i)$ қийматни қўйсак, $L_{i-1} = R_i \oplus F(L_i, K_i) = L_{i-1} \oplus F(R_{i-1}, K_i) \oplus F(L_i, K_i) = L_{i-1}$ тенглик келиб чиқади [3, 4].

PES [1] блокли шифрлаш алгоритм 1990 йилда яратилган бўлиб, бу алгоритм Лай–Мэсси схемасига асосланган. 1991 йилда муаллифлар бу блокли шифрлаш алгоритмни қайта ишлаб чиқишди ва IDEA [2] деб номлашди. Бу блокли шифрлаш алгоритмларида раунд калитлари қисм блокларга $2^{16}+1$ модул бўйича кўпайтирилади, 2^{16} модул бўйича қўшилади ва MA акслантиришда $2^{16}+1$ модул бўйича кўпайтириш, 2^{16} модул бўйича қўшиш амаллари қўлланилган, яъни амаллар сони чекланган. Лекин бунга қарамасдан, шифрлаш ва дешифрлашда битта алгоритмдан фойдаланилади, шунингдек худди Фейстел тармоғи каби дешифрлашда шифрлаш раунд калитлари тескари тартибда қўлланилади. IDEA NXT блокли шифрлаш алгоритми эса P. Junod, S. Vaudenay томонидан яратилган бўлиб кенгайтирилган Лай–Мэсси схемасига асосланган. Кейинчалик IDEA NXT алгоритми FOX [3] деб атала бошлади.

PES блокли шифрлаш алгоритми структураси ва кенгайтирилган Лай–Мэсси схемаси фойдаланилган ҳолда алгоритмдаги MA акслантириш ўрнига раунд функция қўллаш орқали шифрлаш ва дешифрлашда битта алгоритмдан фойдаланиладиган тармоқ яратиш мумкин. PES блокли шифрлаш алгоритми структурасидан фойдаланган ҳолда саккизта қисм блок ва тўртта раунд функциядан иборат PES8–4 тармоғи [] мақолада келтирилган. Ушбу мақолада эса PES блокли шифрлаш алгоритми структураси ва кенгайтирилган Лай–Мэсси схемасидан фойдаланган ҳолда саккизта қисм блок ва иккита раунд функциядан ташкил топган, тўртта қисм блоки XOR амали бўйича қўшилган XSEPES8–2 (subblocks XOR summed extended PES) тармоғи келтирилган.

Тармоқ структураси. Таклиф этилган XSEPES8–2 тармоғида z_0, z_1, z_2, z_3 амаллар сифатида $\otimes$ (mul), $\boxplus$ (add) ва $\oplus$ (xor) амалларини олиш мумкин. Бу ерда $\otimes$ – 32 (16, 8) битли блокларни $2^{32}+1$ $(2^{16}+1, 2^{8}+1)$ модул бўйича кўпайтириш, $\boxplus$ – 32 (16, 8) битли блокларни 2^{32} (2^{16}, 2^{8}) модул бўйича қўшиш амали ва $\oplus$ – 32 (16, 8) битли блокларни XOR бўйича қўшиш амали. Тармоқнинг қисм блоклари узунлиги 32 бит бўлганда блок узунлиги 256 бит, 16 бит бўлганда блок узунлиги 128 бит, 8 бит бўлганда блок узунлиги 64 бит бўлган блокли шифрлаш алгоритмлар яратиш мумкин. Тармоқнинг шифрлаш формуласи (3) да, функционал схемаси эса 1–расмда келтирилган.



1–расм. XSEPES8–2 тармоғи функционал схемаси

XSEPES8–2 тармоғида қисм блоклар, $K_{10(i-1)}$, $K_{10(i-1)+1}$, …, $K_{10(i-1)+7}$, $i=\overline{1...n+1}$ раунд калитлар, F_0, F_1 раунд функцияларнинг кириш ва чиқиш битлар узунлиги 32 (16, 8) битга тенг. $K_{10(i-1)+8}$, $K_{10(i-1)+9}$, $i=\overline{1...n}$ раунд калитлари узунлиги эса 32 (16, 8) битга тенг бўлиши шарт эмас.

$$\begin{cases} X_i^0 = (X_{i-1}^2(z_1)K_{10(i-1)+2}) \oplus T_i^0 \oplus T_i^1 \\ X_i^1 = (X_{i-1}^3(z_1)K_{10(i-1)+3}) \oplus T_i^0 \\ X_i^2 = (X_{i-1}^0(z_0)K_{10(i-1)}) \oplus T_i^0 \oplus T_i^1 \\ X_i^3 = (X_{i-1}^1(z_0)K_{10(i-1)+1}) \oplus T_i^0 \\ X_i^4 = (X_{i-1}^6(z_3)K_{10(i-1)+6}) \oplus T_i^0 \oplus T_i^1 \\ X_i^5 = (X_{i-1}^7(z_3)K_{10(i-1)+7}) \oplus T_i^0 \\ X_i^6 = (X_{i-1}^4(z_2)K_{10(i-1)+4}) \oplus T_i^0 \oplus T_i^1 \\ X_i^7 = (X_{i-1}^5(z_2)K_{10(i-1)+5}) \oplus T_i^0 \end{cases}, \ i = \overline{1...n}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_{n+1}^0 = (X_n^0(z_0)K_{10n}) \\ X_{n+1}^1 = (X_n^1(z_0)K_{10n+1}) \\ X_{n+1}^2 = (X_n^2(z_1)K_{10n+2}) \\ X_{n+1}^3 = (X_n^3(z_1)K_{10n+3}) \\ X_{n+1}^4 = (X_n^4(z_2)K_{10n+4}) \\ X_{n+1}^5 = (X_n^5(z_2)K_{10n+5}) \\ X_{n+1}^6 = (X_n^6(z_3)K_{10n+6}) \\ X_{n+1}^7 = (X_n^7(z_3)K_{10n+7}) \end{cases}, \text{ \textit{охирги акслантиришда}} \tag{3}$$

бу ерда T_i^0, T_i^1 тармоқ раунд функциялари бўлиб, $T_i^0 = F_0(((X_{i-1}^0(z_0)K_{10(i-1)}) \oplus (X_{i-1}^2(z_1)K_{10(i-1)+2})) \oplus ((X_{i-1}^4(z_2)K_{10(i-1)+4}) \oplus (X_{i-1}^6(z_3)K_{10(i-1)+6})), K_{10(i-1)+8})$

,

$T_i^1 = F_1(((X_{i-1}^1(z_0)K_{10(i-1)+1}) \oplus (X_{i-1}^3(z_1)K_{10(i-1)+3})) \oplus ((X_{i-1}^5(z_2)K_{10(i-1)+5}) \oplus (X_{i-1}^7(z_3)K_{10(i-1)+7})), K_{10(i-1)+9})$

кўринишда тасвирланади.

W акслантиришда ҳар бир раундда X_{i-1}^0 ва X_{i-1}^2, X_{i-1}^1 ва X_{i-1}^3, X_{i-1}^4 ва X_{i-1}^6, X_{i-1}^5 ва X_{i-1}^7 қисм блоклар ўзаро ўрин алмашади. 1–расмда келтирилган тармоқ схемасини 1–вариантдаги тармоқ деб олсак,

– фақат X_{i-1}^0 ва X_{i-1}^2, X_{i-1}^4 ва X_{i-1}^6, $i = \overline{1...n}$ қисм блоклар ўзаро алмашган тармоқни
2–вариантдаги тармоқ,

– қисм блоклар алмашмаган тармоқни 3–вариантдаги тармоқ,

– фақат X_{i-1}^1 ва X_{i-1}^3, X_{i-1}^5 ва X_{i-1}^7, $i = \overline{1...n}$ қисм блоклар ўзаро алмашган тармоқни
4–вариантдаги тармоқ сифатида қабул қилиш мумкин.

2, 3 ва 4–вариантдаги тармоқлар шифрлаш формулалари (3) га ўхшаш, фақат

– 2–вариантдаги тармоқда X_i^1 ва X_i^3, X_i^5 ва X_i^7 қийматлар,

– 3–вариантдаги тармоқда X_i^0 ва X_i^2, X_i^1 ва X_i^3, X_i^4 ва X_i^6, X_i^5 ва X_i^7 қийматлар,

– 4–вариантдаги тармоқда X_i^0 ва X_i^2, X_i^4 ва X_i^6 қийматлар ўзаро ўрин алмашади.

Калитлар генерацияси. $n-$раундли XSEPES8–2 тармоғида ҳар бир раундда 10 та ва охирги акслантиришда 8 та раунд калити иштирок этади, яъни жами раунд калитлари сони $10n+8$ га тенг. Шифрлашда алгоритми K калитидан бирор қоидага кўра $10n+8$ та K_i^c шифрлаш раунд калитлари генерация қилинади. $10n+8$ та K_i^d дешифрлаш раунд калитлари эса шифрлаш раунд калитлари асосида яратилади. Шифрлашда 1–расм ва (3) формуладага K_i ўрнига K_i^c шифрлаш раунд калити, дешифрлашда эса K_i^d дешифрлаш раунд калити қўлланилади, яъни шифрлаш ва дешифрлашда битта тармоқдан фойдаланилади, фақат калитлар жойлашиш тартиби ўзгаради. Барча вариантлардаги n–раундли XSEPES8–2 тармоғи биринчи, иккинчи ва n–раунд дешифрлаш калитлари шифрлаш раунд калитларига қуйидагича боғланган:

$$(K^d_{10(i-1)},K^d_{10(i-1)+1},K^d_{10(i-1)+2},K^d_{10(i-1)+3},K^d_{10(i-1)+4},K^d_{10(i-1)+5},K^d_{10(i-1)+6},K^d_{10(i-1)+7},K^d_{10(i-1)+8},K^d_{10(i-1)+9}) =$$
$$((K^c_{10(n-i+1)})^{z_0},(K^c_{10(n-i+1)+1})^{z_0},(K^c_{10(n-i+1)+2})^{z_1},(K^c_{10(n-i+1)+3})^{z_1},(K^c_{10(n-i+1)+4})^{z_2},(K^c_{10(n-i+1)+5})^{z_2},$$
$$(K^c_{10(n-i+1)+6})^{z_3},(K^c_{10(n-i+1)+7})^{z_3},K^c_{10(n-i)+8},K^c_{10(n-i)+9}), i=\overline{1...n}.$$

(4)

Агарда z_0, z_1, z_2, z_3 амаллари сифатида $\otimes$ амал қўлланилса, $K=K^{-1}$, $\boxplus$ амал қўлланилса, $K=-K$ ва $\oplus$ амал қўлланилса, $K=K$, бу ерда K^{-1} – K сонига $2^{32}+1$ ($2^{16}+1, 2^8+1$) модул бўйича тескари қиймат, $-K$ – K сонига 2^{32} (2^{16}, 2^8) модул бўйича қарама–қарши қиймат. 32 битли сонлар учун $K\otimes K^{-1}=1\bmod(2^{32}+1)$, 16 битли сонлар учун $K\otimes K^{-1}=1\bmod(2^{16}+1)$, 8 битли сонлар учун $K\otimes K^{-1}=1\bmod(2^8+1)$ ва $-K\boxplus K=0$, $K\oplus K=0$.

Охирги акслантириш дешифрлаш раунд калитлари эса шифрлаш раунд калитларига қуйидагича боғланган:

$$(K^d_{10n},K^d_{10n+1},K^d_{10n+2},K^d_{10n+3},K^d_{10n+4},K^d_{10n+5},K^d_{10n+6},K^d_{10n+7})=((K^c_0)^{z_0},(K^c_1)^{z_0},(K^c_2)^{z_1},(K^c_3)^{z_1},(K^c_4)^{z_2},$$
$$(K^c_5)^{z_2},(K^c_6)^{z_3},(K^c_7)^{z_3}).$$

(5)

Олинган натижалар. Тадқиқот натижасида саккизта қисм блок ва иккита раунд функциядан ташкил топган XSEPES8–2 тармоғи яратилди. PES8–4 тармоғида иккита қисм блок XOR бўйича қўшилиб, ҳосил бўлган қиймат раунд функцияга кирувчи қиймат сифатида қабул қилинса, XSEPES8–2 тармоғида эса тўртта қисм блок XOR бўйича қўшилиб, ҳосил бўлган қиймат раунд функцияга кирувчи қиймат сифатида қабул қилинади. Шунингдек, XSEPES8–2 тармоғида шифрлаш ва дешифрлашда битта алгоритмдан фойдаланилади ва z_0, z_1, z_2, z_3 алгебраик амаллари ўзгарувчан.

Хулоса. Таклиф этилган XSEPES8–2 тармоғининг раунд функцияси сифатида блокли шифрлаш алгоритмларида кенг қўлланиладиган аксланртиришларни, шунингдек, бир томонли, яъни тескариси мавжуд бўлмаган акслантиришларни ҳам олиш мумкин. z_0, z_1, z_2, z_3 амаллари сифатида add, mul, xor амалларини (z_0, z_0, z_1, z_1, z_2, z_2, z_3, z_3) кўринишда $3^4 = 81$ усулда танлаш мумкин, яъни барча мумкин бўлган вариантлари 81 га тенг. Шунингдек, қисм блоклари алмашишига боғлиқ ҳолда тўртта варианти мавжуд. Амалларни саксон бир усулда ва вариантларни тўрт усулда танлаш орқали F_0, F_1 раунд функциялари ўзгармас бўлган XSEPES8–2 тармоғига асосланган 324 та блокли шифрлаш алгоритмлари қуриш мумкин. Бу тармоғи асосида яратилган блокли шифрлаш алгоритмларда шифрлаш ва дешифрлашда битта алгоритмдан фойдаланиш ҳисобига аппарат ва дастурий–аппарат воситалари ишлаб чиқиш қулайлик туғдиради, яъни битта қурилма ёки дастурдан шифрлаш ва дешифрлашда фойдаланилади.

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УЗУМЧИЛИК МАҲСУЛОТЛАРИНИ ЭКСПОРТ ҚИЛИШДА МАВЖУД МУАММОЛАР ЕЧИМИ

Аннотация. Мақолада мамлакатимиз қишлоқ хўжалигида узумчиликнинг ўрни, уни етиштириш ва экспорт қилишда иқтисодий кўрсаткичлар, мавжуд муаммолар ҳамда уларни бартараф этиш имкониятлари тадқиқ этилган.

Калит сўзлар: узумчилик, маҳсулот етиштириш, экспорт, маркетинг, логистика.

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SOLUTION OF EXISTING PROBLEMS IN EXPORTING VINE PRODUCTS

The article examines the role of viticulture in the agriculture of our country, economic indicators of its cultivation and export, existing problems and the possibilities of their elimination.

Key words: viticulture, production, export, marketing, logistics.

Республикамиз аҳолисини озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари билан узлуксиз таъминлаш, ички бозорни сифатли мева-сабзавот ва узумчилик маҳсулотлари билан тўлдириш мақсадида агросаноат мажмуида етакчи тармоқлардан бири ҳисобланган мева- сабзавотчилик ва узумчиликни янада ривожлантириш муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Чунки бу тармоқ аҳолини сифатли озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари, саноат корхоналарини эса хомашё ресурсларига бўлган талабини узлуксиз қондириш имкониятини бериши билан биргаликда маҳсулотлар экспорти натижасида валюта тушумларининг бир манбаси ҳамдир. Қолаверса, Ўзбекистон боғдорчилик ва узумчилик маҳсулотлари етиштириш учун салоҳияти юксак давлат бўлиб ҳисобланади.

Узум етиштириш, уни кайтаишлаш ва экспортга йўналтириш буйича мамлакатимиз фақатгина Марказий Осиёда эмас, балки бутун дунёда юқори табиий-экологик салоҳиятга ҳамда деҳқон ва боғбонларимизда тўпланган бой тажриба ва кўникмаларга эга бўлган мамлакат ҳисобланади.

Тармоқнинг бу салоҳиятини сақлаб олиш ва ошириб боришга кейинги йилларда алоҳида эътибор қаратилмоқда. Айниқса узумзор майдонларини кенгайтириш, эскирган кам ҳосилли токзорларни реконструкция қилиш мақсадида олиб борилаётган ташкилий ислоҳотлар, шунингдек, интенсив технлогияларни қўллаш орқали токзорлар ҳосилдорлигини оширишга эътибор қаратилиши натижасида кейинги йилларда ишлаб чиқариш кўрсаткичлари, хусусан узум етиштириш ҳажми 3 баробар, кайта ишланган виночилик маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқариш 4 баробар, экспорт қилинган узум маҳсулотлари деярли икки баробарга ошганлигини кўришимиз мумкин.

Ҳозирда мамлакатимизда етиштирилаётган мева-сабзавот, узум маҳсулотларининг 80% атрофида қисми аҳоли истеъмоли эҳтиёжлари учун, 14% саноатда қайта ишлаш учун ишлатилиб, қолган қисми экспортга ва уруғчиликка йўналтирилмоқда.

Ўзбекистонда 2022 йилда хорижга қиймати 216,6 млн млн долларга тенг бўлган 245,2 минг тонна узум экспорт қилинди, бу 2021 йил кўрсаткичларига нисбатан 41,6 минг тоннага кўпдир. Жумладан, Россияга 140 минг тонна, Қозоғистонга 48,8 минг, тонна Козоғистон — 16,7 минг тонна, Хитойга 7,3 тонна, Туркияга 5,9 тонна узум экспорт қилинди.

Республикамизда узумчилик тармоғининг ривожланиши, узумчилик тармоғи самарадорлигининг ўсиши билан биргаликда узум ва уни қайта ишлаш маҳсулотларини экспорт қилиш, жаҳон бозори талабларига мос, рақобатбардош маҳсулотларни етиштиришда ечимини кутаётган баъзи муаммолар мавжуд. Жумладан:

- узум етиштириш ва уни сақлаш, маҳсулотни етказиб бериш билан боғлиқ инфратузилманинг сони, қуввати, жойлашуви ҳамда хизмат кўрсатиш сифатининг талаб даражасида эмаслиги;

- узум ва узумчилик махслуотларни экспорт қилишда транспорт логистикаси ноқулайлиги сабабли, бозор географиясини кенгайтириш имкониятининг чекланиб қолаётганлиги;

- ривожлаган давлатлар, хусусан Европа иттифоқи бозорларига чиқиш учун халкаро сифат стандартларининг жорий этилмаганлиги;

- узум етиштирувчилар ва уни қайта ишловчилар учун малакали мухатассислар тайёрлаш ва уларни қайта тайёрлаш тизими самардорлиги пастлиги, қуйи тизим талаблари асосида кадрлар тайёрланмаслиги;

- узумва узум маҳсулотларни алоҳида ташқи бозорларнинг хусусиятларига кўра сегментларга ажратилган ҳолда ўрганишга йўналтирилган маркетинг тадқиқотларининг етарли эмаслиги шулар жумласидандир.

Ушбу муаммолар натижасида узумчилик маҳсулотлари савдосида тебранишлар, ички бозор талабларига мослашиш каби ҳолатлар кузатилиб бормоқда.

Республикамизда 2010 йилда жами 979,3 минг тонна узум етиштирилган бўлса, 2015 йилда 1518,2 минг тонна ва 2021 йилга келиб

1800,0 минг тонна ёки 2010 йилга нисбатан 83,8 фоиз кўп узум етиштирилган.

Узум етиштиришнинг бу ўсиш кўрсаткичлари узумни қайта ишлаш ва энг асосийси узум ва уни қайта ишлаш маҳсулотларини экспорт қилиш масалаларини долзарблаштиради. Бу муммолар ўз вақтида ечимини топмаса, у маҳсулот баҳосига ўз таъсирини ўтказиб, маҳсулот етиштирувчилар даромадига салбий таъсир қилади.

Мамлакатимизда узум экспортининг ҳолатига эътибор қаратадиган бўлсак, 2022 йилда қиймати 216,6 миллион АҚШ долларига тенг бўлган 245,2 минг тонна узум хорижга экспорт қилинди. Бу кўрсаткич 2021 йилга нисбатан 41,6 минг тоннага кўп. Узум экспортининг энг кўп улуши Фарғона (67,7 минг тонна), Самарқанд (46,4 минг тонна), Тошкент (30,8 минг тонна), ва Сурхондарё (22 минг тонна) вилоятлари ҳиссасига тўғри келди.

2022 йилда юртимимѢзда етиштирилган узум ҳосилининг 140 минг тоннаси Россия Федерациясига, 48,8 минг тоннаси Қозоғистонга, 7,3 минг тоннаси Хитойга ва 5,9 минг тоннаси Туркия давлатига экспорт қилинган.

Юқоридаги таҳлиллардан кўринадики, Республикамизда узумчилик тармоғининг ресурс салоҳияти юқори ва ҳали тўлиқ фойдаланилмаётган имкониятлар мавжуд. Тармоқда мавжуд ресурс ва имкониятлардан тўлиқ, тўғри ва оқилона фойдаланилиши натижасида жаҳон бозоридамустаҳкам ўрин эгаллашимиз мумкин. Бунинг учун қуйидаги масалаларга эътибор қаратилиши мақсадга мувофиқ. Жумладан:

- узум ва уни иқайта ишлаш маҳсулотларини экспорт географиясини кенгайтириш мақсадида маркетинг тадқиқотларини кучайтириш, маркетинг, сотиш ва логистика бўйича юқори малакали кадрлартайёрлашни йўлга қўйиш;
- узумни сақлаш, кайта ишлаш ва етказиб бериш инфратузилмасини ривожлантириш, бунда қўшни давлатлар билан чуқур интеграцияни таъминлаш;
- халқаро сифат кўрсаткичларини узумчилик соҳасига жорий этиш билан халқаро бозорга рақобатбардош маҳсулот етказиб бериш;
- экспорт қилишда юзага келаётган муаммо ва маҳсулот сифат кўрсаткичларида камчиликлар аниқланганда ўз вақтида таъсирчан чоралар қўллаш ва бошқалар.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, узумчилик мамлакатимиз қишлоқ хўжалигининг муҳим тармоқларидан бири бўлиб, тармоқда йилдан-йилга маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш ҳажми ўсиб бормоқда. Шу сабабли, эндиликда экспорт ҳажмини ошириш борасида ишлашимиз, бунинг учун ташқи бозор талабларига тез мослаша оладиган ишлаб чиқариш, қайта ишлаш ва сотиш тизими яратилиши лозим.

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ОЦЕНКА ВЛИЯНИЯ HUAWEI НА МИРОВОЙ РЫНОК ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

Аннотация. В статье оценивается влияние китайской компании Huawei на мировой рынок технологий. Huawei, внесла значительный вклад в развитие таких областей как сети связи, смартфоны, облачные технологии и искусственный интеллект. Статья рассматривает роль Huawei в доминировании на рынке смартфонов, развитии 5G-сетей и инновациях в области облачных технологий и ИИ. Также в статье обсуждаются вызовы, с которыми столкнулась компания, включая опасения относительно безопасности данных и вмешательства государства, и их влияние на рост и экспансию Huawei.

Ключевые слова: Huawei, мировой рынок технологий, смартфоны, 5G, облачные технологии, искусственный интеллект, безопасность данных, вмешательство государства, инновации, телекоммуникационная инфраструктура.

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ASSESSMENT OF HUAWEI'S IMPACT ON THE GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY MARKET

Abstract. The article evaluates the impact of the Chinese company Huawei on the global technology market. Huawei has made a significant contribution to the development of areas such as communication networks, smartphones, cloud technologies, and artificial intelligence. The article examines Huawei's role in dominating the smartphone market, developing 5G networks, and innovations in the field of cloud technologies and AI. The article also discusses the challenges the company has faced, including concerns about data security and government intervention, and their impact on Huawei's growth and expansion.

Keywords: Huawei, global technology market, smartphones, 5G, cloud technologies, artificial intelligence, data security, government intervention, innovation, telecommunications infrastructure.

Huawei была одной из первых компаний, которая в серьезную степень оспорила доминирование Apple и Samsung на рынке смартфонов. С помощью продвинутых технологий, качественного дизайна и агрессивной маркетинговой стратегии Huawei сумела завоевать значительную долю рынка. Несмотря на трудности, вызванные запретами на использование технологий Google в 2019 году, компания продолжает развивать собственные альтернативы и оставаться в числе лидеров рынка.

Huawei играет ключевую роль в развитии 5G-сетей по всему миру. Используя свое обширное знание и опыт в телекоммуникационной области, Huawei активно участвует в построении инфраструктуры следующего поколения. Однако концерн вызывает растущая зависимость от Huawei в этом секторе, особенно в свете опасений относительно безопасности данных.

Huawei также активно развивает собственные облачные технологии и искусственный интеллект. Системы AI от Huawei используются в широком спектре приложений, от автономных автомобилей до систем здравоохранения. Этот технологический прорыв увеличивает влияние Huawei на мировой рынок и делает компанию важным игроком в области искусственного интеллекта.

Основную концепцию Huawei можно сформулировать следующим образом: вместо продажи продуктов мы сотрудничаем в разработке и вместе получаем прибыль. Компания разработала концепцию T.I.G.E.R, которая базируется на пяти элементах, способствующих созданию единого цифрового сообщества будущего: Технологии – Отрасли – Рост – Экосистемы – Надежность. Фактически, эти пять компонентов являются общим активом, обеспечивающим развитие технологических и прикладных решений в интересах всех бизнес-участников, входящих в формируемое сообщество[101].

У компании уже есть позитивный опыт - локализация производства в РФ в рамках совместной разработки с компанией «Норси-Транс» отечественных серверов ARM-архитектуры. Это первый пример технологического лицензирования за пределами Китая, заметил Эйден У. А на самой конференции было подписано новое соглашение стратегического характера: АО «РТИ» и Huawei договорились о сотрудничестве для разработки специализированного серверного промышленного оборудования на базе процессора Huawei Kunpeng.

Huawei в значительной степени повлияла на технологическую индустрию и продолжает делать это, несмотря на ряд вызовов, с которыми столкнулась в последние годы. Использование новейших технологий и упор на инновации позволяют Huawei оставаться на переднем крае технологического прогресса.

Тем не менее, важно отметить, что влияние Huawei на мировой рынок технологий не без проблем. Вопросы о безопасности данных и возможном

[101] Новая стратегия Huawei в России: экосистема уровня страны Режим доступа: URL- https://www.tadviser.ru/index.php/

вмешательстве государства в деятельность компании вызвали тревогу во многих странах. Это привело к ряду запретов и ограничений, которые влияют на рост и экспансию компании.

В то же время Huawei продолжает улучшать свои технологии и расширять свое влияние. Она ставит на карту все, чтобы оставаться лидером на рынке, внося свой вклад в развитие таких областей, как искусственный интеллект, облачные технологии и 5G.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что Huawei оказывает значительное влияние на мировой рынок технологий. Впереди еще много неизвестных, и следить за развитием этой компании в долгосрочной перспективе будет весьма интересно. Несмотря на вызовы, которые стоят перед Huawei, ее вклад в технологическую отрасль нельзя отрицать, и она, безусловно, продолжит играть ключевую роль в формировании будущего мировой технологической индустрии.

Использованные источники:

1. Новая стратегия Huawei в России: экосистема уровня страны Режим доступа: URL- https://www.tadviser.ru/index.php/

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ВКЛАД HUAWEI В РАЗВИТИЕ 5G И ЕГО ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ

Аннотация. Статья описывает вклад компании Huawei в развитие технологии 5G и глобальные последствия этого влияния. В ней подчеркивается, что Huawei играет ключевую роль в разработке и внедрении 5G технологий, активно применяя их в различных отраслях, от "умных" городов до промышленности и здравоохранения. Однако статья также затрагивает и сложности, возникающие в связи с использованием технологии Huawei, включая проблемы безопасности и геополитические вопросы. Несмотря на эти вызовы, вклад Huawei в развитие 5G оказывает значительное влияние на глобальные коммуникации и экономику.

Ключевые слова: Huawei, 5G технологии, глобальное влияние, обеспечение безопасности, геополитические вызовы, инвестиции в исследования и разработки, цифровая трансформация, универсальные решения, индустрия 4.0, умные города, автономные автомобили, международное сотрудничество.

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HUAWEI'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF 5G AND ITS GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES

Abstract. The article describes the contribution of Huawei to the development of 5G technology and the global implications of this influence. It emphasizes that Huawei plays a key role in the development and implementation of 5G technologies, actively applying them in various sectors, from "smart" cities to industry and healthcare. However, the article also touches upon the complexities associated with the use of Huawei's technology, including security issues and geopolitical questions. Despite these challenges, Huawei's contribution to the development of 5G has a significant impact on global communications and the economy.

Keywords: Huawei, 5G technologies, global impact, security provision, geopolitical challenges, investment in research and development, digital transformation, universal solutions, industry 4.0, smart cities, autonomous vehicles, international cooperation.

В области мобильной связи и беспроводных технологий компания Huawei занимает ключевую позицию. Особенно она выделилась в развитии технологии 5G, обеспечив ускорение прогресса в этом сегменте. Вклад Huawei в пятую генерацию мобильной связи и его глобальные последствия – тема, заслуживающая особого внимания.

Huawei является одним из мировых лидеров в разработке 5G технологий, активно участвуя в создании и тестировании сетей нового поколения по всему миру. В своих исследовательских центрах компания разрабатывает оборудование для базовых станций, устройства пользовательского оборудования, а также специализированный софт.

Компания Huawei уделит особое внимание созданию универсальных решений для различных промышленных отраслей и потребностей бизнеса, что позволяет использовать технологию 5G не только для обеспечения высокоскоростного интернета, но и для решения более сложных задач. Интеграция 5G в умные города, автономные автомобили, промышленность 4.0, здравоохранение, развлечения и многое другое – все это становится возможным благодаря технологиям Huawei.

Такой вклад Huawei в развитие 5G не мог остаться незамеченным на глобальном уровне. Во-первых, это ускорило внедрение 5G в разных странах, что, в свою очередь, позволило ускорить трансформацию многих отраслей.

Однако, несмотря на все позитивные аспекты, активная деятельность Huawei в этой области вызвала определенные общественные и политические дискуссии. Заботы о безопасности, связанные с использованием оборудования Huawei, привели к тому, что ряд стран ввел ограничения на использование его технологии.

Это означает, что наряду с позитивными последствиями внедрения 5G технологии, появились и некоторые вызовы. Политические ограничения и трения могут замедлить развитие и внедрение 5G в определенных регионах, усиливая геополитические напряжения.

Однако, несмотря на эти проблемы, вклад Huawei в развитие 5G продолжает оказывать значительное влияние на глобальные технологии. Благодаря высоким инвестициям в исследования и разработки, компания продолжает улучшать свои технологии и расширять возможности 5G.

Основываясь на своем обширном опыте внедрения инноваций в мобильной индустрии, компания Huawei предложила технологию 5.5G в качестве своего вклада в развитие новых технологий, включая широкополосную связь на основе восходящего канала (UCBC), широкополосную связь в режиме реального времени (RTBC), а также согласованную связь и сенсорные функции (HCS), призванных ускорить повсеместную цифровую трансформацию.

«И технологии, и бизнес необходимы для стимулирования и содействия развитию отрасли. Мобильная индустрия, крупнейший в мире рынок беспроводных соединений, ежегодно достигает триллионов долларов США, — заявил директор Тун[102]. — Ускоряющаяся интеграция 5G с различными отраслями создаст новое рыночное пространство стоимостью более 10 триллионов долларов США». Из-за плохого взаимодействия между технологиями подключения отраслевых услуг приложения часто ограничиваются одним или несколькими, что далеко от масштабного эффекта. В результате этот рынок стоит всего миллиарды долларов США. Непрерывное развитие технологии 5G улучшит пропускную способность сети и расширит перечень сценариев использования, добавив дополнительную поддержку для интеграции при одновременном снижении стоимости подключений. Это поможет раскрыть потенциальные возможности для бизнеса на сумму более 100 миллиардов долларов США в индустрии Интернета вещей.

В итоге, можно сказать, что вклад Huawei в развитие технологии 5G оказывает существенное влияние на глобальные коммуникации. Развитие и внедрение 5G открывает новые возможности для ряда отраслей, позволяет ускорить цифровую трансформацию и улучшить качество связи для пользователей по всему миру.

Однако сопутствующие проблемы безопасности и геополитические вопросы также выдвигают на первый план необходимость развития прозрачных и безопасных подходов к внедрению 5G, а также подчеркивают важность международного сотрудничества в этой области.

В будущем будет интересно наблюдать, как Huawei и другие ключевые игроки продолжат развивать технологию 5G и как эта технология продолжит влиять на глобальные коммуникации и различные отрасли экономики. В любом случае, безусловно, можно сказать, что вклад Huawei в этот процесс был и остается значительным.

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[102] Тун Вэнь, Huawei: Непрерывное развитие технологии 5G как основа для повсеместной цифровой трансформации. Режим доступа: URL- https://www.huawei.ru/news/tun-ven-huawei-nepreryvnoe-razvitie-tekhnologii-5g-kak-osnova-dlya-povsemestnoy-tsifrovoy-transforma/

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ И ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ HUAWEI

Аннотация. Статья обсуждает экономическое и политическое влияние китайской технологической компании Huawei. Huawei, начиная с основания в 1987 году, значительно внесла вклад в глобальную экономику, став ключевым игроком в индустрии телекоммуникаций и основой для развертывания сетей 5G. Тем не менее, компания также вызывает опасения, включая риск монополии и вопросы национальной безопасности. На политическом уровне Huawei обладает значительным влиянием, особенно через свои тесные связи с китайским правительством. Статья заканчивается размышлением о необходимости баланса между использованием технологий Huawei для стимулирования экономического роста и обеспечением национальной безопасности.

Ключевые слова: Huawei, экономическое влияние, политическое влияние, телекоммуникации, сети 5G, китайская технология, национальная безопасность, монополия, цифровая трансформация, международные отношения.

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HUAWEI'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF 5G AND ITS GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES

Abstract. The article discusses the economic and political influence of the Chinese technology company Huawei. Since its founding in 1987, Huawei has made a significant contribution to the global economy, becoming a key player in the telecommunications industry and the foundation for the deployment of 5G networks. However, the company also raises concerns, including the risk of monopoly and national security issues. At the political level, Huawei has significant influence, especially through its close ties with the Chinese government. The article concludes with reflections on the need for a balance between using Huawei's technologies to stimulate economic growth and ensuring national security.

Keywords: Huawei, economic influence, political influence, telecommunications, 5G networks, Chinese technology, national security, monopoly, digital transformation, international relations.

Huawei стал одним из ведущих глобальных игроков в индустрии телекоммуникаций. Компания занимает доминирующее положение в Китае и является ключевым поставщиком телекоммуникационного оборудования и услуг во многих странах.

Технологии Huawei являются основой для развертывания сетей 5G по всему миру. Она создает тысячи рабочих мест, вкладывает миллиарды долларов в исследования и разработки и стимулирует экономический рост через цифровую трансформацию.

Тем не менее, зависимость от Huawei также вызывает опасения. Критики указывают на риск монополии в отрасли, который может привести к завышению цен и замедлению инноваций. Также возникают опасения относительно зависимости от одного поставщика, что может усилить уязвимость в случае сбоев оборудования или международных конфликтов.

У Huawei есть не только экономическое, но и политическое влияние. Это связано в первую очередь с тем, что Huawei является китайской компанией, и связи между китайским правительством и национальными технологическими гигантами остаются вопросом обсуждения.

В западных странах существуют опасения по поводу возможного использования оборудования Huawei для шпионажа в пользу китайского правительства, несмотря на отрицание Huawei. Это привело к политическим разногласиям и даже запретам на использование оборудования Huawei в некоторых странах, таких как США и Австралия.

Однако во многих развивающихся странах Huawei играет ключевую роль в цифровой трансформации, предоставляя доступные и инновационные решения. Компания активно работает в странах Африки, Латинской Америки и Юго-Восточной Азии, поддерживая развитие их инфраструктуры связи.

Однако присутствие Huawei не ограничивается экономическими взаимоотношениями. Оно также способствует расширению культурного и политического влияния Китая. Используя связи, которые Huawei установил, Китай укрепляет свои международные отношения и повышает свой глобальный авторитет.

Со времени инициации процесса реформ и открытости на мировой арене, и особенно после того, как Си Цзиньпин вступил на пост президента, прогресс Китая набрал ускорение, и его международное политическое положение и влияние заметно возросли. Стратегия "Пояс и путь" позволила глобальному сообществу услышать голос Китая и поддерживает экономическое процветание стран, через которые она проходит. Мировой политический барометр тихо меняет свое направление, а геополитическая обстановка стабильно изменяется. Китай превратился в главного соперника развитых капиталистических государств, возглавляемых США. В сентябре 2018 года некоторые США пресс-релизы поднимали идею о том, что китайско-американский торговый конфликт больше похож на политический спор, чем просто на экономический. Торговые столкновения между этими двумя странами начались с инцидента, известного как "американские санкции против Huawei".

Несмотря на то, что последние действия США против компании Huawei вызвали значительное давление и вызвали определенные трудности, автор убежден, что существуют и положительные и отрицательные аспекты, причем преимущества заметно перевешивают те трудности, с которыми столкнулась компания. Справедливость всегда была присутствует, и народы всего мира, включая китайцев, способны определить, кто стоит на стороне честности и великодушия. Текущая ситуация не только показала идеологическую единую линию Huawei и прочную основу для его дальнейшего развития, но и отразила долгосрочную стратегию развития компании и ее мощный научно-технический потенциал. Это только укрепило позиции Huawei как глобального бренда. Также это послужило стимулом для научного и технического прогресса Китая в целом. Мы должны осознать, что собственные исследования и разработка ключевых технологий для обеспечения научно-технического самостоятельства имеют огромное значение для экономического роста страны и ее политического суверенитета[103].

В отношении внутреннего аспекта, текущая политическая обстановка демонстрирует относительную стабильность. Несмотря на наличие элементов нестабильности в некоторых областях, глобальная безопасность нации остается на достаточно стабильном уровне, при этом внутреннее единство страны имеет весомую степень прочности. Политические взгляды общества тесно связаны с Коммунистической партией Китая, которая находится под управлением Президента Си Цзиньпина.

Huawei играет важную роль в мировой экономике и политике. Благодаря своим инновациям и внедрению новых технологий, компания стимулирует экономический рост и цифровую трансформацию во многих странах.

Однако важно учесть и риски, связанные с доминированием Huawei. Опасения относительно безопасности данных и потенциального влияния китайского правительства являются предметом обсуждения на международной арене.

Взаимодействие с Huawei требует баланса между использованием их технологий для стимулирования экономического роста и обеспечением национальной безопасности. В любом случае, влияние Huawei продолжит

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[103] Ли Фуйонг.С точки зрения теории глобальных цепочек поставок Соединенные ШТАТЫ заблокировали HUAWEI [N].China Business Times, 2019-05-24

оказывать существенное воздействие на международную экономику и политику в ближайшем будущем.

Использованные источники:

1. Ли Фуйонг.С точки зрения теории глобальных цепочек поставок Соединенные ШТАТЫ заблокировали HUAWEI [N].China Business Times, 2019-05-24 /

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АНАЛИЗ СТРАТЕГИИ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ HUAWEI

Аннотация. Статья представляет собой детальный анализ стратегии глобализации компании Huawei. Исследование фокусируется на том, как Huawei успешно применила свою стратегию в прошлом, основываясь на трех основных столпах: технических инновациях, маркетинговых стратегиях и соблюдении законодательства и регулирований. В рамках работы изучается вклад компании в разработку индустриальных стандартов, их адаптацию к местным рынкам и умение преодолевать регулятивные препятствия. Исследование подчеркивает важность гибкости и способности адаптироваться к изменяющимся мировым условиям для успеха в глобализации и выдвигает практические выводы, которые могут быть полезны для других компаний, стремящихся к глобализации.

Ключевые слова: Huawei, стратегия глобализации, технические инновации, маркетинговые стратегии, законодательство и регулирование, международное расширение, адаптация, национальная безопасность, транснациональные компании.

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ANALYSIS OF HUAWEI'S GLOBALIZATION STRATEGY

Abstract. The article presents a detailed analysis of Huawei's globalization strategy. The research focuses on how Huawei successfully implemented its strategy in the past, based on three main pillars: technological innovations, marketing strategies, and compliance with legislation and regulations. The work examines the company's contribution to the development of industry standards, their adaptation to local markets, and the ability to overcome regulatory barriers. The research highlights the importance of flexibility and the ability to adapt to changing global conditions for success in globalization and puts forward practical conclusions that may be useful for other companies seeking globalization.

Keywords: Huawei, globalization strategy, technological innovations, marketing strategies, legislation and regulation, international expansion, adaptation, national security, transnational companies.

Huawei, основанная в 1987 году, быстро стала одним из ведущих мировых игроков в сфере информационных и коммуникационных технологий (ICT). Стратегия глобализации Huawei - сложный процесс, который включает технические инновации, маркетинговые стратегии и навигацию по сложным законодательным и регулятивным препятствиям.

В самом начале Huawei сосредоточилась на развитии своих научно-исследовательских и разработческих возможностей. Основная идея состояла в том, чтобы создавать новые и улучшать существующие технологии. С этой целью они уделили особое внимание созданию мощной научно-исследовательской инфраструктуры и инвестициям в научные исследования.

Начиная с 1990-х годов, когда началось активное глобальное расширение, Huawei сосредоточилась на создании продуктов, которые были бы конкурентоспособными на международном уровне. Это включало в себя не только создание высококачественных продуктов, но и активное участие в установлении стандартов в индустрии. Примером может служить активное участие Huawei в разработке стандартов для 5G технологий.

Маркетинговые стратегии Huawei также сыграли ключевую роль в их глобализации. В начале своего расширения компания сосредоточилась на развивающихся рынках, где меньше конкуренции и больше возможностей для роста. После того, как они установили свою позицию на этих рынках, Huawei начали смотреть на более зрелые и конкурентные рынки.

В своих маркетинговых кампаниях Huawei активно использовали местные знания и экспертизу, чтобы адаптировать свои продукты и услуги к местным условиям. Это помогло им успешно конкурировать на различных рынках.

Регулятивная среда – одна из самых больших преград на пути к глобализации Huawei. Успех компании в навигации по мировой регулятивной среде зависит от ее способности адаптироваться к различным национальным законам и нормам.

Huawei активно работала с местными правительствами и организациями для соблюдения местных законов и регулирований. Однако они также столкнулись с некоторыми значительными препятствиями, включая ограничения на использование их технологии в некоторых странах из-за обеспокоенности в области национальной безопасности.

Помимо этого, Huawei активно участвовала в международных организациях и стандартах, чтобы помочь формировать глобальные нормы и практики. Это позволило им участвовать в установлении правил игры и упростить свое международное расширение.

Брендовый капитал корпорации представляет собой численную оценку бренда, являющуюся ключевым показателем конкурентной мощи бренда организации. При сопоставимости продуктов, брендовая важность компании проявляется в ее возможности захватить сегмент рынка и пробиться на новые площадки для торговли. Huawei, как самый характерный пример национальной компании в Китае, всегда применяла свой неповторимый бизнес-подход для конкурирования на внутренней и глобальной торговых площадках. Этот пример она успешно продемонстрировала национальным предприятиям своей страны. Кроме того, она также заслужила признание на международной сцене, постепенно привлекая к китайской национальной продукции внимание глобальных потребителей[104].

Репутация и узнаваемость бренда Huawei продолжает набирать обороты из года в год, благодаря признанию большого числа потребителей и усиливающейся популярности самой марки. Этот бренд прочно вошёл в сознание людей, укрепив своё положение и репутацию.

В настоящее время рынок Huawei находится в состоянии расширения, превосходя даже местный китайский рынок своими международными продажами. Это вызывает сложные вопросы о балансировке и координации различных ресурсов, включая капитал, труд, материалы и другие, которые вкладываются в эти два различных рынка. Основная задача - оптимизировать распределение этих ресурсов для достижения максимального результата. Сегодня это стратегическая проблема, требующая решения от Huawei.

Однако Huawei продолжает расти и процветать в условиях жёсткой международной конкуренции. За этим успехом стоит усвоение менеджерами компании важности маркетинговых стратегий. Исследуя глобальную маркетинговую стратегию Huawei, в данной статье мы подводим итоги уроков, которые были извлечены из международного опыта компании. Это сделано с целью предоставления полезных сведений для китайских предприятий, которые в настоящее время испытывают трудности.

Huawei демонстрирует, что глобализация транснациональной компании - это сложный процесс, требующий тщательного планирования и реализации в области технологических инноваций, маркетинговых стратегий и соблюдения законодательства и регулирований.

Их успех и рост показывают, что эффективная стратегия глобализации может привести к значительному влиянию на глобальном уровне. Однако они также показывают, что это требует гибкости и способности адаптироваться к быстро меняющемуся мировому окружению.

Важно отметить, что глобализация - это не просто вопрос расширения на новые рынки, это также вопрос создания долгосрочных отношений с местными партнерами, правительствами и обществами, а также соблюдения местных и международных законов и норм. В этом контексте исследование

[104] Син Юй. Huawei с точки зрения международного маркетинга [J]. Международный бизнес, 2017 (02): 87-88.

стратегии глобализации Huawei может предложить ценные уроки для других компаний, стремящихся к глобализации.

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РОЛЬ НАЛОГОВОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ДОХОДОВ МЕСТНОГО БЮДЖЕТА

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены факторы, влияющие на потенциал формирования доходов местного бюджета. Система мер бюджетно-налоговой политики по повышению налогового потенциала регионов, возможность регионов платить налоги, взаимоотношения, возникающие в процессе их повышения и взимания налогов, освещены на основе зарубежного опыта.
Ключевые слова: налоги, налоговый потенциал, налоговая емкость, фактический налоговый потенциал, налоговые поступления.

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THE ROLE OF TAX POTENTIAL IN THE FORMATION OF LOCAL BUDGET REVENUES

Annotation. The article examines the factors that influence the potential of local budget revenue formation. The system of budget-tax policy measures to increase the tax potential of the regions, the ability of the regions to pay taxes, the relations that take place in the process of increasing them and collecting taxes are highlighted on the basis of foreign experience.
Key words: taxes, tax potential, tax capacity, real tax potential, tax revenues.

Рассматривая категорию налогового потенциала, важно широко осветить такие понятия, как налоговый потенциал налогоплательщика, налоговый потенциал страны, налогоемкость территории, которые широко используются зарубежной литературой и специалистами в этом направлении, раскрыть их содержательную сущность.

Территориальный налоговый потенциал складывается из налогового потенциала основных, крупных налогоплательщиков, служащих для своевременного поступления налоговых поступлений в местные бюджеты. С другой стороны, территориальная налоговая емкость-это сумма налоговых сумм, которые могут взиматься на всей территории. Налоговый потенциал страны можно понимать как совокупность налоговых возможностей регионов страны[1].

Стефан Брем предполагает, что в англоязычной научной литературе категория налогового потенциала и налоговое бремя иногда используются как синонимы[2]. В исследованиях Тван мин Ле (Tuan Minh Le), Бланки Морено - Додсон (Blanca Moreno-Dodson) и Джиип Ройчайчанинторн (Jeep Rojchaichaninthorn)[3] налоговое бремя, оцениваемое с помощью регрессионного анализа с учетом характера страны, когда налоговый потенциал называется прогнозируемая сумма, в то время как категория налогового потенциала рассматривается как компонент финансового потенциала.

Профессор Гемлат Рау (Hemlata Rao)[4], размышляя о мерах по количественной оценке налогового потенциала и его формированию, сформулировал налоговый потенциал в виде меры дохода и суммы, полученной из налогооблагаемого дохода. В первом случае в качестве меры налогового потенциала принимаются общегосударственные и местные налоги, а также иные доходы, формируемые в государственный бюджет. Во-вторых, налоговый потенциал относится к ресурсам, т. е. налоговые доходы государства выражаются в виде прогнозируемых сумм, сопоставимых с суммами других государств. Неотъемлемым звеном данной категории является то, что при сравнении налоговых поступлений и налогового потенциала необходимо учитывать и действия налоговых органов при формировании налоговых поступлений.

В исследованиях данного направления особое внимание привлекают исследования Люка Алфермана (Luky Alfirman) о стохастических границах налогового потенциала. По его мнению, налогооблагаемая емкость налогового потенциала, то есть то, как экономика формирует все налогооблагаемые доходы с учетом общих характеристик, используя все ресурсы и возможности[5]. Иными словами, налогоемкость - это сумма фактических налоговых поступлений, а налоговый потенциал - это прогнозируемая сумма налоговых поступлений, полученных в результате стохастического порогового регрессионного анализа.

Понятие налогового потенциала территории используется для определения суммы неявных доходов, которые могут быть сформированы в соответствующий бюджет, и обеспечения межбюджетной сбалансированности. В зарубежной литературе и научных исследованиях это понятие выражается в широком и узком значениях. В узком смысле" территориальный налоговый потенциал " - это максимальная сумма налогов и сборов, исчисляемая в соответствии с действующим налоговым законодательством. В широком смысле территория-это совокупный объем налогооблагаемых ресурсов территории с учетом макроэкономических показателей, представляющих уровень ее развития. То есть, по действующему налоговому законодательству, в бюджет перечисляется часть доходов территории, которая взыскивается средствами налогов[6,с.-28].

Также У.У.Пардаев выдвинул взгляды на налоговый потенциал, признавая необходимость использования налогового потенциала при планировании доходов государственного бюджета[7].

Отдельно следует отметить, что из данного научного исследования не сформулированы соображения по использованию налогового потенциала в формировании доходов местного бюджета. Кроме того, в нашем национальном налоговом или бюджетном законодательстве нет информации о концепции или использовании налогового потенциала.

Подводя итог замеченным экономистам, исследователям, можно сказать, что для освещения содержания налогового потенциала используются различные термины. Большинство концепций и взглядов схожи, и разница отражена в их исследованиях. Исламкулов А.Х. по их мнению, их взгляды, безусловно, объясняются особенностями национального налогового законодательства, налогового администрирования, налоговой системы, которые присущи каждому государству[8].

В целом налоговый потенциал страны складывается из суммы налогового потенциала регионов, налоговый потенциал регионов, в свою очередь, трактуется как потенциал налогоплательщиков по уплате налогов и сборов и связан со степенью обеспеченности административно-территориальных единиц налоговыми доходами в зависимости от статуса юридических и физических лиц.

Налоговый потенциал предполагает, наряду с учетом макроэкономических показателей, внимание к выбору налогоплательщика в отношении порядка налогообложения. Это, в свою очередь, позволяет определить показатели эффективности применяемой в стране налоговой политики и эффективности налогового администрирования.

Налоговый потенциал можно разделить на две составляющие, основанные на падении налоговых поступлений в терминальные периоды:

Рисунок-1. Компоненты налогового потенциала [9].

Стратегический налоговый потенциал рассчитывается на различные периодические периоды, в том числе на один год (короткий), 3-5 лет (средний), 5-10 лет (длительный), исходя из методики прогнозирования и планирования.

Истинный налоговый потенциал-это выручка от налогов и сборов за определенный период отчетного года. Реальный налоговый потенциал не только является источником информации при регулировании и мониторинге развития экономики территории, но и является объектом управления территорией. Причина в том, что каждый регион получает доход в виде налогов и сборов в течение определенного периода времени и пытается максимизировать его.

Стратегический или перспективный налоговый потенциал - возможность налогооблагаемой базы, приносящей в перспективе доход в виде налоговых поступлений. Этот показатель выступает как оптимальный инструмент оценки налогооблагаемого дохода на долгосрочный период.

Увеличение налогообложения местных налогов вызвано решениями, принимаемыми нашим правительством с целью повышения роли местных бюджетов в жизни общества с целью увеличения его источника доходов. В результате достигается весомый рост местных налогов в общем объеме доходов местных бюджетов[10].

Теоретический анализ существующего механизма взимания налога на имущество и земельный налог с физических лиц, таких как движущиеся виды налогов, позволяет сделать вывод о необходимости дальнейшего совершенствования взыскания этого вида налога. Следует отметить, что механизм взимания налога на имущество и земельный налог, уплачиваемый физическими лицами, в определенных отношениях отличается от механизмов взимания других видов налогов, это отличие характеризуется некоторой их сложностью. Под сложностью здесь мы подразумеваем не исчисление налогов, а механизм взимания этих видов налогов. Например, взимание подоходного налога с физических лиц или налога на прибыль от предпринимательской деятельности отличается легкостью и удобством по сравнению с налогом на имущество и землю, взимаемым с физических лиц. Потому что, когда налог на прибыль удерживается организацией, в которой работает человек, предприниматель старается платить фиксированный налог, чувствуя ответственность, чтобы не прерывать свою деятельность. Это облегчает работу налоговых органов. Однако в отношении налога на имущество и земли, уплачиваемого физическими лицами, высказывать такое мнение не совсем уместно. Причина в том, что у населения низкий уровень заинтересованности в уплате налога на имущество и земельного налога по сравнению с перечисленными выше налогами, поэтому они не пытаются своевременно платить эти налоги. Эти обстоятельства приводят к выводу, что при совершенствовании налога на имущество и землю, взимаемого с физических лиц, процессы, связанные с взиманием этих налогов, требуют большего внимания [11].

Вывод: Изучая мнение отечественных и зарубежных ученых, высказавших свое мнение, я ознакомился с их определениями налогового потенциала. Например, согласно Каролле Пессино и Рикардо Феночетто, при описании налогового потенциала учитывались демографические характеристики. Чун-Янь Куо определил налоговый потенциал как способность налогоплательщиков платить налоги. Американские ученые, с другой стороны, рассматривали налоговый потенциал как способность покрывать государственные расходы. Конечно, это более широкое понятие, чем все приведенные определения, но налоговый потенциал. Налоговый потенциал включает в себя не только способность платить налоги, но и налогоплательщиков, способность взыскивать налоговые долги, а также культуру налогообложения.

Несмотря на то, что в налоговом законодательстве нашей страны применяются определенные финансовые санкции, налогоплательщикам предоставляются налоговые льготы и предоставляются широкие возможности, существует большое количество налогоплательщиков, имеющих задолженность по налогам.

В качестве предложения можно отметить, что за рубежом действуют специальные частные фирмы, работающие с налогоплательщиками, имеющими задолженность по налогам. При несвоевременном погашении налоговой задолженности данные фирмы и органы налоговой службы совместно осуществляют работу по взысканию налоговой задолженности. В нашей стране сумма налоговой задолженности значительно уменьшится, если разрешить фирмам заниматься такой деятельностью.

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МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКАЯ МОДЕЛЬ ПРОЦЕССОВ КОЛЕБАНИЯ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННО-НАГРУЖЕННЫХ СТЕРЖНЕЙ С УЧЕТОМ ТЕМПЕРАТУРЫ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются математическое обеспечение напряженно-деформированного состояния стержней при пространственном нагружении с учетом температуры. Разработана математическая модель напряженно-деформированного состояния стержней при пространственном нагружении с учетом температуры на основе вариационного прицила Гамильтона – Остроградского.Выведены уравнения процессов колебания стержней соответствующими естественными начальными и граничными условиями. На основе центральные конечно-разностные соотношения метода прогонка с точностью до второго порядка разработан вычислительный алгоритм расчета статики и динамики колебания стержней с учетом температуре. Результаты приведены в виде графиков.

Ключевые слова: колебания, стержень, математическая модель, поперечный изгиб, перемещение, температурные напряжение.

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MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF VIBRATION PROCESSES OF SPATIALLY LOADED RODS WITH TEMPERATURE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT

Annotation. The article deals with the mathematical support of the stress-strain state of rods under spatial loading, taking into account temperature. A mathematical model of the stress-strain state of rods under spatial loading, taking into account temperature, is developed on the basis of the variational principle of Hamilton - Ostrogradsky. Equations are derived for the processes of vibration of rods with the corresponding natural initial and boundary conditions. On the basis of the central finite-difference relations of the sweep method with an accuracy up to the second order, a computational algorithm for calculating the statics and dynamics of the oscillations of the rods is developed, taking into account the temperature. The results are presented in the form of graphs.

Keywords: vibrations, rod, mathematical model, transverse bending, displacement, thermal stress.

Введение. В настоящее время существуют различные методы построения и анализа математических моделей различных задач физико-математических систем (механики, физики, экономики, экологии, социологии и др.) на основе использования фундаментальных законов природы, вариационных принципов, иерархических цепочек и метода аналогии.

Получение моделей из фундаментальных законов природы, таких как законы сохранения вещества, сохранения энергии, сохранения числа частиц, а также их совместное применение описано в фундаментальных монографиях А.А. Самарского, О.М. Белоцерковского, А.А. Дородницына, В.П. Коробейникова, Р.П. Федоренко, В.К. Кабулова, А.А. Ильюшина и др.

Известно, что многие из встречающихся на практике процессов представляются в виде трехмерных и нелинейных задач. Решение таких задач является достаточно сложным, поэтому их приводятся к двумерным и одномерным задачам. Как отметил академик, ф.-м.ф.д. В.К. Кабулов [1], различные механические процессы в объектах сводятся к двумерным и одномерным задачам на основе обобщенного принципа вариации Гамильтона Остроградского и выражаются в виде математической модели [6-8].

В данной работе приводится вывод квазитрехмерных нелинейных математических моделей процессов колебания пространственно-нагруженных стержней с учетом температуре на базе вариационного принципа Гамильтона-Остроградского.

Постановка задачи пространственно-нагруженных стержней с учетом температуре. В общей теории колебания упругих и упруго-пластических тел перемещения u_1, u_2 и u_3 являются функцией четырех переменных – координат x_1, x_2 и x_3 и времени t. При такой постановке из принципа Гамильтона-Остроградского непосредственно выводятся уравнения Коши и граничные условия.

Для вывода этих соотношений в общем виде выпишем вариационный принцип Гамильтона-Остроградского:

$$\delta\int_t \left(K - \Pi^T + A\right)dt = 0, \quad (1)$$

где K, Π - кинетическая и потенциальная энергии, A - работа внешних объемных и поверхностных сил.

Перемещения точек стержня при совместных продольных, поперечных и крутильных колебаниях представляем в виде:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} &u_1(x,y,z,t) = u(x,t) - z\alpha_1(x,t) - y\alpha_2(x,t),\\ &u_2(x,y,z,t) = v(x,t) + z\theta(x,t), \qquad u_3(x,y,z,t) = w(x,t) - y\theta(x,t), \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (2)$$

где u_1, u_2, u_3 - компоненты вектора перемещений; u, v, w - перемещения срединной линии стержня; α_1, α_2 - углы поворота сечений при чистом изгибе; θ - угол закручивания; x, y, z - пространственные переменные.

При вычислении вариации кинетической энергии используем соотношение:

$$K = \frac{1}{2}\rho\int_V \delta\sum_{i=1}^{3}\left[\frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial t^2}u_i\right]dV \quad (3)$$

где ρ - удельная плотность массы материала тела полагается постоянной.

Вывод вариации потенциальной энергии пространственно-нагруженных стержней с учетом температуре. Для компонентов напряжений и деформаций в системе координат x_1, x_2, x_3 введем обозначения тензора напряжений σ_{11}, σ_{22}, σ_{33}, σ_{12}, σ_{23}, σ_{31} и тензора деформации ε_{11}, ε_{22}, ε_{33}, ε_{12}, ε_{23}, ε_{31}. Тогда для вариации потенциальной энергии имеем:

$$\delta\Pi = \int_V\int_t \sum_{i=1}^{3}\sum_{j=1}^{3}\sigma_{ij}^T\delta\varepsilon_{ij}dVdt. \quad (4)$$

Компоненты тензора деформации будут равны [3- 4]:

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_i}\cdot\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_j}\right). \quad (5)$$

Уравнения трехмерной связи, учитывающие температуру напряженно-деформированного состояния стержней, задаются в виде [5]:

$$\begin{gathered} \varepsilon_{11} - \alpha T = \frac{1}{E}\left(\sigma_{11} - \nu(\sigma_{22} + \sigma_{33})\right), \ \varepsilon_{22} - \alpha T = \frac{1}{E}\left(\sigma_{22} - \nu(\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{33})\right),\\ \varepsilon_{33} - \alpha T = \frac{1}{E}\left(\sigma_{33} - \nu(\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22})\right), \ \gamma_{12} = \frac{\tau_{12}}{G}, \quad \gamma_{23} = \frac{\tau_{23}}{G}, \gamma_{13} = \frac{\tau_{13}}{G}. \end{gathered} \quad (6)$$

где α - линейная расширение коэффициента, T - температура, E - модуль упругости, G - модуль сдвига.

Напряжения с учетом температуре вычисляются по формуле в виде:

$$\sigma^{T}{}_{11} = \sigma_{11} + E\alpha\text{T}, \quad (7)$$

где $\sigma^{T}{}_{11}$- напряжения с учетом температуре.

Вычисляем вариации работы внешних сил:

$$\int_t \delta A dt = \int_V \sum_{i=1}^{3} F_i \, \delta u_i \, dV + \int_s \sum_{i=1}^{3} q_i \, \delta u_i \, ds + \int_{s_1} \sum_{i=1}^{3} f_i \, \delta u_i \, ds_1 \quad (8)$$

где F_{i} - составляющие объемных сил, отнесенные к единице объема, через q_i - поверхностные силы, отнесенные к единице площади поверхности стержня; f_i - соответственно торцовые силы.

Полученные результаты вариации кинетической (3) и потенциальной (4) энергий, а также работы внешних сил (8) подставляем в вариационный принцип Остроградского-Гамильтона (1).

Система уравнений движения стержня с учетом температуры при пространственных нагружениях:

$$\left[-\rho F \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + \rho S_z \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial Q_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R_5}{\partial x} + \left(\bar{F}_3 + \bar{q}_3 \right) \right] \delta w = 0,$$

$$\left[\rho S_y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \rho I_y \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_1}{\partial t^2} - \rho I_{yz} \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial M_y^T}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial x} - Q_z - \left(M_y\left(\bar{F}_1\right) + M_y\left(\bar{q}_1\right) \right) \right] \delta \alpha_1 = 0,$$

$$\left[-\rho F \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} - \rho S_y \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial Q_y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R_4}{\partial x} + \left(\bar{F}_2 + \bar{q}_2 \right) \right] \delta v = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$\left[\rho S_z \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \rho I_{yz} \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_1}{\partial t^2} - \rho I_z \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial M_z^T}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial R_3}{\partial x} - Q_y - \left(M_z\left(\bar{F}_1\right) + M_z\left(\bar{q}_1\right) \right) \right] \delta \alpha_2 = 0,$$

$$\left[-\rho F \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \rho S_y \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_1}{\partial t^2} + \rho S_z \frac{\partial^2 \alpha_2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial N_x^T}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial x} + \left(\bar{F}_1 + \bar{q}_1 \right) \right] \delta u = 0,$$

$$\left[-\rho S_y \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + \rho S_z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + \rho I_\rho \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R_6}{\partial x} + \left(M_x\left(F_{23}\right) + M_x\left(q_{23}\right) \right) \right] \delta \theta = 0.$$

Обобщенные естественные начальные условия движения стержня с учетом температуры при пространственных нагружениях:

$$\left[\rho F\frac{\partial w}{\partial t}-\rho S_z\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial t}\right]\delta w\Big|_t=0;\quad \left[-\rho S_y\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}+\rho I_y\frac{\partial\alpha_1}{\partial t}+\rho I_{yz}\frac{\partial\alpha_2}{\partial t}\right]\delta\alpha_1\Big|_t=0;$$

$$\left[\rho F\frac{\partial v}{\partial t}+\rho S_y\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial t}\right]\delta v\Big|_t=0;\quad \left[-\rho S_z\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}+\rho I_{yz}\frac{\partial\alpha_1}{\partial t}+\rho I_z\frac{\partial\alpha_2}{\partial t}\right]\delta\alpha_2\Big|_t=0;$$

$$\left[\rho F\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}-\rho S_y\frac{\partial\alpha_1}{\partial t}-\rho S_z\frac{\partial\alpha_2}{\partial t}\right]\delta u\Big|_t=0;\quad \left[\rho S_y\frac{\partial v}{\partial t}-\rho S_z\frac{\partial w}{\partial t}+\rho I_\rho\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial t}\right]\delta\theta\Big|_t=0. \quad (10)$$

Обобщенные естественные граничные условия движения стержня с учетом температуры при пространственных нагружениях:

$$\left[-(Q_z+R_5)+\bar\varphi_3\right]\delta w\big|_x=0;\quad \left[-(M_y^T+R_2)+M_y(\varphi_1)\right]\delta\alpha_1\big|_x=0;$$

$$\left[-(Q_y+R_4)+\bar\varphi_2\right]\delta v\big|_x=0;\left[-(M_z^T+R_3)+M_z(\varphi_1)\right]\delta\alpha_2\big|_x=0; \quad (11)$$

$$\left[-(N_x^T+R_1)+\bar\varphi_1\right]\delta u\big|_x=0;\quad \left[-(M_x+R_6)+M_x(\varphi_{23})\right]\delta\theta\big|_x=0.$$

Для решения система уравнения движения (9) при граничных условиях (10) и начальном условии (11) переходим к безразмерным перемещениям и координатам [6-8], $u=a\bar u,\ v=a\bar v,\ w=a\bar w,\ x=l\bar x,\ t=t_0\bar t,$ и делим на EFa^2/l^2, здесь принимаем (1-1) - Отсюда определяем масштаб времени t_0 . $t_0=l\sqrt{\rho/E}$. Нелинейная математическая модель процессов колебания пространственно-нагруженных стержней с учетом температуре дифференциальное уравнение, начальные и граничные условия в векторной форме имеют вид:.

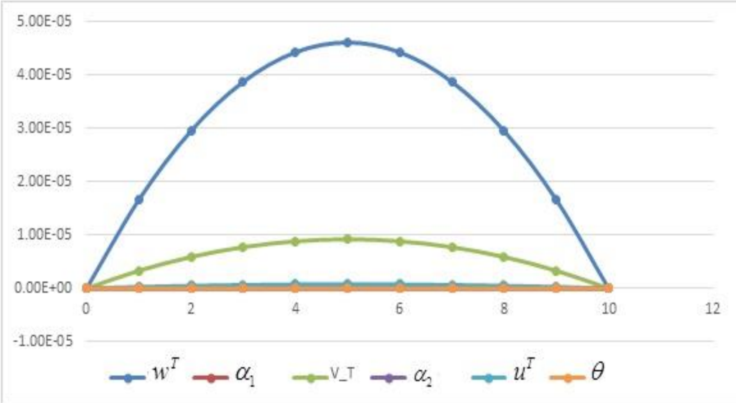
$$M\frac{\partial^2\vec U}{\partial\bar t^2}+A\frac{\partial^2\vec U}{\partial\bar x^2}+B\frac{\partial\vec U}{\partial\bar x}+C\vec U+\left(\vec\Phi\frac{\partial\vec U}{\partial\bar x}\right)\frac{\partial^2\vec U}{\partial\bar x^2}+D\vec{\bar F_i}=0, (12)$$

$$\bar M\left[\frac{\partial\vec U}{\partial\bar t}t_0\right]\delta\vec U\Big|_{\bar t}=0, (13),\ \bar A\frac{\partial^2\vec U}{\partial\bar x^2}+\bar C\vec U+\left(\vec{\bar\Phi}\frac{\partial\vec U}{\partial\bar x}\right)\frac{\partial^2\vec U}{\partial\bar x^2}+\bar D\vec{\bar F_i}=0,\ (14)$$

В соответствии с уравнениями (12), начальными условиями (13) и граничными условиями (14) формируем следующих матрицы M, A, B, C, $\bar M$, $\bar A$ и $\bar B$.

Для расчета стержней используются следующие значения параметров: модуль Юнга $\mathrm{E}=2\cdot10^5$ Пa , коэффициент Пуассона $\nu_1=0{,}3$ (для стали), длина $l=10\ м$, рассматриваемые поперечные сечения $a=0{,}02\ м,\ b=0{,}02\ м$, поверхностные нагрузки $q_1=0{,}015$ Н, $q_2=0{,}01$Н, $q_3=0{,}02$Н , $M=0{,}012\,\text{Н}\cdot м$

Полученные результаты приведены ниже в виде графиков.



1-рис. Распространение продольных u^T, поперечные колебаний w^T, v^T и угла наклона α_1, α_2, угол закручивания θ с учетом температуры

Заключение. На основе обобщенного вариационного принципа Остроградского-Гамильтона, теории упругих деформаций и уточненной теории Власова-Джанелидзе-Кабулова разработаны обобщенные математические модели для статики и динамики, нелинейных задач стержней при пространственном нагружении с учетом температуре. Данные модели служат для подробного описания процессов геометрически нелинейного деформирования стержней с учетом совместного действия продольных, поперечных и крутильных сил.

На основе центральные конечно-разностные соотношения метода прогонка с точностью до второго порядка разработан вычислительный алгоритм для расчета статики и динамики нелинейных задач стержней при пространственном нагружении с учетом температуре. На основе данного алгоритма решены тестовые примеры, полученные результаты оценены по критериям достоверности и точности.

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ПОРЯДОК РЕГИСТРАЦИИ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЯ В РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация. В данной статье исследуется порядок регистрации деятельности индивидуального предпринимателя в Российской Федерации с учетом действующего законодательства. Анализируются правовые основы регистрации индивидуального предпринимательства, процедуры и требования, а также предоставляются примеры реальных ситуаций. Целью статьи является предоставление информации для того, чтобы обеспечить правильное соблюдение процедур и снизить риски нарушения законодательства.

Ключевые слова: процедуры, регистрация, порядок регистрации, индивидуальное предпринимательство, Российская Федерация, проблемы, решения, административные барьеры, изменения в законодательстве, юристы.

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PROCEDURE FOR REGISTRATION OF ACTIVITIES OF AN INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEUR IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Annotation. This article examines the procedure for registering the activities of an individual entrepreneur in the Russian Federation, taking into account the current legislation. The legal basis for registration of individual entrepreneurship, procedures and requirements are analyzed, as well as examples of real situations are provided. The purpose of the article is to provide information in order to ensure the correct implementation of procedures and reduce the risk of violation of the law.

Key words: procedures, registration, registration procedure, individual entrepreneurship, Russian Federation, problems, solutions, administrative barriers, changes in legislation, lawyers.

Индивидуальное предпринимательство является наиболее распространенной формой предпринимательской деятельности в Российской Федерации. Государственная регистрация и дальнейшая деятельность индивидуальных предпринимателей регламентируется Федеральным Законом РФ «О государственной регистрации юридических лиц и индивидуальных предпринимателей»[105] № 129-ФЗ, Гражданским кодексом РФ, другими федеральными законами РФ, а также отдельными постановлениями Правительства РФ.

Для регистрации индивидуального предпринимателя необходимо соблюдать определенные требования и процедуры. Основные этапы регистрации включают:

1. Выбор способа подачи документов на регистрацию ИП.
2. Подготовка пакета документов для регистрации, выбор кодов видов деятельности (далее - ОКВЭД), заполнение заявление на регистрацию ИП по форме Р21001.
3. Подача документов на регистрацию ИП в налоговый орган.
4. Получение пакета документов из ФНС о регистрации ИП.
5. Выбор системы налогообложения.

Остановимся подробнее на каждом этапе при регистрации ИП:

Первым шагом в процессе регистрации индивидуального предпринимателя является выбор способа подачи документов на регистрацию ИП. Существуют несколько способов подачи документов на регистрацию, а именно онлайн – электронно на сайте ФНС, через портал Госуслуг, с использованием КЭП, в МФЦ, через нотариуса или банк, а также лично посетив ИФНС. При подаче документов в электронном виде, через МФЦ или нотариуса госпошлину уплачивать ненужно согласно пп. 32 п. 3 ст. 333.35 НК РФ[106].

Вторым шагом является подготовка пакета документов для регистрации ИП, выбор ОКВЭДов. Заполнение заявления на регистрацию ИП по форме Р21001. Как правило необходим оригинал паспорта и ИНН физического лица. Выбор ОКВЭДов осуществляется в соответствии с классификатором ОКВЭД-2. Необходимо выбирать основным кодом ОКВЭД, по которому планируется получение максимальной прибыли. Дополнительных ОКВЭД может быть сколько угодно, но лучше ограничиться тем перечнем видов деятельности, которыми непосредственно планирует заниматься ИП. При заполнении заявления на регистрацию ОКВЭД должен содержать не менее четырех цифр, кроме того, нужно понимать, не подлежит ли выбранная деятельность лицензированию,

[105] Федеральный закон «О государственной регистрации юридических лиц и индивидуальных предпринимателей» от 24.07.2002 № 129-ФЗ (с изм. на 14.04.2023) [Электронный ресурс]. URL: http://www.consultant.ru/ (дата обращения 20.05.2023).
[106] Налоговый кодекс Российской Федерации (часть вторая) от 05 августа 2000 № 117-ФЗ (с изм. на 29.05.2023): [Электронный ресурс]. URL: http://www.consultant.ru/ (дата обращения 07.05.2023).

а так же выбрать только те виды деятельности, которыми могут заниматься ИП (например ИП не могут заниматься частной охранной деятельностью, производством лекарств, производством и продажей алкоголя (кроме слабоалкогольной продукции: пива, медовухи, сидра и т.д.), организацией и проведением азартных игр и т.д.) иначе ФНС откажет в регистрации.

Третьим шагом является подача документов на регистрацию ИП в налоговый орган. Если документы подаются в сервисе ФНС «Государственная онлайн-регистрация бизнеса» [107] или через портал «Госуслуг»[108], то заявление формируется автоматически путем заполнения ряда полей в онлайн-форме, ошибки могут возникнуть только при невнимательном заполнении требуемых данных. К онлайн заявлению прикладывается скан-копия паспорта, документы подписываются усиленной квалифицированной электронной подписью (КЭП физического лица, которую можно получить в аккредитованном удостоверяющем центре, например, в УЦ Контура). При подаче заявления лично в ФНС необходимо очень внимательно отнестись к заполнению заявления, так как налоговая служба отказывает в регистрации ИП за неправильное заполнение формы, даже за лишний пробел грамматические ошибки, неточности, опечатки.

Четвертым шагом является получение пакета документов из ФНС о регистрации ИП. Результат рассмотрения заявления будет отправлен из ФНС на указанную в заявлении электронную почту, документы будут сформированы с ЭЦП ФНС, ответственной за регистрации ИП в регионе. Информация также будет доступна на странице сервиса при входе в профиль. Если в заявление указано личное получение документов о госрегистрации ИП, то нужно будет обратиться в ФНС, ответственную за регистрацию ИП в регионе. По регламенту налоговой службы регистрация ИП происходит в течение трёх рабочих дней после поступления заявления на регистрацию.

Пятым и очень важным шагом является выбор системы налогообложения, по умолчании для ИП устанавливается общая система налогообложения. Большинство предпринимателей выбирают упрощенную систему налогообложения (далее УСН) и подают заявление о применении УСН при регистрации ИП вместе с другими документами. Также очень популярна патентная система налогообложения (если вид деятельности подходит под использование данной системы налогообложения), однако при выборе системы налогообложения нужно изучить все критерии выбора систем налогообложения, посчитать налоговую нагрузку и выбрать наиболее оптимальную систему налогообложения. Нужно помнить, что

[107] Государственная онлайн-регистрация бизнеса [Электронный ресурс]. – URL: https://service.nalog.ru/gosreg/#ip (дата обращения 13.06.2023)

[108] Портал государственных услуг Российской Федерации [Электронный ресурс]. – URL: https://www.gosuslugi.ru/

на выбор УСН дается 30 дней с момента регистрации ИП. Если не успеть за это время уведомить налоговую, то перейти на УСН в течение года не получится. Это можно будет сделать только с начала следующего года.

В случае, если индивидуальный предприниматель выбирает патентную систему налогообложения, ему необходимо получить патент на осуществление предпринимательской деятельности. Для этого требуется подать заявление в налоговый орган и получить патент на установленный срок.

Для лучшего понимания порядка регистрации деятельности индивидуального предпринимателя в РФ, рассмотрим следующий пример:

Иван Иванов решает открыть свой бизнес в качестве индивидуального предпринимателя в сфере оказания услуг ремонта бытовой техники. Он выполняет следующие шаги для регистрации:

- Иван подготавливает необходимые документы, включая заявление о государственной регистрации по форме Р21001, оригинал паспорта и ИНН, а также их копии, квитанцию об оплате госпошлины.
- Он обращается в налоговый орган и предоставляет все необходимые документы для регистрации.
- Налоговый орган проверяет предоставленные документы и, при их соответствии требованиям, в течении 3 рабочих дней выдает лист записи ЕГРИП (форма № 60009 утверждена Приказом ФНС от 06.11.2020 № ЕД-7-14/794@ [109]) и уведомление о постановке на налоговый учет. С 1 января 2017 года свидетельство о государственной регистрации ИП (ОГРНИП) больше не выдается, а свидетельство о постановке на налоговый учет (ИНН) выдается не на защищенном бланке налоговой, а на обычном листе А4.
- Затем Иван Иванов выбирает патентную систему налогообложения, подает заявление на получение патента, устанавливает контрольно-кассовую технику, при необходимости открывает расчетный счет в банке, получает патент в течении 10 дней со дня подачи заявления на получения патента и начинает работать.

Проблемы, связанные с регистрацией деятельности индивидуального предпринимателя в России, могут включать следующие аспекты, а также возможные решения для их преодоления:

1. Сложности в подготовке необходимых документов: Процесс подготовки документов для регистрации деятельности может быть сложным и требовать знания соответствующего законодательства. Решение: рекомендуется обратиться за помощью к юристу или специалисту

[109] Приказ Минфина России от 06.11.2020 № ЕД-7-14/792@ «Об утверждении формы и содержания документа, подтверждающего факт внесения записи в Единый государственный реестр юридических лиц или Единый государственный реестр индивидуальных предпринимателей, и о внесении изменений в приказ ФНС России от 31.08.2020 N ЕД-7-14/617@» [Электронный ресурс]. URL: http://www.consultant.ru/ (дата обращения 07.05.2023).

в области предпринимательства, который может предоставить профессиональную поддержку и помочь с подготовкой необходимых документов.

2. Длительные сроки регистрации: Некоторые случаи регистрации могут потребовать значительного времени для обработки и регистрации ИП. Это может привести к задержкам в начале бизнеса. Решение: Планируйте регистрацию заранее, чтобы иметь достаточно времени для обработки документов. Также можно связаться с налоговым органом для получения информации о текущих сроках регистрации.

3. Необходимость уплаты налогов и сборов: Индивидуальные предприниматели обязаны регулярно уплачивать налоги и сборы в соответствии с законодательством. Некорректное выполнение этих обязательств может привести к штрафам и проблемам с налоговыми органами. Решение: важно хорошо изучить требования по уплате налогов и сборов, ответственно подойти к выбору системы налогообложения, поддерживать свою бухгалтерию в порядке и своевременно выполнять все обязательства по уплате налогов.

4. Несоответствие законодательству и нарушения: Незнание или несоблюдение требований законодательства может привести к возникновению проблем и нарушений. Решение: важно тщательно изучить соответствующие законы и правила, а также проконсультироваться с юристом или специалистом, чтобы быть полностью информированным о требованиях и следовать им.

5. Отсутствие информационной поддержки: Индивидуальные предприниматели могут столкнуться с проблемой отсутствия доступной и надежной информации о процедурах регистрации деятельности. Это может создавать затруднения и вводить в заблуждение. Решение: существует ряд надежных источников информации, таких как официальные веб-сайты налоговых органов, руководства и брошюры по предпринимательству. Рекомендуется обращаться к таким источникам, чтобы получить точную и актуальную информацию о требованиях и процедурах.

6. Изменения в законодательстве: Законодательство, регулирующее регистрацию и прекращение деятельности индивидуальных предпринимателей, может быть подвержено изменениям. Это может вызывать путаницу и затруднения в понимании новых требований. Решение: Индивидуальным предпринимателям следует следить за обновлениями законодательства и обращаться за консультацией к юристам и специалистам для получения актуальной информации о требованиях и изменениях.

7. Ограничения и требования по лицензированию: В некоторых отраслях предпринимательства требуется лицензирование для осуществления деятельности. Получение лицензии может стать сложной задачей и потребовать дополнительных ресурсов и времени. Решение:

Индивидуальному предпринимателю необходимо изучить требования по лицензированию своей отрасли и обратиться за консультацией к специалистам в данной области для подготовки и подачи заявки на получение лицензии.

8. Сложности при изменении регистрационных данных: В процессе предпринимательской деятельности может возникнуть необходимость в изменении регистрационных данных индивидуального предпринимателя, например, в случае смены адреса, фамилии, видов деятельности и т.д. Это может потребовать выполнения определенных процедур и предоставления соответствующих документов. Решение: Индивидуальному предпринимателю следует ознакомиться с требованиями и процедурами изменения регистрационных данных и обратиться к специалистам (юристам, бухгалтерам) для получения подробной информации и инструкций по проведению данного процесса.

9. Проблемы с решением конфликтов и споров: в ходе предпринимательской деятельности иногда могут возникать споры или конфликты, например, с контрагентами или государственными органами. Решение: В таких случаях рекомендуется обратиться к юристу или специалисту по разрешению споров для получения квалифицированной юридической помощи и защиты своих интересов.

Каждая из этих проблем имеет свои особенности и требует индивидуального подхода к их решению. Однако указанные проблемы могут быть решены или минимизированы с помощью подготовки, планирования и получения профессиональной поддержки. Обращение за консультацией к юристам, бухгалтерам и специалистам в области предпринимательства поможет справиться с трудностями и обеспечить более гладкое протекание процессов регистрации и ведения деятельности.

Несмотря на возможные сложности, регистрация деятельности индивидуального предпринимателя является важным шагом на пути к развитию и успеху в предпринимательской сфере. С правильной подготовкой, знанием требований и процедур, а также использованием соответствующих ресурсов и консультаций, предприниматели смогут успешно пройти через эти этапы и достичь своих бизнес-целей. Однако, эти процессы могут сопровождаться рядом проблем, как внутренних, так и связанных с законодательством.

В данной статье мы рассмотрели основные этапы регистрации деятельности индивидуального предпринимателя, а также ознакомились с примерами документов и требований, предъявляемых государственными органами.

Мы также обсудили некоторые распространенные проблемы, с которыми могут столкнуться индивидуальные предприниматели в процессе регистрации деятельности. К ним относятся сложности с документацией, ограничениями и требованиями по лицензированию, изменением регистрационных данных, решением конфликтов и.

Для эффективного решения этих проблем предлагается обратиться за консультацией к юристам, специалистам и использовать официальные источники информации. Также важно быть внимательными к изменениям в законодательстве, участвовать в диалоге с государственными органами и принимать активное участие в общественных организациях, защищающих интересы предпринимателей.

В конечном итоге, гармонизация законодательства, упрощение процедур и поддержка предпринимателей со стороны государства будут способствовать более благоприятной предпринимательской среде и стимулировать развитие малого и среднего бизнеса в Российской Федерации.

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ЭКОЛОГИЯ ГРЫЗУНОВ РАСПРОСТРАНЕННЫХ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ ЮЖНОГО ПРИАРАЛЬЯ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенностиэкологии грызунов Южного Приаралья. Грызуны – самая многочисленная группа, распространенная почти по всему земному шару. Лучше других млекопитающих мышевидные грызуны переносят неблагоприятные воздействия среды.

Ключевые слова: грызун, среда, объект, туляремия, гребенщик, кустарник, пустыня.

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ECOLOGY OF RODENTS DISTRIBUTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE SOUTHERN ARAL REGION

Annotation. The article discusses the features of the ecology of rodents in the Southern Aral Sea. Rodents are the largest group, distributed almost all over the globe. Better than other mammals, mouse-like rodents tolerate the adverse effects of the environment.

Key words: rodent, environment, object, tularemia, comb, shrub, desert.

Грызуны – самая многочисленная группа, распространенная почти по всему земному шару. Лучше других млекопитающих мышевидные грызуны переносят неблагоприятные воздействия среды. На территории Южного Приаралья встречаются многочисленные виды грызунов. Как объект исследования выбрали гребенщиковой песчанки и зайца толая.

Гребенщиковая песчанка (*Meriones tamariscinus*) - размеры гребенщиковой песчанки относительно крупные: длина ее тела достигает 180 мм. Хвост у нее короче длины тела и составляет около 85% его длины без метелки из удлиненных волос. По всей длине резко двуцветный хвост этой песчанки покрыт короткими волосами, которые только на конце удлинены и образуют небольшую кисточку. Подошвы ног у гребенщиковой песчанки сплошь покрыты волосами, по бокам и спереди беловатыми, а в середине подошвы образующими четкое темное буроватое пятно в виде полосы или треугольника.

Гребенщикова песчанка селится в довольно разнообразных местообитаниях. В песках особенно привлекательными для песчанок являются заросли кустарников - джузгуна, и др. Песчанки селятся здесь также в засоленных низинах с глинистой почвой, заросших солянками.

Питается гребенщику песчанка семенами различных травянистых растений и кустарников, но поедает в большом количестве также зеленые части и корни.

Песчанки активны в ночное и сумеречное время, зимой также и в дневное. Норы по устройству простые, с 3—5 входами, длиной до 6 метров, диаметром 6—8 см. Гнездовая камера расположена на глубине 50—130 см и диаметром 20 см. Зимние норы глубже, могут достигать 250 см.

Сезонная жизнь песчанок находится в прямой зависимости от климатических условий окружающей среды. При благоприятных природных условиях песчанки активны в течение круглого года, а также и при наличии достаточного корма.

Заяц-толай (*Lepus tolai*) или песчаник, по внешнему виду несколько похож на мелкого русака. Длина тела у него 39— 55 см, масса — 1,5—2,5 кг. Ступни задних лап сравнительно узкие и к передвижению по глубокому снегу этот заяц не приспособлен.

Места обитания этого миниатюрного зайца очень разнообразны, хотя он явно предпочитает пустынные пространства с кустарником или куртинами высокой травы. Одинаково часто его можно встретить как в песчаных, так и в глинистых пустынях, в местах с холмистым рельефом и на идеальных равнинах. Нередок в тугаях, особенно там, где есть поляны. В саксаульниках он селится менее охотно. Солончаков с бедной растительностью и тем более бесплодных такыров определенно избегает.

По характеру питания заяц-толай похож на зайца-беляка. Летом он кормится разнообразными травянистыми растениями, предпочитая злаки и осоку, реже в это время ест полынь. Уже осенью постепенно толай переходит на питание ветками и корой деревьев и кустарников. Особенно охотно он поедает гребенщик, чингил, ветки и молодые побеги которых при массовом размножении зайцев бывают сплошь уничтожены на больших площадях. Охотнее всего эти зайцы доедают ветки толщиной до 1 см, у более крупных отгрызают кору. Менее охотно они едят ветки саксаула и песчаной акации. Местами основным зимним кормом им служит полынь. Весной нередко зайцы выкапывают корни и клубни травянистых растений, и следы их кормовой деятельности хорошо заметны по многочисленным ямкам-копкам.

Зайц-толай кормится чаще ночью, и день проводит на лежке, но в высокогорных областях его можно видеть кормящимся и днем или в сумерках. Зайцы в Южном Приаралье нор, как правило, не роет, исключения бывают в жарких песчаных пустынях, где выкапывает неглубокие норы около 50 см длиной.

Гон начинается рано; близ озера Балхаш — в начале января, а в Кызылкуме даже в декабре, в Центральной Азии — в феврале.

В Южном Приаралье толай за год приносит 3, реже — 4 помета, в Центральной Азии — 2—3. В жарких пустынях первый окот бывает в марте. Размножение заканчивается в сентябре. В помете до 9 зайчат; при первом окоте чаще бывает 1—2 зайчонка, при втором — 3—5, при третьем примерно столько же. Беременность длится 45—48 дней, и зайчата рождаются зрячие и в шерсти, массой 65—95 г. Половозрелыми становятся на следующий год, т. е. в возрасте около 6—8 месяцев. Численность этого зайца по годам очень неустойчива. Основная причина периодических вымираний толая — эпизоотии, например, туляремии. Губительны также многоснежные зимы и затяжные холодные весны, когда гибнет молодняк. Заяц толай является объектом охоты.

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СЕРВИС-ДИЗАЙН – НОВЫЙ ХОД В УПРАВЛЕНИИ ПРОЕКТАМИ

Аннотация: на данный момент времени в управлении проектами развивается такое направление, как сервис-дизайн, особенно это затрагивает социальное направление. Реализует данный проект АСИ. Цель сервис-дизайна заключается в том, чтобы сделать процесс получения социальных услуг более простым и доступным для граждан.

Ключевые слова: управление проектами, сервис-дизайн, институт сервисных уполномоченных, социальные услуги.

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SERVICE DESIGN IS A NEW MOVE IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Abstract: at the moment, such a direction as service design is developing in project management, especially it affects the social direction. Implements this ASI project. The purpose of service design is to make the process of obtaining social services easier and more accessible for citizens.

Keywords: project management, service design, institute of service commissioners, social services.

Сервис-дизайн (англ. service design) — это разработка услуг с учётом запросов и пожеланий клиентов, а также с целью реализации деятельности компании для достижения её целей. Готовая продукция или услуга должна удовлетворить запросы клиентов, в этом заключается основная цель сервис-дизайна.

Результатом сервис-дизайна является принятие решений по различным аспектам деятельности организации, например, изменение стандартов сервиса.

Сервис-дизайн основан на таких принципах, как:

- Ориентация на клиента. Данный принцип заключается в понимании запросов клиентов. С этой целью организация проводит качественные исследования, чтобы понять целевую аудиторию.
- Разделение. Путь клиента делят на отдельные этапы, далее каждый этап анализируют. Проанализировав данный путь, организация лучше понимает запросы клиента.
- Целостность. Компания рассматривает все точки соприкосновения покупателя с организацией.
- Совместное творчество. Вовлечение в разработку решений всех заинтересованных сторон. [5]

Самые популярные компании, которые придерживаются сервис-являются Samsung, Apple приверженцы сервис-дизайна. В России это «Сбербанк», «Шоколадница», «М.Видео» и другие компании.

Также технология сервис-дизайна начинает развиваться в таком направлении, как управление социальными проектами.

Реализацию данного направления осуществляет АНО «Агентство стратегических инициатив по продвижению новых проектов» (далее – АСИ).

АСИ - российская автономная некоммерческая организация, которая создана Правительством России для реализации проектов в социальной и экономической сферах. Задачами данной организации являются реализация проектов в различных направлениях: социальном, экологическом, технологическом, экономическом, туристическом и других направлениях.

Сервис-дизайн направлен на реализацию социальных проектов с целью сделать процесс получения услуг в социальной сфере более простым и доступным для граждан.

В жизни людей происходят различные ситуации, и для оказания помощи гражданам появилась такая должность, как региональный сервисный уполномоченный. Цель региональных сервисных уполномоченных заключается в разработке решений для людей в различных жизненных ситуациях. С этой целью применяется методика сервис-дизайна.

Компания INEX в сотрудничестве с образовательной компанией Phoenix Education занимаются проектом для АСИ и автономной некоммерческой организации «Россия - страна возможностей» по развитию сервис-дизайна в регионах нашей страны.

Задача данных компаний заключается в обучении таким новым профессиям, как:

- Сервис-дизайнер: создает социальный сервис вместе с командой.
- Сервисный уполномоченный: координирует работу команды сервис-дизайнеров на уровне региона.

Сервис-дизайнеры изучают и разрабатывают методы, которые помогут людям получать социальные услуги быстрее и эффективнее.

Сервисные уполномоченные являются руководителями подразделений сервис-дизайнеров в регионе и подчиняются главам регионов. Они докладывают об инициативах главам регионов, контролируют реализацию проектов.

Для обучения методологии сервис-дизайна проводятся тренинги. На тренинге по обучению сервис-дизайну участники поделились на команды. У каждой команды был свой руководитель, который направлял участников и помогал разобраться в методологии сервис-дизайна. Команды решали задания по следующим жизненным ситуациям:

- потеря и поиск работы
- рождение ребенка,
- потеря здоровья,
- выход на пенсию,
- потеря единственного кормильца,
- буллинг.

Участники проводили интервью, разговаривали с людьми на улице и в местах оказания услуг. Далее участники команд рассмотрели путь клиента и портреты целевой аудитории и разрабатывали методы решения вопросов клиентов. В мае 2023 года прошёл второй интенсив по обучению на должность регионального сервисного уполномоченного и сервис-дизайнеров. В обучении приняли участие кандидаты из 40 регионов страны и проходило оно в Москве. Участники проходили курсы обучения в области применения методов сервис-дизайна с целью помощи гражданам в таких жизненных ситуациях, как опека и усыновление, образование и социализация ребенка с инвалидностью, начало карьеры, вынужденный переезд, профориентация школьников, потеря здоровья. Институт сервисных уполномоченных создан в рамках Национальной социальной инициативы (далее - НСИ) –проекта, который позволяет улучшить качество услуг в социальной сфере и повысить удовлетворенность граждан.

Создание института сервисных уполномоченных направлено на применение технологий сервис-дизайна в деятельности органов государственной власти, некоммерческих организаций и государственных учреждений. Данное мероприятие позволит сделать получение социальных услуг комфортнее и проще для граждан.

Главная задача сервисных уполномоченных заключается во внедрении человекоцентричного подхода в сферу оказания социальных услуг населению. Региональные сервисные уполномоченные находятся в прямом подчинении главы региона. К региональным сервисным уполномоченным предъявляются следующие требования:

- руководство несколькими проектными командами в государственной сфере или в бизнесе;
- опыт управления крупными социальными проектами в некоммерческих организациях или на государственной службе.

Также при рассмотрении кандидатов на должность регионального сервисного уполномоченного учитывают такие личные качества, как любовь к людям, эмпатия, умение воспринимать людей без осуждения.

Сервисные уполномоченные будут работать со своей командой сервис- дизайнеров. Они должны разработать последовательность действий человека при получении социальных услуг, а также предложить решения, которые необходимы для проектирования данного пути.

Идея о создании института сервисных уполномоченных была разработана на заседании наблюдательного совета АСИ в июле 2020 года. [1]

Региональные сервисные уполномоченные могут работать не только в социальной сфере, но и в туристической сфере, сфере культуры, экономической сфере, улучшая какие-либо процессы. Также, они будут находиться на уровне советника губернатора. Их ответственность в сфере реализации проектов зависит от набора полномочий, которыми их наделят в конкретных регионах страны. [2]

Главная цель данной программы заключается в реализации подхода, направленного на решение вопросов граждан в различных жизненных ситуациях быстро и качественно. Такой подход должен осуществляться в деятельности социальных служб, региональных органов исполнительной власти, медицинских учреждений. [3]

Региональные сервисные уполномоченные изучают путь человека в различных жизненных ситуациях. Далее на основании данного исследования они разрабатывают решения по поддержке людей и совместно с региональными органами власти реализуют разработанные проекты оказания помощи гражданам в различных жизненных ситуациях. АСИ оказывает необходимую методологическую и экспертную поддержку. [4]

Таким образом, сервис-дизайн в управлении проектами является новым направлением, главная цель которого заключается в обеспечении граждан качественными социальными услугами и оказание помощи населению в различных жизненных ситуациях. С этой целью созданы такие новые должности, как сервис-дизайнер и региональный сервис уполномоченный, которые должны помогать людям при оказании услуг в социальной сфере и решать различные вопросы клиентов. Методика сервис-дизайна направлена на повышение качества оказания социальных услуг населению.

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НАЛОГОВОЕ АДМИНИСТРИРОВАНИЕ КАК ФАКТОР ПОВЫШЕНИЕ МАКРОЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены влияние налогов, налоговой системы, налогового администрирования на повышения макроэкономических показателей. Отражены вопросы эффективного осуществления налогового администрирования и основные направления налоговой системы для целенаправленного введения налоговой политики в повышении макроэкономических показателей.

Ключевые слова: макроэкономика, внутренней валовый продукт процесс, стабильность, устойчивость, экономический рост, государственный бюджет, налог, налоговая система, налоговое администрирование, налогоплательщик, направления.

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TAX ADMINISTRATION AS A FACTOR IN IMPROVING MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

Annotation. The article considers the impact of taxes, the tax system, tax administration on increasing macroeconomic indicators. The issues of effective implementation of tax administration and the main directions of the tax system for the purposeful introduction of tax policy in improving macroeconomic indicators are reflected.

Key words: macroeconomics, gross domestic product process, stability, sustainability, economic growth, state budget, tax, tax system, tax administration, taxpayer, directions.

В процессах ведения социально экономических реформ основной стратегической задачей является повышение макроэкономических показателей государства, а оно напрямую взаимосвязано с ведением благоприятной бюджетно-налоговой политики государства, которое должно функционировать с одной стороны в интересах хозяйствующих субъектов и с другой в интересах государства.

В проведения целенаправленных экономических реформ в Узбекистане наблюдается последовательное снижение налоговой нагрузки во многих отраслях экономики, в частности в предпринимательской деятельности, которая обеспечено государством с формированием благоприятного климата для развития предпринимательской деятельности и привлечения иностранных инвестиций.

Стимулирование структурных позитивных изменений в экономике, проведение целенаправленной налоговой политики и качественного улучшения налогового администрирования и повышения собираемости налогов определены Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан «О стратегии развития нового Узбекистана на 2022 - 2026 годы» [1].

В направлении реформирования национальной экономики приняты действенные меры по либерализации внешнеторговой, налоговой и финансовой политики, поддержке предпринимательства и гарантированию неприкосновенности частной собственности, организации глубокой переработки сельскохозяйственной продукции, а также обеспечению ускоренного развития регионов.

В новой стратегии действий «в целях определения приоритетных направлений реформ, направленных на дальнейшее повышение благосостояния народа, трансформацию отраслей экономики, ускоренное развитие предпринимательства, безусловное обеспечение прав и интересов человека, формирование активного гражданского общества в последующие годы на основе принципа «Во имя чести и достоинства человека» с проведением глубокого анализа сложных мировых процессов и результатов пройденных этапов развития страны было утверждено по результатам широкого общественного обсуждения на основе принципа «От Стратегии действий — к Стратегии развития» Стратегию развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022 — 2026 годы и Государственную программу по ее реализации в «Год обеспечения интересов человека и развития махалли», включающие следующие семь приоритетных направлений:

- построение гуманного государства путем возвышения чести и достоинства человека и дальнейшего развития свободного гражданского общества;
- превращение принципов справедливости и верховенства закона в основополагающее и необходимое условие развития страны;
- ускоренное развитие национальной экономики и обеспечение высоких темпов роста;
- проведение справедливой социальной политики, развитие человеческого капитала;
- обеспечение духовного развития и поднятие данной сферы на новый уровень;
- подход к глобальным проблемам исходя из национальных интересов;

- укрепление безопасности и оборонного потенциала страны, ведение открытой, прагматичной и активной внешней политики.» [1].

В третьей направлении Стратегии развития нового Узбекистана на 2022 - 2026 годы «Ускоренное развитие национальной экономики и обеспечение высоких темпов роста». Одним из основных целей — это «Увеличение объема валового внутреннего продукта на душу населения в последующие пять лет в 1,6 раза за счет обеспечения стабильно высоких темпов роста в отраслях экономики с доведением его размера к 2030 году до 4 тысяч долларов США на душу населения и созданием предпосылок для вхождения в категорию «государств с доходом выше среднего».

Обеспечение макроэкономической стабильности и поэтапное снижение годового уровня инфляции до 5 процентов к 2023 году.

Сокращение дефицита Государственного бюджета с обеспечением его размера с 2023 года на уровне не более 3 процента к ВВП» [1, 15].

Вышеизложенные направления сосредоточено на повышения макро и микроэкономических показателей и соответственно на повышение социально-экономического состояния регионов в целом государства.

Нужно отметить, что в текущей ситуации, обусловленной глобальными потрясениями, сохраняется высокая неопределенность, которая усложняет прогноз макроэкономических показателей и формирование Государственного бюджета. В 2023 году, несмотря на сохранение активного внутреннего спроса, прогнозируется замедление темпов экономического роста. Рост экономики прогнозируются ниже, чем в 2022 году – на уровне 5,3 %. По мере восстановления экономической активности, темпы роста ВВП ускорятся до 5,6 % и 6 % в 2024–2025 годах соответственно. Однако в условиях сохраняющейся неопределенности, когда существуют различные факторы риска, данные прогнозы остаются неустойчивыми. [2, 6]

Если обратить внимание на нижеизложеные данные (рисунок 1) можно сделать вывод что объем и темпы роста ВВП в 2021-2025 годах поэтапно прогнозируется увеличение данного показателя. Нужно особо отметить, что увеличении макроэкономических показателей тесно взаимосвязано с государственным бюджетом в т.ч. доходом государственного бюджета. Данный подход требует особого внимания к ведению целенаправленной, справедливой налоговой политики и ведения налогового администрирования.

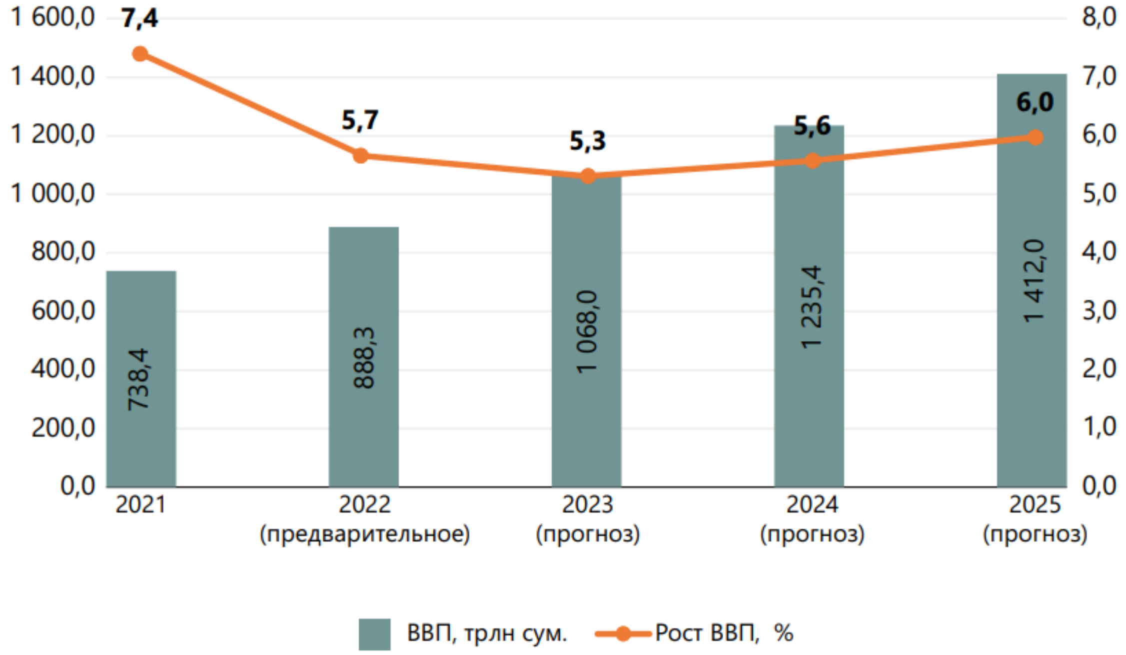

Рисунок 1. Объем и темпы роста ВВП в 2021-2025 годах [2, 6]

Прогноз доходов обуславливается из макроэкономических условий, прогнозов на мировых рынках и планируемых изменений в налоговой системе. Государственного бюджет Узбекистана на 2023 составлено на основе с учетом прогнозирования прогноза социально-экономического развития на 2023 год, предусматривающего реальный рост ВВП на 5,3 %, при уровне инфляции 9,5 %, прогноза изменения цен на мировых рынках по отдельным видам стратегических товаров, прогнозируемой динамики обменного курс, прогноза экспорта и импорта товаров и услуг и прогноза развития мировой экономики в 2023 году. [2, 9]

Рисунок 2. Прогноз доходов Государственного бюджета на 2023 год [2, 9].

При формировании высоких темпов макроэкономических показателей основным фактором является формирование и целенаправленной функционировании налоговой системы. При этом хотели бы уточнить что такое налоговая система. Налоговая система – это совокупность взаимосвязанных налогов, взимаемых в стране, и методов налогообложения, сбора и использования налоговых поступлений, а также налогового администрирования. В развитых странах доля налогов составляет основную часть доходной части государственного бюджета. Налоговое регулирование является важным элементом бюджетно-налоговой и экономической политики, преследуя следующие главные цели: достижение постоянной устойчивости экономического роста цен, обеспечение социальной защиты населения, создание равновесия во всех сферах экономической деятельности. [3, 9]

Исходя из вышеизложенных моментов возникает вопрос каково же влияние налогового администрирования на уровень развития экономики, макроэкономических показателей необходимо рассмотреть налоговое администрирование как основу целенаправленности, эффективности и пополнения государственной казны с правильным учетом расходов и дальнейшей стратегии государства. В этой связи для получения качественных результатов, определения факторов, влияющих на формирование налогового администрирования, как основу формирования доходов бюджета, собираемости налогов, потребуется исследовать сущность явления, характеризуемое понятием «собираемость налогов». Уровень собираемости налогов является индикатором качества функционирования системы налогового администрирования. В свою очередь налоговое администрирование служит основой для повышения собираемости налогов. В настоящий момент отсутствует законодательно закрепленное определение собираемости налогов. Анализ ряда работ российских ученых, посвященных рассмотрению проблем собираемости налогов, позволил сделать заключение об отсутствии единого мнения по вопросам определения теоретической основы данного понятия. На современном этапе существует несколько основных научных подходов к определению понятия собираемости налогов. Первый подход заключается в понимании «собираемости налогов» как показателя эффективности реализации фискальной функции налоговой системы [4, 28].

В этом случае данное понятие необходимо рассматривать как степень полноты исполнения налоговых обязательств и рассчитывать, как отношение объема налоговых платежей, поступивших в определенный период, к объему налоговых обязательств, которые должны быть исполнены в этот же период в соответствии с действующим законодательством. Сторонники альтернативного подхода отождествляют сущность собираемости налогов с основной рейтинговой оценкой работы налоговых органов. Рассчитывают данный показатель путем отнесения суммы фактических поступлений налоговых платежей к их максимальной сумме за рассматриваемый период. [5, 11] Рассчитанный таким образом уровень собираемости налогов является показателем качества и эффективности функционирования как налоговых органов, так и всей системы налогового администрирования.

В заключении можно сделать вывод что формирования налоговой системы, ведение целенаправленного налогового администрирования является основным фактором и тесно взаимосвязана для повышенияя макроэкономических показателей.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ДВИЖЕНИЯ ЧАСТИЦ ПОЧВЫ ПО РАБОЧЕЙ ПОВЕРХНОСТИ СФЕРИЧЕСКОГО ДИСКА

Аннотация. В статье анализируется сферические диски в качестве рабочих органов дисковых плугов, лущильников и борон, и взаимодействие их с почвой. Рассмотрены движение частиц почвы по рабочей поверхности диска, в этом сферический диск замененных конусным диском с тем же углом «φ» при вершине.

Ключевые слова: диск, сферический диск, рабочий орган, плуг, лущильник, борон, почва.

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STUDY OF THE MOVEMENT OF SOIL PARTICLES ON THE WORKING SURFACE OF A SPHERICAL DISK

Abstracts. The article analyzes spherical discs as working bodies of disc plows, cultivators and harrows, their interaction with the soil. The movement of soil particles along the working surface of the disk is considered, in this case the spherical disk is replaced by a conical disk with the same angle "φ" at the top.

Keywords: disk, spherical disk, working body, plow, cultivator, harrow, soil.

Сферические диски широко применяются в качестве рабочих органов дисковых плугов, лущильников и борон. Однако, взаимодействие их с почвой до сих пор недостаточно изучено [1–5].

В процессе работы частицы почвы поднимаются по рабочей поверхности диска, перемещаются по ней и отбрасываются в сторону.

Рассмотрим движение частиц почвы по рабочей поверхности диска [6-10]. Для этого сферический диск заменим конусным диском с тем же углом «φ» при вершине. Частицы почвы, находящиеся на поверхности диска, совершают сложное движение: переносное вращательное вместе с диском и относительное по диску. В результате частицы, поступившие на поверхность диска, начнут двигаться по некоторой траектории «S_a» в абсолютном и по некоторой траектории «S_r» в относительном движении (рис. 1). Абсолютная скорость движения частиц почвы на поверхности диска представляет собой геометрическую сумму переносной скорости V_e и относительной V_r [11-15].

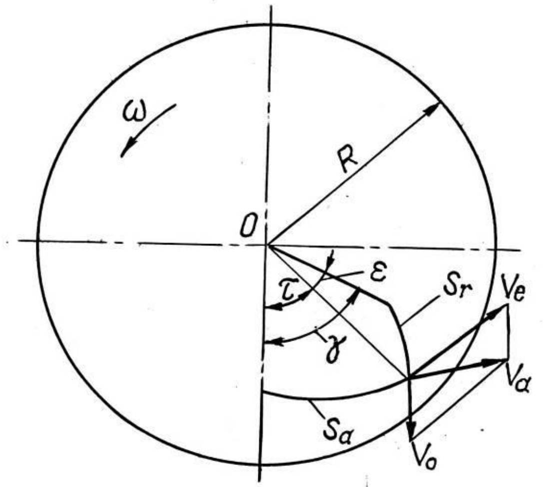

Рис.1. Схема движения частиц по поверхности диска

Положение частиц почвы на поверхности диска в любой момент времени определяется двумя параметрами: угловым перемещением частиц почвы в абсолютном движении «τ» и радиусом- вектором «r». Их примем за обобщенные координаты.

На частицу почву, расположенную в некоторой точке А поверхности диска, действуют следующие силы (рис. 2):

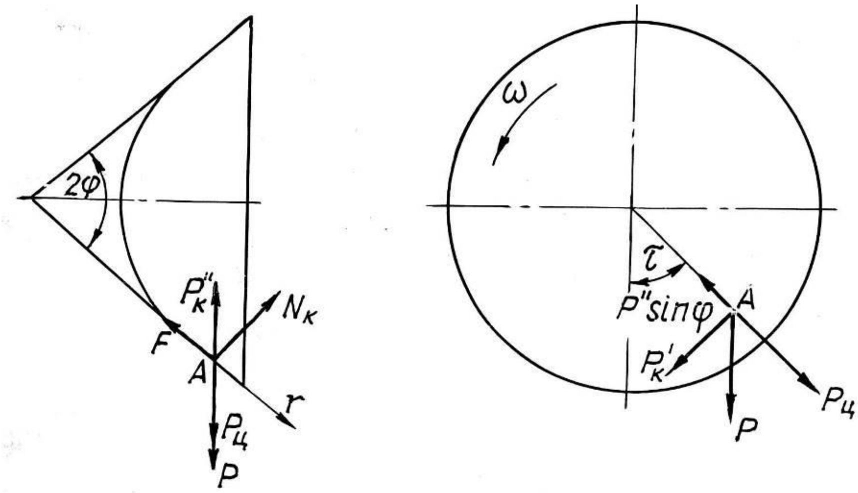

Рис. 2. Схема сил, действующих на частицу почвы

P=mg – сила тяжести,

$P_ц = m(\dot\tau)^2 r\sin\varphi$ - центробежная сила инерции, вызванная переносным вращательным движением с угловой скоростью «ω»;

P_k' =2m $\dot r\dot\tau$ sin φ -сила Кориолиса, возникающая в результате вращательного движения диска с угловой скоростью «ω» и относительного движения вдоль радиуса- вектора;

P_k'' =2mr $\dot\varepsilon\omega$ - сила Кориолиса от составляющей r $\dot\varepsilon$ полной относительной скорости;

$F = fN_k$ – сила трения;

$N_k = mg\cos\tau\cos\varphi + P_ц\cos\varphi - P_k''\cos\varphi$ -нормальная реакция диска или

$$N_k = mg\cos\tau\cos\varphi + mr(\dot\tau)^2\sin\varphi\cos\varphi - 2mr\dot\varepsilon\omega\cos\varphi, \quad (1)$$

где ε - угловое перемещение частицы в относительном движении;

f – коэффициент трение почвы о материал диска.

Пользуясь принципом Даламбера составим уравнение относительного движение частицы по поверхности диска:

$$m\ddot r = mg\cos\tau\cos\varphi + mr(\dot\tau)^2\sin^2\varphi - 2mr\dot\varepsilon\omega\sin\varphi - fN_k\cos\psi, \quad (2)$$

$$m\ddot\varepsilon = mg\sin\tau - 2m\dot r\dot\tau\sin\varphi - fN_k\sin\psi, \quad (3)$$

где $\cos\psi = \dot r \Big/ \sqrt{(\dot r)^2 + (\dot r)^2}$ и $\sin\psi = r\dot\varepsilon \Big/ \sqrt{(\dot r)^2 + (r\dot\varepsilon)^2}$.

Принимая во внимание, что $\tau = \gamma - \varepsilon$ (где $\gamma = \omega t$ -угловое перемещение диска), имеем

$$\dot\tau = \omega - \dot\varepsilon \text{ и } \ddot\tau = -\ddot\varepsilon.$$

С учетом этого и выражение (1) дифференциальные уравнение относительного движения частицы будут иметь вид

$$\ddot r = g\cos(\gamma - \varepsilon)\sin\varphi + r(\omega - \dot\varepsilon)^2\sin^2\varphi - 2r\dot\varepsilon\omega\sin\varphi -$$

$$-f\left[g\cos(\gamma-\varepsilon)\cos\varphi+r(\omega-\dot{\varepsilon})^2\sin\varphi\cos\varphi-2r\dot{\varepsilon}\omega\cos\varphi\right]\cdot$$

$$\cdot\ \dot{r}\Big/\sqrt{(\dot{r})^2+(r\dot{\varepsilon})^2}\ (4)$$

$$r\ddot{\varepsilon}=g\,sin(\gamma-\varepsilon)-2\dot{r}(\omega-\dot{\varepsilon})\,sin\,\phi-f[g\,cos(\gamma-\varepsilon)\,cos\,\phi+r(\omega-\dot{\varepsilon})^2\,sin\,\phi\,cos\,\phi-2r\dot{\varepsilon}\omega\,cos\,\phi]\cdot r\dot{\varepsilon}\Big/\sqrt{(\dot{r})^2+(r\dot{\varepsilon})^2}\ (5)$$

Уравнения (4) и (5) являются обобщенной системой дифференциальных уравнений относительного перемещения частиц по шероховатой поверхности диска. Она является системой нелинейных неоднородных дифференциальных уравнений второго порядка, решение которых в обычных функциях не представляется возможным. Система уравнений (4) и (5) может быть решена численными методами, например, методом Рунге-Кутта [4].

Вращение диска происходит за счет его качение по почве. Поэтому частицы почвы, находящиеся на поверхности диска, подпираются потоком почвы и практически не перемещаются по касательной к дуге окружности диска траектории. В силу этого предположим, что частицы почвы в относительном движении перемещается только в радиальном направлении, т.е.

$\tau=\gamma$ и $\dot{\tau}=\omega$. В том случае уравнение относительного движения частицы почвы по диску будет иметь следующий вид:

$$\ddot{r}=g\cos\omega t\sin\varphi+r\omega^2\sin^2\varphi-f\left[g\cos\omega t\cos\varphi+r\omega^2\sin\varphi\cos\varphi\right](6)$$

или

$$\ddot{r}-r\left[\omega^2\sin\varphi(\sin\varphi-f\cos\varphi)\right]=g\cos\omega t(\sin\varphi-f\cos\varphi).(7)$$

Вводя обозначения

$\omega^2\sin\varphi(\sin\varphi-f\cos\varphi)=k^2$

И $g(\sin\varphi-f\cos\varphi)=A,$

имеем

$$\ddot{r}-k^2r=A\cos\omega t.(8)$$

Решая это уравнение и учитывая, что $f=tg\varphi_T=\sin\varphi_T\big/\cos\varphi_T$ и

$\omega=V_m\cos\alpha/R$ (1) (где φ_T - угол трения почвы о материал диска, V_m- поступательная скорость диска, R – радиус диска) получим

$$r=0{,}5\left[r_0+\frac{R^2g\sin(\varphi-\varphi_T)}{(V_M\cos\alpha)^2(\cos\varphi_T+\sin(\varphi-\varphi_T))}\right]*$$

$$*\left[e^{\frac{V_M\cos\alpha}{R}\sqrt{\frac{\sin\phi\,\sin(\phi-\phi_T)}{\cos\phi_T}}t}+e^{-\frac{V_M\cos\alpha}{R}\sqrt{\frac{\sin\phi\,\sin(\phi-\phi_T)}{\cos\phi_T}}t}\right]-$$

$$-\frac{R^2g\,sin(\phi-\phi_T)}{(V_M\,cos\,\alpha)^2(cos\,\phi_T+sin\,\phi\,sin(\phi-\phi_T))}cos\left(\frac{V_M\,cos\,\alpha}{R}\right)t(9)$$

Пользуясь уравнением (9) можно определить относительную скорость перемещения частиц почвы по диску, момент, угол и скорость схода их с диска.

Относительная скорость определяется из уравнения

$$V_r = \dot{r} = \frac{0{,}5V_M \cos\alpha}{R}\left[r_0 + \frac{R^2 g \sin(\phi - \phi_T)}{(V_M \cos\alpha)^2(\cos\phi_T + \sin\phi \sin(\phi - \phi_T))}\right] *$$

$$* \left[e^{\frac{V_M \cos\alpha}{R}\sqrt{\frac{\sin\phi \sin(\phi-\phi_T)}{\cos\phi_T}}t} - e^{-\frac{V_M \cos\alpha}{R}\sqrt{\frac{\sin\phi \sin(\phi-\phi_T)}{\cos\phi_T}}t}\right] +$$

$$+\frac{Rg\sin(\phi-\phi_T)}{V_M\cos\alpha(\cos\phi_T+\sin\phi\sin(\phi-\phi_T))}\sin\left(\frac{V_M\cos\alpha}{R}\right)t.(10)$$

Уравнение (9) и (10) устанавливает взаимосвязь между всеми параметрами, обуславливающими движение частиц по дисковому рабочему органу.

Из анализа (9) и (10) следует, что заданных условий работы путь и скорость перемещения частиц почвы в относительном движении в основном зависит от скорости движения агрегата и угла атаки диска.

Пользуясь формулами (9) и (10) на рис.3 и 4 построены графики изменения относительного движения и относительной скорости частиц почвы при различных значениях α и следующих данных $\varphi = 60$, r=7,5 см и V_M=1,5.

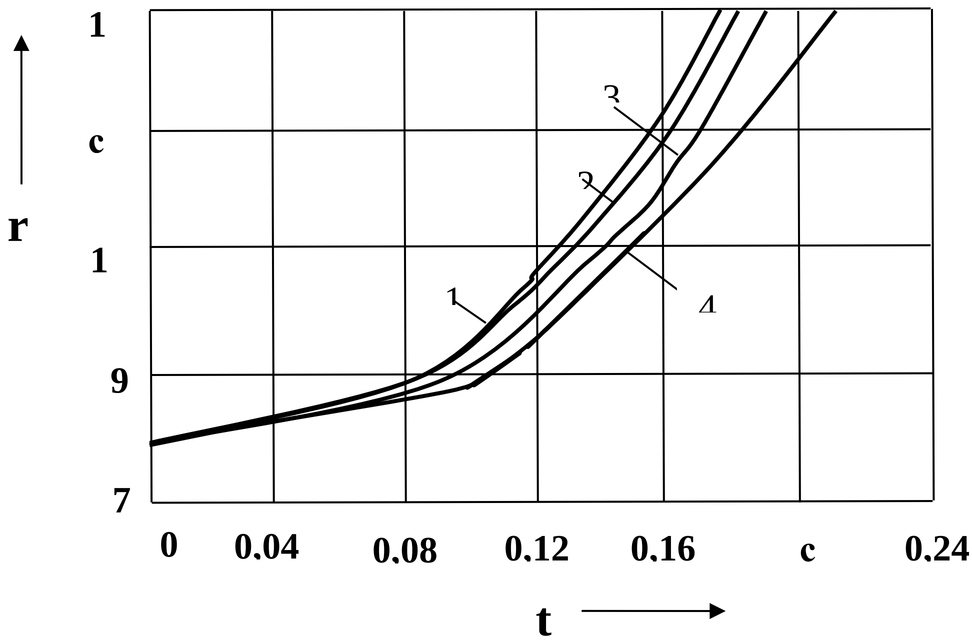

Рис. 3. Характер изменения относительного движения частицы почвы по диску при различных значениях угла α: 1…4 – соответственно при α =0^0, 10^0, 20^0 и 30^0

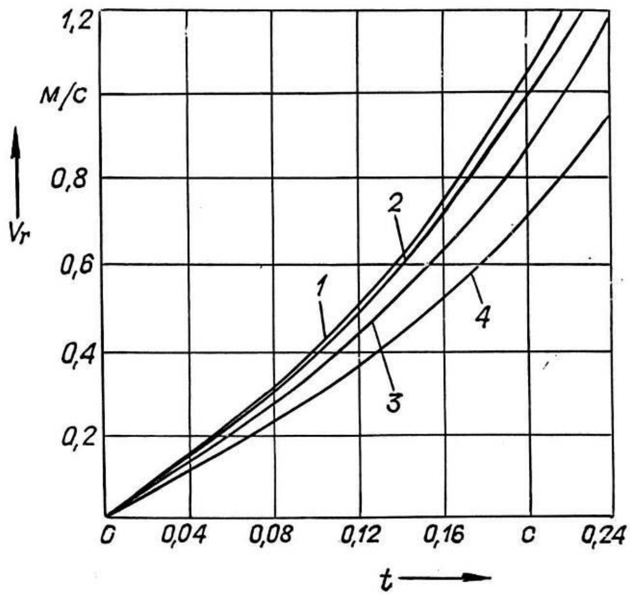

Рис. 4. Характер изменение относительной скорости движения частицы почвы при различных значениях угла α: 1…4 – соответственно при α =0^0, 10^0, 20^0 и 30^0.

Из анализа представленных графиков следует, что с увеличением угла атаки α диска перемещение частиц почвы по диску замедляется.

Из уравнения (9) после постановки в него конечного значения радиуса -вектора $r = R/\sin\varphi$ находим время, в течение которого частица находится на диске. За этот промежуток времени диск повернется на угол $\gamma_1 = \omega t_1$.

Подставляя t_1 в (10) находим относительную скорость частицы в момент схода ее с диска.

Таким образом, разработанные математические модели, характеризующие движение частиц почвы по рабочей поверхности дискового рыхлителя, позволили установить, что интенсивность воздействия его на почву зависит от угла атаки диска, его диаметра, а также скорости движения агрегата.

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ОБЗОР ПОЛИГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ОТРАСЛИ И ОСНОВНЫХ КОНКУРЕНТОВ РЫНКА В Г. КРАСНОДАР

Аннотация: статья делает обзор на полиграфию в целом, рынок в г.Краснодар, основные типы конкурентов, их представителей. Пользуясь этими сведениями, можно составить впечатление об особенностях рынка и обозначить для себя опорные пункты для проведения собственного исследования.

Ключевые слова: полиграфия, карта позиционирования, конкуренция и предпринимательство.

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OVERVIEW OF THE PRINTING INDUSTRY AND THE MAIN COMPETITORS OF THE MARKET IN KRASNODAR

Abstract: the article observes polygraphy in general, market of Krasnodar, main types of competitors and members. Relying on this information one can make impression of the market features and outline start points for own research conduction.

Keywords: polygraphy, positioning map, competition and entrepreneurship.

Данная статья ориентирована на решение практической задачи по изучению рынка полиграфии и его участников с целью принятия решения об открытии своего предприятия или развития существующего бизнеса в области рекламного производства.

Для людей, не знакомых с рынком полиграфических услуг, но желающих начать работу в нем, будет критически важным провести свое маркетинговое исследование, которое прольет свет на существующих игроков рынка, принципы их взаимодействия, типы создаваемой продукции и оказываемых услуг, а также схемы ценообразования. Впрочем, эти сведения будут необходимым базисом для вливания в деятельность на любом рынке. Без необходимой подготовки перед запуском своего собственного дела высок риск неверно принятых решений, а равно и потери ресурсов, выраженных в инвестициях и времени, которых можно было бы избежать. Настоящая статья станет помощником в понимании рынка начинающему предпринимателю, но она не претендует быть полноценным маркетинговым исследованием, т.к. не включает в себя сторону спроса — клиентов, их поведение, ожидания и потребности.

Полиграфия — это отрасль экономики, выпускающая печатную продукцию. Различные источники относят ее к легкой промышленности, но чаще полиграфия выступает особняком — отдельной областью хозяйства, т.к. включает в себя не только непосредственно результат своей работы — печатные носители, — но и полиграфическое машиностроение, производство чернил и растворителей, а также печатных форм, клише, вырубных штанцформ и прочее. Согласно глобальному стандарту классификации отраслей, полиграфической отрасли присвоен номер 20201010 «Коммерческая печать (типографии)», и она относится к области коммерческих и профессиональных услуг промышленности.

Согласно же российскому ОКВЭД, полиграфия разветвлена на несколько направлений и включает категории, указанные в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 — Услуги полиграфические и услуги, связанные с печатанием

Класс	Подкласс	Группа	Подгруппа	Вид	Категория	Наименование
18						Услуги печатные и услуги по копированию звуко- и видеозаписей, а также программных средств
	18.1					Услуги полиграфические и услуги, связанные с печатанием
		18.11				Услуги по печатанию газет
			18.11.1			Услуги по печатанию газет
				18.11.10		Услуги по печатанию газет
					18.11.10.000	Услуги по печатанию газет, журналов и периодических изданий, выходящих не реже четырех раз в неделю
		18.12				Услуги печатные прочие

			18.12.1			Услуги печатные прочие
				18.12.11		Услуги по печатанию марок почтовых, марок гербовых, документов правоустанавливающих, карточек микропроцессорных, книжек чековых и прочих ценных бумаг и аналогичной продукции
					18.12.11.000	Услуги по печатанию марок почтовых, марок гербовых, документов правоустанавливающих, карточек микропроцессорных, книжек чековых и прочих ценных бумаг и аналогичной продукции
				18.12.12		Услуги по печатанию торгово-рекламных каталогов, проспектов, плакатов и прочей печатной рекламной продукции
					18.12.12.000	Услуги по печатанию торгово-рекламных каталогов, проспектов, плакатов и прочей печатной рекламной продукции
				18.12.13		Услуги по печатанию журналов и периодических изданий, выходящих реже четырех раз в неделю
					18.12.13.000	Услуги по печатанию журналов и периодических изданий, выходящих реже четырех раз в неделю
				18.12.14		Услуги по печатанию книг, географических

						карт, гидрографических или аналогичных карт всех видов, репродукций, чертежей и фотографий, открыток
					18.12.14.000	Услуги по печатанию книг, географических карт, гидрографических или аналогичных карт всех видов, репродукций, чертежей и фотографий, открыток
				18.12.15		Услуги по печатанию этикеток и ярлыков
					18.12.15.000	Услуги по печатанию этикеток и ярлыков
				18.12.16		Услуги по печатанию непосредственно на пластмассе, стекле, металле, дереве и керамике
					18.12.16.000	Услуги по печатанию непосредственно на пластмассе, стекле, металле, дереве и керамике
				18.12.19		Услуги печатные прочие, не включенные в другие группировки
					18.12.19.110	Услуги по печатанию брошюр
					18.12.19.120	Услуги по печатанию нотных изданий
					18.12.19.130	Услуги по печатанию книг, журналов, нотных изданий, альбомов иллюстраций, географических альбомов для слепых
					18.12.19.140	Услуги по печатанию многокрасочной упаковки с дополнительными оформительскими элементами на листах бумаги и картона с

						последующим формированием конечного изделия
					18.12.19.190	Услуги печатные прочие, не включенные в другие группировки
		18.13				Услуги по подготовке к печати и предпечатные услуги
			18.13.1			Услуги по подготовке к печати
				18.13.10	18.13.10.000	- услуги по составлению, набору, фотонабору, вводу данных, включая сканирование и оптическое распознавание символов; - услуги по электронной верстке, составлению документов, подготовке публикаций с помощью настольных издательских средств и все прочие услуги по подготовке печатного оригинала; - услуги по подготовке цифровых данных, например по актуализации, отбору, компоновке цифровых данных; - компьютерное проектирование, компьютерное производство, электронные процессы для предоставления услуг вывода данных; - услуги по цифровой раскладке листов; - услуги по изготовлению печатных форм, включая изготовление

						иллюстраций и клише (для высокой и офсетной печати); - услуги по изготовлению или обтравливанию цилиндров для глубокой печати; - услуги по фоторепродуцированию прямо на печатную форму (в том числе на фотополимерные печатные формы); - услуги по изготовлению печатных форм и штампов для тиснения или высокой печати; - услуги по художественным работам, в том числе на литографском камне, и изготовлению клише с гравюры на дереве.
			18.13.2			Пластины, цилиндры и прочие типографские элементы, используемые для печати
				18.13.20		Пластины, цилиндры и прочие типографские элементы, используемые для печати
					18.13.20.110	Пластины, используемые для печати
					18.13.20.120	Цилиндры, используемые для печати
					18.13.20.190	Элементы типографские прочие, используемые для печати
			18.13.3			Услуги дополнительные, связанные с печатанием

				18.13.30	18.13.30.000	- услуги по производству средств оформления печатной продукции, например фольги для покрытия переплетов и прочих цифровых элементов оформления; - услуги по художественному оформлению печатной продукции, например изготовлению эскизов, макетов издания и т.д.
		18.14				Услуги переплетные и связанные с переплетом и отделкой книг и аналогичных изделий
			18.14.1			Услуги переплетные и связанные с переплетом и отделкой книг и аналогичных изделий
				18.14.10		- услуги по переплетению, фальцовке, подборке, шитью, склеиванию, проверке листов брошюруемой книги, наметке, бесшвейному скреплению книжного блока клеем, обрезке блока книги, тиснению золотом; - прочие оформительские услуги, такие как услуги по тампопечати, изготовлению гравюры штампов и тиснению, изготовлению форм для Брайлевской печати, перфорированию и сверлению, рельефному тиснению, лакированию и

						ламинированию, проверке листов брошюруемой книги, их вкладыванию, фальцовке и т.д.; - услуги по переплету книг заново
					18.14.10.100	Услуги переплетные и связанные с переплетом и отделкой книг
					18.14.10.200	Услуги переплетные, брошюровочные, окантовочные, картонажные работы по индивидуальному заказу населения

В полиграфической отрасли существует несколько видов продукции, которая может быть создана или использована полиграфическими компаниями. Вот некоторые из них:

1. Печатная продукция: это включает в себя различные виды печатных материалов, таких как брошюры, флаеры, визитки, плакаты, баннеры и каталоги. Печатная продукция может быть использована для маркетинговых целей, рекламы, информационного материала и т. д.
2. Упаковка: полиграфические компании могут создавать упаковку для товаров, включая коробки, этикетки, наклейки, обложки и т. д. Упаковка играет важную роль в привлечении внимания потребителей и защите товаров.
3. Рекламные материалы: это включает в себя постеры, рекламные щиты, вывески, баннеры и другие материалы, используемые для привлечения внимания к компании или продукту.
4. Журналы и газеты: полиграфические компании могут заниматься печатью и изданием журналов, газет, книг и других публикаций.
5. Корпоративные материалы: это включает в себя печать документов, таких как письма, бланки, отчеты, визитные карточки и другие материалы, используемые компаниями для официальной переписки и коммуникации.

6. Идентификационные карточки: полиграфические компании также могут производить идентификационные карточки, пропуски, бейджи и другие виды персональной идентификации.

Это лишь несколько примеров полиграфической продукции, и вариантов может быть гораздо больше, в зависимости от потребностей и требований клиентов.

Также необходимо сформировать некое представление о динамике и объеме рынка полиграфических услуг в Краснодарском крае.

Таблица 2 — оборот полиграфической отрасли в Краснодарском крае, млн. р.

Показатель	Янв	Фев	Мар	Апр	Май	Июн	Июл	Авг	Сен	Окт	Ноя	Дек	Год
2018 г	188	171	282	271	300	386	387	337	368	341	379	401	3811
2019 г	192	175	288	277	307	394	396	345	376	349	387	410	3894
2020 г	143	131	215	207	229	294	295	257	281	261	289	306	2909
2021 г	136	124	204	196	217	279	280	244	266	247	274	290	2757
2022 г	126	156	192	194	363	411	303	279	287	285	307	335	3237
2023 г	110	129	199	188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Как видно из таблицы, полиграфическому производству свойственна сезонность: в течение первых месяцев выручка медленно наращивается и к концу года достигает годовых максимумов, что может быть объяснено ритмами работы своих главных заказчиков — малого и среднего бизнеса, клиенты которых демонстрируют сберегательное поведение в начале года.

Также стоит отметить просадку рынка в 2020 году на 25,3%, связанную с ковидными ограничениями и снижением деловой активности бизнеса — клиентов типографий, продолжающуюся и в 2021 году. В 2022 году рынок стал восстанавливаться, но не в последнюю очередь и из-за роста цен на материалы и оборудование, что подтолкнуло вверх цены на конечную продукцию.

В целом отмечается рост позитивных тенденций в полиграфической отрасли, связанный с прохождением периода тестирования новых материалов взамен годами существующих решений, а также оживлением бизнеса, увидевшего перспективы развития и готового вкладывать больше средств в рекламу, запускать продукты, где типография ему верный друг и помощник.

Говоря об участниках рынка, невозможно не затронуть конкурентов. Существует несколько типов конкурентов, с которыми компании могут сталкиваться на рынке. Вот некоторые из них:

1. Прямые конкуренты: организации, которые предлагают сходные продукты или услуги и находятся в прямой конкуренции друг с другом. Они могут иметь схожую целевую аудиторию и бороться за их внимание и предпочтение. Например, два производителя мобильных телефонов, конкурирующих на одном и том же рынке.

2. Косвенные конкуренты: это компании, предлагающие продукты или услуги, которые могут удовлетворять те же потребности или решать те же проблемы, но с использованием других подходов или технологий. Они могут быть альтернативой для потребителей. Например, ресторан и доставка еды из ресторана - оба могут удовлетворять потребность в питании, но с разными способами получения еды.

3. Потенциальные конкуренты, которые сейчас не присутствуют на рынке, но могут в будущем стать конкурентами, вводя сходные продукты или услуги. Это может быть вызвано изменениями в индустрии, технологическими инновациями или входом новых игроков. Компании должны следить за такими потенциальными конкурентами и готовиться к ним.

Компании должны анализировать своих конкурентов, понимать их стратегии и действия, чтобы разрабатывать свои собственные конкурентные преимущества и привлекать клиентов. Это помогает им оставаться конкурентоспособными на рынке и достигать успеха.

По числу организаций полиграфического комплекса, то есть включающих не только типографии, но и рекламно-производственные компании, фотоателье и мастерские Краснодар занимает первое место, далее следуют Сочи, Новороссийск, Геленджик, Анапа, Армавир. В общей сложности 470 организаций, исключительно типографий в Краснодарском крае 244.

В самом Краснодаре 261 организация, из которых типографии 165 штук, фотомастерские и мастера сувениров 61 штук, рекламные агентства и студии дизайна 35 штук.

Таблица 3 — Распределение предприятий полиграфического комплекса в Краснодарском крае на начало 2023 года.

Город	Доля по количеству типографий
Краснодар	55,53%
Сочи	16,60%
Новороссийск	6,17%
Геленджик	4,47%
Анапа	3,62%
Армавир	3,62%
Туапсе	1,49%
Крымск	1,28%
Горячий Ключ	1,06%

Прочие города	6,17%

Степень цифровизации отрасли можно оценить по наличию сайта (89%), ведению хотя бы одной страницы в соцсетях (59%) и наличию сервисов для онлайн-расчета стоимости продукции и/или онлайн-оплаты заказа (18%). Согласно этим данным, практически у всех организаций полиграфического комплекса Краснодара имеется сайт, но лишь у пятой части имеется возможность проведения онлайн-оплаты и/или размещения заказа онлайн.

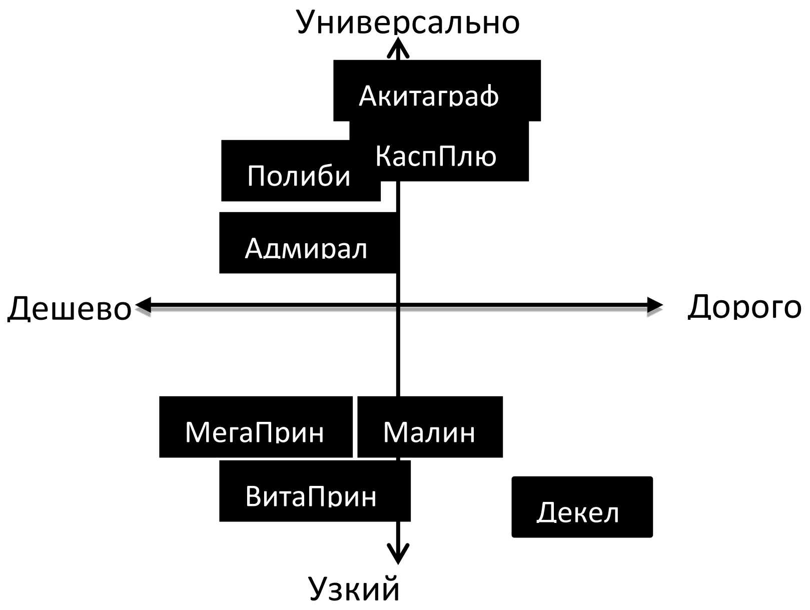
Если вести речь исключительно о типографиях, то их можно разделить на:

1. Производственные типографии, у которых есть оборудование, специализирующееся на ряде готовой продукции и готовые выпускать большие тиражи, например, Полибит, КаспПлюс, ВитаПринт.
2. Типографии среднего звена, оснащенные профессиональным оборудованием для выполнения более узких работ в малых и средних объемах, например, Акитаграфия, Малина, МегаПринт.
3. Сувенирные мастерские, копицентры и фотоателье, выполняющие работы в исключительно узкой нише в малых объемах, отличаются оперативностью выполнения заказа, например, БиркаКРД, Фотомаг, А4.

Существующие типографии можно разделить также по типам продукции, которые они выпускают, технологиям, которыми они обладают. В рамках настоящей статьи невозможно написать обо всех технологиях печати, но начинающему предпринимателю в области полиграфии критически необходимо изучить самые популярные: офсетная, флексография, электрография, шелкография и струйная. Один и тот же конечный продукт можно изготовить разными технологиями или их комбинацией в зависимости от потребностей и ограничений заказчика. Также опираясь на понимание работы типографии, можно найти конкурентные преимущества для своей собственной. Однако не всегда представляется возможным посетить производства всех организаций, что, впрочем, не всегда необходимо. Можно построить карту позиционирования конкурентов по критериям: универсальность-профильность и дешевый-дорогой, и найти себя там.

Например, для ряда типографий Краснодара справедлива будет такая карта позиционирования.

Рисунок 1 — Карта позиционирования ряда конкурентов



Полиграфический рынок довольно конкурентный и однородный, что значит эластичность спроса по цене весьма высока, поэтому типографии с высокими ценами на аналогичную продукцию быстро вытесняются конкурентами с более доступными ценами. В то же время мало предприятий на рынке, которые могут предложить инновационный продукт, в большей мере несколько более высокую цену могут просить предприятия, использующую специфические технологии печати и/или отделки для малых тиражей, например, производитель бирдекелей Декель, пользующийся технологией высокой печати, или леттерпресс, являющейся скорее архаичной, нежели инновационной, но имеющей свой шарм и добавляющей ценности продукции.

Также нельзя не заметить, что типографии, являясь конкурентами, сохраняют доброжелательные партнерские отношения, и широко распространена практика передачи заказа на сторону в случае, если одна из сотрудничающих типографий не успевает выполнить заказ или не имеет необходимого оборудования для выполнения работ. Благодаря разнообразным бизнес-выставкам и мероприятиям, полиграфисты знакомятся друг с другом и устанавливают прочные связи.

Таким образом, изучение рынка перед открытием собственного бизнеса играет ключевую роль в его успешном запуске и долгосрочной устойчивости. Важно иметь полное представление о рыночной ситуации, конкурентных условиях, потребностях и предпочтениях потребителей. Изучение рынка является важной предпосылкой успешного запуска и развития бизнеса. Это позволяет предпринимателю принимать обоснованные решения, минимизировать риски и создавать предложение, соответствующее потребностям и ожиданиям клиентов.

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КИБЕРБЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ – КАК ТРЕБОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕНИ

Аннотация. В статье раскрываются проблемы кибербезопасности в Узбекистане. Республике Узбекистан планомерно осуществляются мероприятия по обеспечению защиты информации в средствах ИКТ. Следует также отметить, внимание руководства страны к обеспечению кибербезопасности в Республике Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: Кибербезопасность, киберугрозы, кибер атака, защита информации.

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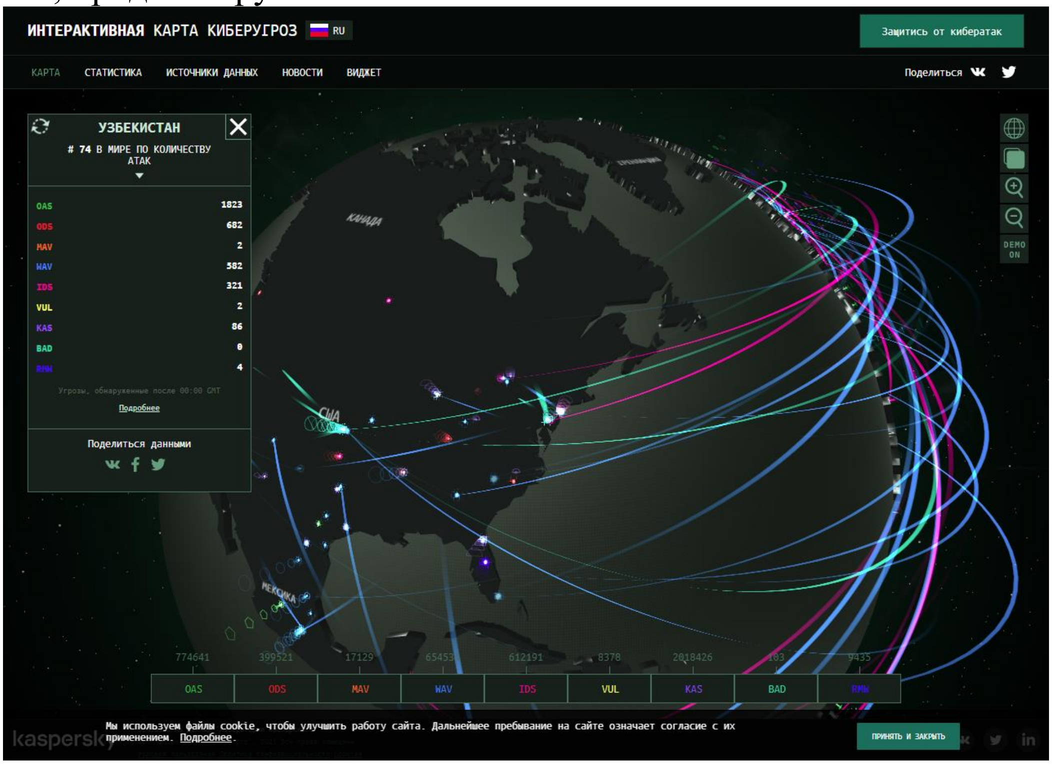
CYBERSECURITY – AS A REQUIREMENT OF THE TIME

Abstract. The article reveals the problems of cybersecurity in Uzbekistan. The Republic of Uzbekistan is systematically implementing measures to ensure the protection of information in the ICT media. It should also be noted that the attention of the country's leadership to ensuring cybersecurity in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Cybersecurity, cyber threats, cyber attack, information protection.

Кибербезопасность – это один из основных глобальных рисков мирового сообщества, стоящих в одном ряду – угрозы терроризма, глобальное потепление, рост популизма и торговые войны.

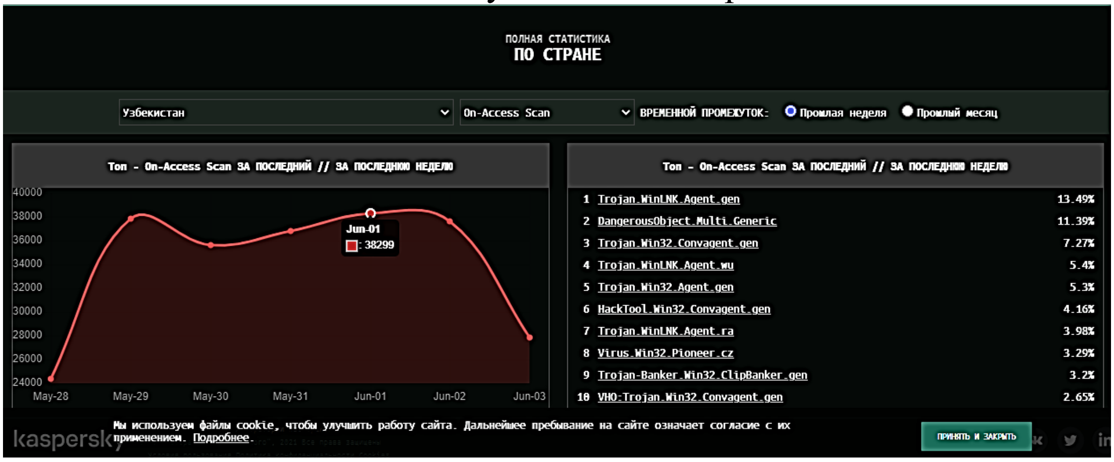
При этом, мировая практика последних лет показывает, что шансы на успешное расследование киберпреступлений составляет всего 0,05%! Между тем, предполагаемый ущерб от киберпреступлений обойдется, по мнению экспертов, мировой экономике в 6 триллионов долларов США уже в 2023 году. Для сравнения, это в два раза больше, чем зарабатывает преступный мир за счет «традиционных» преступлений: наркоторговля, грабежи, продажа оружия и т.п.



Так, по данным интерактивной карты киберугроз лаборатории Касперского, по количеству атак на информационное пространство, по состоянию на июнь 2023 г. Узбекистан занимает 51 место. На первом месте находится Россия, на втором Бразилия, на третьем месте Китай, на четвертом месте США и на пятом месте Германия.

НАИБОЛЕЕ ЗАРАЖЕННЫЕ СЕГОДНЯ		
1.	Россия	Посмотреть все данные
2.	Бразилия	Посмотреть все данные
3.	Китай	Посмотреть все данные
4.	США	Посмотреть все данные
5.	Германия	Посмотреть все данные

Необходимо отметить, что только за неделю с 28 мая до 3 июня 2023 года в отношении Узбекистана осуществлено в среднем 38299 сетевых атак.



В этой связи, принимая во внимание остроту сложившейся ситуации, в Республике Узбекистан планомерно осуществляются мероприятия по обеспечению защиты информации в средствах ИКТ. Следует также отметить, внимание руководства страны к обеспечению кибербезопасности в Республике Узбекистан.

Так, в период с 2018 по 2020 годы приняты один Указ и три Постановления Президента Республики Узбекистан в сфере обеспечения кибербезопасности, последним из которых (ПП-4751 от 15.06.2020 г.) определено создание Государственной системы защиты информационных систем и ресурсов Республики Узбекистан.

Этим же законодательным актом ГУП «Центр кибербезопасности» объявлен рабочим органом по созданию, обеспечению функционирования и развитию технической инфраструктуры Государственной системы защиты информационных систем и ресурсов Республики Узбекистан.

В последнее время в Интернете набирают популярность новые методы хищения денег с пластиковых карт путем обмана наших соотечественников, с целью легкого заработка.

В целях предостережения наших граждан от посягательств киберпреступников, сохранения их персональных данных и финансовых сбережений, хотелось бы напомнить о соблюдении простых правил:

- Не сообщать секретные коды, передаваемые финансовыми учреждениями на ваши мобильные устройства в виде смс-сообщений при подключении банковской карты к удаленным онлайн-сервисам;
- при осуществлении онлайн-оплат, заходить только на проверенные веб-сайты, сопоставлять наименование веб-сайта с официальным наименованием интернет-магазина либо поставщика финансовых услуг.
- никогда не переходить по ссылкам из писем, направленных в виде смс-сообщений, на электронную почту, в соцсети, мессенджерах;
- регулярно проводить тесты на наличие уязвимостей, чтобы четко знать точки проникновения в систему;

- использовать адекватные инструменты защиты, такие как файерволы и современные антивирусные решения;
- поддерживать персональный компьютер в обновленном состоянии. Это очень важно для повышения уровня безопасности системы, производительности и устранения ошибок в работе;
- не открывать файлы, вложения или ссылки из неизвестных и ненадежных писем, и не отвечать на такие письма;
- во избежание потерь данных периодически выполнять резервное копирование, особенно наиболее важной и чувствительной информации;
- остерегаться материалов экстремистского, террористического, порнографического характера, пропагандирующих культ насилия или жестокости. Они запрещены законодательством Республики Узбекистан.

Самое главное – необходимо помнить: даже при достижении максимального уровня технической защиты от посягательств киберпреступников, самым уязвимым звеном в этой системе всегда будет сам человек.

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САНОАТ КОРХОНАЛАРИДА ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАРИДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада саноат корхоналарида инвестицияларининг моҳияти, турлари ва улардан самарали фойдаланиш масалалари баён қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: Инвестиция, асосий капиталга инвестициялар, реал инвестициялар, молиявий инвестициялар, ақлий инвестициялар.

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INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF USE OF PRODUCTION INVESTMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Abstract. This article describes the nature, types and effective use of investments in industrial enterprises.

Key words: Investment, capital investment, real investment, financial investment, intellectual investment.

Мамлакат иқтисодиётининг барқарор ривожланишида саноат корхоналарини доимий ривожлантириш ва модернизация қилиш муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Миллий иқтисодиёт рақобатбардошлигини оширишда бугунги кундаги энг муҳим вазифалардан бири саноат корхоналарини тармоқ тузилмасини такомиллаштириш, ишлаб чиқариш самарадорлигини ошириш, ҳар томонлама ривожлантириш ва шу асосда аҳолига муносиб турмуш шароитини яратиб беришдан иборатдир. Миллий иқтисодиётда саноат тармоқларини ривожлантириш бозор иқтисодиётини қарор топтириш ва товарлар бозорида кучли рақобат муҳитини яратишнинг асосий меъзонларидан бири ҳисобланади.

Дарҳақиқат бугунги кунда республикада 98,8 мингта саноат корхоналари фаолият кўрсатмоқда, шундан 16,8 мингтаси (рўйхатдан ўтган корхоналар умумий сонининг 17,0 % и) Тошкент шаҳрига, 11,1 мингтаси (11,2 %) Фарғона вилоятига, 10,0 мингтаси (10,1 %) Тошкент вилоятига, 9,9 мингтаси (10,0 %) Андижон вилоятига ва 8,9 мингтаси (9,0 %) Самарқанд вилоятига тўғри келмоқда[110].

Дастлабки маълумотлар бўйича 2022 йилнинг январь-декабрь ойларида республика корхоналари томонидан 551,1 трлн. сўмлик саноат маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқарилган бўлиб, 2021 йилнинг январь-декабрь ойига нисбатан саноат ишлаб чиқаришининг физик ҳажми индекси 105,2 % ни ташкил этди

Шу сабабли бугунги Ўзбекистон саноатини замон талаблари асосида ривожлантириш, маҳсулотлар рақобатбардошлигини ошириш ва турини кўпайтириш, ҳудудларда ишлаб чиқаришни маҳаллийлаштиришни кескин кенгайтириш ва чуқурлаштириш, мамлакатимиздаги мавжуд хомашё ресурсларидан самарали фойдаланиш, ишлаб чиқариш соҳасига замонавий технологияларни кенг жорий этган ҳолда импорт ўрнини босувчи ва экспортга мўлжалланган маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқариш айни кундаги муҳим вазифалардан биридир. Бу вазифаларни амалга оширишда саноат тармоқларига инвестицияларни жалб қилиш ва шу асосида уларни ишлаб чиқариш ва бошқарув фаолияти самарадорлигини ошириш долзарб вазифалардан бири ҳисобланади.

2022 йилнинг январь-декабрь ойларида Ўзбекистон Республикасида иқтисодий ва ижтимоий соҳаларни ривожлантириш учун жами молиялаштириш манбалари ҳисобидан 269,9 трлн. сўм инвестиция ўзлаштирилган бўлиб, 2021 йилга нисбатан 100,9 % ни ташкил этди.

Асосий капиталга инвестициялар – янги асосий фондларни сотиб олиш ва такрор ишлаб чиқаришга йўналтирилган харажатлар мажмуини билдиради. Сўнгги 6 йилдаги асосий капиталга инвестициялар ҳажми динамикаси шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, у деярли 4 мартага кўпайиб, ўсиш тенденциясига эга бўлмоқда.

“Инвестиция” атамаси лотин тилидаги “invest” сўзидан келиб чиққан бўлиб “қўйиш”, «маблағни сафарбар этиш», «капитал қўйилмаси» маъносини беради. Кенг маънода инвестиция маблағни кўпайтириб ва қайтариб олиш мақсадида капитални сафарбар этишни билдиради. Кўпгина ҳолларда «инвестиция» тушунчаси иқтисодий ва бошқа фаолият объектларига киритиладиган моддий ва номоддий неъматлар ҳамда уларга доир ҳуқуқлар тарзида таърифланади. Инвестиция дейилганда барча турдаги миллий ва интелектуал бойликлар тушунилиб, улар тадбиркорлик фаолияти объектларига йўналтирилиб даромад келтириши ёки бирор-бир ижобий самарага эришиши зарур. Инвестиция киритишдан асосий мақсад даромад олиш ва ижобий ижтимоий самарага эришишдир.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Инвестициялар ва инвестиция фаолияти тўғрисида”ги Қонунида инвестицияларга қуйидагича таъриф берилган: “инвестициялар — инвестор томонидан фойда олиш мақсадида

[110] https://stat.uz/uz/default/choraklik-natijalar/21516-2022

ижтимоий соҳа, тадбиркорлик, илмий ва бошқа фаолият турлари объектларига таваккалчиликлар асосида киритиладиган моддий ва номоддий бойликлар ҳамда уларга бўлган ҳуқуқлар, шу жумладан интеллектуал мулк объектларига бўлган ҳуқуқлар, шунингдек реинвестициялар бўлиб, улар қуйидагиларни ўз ичига олиши мумкин:

- маблағларни, шу жумладан пул маблағларини (шу жумладан чет эл валютасини), мақсадли банк омонатларини, пайларни, улушларни, акцияларни, облигацияларни, векселлар ва бошқа қимматли қоғозларни;
- кўчар ва кўчмас мол-мулкни (бинолар, иншоотлар, ускуналар, машиналар ва бошқа моддий қимматликларни);
- интеллектуал мулкка доир мулкий ҳуқуқларни, шу жумладан у ёки бу ишлаб чиқариш турини ташкил этиш учун зарур бўлган, техник ҳужжатлар, кўникмалар ва ишлаб чиқариш тажрибаси тарзида расмийлаштирилган, патентланган ёки патентланмаган (ноу-хау) техник, технологик, тижоратга оид ва бошқа билимларни, шунингдек Ўзбекистон Республикасининг қонун ҳужжатларида тақиқланмаган бошқа қимматликларни”[111].

Саноат корхоналари иқтисодий фаолиятига жалб этиладиган инвестициялар бир қатор белгиларига кўра турларга бўлинади (1-расм).

Инвестицияларнинг кўрсатилган ҳар бир тури бажарадиган функциясига ва жалб этиш йўналишига кўра алоҳида мазмунга эга. Жумладан:

-реал инвестициялар моддий ишлаб чиқариш соҳаларига, моддий-ашёвий фаолият турларига, корхона активлари(кўчар ва кўчмас мулклар)ни қўлга киритиш ва кўпайтириш амалиётларига узоқ муддатли маблағлар қўйиш шаклларида амалга оширилади;

-молиявий инвестициялар турли хил молиявий активларга, жумладан акциялар корпоратив, инфратузилмавий ва давлат облигацияларига, шунингдек қимматли қоғозларнинг бошқа турларига киритилади;

- ақлий инвестициялар (номоддий активларга инвестициялар) илмий тадқиқотларни ривожлантиришга, мутахассисларни тайёрлашга, янги технологиялардан фойдаланиш учун лицензияларга, ноу-хауга, таниқли компанияларнинг савдо белгиларидан фойдаланиш ҳуқуқларига ва ҳоказоларга киритиладиган сармояларни ўз ичига олади.

Корхоналар хўжалик фаолиятини ривожлантириш учун киритиладиган инвестициялар уларнинг пировард мақсадини рўёбга чиқариши, яъни келажакда юқори фойда олишни таъминлаши лозим. Шу сабабли инвестицияларни корхоналар самарадорлигини оширишдаги роли қуйидагилардан иборатдир:

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[111] Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Инвестициялар ва инвестиция фаолияти тўғрисида”ги Қонуни. Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси, 26.12.2019 й., 03/19/598/4221-сон. https://www.lex.uz/docs/4664142

- ишлаб чиқариш салоҳиятини шакллантиришнинг асосий манбаи;
- корхонанинг иқтисодий ривожланишининг стратегик мақсадларини амалга оширишнинг асосий механизми;
- хўжалик субъектлари активлари структурасини оптималлаштиришнинг бош механизми;
- ижтимоий ривожланиш масалаларини ҳал этиш механизмларидан бири;
- инновацион сиёсатни амалга оширишнинг бош инструменти;
- оддий ва кенгайтирилган ишлаб чиқаришни таъминлашнинг асосий механизми;
- корхонанинг бозор қийматини оширишнинг муҳим шарти.

Инвестициялар самарадорлигини таъминлашда бир қатор шартлар бажарилиш лозим. Инвестиция киритишда, аввало:

- инвестиция фаолияти субъектларнинг мустақиллиги ва ташаббускорлигининг таъминланиши;
- киритилаётган моддий неъматларга инвестиция мақомини бериш (фуқароларнинг ўзларининг эҳтиёжларини қондириш учун сотиб олган буюмлари инвестиция бўла олмайди);
- қонун билан белгиланган инвестиция фаолиятини амалга ошириш имконияти яратилиши зарур бўлиб ҳисобланади.

1-расм.Инвестиция турлари[112]

[112] Муаллиф ишланмаси

Юқоридагиларни инобатга олган холда инвестиция лойиҳалари натижадорлигини таъминлаш учун қуйидаги тамойилларга амал қилиш тавсия этилади:

1. Корхонани бошқаришнинг барча тизимларининг аҳамиятини ҳисобга олиш. Инвестицион ресурсларни шакллантириш ва улардан фойдаланиш умуман корхона самарадорлигини оширишга қаратилган бўлиши керак.

2. Корхонани ривожлантиришнинг стратегик йўналишини ҳисобга олиш. Қабул қилинган ривожланиш концепциясига мувофиқлигини текширмасдан хеч қандай бошқарув қарори қабул қилинмаслиги керак.

3. Бошқарув қарорларининг долзарблиги ва динамиклигини т аъминлаш. Ҳар бир қарор корхона ривожланиши учун муҳим кўрсаткичлар - рентабеллик, рақобатбардошлик, ишлаб чиқариш ҳажми ва бошқаларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда қабул қилиниши керак.

4. Инвестиция ресурсларини шакллантириш ва улардан фойдаланиш стратегиясини аниқ мувофиқлаштиришни назарда тутувчи комплекс ёндашув.

5. Тизимли ёндашув. Ҳар қандай инвестиция қарори лойиҳанинг барча иштирокчилари - пудратчилар, инвесторлар, воситачилар, кредиторлар, етказиб берувчилар, мижозлар ва бошқаларнинг манфаатларини ҳисобга олиши керак.

6. Қарор қабул қилишда мослашувчанлик. Доимий ўзгарувчан ташқи ва ички омиллар шароитида ягона тўғри қарор қабул қилиш қийинлигини ҳисобга олган ҳолда қабул қилинган қарорларни қайта кўриб чиқиш ва ўзгартиришга тайёр бўлишлари керак.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:

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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД К ОЦЕНКЕ ПРОГРАММ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЛОЯЛЬНОСТИ ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЕЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКОГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ НА ОСНОВЕ БЕНЧМАРКИНГА

Аннотация. В условиях стремительно развивающегося фармацевтического рынка Российской Федерации аптечные сети стремятся выделиться и повысить удовлетворённость покупателей за счет эффективных систем лояльности. В данной статье исследуется концепция бенчмаркинга и его применение для оценки систем лояльности в российской фармацевтической отрасли. Предложен методический подход к оценке программ повышения потребительской лояльности по ключевым критериям сравнения. Анализируя программы лояльности федеральных аптечных сетей, это исследование направлено на выявление передового опыта и предоставление информации для стратегического планирования и инноваций в разработке программ лояльности.

Ключевые слова: конкурентоспособность, бенчмаркинг, программа лояльности, удовлетворенность потребителей.

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METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMS TO INCREASE THE LOYALTY OF CONSUMERS OF A PHARMACEUTICAL ENTERPRISE ON THE BASIS OF BENCHMARKING

Abstract. In the conditions of the rapidly developing pharmaceutical market of the Russian Federation, pharmacy chains strive to stand out and increase customer satisfaction through effective loyalty systems. This article explores the concept of benchmarking and its application to evaluate loyalty systems in the Russian pharmaceutical industry. A methodical approach to the evaluation of programs to increase consumer loyalty according to key comparison criteria is proposed. By analyzing the loyalty programs of federal pharmacy chains, this study aims to identify best practices and provide information for strategic planning and innovation in the development of loyalty programs.

Key words: competitiveness, benchmarking, loyalty program, customer satisfaction.

Изучение потребительской лояльности имеет ключевое значение в сфере маркетинга и управления бизнесом. Понимание факторов, влияющих на лояльность клиентов, и разработка эффективных стратегий для ее укрепления имеют решающее значение для компаний, стремящихся к долгосрочному успеху и увеличению конкурентоспособности. Научные публикации о лояльности потребителей вносят значительный вклад в расширение знаний и предоставление преимуществ, основанных на фактических данных идей в этой области.

Различные аспекты оценки и повышения удовлетворенности потребителей рассматривали такие ученые как, Дж. Фраеринг, М. Минор, Н. Омар, С. Уэл, Н. Азиз, С. Алам, Н. Хилл, Б. Сельф, Г. Роше, Р. МакДуголл, П. Шварц, Ф. Котлер и К. Келлер и др.

Существует положительная корреляция между уровнем удовлетворенности клиентов и вероятностью повторных покупок в будущем. Изучение факторов, влияющих на удовлетворённость потребителей, различных типов потребителей и связанных с ними проблем, становится ключевым в повышении уровня удовлетворения целевой аудитории и увеличивают вероятность их будущей трансформации в разряд лояльных. Помогают в этом программы лояльности, играющие значительную роль в получении уникальных данных о поведении потребителей и их отношении к компании.

Эмоциональный аспект лояльности коренится в согласовании ценностей клиента с ценностями компании, включая ее позиционирование на рынке, рекламные образы и обмен сообщениями. Эта эмоциональная связь создает чувство родства и привязанности между покупателем и брендом. С другой стороны, рациональный аспект лояльности основан на удовлетворенности потребителя качеством товаров и услуг, предоставляемых брендом, а также на выгодах, получаемых от долгосрочного и систематического взаимодействия с компанией.

Эмоциональная вовлеченность необходима для подлинной лояльности. Она служит основой для прочных и значимых отношений между клиентом и брендом. Без эмоциональной вовлеченности меньше шансов развить настоящую лояльность, поскольку её нечем будем усилить в случае небольшого повышения цен или изменения качества обслуживания.

Рациональные факторы, такие как удовлетворенность качеством продукции и ощутимая выгода от постоянного сотрудничества с брендом, дополняют эмоциональный аспект лояльности. Они способствуют общему положительному опыту клиентов и укрепляют их приверженность бренду. Сочетание обоих элементов создает прочную связь, которая способствует долгосрочной лояльности.

Систематическое исследование и оценка удовлетворенности потребителей предоставляет коммерческим предприятиям ряд важных преимуществ, обеспечивая эффективную обратную связь с теми, кому адресованы товары и услуги. Так, Р. Шарма считает, что изучение удовлетворенности потребителей:

- обеспечивает идеи по совершенствованию продукта и всего потребительского опыта;
- способствует удержанию потребителей;
- идентифицирует довольных потребителей, которые могут стать «адвокатами» бренда;
- обеспечивает информационную поддержку управленческих решений [4].

Основной целью статьи является разработка методических подходов к оценке программ повышения потребительской лояльности по основным критериям сравнения и формирование на этой основе рекомендаций, направленных на повышение привлекательности системы лояльности и усиление конкурентоспособности предприятия на рынке.

Бенчмаркинг — это процесс сравнения производительности, практики или характеристик компании, или ее программ с показателями конкурентов или лидеров отрасли. В контексте оценки систем лояльности бенчмаркинг может быть ценным инструментом для оценки эффективности и конкурентоспособности программы лояльности компании путем сравнения ее с аналогичными программами на рынке. Он предоставляет ценную информацию и структурированный подход к постоянному совершенствованию и инновациям, позволяет определить области, в которых организация может улучшить свою работу, соотнося собственные достижения с наилучшими практиками рынка. Это также формирует представление о тенденциях в отрасли, понимании текущей конкурентной позиции и акцентирует возможности для роста и совершенствования программы лояльности.

Проводя бенчмаркинговое исследование на коммерческом рынке можно рассматривать несколько методологических подходов и критериев. На основании анализа проведенных исследований удовлетворенности и лояльности потребителей [1-8] разработана методика оценки программ повышения потребительской лояльности и формирование на этой основе рекомендаций по повышению потребительской удовлетворенности, направленных на достижение ее целевых показателей с минимальным риском. Методика состоит из 7 этапов.

Этап 1. Определение партнеров для сравнительного анализа, которые функционируют в той же отрасли, нацелены на аналогичную целевую аудиторию или являются лидерами рынка. Целесообразно ориентироваться на лучшие практики, которые считаются успешными, имеют хорошую репутацию и демонстрируют востребованность среди потребителей.

Этап 2. Конкретизация критериев оценки. Установление набора критериев или ключевых показателей эффективности (KPI) для анализа программ лояльности. В рамках данной работы авторами предложены следующие ключевые факторы:

1. Дизайн и структура программы:

Требования к членству: простота присоединения к программе лояльности и любые связанные с этим расходы или барьеры.

Многоуровневая структура: предусмотрены ли различные уровни или статусы членства с различными преимуществами в зависимости от лояльности клиентов.

Механизмы начисления баллов: процесс накопления баллов или вознаграждения, учитывая такие факторы, как стоимость покупки, частота или целевые действия.

Варианты погашения: диапазон и привлекательность вознаграждений, доступных для погашения, включая скидки, кэшбэк, эксклюзивные продукты или впечатления.

2. Опыт и взаимодействие с клиентами:

Персонализация: способность программы адаптировать предложения и вознаграждения к индивидуальным предпочтениям клиентов и истории покупок.

Каналы связи: каким образом программа взаимодействует с участниками и предоставляет актуальную информацию, предложения и обновления.

Мобильная и цифровая интеграция: доступность программы через мобильные приложения, онлайн-платформы или другие цифровые каналы, чтобы повысить удобство и вовлеченность.

Элементы геймификации: включает ли программа игровые элементы, задачи или интерактивные функции для повышения вовлеченности и лояльности клиентов.

3. Преимущества для клиентов и ценностное предложение:

Скидки и выгода: привлекательность и конкурентоспособность скидок или выгоды, предлагаемых участникам программы.

Эксклюзивные привилегии: предоставляет ли программа эксклюзивные преимущества, такие как ранний доступ к распродажам, приоритетный выкуп товаров ограниченного выпуска, VIP-мероприятиям, бесплатной доставке или специальной поддержке клиентов.

Индивидуальные вознаграждения: возможность выбирать или настраивать свои вознаграждения в соответствии с предпочтениями, обеспечивая ощущение контроля и персонализации.

Награды ко дню рождения: предусмотрены ли специальные предложения, скидки по случаю дня рождения или праздника, обеспечивая персонализированный и праздничный опыт.

Сотрудничество с партнерами: расширяет ли программа преимущества за счет партнерских отношений с другими компаниями, позволяя участникам зарабатывать или использовать вознаграждения за пределами основного бизнеса.

Важно отметить, что конкретные критерии сравнения могут различаться в зависимости от отрасли, целевой аудитории и целей программы лояльности. При оценке рекомендуется комплексный и сбалансированный подход, учитывающий, как качественные, так и количественные факторы, чтобы оценить их эффективность и влияние на лояльность клиентов и бизнес-цели.

Этап 3. Сбор данных. Изучение и аккумулирование соответствующих данных о программах лояльности партнеров по сравнительному анализу. Например, изучение документации программ, анализ отзывов, просмотр финансовых отчетов, а также проведение опросов или интервью с участниками программы или отраслевыми экспертами.

Этап 4. Анализ информации. Оценка систем лояльности партнеров в соответствии с определенными критериями. Определение сильных и слабых сторон, а также области, в которых конкуренты преуспели или внедрили инновационные подходы.

Этап 5. Выявление передового опыта и возможностей для улучшения. Определение передового опыта или стратегий, используемых на рынке, которые способствуют успеху их программ лояльности. Поиск возможностей адаптации и внедрения практик применительно к собственной системы лояльности.

Этап 6. Разработка рекомендаций, оценка экономической эффективности и их практическая реализация. Основываясь на выводах предыдущего этапа, разработка рекомендаций по улучшению собственной системы лояльности с оценкой эффективности и определением плановых затрат на внедрение. Это может включать внесение корректировок в структуру программы, предложения вознаграждений, коммуникационные стратегии, методы взаимодействия с клиентами или любой другой аспект, характеризующийся потенциалом развития и усиления уникальности системы.

Этап 7. Мониторинг и корректировка. Регулярный контроль эффективности системы лояльности и сравнение с показателями партнеров и отраслевыми тенденциями. Систематический анализ внедренных изменений и внесение требуемыхкорректировок для оптимизации эффективности программы лояльности с течением времени.

Следуя методологическим рекомендациям, коммерческие предприятия могут получить ценную информацию о своих программах лояльности и принять обоснованные решения для повышения удовлетворенности клиентов, их удержания и повышения общей эффективности бизнеса.

В соответствии с предложенной методикой и изложенными критериями оценки программ лояльности (этап 2) был проведен комплексный бенчмаркинг в коммерческом сегменте российского фармацевтического рынка. Цель состояла в том, чтобы установить глубокое понимание инициатив лояльности, реализуемых различными отраслевыми организациями. В качестве объектов анализа выбраны ТОП-5 лидирующих аптечных сетей, YTD’4 2023 по данным AlphaRM [15]: Ригла (Москва), Апрель (Краснодар), Имплозия (Самара), Планета Здоровья (Пермь) и ЭРКА&МЗ (Москва).

В контексте первого блока факторов оценки (дизайн и структура программы) исследование позволило выявить входной барьер членства в клубной системе АС Апрель (бесплатная физ. карта, но платная подписка на клубные цены). В остальных рассматриваемых компаниях условия идентичные и выдаётся бесплатно при любой сумме покупки. В Планете Здоровья предусмотрены различные типы карт (основная, серебряная, золотая, золотая для пенсионеров, страна детства (основная, серебряная, золотая). Также можно отметить 2-уровневую программу в АС Апрель - бонусная система «Апрель» и система “Аптечный клуб”, подразумевающая платные периоды. Механизмы начисления баллов функционирует по аналогичным принципам у всех рассматриваемых АС - начисление за покупку всего ассортимента, кроме акционных товаров. Но в части % вознаграждения лидирует “Ригла” - от 3% до 10% в зависимости от категории товаров (в остальных сетях варьируется от 0,5 до 2,5% в зависимости от типа карты и категории товаров). Относительное преимущество в использовании баллов предоставляет “Имплозия”, компенсируя до 99% суммы чека (в остальных случаях доступно списание от 50% до 80% баллами).

Потенциал систем лояльности в фармацевтической отрасли достаточно велик для дальнейшего развития. Далее представлены несколько перспективных областей с точки зрения автора.

Персонализация и привлечение клиентов. Системы лояльности могут стать еще более персонализированными за счет использования передовых технологий, таких как искусственный интеллект и машинное обучение. Анализируя огромные объемы данных о клиентах, аптечные сети могут предоставлять персонализированные вознаграждения, рекомендации и сообщения, способствуя более глубокому вовлечению и лояльности клиентов.

Интеграция с цифровыми платформами. По мере цифровизации отрасли здравоохранения системы лояльности могут интегрироваться с цифровыми платформами, позволяя клиентам получать доступ к своим учетным записям лояльности и управлять ими через мобильные приложения или онлайн-порталы. Это повышает удобство, облегчает беспрепятственное взаимодействие и открывает возможности для целевых маркетинговых кампаний и персонализированных услуг, связанных со здоровьем.

Сотрудничество и партнерство. Аптечные сети могут изучить возможности партнерства и сотрудничества с другими заинтересованными сторонами в области здравоохранения, такими как производители фармацевтической продукции, поставщики медицинского страхования и бренды товаров для здоровья. Системы лояльности могут быть расширены, чтобы предлагать вознаграждения и преимущества, выходящие за рамки традиционных покупок в аптеках, предоставляя клиентам целостную экосистему здравоохранения и еще больше укрепляя их лояльность.

Обеспечение устойчивого развития и социальной ответственности. В соответствии с растущими потребительскими требованиями к устойчивому развитию и этическим нормам системы лояльности могут включать инициативы, способствующие экологически безопасному поведению, ответственному обращению с лекарствами или поддержке благотворительных целей. Приводя программы лояльности в соответствие с общественными ценностями, аптечные сети могут укреплять свой бренд.

Следуя методологическим рекомендациям, изложенным в статье, коммерческие предприятия могут получить ценную информацию о своих программах лояльности и принять обоснованные решения для повышения удовлетворенности клиентов, их удержания и повышения общей эффективности бизнеса.

Заключение. Системы лояльности играют важнейшую роль в фармацевтической отрасли, особенно для аптечных сетей. Эти системы предназначены для стимулирования лояльности и вовлеченности клиентов, что в конечном итоге приводит к удержанию клиентов, увеличению удовлетворенности и долгосрочной прибыльности. Предложен методический подход к оценке программ повышения потребительской лояльности по ключевым критериям сравнения, направленных на достижение целевых показателей с минимальным риском. Их актуальность и потенциальный вклад значительны как в историческом плане, так и в будущем.

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АНАЛИЗ РЕНТАБЕЛЬНОСТИ АКТИВОВ КОМПАНИИ ПАО «МАГНИТ» С ПОМОЩЬЮ МЕТОДА ЦЕПНЫХ ПОДСТАНОВОК

Аннотация. В данной статье исследуется влияние прибыли, активов, собственного капитала и выручки на рентабельность активов ПАО «Магнит». Проведён анализ статистических показателей предприятия с помощью модели Дюпона и метода цепных подстановок.

Ключевые слова: ПАО «Магнит», экономический анализ, факторы влияния, рентабельность активов, модель Дюпона, метод цепных подстановок, элиминирование.

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ANALYSIS OF THE RETURN ON ASSETS OF PLC “MAGNIT” USING THE METHOD OF CHAIN SUBSTITUTIONS

Abstract. This article examines the impact of profit, assets, equity and revenue on the return on assets of plc. Magnit. The analysis of statistical

indicators of the enterprise using the Dupont model and the method of chain substitutions is carried out.

Keywords: plc. "Magnit", economic analysis, factors of influence, return on assets, Dupont model, chain substitution method, elimination.

Рентабельность активов является одним из ключевых показателей финансовой устойчивости предприятия. Этот показатель позволяет оценить эффективность использования активов компании и ее способность к генерации доходов. В данной статье мы проведем анализ рентабельности активов компании ПАО «Магнит» с помощью методов факторного анализа: цепных подстановок и интегрального.

Публичное акционерное общество «Магнит» — это одна из крупнейших розничных компаний в России. Она была создана в 1994 году и на протяжении более чем 20 лет успешно работает на рынке. Компания оперирует с сетью магазинов, находящихся в различных регионах России, а также предлагает услуги по доставке продуктов на дом.

Главным принципом работы ПАО «Магнит» является удовлетворение потребностей клиентов в качественных продуктах по доступной цене. Компания стремится к тому, чтобы каждый покупатель мог приобрести необходимый ему товар в удобных условиях.

Достижения ПАО «Магнит» в области розничной торговли заслуживают особого внимания. Компания занимает лидирующие позиции на рынке продуктов питания и бытовой химии в России. Она успешно противостоит конкуренции, благодаря своим инновационным подходам к бизнесу. Одним из ключевых преимуществ компании является система логистики и доставки продуктов на дом в ряде регионов России. Компания предлагает клиентам возможность быстро и удобно получать свои заказы, не покидая свой дом. Также «Магнит» заботится о целостности и сохранности продуктовых заказов во время транспортировки.

В целом, ПАО «Магнит» является одной из наиболее успешных компаний в розничной торговле в России. На основе ее отчётности проведем анализ рентабельность активов по модели Дюпона с помощью методов факторного анализа.

Модель Дюпона представляет собой средство анализа, которое используется для измерения эффективности финансовой деятельности компании. Эта модель предоставляет инвесторам информацию о том, как компания использует свои активы для генерации прибыли. Модель выглядит следующим образом:

Рентабельность активов ($\rho_{\text{А}}) = \frac{\text{Р}}{\text{А}} = \frac{P}{N} * \frac{N}{\text{СК}} * \frac{\text{СК}}{\text{А}} = \rho_N * l_{\text{СК}} * \text{К}_{\text{авт}}$, где

- Рентабельность продаж ($\rho_N) = \frac{P}{N}$
- Оборачиваемость собственного капитала ($l_{\text{СК}}) = \frac{N}{\text{СК}}$

• Коэффициент автономии ($К_{авт}) = \frac{СК}{А}$

В таблице 1 представлены показатели, необходимые для расчета переменных в модели Дюпона.

Таблица 1 – Показатели предприятия ПАО «Магнит».

Показатель	Условное обозначение	2021 год	2022 год	Изменение (+, -)
1. Прибыль (убыток) от продаж, тыс. руб.	P	-951 118	-465 835	485 283
2. Среднегодовые остатки всех активов, тыс. руб.	A	251 106 182	211 027 398	-40 078 784
3. Среднегодовые остатки собственного капитала, тыс. руб.	СК	129 822 558	130 094 805	272 247
4. Выручка, тыс. руб.	N	67 674	51 392	- 16 282

На основе данных из таблицы 1 рассчитаем рентабельность активов по модели Дюпона для 2021 года

$$\rho_N = \frac{-951\ 118}{67\ 674} = -1405.441\%$$

$$l_{СК} = \frac{67\ 674}{129\ 822\ 558} = 0.052\%$$

$$К_{авт} = \frac{129\ 822\ 558}{251\ 106\ 182} = 51.7\%$$

$$Y^{\rho_А} = \rho_N * l_{СК} * К_{авт} = -1405.441\% * 0.052\% * 51.7\% = -0.379\%$$

Аналогично рассчитаем данные для 2022 года.

$$\rho_N = \frac{-465\ 835}{51\ 392} = -906.435\%$$

$$l_{СК} = \frac{51\ 392}{130\ 094\ 805} = 0.04\%$$

$$К_{авт} = \frac{130\ 094\ 805}{211\ 027\ 398} = 61.648\%$$

$$Y^{\rho_А} = \rho_N * l_{СК} * К_{авт} = -906.435\% * 0.04\% * 61.648\% = -0.221\%$$

Полученные данные запишем в таблицу 2.

Таблица 2 – Показатели предприятия, необходимые для модели Дюпона.

Он позволяет оценить, как изменение одного финансового показателя компании может повлиять на другие показатели и на ее общую финансовую состоятельность. Одним из ключевых преимуществ метода цепных подстановок является его простота и понятность. Он может быть использован как начинающими аналитиками, так и экспертами. В основе метода лежит цепочка логически связанных формул, которые описывают изменение финансовых показателей компании в ответ на изменение одного или нескольких факторов. Однако метод цепных подстановок основан на принципе элиминирования, то есть последовательного исключения влияния всех факторов, кроме одного. За счет этого влияние каждого отдельного фактора может быть незначительно искажено.

Алгоритм расчета представлен в таблице 3.

Исходная факторная модель $Y_0 = a_0 * b_0 * c_0$

Показатель	2021 год	2022 год	Изменение (+, -)
$К_{авт}$, %	51.700	61.648	9.948
$l_{СК}$, %	0.052	0.040	-0.013
ρ_N, %	-1405.441	-906.435	499.006
$Y^{\rho_А}$, %	-0.379	-0.221	**0.158**

показатели	**Базисный период**	**Отчетный период**	**Отклонение (+,-)**	**подстановки**			**Влияние факторов**
				I	II	III	
1	2	3	4=3-2	5	6	7	8
a	a0	a1	±Δa	a1	a1	a1	$\pm\Delta Y^{a} = Y^{I} - Y_{0}$
b	b0	b1	±Δb	b0	b1	b1	**±ΔYb = YII - YI**
c	c0	c1	±Δc	c0	c0	c1	**±ΔYc = YIII - YII**
Y	Y0	Y1	±ΔY	**YI**	**YII**	**YIII**	**±ΔY = ±ΔYa ±ΔYb ±ΔYc**

Таблица 3 – Метод цепных подстановок.

Теперь применим метод цепных подстановок для анализа влияния взятых факторов на рентабельность активов. Для начала рассчитаем подстановки:

$$Y^{\text{К}_{\text{авт}}} = \text{К}_{\text{авт}_1} * l_{\text{СК}_0} * \text{Р}_{N_0} = 61.648 * 0.052 * -1405.441 = -0.452\%$$

$$Y^{l_{\text{СК}}} = \text{К}_{\text{авт}_1} * l_{\text{СК}_1} * \text{Р}_{N_0} = 61.648 * 0.040 * -1405.441 = -0.342\%$$

$$Y^{\text{Р}_N} = \text{К}_{\text{авт}_1} * l_{\text{СК}_1} * \text{Р}_{N_1} = 61.648 * 0.040 * -906.435 = -0.221\%$$

Далее необходимо рассчитать влияние факторов:

$$\Delta Y^{\text{К}_{\text{авт}}} = Y^{\text{К}_{\text{авт}}} - Y^{\text{Р}_{\text{А}_0}} = -0.452 - (-0.379) = -0.073\%$$

$$\Delta Y^{l_{\text{СК}}} = Y^{l_{\text{СК}}} - Y^{\text{К}_{\text{авт}}} = -0.342 - (-0.452) = 0.109\%$$

$$\Delta Y^{\text{Р}_N} = Y^{\text{Р}_N} - Y^{l_{\text{СК}}} = 0.221 - (-0.342) = 0.122\%$$

Составим баланс отклонений:

$$Y^{\text{Р}_{\text{А}_1}} - Y^{\text{Р}_{\text{А}_0}} = \Delta Y^{\text{К}_{\text{авт}}} + \Delta Y^{l_{\text{СК}}} + \Delta Y^{\text{Р}_N}$$

$$Y^{\text{Р}_{\text{А}_1}} - Y^{\text{Р}_{\text{А}_0}} = -0.221 - (-0.379) = 0.158\%$$

$$\Delta Y^{\text{К}_{\text{авт}}} + \Delta Y^{l_{\text{СК}}} + \Delta Y^{\text{Р}_N} = -0.073 + 0.109 + 0.122 = 0.158\%$$

Для наглядности все данные внесены в таблицу 4.

Таблица 4 – Расчетные показатели предприятия.

Показатели	2021	2022	Отклонение (+,-)	Подстановки			Влияние факторов
				I	II	III	
$\text{К}_{\text{авт}}$, %	51.7	61.648	9.948	61.648	61.648	61.648	-0.073
$l_{\text{СК}}$, %	0.052	0.04	-0.013	0.052	0.04	0.04	0.109
Р_N, %	-1405.441	-906.435	499.006	-1405.441	-1405.441	-906.435	0.122
$\text{Р}_{\text{А}}$, %	-0.379	-0.221	**0.158**	-0.452	-0.342	-0.221	**0.158**

По полученным данным можно сделать вывод, что рентабельность активов увеличилась на 0.158%. На это повлияли следующие факторы:

- Увеличение рентабельности продаж на 499.006% привело к увеличению рентабельности активов на 0.122%
- Снижение оборачиваемости собственного капитала на 0.013% привело к увеличению рентабельности активов на 0.109%
- Увеличение коэффициента автономности на 9.948% привело к снижению рентабельности активов на 0.073%

Таким образом, на основе приведенных показателей, можно сделать вывод о постепенном улучшение финансового положения компании ПАО «МАГНИТ».

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СТРАТЕГИЯ PR-ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПАО «ГАЗПРОМ»

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются основные принципы и подходы, используемые компанией ПАО «Газпром» в области публичных коммуникаций. Подчеркивается роль стратегии связей с общественностью в становлении имиджа и бренда компании, повышения конкурентоспособности. Приводятся основные направления и задачи PR-стратегии «Газпром».
Ключевые слова: PR-деятельность, управление брендом, имидж, стратегия, репутация.

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GAZPROM'S PR STRATEGY

Annotation. The article discusses the basic principles and approaches used by Gazprom in the field of public communications. The role of the public relations strategy in the formation of the company's image and brand, increasing competitiveness is emphasized. The main directions and objectives of Gazprom's PR strategy are given.
Keywords: PR activity, brand management, image, strategy, reputation.

Связи с общественностью раз за разом доказывают свою эффективность, они способны подстраивать свои функции в соответствии со специфическими нуждами организации и потребностями аудитории. Но ввиду кардинальных изменений в экономике и бизнесе в целом PR-деятельность становится более глобальной, уходит в управление брендом и репутацией.

Важной задачей связей с общественностью остается создание позитивного и доверительного образа компании, хорошего мнения о ее деятельности и налаженных каналах двустороннего взаимодействия, что дает возможность конструктивного диалога на самых различных уровнях.

Создание положительного имиджа и репутации являются гарантией доверительных и долгосрочных отношений потребителя и производителя, но это требует сложного процесса в создании бренда, определения его идентичности.

Задачей любой PR-коммуникации будет выстраивание эффективного коммуникативного взаимодействия между организацией и общественностью. А компонентами коммуникационной стратегии является имидж, репутация и бренд, но чтобы привести в действие каждого из них требуются определенные технологии связей с общественностью.

На своем сайте ПАО «Газпром» формирует свою общую стратегию следующим образом: «Стратегической целью ПАО «Газпром» является укрепление статуса лидера среди глобальных энергетических компаний посредством диверсификации рынков сбыта, обеспечения энергетической безопасности и устойчивого развития, роста эффективности деятельности, использования научно-технического потенциала». [4] Для ее достижения необходимо использовать средства и возможности связей с общественностью.

Стратегия PR-деятельности ПАО «Газпром» направлена на укрепление имиджа компании и ее позиций на мировом рынке энергетики. Ключевыми задачами PR-стратегии являются:

1. Формирование позитивного образа компании в глазах общественности. Для этого используются различные инструменты, включая проведение социальных проектов, спонсорскую поддержку культурных и спортивных мероприятий, участие в благотворительных программах.

2. Развитие отношений с государственными структурами. ПАО «Газпром» активно взаимодействует с правительством России и другими государственными органами, что позволяет ей защитить свои интересы и обеспечить стабильность своей деятельности.

3. Продвижение продукции и услуг компании на мировом рынке. ПАО «Газпром» активно работает над укреплением своих позиций на мировом рынке энергетики, проводит масштабные маркетинговые кампании и участвует в международных выставках и конференциях.

4. Работа с СМИ. Компания уделяет большое внимание работе с СМИ, проводит регулярные брифинги и пресс-конференции, публикует пресс-релизы и другие материалы, которые помогают распространять информацию о деятельности компании и ее достижениях.

5. Управление репутацией компании в интернете. ПАО «Газпром» активно работает над управлением своей репутации в интернете, следит за отзывами пользователей и участвует в социальных сетях, чтобы быть ближе к своей аудитории и оперативно реагировать на возникающие проблемы.

Как и в любой другой компании, мнения о ПАО «Газпром» различаются. Некоторые люди считают, что это крупнейшая и успешная компания, которая играет важную роль в экономике России и мировой энергетике. Они отмечают высокий уровень профессионализма и инновационность «Газпрома», а также его вклад в социально-экономическое развитие страны.

Другие же люди критикуют компанию за ее монопольное положение на рынке, неэффективное управление, высокую стоимость услуг и продукции, а также за экологические проблемы, связанные с добычей и транспортировкой газа. Некоторые также высказывают опасения относительно политического влияния компании и ее связей с государственными структурами.

В целом, мнение о ПАО «Газпром» зависит от многих факторов, включая личный опыт, информационные источники и политические убеждения.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ В УПРАВЛЕНИИ БРЕНДОМ В СФЕРЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье анализируются основные причины проблем, возникающих в процессе управления брендом, такие как отсутствие четкого понимания, как развивать эффективно бренд образовательного учреждения, недостаточно четкий бренд-идентификатор, недостаточное знание целевой аудитории и другие факторы. Также в статье представлены все преимущества для образовательного учреждения при верно выстроенной стратегии развития бренда. Сказано, что эффективное управление брендом является необходимым условием для успешной работы в сфере образования и может привести к увеличению числа клиентов и увеличению доходов.

Ключевые слова: бренд, конкурентоспособность, маркетинг, образовательные услуги, образовательное учреждение.

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THE CHALLENGES IN BRAND MANAGEMENT IN EDUCATION

Abstract. The article analyzes the main causes of problems that arise in the process of brand management, such as the lack of a clear understanding of how to effectively develop the brand of an educational institution, an insufficiently clear brand identifier, insufficient knowledge of the target audience and other factors. The article also presents all the benefits for an educational institution *with a properly built brand development strategy. It is said that effective brand management is a prerequisite for successful work in the field of education and can lead to an increase in the number of customers and increase in income.*

Key words: brand, competitiveness, marketing, educational services, educational institution.

Цель исследования: Изучение проблем в управлении брендом в сфере образования, выявление причин и разработка рекомендаций для повышения эффективности управления брендом.

Задачи исследования:

17. Изучить особенности управления брендом в сфере образования.
18. Выявить основные проблемы, связанные с управлением брендом в сфере образования.
19. Проанализировать факторы, влияющие на формирование имиджа образовательных учреждений.
20. Составить обзор наиболее распространенных ошибок в управлении брендом в сфере образования.
21. Представить результаты исследования в форме доклада и обсудить их на конференции, посвященной вопросам управления брендом в сфере образования.

Это исследование актуально в связи с развитием рыночной экономики и возрастающей конкуренцией в сфере высшего образования. Система образования в России сталкивается со многими проблемами, включая управление бюджетом образовательных учреждений - этот вопрос является одним из важнейших. С экономическим переходом на рыночные условия государственные расходы на образование сокращались, и только в 1999-2000 годах наблюдалась определенная финансово-экономическая стабилизация. В 2001 году были заметны сдвиги к изменениям ситуации в лучшую сторону, а в 2013-2015 ситуация заметно ухудшилась.

В современной России введены бюджетные и внебюджетные системы финансирования учебных заведений. Руководители в сфере образования ведут поиск новых механизмов и источников финансового обеспечения, а также эффективных форм и направлений расходования средств. Для достижения успеха в каждом аспекте внутри образовательного учреждения необходимо иметь положительный брендовый имидж, который в свою очередь позволит расширить объемы инвестиций в систему образования и улучшить организацию преподавательской деятельности.

Рассмотрев специфику образовательной сферы, можно сказать, что брендинг в этой сфере — это совокупность приемов, методик и практик, которые позволяют презентовать бренд образовательного учреждения перед пользователями услуг и формировать в их сознании позитивное представление о вузе. Можно отметить, что целью бренда вуза является, прежде всего, ожидание получения конкретной выгоды в результате обучения по той или иной специальности, такой как успешный карьерный рост и продвижение в карьере.

Брендинг - одна из самых перспективных идей, которая призвана интегрировать маркетинговый инструментарий в единую систему. Российские учебные заведения также начинают активно использовать эту концепцию для улучшения имиджа вуза. Но практическое применение идей брендинга порождает много новых проблем, которые необходимо решить, таких как разработка методологии брендинга, улучшение качества бренда и улучшение его социально-этического потенциала.

Комбинация методологического инструментария маркетинга, используемая в вузах сейчас, характеризуется отсутствием цельной концепции бренда и недостаточным исследованием взаимодействия между товарной и социальной составляющими бренда. Высшие учебные заведения России испытывают недостаток практического опыта в создании брендов, что требует новых подходов, инструментов и моделей брендинга. Это стимулирует разработку теоретических основ брендов в вузах, создание прикладных наработок, а также поиск способов повышения их социально-этического потенциала.

Создание бренда - сложный процесс, ошибки могут привести к громадным финансовым потерям. В связи с этим, многие крупные учебные заведения предпочитают поручить эту задачу фирме-профессионалу. Однако, в нашей стране данные услуги пока не распространены. Это связано с достаточно узкой спецификой бренда образовательных учреждений, малым бюджетом на оформление контрактов, а также сильной государственной регулировкой данной отрасли. Это повышает риск для профессионалов, занимающихся разработкой бренда.

Эта проблематика приобретает большое значение в связи с интеграцией российских вузов в мировое образовательное пространство и повышением конкуренции на рынке образовательных услуг. Особо важно определить ключевые проблемы развития бренда образовательных учреждений в России и изучить перспективы успешного развития.

Создание бренда образовательного учреждения – это сложный процесс, наполненный многочисленными факторами, которые оказывают влияние на решение конечных потребителей. Целевая аудитория, а также атрибуты и ценности, наиболее значимые для нее, должны быть выбраны максимально точно и соответствовать желаниям публики. Бренд необходимо продвигать с помощью эффективных методов, включая рекламу и PR, но также и каждодневную работу по качественному исполнению всех образовательных услуг, что позволит сохранять имидж и привлекательность для всех заинтересованных сторон. Важно также обеспечивать наличие единых ключевых ценностей среди участников образовательного процесса, так как это повышает доверие к бренду и является общекорпоративным усилием.

Существует ряд достоинств брендинга, которые можно увидеть и в брендах учебных заведений: так, например, брендинг значительно упрощает выбор учебного заведения для абитуриентов, помогает выделить вуз и его продукты на фоне других конкурентов, а также упрощает открытие новых курсов и программ обучения. Кроме того, при конкурентной борьбе брендинг становится средством продвижения на рынок и регулирования взаимоотношений, а также важным инструментом для развития демократических ценностей в обществе. Наконец, брендинг используется сообществом вузов для воздействия на власть и принятия правильных решений в области образования.

Кроме того, у вуза-бренда возрастают возможности привлечения бюджетных и внебюджетных средств. К такому вузу будут иначе относиться государственные органы, представители бизнеса, которые хотят оказать поддержку сфере образования, также в первую очередь обратят внимание на вузы, у которых имеется сильный бренд.

Концептуально-методологические основы теории брендинга нашли отражение в трудах зарубежных ученых: Ааке-ра Д., Ванэкен Б., Данна М., Дэвиса С., Йохимштайлера Э., Капферера Ж.-Н., Котлера Ф., Кумбера С., Паркера JIM., Рэнделла Дж., Темпорал П., Эллвуда А. Исследование проблем брендинга осуществляли отечественные ученые: Баблен-ков И.Б., Багиев Г.Л., Баранчеев В., Ванифатова М., Власова Е., Гладченко В., Годин А.М., Гусева О., Дмитриев А.А., Добробабенко Н., Домнин В.Н., Дымшиц М., Кисмерешкин В.Г., Костоглодов Д.Д., Крылов И.В., Макашев М.О., Мамлее-ва Л., Матанцев А.Н., Моисеева Н.К., Муромцев С.В., Перция В., Рожков И.Я., Ромат Е., Федько В.П. Вопросы формирования ценности бренда и определения его стоимости затронуты в трудах Аакера Д., Дойля П., Акулич И.Л., Голубкова Е.П., Яненко М.Б.

Проблемам и перспективам развития маркетинга и брендинга в сфере образовательных услуг посвящены труды Акоповой Е.С., Акперова И.Г., Афанасенко И.Д., Борисовой В.В., Кетовой Н.П., Третьяковой Н.В.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что бренд приносит множество преимуществ образовательным учреждениям, причем не обязательно новым игрокам рынка, но и вузам с уже сформированным имиджем. Но, несмотря на все плюсы верно созданного бренда, сложность с его развитием до сих пор актуальна.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ РИСКАМИ В МНОГОНАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются методы и меры управления рисками для многонациональных предприятий с точки зрения предотвращения рисков.

Ключевые слова: транснациональные предприятия, управление рисками.

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MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

Annotation. This paper discusses risk management methods and measures for multinational enterprises from the perspective of risk prevention.

Key words: multinational enterprises, risk management.

С глобализацией экономики все больше компаний обращают внимание на международные рынки, где рынок шире и сложнее. Осваивая международные рынки, компании сталкиваются с значительными рисками. Управление рисками в многонациональных предприятиях представляет собой метод выявления, измерения, оценки и предотвращения рисков, возникающих в процессе деятельности многонациональной компании. Оно также включает применение научных методов управления рисками для достижения максимальной безопасности и защиты. В данной статье мы рассмотрим пять аспектов управления рисками в многонациональных предприятиях.

1. Внедрение комплексного управления рисками

Тотальное управление рисками представляет собой комплексную систему управления рисками, которая реализуется советом директоров, руководством и сотрудниками во всех аспектах производства и деятельности во благо бизнеса. Оно преобразует разрозненную модель управления рисками в комплексный и научный подход к управлению рисками, превращая единичный контроль убытков в интегрированный процесс создания стоимости с помощью различных методов управления и моделей ежедневного управления, связанных с внутренним контролем.

Комплексное управление рисками необходимо для того, чтобы многонациональные компании могли выдержать изменчивую и неопределенную конкурентную среду. Это достигается путем создания комплексной системы управления рисками, совершенствования систем сбора информации и принятия решений, а также определения стратегии управления рисками для компании.

Примеры банкротства Société Générale во Франции и неудачи японской компании Yaohan в связи с неправильной оценкой риска зарубежной экспансии подчеркивают важность комплексного управления рисками. Банкротство Société Générale произошло из-за отсутствия системы внутреннего контроля, что позволило продавцу преодолеть пять систем безопасности и нарушить торговлю фьючерсами. Ситуация с компанией Yaohan показала, как неправильная оценка риска может привести к краху компании из-за стратегических ошибок. Эти случаи служат напоминанием для транснациональных компаний о важности комплексного управления рисками.

2．Создание рациональной и эффективной структуры внутреннего управления

Надежная структура внутреннего управления является необходимой для эффективного и устойчивого функционирования многонациональных предприятий за рубежом. Многие многонациональные предприятия представляются имеющими надежную структуру внутреннего управления и современные корпоративные механизмы, но на самом деле власть часто сосредоточена в руках небольшого числа руководителей высшего звена с высокой степенью централизации. Во многих случаях собрание акционеров является лишь символом формальности, а полномочия совета директоров и наблюдательного совета ослаблены, размыты или даже приостановлены. Также существует проблема слабого контроля со стороны материнской компании над дочерними предприятиями, что представляет серьезный риск. Отсутствие эффективного и единого механизма управления внутри компании приводит к несогласованности целей принятия решений, неопределенности в отношении центра принятия решений и даже различиям в ценностях управления между материнской и дочерними компаниями. Это неизбежно повышает риск зарубежных операций для транснациональных предприятий. Происшествия, связанные с "CNOOC" и "CITIC Pacific", иллюстрируют проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются многонациональные предприятия из-за неадекватных внутренних структур управления, чрезмерной власти "одной руки" и "абсолютного права голоса" некоторых топ-менеджеров. Отсутствие системы контрвесов и противовесов власти является одним из основных факторов, приводящих к возникновению рисковых инцидентов на многонациональных предприятиях в современном мире.

3. Создание надежного механизма внутреннего мониторинга рисков

На текущем этапе механизм надзора за рисками в многонациональных предприятиях состоит из трех основных уровней: комплексного управления рисками, возглавляемого руководством; комитета по управлению рисками при совете директоров; и независимого внутреннего аудита. Совет директоров отвечает за обсуждение профиля рисков компании с высшим руководством и осуществляет общий надзор. Руководство несет непосредственную ответственность за все аспекты управления рисками и является главным разработчиком и исполнителем системы управления рисками. Комитет по управлению рисками также несет ответственность за корпоративные риски и разрабатывает стратегии управления рисками, в то время как главный специалист по рискам несет конечную ответственность за корпоративные риски и играет важную надзорную роль в современных многонациональных компаниях. Внутренний аудит является еще одним ключевым элементом внутреннего контроля в многонациональных компаниях. В настоящее время большинство аудиторских проверок проводится под руководством наблюдательного совета, что снижает их эффективность. Кроме того, аудиторы часто ограничиваются финансовыми функциями, такими как составление финансовой отчетности, и не обладают достаточным уровнем знаний об управлении рисками предприятия, что затрудняет эффективное участие отдела аудита в управлении рисками многонациональных предприятий и увеличивает потенциальные риски для предприятия. Поэтому необходимо изменить модель руководства аудитом. Внутренний аудит, руководимый советом директоров, повысит эффективность передачи информации и выявления проблем, что является важным для улучшения научного управления рисками и своевременного принятия решений по управлению рисками в многонациональных компаниях.

4. Внедрение научно передовых методов управления

Внедрение научного и передового подхода к управлению рисками является неотъемлемой частью эффективного функционирования многонациональных предприятий. Риск присутствует во всех аспектах бизнес-процессов и требует применения передовых методов управления для обеспечения стабильного и здорового развития компании. Создание перспективной системы управления информацией о рисках может помочь многонациональным предприятиям эффективно управлять своими масштабными операциями. Возникающая информационная асимметрия между материнской компанией и ее дочерними предприятиями может затруднять быструю передачу стратегических намерений и приводить к искажению информации или задержке ее передачи. Поэтому важно создать комплексную двустороннюю систему обмена информацией, которая поможет снизить риск неопределенности и обеспечить более гармоничные отношения между компаниями в группе. Кроме того, разработка научной системы раннего предупреждения позволит многонациональным предприятиям точно прогнозировать и определять риски. Существуют различные методы, такие как экспертные, математические, статистические, эконометрические и интеллектуальные научные методы, которые можно использовать для определения показателей риска. Кроме того, предприятия должны адаптировать финансовые системы раннего предупреждения к своим особенностям и транснациональным операциям, чтобы осуществлять полный контроль над своим финансовым положением, включая краткосрочную и долгосрочную платежеспособность, операционные возможности, прибыльность, уровень риска и нефинансовые показатели. Это позволит предприятию своевременно обнаруживать аномалии и аномальные финансовые колебания.

5. Создание системы оповещения о рисках

Создание системы предупреждения о рисках является важным аспектом эффективного управления рисками в многонациональных компаниях. Система раннего предупреждения рисков (СРПР) представляет собой непрерывную и динамичную систему, которая следит за потенциальными объектами риска и предупреждает об их наличии в режиме реального времени. Она является важной составляющей системы управления рисками предприятия и включает в себя систему управления, информационную систему и внеплановую систему.

Система управления отвечает за функционирование всей системы и обеспечивает ее поддержку и обслуживание. Информационная система является центральным элементом системы предупреждения рисков и включает подсистемы сбора, обработки и анализа информации, хранения, принятия решений и предупреждения. Внеплановая система сфокусирована на крупных рисковых событиях и авариях.

Иерархическая, систематическая и стрессоустойчивая природа системы предупреждения рисков обеспечивает информацию, необходимую для раннего предупреждения и принятия мер по устранению потенциальных рисков. Риски, с которыми сталкиваются многонациональные компании, являются более сложными и неопределенными, поэтому наличие полной и надежной системы предупреждения рисков является особенно важным.

Информационные и предупредительные функции системы предупреждения рисков обеспечивают своевременную обратную связь о значимых аномалиях и потенциальных рисках в производстве и деятельности компании, играя ключевую роль в принятии решений высшим руководством компании.

В целом, постоянное стремление к развитию более научных методов управления рисками будет способствовать повышению эффективности и эффективности управления рисками в многонациональных предприятиях, что в конечном итоге приведет к устойчивому развитию и укреплению конкурентоспособности этих компаний на глобальном рынке.Управление рисками в современных многонациональных предприятиях является критическим аспектом, требующим постоянного внимания и усовершенствования. В данной статье были представлены глубокие и широкие рассмотрения способов улучшения управления рисками в многонациональных предприятиях, а также предложены соответствующие методы управления. Однако, для достижения еще более научного подхода к управлению рисками, необходимо провести дальнейшие исследования.

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АНАЛИЗ ПЛЮСОВ И МИНУСОВ "ВОЛЧЬЕЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ" КОМПАНИИ HUAWEI

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается влияние культуры волков на настоящее и будущее Huawei с различных аспектов.
Ключевые слова: Huawei, корпоративная культура, стратегический менеджмент.

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ANALYSIS OF THE PROS AND CONS OF HUAWEI'S "WOLF CULTURE"

Annotation. This article analyzes the impact of wolf culture on present and future Huawei from various aspects.
Key words: Huawei, corporate culture, strategic management.

Huawei Technologies Limited – частная компания, занимающаяся производством и продажей коммуникационного оборудования. Штаб-квартира компании расположена в Шэньчжэне, провинция Гуандун, Китай. Продукция Huawei в основном используется в коммутационных сетях, сетях передачи данных, беспроводных и проводных сетях фиксированного доступа, а также предоставляет аппаратное оборудование, программное обеспечение, услуги и решения операторам связи и владельцам профессиональных сетей по всему миру. Компания Huawei привлекала внимание СМИ и конкурентов на протяжении последних 10 лет. Одна из характерных черт компании - "культура волка", которая олицетворяет борьбенный дух и инициативу в корпоративной культуре. Волк символизирует дикий, жестокий, жадный и агрессивный характер. Внедрение волчьей культуры в команду Huawei означает стремление к бесконечному развитию и поиску, работу на достижение цели с яростным упорством и преданностью без сдачи.

Культура волка в Huawei Group является самой эффективной армейской культурой, способствует постоянным инновациям и практическому обучению. Она может быть описана девятью словами: "высокая зарплата, высокое давление и высокая эффективность", что стимулирует потенциал инициативы у людей. Во внешней среде "культура волка" обеспечивает преимущество, позволяющее обойти конкурентов своей быстротой и лучшими методами, чтобы занять выгодное положение. В корпоративной деятельности и повседневном управлении Huawei "волчья культура" является основой. Она требует от каждого сотрудника Huawei четкого понимания общих целей человека и команды, определения роли каждого в организации, глубокого понимания и перспективного мышления в соответствующих областях знаний, разделения работы и сотрудничества, заботы друг о друге и эффективного использования максимального потенциала, заложенного в их роли. Быстрые и гибкие операции способствуют быстрой и эффективной работе всей компании, что является важным инструментом Huawei для превосходства на рынке.

Культура волка включает в себя сильное чувство кризиса. Рен Чжаофэй написал статьи "Зима в Huawei" и "Весна на севере", в которых описывается теория кризиса. Это чувство кризиса оказало значительное влияние на всех сотрудников Huawei, которые находятся на постоянном пути развития. Именно благодаря этому сознанию Huawei достигла больших успехов на рынке, продолжает внедрять инновации, быть лидером и создавать новые чудеса. Культура волка гордится кризисами и стремится к выживанию. Кризисы присутствуют везде, не только для людей, но и для волков. Выживание - это игра, постоянно сопровождающаяся кризисами. Понимая ситуацию, мы можем обратить кризис в свою пользу.

Еще одно важное преимущество "волчьей культуры" заключается в единстве и взаимопомощи людей. Я считаю, что это одно из самых значимых преимуществ "волчьей культуры". Дух единства и сотрудничества играет важную роль во всей компании Huawei, особенно в отделе маркетинга. Этот дух объединения и солидарности между сотрудниками позволяет Huawei выдержать конкуренцию и превзойти своих конкурентов на старте.

Культура волка подразумевает сильное чувство командной работы. Лидеры должны понимать, что уважение и поощрение самовыражения каждого члена команды делают всю группу сильной и впечатляющей. Поддержка друг друга - важный элемент. Руководители должны осознавать, что культура, которая выходит за рамки финансовой выгоды, является основой для сплоченности команды. Для Huawei основной бизнес - это продажи. Продажи ярко проявляют волчью природу, заключающуюся в атаке на внешний мир с полной силой, используя все возможные средства для достижения цели и борьбы за рынок. Huawei неустанно стремится к победе и не отступает до ее достижения. В конкурентной борьбе оружие

Huawei не всегда является самым лучшим, но оно безусловно самое эффективное, именно поэтому его конкурентоспособность основывается на волчьей природе.

Культура волка внушает сотрудникам Huawei сильные эмоции и внутреннюю мотивацию. Этот вид мотивации отличается от мотивации, основанной на власти и деньгах. Это страстный и трудолюбивый дух, который исходит из ценностей сотрудников и является более эффективным и экономичным, чем внешние стимулы. Высокие зарплаты - одна из главных причин, почему Huawei привлекает множество талантливых людей. Выпускники бакалавриата могут зарабатывать в два-три раза больше, чем их сверстники в других компаниях за год, не говоря уже о других преимуществах.

Что касается научно-исследовательских работ, то в культуре "волков" отражается неутомимая и смелая деятельность. Исследователи являются трудолюбивыми и прилежными, они не боятся "сидеть на холодной скамье в течение десяти лет", стремятся "начать с мельчайших деталей" и глубоко изучают проблемы. Именно поэтому технологии Huawei всегда находятся во главе в Китае, что является мощным инструментом для завоевания рынка технологическими продуктами.

Культура волка является "двуручным мечом". Культура волка, безусловно, подчеркивает стремление китайских предприятий к конкурентоспособности, но она также имеет свои ограничения и негативные эффекты, которые постепенно распространяются. Авторитет "главного волка" имеет тенденцию приводить к произвольным изменениям в бизнесе. Несмотря на то, что личные качества предпринимателя являются очень важными на ранней стадии развития компании, по мере укрепления позиции "главного волка" Рен Чжэнфэя, его стиль управления волчьей культурой отражает превалирование личности над законом. Полное подчинение и страх перед Рен Чжэнфэем приводят к тому, что руководство и сотрудники легко отказываются от своей индивидуальности, и волчья культура становится отражением личных воли и культуры Рен Чжэнфэя.

Наиболее заметным чувством у сотрудников, работающих в Huawei, является "усталость". Людям необходим отдых и приспособление, но переработка является ежедневной практикой для сотрудников Huawei. Некоторые сотрудники даже считают компанию своим домом и проводят в ней 24 часа в сутки. Хотя эффективность работы теоретически зависит от времени, человеческая выносливость не такая высока, как у волков. Высокая интенсивность работы приводит к высокому текучести кадров в Huawei, и многие люди остаются в компании только ради высокой зарплаты, а другие используют Huawei как трамплин для перехода в другие компании в будущем. С точки зрения теории мотивации, хотя материальные стимулы важны на начальном этапе, по мере роста потребностей людей все большую роль начинают играть их духовные стремления. Хотя высокие зарплаты привлекают множество людей в Huawei, высокое рабочее давление также становится причиной ухода некоторых сотрудников, которые не хотят жить только ради работы.

Внутреннее управление в Huawei представляет собой очень иерархическую систему, где преобладает военный стиль управления. Такой стиль управления неизбежно приводит к тому, что большинство сотрудников ежедневно испытывают огромное давление, и найдутся те, кто не сможет справиться с этой нагрузкой. В Huawei используется милитаристский "железный кулак" для управления компанией. Это включает очень напряженную работу сотрудников, жесткую систему управления и безжалостную меритократию. В западных странах работники ценят свои права и свободу, и там существуют сильные профсоюзы, защищающие их интересы.

Волчья культура не способствует дальнейшей интернационализации Huawei. По мере роста и выхода на международный рынок, среда, в которой Huawei применяет свою "волчью культуру", меняется. Когда компания достигает определенного масштаба, особенно при стремлении к международному присутствию и открытому мышлению, "волчья культура" становится преградой для интернационализации. Долговременная корпоративная культура Huawei, стимулирующая быстрое развитие, в конечном счете ограничивает дальнейший прогресс компании. Чтобы по-настоящему стать международной компанией, необходима широкая и всеобъемлющая корпоративная культура.

Основываясь на проблемах и опасениях, связанных с волчьей культурой в различных аспектах, Huawei должна изменить свою волчью культуру. Волчья культура Huawei не способствует интеграции различных культур, и становится труднее достичь компромисса и найти общие точки соприкосновения, сохраняя при этом различия. Поэтому, если Huawei не будет своевременно и эффективно реформировать и развивать свою волчью культуру, она рискует повторить трагедию "успеха и неудачи".

Агрессивность волчьей культуры создает напряженные отношения между сотрудниками, которые боятся, что кто-то займет их место, если они не справятся со своей работой. Это вызывает недоверие и большое рабочее давление, что в долгосрочной перспективе противоречит пропагандируемой волчьей культурой командной работе и наносит ущерб долгосрочному развитию предприятия.

Прямым следствием чрезмерной волчьей натуры является потеря самых базовых проявлений дружелюбия и заботы между людьми. А дружелюбие и забота являются важными факторами поддержания человеческого общества. Чрезмерное преувеличение волчьей культуры также отражает ужасную инструментальную рациональность. Люди - не инструменты, они являются социальными существами, нуждающимися в поддержке и взаимодействии. Нам нужно человеческое тепло, а не волчью безразличность.

Когда предприятие находится на стадии стартапа, волчья культура может быть полезна для требований и управления, потому что мы можем начать бизнес вместе, согласовывать консенсус и ценности. Однако, по мере роста предприятия и его формализации, необходимо внести изменения. Если Huawei стремится стать еще более крупной и сильной, она должна еще больше совершенствовать систему управления предприятием.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РИСКАМИ HUAWEI В ОТНОШЕНИИ ИМИДЖА БРЕНДА

Аннотация. Статья посвящена практике и исследованиям компании Huawei в области управления рисками имиджа бренда.
Ключевые слова: Huawei, транснациональные компании, риск-менеджмента.

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HUAWEI BRAND IMAGE RISK MANAGEMENT STUDY

Annotation. The article focuses on Huawei's practice and research under risk management of brand image.
Key words: Huawei, multinational companies, risk management.

Статья посвящена практике и исследованиям компании Huawei в области корпоративного имиджа в контексте управления рисками, включая практические примеры и результаты исследований в области коммуникации бренда Huawei, кризисной коммуникации и работы в социальных сетях.

Коммуникация бренда Huawei является одной из сильных сторон компании, которая смогла достичь международной известности и установить хорошую репутацию с помощью разнообразных каналов и стратегий коммуникаций. Например, стратегии коммуникации бренда, связанные со спортивными мероприятиями, такими как спонсорство футбольных клубов PSV из Нидерландов и Alaves из Испании, принесли значительные результаты на европейском рынке, укрепляя коммуникацию бренда Huawei.

Кризисная коммуникация также является важной областью исследований Huawei. Компания проявила проактивный подход в решении кризисных ситуаций, таких как репрессии со стороны правительства США и арест старшего руководителя в Канаде. Huawei активировала механизмы кризисного управления и укрепила коммуникацию с СМИ и операциями в социальных сетях, что позволило эффективно смягчить негативное влияние на репутацию компании.

В работе с социальными сетями Huawei уделяет внимание как интернационализации, так и локализации. Для интернационализации компания использует различные платформы социальных сетей, такие как Facebook и YouTube, чтобы укрепить влияние бренда и привлечь пользователей с помощью креативного маркетинга и интерактивного дизайна. В то же время, Huawei гибко адаптирует контент и стратегии работы в социальных сетях к культурным особенностям и потребительским привычкам различных стран, что способствует более эффективному взаимодействию между брендом и пользователями.

В целом, практика и исследования компании Huawei в области корпоративного имиджа в условиях управления рисками послужили полезным примером и вдохновением для других компаний. В будущем Huawei будет продолжать совершенствовать инновации в области коммуникаций, защищать интеллектуальную собственность и вносить больший вклад в устойчивое развитие компании.

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ВАЛЮТНЫЙ РИСК И ЕГО УПРАВЛЕНИЕ В ТРАНСНАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ КОРПОРАЦИЯХ НА ПРИМЕРЕ HAIER GROUP

Аннотация. В данной статье проанализированы и изучены риски валютной торговли транснациональной компании Haier.
Ключевые слова: Haier Group, валютный риск, управленческие контрмеры.

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CURRENCY RISK AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS BY THE EXAMPLE OF HAIER GROUP

Annotation. In this paper, we will analyze and study the foreign exchange trading risk of the multinational company Haier Group.
Key words: Haier Group; exchange rate risk; management countermeasures.

Введение

В условиях растущей глобализации общества и экономики, компании и организации стремятся выйти на глобальный уровень, чтобы обеспечить долгосрочный рост. Стратегия "выхода на глобальный уровень" открывает перед ними новые возможности и проблемы. Одной из самых значительных проблем, с которыми сталкиваются многонациональные предприятия в рамках стратегии "выхода на глобальный уровень", является валютный риск. При осуществлении внешней торговли, финансовых операций или управлении валютными резервами, валютный риск становится ключевой проблемой для многонациональных предприятий. Изменения валютного курса могут оказывать влияние на активы, выраженные в иностранной валюте, приводя к росту или падению их стоимости. Поэтому для многонациональных компаний важно анализировать, определять и предлагать стратегии управления валютным риском.

1. Валютный риск для многонациональных компаний

1.1 Валютный риск для многонациональных компаний

Валютный риск возникает, когда финансовые компании, коммерческие организации, страны или частные лица ведут внешнюю торговлю. Их активы, измеряемые в иностранной валюте, могут подвергаться колебаниям в связи с изменениями обменного курса на валютном рынке. Как эффективно использовать валютный риск - это важный фактор для многонациональных компаний, позволяющий им развивать свой бизнес и получать больше прибыли на мировой арене. Разработка оптимальных стратегий использования валютного риска является задачей, которую должны решать транснациональные компании для развития своего бизнеса и достижения больших прибылей в глобальном масштабе.

1.2 Виды валютного риска

Валютный риск многонациональных компаний может быть классифицирован в зависимости от его проявления и имеет широкий спектр видов. Он включает в себя риск валютных сделок, риск валютных операций и риск перевода иностранной валюты. В силу своей специфики эти три вида риска играют существенную роль в большинстве транснациональных компаний.

2. Анализ текущей ситуации и проблем управления валютным риском в Haier Group

2.1 Текущая ситуация управления валютным риском в Haier Group

На данный момент международная экономическая среда претерпела значительные изменения, и согласно имеющимся данным, доходы и прибыль от основного зарубежного бизнеса Haier Group колеблются и увеличиваются. Это указывает на то, что многонациональный бизнес Haier Group становится все более важным для ее развития, а доля основного бизнеса Haier Group в различных регионах становится все более международной. С 2012 года выручка от основного зарубежного бизнеса Haier Group колеблется и растет, а доля этого бизнеса в общей выручке также увеличивается. Очевидно, что многонациональный бизнес Haier Group стремительно растет. Однако, экономический кризис 2008 года и непредсказуемые колебания международных валютных курсов в некоторой степени повлияли на Haier Group, в результате чего прибыль ее зарубежных дочерних компаний снизилась в начале кризиса, а доходы головного офиса подверглись колебаниям из-за нестабильности доходов дочерних компаний. Это отражает валютный экономический риск, возникающий в результате колебаний обменных курсов. С постепенным улучшением международной экономической ситуации в последние годы, мировая экономика достигла дна и медленно восстанавливается, что благоприятно влияет на Haier Group.

2.2 Недостатки управления валютным риском в Haier Group

Необходимо отметить некоторые недостатки в управлении валютным риском в Haier Group, несмотря на рост числа зарубежных филиалов и операционной прибыли за рубежом:

1. Отсутствие специализированных учреждений и персонала, занимающихся управлением валютным риском.

2. Слабая осведомленность о рисках, связанных с колебаниями валютных курсов и их потенциальными последствиями для бизнеса.

3. Недостаточное использование производных финансовых инструментов, которые могут помочь смягчить валютный риск и защитить компанию от неблагоприятных колебаний курсов.

Эти факторы ограничивают эффективность стратегий, выбранных для борьбы с изменениями валютного курса, и могут потенциально повлиять на стабильность и прибыльность зарубежного бизнеса Haier Group.

4. Стратегии, которые должны быть приняты для будущего развития Haier Group

Учитывая текущий этап развития Haier Group и выявленные недостатки в управлении валютными рисками, предлагаются следующие стратегии управления:

1. Усиление построения системы внутреннего контроля:

Для обеспечения быстрого развития в глобальном масштабе, Haier Group должна внедрить систему независимого аудита в своих долгосрочных планах развития. Это поможет усилить внутренний контроль и обеспечить прозрачность в управлении валютными рисками.

2. Формирование компетентной профессиональной команды:

Для улучшения анализа текущей международной ситуации и отслеживания тенденций изменения валютных курсов, необходимо создать компетентную профессиональную команду. Это позволит Haier Group эффективно управлять валютными рисками и будет являться ключевым фактором для дальнейшего развития компании.

3. Создание научного и разумного механизма стимулирования:

Haier Group должна создать научный и разумный механизм стимулирования для мотивации талантов и развития предприятия. Анализируя бизнес-процессы и собирая идеи от сотрудников, компания сможет создать стимулирующую среду, способствующую инновациям и росту.

4. Упор на мониторинг внешней среды:

Haier Group должна активно мониторить внешнюю среду, особенно в связи с продлением жизненного цикла промышленности и потерей потенциала развития основного бизнеса. Компания должна сосредоточиться на развитии инновационного бизнеса и корректировке своего направления в соответствии с изменениями рыночных условий.

Принятие этих стратегий поможет Haier Group эффективно управлять валютными рисками и обеспечить устойчивый рост и развитие компании в глобальном масштабе.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

На примере Haier Group можно легко понять, что большинство транснациональных компаний в настоящее время сталкиваются с теми же проблемами, что и Haier Group, и, подобно ей, применяют проактивный подход к долгосрочному развитию своих компаний. Haier Group также успешно использует проактивный подход к развитию своей компании. Компании всегда сталкиваются с дилеммой выбора валютного хеджирования. Внутренние меры, хотя и старомодны, все еще имеют свое место и иногда являются хорошим способом сохранения простоты. Несмотря на новизну производных валютных инструментов, они не всегда подходят каждой многонациональной компании. Haier Group, как одна из наиболее развитых транснациональных компаний, отражает общие валютные риски, с которыми сталкиваются транснациональные компании. Проблема валютного риска является общей для многонациональных компаний, и подход к управлению рисками является решением проблемы, с которой сталкиваются компании. Собственный подход Haier Group к управлению рисками является эффективным подходом, сформированным в течение многих лет опыта работы с транснациональными компаниями. Этот собственный подход Haier Group к управлению рисками разработан и совершенствован годами. Принятие проактивного подхода к управлению рисками является наиболее эффективным стимулом для развития транснациональных компаний, каждая из которых имеет позитивные перспективы в текущей международной ситуации. В настоящей международной ситуации перспективы развития компаний очень широки, и возникающие трудности временного характера. Компании, полностью осознавая свое положение, принимая стратегию, соответствующую их собственным условиям и широко и своевременно собирая информацию о международных событиях, могут быть оптимистичными в отношении перспектив развития транснациональных компаний.

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ГЕОИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ОЦЕНКИ КАЧЕСТВА ПОДЗЕМНЫХ ВОД

Аннотация. Географическое положение, рельеф, гидрогеологические и климатические условия Хорезмского оазиса имеют большое значение в народном хозяйстве. С целью повышения качества данных сбора подземных вод был проведен анализ качества (WQI) технологии Weighted Overlay, а процентное содержание каждого фактора было оценено методом интерполяции ID ModelBuilder и пространственного описания. Качество воды (WQI) определяется как индекс водообеспеченности подземных вод. Определено, что на участки водного бассейна со средней, некачественной и непригодной организацией и управлением территорией приходится 1 7,97, 2,64 и 0,04 %.

Ключевые слова: ModelBuilder, обратное взвешенное расстояние, индекс качества воды, взвешенное наложение, качество подземных вод.

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GEOINFORMATION METHODS FOR GROUNDWATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Abstract. The Khorezm oasis's location, geography, hydrogeology, and climate all play a significant role in the importance of subsurface water for supplying drinking water. The factors affecting the groundwater data were entered into the ModelBuilder system, the regional description was interpolated using the IDW approach, and the weighted overlay technology was used to analyze the contribution of each element. Groundwater's appropriateness as drinking water is assessed by the Water Quality Index (WQI). The results showed that places with very good and good groundwater quality account for 33.94 and

45.36% of the total area, while areas with average groundwater quality and unsuitable watersheds had shares of 17.97, 2.64, and 0.04%, respectively.

Keywords: ModelBuilder, Inverse Distance Weighted, Water Quality Index, Weighted Overlay, Groundwater quality.

1. Введение

Подземные воды очень важны с точки зрения потребления в качестве питьевой воды и сельскохозяйственного использования в засушливых и полузасушливых регионах земного шара, и потребность в пресных подземных водах возрастает [1]. В связи с глобальным изменением климата и растущим спросом на продукты питания поверхностные ресурсы пресной воды становятся дефицитными. По этой причине использование подземных вод широко используется во всем мире и считается важным природным ресурсом. Установлено, что сегодня около 2 млрд человек используют подземные воды для питья [2]. Кроме того, 38% из 301 млн га орошаемых земель во всем мире можно орошать подземными водами, а Индия, Китай и США являются ведущими странами по использованию подземных вод [3]. Установлено, что 1,7 млрд населения земного шара проживает на территориях, зависящих от ресурсов подземных вод [4].

Потенциал имеющихся алгоритмов в технологии ГИС велик для исследования подземных вод и региональной оценки показателей качества с помощью технологий географических информационных систем (ГИС)[5]. Для оценки качества подземных вод учеными разработаны различные индексы [5]. Было проведено множество исследований с использованием WQI для определения метода IDW и показателей качества территориального распределения подземных вод [1], [6], [7]. Также были использованы стандарты Всемирной организации здравоохранения [8], [9] и национальные стандарты для оценки качества воды. Ученые использовали несколько типов моделей WQI для оценки качества воды [10]. В данном исследовании для оценки подземных вод использовался 13-элементный метод оценки водности [7], региональное описание интерполировалось методом IDW, а модель WQI реализовывалась с использованием технологии ГИС.

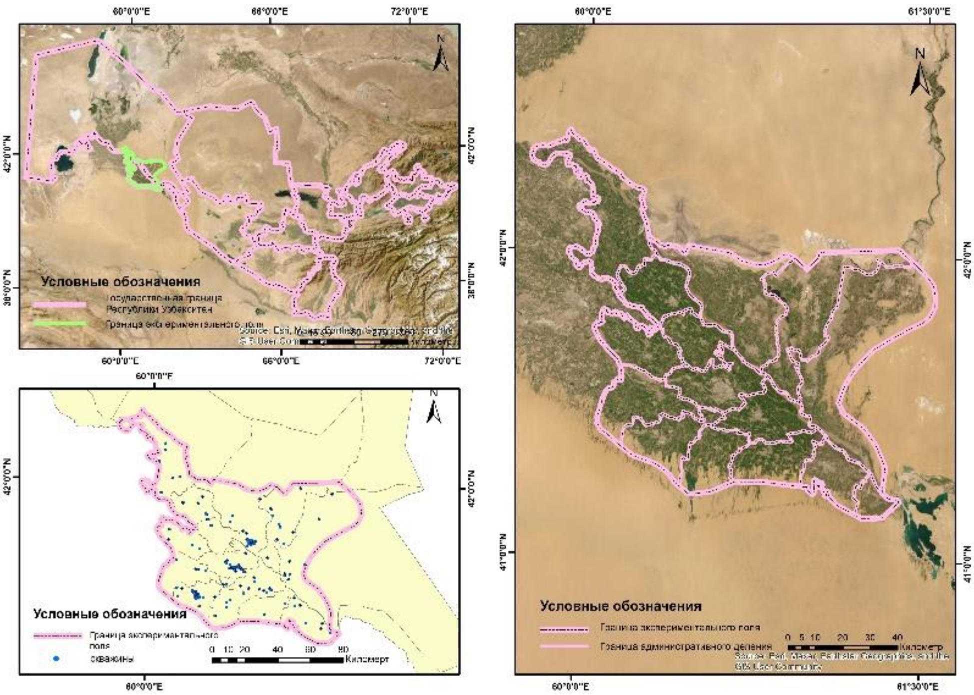
2. Материалы и стиль исследования.

2.1. Объект исследования

Мониторинг и оценка качества подземных вод по данным регионального отделения Хорезмской гидрогеологической станции, территория Хорезмской области, южные районы Республики Каракалпакстан, включает Элликкалинский, Берунийский, Торткольский, Амударьинский районы.Территория расположена в северо-западной части Республики Узбекистан 300 км, вдали от Аральского моря, в нижнем течении Амударьи, территориально между 41°05' и 42°05' северной широты, 60°00' и 61°35' северной широты. восточной долготы (1 - рисунок).

Сухопутная поверхность района равнинная и состоит из аллювиальных отложений, приносимых рекой Амударья, расположенных на правом и левом берегах Амударьи и начинающихся от пролива Туямойин.

Рис. 1. Расположение объекта исследования



2.2. Информации

Данные, использованные в исследованиях, основаны на данных, полученных из подземных контрольных скважин Хорезмской гидрогеологической станции, и создана база данных ГИС по составу подземных вод. База данных ГИС организует параметры оценки качества подземных вод: кальций (Ca), магний (Mg), сульфаты (SO4), карбонаты (HCO3), хлориды (Cl), щелочность (pH), общее количество растворенных твердых веществ (TDS). Классификация подземных вод по показателям и уровню приведена в таблице ниже (табл. 1). Классификация и градация показателей в таблице основывались на рекомендациях ВОЗ, УзДСТ и Геологического комитета.

Также исследованы спутниковая топографическая карта СРТМ, объекты гидрографии, литологическая карта почв и водно-физические свойства почв как факторы, влияющие на качество подземных вод. Эти картографические данные основаны на картографических данных масштаба 100 000.

Таблица 1. Данные показателей качества подземных вод

№	Степень	сухой остаток (мг/л)	Общая жесткость (мг/л)	pH	HCO3 (мг/л)	SO4 (мг/л)	Cl (мг/л)	Ca(мг/л)	Mg (мг/л)	Na_K (мг/л)
1	Очень пресный	< 1000	0-350	6.5-7	< 200	< 250	< 250	< 50	< 50	< 50
2	Пресный	1000-1500	350-500	7-7.5	200-400	250-400	250-350	50-100	50-100	50-100
3	Средний	1500-2000	500-800	7.5-8	400-600	400-550	350-450	100-150	100-150	100-150
4	Солёный	2000-3000	800-1100	8-8.5	600-800	550-700	450-550	150-200	150-200	150-200
5	Очень соленое	> 3000	> 1100	> 8.5	> 800	> 700	> 550	> 200	> 200	> 200

2.3. Стили

Метод интерполяции Inverse Distance Weighted (IDW) для точечных данных, расчет плотности линий (линейной плотности) для линейных объектов и операции растеризации (растеризации) полигональных данных через функцию ModelBuilder соответственно на основе программы ArcMAP разработан для выравнивания размеров классификации для расчета доли частичных и общих данных. Показатели качества подземных вод оценивались на региональном уровне с использованием метода индексации WQI.

ModelBuilder представляет последовательность процессов и алгоритмов как систему, в которой выходные данные одного процесса используются в качестве входных данных для другого процесса. По результатам региональной оценки качество подземных вод оценивалось по 10 показателям и проводилось в следующем порядке:

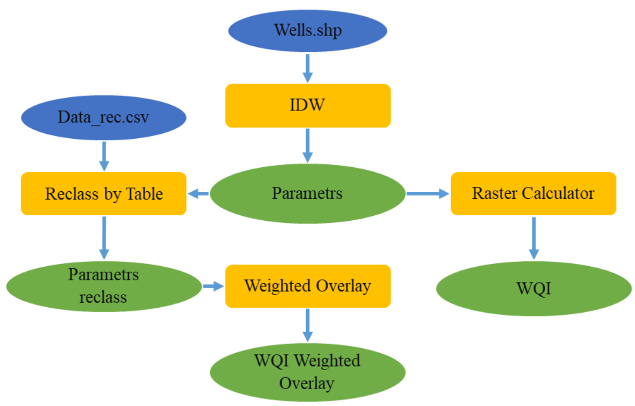


Рис. 2. Модель оценки качества подземных вод в ModelBuilder

Метод интерполяции с обратным взвешиванием по расстоянию (IDW) основан на идее, что точки, которые находятся близко друг к другу, имеют больше сходных данных, чем точки, которые находятся дальше. Чтобы спрогнозировать значение для любого неизмеренного местоположения, метод интерполяции IDW использует измеренные значения вокруг прогнозируемого местоположения и выражается следующей формулой.

$$\boldsymbol{Z_p} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{z_i}}{\boldsymbol{d_i^p}}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{1}}{\boldsymbol{d_i^p}}\right)} \qquad (1)$$

Здесь ***Zp*** — расчетное значение в определяемой точке, ***Zi*** — значение измеряемой точки, ***di*** — расстояние между определяемыми точками и измеряемой точкой. Метод IDW предполагает, что каждая измеренная точка имеет локальный эффект, который уменьшается с расстоянием. Это дает больший вес точкам, ближайшим к прогнозируемому местоположению, а процент влияния уменьшается с расстоянием, поэтому это называется обратным взвешиванием по расстоянию.

Индекс качества воды – это метод оценки качества воды, впервые этот показатель был использован Хортоном [11]. Также были разработаны индекс качества воды Национального санитарного фонда (NSFWQI), индекс Смита, индекс Британской Колумбии (1995 г.), индекс штата Орегон [10] и другие индексы. В этом эксперименте для оценки качества воды использовался взвешенный арифметический индекс качества воды, разработанный и позднее усовершенствованный Брауном [12]. Для оценки подземных вод использовали метод ИКВ по стандартам Всемирной организации здравоохранения [9] и стандартам Агентства по стандартизации и сертификации Узбекистана по метрологии (Uz DSt 951:2011). Оценка качества воды с использованием взвешенного арифметического показателя качества воды выражается следующим образом:

$$\boldsymbol{WQI} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\boldsymbol{W_i Q_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\boldsymbol{W_i}} \qquad (2)$$

WQI – индекс оценки качества воды, ***Wi*** – доля оценки качества воды по каждому фактору, ***Qi*** – показатель качества по каждому фактору:

$$\boldsymbol{W_i = K/S_n} \qquad (3)$$

Wi – относительная доля каждого фактора, ***K*** – пропорциональное значение, ***Sn*** – стандартное значение каждого параметра.

Для расчета значения ***K*** сумма стандартных значений всех факторов обратно пропорциональна 1:

$$\boldsymbol{K} = \frac{\boldsymbol{1}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\boldsymbol{S_n}} \qquad (4)$$

Значение $\boldsymbol{Q_i}$ рассчитывается по следующей формуле (Браун и др., 1972):

$$\boldsymbol{Q_i = 100(V_i - V_o)/(V_s - V_o)} \qquad (5)$$

Vi – результат статистического измерения фактора i, ***Vo*** – константа для чистой воды (0, кроме pH и растворенного кислорода), ***Vs*** – стандартное значение параметра ***i***.

3. Результаты исследований

Карта качества подземных вод (Карта 2) и классификация показателей качества от 0 до 25 отличное, 25-50 хорошее, отличное, хорошее, среднее, плохое качество и непригодное 50-75 были классифицированы как плохое, 75-100 как низкое качество и 100, так как высокие значения были отнесены к категории недействительных. По результатам можно видеть, что участки, относящиеся к очень хорошему классу, распределены в основном в Турткольском районе, частично в Гурланском и Амударьинском районах, а также в части Хивинского, Шавотского и Питнакского районов (рис. 3).

Участки, относящиеся к очень хорошему классу, занимали около 34% общей площади. Также площадь, относящаяся к хорошему классу, имеет наибольшую долю, превышающую 45 процентов. В целом районы с низким содержанием Ca и SO4 в подземных водах пригодны для питья.

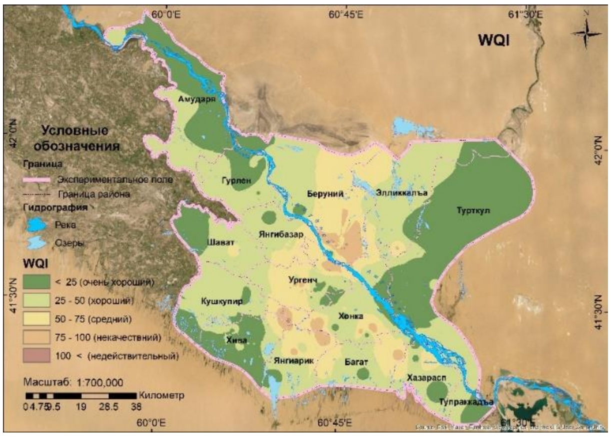


Рис. 3. Результат оценки качества подземных вод с использованием модели WQI.

В таблице ниже показана площадь и соответствующий процент результатов карты, оцененных методом WQI в соответствии с классификацией показателей качества (таблица 2).

Таблица 2. Региональная классификация качества подземных вод

T/r	Степень	WQI		Weighted Overlay	
		поле га	%	поле га	%
1	Очень хороший	3170.33	33.94	60.45	0.65
2	Хороший	4237.93	45.36	2261.12	24.20
3	Средний	1678.73	17.97	6590.35	70.54
4	Некачествний	251.53	2.69	430.41	4.61
5	Недействительный	3.81	0.04		
		9342.33		9342.33	

Участки со средним классом образовали коридор из центра исследуемой территории через Берунийский, Ургенчский и Янгарыкский районы и составили 18 процентов. Видно, что в районах, относящихся к этому классу, особенно SO4 встречается в составе подземных вод. Участки низкого качества и непригодного класса имеют очень малую долю и занимают менее 3% территории. Это можно объяснить тем, что таких водах большая нехватка Mg и они имеют очень высокий уровень щелочности.

Заключение

Графическая модель ModelBuilder, разработанная для оценки подземных вод, позволяет периодически вводить данные и оценивать эту область. Из-за обилия кальцийсодержащих солей в подземных водах области общая жесткость подземных вод очень высока (500 мг/л), а общая жесткость подземных вод области составляет 92,53 %, что намного выше государственного стандарта на питьевую воду.

Использование технологий ГИС для рационального и правильного использования подземных вод также позволяет улучшить мониторинг подземных вод и выявить участки с ухудшенным качеством подземных вод с помощью зональных статистических методов. Оценивая качество водных ресурсов, можно определить обеспеченность подземными водами регионов, соответствующих государственным нормам питьевой воды, и планировать проекты использования подземных вод для питьевых целей в этих регионах.

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ЮНОН-БАҚТРИЯ ПОДШОЛИГИНИНГ СИЁСИЙ ТАРИХИ ВА МАДАНИЯТИНИНГ ТАРИХШУНОСЛИГИГА ДОИР МУЛОҲАЗАЛАР

Аннотация. Мақолада Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихида муҳим аҳамият касб этганЮнон-Бақтрия подшолигининг сиёсий тарихи ва маданиятининг тарихшунослигига доир маълумотлар баён этилган. Тарихини ўрганишда чигал, муаммоли масалалар талайгина. Узоқ давр мобайнида ушбу давлатнинг мавжуд ёки мавжуд эмаслиги, ҳукмдорларинг изчил кетма кетлиги, ҳудудий чегараси, тил ва диний эътиқод масалалари устида мунозаралар мавжуд бўлиб келган.

Калит сўзлар: Юнон-Бақтрия подшолиги сиёсий тарихи, Д. Шлюмберже, Эллин ва Шарқ маданияти, В. Тарн, “Бақтрия сароби”, Эллинистик Узоқ Шарқ, Г.З. Байер.

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REFLECTIONS ON THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE POLITICAL HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE GRECO-BACTRIAN KINGDOM

Annotation. The article presents information on the historiography of the political history and culture of the Greco-Bactrian kingdom, which gained significant importance in the history of Uzbek statehood. There are many complicated and problematic issues in studying its history. For a long time, there have been debates about the existence or non-existence of this state, the consistent succession of rulers, territorial boundaries, language and religious beliefs.

Key words: Political history of the Greco-Bactrian kingdom, D. Schlyumberje, Hellenic and Oriental Culture, V. Tarn, "Mirage of Bactria", Hellenistic Far East, G.Z. Bayer.

Энг қадимги давлатлар жойлашган Ўзбекистон ҳудудида эллинизм цивилизацияси, ҳинд-европаликларнинг келиб чиқиши, дунё динларининг ўзаро таъсири ва шарқнинг энг қадимий давлатлари, уларнинг фаолияти каби мураккаб масалаларга ойдинлик киритувчи ноёб маълумотлар мавжуд.

Юнон-Бақтрия давлати тарихи рус тадқиқотчиларида XVIII асрдан қизиқиш уйғота бошлади. Эллинистик Узоқ Шарқнинг “биринчи замонавий тарихчиси” З.Байер эди. 1738 йилда Петербургда рус академиги Г.З. Байер ўзининг "Юнон-Бақтрия тарихи" асарини эълон қилди[113]. Қадимги адабий анъаналар ва нумизматик маълумотларга асосланиб, олим Юнон-Бақтрия тарихининг асосий босқичларини қайта қурди. Қадимги адабий анъаралар ва 2 та Юнон-Бақтрия тангаси маълумотлари асосида у, Юнон-Бақтрия тарихининг асосий босқичларини нашр эттирди. З.Байернинг интелектуал вазият ҳақида қисқача тавсифни "Бақтрия тарихи" асарида ва бошқа нумузматик ишларда кўриш мумкин. Ушбу асар ҳозир ҳам бу давлат тарихи ҳақида яхши маълумотлар берувчи асар ҳисобланади. В. Тарннинг "Юнонлар Бақтрия ва Ҳиндистонда"[114] номли монументал асари нашр этилгандан сўнг, рус олимлари у билан қарама-қаршиликка киришди. Бақтрия меъморчилиги ва шаҳарсозлигининг шарқий Эрондан келиб чиққанлигини ҳимоя қилган С.П. Толстов шундай ёзган: "мустаҳкамланган аҳоли пунктлари қадимги Аҳамонийлар даврида бунёд этилган, эллинистик даврга бориб тақаладиган истеҳкомларнинг ҳеч бирида юнонлар таъсири сезилмайди"[115]. XIX асрнинг охирида Туркистон ҳудудида рус археологларининг дастлабки тадқиқотлари ташкил этилди. Улар томонидан олиб борилган экспедициялар илмий материалларни тўплай бошладилар, Шарқнинг қадимий ёдгорликларини ўрганиш учун турли хил илмий жамоалар тузилди. Археология коммисияси томонидан Ўрта Осиёда биринчи бўлиб режалаштирилган археологик тадқиқотларни Н.И.Вселовский бошқарди.Ўрта Осиёда қадимий ёдгорликларни тизимли равишда илмий ўрганиш бошланишида энг муҳим ролни иккита муассаса – Санкт-Петербургдаги Россия Империал Археология Жамиятининг Шарқий бўлими ва Туркистон археология ҳаваскорлар тўгараги ташкил этди. Россия Империал Археология Жамиятининг Шарқий бўлимига В. В. Бартольд, Н. П. Остроумов, К. А. Иностранцев, Н. И. Веселовский каби олимлар жам бўлишган. Туркистон археология ҳаваскорлар тўгараги фаолияти антиқа буюмларни ўрганишга бўлган ғайрати ва чинакам қизиқиши билан ажралиб турар эди. Тўгарак таркибига И. Т. Пославский, Н. С. Лыкошин, Б. И. Кастальский, А. Д. Калмыков, Е. Т. Смирновлар кирак эди. Институтлар ўртасида яқин муносабатлар ўрнатилди, доимий илмий алмашинув ва мунозаралар бўлиб ўтди.

Юнон-Бақтрия давлатининг мавжуд бўлганлигига 1950-1960 йиллардаги кўплаб рус олимлари ишонишади. Бу масалага В.М.Массон

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[113]Bayer T.S. Historia regni graecorum bactriani: in qua simul graecarum in India coloniarum vetus memoria. Petropolis [St. Petersburg]: Ex typogr. Acad. scient. 1738.

[114]Tarn W.W. The Greeks in Bactria and India. 3rd ed. with a pref. and new bibliography by Frank Lee Holt. Chicago: Ares, 1985.

[115]Толстов С.П. – Подъем и крушение империи эллинистического «Дальнего Востока». W.W. Tarn. The Greeks in Bactria and India. Cambr., 1938 // ВДИ, 03-04. Москва, 1940. С. 199; Толстов С.П. Древний Хорезм. Москва, 1948. С. 91.

қуйидагича фикр билдиради: “Бақтрияда кўриб чиқилаётган даврда юнон таъсирининг мавжудлиги назарий жиҳатдан маълум бўлган”[116].

Д. Шлюмберже томонидан Афғонистон шимолидаги Ойхонимнинг очилиши Юнон-Бақтрия давлатининг сароб эмаслигини исботлади. Амударё соҳилидаги Ойхонимдан ташқари Тахти Сангинда Б.А.Литвинский ва И.Р.Пичикян бошчилигидаги рус олимлари Окс эллинистик ибодатхонасида археологик тадқиқотлар олиб бориб ўрганишди. Ойхоним ва Тахти Сангиннинг қазиш ишлари натижалари эълон қилинди. Шу муносабат билан,”яқинда амалга оширилган қазишма ишларида биз чинакам эллинлар санъатинингхақиқий асарларини кўрмокдамиз”[117] ва “бундан буён Юнон-Бақтрия санъатини сароб деб аташ мумкин эмас”[118] И.Р. Пичикяннинг “Бақтрия маданияти. Аҳамонийлар ва эллинизм даври” асари рус тарихшунослигида Бақтрия маданияти тўғрисидаги муҳим тадқиқот ҳисобланади. Ушбу монографиянинг иккинчи қисми бевосита эллинистик даврга бағишланган. И.Р. Пичикян эллинистик тасвирий санъат, ҳайкалтарошлик, архитектура, эпиграфиянинг энг муҳим топилмаларини тасвирлабгина қолмай, балки китобхонларга ушбу асарларни тарихий ва маданий жиҳатдан мукаммал таҳлил қилиш имкониятини беради. 1976-1991 йиллар оралиғида Тахти Сангиндаги Окс эллинистик ибодатхонасини моддий манбалари Б.А.Литвинский ва И.Р.Пичикян томонидан тўлиқ нашр эттирилиб борилди. 2000-2010 йилларда Тахти Сангиндаги қазишма материалларини умумлаштирган ҳолда 3 жилди нашрдан чиқди. Биринчи жилдда Окс ибодатхонасининг топилиши ва қазиш ишлари батафсил айтиб ўтилади. Ушбу жилдда нафақат ушбу диний бино меъморчилиги бўйича материаллар мавжуд, балки Шаркдаги ўхшаш ибодатхоналар билан қиёсий таҳлил ҳам мавжуд. Китоб маъбаддаги диний ҳаёт тўғрисидаги материаллар билан якунланади. Иккинчи жилдда Окс ибодатхонасидаги эрамиздан олдинги VI-V асрлардан III-IV асрларга оид қурол-аслаҳа тўпламининг тўлиқ тавсифи берилган. Шунингдек, Бақтрияда умуман Марказий Осиёда қурол ва мудофаа аслаҳаларининг айрим турлари тарихи, Ўрта Осиё қурол-аслаҳаларининг эволюцияси, Яқин Шарқ ва Юнонистон қурол-аслаҳалари тарихи нуқтаи назаридан кузатилган. Ушбу жилдда асосан эллинизм даврида Марказий Осиёдаги юнон қурол-аслаҳаларини ўрганишга бағишланган. Ўрта Осиё билан боғлиқ бўлган антик географик таркиб манбаларининг тизимли ўрганилиши И.В. Пьянковнинг “Ўрта Осиё қадимги географик анъана:

[116]Массон В.М. Археологические памятники Средней Азии и греко-римское влияние и связи // Problemi attuali di scienza e di cultura. Atti del Convegno sul tema: La Persia e il mondo greco-romano. Roma. Acad. nazionale del Lincei. Anno CCCLXIII, 1966. № 76. С. 340.

[117]Литвинский Б. А., Пичикян И. Р. Эллинистический храм Окса (Южный Таджикистан). Т. 1: Раскопки. Архитектура. Религиозная жизнь. М., 2000. С. 8.

[118]Пичикян И.Р. Культура Бактрии. Ахеменидский и эллинистический периоды. М., 1991. С. 158.

манбашунослик”[119] асарида акс этган. Бу тадқиқот ишида Марказий Осиёнинг географик тарихи, худудларнинг ўзгарган таркиби, Буюк Ипак йўли шаклланишининг бошланиши тўғрисида маълумотлар келтирилган. Б.А. Литвинский 1984 йилда Кушон Бақтриясининг дафн маросимига оид материалларни ёритади.

ҲозирдаБритания музейида сақланаётган Ахамонийлар олтиннинг катта хазинаси бўлганОкс хазинаси, Тахти-Сангинва унинг атрофидан топилган. Тахти-Сангин - “Окс ибодатхонаси” ҳақидаги кўплаб нашрлар Б.А.Литвинский[120] ва И.Р.Пичикяннашрларида мавжуд.

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5. Литвинский Б. А., Пичикян И. Р. Эллинистический храм Окса (Южный Таджикистан). Т. 1: Раскопки. Архитектура. Религиозная жизнь. М., 2000. С. 8.
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МОРАЛЬНЫЙ ВРЕД-КАК ИНСТИТУТ ГРАЖДАНСКОГО ПРАВА

Аннотация. Вопреки тому, что компенсация морального вреда была законодательно закреплена не так давно, он характеризуется своими глубокими историческими корнями. Так, еще право Древнего Рима, возводя на первое место материальные блага, вместе с тем пристально наблюдало за теми случаями, когда римским гражданам причинялась душевная или телесная травма. Формирование института компенсации морального вреда в Республике Узбекистан, как и во многих странах СНГ, как относительно нового правового явления нельзя признать завершенным. Судебная практика в данной сфере не является устоявшейся и в достаточной степени единообразной, что обуславливает наличие проблем, как в теоретическом, так и практическом плане. В данной статье рассмотрены понятие морального вреда, его особенности и проблемы по возмещению морального вреда.

Ключевые слова: моральный вред, потерпевший, правонарушитель, размер причиненного вреда, судебный иск, компенсация, нравственные/физические страдания.

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MORAL HARM-AS A CIVIL LAW INSTITUTE

Annotation. Despite the fact that compensation for non-pecuniary damage was legislatively enshrined not so long ago, it is characterized by its deep historical roots. So, even the law of Ancient Rome, raising material goods to the first place, at the same time closely watched those cases when Roman citizens suffered mental or bodily injury. The formation of the institution of compensation for moral damage in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as in many CIS countries, as a relatively new legal phenomenon, cannot be considered complete. Judicial practice in this area is not well-established and sufficiently uniform, which leads to problems, both in theoretical and practical terms. This article discusses the concept of moral harm, its features and problems of compensation for moral harm.

Key words: moral harm, victim, offender, amount of harm caused, lawsuit, compensation, moral/physical suffering.

Институт компенсации морального вреда имеет свои глубокие исторические корни, несмотря на то, что в законодательстве он закреплен недавно. Внимание нематериальным благам уделялось еще в Древнем Риме. Законы XII таблиц выделяли причины личного оскорбления: в результате членовредительства, тяжкого телесного повреждения и при любом другом личном оскорблении. Изначально за обиду суд мог назначить конкретное вознаграждение, установленное в нормах римского права. Таким образом, идея возмещения морального вреда зародилась в римском праве. Убийства, увечье, обиды с давних пор предоставляли потерпевшему право на денежное вознаграждение за моральный вред. Государство приветствовало получение такого вознаграждения от причинителя, которое вытесняло обычай личной расправы с последним со стороны потерпевшего или родственников.

Под моральным вредом, как правило, понимают причинение человеку нравственных и физических страданий, которые нарушают комфорт жизни, состояние здоровья человека и т.п. Более широкое определение привел Верховный Суд Республики Узбекистан в п. 2 Постановления Пленума от 28.04.2000 N 7 «О некоторых вопросах применения законодательства о компенсации морального вреда» (далее — Постановление Пленума N 7): под моральным вредом понимаются нравственные или физические страдания (унижение, физическая боль, ущербность, дискомфортное состояние и т. п.), причиненные действиями (бездействием), испытываемые (переживаемые) потерпевшим в результате совершенного против него правонарушения. Объектами противоправных действий (бездействия) могут быть принадлежащие гражданину от рождения или в силу закона нематериальные блага (жизнь, здоровье, достоинство личности, деловая репутация, неприкосновенность частной жизни, личная и семейная тайна), личные неимущественные и имущественные права (право на неприкосновенность жилища, право собственности, право на пользование своим именем, право авторства и т. д.).

Моральный вред-понятие общее. При обращении в суд в исковом заявлении его потребуется конкретизировать, т.е. указать, в чем именно моральный вред проявился. Моральный вред, в частности, может заключаться в нравственных переживаниях в связи с утратой родственников, невозможностью продолжать активную общественную жизнь, потерей работы, раскрытием семейной, врачебной тайны, распространением не соответствующих действительности сведений, порочащих честь, достоинство или деловую репутацию гражданина, временным ограничением или лишением каких-либо прав, физической болью, связанной с причиненным увечьем иным повреждением здоровья либо в связи с заболеванием, перенесенным в результате нравственных страданий и др.

Что входит в понятие нравственных страданий? Нравственные страдания- чувство внутреннего психологического дискомфорта, переживания, которые приводят к ухудшению внутреннего и внешнего комфорта жизни, влияют на восприятие жизни. Это чувства, которые человек испытывает- гнев, стыд, раздражение, подавленность, отчаяние и другие-в связи с неким неприятным событием или действием. Являются обязательным элементом морального вреда, так как само слово «моральный» предполагает затрагивание морально-психической составляющей человека. А физические страдания-длящееся чувство физиологического дискомфорта, негативные изменения в организме. Вызывается как причинением травм и заболеваниями, так и влиянием внешних негативных факторов отравляющего и иного вредоносного воздействия (например, высокая температура, ядовитые вещества и др). Не является обязательным элементом морального вреда. Но, как правило, причинение физических страданий неизбежно вызывает появление и нравственных страданий. Также нравственные страдания могут стать причиной страданий физических, когда внутренние переживания провоцируют возникновение физического дискомфорта, повышение артериального давления, лихорадочное состояние и т.п. Чтобы претендовать на компенсацию, нужно будет доказать, что эти последствия наступили из-за действии (или бездействия) ответчика.

Таким образом, моральный вред-страдания, причиненные гражданину (человеку) действиями (бездействием) третьих лиц, нарушившими его права, свободы и законные интересы. Для того, чтобы рассчитывать на возмещение морального вреда должны быть нижеследующие условия:

1. Нарушение личных неимущественных прав или посягательство на чужие нематериальные блага, а также иных нарушений, предусмотренных законом. Следствие-физические и нравственные страдания потерпевшего.

2. Причинно-следственная связь между неправомерным поступком или моральным вредом.

3. Вина нарушителя-за исключением случаев, определенных законом.

Исключение составляют случаи, прямо предусмотренные законом. Например, когда:

— вред причинен жизни и здоровью гражданина источником повышенной опасности;

— вред причинен гражданину в результате его незаконного осуждения, незаконного привлечения к уголовной ответственности, незаконного применения в качестве меры пресечения заключения под стражу или подписки о надлежащем поведении, незаконного применения административного взыскания и незаконного задержания;

— вред причинен распространением сведений, порочащих честь, достоинство и деловую репутацию.

Моральный вред компенсируется в денежной форме. Законодательство Республики Узбекистан не устанавливает минимального или максимального размера компенсации морального вреда. Размер компенсации морального вреда определяется судом в зависимости от характера причиненных потерпевшему физических и нравственных страданий, а также степени вины причинителя в случаях, когда вина является основанием компенсации. Тяжесть наступивших последствий и общественная оценка являются важными критериями в определении размера компенсации морального вреда. Вместе с тем, во внимание принимаются такие факторы, как возраст потерпевшего, состояние здоровья, условия жизни, материальное положение и др. Если вина является основанием компенсации морального вреда, то учитывается и степень вины. Кроме того, при определении размера компенсации вреда должны учитываться требования разумности и справедливости. Характер физических и нравственных страданий оценивается судом с учетом фактических обстоятельств, при которых был причинен моральный вред, и индивидуальных особенностей потерпевшего. Вместе с тем, законодатель устанавливает, что при определении размера компенсации вреда судом должны учитываться требования разумности и справедливости. Определение содержания данных категорий также оставлено на усмотрение суда. Как отмечается в отечественной литературе, справедливость требует определенной соразмерности между размером компенсации и характером правонарушения. Разумность же требует учета имущественного положения и потерпевшего, и правонарушителя.

Моральный вред компенсируется независимо от подлежащего возмещению имущественного вреда. В частности, при подаче искового заявления о компенсации морального вреда это может быть, как самостоятельное требование и как объединенное с требованием о возмещении имущественного ущерба. В силу действующего законодательства ответственность за причиненный моральный вред не находится в прямой зависимости от наличия имущественного ущерба. При этом размер компенсации морального вреда не может быть поставлен в зависимость от размера удовлетворенного иска о возмещении имущественного вреда, убытков и других материальных требований.

Моральный вред в отличие от имущественного часто существует лишь в сознании человека и может нести субъективный характер. Поэтому в определении конкретных признаков морального вреда могут возникнуть трудности. Необходимо заметить, что в отличие от возмещения убытков, компенсация морального вреда в силу своей правовой природы не может вернуть потерпевшего в первоначальное положение. Здесь невозможно, так сказать, полное возмещение. Компенсация направлена всего лишь на максимальное сглаживание негативных чувств, вызванных нарушением личных неимущественных прав или нематериальных благ. Денежную компенсацию морального вреда может получить только человек, поскольку ущерб нанесен его психике. Фирма вправе рассчитывать на возмещение вреда ее репутации. Здесь речь идет об убытках, но не о моральном ущербе. Если руководитель фирмы претендует на компенсацию морального вреда, подавать иск нужно от имени руководителя, а не фирмы.

Возмещение компенсации морального вреда – это установленный законодательством способ защиты гражданских прав. Ключевая особенность характеризуется нематериальным аспектом при материальной форме возмещения. Тем не менее, именно нематериальный характер создаёт определённые сложности в установлении размера причинённого морального вреда и денежной компенсации в счёт её возмещения. Законодатель в отношении морального вреда декларирует гибкий подход. У судей нет готовых алгоритмов и формул расчета морального ущерба. Обычно они принимают решения субъективно, опираясь на сложившуюся судебную практику. Рекомендуется с письменной претензией сначала обратиться к обидчику и предложить сумму компенсации. Если получен отказ, следующим шагом будет обращение в суд. Доказать моральный вред в суде – довольно сложная задача. Потребуется подтвердить само событие (например, ДТП) документами, разобраться с выбором ответчика (например, за несовершеннолетних отвечают их родители), подтвердить документально нарушение закона (например, факт раскрытия медицинской тайны скриншотами чужой переписки), зафиксировать документально наличие морального вреда, страданий (например, заключением специалиста по психиатрии). Судьи зачастую в несколько раз снижают размер исков при принятии решений. Наименьший шанс получить значительную компенсацию имеют граждане, не пытающиеся урегулировать конфликт до суда. Несмотря на объективные сложности с доказательствами и оценкой, число дел о возмещении морального вреда растет. Вместе с тем, закрепление в законодательстве в качестве критериев оценки размера компенсации морального вреда, и отсутствие в нем определений данных понятий вызывают на практике ряд трудностей. В частности, суды не указывают в судебном решении, чем они руководствовались при удовлетворении требования, в них также отсутствует обоснование разумности и справедливости. Пленум Верховного суда Республики Узбекистан разъясняет судам, что необходимо обращать внимание на:

- субъективную оценку потерпевшим тяжести причиненного ему нравственного ущерба;

- объективные данные, свидетельствующие о степени нравственных и физических страданий истца;

- жизненную важность - блага, бывшего объектом посягательства (жизнь, здоровье, честь и достоинство, личная свобода, неприкосновенность жилища, вещи большой ценности и т. д.);

- тяжесть последствий правонарушения (убийство близких родственников, причинение телесных повреждений, повлекших инвалидность, лишение свободы, лишение работы или жилища и т. п.);

- характер и сферу распространения ложных позорящих сведений;

- жизненные условия и индивидуальные особенности потерпевшего (служебные, семейные, бытовые, материальные, состояние здоровья, возраст и др.);

- степень вины причинителя вреда, потерпевшего;

- материальное положение лица, причинившего вред;

- иные заслуживающие внимания обстоятельства.

Несмотря на многократные обсуждения института компенсации морального вреда, по-прежнему в данной сфере существует целый ряд вопросов, на которые теория и практика гражданского права к настоящему времени пока ответа не получила. Создание простых и надежных механизмов, позволяющих гражданам в короткие сроки и с минимальными затратами времени, денежных средств компенсировать моральный вред является задачей любого государства, в том числе и Республики Узбекистан. В тесной связи с данной задачей находится урегулирование вопроса об определении размера компенсации морального вреда. На сегодняшний день утратили свою актуальность предложения по поводу необходимости установления точных ориентиров либо конкретных тарифов для определения размера такой компенсации. Несмотря на многократное озвучивание таких предложений со стороны представителей науки, законодатель не меняет свою позицию по определению размера компенсации морального вреда. При этом важно осознавать, что фиксированные ставки размера компенсации морального вреда, разработка основных положений данного порядка на уровне закона с указанием методики расчета размера суммы компенсации морального вреда, по нашему глубокому убеждению, противоречит назначению и сущности данного правового явления. По нашему мнению, денежная компенсация как единственная возможная форма возмещения нравственных и физических страданий не соответствует юридической природе и значимости самого морального вреда, затрагивающего социально-психологическую сферу лица и не всегда могущим быть компенсированным деньгами. В этом смысле целесообразно предусмотреть несколько форм компенсации, предоставляющих суду и потерпевшему право выбора наиболее подходящих из них. Целесообразно законодательно предусмотреть, что компенсация морального вреда может быть осуществлена как в материальной, так и в нематериальной форме. При этом, под материальной формой компенсации морального вреда подразумевается получение денежной суммы или имущества (как это предусмотрено в законодательстве в данный момент), а компенсация в нематериальной форме может быть выражена в виде публичного и личного извинения, передачи прав, оказании услуги.

Компенсация морального вреда — вопрос, который касался многих, кто столкнулся с противоправными действиями в свой адрес и решал вопрос о получении компенсации за нанесенный материальный ущерб. В судебной практике возмещение морального вреда встречается существенно реже. Хотя законодательство и предусматривает подобный вид исковых требований, но механика взыскания не конкретизируется. Четкого регламента, как определить объем моральных страданий потерпевшего, как корректно выявить адекватный сумовой эквивалент возмещения, нет. Анализ истории рассматриваемого института наглядно демонстрирует, что этот институт прошел в своем развитии нелегкий путь становления, чем заслужил право на жизнь. Нынешнее состояние позволяет нам утверждать, что он продолжает активно развиваться, хотя и остается целый ряд спорных вопросов, которые требуют своего незамедлительного разрешения.

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МЕТОДИКА ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ КЕЙС-МЕТОДА НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ВУЗАХ

Аннотация. В данной статье будут рассмотрены отзывы и размышления о способе применения кейс-метода на занятиях русского языка в экономических вузах, который помогает студентам мыслить критически и творчески, укрепляет понимание экономических понятий терминами на основе русского языка.
Ключевые слова: экономика, русский язык, кейс-метод, студенты, концепции, методология, коммуникация, термины, разработка, использование.

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METHODOLOGY OF THE CASE METHOD APPLICATION IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CLASSES IN ECONOMIC UNIVERSITIES

Annotation. This article will consider feedback and reflections on the way the case method is applied in the Russian language classes in economic universities, which helps students to think critically and creatively, strengthens the understanding of economic concepts in terms based on the Russian language.
Key words: economics, russian language, case method, students, concepts, methodology, communication, terms, development, use.

Существуют много способов применения кейс-метода на занятиях русского языка в экономических вузах. Один из способов сделать это- использовать реальные примеры и тематические исследования для применения концепций, рассмотренных в аудитории. Это помогает закрепить концепции и связать их с практическими приложениями.

Другой способ использовать ключи-назначать групповые проекты, которые требуют от студентов применения четырех шагов к определенной экономической теме или проблеме. Это может включать изучение и представление текущего события или тенденции в экономике с использованием экономической лексики и концепций. Такой подход развивает командную работу и общение на русском языке, что является ценным навыком для любого будущего экономического специалиста.

Также следует отметить, что кейс-метод может быть адаптирован к различным стилям обучения и уровням владения русским языком. Например, учащиеся, которым не очень комфортно говорить по-русски, могут сосредоточиться на письменных заданиях, таких как эссе или тематический анализ, которые по-прежнему соответствуют методологии кейса.

Метод кейса (сохранение, расширение, выход, замена) - это стратегия, используемая для поощрения критического мышления и расширения способности учащихся анализировать и оценивать концепции. Как применять на занятиях русского языка в экономических вузах:

22. Сохранение: на первом этапе учащиеся должны определить и понять основные экономические понятия, представленные на уроке, с помощью специфической для русского языка лексики. Например, они должны выучить определяющие термины, такие как.

23. Расширение: на втором этапе учащиеся расширяют свое понимание экономических концепций, представленных на уроке. Они делают это, проводя дальнейшие исследования, читая соответствующие тексты или статьи. Студенты могут делиться своими выводами в дискуссиях на русском языке, используя специальный русский язык и концепции. Этот процесс расширяет их знания об экономических терминах и укрепляет их понимание.

Применение кейс-метода на занятиях русского языка в экономических вузах помогает студентам мыслить критически и творчески, укрепляет понимание экономических понятий терминами на основе русского языка. Это также дает студентам возможность практиковать и совершенствовать навыки русского языка, характерные для экономической сферы.

Кейс-метод-важный подход в обучении русскому языку. Это включает в себя обучение использованию падежей в различных ситуациях, чтобы учащиеся могли научиться правильно их использовать в речи и письме. Чтобы внедрить метод кейса на занятиях русского языка, можно выполнить несколько шагов:

1) Познакомьтесь с понятием падежей: начните урок с объяснения того, что такое падежи и их различных форм. Обсудите разницу между именительным, родительным, дательным, наречным, инструментальным и предлогическим падежами.

2) Используйте примеры из реальной жизни: используйте примеры из реальной жизни, чтобы проиллюстрировать использование падежей в русском языке. Например, используйте личное имя, название города или название профессии.

3) Предоставьте примеры предложений: предоставьте примеры предложений с использованием различных падежей и объясните, как они используются. Приведите примеры предложений, в которых используются разные падежи, и попросите учащихся определить падежи и их значение.

4) Упражнение с упражнениями: дайте учащимся упражнения, которые включают использование позы. Это включает в себя заполнение пробелов или перевод предложений с английского на русский, выделение использования падежей.

5) Используйте ролевые игры: используйте ролевые игры, в которых учащиеся могут попрактиковаться в использовании таких ситуаций, как заказ еды в ресторане или запрос направления в разговоре.

Заключение. Внедряя кейс-метода на занятиях русского языка, учащиеся могут глубже понять русский язык и повысить свою способность правильно и правильно использовать падежи. В целом, внедрение кейс-метода на занятиях русского языка в экономических вузах способствует развитию у учащихся навыков критического мышления, усвоению экономических понятий на русском языке и преодолению разрыва между теоретическими знаниями и практическими применениями. Это ценный инструмент для будущих специалистов по экономике, которые хотят доминировать на мировом рынке.

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ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РУССКИХ МНОГОЗНАЧНЫХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ С КОМПОНЕНТОМ - ИМЕНЕМ СОБСТВЕННЫМ (АНАЛИЗ ПРЕДМЕТНЫХ ФЕ)

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются многозначные предметные ФЕ с компонентом-именем собственным с учетом культурной соотнесенности имени собственного с культурным пространством, а именно ФЕ с антропонимом, мифонимом, историческим онимом, литературным онимом, хроно-нимом. Выделяются особые типы онимов в структуре многозначных предметных ФЕ с именем собственным, их структурные модели по типу словосочетаний и предложений. Статья также отражает результаты структурного и количественного анализа многозначных ФЕ с именем собственным по первичному значению, отобранных на основе Фразеологического словаря русского литературного языка, Академического словаря русской фразеологии и Словаря собственных имен.

Ключевые слова: структурно-грамматическая классификация фразеологических единиц, имена собственные, многозначные фразеологизмы, антропонимы, модели ФЕ.

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GRAMMATIC FEATURES OF RUSSIAN MULTIPLE-SEMINATE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH A COMPONENT - A PROPER NAME (ANALYSIS OF SUBJECT PU)

Annotation. This article analyzes multi-valued subject phraseological units with a proper name component, taking into account the cultural correlation of a proper name with the cultural space, namely, phraseological units with an anthroponym, mythonym, historical onym, literary onym, chrononym. Special types of onyms are distinguished in the structure of multi-valued subject phraseological units with a proper name, their structural models according to the type of phrases and sentences. The article also reflects the results of a structural and quantitative analysis of multi-valued phraseological units with a proper name by primary meaning, selected on the basis of the Phraseological Dictionary of the Russian Literary Language, the Academic Dictionary of Russian Phraseology and the Dictionary of Proper Names.

Key words: structural and grammatical classification of phraseological units, proper names, polysemantic phraseological units, anthroponyms, PU models.

Уникальную культурную нишу для языковых исследований занимают фразеологические единицы с компонентом-именем собственным (ФЕ с ИС), что объясняется как исключительным назначением имени собственного - называть, выделять, идентифицировать один предмет, так и яркой семантикой и своеобразием этих компонентов в структуре ФЕ, обусловленными их тесной связью с культурой и историей народа. Вопросам онимов в составе русских фразеологизмов посвящены труды Е. Н. Бетехтиной, И. В. Бугаевой, М. М Вознесенской, Т. Н. Кондратьевой, Г. А. Лилич, В. М. Мокиенко, О. А. Мещеряковой, М. Л. Ковшовой и др.

Описание ФЕ с ИС отличается тем, что в их структуре содержится компонент - имя собственное, которое, по мнению ряда исследователей ([Флейшер, с.32], [Ковшова, с.159]), будучи десемантизированным, в структуре фразеологизма вступает во взаимосвязи с остальными стержневыми компонентами ФЕ, наделяя его признаками и свойствами, очерчивающими его значение, а также яркой образностью, воплощенной в культурной коннотации ФЕ. Как отмечает М. Л. Ковшова, «собственное имя в составе идиом и паремий интерпретируется как значимый компонент, который несет дополнительную информацию о происхождении фразеологизма или проясняет смысл пословицы» [Ковшова, с. 144]. Исследователи Е. М. Верещагин и В. Г. Костомаров наделяют имена собственные индивидуальной семантикой в структуре пословиц, поговорок, фразеологизмов [Верещагин, Костомаров, с.173], что сближает это понятие с определением культурной коннотации М. Л. Ковшовой: «извлеченная из сознания культурная информация соединяется со словесными знаками языка и фольклора -идиомами и паремиями, добавляется в их семантику в виде особого категориального компонента - культурной коннотации» [Ковшова, с. 173]. Таким образом, культурная коннотация обусловлена историей происхождения онима, которая позволяет удерживать характеристику этого имени в языковой памяти говорящего, если он обладает знаниями «номеносферы» определенного лин-гвокультурного сообщества. По определению ученого Л. М. Щетинина, предложившего это понятие, номеносфера - это «концентрированный опыт индивидуума, отдельного речевого коллектива, поколения говорящих на одном языке и поколения людей одной цивилизации, опыт дешифровки ономастических знаков, их образования и употребления» [Щетинин, с. 14]. Например, ФЕ Авгиевы конюшни включает компонент-мифоним, восходящий «к древнегреческой мифологии про подвиги Геракла, который вычистил конюшни царя Авгия» [Словарь собственных имен..., с. 201]. Данная ФЕ в этом значении может включать лишь имя Авгий, о котором говорящий должен иметь представление для использования ее в соответствующем контексте. Таким образом, понятие номеносферы предполагает наличие «фоновых культурных знаний говорящего, которые служат базой для воспроизведения имен собственных, связанных или с широко известным текстом, или с ситуацией, хорошо известной всем носителям данного языка и выступающей как прецедентная» [Ковшова, с.143].

Е. А. Флейшер в диссертации дает подробный обзор существующих подходов к определению удельного веса каждого из компонентов, составляющих значение имени собственного в сравнении с компонентами имени нарицательного (денотативного, сигнификативного, культурного), и делает вывод о том, что «для онимов характерно стремление денотата к единичности, но при этом сигнификат отличается большим количеством дифференциальных признаков, что, в свою очередь, соответствует главной функции имен собственных - эйдонимической. [Флейшер, с. 36]. Действительно, если заменить компонент авгиевы, который является притяжательным прилагательным в форме множественного числа в ФЕ Авгиевы конюшни, например, на компонент Пирровы, данная ФЕ перестает существовать в указанном значении, так как имя Пирра не связано с конюшнями из известной легенды о Геракле, а значит, не существует денотата для выражения Пиррова конюшня / Пирровы конюшни.

Русские многозначные ФЕ с ИС включают разные типы онимов, соотносящихся с одушевленными и неодушевленными денотатами. Подробно вопрос разграничения имен собственных отражен в трудах А. В. Суперанской, О. И. Фоняковой, В. И. Супрун, Е. М. Верещагина, В. Г. Костомарова, И. Э. Ратниковой и др.

Для выявления ФЕ с ИС в русском языке мы основываемся на определениях имени собственного, данных О. И. Фоняковой: «Имя собственное - это универсальная функционально-семантическая категория имен существительных, особый тип словесных знаков, предназначенный для выделения и идентификации единичных объектов (одушевленных и неодушевленных), выражающих единичные понятия и общие представления об этих объектах в языке, речи и культуре народа» [Фонякова, а 21] и Н. В. Подольской, которая, расширяя и уточняя предыдущее понятие, понимает под именем собственным в науке «слово, словосочетание или предложение, которое служит для выделения именуемого им объекта из ряда подобных, индивидуализируя и идентифицируя данный объект» [Подольская, с. 437].

Данные определения имени собственного позволили путем сплошной выборки выявить 17 многозначных ФЕ с ИС из «Фразеологического словаря русского литературного языка» А. И. Федорова (далее - ФСРЛЯ). В аннотации к ФСРЛЯ 2008 года издания указано, что в словаре собраны идиомы и фразеологические сочетания, как наиболее часто употребляющиеся в современной речи, так и имеющие архаический оттенок. Вышедший в свет в 2015 году «Академический словарь русской фразеологии» под редакцией А. Н. Баранова и Д. О. Добровольского (далее - АСРФ) позволил обнаружить 16 многозначных идиом с компонентом-именем собственным [АСРФ]. В Словаре собственных имен М. Л. Ковшовой 2019 года издания (далее -ССИ) описывается 71 многозначная идиома с компонентом-именем собственным [ССИ].

Исследователи выделяют смыслообразующее значение грамматического выражения ФЕ: «...Формирование целостного фразеологического значения тесно связано не только с семантической структурой компонентов устойчивых оборотов, но и с их грамматической природой» [Жуков, с. 75]. «Грамматическая природа» ФЕ тесно связана с грамматическими свойствами стержневых компонентов, составляющих ФЕ. Вступая во взаимосвязи, данные компоненты реализуют значение ФЕ в структурных моделях. Моделирование структурных типов многозначных ФЕ позволит прояснить реализацию ее разных значений в связи с ее структурным типом и грамматическими свойствами стержневых компонентов. Классификации фразеологизмов по структурному принципу создавали многие лингвисты, в частности В. В. Виноградов, О. С. Ах-манова, Н. М. Шанский, И. В. Арнольд, А. В. Ку-нин, П. П. Литвинов, А. М. Чепасова. Ученые казанской лингвистической школы Е. Ф. Арсентьева, Л. К. Байрамова существенно расширили теоретические основы по проблемам структурной классификации ФЕ.

Объектом нашего исследования послужили первичные значения 70 предметных многозначных ФЕ с ИС, а именно 8 ФЕ из ФСРЛЯ, 9 ФЕ из АСРФ и 53 ФЕ из ССИ, отобранные на основе принципов структурно-грамматической классификации ФЕ А. М. Чепасовой, которая включает

в этот разряд соотносящиеся с именами существительными ФЕ, обозначающие предметность в широком смысле слова (лицо, совокупность лиц, неодушевленные предметы, отвлеченные понятия, признаки, действия) [Чепасова, с. 65].

При описании структуры предметных ФЕ с ИС по первичному значению также был учтен параметр культурной референции собственного имени к пространству культуры. В соответствии с разделением М. Л. Ковшовой типов собственных имен в идиомах на антропонимы (личные имена, фамилии, патронимы, псевдонимы, прозвища), мифонимы (имена собственные, предназначенные для называния антропоморфных языческих богов и демонов, героев мифов, а также предметов, наделяемых в народном сознании сакральным значением), хрононимы (имена собственные, предназначенные для называния отрезков времени в народном календаре и связаны с церковно-календарными именами), агионимы (имена собственные, предназначенные для называния того или иного персонажа из сказаний Ветхого и Нового Заветов, библейских текстов и легенд), литературные онимы (собственные имена антропных и антропоморфных персонажей мирового литературно-художественного дискурса - литературы, кино-, телефильмов, анимации) и исторические онимы (имена собственные, называющие конкретных людей, исторических лиц, существовавших в реальной действительности) [Ковшова, с.172], мы выделили 10 многозначных ФЕ с антропонимом: Алексей Алексеевич, Алеха сельский, Вася Пупкин, голый Вася, дядя Вася, тетя Мотя, дядя Сэм, Иван, не помнящий родства, Иванов, Петров, Сидоров, [Как] ванька-встанька; 9 многозначных ФЕ с мифонимом: авгиевы конюшни, прокрустово ложе, танталовы муки, Царство Плутона, [Висячие] сады Семирамиды, колесо Фортуны, слепая Фортуна, Летучий Голландец, Дед Мороз; 11 многозначных ФЕ с агионимом: лоно авраамово, адамова голова, Адамова кость, ноев ковчег, каинова печать, [Как] Христова невеста, Валаамова ослица, Гог и Магог, брат во Христе, кающаяся Магдалина, Содом и Гоморра; 9 многозначных ФЕ с литературным онимом: тришкин кафтан, Али-баба и сорок разбойников, дядя Степа, Иван Иванович и Иван Никифорович, Крокодил Гена, мы с Тамарой ходим парой, [Как] собака Баскервилей, [Как <и>] Подпоручик Киже, богатенький Буратино; 13 многозначных ФЕ с историческим онимом: Эзопов язык, Дантов ад, мать Тереза, Блин Клинтон, [Как] Иван Сусанин, пиррова победа, бочка Диогена, Наш ответ Чемберлену, бальзаковский возраст, троянский конь, [как] Мамай прошел, мамаево побоище, Ванька Каин; 1 многозначную ФЕ с хрононимом: Юрьев день}

Среди многозначных ФЕ с антропонимом выделяются такие ФЕ, происхождение и развитие которых обязано устному общению, «разговорному фольклору», то есть, по нашему определению, те онимы, которые возникли в результате устной коммуникации территориально ограниченной группы людей. Данные ФЕ, так называемые «разговорные фольклоронимы» имеют в словарях пометы обл. или историческую справку о возникновении данной ФЕ в определенных социальных группах. Например, Блин Клинтон, Алеха сельский, Вася Пупкин, дядя Сэм напоминают прозвища, включающие компонент-имя собственное в неофициально-нейтральной форме (Вася, Сэм) или в фамильярной / вульгарной форме (Ванька, Алеха). ФЕ Алеха сельский имеет помету обл., что показывает принадлежность ФЕ к определенной местности [ССИ, с. 210]. ФЕ дядя Сэм в ССИ снабжена комментарием о происхождении имени на основе продукции с маркировкой производителя U.S. для армии [Там же, с. 321]. ФЕ Вася Пупкин обозначает «заурядного российского обывателя... в живой разговорной речи в Интернете» [Там же, с.234]. Происхождение ФЕ [Как <и>] Подпоручик Киже, основанное на словообразовательной трансформации, связано с историческим анекдотом [Там же, с. 265]. ФЕ Блин Клинтон возникло в эстрадном дискурсе [Там же, с. 226], является лексической трансформацией, при которой имя собственное Билл было заменено на похожий по звучанию эвфемизм - блин. Кроме того, была выделена ФЕ Иван, не помнящий родства, возникновение которой связано со старым юридическим термином [Там же, с. 253], что позволяет назвать данную ФЕ «терминонимом». Наряду с «разговорными фольклоронимами», можно выявить «поэтические фольклоронимы», вышедшие из народных сказаний, легенд, сохраняющих свой след в определении ФЕ либо в историко-этимологической справке. К данным ФЕ можно отнести ФЕ Летучий Голландец, которая имеет в АСРФ пояснение о предполагаемом происхождении из средневековой легенды.

В данной статье приведен один из указанных в словарях вариантов ФЕ, поскольку данное исследование нацелено на решение вопроса о структурно-грамматической организации ФЕ с ИС. Проблема вариативности данных ФЕ будет рассмотрена в дальнейших работах.

Количественный анализ показал, что 58% ФЕ от всех предметных многозначных ФЕ включают имена собственные - мужские (около 80%) и женские (около 20%); русские имена (например, Алеха, Иван, Тамара и др.) составляют структуру более половины многозначных предметных ФЕ, именующих человека; 20,75% ФЕ состоят из фамилий (русских и иностранных), более половины из которых образуют ФЕ с русскими фамилиями. Выделяются две ФЕ Летучий Голландец и Дед Мороз, чьи составляющие не являются именами собственными, но сочетание существительных служит именем собственным для легендарного корабля-призрака и сказочного персонажа.

В результате структурного и количественного анализа были выделены следующие группы:

1) адъективно-субстантивные ФЕ атрибутивно-препозитивного типа с согласованием: слепая Фортуна, Летучий Голландец, авгиевы конюшни, прокрустово ложе, танталовы муки, Эзопов язык, Дантов ад, пиррова победа, бальзаковский возраст, троянский конь, тришкин кафтан, богатенький Буратино, адамова голова, Адамова кость, ноев ковчег, каинова печать, [Как] Христова невеста, Валаамова ослица, Юрьев день голый Вася) - 37,73%;

2) адъективно-субстантивные ФЕ атрибутивно-постпозитивного типа с согласованием:

лоно авраамово, Алеха сельский - 3,77%;

3) причастно-субстантивные ФЕ атрибутивно-препозитивного типа с согласованием: кающаяся Магдалина - 1,88 %;

4) причастно-субстантивные ФЕ атрибутивно-постпозитивного типа с согласованием: [Как] Иван, не помнящий родства)- 1,88%;

5) субстантивно-субстантивные ФЕ с управлением, в которых зависимым компонентом является имя собственное в предложном падеже, связанный с главным при помощи предлога: брат во Христе - 1,88%;

6) субстантивно-субстантивные ФЕ атрибутивно-постпозитивного типа с управлением, в которых зависимым компонентом является имя

собственное в форме родительного падежа: Царство Плутона, муки тантала, колесо Фортуны, сады Семирамиды, бочка Диогена, собака Баскервилей - 11,32%;

7) субстантивно-субстантивные ФЕ, в которых двухкомпонентное имя собственное (имя + имя / фамилия / прозвище / отчество) в именительном падеже является единственным и стержневым компонентом: [Как] Иван Сусанин, Блин Клинтон, Вася Пупкин, Ванька Каин, [Как] ванька-встанька, Алексей Алексеевич - 11,32%;

8) субстантивно-субстантивные ФЕ, в которых однокомпонентное имя собственное (имя) в именительном падеже является стержневым и зависимым компонентом в сочетании с терминами родства / социального (должностного) статуса / биологического класса в именительном падеже: мать Тереза, дядя Степа, Крокодил Гена, Подпоручик Киже, дядя Вася, тетя Мотя, дядя Сэм - 13,2%.

Также были выделены ФЕ со структурой словосочетания с сочинительной связью между компонентами:

1) субстантивно-субстантивные ФЕ, в которых два существительных в именительном падеже, являющиеся единственными и стержневыми компонентами, объединены сочинительным союзом и: Али-баба и сорок разбойников, Иван Иванович и Иван Никифорович, Гог и Магог, Содом и Гоморра - 7,5%;

2) субстантивно-субстантивные ФЕ, в которых имена собственные в именительном падеже, являющиеся единственными и стержневыми компонентами, объединены бессоюзной сочинительной связью: Иванов, Петров, Сидоров -1,88%.

Среди многозначных предметных ФЕ с ИС мы выявили ФЕ со структурой предложения: 1) ФЕ по модели односоставного предложения: Наш ответ Чемберлену - 1,88 %; 2) ФЕ по модели двусоставного предложения: [как] Мамай прошел; Мы с Тамарой ходим парой, андроны едут - 5,6%.

Структура ряда ФЕ может быть расширена за счет факультативных компонентов. Так, например, факультативный компаративный компонент [как], образующий компаративные ФЕ, наблюдается у 2 многозначных предметных ФЕ с историческим онимом: [Как] Иван Сусанин; [как] Мамай прошел); у 2 ФЕ с литературным онимом: [Как] Подпоручик Киже; [Как] собака Баскервилей; у 1 ФЕ с агионимом: [Как] Христова невеста) и у 2 ФЕ с антропонимом: [Как] ванька-встанька; [Как] Иван, не помнящий родства. У ФЕ с мифонимом <Как> Гог и Магог компонент как участвует в образовании варианта ФЕ. Данные ФЕ также можно отнести к группе предметных компаративных ФЕ. ФЕ Сады Семирамиды включает выраженный относительным прилагательным факультативный компонент [висячие], образующий адъективно-субстантивную ФЕ атрибутивно-препозитивного типа с согласованием. ФЕ танталовы муки имеет вариант муки тантала, образованный на основе модели субстантивно-субстантивных ФЕ атрибутивно-постпозитивного типа с управлением. ФЕ лоно авраамово имеет вариант авраамово лоно по модели адъективно-субстантивных ФЕ атрибутивно-препозитивного типа с согласованием.

Интересно отметить, что количество многозначных предметных ФЕ с ИС, где стержневой компонент - ИС (то есть имя собственное в форме именительного падежа), составляет чуть менее 50%. Особенностью адъективно-субстантивных ФЕ является то, что зависимый компонент выражен в основном притяжательным прилагательным, образованным от имени собственного -77,2%, относительным прилагательным - 13,6% (например, голый Вася), качественным - 4,5% (богатенький Буратино). В причастно-субстан-тивных ФЕ зависимый компонент выражен причастием настоящего времени, главный компонент - именем собственным; в субстантивно-субстантивных ФЕ с управлением родительного падежа стержневой компонент выражен конкретным существительным в 83,3% случаях, отвлеченным существительным - 16,6%. В ФЕ по модели двусоставного предложения первым стержневым компонентом, соответствующим подлежащему, является имя собственное либо существительное в сочетании с именем собственным, а вторым компонентом, соответствующим сказуемому, является глагол со значением движения: [как] Мамай прошел; Мы с Тамарой ходим парой; андроны едут). В структурном плане выделяются ФЕ с ИС, состоящие только из имени собственного: однокомпонентного (фамилии), двухкомпонентного (имя + отчество, имя + фамилия): Алексей Алексеевич; Иван Сусанин; Вася Пупкин; Иванов, Петров, Сидоров. Отнесенные М. Л. Ковшовой к идиомам, данные ФЕ в структурном плане представляют собой «моно-оним», состоящий лишь из имен собственных и существующий в указанном значении при наличии определенных именных составляющих.

В современной фразеологии исследование структурно-грамматической организации ФЕ связано, в первую очередь, с определением синтактико-грамматического соотношения ФЕ со словосочетанием или предложением, и решение вопросов структурной организации ФЕ направлено на выявление зависимости ФЕ от конструктивной обусловленности составляющих ее компонентов. Описание особенностей структурно-грамматической организации ФЕ обуславливает учет основных факторов развития значений ФЕ, что позволит выявить основные типы структурных схем или моделей многозначных ФЕ.

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ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ФОРТЕПИАННЫХ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ Р.АБДУЛЛАЕВА

Аннотация. Статья обращена к важнейшей области многогранного творчества узбекского композитора Рустама Абдуллаева, - фортепианной музыке, широко востребованной в музыкальной образовании и воспитании. Высокохудожественная исполнительская интерпретация сочинений композитора не мыслима без глубокого проникновения в стилевые особенности его музыки, раскрытия национальной образной сферы, богатства выразительных средств. Автор статьи на протяжении многих лет изучая фортепианное творчество Абдуллаева, пришла к выводу о когнитивно-творческой природе музыкального мышления композитора, обладающего ярким и национально-самобытным стилем письма.

Ключевые слова: композитор, фортепианная музыка, музыкальный стиль, исполнительский стиль, жанр форма, образный мир, фактура, выразительные средства, национальная самобытность.

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PERFORMING ASPECTS OF PIANO WORKS BY R. ABDULLEV

Abstract. The article is addressed to the most important area of the multifaceted creativity of the Uzbek composer Rustam Abdullaev - piano music, which is widely in demand in music education and upbringing. A highly artistic performance interpretation of the composer's works is unthinkable without a deep insight into the stylistic features of his music, the disclosure of the national figurative sphere, the richness of expressive means. The author of the article, having studied Abdullayev's piano work for many years, came to the conclusion about the cognitive and creative nature of the composer's musical thinking, which has a bright and nationally distinctive style of writing.

Keywords: composer, piano music, musical style, performing style, genre form, figurative world, texture, expressive means, national identity.

Важную роль в фортепианной музыке Абдуллаева играет импровизационность, истоки которой с одной стороны восходят к традиционным основам узбекского профессиональной музыкального искусства устной традиции, а с другой стороны, импровизационность проникает в современные технологии музыкальной композиции в частности, в алеаторику, качественно обновляющую музыкальную исполнительскую поэтику. Особенно интересен в этом отношении фортепианные рапсодии Абдуллаева, в которых его композиторский стиль получает выражение в органичном сплаве традиционного и современного. «Принцип импровизационности, действующий в рапсодии на всех уровнях, подразумевает постоянное обновление музыкального материала, спонтанность в его развитии».

В Рапсодии №1 «Фрески Навруза» Абдуллаев использует разнообразные приёмы изложения музыкального письма, передающие атмосферу весеннего праздника встречи пробуждения природы «Навруз», исторически сложившегося в русле восточных традиций. Фортепианная фактура произведения отличается ярким национальным своеобразием. Глубокий знаток узбекской народной инструментальной культуры, умеющий прекрасно играть на рубабе и других народных инструментах, Абдуллаев мастерски отразил в звучании фортепиано специфические приёмы игры на узбекских народных инструментах, в частности, нола, кочирим, форшлаги. Имитируя звучание карная, сурная, дойры, нагора, ная обогащает фортепианное письмо инновационными звуковыми качествами, требующим от пианиста поиска художественно убедительных исполнительских выразительных средств. Особое выразительное значение здесь приобретает прием игры martellato, основанный на чередовании правой и левой рук в быстром темпе.

В создании колоритной тембровой палитры звучания исполнительский стиль пианиста является основополагающим фактором.

Применение разнообразных штрихов – staccato, legato, tremolo, glissando расцвечивает фортепианную звучность тончайшими деталями, которые возникают только в процессе звукового воплощения нотного текста. Исполнение форшлагов, которыми изобилует данные произведения, также находится во власти пианиста – интерпретатора, уровня его техники, слуха, воображения и фантазии.

В ещё большей степени возрастает роль исполнительского стиля в Рапсодии №2, где Абдуллаев изобретательно использует ресурсы алеаторики, сонорики в передаче национальной образности музыки. Продумывая исполнительскую концепцию, Рапсодия №2, каждый пианист, связанных с созданием посредством индивидуального исполнительского стиля красочного звукового полотна на основе творческого осмысления нотного текста.

Сложные проблемы исполнительского стиля возникают у пианиста в работе над концертной пьесой «Зумлак» для фортепиано и ударных инструментов Абдуллаева. В этом произведении композитор возрождает древнейшую хорезмскую традицию народного танца удалого, смелого и отважного молодца (слово «зумлак» означает «удалец»). Ярко выраженная народная танцевальная основа, динамичная ритмо-тембровая драматургия, взаимодействие импровизационности и токкатности представляют пианисту широкое поле для проявления выразительных возможностей индивидуального исполнительского стиля. Композитор использует в концертной пьесе «Зумлак» расширенное фортепиано – игру левой рукой glissando по струнам рояля, что также стимулирует пианиста к индивидуализации исполнительской выразительности.

Необходимо отметить, что не только виртуозные концертные фортепианные жанры, но и миниатюры для детей требуют от исполнителя активизации возможностей индивидуального исполнительского стиля, поиска одухотворённого общения пианиста с музыкальным инструментом. В этом отношении очень интересен цикл «Пять детских миниатюр», в котором Абдуллаев демонстрирует совершенство композиторского стиля. «Предельная афористичность и лаконичность высказывания выражены в данном цикле с ювелирным мастерством, филигранной отделкой каждой детали». Следует подчеркнуть, что в миниатюрах получают отражение определённые музыкальные жанры, в частности, канон, вальс, песня, скерцо, элегия, марш, речитатив, токката. Оригинально претворяя элементы этих музыкальных жанров в цикле, композитор ориентировал юных пианистов на формирование индивидуального исполнительского стиля, на развитие когнитивно-творческого мышления, воображения и фантазии. Это ещё раз подтверждает необходимость формирования исполнительского стиля уже на начальном этапе обучения игре на фортепиано.

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МАРКЕТИНГОВЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО РЫНКА СПОРТИВНОЙ ОДЕЖДЫ

Аннотация: целью научной статьи является проведение маркетингового исследования международного рынка спортивной одежды. Рассмотрены основы понятия «маркетинговые исследования». Определена характеристика, отражающая современное состояние международного рынка спортивной одежды. Проанализированы тенденции и перспективы развития международного рынка спортивной одежды.

Ключевые слова: маркетинговые исследования; спортивная одежда; международный рынок; исследование рынка; рынок спортивной одежды.

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MARKETING RESEARCH OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET OF SPORTSWEAR

Abstract. The purpose of the scientific article is to conduct marketing research of the international sportswear market. The basics of the concept of "marketing research" are considered. The characteristic reflecting the current state of the international sportswear market is determined. The trends and prospects for the development of the international sportswear market are analyzed.

Key words: marketing research; sportswear; international market; market research; sportswear market.

Современный рынок спортивной одежды во всем мире стремительно развивается. Это обусловлено тем, что все большая часть населения стран с высоким уровнем жизни, нацелена на увеличение личного времени, потраченного на спортивные занятия и физкультуру. Соответственно происходит рост продаж товаров, которые предназначены для данного рода деятельности. Чтобы провести текущее состояние международного рынка спортивной одежды, необходимо применить механизм маркетингового исследования.

Под понятием «маркетинговые исследования» необходимо подразумевать ту форму исследования в бизнесе, которая использует технологии маркетинга и конкурентного образования с целью фокусирования внимания на потребительском поведении, желаний и предпочтений конкурентов, потребителей и рынка, на котором функционирует само предприятие.

В процессе маркетинговых исследований проводятся три основных этапа:

1. Сбор данных, куда относится маркетинговый профиль рынка и продукции.

2. Обработка данных, где используются различные модели и методы для определения тенденций в изменении основных показателей рынка.

3. Анализ данных, где предоставляются результаты проведенного исследования с заключением о изменении тенденций рынка.

Соответственно, важным аспектом формирования качественных маркетинговых исследований является работа с данными, объем которых зависит от сложности и структуры рынка. В случае, если фирма функционирует на распространенном сегменте рынка товаров и услуг, то следует ожидать, что для проведения маркетингового исследования понадобится анализ информации о деятельности тысячи компаний-конкурентов. В случае с международным рынком спортивной одежды, такие маркетинговые исследования являются трудно затратными исследовательскими процессами, в которые вовлечены десятки специалистов.

Экспертные оценки позволяют заключить то, что маркетинговые исследования международного рынка спортивной одежды отмечают его одним из крупнейших в сегменте потребительских товаров. Объемы рынка превышают 200 млрд долл. США. На международном рынке спортивной одежды функционируют не только крупные корпорации, владеющие известными брендами, но и малые и средние организации, которые обеспечивают производство различных сегментов товаров, относящихся к более узкоспециализированным спортивным дисциплинам [1].

Можно определить следующие факторы, которые формируют тенденции развития международного рынка спортивной одежды:

– популяризация в обществе здорового и активного образа жизни, из-за чего спортивная одежда приобретается людьми не только в целях спортивных занятий, но и для свободного ношения в повседневной жизни;

– разработка и внедрение новых технологий, которые повышают качество и многофункциональность спортивной одежды;

– рост популярности спортивного стиля в моде для массового потребителя.

По рекомендациям покупателей мировыми лидерами спортивной одежды выступают такие производители, как Nike и Adidas. Определим следующие их преимущества. У бренда Nike очень удобная спортивная одежда, где развита женская и детская линейка; происходит строгое соблюдение безопасности в использовании материалов производства; предоставляется широкий ассортимент спортивной одежды для разных спортивных дисциплин. У бренда Adidas происходит активная работа над новыми моделями спортивной одежды; производится продукция с высокого качества и износостойких материалов; применяется гибкая ценовая политика.

Перспективами дальнейшего развития международного рынка спортивной одежды будут выступать [3]:

1. Насыщение рынков спортивными товарами.
2. Приход на региональные рынки крупных производителей и дистрибьюторов.
3. Увеличение конкуренции между производителями.
4. Расширение ассортимента спортивной одежды с ориентацией на разные ценовые категории.

Таким образом, маркетинговые исследования международного рынка спортивной одежды демонстрируют, что данный сегмент потребительских товаров развивается и имеет положительные перспективы. Поэтому, для производителей спортивной одежды целесообразным выступает наращивание объема производства своей продукции, а для брендов с России – выходить на зарубежные рынки.

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ВНЕДРЕНИЯ ТЕЛЕМЕДИЦИНСКИХ УСЛУГ В УСЛОВИЯХ РАЗВИТИЯ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация. В данной научной работе были изучены услуги телемедицины в условиях цифровизации экономики. Были изучены материалы зарубежных и отечественных ученых в области электронное здравоохранение, телемедицина и экономических услуг, изучая материалы, было приведено примеры, телемедицинский услуг других стран и был проведен анализ ближайшего развития телемедицины в стране. В конце научной статьи даны предложения по развитию телемедицины в нашей стране.

Ключевые слова: цифровая экономика, телемедицина, телеконсультация, домашняя телемедицина, проекты по телемедицине.

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INTRODUCTION OF TELEMEDICAL SERVICES IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Abstract. In this scientific work, telemedicine services were studied in the context of the digitalization of the economy. The materials of foreign and domestic scientists in the field of e-health, telemedicine and economic services were studied, studying the materials, examples were given of telemedicine services in other countries and an analysis was made of the immediate development of telemedicine in the country. At the end of the scientific article, proposals for the development of telemedicine in our country are given.

Key words: digital economy, telemedicine, teleconsultation, home telemedicine, telemedicine projects.

Телемедицинские технологии — позволяют в реальном масштабе времени вести прямой аудио-видеодиалог между врачами, пациентом и его родственниками. Возможности телемедицины: телеконсультирование, телеобучение, теленаставничество, домашняя телемедицина.

Телемедицинская консультация — это проведенная на высоком уровне консультация, во время которой врач и пациент территориально разобщены — консультант находится, например, другом городе страны или зарубежья, а больной и его лечащий врач могут находиться в любом из регионов или в другой стране. В зависимости от конкретной задачи, в консультации могут участвовать сразу несколько врачей, в том числе разных специальностей (телеконсилиум). Телемедицинскую консультацию проводят для уточнения диагноза, выдачи рекомендаций по лечению, решения вопросов госпитализации после получения необходимой информации (эпикриз, рентген-снимки, МРТ, видеозапись УЗИ и т.д.)[1].

Степень научной разработанности исследуемой проблемы. Исследование развития рынка телемедицинских услуг в условиях цифровизации является развивающимся направлением экономической науки.

Различные аспекты функционирования и развития рынка телемедицинских услуг обосновываются в работах А. В. Владзимирского, П. А. Герасимова, В. М. Леванова, Ю. А. Морозовой, В. Н. Некрасова, Д. В. Пивеня, К. Педдла, К. Сандерса и др.

Вместе с тем, несмотря на значительный вклад отечественных и зарубежных ученых в решение актуальных задач исследования проблем функционирования рынка телемедицинских услуг, остаются неразрешенными некоторые вопросы.

Теоретическую и методологическую основу исследования составили теория сервисизации, теория цифровизации, теория общественного здоровья, воззрения отечественных и зарубежных ученых в области экономики здравоохранения, обобщение которых позволило содержательно интерпретировать телемедицинские услуги и предложить авторский методический подход к анализу и оценке рынка телемедицинских услуг в условиях цифровизации. В исследовании были использованы общенаучные методы синтеза, сравнительного, системного, функционального анализа, анализа временных рядов, индексный метод, метод экстраполяции, методы индукции, дедукции, систематизации и обобщения.

Теоретический подход к исследованию телемедицинских услуг сформирован на фундаменте теорий сервисизации, цифровизации и общественного здоровья.

Медицинская услуга – строго индивидуализированный комплекс мероприятий по выявлению, формированию и удовлетворению спроса пациента.

Телемедицинская услуга – строго индивидуализированный комплекс мероприятий, предполагающий использование информационно-коммуникационных технологий по профилактике, выявлению причин, диагностике и лечению заболевания в целях укрепления общественного *здоровья в условиях, когда пространственный, временной и финансовый факторы являются критическими.*

Преимущества телеконсультаций: возможность получения консультации в специализированных центрах у специалистов высокого уровня; значительная экономия финансовых и временных затрат по сравнению с суммарными затратами на традиционную поездку в медицинский центр. Сервисы, оказывающие услуги телемедицины, особенно ярко проявили себя в период пандемии. Именно тогда стали видны их сильные стороны, которые актуальны и сегодня (рисунок 1).

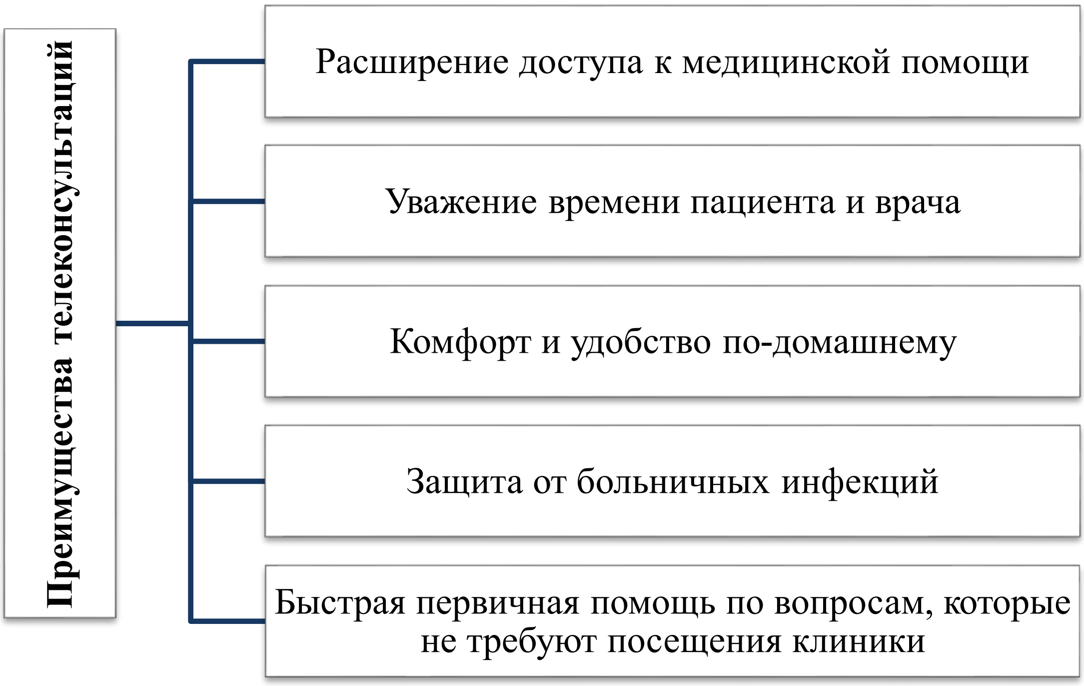

Рис.1. Преимущества применения телеконсультаций[121]

Расширение доступа к медицинской помощи. Телемедицина помогает преодолеть физические барьеры на пути к здравоохранению, особенно если речь идёт о посещении врачей узкого профиля. Это может выручить пациентов из районов с недостаточной медицинской оснащенностью, где не хватает специалистов. [3]

Уважение времени пациента и врача. При онлайн-посещении пациенту не нужно объяснять, кто он такой, с какой проблемой и когда был в клинике. Вся информация есть под рукой и у администратора при записи, и у врача — на этапе приема. Врач точно знает, когда и во сколько состоится дистанционная консультация, не тратит личное время на общение в мессенджере и ответы по электронной почте.

Комфорт и удобство по-домашнему. Виртуальные визиты легче вписать в напряженный жизненный график. [2] Взрослые дееспособные

[121] Источник: Составлено автором на основе изучения литературы

люди могут посещать врача прямо на рабочем месте: им не понадобится отгул. Неходячих больных или детей можно подключать из дома.

Защита от больничных инфекций. Телемедицина избавляет от необходимости приходить в больницу и стоять в очереди по незначительным вопросам. [2] Это позволяет уменьшить контакт с чужими вирусами и бактериями, что особенно важно для детей, хронических больных, беременных, пожилых или людей с ослабленным иммунитетом.

Быстрая первичная помощь по вопросам, которые не требуют посещения клиники. Телемедицина позволяет легко связаться с терапевтом в рамках его расписания и заранее узнать список анализов, которые необходимо сдать, а также получить направление на очный приём к специалисту узкого профиля.

Недостатками телемедицины: Несмотря на большое количество плюсов, телемедицина еще недостаточно развита. Это связано как с низкой осведомленностью самих людей о том, что они могут получать медицинскую помощь дистанционно, так и с рядом факторов:

Немногие врачи умеют и хотят работать онлайн. Несмотря на то, что в законодательстве нет ограничений относительно того, какой специалист имеет право проводить консультации онлайн, а какой — нет, среди медработников в мало кто привык это делать, либо специалисты не имеют достаточной квалификации, чтобы определять заболевания онлайн.

При использовании телемедицины могут быть и технические проблемы. Не во всех уголках страны проведен интернет, либо его мощности не хватает для видео звонков. К тому же не все провайдеры связи обучены, как правильно оказывать подобного рода услуги.

Проблема может скрываться и в стоимости таких услуг. Для регионов цена внедрения телемедицины может быть слишком высокой.

Как и любые базы данных, телемедицинские системы подвержены хакерским атакам. Мошенники могут украсть личные данные пациента. Поэтому некоторые люди не доверяют конфиденциальную информацию таким приложениям.

К тому же удаленная встреча врача и пациента не всегда помогает поставить правильный диагноз или дать правильное направление, особенно если речь идет о тяжелом состоянии. Необходимость физического контакта, даже банального медицинского осмотра, заставляет врачей в итоге все равно назначать очные встречи с пациентом.

Будущее телемедицины. Оценивать перспективы государственного и коммерческого применения телемедицинских технологий следует дифференцированно. В рамках стратегии цифровой трансформации отрасли «Здравоохранение» на период до 2030 года государство обозначило вызовы и проблемы, которые планируется решать в сфере телемедицины. Среди первостепенных задач (рисунок 2):

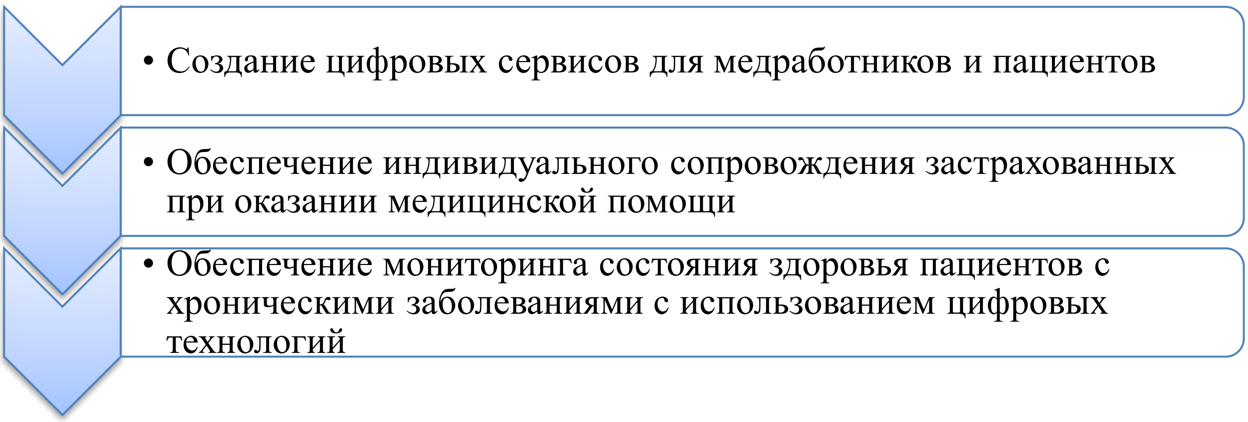

Рис.2. Задачи для развития электронного здравоохранения[122]

При изучении зарубежных источников, мы нашли интересный проект, который стартовал в пилотном режиме 2022 году в России по дистанционному мониторингу состояния здоровья пациентов с использованием высокотехнологичных устройств и сервисов — так называемых персональных медицинских помощников. Двести пациентов с гипертонией и сахарным диабетом получили приборы автоматической диагностики, информация с которых в режиме реального времени поступает на цифровую платформу для дальнейшей обработки и реагирования врачей. Пилот будет длиться два года. К концу 2024-го планируется довести до совершенства как сам процесс автоматического сбора и анализа данных о здоровье, так и необходимые для этого платформы, устройства, технологии.

Одна из таких технологий — симптом-чекер, который встраивается в порталы или медицинские информационные системы. Технология работает по следующему принципу (рисунок 3):

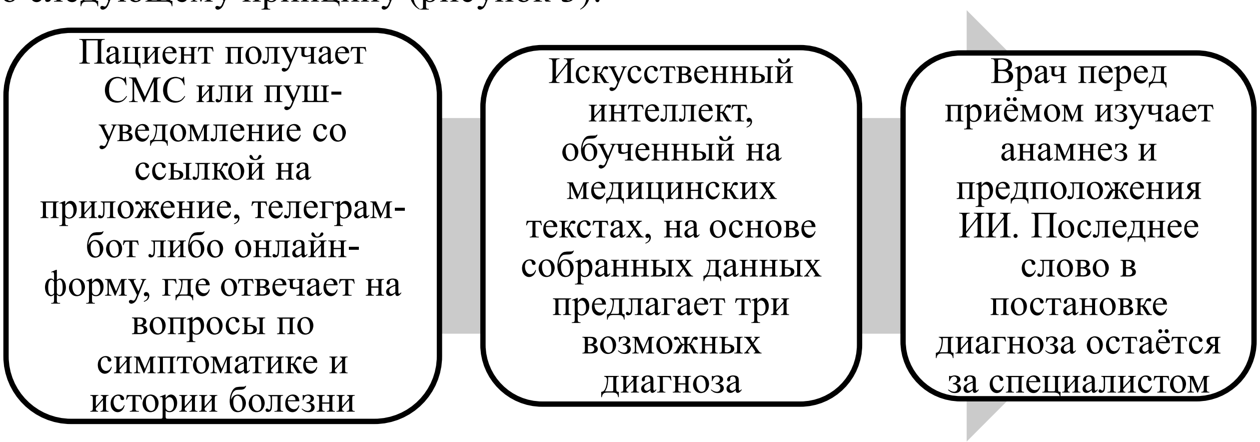

Рис.3. Принципы работы технологии Симптом-чекер[123]

[122] Источник: Составлено автором на основе изучения литературы
[123] Источник: Составлено автором на основе изучения литературы

Симптом-чекер помогает заранее составить представление о здоровье пациента и тем самым сэкономить до 30% времени приёма, которое можно потратить на более детальный осмотр, диагностику и назначения.

Риски во многом обусловлены современным уровнем технического оснащения (рисунок 4):[4]

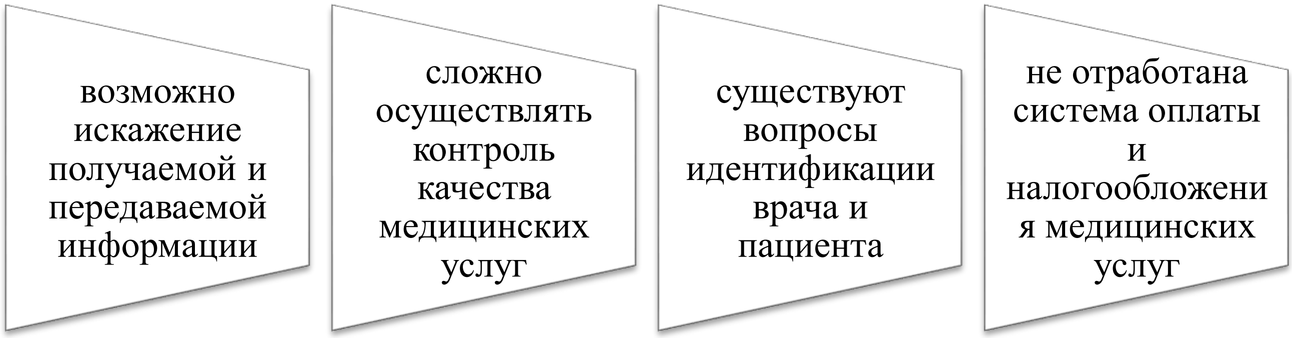

Рис.4.Риски при пользовании технологии Симптом-чекер[124]

Среди правовых рисков — разглашение врачебной тайны и нарушение конфиденциальности персональных данных.

По мнению автора, социальная значимость телемедицинских услуг заключается в их эффективности в борьбе с основными вызовами, стоящими перед системой здравоохранения: старение населения, высокая распространенность неинфекционных заболеваний, рост новых случаев инфекционных заболеваний.

Помимо дистанционных консультаций с врачом и возможности онлайн-записи на прием или диагностику телемедицина также предполагает онлайн-мониторинг за состоянием тяжелобольного и возможность покупать лекарства онлайн. Услуги телемедицины можно получить и в рамках полиса ОМС. Среди плюсов оказания медицинской помощи через интернет — экономия времени и возможность получения консультации у узкопрофильного специалиста даже из другого региона. Однако не все врачи имеют достаточную квалификацию для предоставления таких консультаций.

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3. Advantages of Telemedicine. Электронный ресурс: Doxy.me. URL: https://doxy.me/en/advantages-of-telemedicine/

[124] Источник: Составлено автором на основе изучения литературы

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ УЧАСТИЯ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЯ В АРБИТРАЖНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ

Аннотация. Арбитражный процессуальный кодекс Российской Федерации включает такую главу как «Представительство в арбитражном суде», тем самым закрепляя институт участия представителя в арбитражном процессе. Стоит отметить, что в настоящее время существуют определенные проблемы, которые мешают представителям обеспечивать права, свободы, законные интересы граждан и организаций. Именно поэтому необходимо рассмотреть и изучить данную тему, выявить основные проблемы, в чем и заключается актуальность научного исследования.

Ключевые слова: представительство, арбитражный процесс, участие, адвокат, проблемы.

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PROBLEMS OF PARTICIPATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE ARBITRATION PROCESS

Abstract. The Arbitration Procedural Code of the Russian Federation includes such a chapter as "Representation in the arbitration court", thereby consolidating the institution of participation of a representative in the arbitration process. It is worth noting that currently there are certain problems that prevent representatives from ensuring the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of citizens and organizations. That is why it is necessary to consider and study this topic, to identify the main problems, which is the relevance of scientific research.

Keywords: representation, arbitration process, participation, lawyer, problems.

Конституция Российской Федерации, являясь актом высшей юридической силы, закрепляет в статье 48 право каждого на оказание квалифицированной юридической помощи [125], как одной из основных гарантий реализации справедливого, прозрачного и открытого правосудия. Институт представительства в арбитражном процессе, несомненно, связан с вышеназванной гарантией, поскольку он помогает гражданам и юридическим в полной мере осуществлять свои права, свободы и законные интересы, а также защищать их.

Институт представительства известен еще с древнейших времен, например, его основные положения были отражены в римском праве, а также дореволюционном отечественном законодательстве. Некоторые исследователи отмечают тот факт, что на сегодняшний момент нет общетеоретического определения понятию «представительство», его признаков и сущности в отраслях права, о чем говорит Е.Л. Невзгодина[126].

Необходимо рассмотреть, что представляет собой представительство в арбитражном судопроизводстве. Под ним следует понимать выполнение действий процессуального характера от имени и в интересах другого лица. Цель представительства состоит в том, чтобы обеспечить права и законных интересы граждан, а также юридических лиц, являющихся участниками арбитражного процесса[127].

Так, проанализируем главу 6 Арбитражного процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации (далее по тексту – АПК РФ)[128]. Так, часть 1 статьи 59 указывает, что граждане имеют право вести свои дела лично или посредством представителей. Кроме того, названная статья устанавливает, что права и законные интересы недееспособных лиц могут представлять родители, усыновители, опекуны и попечители. Перечисленные категории лиц также могут передать дело другому представителю.

Помимо этого, представителями граждан, юридических лиц и индивидуальных предпринимателей могут выступать адвокаты и другие лица, которые оказывают юридическую помощь. Важным условием является то, что они должны иметь высшее юридическое образование или ученую степень по юридической специальности.

В статье 60 АПК закреплены определенные запреты, например, представителями в арбитражном судопроизводстве не могут быть судьи,

[125]Конституция Российской Федерации (принята всенародным голосованием 12.12.1993 с изменениями, одобренными в ходе общероссийского голосования 01.07.2020) // «Российская газета» от 25.12.1993 г.

[126]Агаев Х.К. Арбитражное судопроизводство в судебной системе в Российской Федерации // Научный журнал. 2018. №5 (28). URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/arbitrazhnoe-sudoproizvodstvo-v-sudebnoy-sisteme-v-rossiyskoy-federatsii (дата обращения: 16.06.2023).

[127] Глухова О.Ю., Назаров В.В. Перспективы развития профессионального представительства в арбитражном процессе России // Актуальные проблемы государства и права. 2019. №11. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/perspektivy-razvitiya-professionalnogo-predstavitelstva-v-arbitrazhnom-protsesse-rossii (дата обращения: 16.06.2023).

[128] Арбитражный процессуальный кодекс Российской Федерации от 24.07.2002 N 95-ФЗ (ред. от 18.03.2023) // Собрание законодательства Российской Федерации от 2002 г., N 30, ст. 3012

арбитражные заседатели, следователи, прокуроры, помощники судей, работники аппарата суда и так далее.

Изменения в области процессуального законодательства, которые произошли в 2019 году, затронули и институт представительства, так, М. А. Гоголева отмечает следующее: «российский цивилистический процесс встал на рельсы «профессионального представительства», что не может не породить определенных практических и научных проблем, требующих скорейшей проработки и решения»[129].

Как уже говорилось, в соответствии с пунктом 3 статьи 58 АПК РФ, представителями в арбитражном судопроизводстве могут выступать адвокаты и другие лица, которые оказывают юридическую помощь, а также имеют высшее юридическое образование или ученую степень по юридической специальности. Именно поэтому возникает практический вопрос следующего характера: можно ли назвать документ, который выступает в качестве подтверждения высшего юридического образования и научной степени, неотъемлемым элементом статуса представителя?

Опосредуется обозначенная проблема на стадии предъявления искового заявления в арбитражный суд. Необходимо обратиться к статье 126 АПК РФ, которая устанавливает документы, требуемые к исковому заявлению, называя среди них доверенность или другие документы, которые призваны подтверждать полномочия на подписание искового заявления.

Однако недочетом является то, что вышеуказанный перечень не содержит указания на то, что представитель должен прилагать документ, подтверждающий высшее образование или научную степень. Здесь мы можем увидеть конкуренцию, противоречие норм АПК РФ, где указано, что представитель может не прикладывать те документы, которые являются подтверждением его высшего образования и научной степени. При этом, как закрепляется в АПК РФ, представителями могут являться адвокаты, имеющие высшее юридическое образование или ученую степень по юридической специальности[130].

Для решения вышеуказанной проблемы необходимо дополнить статью 126 АПК, а именно – внести в список необходимых документов копии документов, которые подтверждают наличие у представителя высшего юридического образования или ученой степени. Кроме того, можно проверять такие данные посредством публичного реестра адвокатов

[129] Гоголева, М. А. Проблемы профессионального представительства в современном арбитражном процессе / М. А. Гоголева. — Текст: непосредственный // Новый юридический вестник. — 2022. — № 3 (36). — С. 51-53. — URL: https://moluch.ru/th/9/archive/224/7297/ (дата обращения: 16.06.2023).

[130] Солтамурадов С. С. Представительство в арбитражном процессе // Вестник магистратуры. 2019. №2 (17). URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/predstavitelstvo-v-arbitrazhnom-protsesse (дата обращения: 16.06.2023).

соответствующего субъекта Российской Федерации, то есть, адвокатской палаты субъекта по регистрационному номеру[131].

Таким образом, институт представительства является одним из древнейших. Он развивается и по настоящий момент, требуя дальнейших изменений и дополнений, в частности законодателю необходимо обратить внимание на статью 126 АПК РФ.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ И ДОПОЛНЕНИЯ В ОБНОВЛЕННОЙ КОНСТИТУЦИИ

Аннотация. В нашей конституции закреплена правовая защита и покровительство наших граждан не только на территории Узбекистана, но и за ее пределами, что их право на жизнь является основным правом каждого человека, что никто не может быть без. На основе закона, общества и государства им гарантируется право участвовать в управлении своими делами непосредственно через своих представителей, быть собственниками, работать, отдыхать, учиться. В данной статье освещены основные изменения и дополнения к новой Конституции.

Ключевые слова: Конституция, закон, республика, статья, дополнение, реформа.

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MAIN CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO THE UPDATED CONSTITUTION

Annotation. Our constitution enshrined the legal protection and patronage of our citizens not only on the territory of Uzbekistan, but also abroad, that their right to life is the fundamental right of every person, that no one can be without On the basis of law, society and the state, they are guaranteed the right to participate in the management of their affairs directly through their representatives, to be owners, to work, rest, study. This article highlights the main changes and additions to the new Constitution.

Key words: Constitution, law, republic, article, addition, reform.

Новая редакция Конституции Республики Узбекистан вступила в силу 1 мая 2023 года. Основанием для этого послужило принятие соответствующего закона, состоящего из 11 статей, по результатам референдума, состоявшегося 30 апреля. Новая редакция Конституции прилагается к статье 1 настоящего Закона. С 1992 года в конституцию вносились поправки 15 раз. На этот раз в связи с масштабностью изменений была принята новая редакция документа. В результате обновления количество статей в основном словаре увеличилось со 128 до 155, а нормы в нем увеличились с 275 до 434. В целом, по данным властей, конституция обновлена на 65%.

Узбекистан – правовое, социальное и светское государство.

Предложение «Узбекистан является суверенной демократической республикой» в статье 1 Конституции изменяется следующим образом:

Узбекистан — суверенное, демократическое, правовое, социальное и светское государство с республиканской формой правления.

Республиканская форма правления означает, что высшие органы государственной власти избираются народом на определенный срок. (Официальных комментариев к нормам Конституции в настоящее время нет, поэтому редакция делает самостоятельные комментарии к содержащимся в ней нормам и понятиям в общепринятых рамках).

Суверенное государство означает полное независимое правление и абсолютную юрисдикцию над своей территорией.

Демократия представляет власть народа и обеспечивает равное участие всех путем избрания и избрания их представителей в правительство.

В правовом государстве все процессы строятся на правовых основах, госслужащие обязаны мыслить в рамках закона, смотреть на все вопросы юридическим взглядом. Кроме того, в правовом государстве все граждане равны перед законом, высшие органы государственной власти также подчиняются законам и обеспечивают неотвратимое исполнение законов.

Объявляя себя социальным государством, Узбекистан обязуется создать условия для достойной жизни каждого гражданина. Это распределение имеющихся ресурсов на основе принципов социальной справедливости, недопущение сильного расслоения в обществе, гарантия качественного образования и медицины для наиболее уязвимых групп, эффективные программы социальной защиты, защита граждан с ограниченными возможностями и нуждающихся в поддержке». означает поддержку, справедливое трудовое законодательство и привлекательную пенсионную систему. Проще говоря, даже у детей из самых бедных семей должна быть возможность вырасти здоровыми, получить хорошее образование, добиться достатка.

В светском государстве государство и религия отделены друг от друга. Государство одинаково относится ко всем, независимо от религиозных убеждений, и занимает нейтральную позицию по религиозным вопросам.

Статья 154 новой конституции предусматривает, что положения статьи 1 не могут быть пересмотрены. Точно так же не подлежит изменению и сам пункт статьи 154, содержащий это положение.

Другими словами, эта норма означает, что Узбекистан никогда не откажется от демократии, будет придерживаться верховенства закона, никогда не превратится в монархию или исламскую республику.

Конституция имеет прямое действие

Статья 15 изменена следующим образом:

Конституция Республики Узбекистан имеет высшую юридическую силу на всей территории страны, имеет прямое действие и составляет основу единого правового пространства.

Прямое применение конституции позволяет гражданам действовать на основании не только законов, но и непосредственно норм конституции, в частности, обращаться в суд.

Согласно закону, принятому на референдуме, Верховный суд должен принять соответствующее решение Пленума в течение 3 месяцев. На основании этого решения судами будет введена единая судебная практика применения конституционных норм как документа прямого действия.

Привилегии не нужно прописывать в законе

Статья 19 новой конституции (бывшая статья 18) касается равенства граждан перед законом независимо от пола, национальности, статуса и т. д. Часть 2 настоящей статьи изложить в следующей редакции:

Старое: Привилегии могут быть установлены только законом и должны соответствовать принципам социальной справедливости.

Новое: Льготы определяются только в соответствии с законом и должны соответствовать принципам социальной справедливости.

При этом одна из норм конституции, не сработавшая на практике, подгоняется под реальную действительность. Практика такова, что привилегии и преференции в различных аспектах предоставляются не только на основании законов, но во многих случаях и на основании правовых документов - постановлений и указов.

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МИФОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ СОЗНАНИЕ ГЕРОЕВ С. АФЛАТУНИ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается усиление значения образно-символического компонента и мифологического сознания героев С. Афлатуни. Также обсуждается обращение к национальному, историческому или духовному опыту при мотивировке сюжетных ситуаций и характеров в целях создания культурного контекста и исторической обусловленности. В тексте присутствуют множественные точки зрения, когда повествователем выступают различные лица, а повествование представлено в формах первого и третьего лица

Ключевые слова: образ, символ, компонент, мифологический, национальный, история, духовный опыт, мотивировка, сюжет, ситуация, характер, цель, культура.

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MYTHOLOGICAL CONSCIOUSNESS OF HEROES S. AFLATUNI

Abstract. This article examines the strengthening of the image-symbolic component and the mythological consciousness of the heroes of S. Aflatoon. It also discusses the use of national, historical, or spiritual experience in motivating plot situations and character development in order to create a cultural context and historical conditioning. The text includes multiple points of view, with various characters serving as narrators, and the narrative is presented in both the first and third person.

Key words: image, symbol, component, mythological, national, history, spiritual experience, motivation, plot, situation, character, purpose, culture.

Как уже отмечалось, сказовая ситуация реализуется с помощью хронотопических категорий. В этом смысле две части романа «Муравьиный царь» представляют собой два измерения, пространственно-временные характеристики которых совпадают лишь отчасти.

Несмотря на различия национальных традиций и авторской индивидуальности можно выделить общие черты текстов магического реализма:

- Обращение к национальному, историческому или духовному опыту при мотивировке сюжетных ситуаций и характеров в целях создания культурного контекста и исторической обусловленности.
- Существование в тексте двух реальностей, первичной и скрытой, сосуществующих, взаимодействующих и взаимопроникающих.
- Необъяснимость появления фантастических элементов, которые воспринимаются героями естественно, не требуют объяснения и не оспариваются.
- Нарушение причинно-следственной хронологии.
- Искажение течения времени, которое имеет цикличный характер или вовсе отсутствует как категория, наиболее частым приёмом представления хронотопа является временной коллапс, когда настоящее воспроизводит прошлое.
- Усиление значения образно-символьного компонента.
- Присутствие мифопоэтических образов и сюжетных линий.
- Отсутствие психологического анализа поступков героев, который заменяется описательным подходом, сосредоточенным на сенсорном аспекте.
- Присутствие в тексте множественных точек зрения, когда повествователем выступают различные лица, а повествование представлено в формах первого и третьего лица.
- Открытый финал, оставляющий равные возможности для реалистической и фантастической трактовки событий.
- Наконец, главная в контексте настоящего исследования особенность магического реализма состоит в особом подходе к представлению пространственных категорий: пространство создаётся за счёт смешения границ между реальным и ирреальным, искажается в физических параметрах посредством соединения с пространством сна, легенды, магии.

Прежде всего – с рассказом «Бульбуль». Название произведения многозначно – русскоязычное звукоподражание, имитирующее звук движения воды, омонимично имени, которым отец нарёк главного героя. Это имя обладает семантической значимовтью: «бульбуль» означает «соловей».

Мотив звукоподражания имеет большое значение для смысловой организации рассказа: «буль-буль» - не только звук льющейся воды, но ещё и трель, что издаёт глиняная свистулька, сделанная неопытным мастером. Отец главного героя изготавливал и продавал на базаре такие свистульки, а младший из его сыновей Бульбуль обнаружил в себе истинный талант художника и музыканта – и его свистульки были способны не на бульканье, а на полноценные соловьиные трели. Этот путь героя – от булькающих звуков до истинного мастерства – реализуется на всём протяжении рассказа.

Этот путь полон трудностей и даже жертв – отец Бульбуля взял в свои руки судьбу младшего сына, чтобы избавить его от мук выбора. У Бульбуля был талант скульптора, который формировался и развивался в процессе изготовления глиняных свистулек, и талант музыканта. Школьный учитель пения отмечал редкий по красоте голос мальчика, сравнимый с голосом Робертино Лоретти. Соловьиная суть Бульбуля могла проявиться напрямую – в песенном творчестве – или опосредованно, через податливый скульптурный материал, что начинал звучать под его пальцами.

Центральной категорией мифопоэтики выступает мифологема. И на традиционных мифологемах Сухбат Афлатуни заново выстраивает свой собственный авторский миф. Этот миф лежит в основе всего творчества Афлатуни, создавая единое, индивидуально-авторское мифопоэтическое пространство, что и обеспечивает прочность интертекстуальных связей.

процесс познания сути мифа, в рассказе «Бульбуль» основные концепты пространства представлены изначально, однако по мере развития сюжета происходит их профанация. В обоих произведениях нарушение основных правил, закреплённых в мифах, приводит к разрушению реального мира, нравственной или физической гибели героев.

Формой представления мифологического сознания героев служит сказовая ситуация, непосредственно представленная в первой части романа «Муравьиный царь» как повествование от первого лица. Затем происходит изменение повествователя, что ведёт за собой смену точек зрения, высвечивающую события с неожиданного ракурса.

Рассказ «Бульбуль» стилизован как восточная притча, повествующая о жизни «человека базара», разорвавшего связи с породившим его миром и культурным пространством.

В обоих текстах большое значение имеет номинация персонажей и фонематические аллюзии. У Сухбата Афлатуни нет случайных совпадений и омофонические параллели имеют глубокую смысловую обусловленность. В романе «Муравьиный царь» через звукоподражания выстраиваются связи реального пространства с русским фольклором, а через него – с европейским фольклором и общим культурным пространством человечества.

В рассказе «Бульбуль» имя главного героя совпадает с журчащей водой и названием певчей птицы, но также оно символизирует движение жизни, её ритм и пульс. Через семантику имени реальное пространство, в котором протекает жизнь героя, соотносится с восточной культурой. Ещё один ключевой концепт культурной связи – базар, который, в свою очередь, соотносится с культовым сооружением – мазаром.

Два разных мира, представленные в этих двух текстах, представляют собой не просто русскую и узбекскую культуру, которые – каждая по-своему – сложились в результате многовекового диалога Запада и Востока – но базовые основы двух различных культур: логос и этос.

Две эти истории существуют самостоятельно, их персонажи не похожи друг на друга, выросли в разной обстановке, добились успеха в разных условиях. Но между этими историями есть общее – соотнесённость с национальной мифопоэтикой и трудность определения героев в мире – сложность реализации оппозиций мужчина-женщина и жизнь-смерть. Герои обоих текстов испытывают трудности в поиске истинной любви и в понимании сути взаимоотношений между жизнью и смертью.

Но есть и ещё одна связь, которую автор маркирует в обоих текстах. Она реализуется на межтекстовом уровне. Мифический персонаж романа «Муравьиный царь» Колобок, он же Кола-бог через вставные поэтические тексты обнаруживает родство с персонажем европейского фольклора Старым Колем, который своей волей оживляет окружающее пространство природы: по его приказу начинают звучать сверчки, кричать вороны и лягушки, журчит вода в пруду. Это многоголосие сравнимо с шумом восточного базара. А звук ожившей воды отображается в человеческом сознании как звукоподражание, совпадающее с именем главного героя рассказа «Бульбуль».

Именно такой структурой характеризуются крупные формы в творчестве Афлатуни – многоголосие разных историй, которые оказываются прочно связаны друг с другом. Можно заметить, что такая структурная организация характерна для всего пространства прозы Сухбата Афлатуни.

Единой смысловой основой, способом организации этого художественного пространства выступает авторская мифология, основанная на мифологемах античной, европейской, русской и арабской культуры.

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ТЕОРИЯ ПОТРЕБНОСТЕЙ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЛЕГАЛИЗАЦИИ НЕОФИЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЗАНЯТОСТИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются актуальные проблемы неформальной занятости, необходимость и перспективы её легализации в рамках, проводимых в Узбекистане широкомасштабных экономических реформ. Отмечается, что в нынешних условиях развития институциональной теории и практики актуальность легализации неформальной занятости в Новом Узбекистане приобретает особую значимость. Вместе с тем решение этой важной проблемы связано с огромными расходами государства по выявлению и сокращению неформальной занятости. В связи с этим обосновывается целесообразность создания институционального механизма, обеспечивающего дифференцированный подход по применению мер государственного воздействия на поведение индивидов и хозяйствующих субъектовв зависимости от их материального положения, а также уровня удовлетворения жизненно важных потребностей. Для достижения поставленной цели авторами выдвинута точка зрения о необходимости введения понятий "объективные потребности" и "субъективные потребности," разделив при этом субъективные потребности на первичные и вторичные. Предлагается сосредочить ограниченные финансовые ресурсы государства на легализацию только той части неформальной занятости хозяйствующих субъектов, которые связаны с удовлетворением вторичных субъективных потребностей, нацеленных на приобретение и накопление богатства. При этом государственная политика по легализации неформальной занятости не должна наносить вреда части населения, находящейся в экономически неблагополучном положении и получающей материальную выгоду от неформальной занятости для удовлетворения своих жизненно важных насущных объективных потребностей. Применение такого подхода позволило бы, с одной стороны, существенно повысить эффективность финансовых затрат государства и его политики, направленной на легализацию неформальной занятости в стране. С другой стороны, оно в определённой мере способствовало бы решению актуальных проблем сокращения

бедности и укреплению принципов социальной справедливости на основе оптимизации распределения национального дохода между социальными группами населения.

Ключевые слова: потребности, объективные и субъективные потребности, потребление, занятость, неформальная занятость, государственное регулирование.

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THEORY OF NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF LEGALIZATION OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

Annotation. The article discusses the actual problems of informal employment, the need and prospects for its legalization within the framework of the country's large-scale economic reforms. It is noted that in the current conditions of the development of institutional theory and practice, the relevance of legalizing informal employment in New Uzbekistan is of particular importance. At the same time, the solution of this important problem is connected with the huge expenses of the state to identify and reduce informal employment. In this regard, the expediency of creating an institutional mechanism that provides a differentiated approach to the application of measures of state influence on the behavior of individuals and economic entities, depending on their financial situation, as well as the level of satisfaction of vital needs, is substantiated. To achieve this goal, the authors put forward a point of view on the need to introduce the concepts of "objective needs" and "subjective needs", while dividing subjective needs into primary and secondary. It is proposed to focus the limited financial resources of the state on the legalization of only that part of the informal employment of business entities that are associated with the satisfaction of secondary subjective needs aimed at acquiring and accumulating wealth. At the same time, the state policy on the legalization of informal employment should not harm the part of the population that is in an economically disadvantaged situation and receives material benefits from informal employment in order to meet their vital vital objective needs. The application of such an approach would, on the one hand, significantly increase the efficiency of the state's financial expenditures and its policy aimed at legalizing informal employment in the country. On the other hand, it would to a certain extent contribute to solving urgent problems of poverty

reduction and strengthening the principles of social justice based on optimizing the distribution of national income between social groups of the population.

Keywords: needs, objective and subjective need, consumption, employment, informal employment, state regulation.

Введение

Экономическая деятельность человека, его занятость в общественном производстве неразрывно связаны с потребностями, с удовлетворением насущных потребностей человека в материальных и духовных благах. В связи с этим проблемы трудовой деятельности и занятости населения необходимо изучать в неразрывной связи с потребностями.

Потребности являются одной из основных категорий, которые изучаются и анализируются в рамках таких важных дисциплин, как философия, социология, психология, экономика. Есть вполне объяснимые причины, по которым это понятие привлекает внимание специалистов ряда дисциплин. Кроме того, оно имеет свои теоретические и практические основания.

Экономисты связывают жизнедеятельность человека, его благосостояние, удовлетворенность жизнью, хозяйственную деятельность, процессы производства и его конечные результаты, обмен, распределение, потребление материальных и духовных благ, прежде всего, с потребностями и необходимостью их удовлетворения. Социологи особое внимание уделяют роли потребностей в мотивации экономической деятельности человека, трактуя их как возможность приобретать, сохранять и использовать различные блага.[132]

Теория

В истории науки было проведено немало различных исследований с целью раскрытия сущности понятия «потребность», а также классифицирования его по видам. По данному вопросу существуют множество мнений специалистов разных времен и периодов.

Потребности очень важны с точки зрения социально-экономического развития общества, но в то же время они очень сложны и всеобъемлющи. Поэтому экономисты до настоящего времени не смогли разработать общепризнанное определение их сущности и классификацию, признаваемую большинством исследователей. Еще не в полной мере раскрыто значение и место данного понятия в хозяйственной деятельности человека и в экономическом развитии общества. Представители учения о маржинализме (К. Менгер, Э. Бём-Баверк, В. Джевонс, Л. Вальрас, Ф. Визер, Э. Парето и др.) признают важность потребностей и степень их удовлетворения при создании теории стоимости: по мере удовлетворения (потребности) рентабельность каждого последующего, т. е. дополнительно

[132] Радаев В. В. Экономическая социология. -М.: Изд. дом.ГУ ВШЭ, 2005. -С.91.

приобретаемого товара, уменьшается. По их мнению, уровень удовлетворения потребностей играет ключевую роль в формировании стоимости товаров — по мере удовлетворения потребностей их полезность уменьшается.

В учебнике «Экономическая теория» категория потребности определяется следующим образом: «Потребность в жизненных средствах, необходимых для жизни и развития человека, называется объективно необходимыми потребностями».[133]

Существуют также различные подходы к классификации потребностей. А. Маршалл, один из известных представителей неоклассической школы, делил потребности на несколько видов: абсолютные и относительные, высшие и низшие, отсроченные и неотложные, прямые и косвенные, настоящие и будущие.[134] В учебной литературе мы можем наблюдать, что потребности принято разделять на такие большие группы, как материальные и духовные, первичные и вторичные, а также индивидуальные (единичные), групповые, региональные, общинные.[135]

В толковом словаре узбекского языка отмечается, что определение «потребность» в арабском языке означает нужду, необходимость, потребность в вещах.[136] Хотя неясно, что означает приведенное в словаре слово «вещь», можно увидеть, что выражение «потребность» — понятие со сложным значением, не имеющее одинакового толкования и охватывающее широкий спектр, и диапазон значений от нужды до спроса. На наш взгляд, все эти слова очень близки по смыслу понятию «потребность», однако, ни одно из них не позволяет раскрыть сущность этого определения. Поэтому они не могут использоваться как синоним понятия «потребность».

На наш взгляд, понятие «потребность» имеет самостоятельное значение, и его следует рассматривать как причину, побуждающую определенного субъекта к совершению различных действий, активизирующую и мотивирующую его. С этой точки зрения спрос, нужда, потребность и т.д. не являются синонимами слова «потребность», а являются формами ее проявления. Например, чтобы удовлетворить свои потребности в пище, одежде, средствах к существованию, человек выходит со спросом на рынок товаров и услуг, покупает их, тем самым добивается удовлетворения своих потребностей. В этом случае часть потребностей человека, обеспечивается деньгами. Для того, чтобы жить, человеку необходимо не только есть, пить и носить одежду, он также имеет

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[133] Шодмонов Ш.Ш., Мухаммедов М.М., Камилова Н.А. Экономическая теория: Учебник. Т.: “IQTISOD-MOLIYA”, 2021. -С.11.

[134] Маршалл А. Принципы политической экономии. М.: Прогресс, 1993, т 1. -С.153.

[135] Шодмонов Ш., Мухаммедов М.М., Камилова Н.А. Экономическая теория: Учебник. Т.: “IQTISOD-MOLIYA”, 2021. -С.12-13.

[136] Мадвалиев А. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2007. - 69 б.

биологические потребности в отдыхе, сне, удовлетворение которых становится насущной необходимостью.

Потребности людей различаются в зависимости от их пола, возраста, профессии, положения в обществе, дохода, социального положения, состояния здоровья и т.д.. Например, потребности мужчины и женщины, маленького ребенка и старика, предпринимателя и наемного рабочего, богатого и бедного, работающего и безработного, фермера и плотника, здорового и больного человека, гостя и хозяина, ученика и учителя имеют качественные и количественные различия. Кроме того, огромную роль в формировании потребностей индивида играют личностные качества, мировоззрение, цели и стремления, отношение к себе, к окружающему мируи другие аспекты.

В связи со сложностью понятия «потребность» и его важной, возможно первостепенной ролью в развитии общества, возникают большие трудности в его классификации. Хотя существует множество опубликованных работ и попыток классификации, редко можно найти подход, который может претендовать на свое логическое завершение и удовлетворить исследователя по всем параметрам.

Данные и методы

Помимо раскрытия сущности потребностей, их классификации по видам, методологическое значение имеет выявление источников и средств их удовлетворения. На наш взгляд, необходимо различать три источника удовлетворения потребностей человека.

Первая – это блага, которые природа дала в готовом виде и которые человек может употреблять без какой-либо обработки. В учебниках по экономической теории они отнесены к категории неэкономических благ,[137] а в некоторых других — к разряду бесплатных благ. Хотя такие блага являются для человека, образно говоря, «бесплатной водой», они очень «дороги» для природы. Например, по оценкам специалистов, для возобновления вырубленных деревьев в лесу требуется 20-40 лет, а торф под земным слоем формировался очень длительный исторический период - 4 тысячи лет.

Согласно модели «человека экономического» («homo economicus»), созданной западными экономистами в XVIII веке, основным движущим мотивом для индивида является денежный доход. Суть этого теоретического подхода состоит в том, что «человек экономический» с высоким уровнем эгоизма будет пытаться максимизировать уровень своей финансовой прибыли. В этой модели поведение индивида характеризуется рациональностью. Она обеспечивается тем, что все его усилия, направлены на достижение высоких результатов при малых затратах и достижение

[137]Баликоев В.З. Общая экономическая теория. Учебник. Москва – Новосибирск. Омега – я – Сибирское соглашение, 2005. – С.43.

экономической эффективности ограниченными ресурсами.Однако по сравнению с «бесплатными» дарами, которые природа дала человеку, деньги, заработанные тяжелым трудом, не могут выступать в качестве рационализирующего инструмента стремления людей. В результате человек не ценит драгоценные дары, щедро предоставленные природой, использует их нерационально, а в некоторых случаях и варварски. Например, предприниматель (исключением являются добросовестные бизнесмены) может уничтожить тонны питьевой воды, представляющей большую ценность для общества, с целью получить прибыль может нанести неизмеримый ущерб окружающей среде, чтобы добиться финансовой эффективности.

Второе – это блага, которые создаёт человек, воздействуя и изменяя природу. В экономической теории все вещи, которые человек создаёт в процессе общественного производства, называются экономическими благами. Эгоистичный, своекорыстный «человек экономический» стремится минимизировать затраты и максимизировать результаты, получая блага, которых нет в природе, но которые производятся для удовлетворения своих потребностей. Человек, как обладатель большого ума, воздерживается от малейших расточительных действий (закон экономии времени). Вооруженный наукой, которая в наше время стала непосредственной производительной силой, способность человека производить товары определяется не только его рабочей силой, но и техническими средствами, которые в сотни раз производительнее. Воспользовавшись этими возможностями, человек производит материальные блага в беспрецедентном количестве. В результате количество материальных удовольствий, которые человек создает своими руками, вышло далеко за пределы любых рациональных потребностей.

Третье — присвоение стоимости, созданной чужим трудом, то есть благ, созданных не им самим. «Человек экономический», обладающий непокорными себе чувствами эгоизма, чтобы удовлетворить свои неограниченные потребности, может совершить несправедливость не только по отношению к природе, животным, но и к другим себе подобным людям. Различают несколько форм присвоения чужих благ с целью удовлетворения личных потребностей: воровство, взяточничество, растрата, мошенничество, изъятие силой, безвозмездное использование чужого труда и др.

Противоправные действия и поведение отдельных лиц на пути присвоения чужих благ, приобретают социальное измерение на уровне народа, нации, страны, государства.Подобные потребности имеют ужасные последствия. Испокон веков конфликты, разногласия и разрушительные войны между племенами и народами, а в новое время и государствами, объясняются стремлением одного общества поглотить богатства, принадлежащие другому обществу.

Индивиду относительно легко использовать блага и возможности, принадлежащие другим, как источник удовлетворения своих личных потребностей. Например, созданы эффективные институциональные механизмы, регулирующие с помощью законов действия личности, вождя племени, главы предприятия и даже руководителя государства. Однако эффективных механизмов предотвращения конфликтов и войн на уровне стран не создано, хотя огромная реальная потребность в создании и реализации подобных механизмов в мире имеется.

Признав, что эффективных средств предотвращения конфликтов и войн не создано, известный социолог XX века Питирим Сорокин выдвинул ряд заслуживающих внимания идей. По его мнению, в истории человечества никакая идея, идеология, религия, организация не смогли предотвратить войн, конфликтов, преступлений и т. д. Ибо решение данной проблемы находится в отношениях между людьми и поэтому необходимо формирование новой системы в этом направлении. [138] На наш взгляд, решение этой сложной проблемы следует искать не в формировании новой системы отношений между людьми, а в повышении культуры удовлетворения личных потребностей каждого человека, что является основой межличностных и межгосударственных экономических отношений.

Все большее снижение роли третьего источника в удовлетворении потребностей человека, доведение ее до минимального уровня является важным условием мирного развития общества и предотвращения конфликтов, сокращения преступлений и правонарушений, происходящих на почве экономических интересов.Человек не должен давать чрезмерной свободы потребностям, уделять внимание источникам их удовлетворения, ограничивать неразумные потребности, которые приносят больше вреда, чем пользы, а в большинстве случаев причиняют неприятности от опасных способов их удовлетворения. Одним словом, индивид должен стремиться к воздержанию и употреблению по разуму.

Результаты

Во всех экономических системах, в том числе и в развитых странах со свободной рыночной экономикой, человеческий труд был и остаётся основным средством создания благ, необходимых людям для удовлетворения своих жизненно-важных потребностей. На ранних этапах развития человеческого общества единственным источником удовлетворения человеческих потребностей были неэкономические блага, предоставляемые природой, а роль труда в решении проблемы удовлетворения потребностей была равна нулю. Но сегодня экономические блага, создаваемые в процессе трудовой деятельности, являются важнейшим фактором и основным источником удовлетворения

[138] Сорокин П. Долгий путь. Сыктывкар: СЖ Коми ССР - МП «Шыпас», 1991. –С.231.

потребностей человека. С момента зарождения жизни на земле человек постепенно научился трудиться, воздействовать на природу, изменять ее и создавать различные блага, необходимые для удовлетворения своих нужд.

Как упоминалось выше, основным, значимым источником удовлетворения потребностей человека являются материальные и нематериальные блага, создаваемые его собственным трудом, то есть в процессе производства. В ходе развития человеческого общества, благодаря труду многих поколений в мире созданы огромные материальные и духовные богатства, а наука стала производительной силой. В результате неустанного труда и хозяйственной деятельности человек из слабого, беспомощного наблюдателя природы превратился в мощный фактор, способный оказывать на нее сильное влияние. К настоящему времени труд, занятость, хозяйственная деятельность, производство товаров и услуг стали важным условием существования человека, главным фактором обеспечения его будущего.

Занятость на работе, как на основном виде сознательной деятельности человека, занимает важное место на протяжении всей его жизни. В зависимости от возраста и профессии сегодня ей уделяется в среднем 15-35, а в отдельных случаях до 50 процентов бюджета времени. Так, человек будет занят общественно полезным трудом примерно 10-15 лет на протяжении всей своей жизни. Для некоторых лиц, у которых ненормированное рабочее время (например, руководители, научные работники, ученые и др.) ещё больше. А для людей, имеющих вторичную, а иногда и третичную занятость, а также лиц, начавших работать ещё до достижения совершеннолетия и не прекращающих трудиться даже после достижения пенсионного возраста, трудовая деятельность занимает до 20 лет жизни, а иногда и больше. Если принять во внимание, что большую часть своей жизни индивиду приходится использовать для удовлетворения естественных потребностей (сон, лечение, прием пищи и т. д.), можно представить себе, насколько важна трудовая занятость на общественной работе в жизни человека. В социально оседлом и культурном обществе занятость является основным источником и ведущим фактором жизнедеятельности, удовлетворяющим потребности в материальных и духовных благах. В таком обществе трудоспособные люди будут иметь возможность получать достойный доход за счет занятости и обеспечивать безбедную жизнь себе и членам своей семьи. Однако, недостаточно рассматривать занятость только с точки зрения ее роли в улучшении благосостояния человека.

ООН так признает актуальность проблемы занятости: «Занятость — одна из главных проблем любой развитой и развивающейся страны». [139]

[139] Устойчивая занятость в Узбекистане: состояние, проблемы и пути их решения. Аналитический доклад подготовленный в рамках проекта Программы развития ООН «Поддержка стратегических исследований в целях устойчивого развития». – Т.: Издательство ИПМИ, 2018.

Поэтому обеспечение населения работой используется как важный макроэкономический показатель для оценки и прогнозирования социально-экономического развития страны.

В условиях современной рыночной экономики занятость населения рассматривается как одна из важнейших категорий рынка труда. Являясьважнейшим макроэкономическим показателем, занятость, с одной стороны, оказывает положительное влияние на рост национальной экономики и рост производства валового внутреннего продукта, с другой стороны, она играет очень важную роль в формировании доходов и уровня жизни населения, в решении вопросов социальной защиты. Занятость – одно из основных условий создания товаров и услуг для предпринимателей, а для большинства населения — единственный источник к существованию и поддержки семьи. Помимо того, что занятость оказывает большое влияние на такие показатели, как объем и состав валового национального продукта, качество товаров и услуг, производительность труда, она также оказывает сильное влияние на конкурентоспособность национальной экономики в условиях мирового рынка. В свою очередь, занятость формируется под непосредственным влиянием таких комплексных факторов, как достигнутый страной уровень социально-экономического развития, демографические факторы, место страны в международном распределении труда.

Не случайно обеспечение занятости населения и достижение его полноценного участия в общественном производстве занимает одно из центральных мест в учениях ведущих экономических школ и течений. Согласно взглядам представителей классической экономической школы, богатство страны определяется численностью занятых в экономике и производительностью их труда. [140] Следовательно, богатство страны, ее перспективы определяются, прежде всего, количеством занятых в экономике людей. Один из ведущих экономистов мира Дж. М. Кейнс в своих научных воззрениях также уделял большое внимание вопросам занятости, подверг резкой критике классическую модель занятости и внес серьезные изменения концепцию полной занятости.[141] Он первым в истории экономики доказал, что полная занятость не есть 100% занятость работающего населения, то есть полная занятость может быть достигнута даже в том случае, если определенная часть населения страны является безработной.

На современном этапе развития общества обеспечение занятости населения рассматривается как одно из приоритетных направлений экономической политики государства. Не случайно в Узбекистане обеспечение занятости трудоспособного населения стало одним из

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https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/uz/un_doc_uzb_employ_report_WEB.pdf

[140] Смит А. Исследование о природе и причинах богатства народов. – М.: Соцэкгиз, 1962.

[141] Кейнс Дж.М. Общая теория занятости, процента и денег. –М.:Наука, 1978.

важнейших звеньев системного управления экономикой, последовательно и взвешенно проводимой в годы независимости государственной социально-экономической политики, государство уделяет решению данной проблемы неослабное внимание.

Для Узбекистана, основной целью которого является формирование современной социально ориентированной модели рыночной экономики, решающее значение имеет обеспечение занятости населения, превращение ее в основной фактор экономического роста и повышения благосостояния населения. Как справедливо отмечают отечественные экономисты, решение этой проблемы очень важно для любой страны, находящейся на пути социально ориентированного развития.[142] Занятость и трудовые отношения в стране регулируются и гарантируются специальными законами, принимаемыми Олий Мажлисом, постановлениями и распоряжениями Президента, Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан и рядом других официальных документов. Статья 5 Закона «О занятости населения» Республики Узбекистан содержит основные принципы государственной политики в этой сфере, и мы хотели бы выделить два из них.[143]

Во-первых, поддерживать и поощрять трудовую и деловую инициативу людей, помогать им развивать продуктивные и позитивные трудовые навыки, обеспечивающие им достойные условия для работы и жизни. Посредством данного принципа государство не только юридически гарантирует эффективное участие людей в общественном производстве, но и берет на себя задачу поддержки, поощрения и помощи ему как субъекту, заинтересованному в занятости. **Во-вторых,** государство обеспечивает реализацию права на труд и свободный выбор работы всем гражданам независимо от их пола, возраста, расы, национальности, языка, социального происхождения, имущественного и профессионального положения, вероисповедания, убеждений, принадлежности к общественным объединениям и предоставление гражданам равных возможностей вне зависимости от других обстоятельств, не зависящих от результатов его труда. Посредством этого принципа государство стремится гарантировать занятость граждан страны в общественном производстве на основе взаимного равенства и тем самым обеспечить социальную справедливость.

Трудовые отношения занимают особое место в Трудовом кодексе Республики Узбекистан: «Правовые документы о труде, учитывающие интересы работников, работодателей и государства, обеспечивают эффективное функционирование рынка труда, защиту добросовестного и безопасного труда и здоровья, рост производительности, улучшение качества труда и на этой основе способствуют повышению материального и

[142] Абдурахмонов К.Х., Холмуминов Ж.Р., Зокиров Н.К. Управление персоналом. Т.: O'QITUVCHI", НМИУ, 2007. –С. 67.

[143] Закон Республики Узбекистан № ЗРУ-642 "О занятости населения" от 20.10.2020 г. https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5055696

культурного уровня жизни всех слоев населения».[144] При этом признаётся, что занятость населения, производительный и качественный труд работников являются основой повышения уровня жизни всех групп населения, и в этом заинтересованы общество и государство.

Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.М. Мирзиёев высказал следующие мнения о значении и важности обеспечения занятости населения: «…необходимо обучать безработных профессиям, оказывать им юридическую и иную консультацию, широко использовать другие методы социальной поддержки». [145] Здесь предусматривается решение двух неотложных задач: первое - формирование системы достойной оплаты труда, второе - повышение благосостояния населения за счет увеличения реальных доходов.

Известно, что предпринимательство и, как его следствие, резкая дифференциация доходов населения, материальное расслоение населения является одним из основных признаков свободной экономики, основанной на рыночных отношениях. При переходе от прежней плановой экономики к экономике, основанной на рыночных отношениях, коренные изменения производственных отношений оказали существенное влияние на масштабы, формы и механизмы обеспечения занятости. В частности, материальное расслоение и резкие изменения возможностей населения по удовлетворению своих основных потребностей, источников дохода и их структуры стали одной из основных причин расширения неформальной занятости.

Не будет преувеличением, если сказать, что неофициальная занятость является одной из самых актуальных и серьезных социально-экономических проблем в структуре трудовых отношений на современном этапе человеческой цивилизации. Экономическое развитие страны, формирование государственного бюджета, осуществление фискальной политики, доходы и уровень жизни населения, эффективность предприятий, определение принципов социальной справедливости неразрывно связано с решением данного вопроса. Поэтому необходимо подходить к вопросам, связанным с неофициальной занятостью с учетом всех аспектов проблемы и их последствий на макроэкономическом уровне.

В современной научной литературе можно найти научно обоснованные мнения о негативных последствиях неформальной занятости, а также интересные предложения по ее превращению в формальную занятость. Нынешняя государственная политика также направлена на

[144]Трудовой Кодекс Республики Узбекистан. Вестник Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан. 1995 г., 2-статья, приложение к №1. https://lex.uz/acts/157957

[145] Мирзиёев Ш.М. Послание Президента Республики Узбекистан Олий Мажлису “О приоритетных задачах развития страны в 2019 году.”«Халк сузи», 2018 год, 28 декабря. https://xs.uz/ru/post/ozbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyoevning-olij-mazhlisga-murozhaatnomasi

максимальное сокращение неофициальной занятости и преобразования ее в официальную.

На наш взгляд, всё это поверхностный подход к проблемам неформальной занятости и решению её актуальных проблем. С нашей точки зрения, сокращение неофициальной занятости приносит не только положительные результаты, но и в определенной степени имеет отрицательные последствия. Это:

- уменьшение объема производства товаров и услуг, замедление темпов экономического роста;

- увеличение количества безработных, снижение уровня занятости;

-увеличение затрат государства на определение уровня неформальной занятости и ее легализацию;

-уменьшение объемов продуктивного и непродуктивного потребления, снижение спроса на рынке товаров и услуг.

Исходя из вышеизложенного, совершенствование политики перехода от неформальной занятости к формальной необходимо осуществлять на основе теории потребностей. Основным критерием в таком процессе является то, что конечный результат, полученный от сокращения неформальной занятости, должен быть как социально, так и экономически положительным, то есть конечный результат от реализации таких мер, должен быть больше суммы затрат на его реализацию.

На наш взгляд, для решения этой проблемы необходимо разделить тех, кто находится в секторе неформальной занятости на две категории: первая –бедные слои населения, которые получают определённую материальную поддержку от неформальной занятости, вторая - те, кто использует такую форму трудовой деятельности для дальнейшего увеличения доходов и обогащения. Посредством государственной политики необходимо поддерживать неформальную занятость, относящуюся к первой категории, применяя при этом различные административные меры наказания ко второй категории. В доказательство целесообразности данного предложения приведемнекоторые аргументы.

Прежде всего, с точки зрения достижения практической значимости потребностей в деле решения острых проблем легализации неофициальной занятости следовало бы разделить все потребностина объективные и субъективные.

К объективным потребностям следует отнести все потребности, возникающие независимо от сознания человека, его воли и желаний. Их неудовлетворение, в конечном счете, представляет большую опасность для жизни человека, неизбежно ведет к его гибели. Например, отложить удовлетворение биологических потребностей человека в питье, еде, сне и отдыхе можно только на определенный период времени. По истечении этого срока, в случае их игнорирования, личность может погибнуть как живой организм. По нашей теории, необходимо каждому человеку удовлетворять свои объективные потребности, независимо от его национальности, возраста, расы, социальной группы, пола и т. д. Этому не должны препятствовать никакие законы, установленные порядки и обычаи. Наоборот, государство, общество, родные и близкие страдающего от недостатка человека должны протянуть ему руку помощи. Удовлетворение объективных потребностей может осуществляться без участия человеческого разума и мышления. В этом случае достаточно естественных рефлексов личности.

К субъективным потребностям можно отнести все потребности, сверх объективных потребностей. Они возникают благодаря человеческому сознанию и мышлению. Например, с помощью мышления человек постигает, что он может лучше и больше есть качественных продуктов, жить в более комфортных условиях, лучше одеваться, накопить благосостояние. Именно эти стремления побуждают его действовать, искать и находить способы удовлетворения таких потребностей.

Если потребности с объективной основой представляют собой нижние, самые минимальные границы удобств, необходимых человеку для жизни и существования, то все субъективные потребности определяют его верхние уровни.

По нашему мнению, субъективные потребности следует разделить на два уровня: первичные и вторичные. К первому относятся потребности, обеспечивающие умеренную жизнь человека. Благодаря предоставленному природой сознанию и интеллекту человек вправе претендовать на цивилизованную и благополучную жизнь в комфортных условиях, не ограничивая образ жизни объективными потребностями и их удовлетворением. Нижняя граница первого уровня субъективных потребностей человека определяется его неотложными, остро необходимыми потребностями сверх объективных потребностей, а ее верхняя граница определяется физиологическими нормами потребления пищи и рациональными нормами непищевого потребления.

Однако, как сознательное существо, человек не ограничивается удовлетворением своих первичных субъективных потребностей, а стремится удовлетворить потребности, значительно превышающие физиологические нормы потребления пищи и рациональные нормы непищевого потребления. Их целесообразно рассматривать как субъективные потребности второго уровня. Кроме того, ко второму уровню, субъективных потребностей человека могут быть отнесены его действия, направленные на обеспечение тех или иных удовольствий завтра и в будущем. Человек по своей природе предусмотрителен, он не ограничивается только заботами о сегодняшнем дне, беспокоится о будущем. Эти потребности во многих случаях возникают из-за потребности человека защитить свою жизнь от неожиданных, случайных, неприятных ситуаций. Например, когда человек ищет способы удовлетворения своих потребностей в случае болезни или старости.

Удовлетворение потребностей на объективной основе с последующим удовлетворением субъективных потребностей первого уровня дает возможность человеку жить полноценной, комфортной, цивилизованной и счастливой жизнью. Однако человек не останавливается на этом и продолжает наращивать объём своих потребностей. Например, согласно научно обоснованным физиологическим нормам питания, человек должен съедать 100 граммов мясных продуктов в день. Однако, когда появляется возможность, он может съесть больше положенного количества мясопродуктов, в некоторых случаях в несколько раз превышающих физиологические нормы потребления. Здесь очевидно срабатывает представленная в работе Маршалла идея о постепенном росте потребностей: «...удовлетворение каждого вида потребности нижнего списка порождает желание удовлетворить более высокие потребности». Эта же идея объясняет расточительность, избыток и нерациональность в потреблении не только продуктов питания, но и непродовольственных товаров.

Опыт человеческого общества и исследования, проводимые с незапамятных времен, показывают, что люди, ограничивающие свои физиологические потребности и сдерживающие свое эго, более здоровы и, как следствие, живут дольше. И врачи древности, и современная медицина представляют неопровержимые доказательства вреда переедания для здоровья человека, об этом свидетельствует и жизненный опыт. Тем не менее, человек не может контролировать свое поведение и эго в удовлетворении своих физиологических потребностей, в результате чего навлекает на себя множество проблем. Во-первых, индивид ищет финансовые средства для приобретения товаров или продукции, в ряде случаев ради этого совершает преступление, во-вторых, тратит время на покупку и потребление этого товара, в-третьих, наносит вред своему здоровью.

Методы

Таким образом человек не удовлетворяется физиологическими нормами потребления пищи и это может происходить по разным причинам. Одна из них может заключаться в том, что индивид не имеет достаточных знаний и представлений о физиологических нормах потребления пищевых продуктов, а также о негативных последствиях их употребления сверх нормы. Здесь хотелось бы обратить внимание на то, что несоблюдение принципов рациональности в удовлетворении физиологических и других потребностей человека может нанести большой вред не только самой личности, но и обществу в целом. Негативные последствия предоставления слишком большой свободы в удовлетворении потребностей с точки зрения личности и общества можно продемонстрировать в виде следующей диаграммы (рис. 1.1.2).

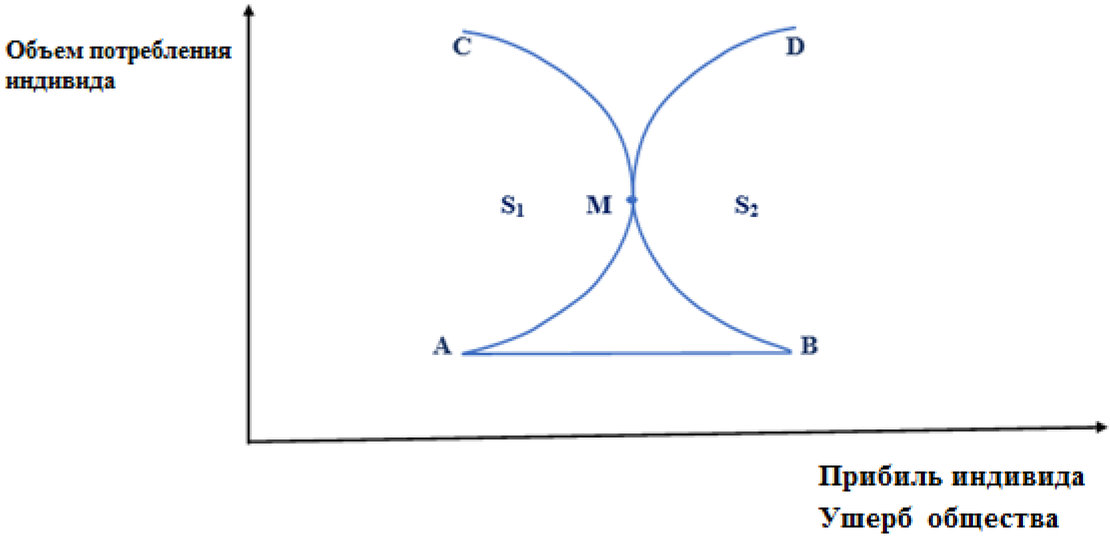

Рисунок 1.1.2. Модель рациональности личного потребления индивида.

Предположим, что индивид смог удовлетворить свои объективно необходимые потребности в точке А. Если в силу возраста, состояния здоровья, временной безработицы и других уважительных причин он не в состоянии заработать средства, необходимые для удовлетворения объективных потребностей, государство берет (должно взять) на себя обязательства по удовлетворению этих потребностей с помощью средств социальной защиты. Или функции по материальной поддержке этого человека должны взять на себя его близкие родственники, окружающие его люди, спонсоры махалли и другие. Когда удовлетворение жизненных потребностей недееспособного человека находится на минимальном уровне, т.е. в точке А, в соответствии с принципами социальной справедливости в распределении товаров и услуг в обществе расходы поддерживающих его источников, (государство, люди) находятся на максимуме, т.е. в точке В. Работоспособный индивид получает доход от трудовой деятельности, действиями, направленными на удовлетворение своих потребностей и величина этого дохода формируется под сильным влиянием многих внутренних и внешних факторов.

Часть дохода индивида, направляемая на удовлетворение личных материальных потребностей (индивид направляет только часть своего дохода на удовлетворение своих материальных потребностей, а остальную часть на удовлетворение социальных, интеллектуальных запросов, накопление и др.), может находиться в пределах точек **А и С,** и в соответствии с этим изменится и величина его потребления. Постепенное увеличение потребления положительно сказывается на его настроении, здоровье, работоспособность, стремлении стать всесторонне развитой личностью. Процесс получения индивидом выгоды от потребления будет продолжаться до тех пор, пока объем его потребления не достигнет точки **М**. Соответственно, в результате увеличения объема потребления индивида в интервале **ВМ**, т. е. в результате удовлетворения не только объективно обусловленных потребностей индивида, но и его субъективных потребностей обоих уровней (первого и второго), ущерб общества от потребления этого индивида также уменьшится, и в точке М будет равен нулю. В этой точке индивид самостоятельно тянет свою «телегу», не причиняя обществу лишних забот и издержек. Точка **М** – это точка, где интересы личности совпадают с интересами общества, что уравновешивает интересы обеих сторон. Именно в точке **М** объем потребления индивида соответствует физиологическим нормам потребления пищевых продуктов.

Однако многие люди не обладают культурой ограничения и удовлетворения своих материальных потребностей рациональными нормами. По мере увеличения объема потребления индивида от точки **М** к точке **С,** т. е. в интервале **МС**, положительный эффект, получаемый им от удовлетворения материальных потребностей уменьшается, и, наконец, в точке **С**, несмотря на то, что его желаемое количество увеличилось в несколько раз, конечная выгода, которую он получает от потребления снизится до уровня исходной точки **А**.

По мере уменьшения положительного результатаот неконтролируемого потребления индивида пропорционально возрастает вред обществу в интервале **МА** и достигает своего максимального уровня в точке **Д**. На первый взгляд кажется, что максимизация объема потребления выше точки **М** вредит только индивиду (его затраты на потребление увеличиваются, здоровье ухудшается, он живет под угрозой раскрытия своего преступления и т. д.), а с точки зрения общества это кажется безобидным. В качестве возражения против того, что индивидуальное потребление вредит обществу, могут служить такие аргументы как, увеличение подоходного налога, акцизов, оплачиваемых потребителем в соответствии с объемом потребления, реализация товаров, создание условий для осуществления повторного выпуска продукции для товаропроизводителей, а также возможное увеличение поступлений в государственный бюджет. То есть увеличение потребления является одним из важных условий развития производства.

Однако если подойти к вопросу глубже, то указанные доходы покрывают лишь часть убытков, которые общество терпит от избыточного индивидуального потребления. На самом деле общая сумма ущерба общества от потребления индивидом выше точки **М** во много раз превышает сумму дохода от его потребления, превышающего указанные нормы. Объяснить это можно следующим образом.

Прежде всего, государство как представитель интересов широких слоев населения, а не отдельных групп, классов, личностей, не может быть равнодушным и сторонним наблюдателем ситуации, когда некоторые граждане не в состоянии удовлетворить даже самые необходимые потребности, имеющие объективную основу, в то время как другие выделяются потреблением продуктов питания сверх нормы, имеющие деградирующий духовный мир из-за алчности и накопительство не нужных предметов роскоши (драгоценности, ненужные предметы, украшения, лишние предметы быта, одежды) и богатства. В связи с этим примечательно мнение А.Маршалла, высказанное много лет назад: «Все законы, направленные против роскоши, не сработали, но, если бы высокий духовный мир общества сумел освободить людей от притяжения всех форм личного богатства, это было бы большим достижением».[146] В связи этим, на наш взгляд, необходимо серьезно заняться вопросами применения мер к лицам, выходящим за рамки разумного потребления, имеющим в этом вопросе слишком большую свободу и сильно влияющих на этот неприятный процесс.

Развивая свои мысли, А. Маршалл признает, что влияние на индивидуальное потребление является одной из важных практических задач экономики: «…мир был бы намного лучше, если бы все покупали меньше и проще…...проследить влияние того, как каждый индивидуум тратит свой доход, влияние этого на общее развитие является одной из важнейших задач практического внедрения экономической науки в образ жизни».[147] Очень трудно оспаривать глубокие, полные логики мысли экономиста.

Заключение

В условиях рыночной экономики невозможно и да и нет необходимости обеспечивать, чтобы потребление всех членов общества находилось строго на уровне точки **М.** Даже в эпоху планового хозяйства, главной целью которого было достижение социальной справедливости в обществе путем установления равенства в потреблении, эта трудная проблема развития не была решена. Даже если у нее есть практическое решение, это все еще остается неизвестной науке загадкой. Однако, максимально приблизив индивидуальное потребление к точке равновесия, сократив различия в уровне потребления материальных ценностей, особенно продуктов питания, и минимизируя таким образом потери, которые общество несет от этого, т. е. сокращение расстояния между точками А и С, является одним из важных приоритетов государственной макроэкономической политики. Общество, государство и все потребители должны быть одинаково заинтересованы в сокращении расстояния между этими точками.

Во-вторых, общество и действующее от его имени государство будут сильно страдать от возникающих проблем в социальной сфере. Прежде всего, из-за усиления материального расслоения в обществе, увеличения

[146] Маршалл А. Принципы экономической науки. –М.: Прогресс, 1993, Т.1. –С.206.
[147] Маршалл А. Принципы экономической науки. –М.: Прогресс, 1993, Т.1. – С.207.

различий в потреблении материальных благ, то есть в удовлетворении материальных потребностей между разными группами населения. Более того, и те, кто потребляет продовольственных товаров больше нормы в результате неразумного, неумеренного питания, и те, кто потребляет слишком мало еды от недостатка, будут страдать различными тяжелыми заболеваниями: одни от переизбытка, другие в результате дефицита в организме различных витаминов и микроэлементов. Понятно, что государство, как заинтересованная сторона, не может оставаться равнодушным ко всему этому.

Кроме того, у людей, с трудом удовлетворяющих даже минимальные потребности в материальных благах, нарастает чувство социального недовольства и неудовлетворенности социальной политикой государства. Чрезмерное углубление материального расслоения неизбежно приведет к дальнейшему усилению этих настроений и ухудшению социального положения.

В-третьих, государство и общество несут большой экономический ущерб от усиления расслоения в потреблении материальных благ, так как настроение населения имеет большое и непосредственное влияние на конечные результаты общественного производства, т. е. на эффективность экономики.

В-четвертых, некоторые люди достигают высокого уровня материального потребления за счет получения незаконных доходов. Это вызывает развитие в стране теневой экономики, коррупции, неофициальной занятости.

Чем меньше площадь S1 (полушарие AMC), отображённая на рисунке 1, тем меньше общество должно заботиться о материальном обеспечении членов общества, потребление которых ниже рациональных норм и тратить средства на оказание им помощи и поддержки. Чем меньше площадь S2 (полушарие BMD), тем меньший ущерб наносят обществу те члены общества, потребление которых больше необходимого, и, наоборот, по мере улучшения экономики страны и обеспечения материального изобилия, уровень области S1 будет, сокращаться. В стране с быстро развивающейся или высокоразвитой экономикой уровень занятости будет высоким, обеспеченные работой будут получать достойную заработную плату, а количество людей, нуждающихся в социальной защите, будет не очень небольшим. Но в такой стране постепенно увеличивается доля населения, со склонностями к перепотреблению и соответственно будет расширяется площадь S2.

Поскольку общество страдает, когда уровень удовлетворения материальных потребностей некоторых слоев населения ниже нормы, и наоборот, когда у других он выше нормы, общий размер ущерба, который может понести государство от материального расслоения населения равно

S=S1+S2. Чем меньше доля S1 в общих потерях общества и, соответственно, чем выше доля S2, тем выше доходы и уровень жизни населения в стране.

Вывод из вышеизложенного заключается в том, что государственная политика сокращения неформальной занятости и превращения ее в формальную, должна быть направлена на то, чтобы поставить под жесткий контроль удовлетворение вторичных субъективных потребностей, нацеленных на приобретение и накопление богатства. Вместе с тем, эта политика не должна наносить вреда части населения, находящейся в экономически неблагополучном положении и получающей материальную выгоду от неформальной занятости для удовлетворения своих насущных объективных потребностей. Только тогда в обществе укрепятся принципы социальной справедливости, будут сэкономлены расходы государства на сокращение неформальной занятости, расширятся возможности экономического роста.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ПРОБИОТИКОВ НА МИКРОБИОМ И КЛИНИЧЕСКИЕ ИСХОДЫ У ДЕТЕЙ С ВНЕБОЛЬНИЧНОЙ ПНЕВМОНИЕЙ

Введение. Внебольничная пневмония (ВП) является частой причиной заболеваемости и смертности детей во всем мире (1, 2). Пробиотики, которые представляют собой живые микроорганизмы, которые приносят пользу здоровью хозяина при введении в адекватных количествах, были предложены в качестве потенциального терапевтического вмешательства при ВП (3, 4). Было показано, что пробиотики улучшают клинические исходы и сокращают продолжительность болезни у взрослых с респираторными инфекциями (5-7). Однако влияние пробиотиков на микробиом и клинические исходы у детей с ВП остается неясным. В этом исследовании мы стремимся изучить влияние пробиотиков на микробиом и клинические исходы у детей с ВП с помощью Андижанского областного детского многопрофильного медицинского центра.

Ключевые слова: пробиотики, пневмония, дети, инфекция, микробиом.

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THE IMPACT OF PROBIOTICS ON THE MICROBIOME AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES IN CHILDREN WITH COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA

Introduction. Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) is a common cause of morbidity and mortality in children worldwide. Probiotics, which are live microorganisms that confer health benefits on the host when administered in adequate amounts, have been proposed as a potential therapeutic intervention for CAP. Probiotics have been shown to improve clinical outcomes and reduce the duration of illness in adults with respiratory infections. However, the impact of probiotics on the microbiome and clinical outcomes in children with CAP remains unclear. In this study, we aimed to investigate the impact of probiotics on the microbiome and clinical outcomes in children with CAP, with the Andijan Regional Children Multicenter Medical Center as the performed center.

Keywords: Probiotics, pneumonia, children, infection, microbiom.

Методы: Это исследование является рандомизированным плацебо-контролируемым с участием детей в возрасте от 6 месяцев до 12 лет с ВП. Исследование проводился в Андижанском областном детском многопрофильном медицинском центре в Андижане, Узбекистан. Участники случайным образом распределены для получения либо пробиотической добавки, либо плацебо в течение 14 дней. Пробиотическая добавка содержало комбинацию Lactobacillus acidophilus, Bifidobacterium lactis и Streptococcus thermophilus, в то время как плацебо будет представлять собой идентичную на вид капсулу, содержащую микрокристаллическую целлюлозу. За участниками исследования наблюдались в течение 30 дней.

Основным результатом исследования стало влияние пробиотиков на микробиом детей с ВП. Это оценивался с использованием образцов стула, собранных у участников на исходном уровне, на 7-й и 14-й день. Образцы стула проанализированы с использованием секвенцирования гена 16S рРНК для определения разнообразия и состава микробиоты кишечника.

Вторичные исходы будут включать клинические исходы, такие как продолжительность болезни, продолжительность пребывания в больнице и потребность в антибиотиках. Клинические результаты оценивались с использованием стандартизированных инструментов клинической оценки и медицинских записей.

Результаты: Всего в исследование было включено 120 детей, из которых 60 детей были рандомизированы для получения пробиотической добавки, а 60 детей были рандомизированы для получения плацебо. Две группы были схожи по демографическим характеристикам, клиническим признакам и тяжести заболевания на исходном уровне.

Основным результатом исследования было влияние пробиотиков на микробиом детей с ВП. Анализ образцов стула, собранных у участников на исходном уровне, на 7-й и 14-й день, показал, что в группе пробиотиков наблюдалось значительное увеличение относительного содержания Lactobacillus и Bifidobacterium по сравнению с группой плацебо. Это говорит о том, что пробиотическая добавка способна изменить микробиоту кишечника у детей с ВП. Кроме того, наблюдалось значительное увеличение альфа-разнообразия в группе пробиотиков на 14-й день по сравнению с исходным уровнем, что указывает на более разнообразную микробиоту кишечника.

Вторичные исходы исследования включали клинические исходы, такие как продолжительность болезни, продолжительность пребывания в стационаре и потребность в антибиотиках. Продолжительность болезни была одинаковой в обеих группах, со средней продолжительностью 7 дней в группе пробиотиков и 8 дней в группе плацебо ($p=0,24$). Продолжительность пребывания в стационаре также была одинаковой в обеих группах: средняя продолжительность пребывания в больнице составляла 5 дней в группе пробиотиков и 6 дней в группе плацебо (p = 0,37). Не было существенной разницы между двумя группами с точки зрения потребности в антибиотиках: 42 (70%) ребенка в группе пробиотиков и 45 (75%) детей в группе плацебо получали антибиотики (p = 0,54).

Тем не менее, были некоторые различия в клинических исходах между двумя группами. У детей в группе пробиотиков была значительно более низкая частота персистирующей лихорадки (определяемой как лихорадка, продолжающаяся более 72 часов после начала антибактериальной терапии) по сравнению с группой плацебо (17% против 32%, p = 0,04). Кроме того, в группе пробиотиков частота диареи была значительно ниже, чем в группе плацебо (5% против 20%, p=0,008).

Таблица 1: Демографические и клинические характеристики исследуемой популяции

Characteristics	**Probiotic group**	**Placebo group**
Number of participants	60	60
Age (mean ± SD)	4.5 ± 1.2	4.7 ± 1.3
Gender (n, %)		
Male	33 (55)	35 (58)
Female	27 (45)	25 (42)
Clinical symptoms (n, %)		
Fever	48 (80)	50 (83)
Diarrhea	15 (25)	12 (20)
Vomiting	22 (37)	20 (33)
Abdominal pain	12 (20)	10 (17)
Dehydration	5 (8)	7 (12)

Таблица 2: Изменения микробиоты в группах пробиотиков и плацебо

Microbial species	**Relative abundance (%)**	**Day 0**	**Day 7**	**Day 14**
Lactobacillus	Probiotic group	15.2 ± 3.4	32.5 ± 4.1	41.8 ± 4.8
	Placebo group	16.1 ± 2.9	16.5 ± 3.1	17.0 ± 3.4
Bifidobacterium	Probiotic group	7.5 ± 1.8	18.3 ± 2.2	24.7 ± 3.1
	Placebo group	7.8 ± 1.6	7.9 ± 1.8	8.0 ± 1.9
Alpha-diversity index	Probiotic group	3.2 ± 0.4	4.5 ± 0.5	5.8 ± 0.6
	Placebo group	3.1 ± 0.3	3.3 ± 0.4	3.4 ± 0.4

Таблица 3: Клинические результаты в группах пробиотиков и плацебо

Clinical outcomes	Probiotic group	Placebo group	p-value
Duration of illness (days)	7.0 ± 1.5	8.0 ± 1.7	0.24
Duration of hospitalization (days)	5.0 ± 1.2	6.0 ± 1.4	0.37
Antibiotic use (n, %)	42 (70)	45 (75)	0.54
Persistence of fever (n, %)	10 (17)	19 (32)	0.04
Diarrhea (n, %)	3 (5)	12 (20)	0.008

Вывод: в этом исследовании мы обнаружили, что пробиотическая добавка, содержащая Lactobacillus acidophilus, Bifidobacterium lactis и Streptococcus thermophilus были способны модифицировать микробиоту кишечника у детей с ВП. Хотя не было существенной разницы между группами пробиотиков и плацебо с точки зрения продолжительности болезни, продолжительности пребывания в больнице или потребности в антибиотиках, в группе пробиотиков отмечалась более низкая частота персистирующей лихорадки и диареи. Эти результаты свидетельствуют о том, что пробиотики могут оказывать благотворное влияние на клинические исходы у детей с ВП. Необходимы дальнейшие исследования, чтобы подтвердить эти выводы и определить оптимальную пробиотическую схему лечения ВП у детей.

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МЕХАНИЧЕСКАЯ АСФИКСИЯ. ПОВЕШЕНИЕ

Аннотация. Повешением называется такой вид механической асфиксии, при котором петля, наложенная на шею, затягивается под тяжестью самого тела. Данная странгуляционная асфиксия — самый распространенный вид механической асфиксии, что имеет существенное значение для судебно-медицинской практики. Для правильной диагностики и оценки смерти от повешения важно тщательно изучить обстоятельства происшествия, осмотреть место происшествия, вещественные доказательства и исследовать труп.

Ключевые слова: Повешение, медецина, практика, диагностика, метод.

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MECHANICAL ASPHYXIA. HANGING

Abstract. Hanging is a type of mechanical asphyxia in which a noose placed around the neck is tightened under the weight of the body itself. This strangulation asphyxia is the most common type of mechanical asphyxia, which is essential for forensic practice. In order to correctly diagnose and assess death by hanging, it is important to carefully study the circumstances of the incident, inspect the scene of the incident, examine physical evidence, and examine the corpse.

Key words: Hanging, medicine, practice, diagnostics, method.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

При осмотре места происшествия необходимо обращать внимание на окружающую труп обстановку, его положение и позу, петлю и материал, из которого она сделана, узлы петли, положение ее на шее, закрепление неподвижного конца петли.

Окружающая труп обстановка в одних случаях может указывать на то, как произошло повешение. Например, стул, стоящий около трупа или лежащий на полу, какая-нибудь подставка, которую покойный применял для того, чтобы можно было надеть на шею петлю, и другие приспособления иногда объясняют положение трупа. В других случаях обстановка может указывать на невозможность повешения в таких условиях, в каких обнаружен труп. Например, около трупа, висящего в петле, нет предмета, с которого можно было бы достать до петли и надеть ее на шею, так как без специального приспособления петлю, учитывая ее расстояние от пола, наложить на шею невозможно. Отсутствие такого предмета может указывать на изменение обстановки уже после повешения [1].

МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ

Поза трупа при повешении имеет существенное значение для выяснения происшедшего. Обычно несведущие лица представляют, что повешение может произойти только при том условии, если тело человека будет висеть в петле, не касаясь поверхности земли. На самом деле такое положение трупа наблюдается в виде исключения. Чаще тело человека касается земли, либо каких-нибудь предметов. Повешение может произойти в положении стоя, когда повесившийся касается пола ступнями полностью или пальцами; сидя; в полусидящем положении; лежа; полулежа. У окружающих нередко возникает сомнение в возможности наступления смерти в виду того, что поза покойного допускала возможность его легкого освобождения из петли. Объясняется это тем, что сознание при повешении теряется очень быстро, тут же при затягивании шеи петлей. Большие диагностические трудности имеют необычные, надуманные, особо вычурные позы, указывающие на приготовление к повешению [2]. Необычная поза повесившегося иногда заставляет предполагать наличие психического расстройства у повесившегося. Чем необычнее, вычурнее, надуманнее поза трупа, тем больше оснований предполагать, что имело место самоповешение и, возможно, самоповешение психически больного человека.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

Материал, из которого сделана петля, также имеет большое значение. Обычно применяется тот материал, который имеется под рукой или к которому данный субъект в силу своей профессии имел доступ: электрошнур, проволока, марлевые бинты и т.п. Для петли нередко применяются и предметы собственного туалета: поясные ремни, шарфы, косынки, чулки и т.д. Встречаются петли из необычного материала, специально сделанные, сложенные из нескольких разнородных материалов. Были случаи, когда для петли применялся необычный, неудобный для завязывания материал (например, трудно гнущаяся железная проволока). Применение подобного материала также может указывать на самоубийство [3].

При осмотре петли необходимо осмотреть место ее прикрепления, определить длину, чтобы установить, возможно ли повешение человека определенного роста при такой длине петли и этом положении. Узлы петли могут иметь профессиональный характер, что в свою очередь поможет раскрыть преступление. Неподвижно прикрепленный конец петли следует осмотреть на месте, не развязывая и не снимая петли. При этом следует обратить внимание на направление волокон веревки в месте ее прикрепления, чтобы можно было судить о направлении натяжения петли. Иногда по направлению волокон удается определить, что веревка подтягивалась в направлении, обратном тяжести тела. Следовательно, веревка не непосредственно прикреплялась на месте, а тело подтягивалось в петле, что наблюдается при убийстве посредством повешения.

Положение петли и ее узла на шее может быть различным. Наиболее частое, т.е. типичное, расположение петли на шее таково, что узел ее располагается в области затылка. При атипичном расположении петли узел располагается на боковых поверхностях шеи или в области подбородка.

Петля бывает скользящей, когда она может свободно расширяться и сужаться на поверхности шеи, быть завязанной неподвижным узлом — тогда передвижение петли невозможно. Петля с шеи должна сниматься так, чтобы узел ее остался неразвязанным. Для этого петля перерезается в месте, противоположном узлу, снимается с шеи, а перерезанные концы сшиваются.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Судебно-медицинский диагноз: странгуляционная борозда на шее, косо восходящая слева вверх направо и сходящаяся под тупым углом в области подбородка справа. Осаднения в области странгуляционной борозды и мелкие, местами сливающиеся кровоизлияния в коже в области дна последней. Мелкие ссадины на левой щеке и подбородке. Острая эмфизема легких, точечные кровоизлияния под эпикард. Жидкая темная кровь в полостях сердца и крупных сосудов, резкое полнокровие внутренних органов, сине-багровые трупные пятна на конечностях. Нужно, однако, иметь в виду, что повешение может быть и убийством. Последнее удается установить путем тщательного исследования всех обстоятельств происшествия и трупа. Известны также случаи повешения в петле и при особых обстоятельствах.

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РАЗВИТИЕ МАЛОГО И СРЕДНЕГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА ЧЕРЕЗ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЕ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ МСП И КРУПНОГО БИЗНЕСА

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается актуальность взаимодействия малых и крупных промышленных предприятий. Автором указывается, что в процессе формирования сотрудничества между различными формами предпринимательства имеют место характеристики как внешних, так и внутренних факторов, к которым относятся сложность, гибкость и неопределенность. Анализируются необходимые условия для повышения эффективности взаимодействия малого и крупного бизнеса является усиление роли государства в поддержке кооперации крупного и малого предпринимательства проявляющееся
Ключевые слова: предпринимательство, малый бизнес, государственное стимулирование, сотрудничество.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTREPRENEURSHIP THROUGH STATE PROMOTION OF INTERACTION OF SMES AND BIG BUSINESS

Annotation. The article deals with the relevance of small and large industrial enterprises. The author of the disease is that in the process of forming the relationship between forms of entrepreneurship are signs of appearance, and feelings, which include manifestations, flexibility and uncertainty. Analysis of the relevant conditions for identifying cases of large and large enterprises is the identification of the problem of suspicion in supporting the cooperation of large and large enterprises.
Keywords: entrepreneurship, small business, government incentives, cooperation.

Взаимодействие малых и крупных промышленных предприятий дает положительный эффект для всех участников экономики. С данным мнением согласны большинство экономистов, и оно подтверждается государственными программами, направленными на поддержку отечественного производства. Однако данная область исследований является недостаточно изученной, что обусловлено рядом обстоятельств в большей степени субъективного характера. Во-первых, большинство научных работ, направленных на исследование тенденций развития крупного и малого бизнеса, основаны на макроэкономическом анализе. Такой подход сводится, по существу, к анализу отдельных фактов, которые затем экстраполируются на всю экономику. Правомерность таких обобщений, естественно, должна подвергаться сомнению, макроэкономическая картина остается неясной. Неясность могла бы быть «рассеяна» в условиях прозрачной государственной экономической политики, но поскольку в РА таковая не проводится, отсутствие ясности во взаимодействии различных по масштабам предприятий обусловливает несовершенство этой политики и неправомерность выводов и рекомендаций.

Во-вторых, статистические данные для оценки функционирования малого и крупного бизнеса не отличаются стабильностью. Агентство РК по статистике, заботясь о повышении обоснованности своих данных, не только год за годом удлиняет динамические ряды, но и периодически пересчитывает задним числом ретроспективные данные, что, в свою очередь, приводит к существенным изменениям выявленных ранее тенденций развития.

В-третьих, оценка современного состояния и развития промышленности в РА не может быть достоверной, поскольку не учитывается высокая доля «теневых» операций – уход от налогов (в малом бизнесе), беспрецедентный незаконный вывоз из страны капитала (в большом бизнесе), широкомасштабное использование для сокрытия прибыли и ухода от налогов офшорных схем (в крупном бизнесе) и другие виды преступлений в области международной торговли и банковских расчетов (в большом бизнесе). Не следует игнорировать и тот факт, что в составе малого бизнеса функционируют не только традиционно рассматриваемые в экономической литературе малые предприятия, но и индивидуальные предприниматели (в том числе и «скрытые»), а также большинство предприятий без образования юридического лица.

В процессе формирования сотрудничества между различными формами предпринимательства имеют место характеристики как внешних, так и внутренних факторов, к которым относятся сложность, гибкость и неопределенность. Однако необходимо учитывать, что факторы, особенно внешние, характеризуются высоким уровнем изменчивости. Как правило, в рыночной экономике динамичность внешней среды определяется, изначально, высокой насущностью потребительского спроса на рынках, его индивидуализированным и переменчивым характером. Перемены спроса педалируют сдвиги прочих факторов, характеризующих внешнюю среду: технологий, различных средств коммуникации, установившихся социальных отношений и т.д., при этом, для любой организации подвижность и сложность внешней среды – достаточно индивидуальные характеристики. Отдельные предприятия функционируют в относительно статичных условиях: перемены внешней среды мало сказываются на их функционировании, не возникают новые конкуренты или технологии, сохраняются неизменными основные способы производства и тип выпускаемой продукции. Некоторая часть факторов меняется для всех компаний с одной и той же скоростью, другая часть – с разной, зависящей от количества и уровня силы влияния других факторов.

Можно выделить следующие возможности крупного бизнеса:

– Ресурсные возможности предприятий;

– Повышение производственных мощностей за счет расширения объемов производства;

– Производственная инфраструктура для беспрепятственного и бесперебойного воспроизводства;

– Привлечение крупных инвестиционных проектов;

– Диверсификация производства;

– Корпоративная социальная ответственность бизнеса;

– Выход на внешние рынки;

– Наличие наработанного опыта в производстве продукции;

– Организационная маневренность.

Как показывает опыт стран с высокоразвитой экономикой, малый бизнес является важнейшей составляющей рыночного хозяйства. В современных условиях роль малого бизнеса в рыночной экономике растет. Малые компании обладают более высокой рентабельностью по сравнению с крупным бизнесом. Для малых предприятий можно выделить следующие возможности:

– Гибкость и мобильность в организации управленческой деятельности;

– Использование поддерживающих программ развития;

– Льготная фискальная политика;

– Высокая адаптация и возможность быстрого реагирования на изменения во внешней среде;

– Конъюнктурная маневренность, благодаря возможности заполнить внутренние рыночные «ниши» с потенциально низким уровнем насыщения спроса;

– Высокая степень оперативности по изменению производственно-технологических процессов.

– Развитие послепродажного сервиса (в ряде отраслей).

Взаимодействие малого и крупного бизнеса возможно несколькими методами, каждый из которых зарекомендовал себя в РА:

– Аутсорсинг;

– Франчайзинг;
– Кооперация;
– Субконтрактация;
– Лизинг (рисунок 1).

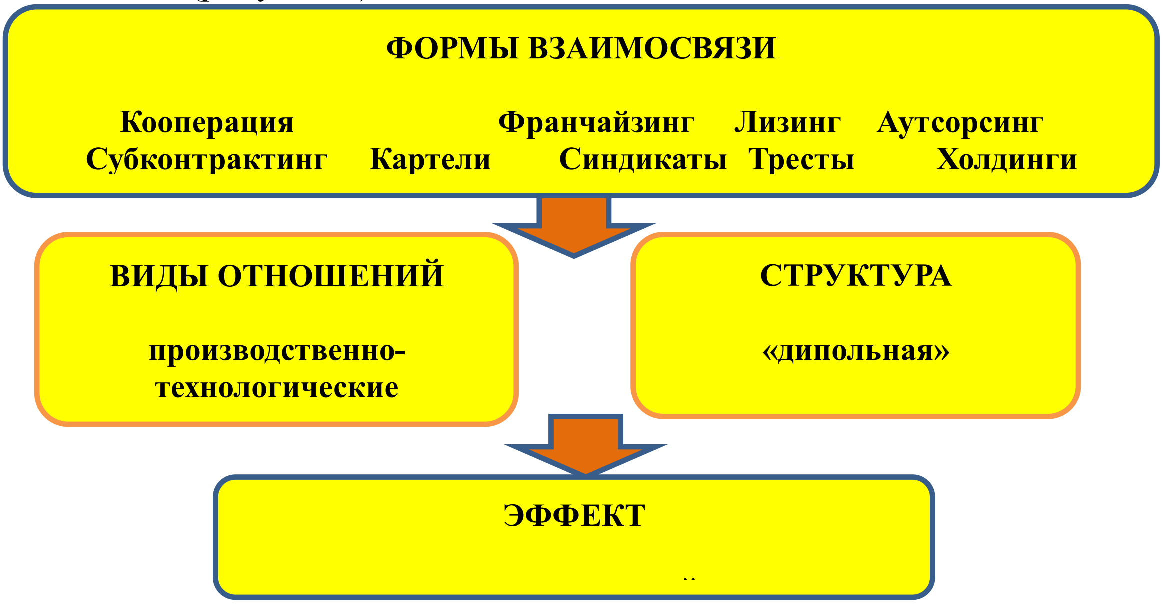

Рисунок 1 – Взаимосвязь предприятий МСБ и крупного бизнеса

Для усиления взаимодействия необходимо учитывать возможности малого и крупного бизнеса. Необходимым условием для повышения эффективности взаимодействия малого и крупного бизнеса является усиление роли государства в поддержке кооперации крупного и малого предпринимательства проявляющееся в:

1. Экономическом (финансовом, налоговом, кредитном) стимулировании;
2. Нормативно-правовом регулировании (доработка закона о государственной поддержке малого предпринимательства);
3. Информационном обеспечении кооперации малого и крупного бизнеса.

Государственная поддержка и инфраструктура сотрудничества субъектов малого и крупного предпринимательства. На сегодняшний день существует ряд законодательных актов стимулирующих процесс взаимоотношений малых предприятий с крупным бизнесом. Одним из главных задач данной Концепции является обеспечение необходимой взаимосвязи субъектов малого и среднего бизнеса с работой крупных предприятий республики и национальных компаний.

Механизм взаимодействия МСБ с крупным предпринимательством обусловлен многими причинами, как микро-, так и макроэкономического характера. Причины эти так разнообразны и переплетены друг с другом, что зачастую практически невозможно прочертить четкую грань между этими представителями народного хозяйства. К обозначенным факторам можно, прежде всего, отнести:

– укрепление инновационного экономического потенциала страны;

– широкое разнообразие внешнеторговых организаций;

– реализацию приоритетных направлений промышленной политики страны;

– осуществление комплексных целевых программ, требующих крупных материальных, финансовых и трудовых затрат по координации совместной деятельности, малых, средних и крупных предприятий.

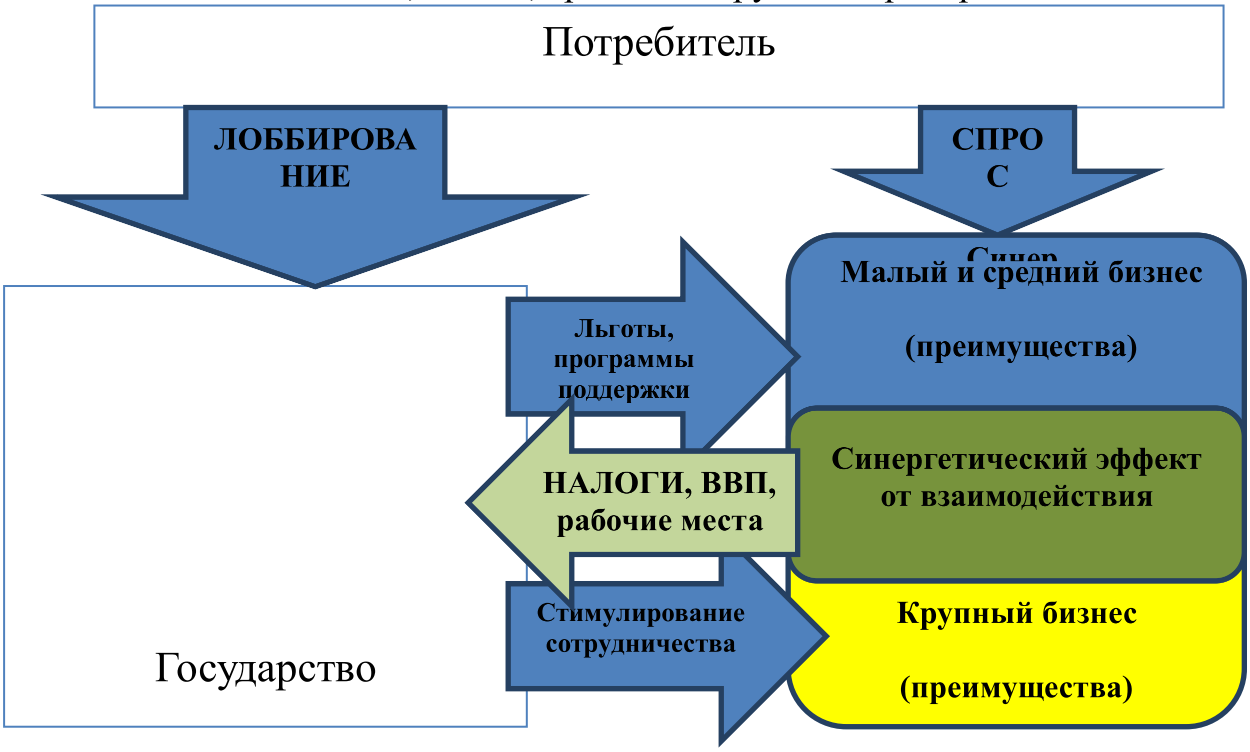

Рисунок 2 – Внедрение комплексной концепции государственного регулирования предпринимательской деятельности

Ресурсодобывающей компанией планируется совершенствование деятельности путем минимизации затрат на текущую деятельность (в которые, в данном случае, будет отнесена также и упущенная выгода). Исходя из этого, планируется выделить цех капитального ремонта как самостоятельное предприятие и оптимальное количество бригад, необходимое для обслуживания непосредственно самой компании (рисунок 3).

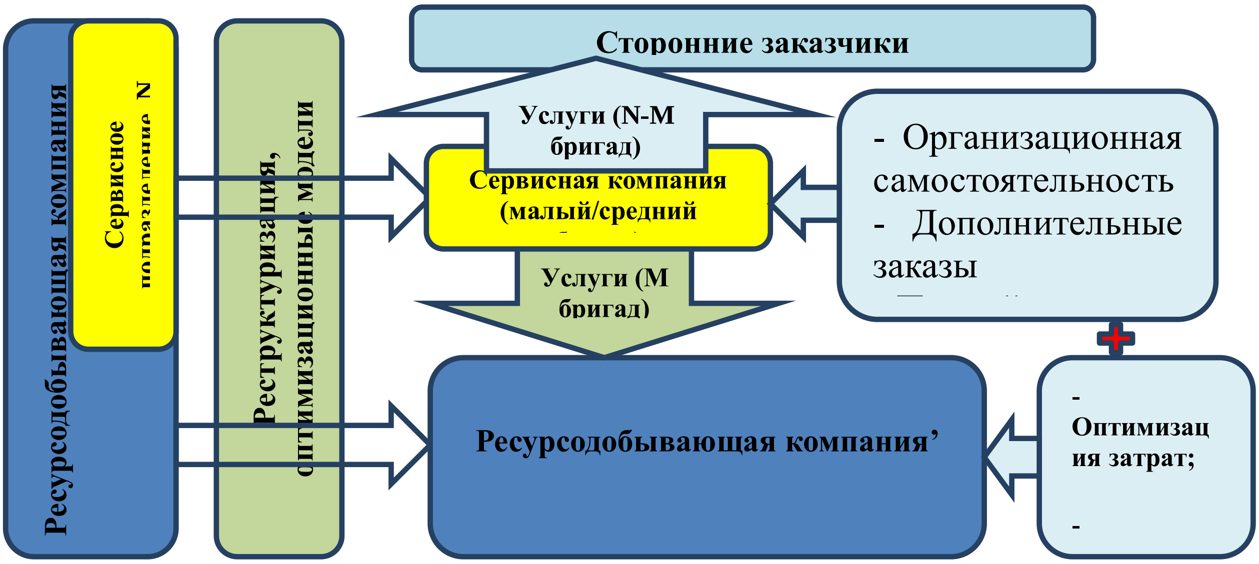

Рисунок 3 – Модель синергетического эффекта

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ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ ДРЕВНЕГРЕЧЕСКИХ МИФОВ В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ МИФА О МИНОТАВРЕ)

Данная статья посвящена теме интерпретиции древнегреческого мифа о Минотавре в литературе.

Античная мифология многие века служит источником для создания художественных произведений. Еще древнегреческие Гомер, Эсхилл, Софокл и Евприпид вдохновлялись захватывающими сюжетами легенд и мифов о Троянской войне, великих героях – Ахилле, Геракле, Персее, Тесее и Ясоне.

Ключевые слова: литература, тенденция, мифология, легенда.

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INTERPRETATION OF ANCIENT GREEK MYTHS IN ART LITERATURE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE MYTH OF THE MINOTAUR)

This article is devoted to the topic of interpretation of the ancient Greek myth about the Minotaur in literature.

Ancient mythology has served as a source for the creation of works of art for many centuries. Even the ancient Greek Homer, Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides were inspired by the exciting plots of legends and myths about the Trojan War, the great heroes - Achilles, Hercules, Perseus, Theseus and Jason.

Keywords: literature, trend, mythology, legend.

Использование различных пластов античной мифологии при разработке собственной знаковой системы уже давно стало одной из отличительных особенностей современной художественной литературы. Одним из наиболее выразительных и представляющих обширную область для различного рода аллюзий и толкований является миф о Тесее и

Минотавре. Например, существует интерпретация данного античного мифа в творчестве Б. Пелевина, а точнее – в его произведении «Шлем ужаса: креатифф о Тесее и Минотавре».

Минотавр – в греческой мифологии чудовище человекобык по имени Астерий («звёздный»), живший на Крите. Минотавр –порождение противоестественной любви Пасифаи (дочери Гелиоса), супруги царя Миноса, и посланного на Крит Посейдоном, или самого Посейдона. Минотавр имел туловище человека и голову быка и жил в построенном для него Дедалом лабиринте.

Минос скрывал Минотавра в построенном Дедалом Кносском лабиринте на Крите, куда на съедение чудовищу бросали преступников, а также присылаемых из Афин каждые девять лет семь девушек и семерых юношей, либо каждый год семь детей. По некоторым источникам, пленникам выкалывали глаза, поэтому пленники умирали сами, блуждая и не находя выхода.

Афинский царевич Тесей добровольно отправился на Крит[148] в числе четырнадцати жертв, предназначенных на съедение Минотавром. Тесей убил Минотавра ударами кулака (по другим сведениям, мечом). С помощью Ариадны, единоутробной сестры Минотавра, дочери Миноса и Пасифаи, давшей ему клубок ниток, выбрался из лабиринта.

Миф о Минотавре связан с тотемическими верованиями и напоминает о существовавших некогда человеческих жертвоприношениях. Минотавр близок финикийскому богу Молоху, изображавшемуся с головой быка и требовавшему человеческих жертвоприношений. Миф о Минотавре и борьбе с ним Тесея отражен во многих произведениях искусства.

В мифе нашли выражение древние космические и зооморфные представления о Минотавре (он звёздный или солнечный бык, внук Гелиоса и, возможно, сын Зевса), его связь с морем (он сын Посейдона) и с подземным миром (Минотавр в лабиринте – ипостась Зевса Лабрандского). Черты героической мифологии нашли отражение в сюжете убийства Минотавра Тесеем.

В настоящее время представляется, что миф о Минотавре, Лабиринте и царе Миносе является отражением реальных событий взаимоотношений ахейского населения Балкан с островной Минойской цивилизацией. Поскольку Минойское государство (вплоть до XII в. до нашей эры) находилось на значительно более высоком уровне развития, чем древнегреческие племена, то последние находились в подчиненном положении. В том числе это могло выражаться в выплате дани.

В цикле мифов о Тесее скрываются исторические факты, хотя афиняне внесли в эти сказания много заимствованного из других мифов,

[148] Согласно Диодору, Тесей был из второй группы, по Плутарху – из третьей.

перенесли на своего племенного героя многое, бывшее результатом позднейшего культурного развития.

Образ Тесея можно представить, как сложный мифологический комплекс, который сочетает в себе черты зрелой классики (подвиги Тесея и уничтожение хтонизма), рудименты ранней классики, связанные с происхождением Тесея от Посейдона и, соответственно, со стихией безудержного своеволия. В свою очередь черты ранней классики объединяются с концом классического героизма, нарушающего установленный богами порядок, и выход за пределы мифологизма, а также вхождение в систему полисной идеологии, когда государственная деятельность Тесея получает полуисторическое и символическое истолкование.

Тесей (Тезей, Фесей) – аттический герой, сын афинского царя Эгея (вариант Посейдона) и трезенской царевны Этры. В античное время Тесей считался историческим лицом, его биографию написал Плутарх. По наиболее распространенной легенде, Эгей, во время одного из странствий посетивший Трезен, женился на Этре. Уходя из Трезен в Афины, Эгей спрятал свой меч и сандалии под большим камнем и просил жену, когда у нее родится сын отослать его в Афины, если он сравняется силой с отцом и сможет, подняв камень, достать отцовский меч и сандалии. Тесей воспитывался в доме деда, трезенского царя; среди его наставников был кентавр Хирон. Когда юноша возмужал, мать открыла ему, кто его отец. Тесей легко поднял скалу, достал меч и сандалии и отправился в Афины, избрав не морской путь, а более опасный сухопутный. По дороге герой испытал ряд приключений:

1. Около Эпидавра он умертвил сына Гефеста, разбойника Перифета, прозванного Коринетом (Дубиноносцем), который дубиной убивал путников.

2. Проходя Истмийским перешейком, Тесей убил разбойника Синнида по прозвищу Питокампт (Сгибатель сосен). Синнид ловил путников, привязывал их к вершинам согнутых деревьев и, отпустив сосны разрывал людей пополам. Герой разорвал разбойника таким же способом.

3. На границе Мегариды и Атики Тесей убил Скирона, грабившего путников. Разбойник заставлял их мыть ему ноги и затем сталкивал несчастных с утеса.

4. В Элевсине Тесей победил великана Керкиона. У реки Кефис герой убил Дамаста, по прозванию Прокруст («*вытягиватель*»). Разбойник укладывал путешественников на кровать и, если ложе было длинным, растягивал своих гостей, ломая им кости, если же ложе оказывалось коротким, отрубал путникам ноги.

Когда Тесей прибыл в Афины, жена Эгея, Медея, опасаясь, что у ее сына Меда будет отнята власть, уговорила мужа, не узнавшего юношу, отправить Тесея. Однако на пиру Тесей снял отцовский меч, и Эгей узнал сына. Медея с сыном бежала в Колхиду. Эгей объявил Тесея наследником царства. Недовольные этим решением сыновья брата Эгея, Палланта, подняли мятеж, но были побеждены и перебиты. В Аттике Тесей совершил ряд подвигов. Он поймал марафонского быка (перевезенного Гераклом с Крита) и принес животное в жертву Аполлону Дельфийскому.

Важнейшим подвигом Тесея было уничтожение Минотавра. Сын критского царя Миноса, Андрогей, одержал победу в играх и был убит соперниками (или по приказу раздосадованного Эгея был послан на борьбу с марафонским быком и погиб на охоте). Минос потребовал выкуп за гибель сына: афиняне посылали на Крит на съедение чудовищу Минотавру – полубыку-получеловеку – семь юношей и столько же девушек (раз три года, по другому мифу, ежегодно). В числе обрученных юношей Тесей отправился на Крит (по одной версии – добровольно, по другой, – по требованию Миноса), чтобы убить чудовище. Дочь Миноса, Ариадна полюбила Тесея и ее помощью герой убил Минотавра. Афины были избавлены от страшной дани. Герой увез Ариадну, но оставил ее на острове Наксос, где она вскоре стала жрицей и супругой Диониса.

Эгей увидел с высокого берега приближающийся корабль с черным парусом (сын обещал ему в случае победы поднять белой парус, но забыл об этом), и в отчаянии, думал, что его сын погиб, бросился море. Тесей стал царем. Мифы приписывают ему объединение Аттики и поселение ее жителей в один город (синойкизм), разделение афинян на три класса, учреждение Панафинейских празднеств, установление некоторых обычаев и религиозных обрядов. Ионийцы Аттики считали Тесея главным героем и противопоставляли его дорийскому Гераклу стремясь, чтобы Тесей превзошел прославленного героя. Тесей становится участником похода аргонавтов, Калидонской охоты и других подвигов.

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СМАРТ КОНТРАКТЫ В ЭЛЕКТРОННОМ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕ

Аннотация. Смарт-контракты – это программный код, который позволяет автоматизировать процессы, связанные с заключением и исполнением контрактов между участниками сделки. Смарт-контракты могут использоваться в различных областях, одной из которых является электронное правительство. В данной статье мы рассмотрим, как смарт-контракты могут быть применены в электронном правительстве и какие преимущества они могут принести. Что такое смарт-контракты и как они работают?

Смарт-контракты – это программный код, который записывается на блокчейн и автоматически выполняется при выполнении определенных условий. Они работают по принципу «если-то», что означает, что определенные действия будут выполнены только в том случае, если будут выполнены определенные условия. Например, предположим, что государственная организация заключает контракт с поставщиком на поставку товаров на определенную сумму. Смарт-контракт может быть написан таким образом, что он автоматически выполняет оплату поставщику, если товары были доставлены вовремя и соответствовали условиям контракта.

Применение смарт-контрактов в электронном правительстве

Смарт-контракты могут быть применены в различных областях электронного правительства, включая закупки, налогообложение, управление имуществом, голосование и др.

Ключевые слова: Смарт-контракты, блокчейн, цифровые технологии, цифровая экономика, закупки, электронное правительство.

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SMART CONTRACTS IN ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT

Annotation. Smart contracts are a program code that allows you to automate the processes associated with the conclusion and execution of contracts between the participants in the transaction. Smart contracts can be used in various areas, one of which is e-government. In this article, we will look at how

smart contracts can be applied in e-government and what benefits they can bring. What are smart contracts and how do they work?

Smart contracts are software code that is written to the blockchain and automatically executed when certain conditions are met. They work on an "if-then" basis, which means that certain actions will only be performed if certain conditions are met. For example, suppose a government organization enters into a contract with a supplier to supply goods for a certain amount. A smart contract can be written in such a way that it automatically pays the supplier if the goods were delivered on time and in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Application of smart contracts in e-government

Smart contracts can be applied in various areas of e-government, including procurement, taxation, property management, voting, etc.

Keywords: Smart contracts, blockchain, digital technologies, digital economy, procurement, e-government.

Введение

Закупки. Смарт-контракты могут помочь сократить затраты на процесс закупок, автоматизировав многие этапы, начиная с подачи заявки на участие в тендере и заканчивая оплатой поставщикам. Это может улучшить прозрачность процесса и сократить риск коррупции.

Налогообложение. Смарт-контракты могут помочь автоматизировать процесс уплаты налогов и сборов, уменьшить количество ошибок и мошенничества, а также сократить время на обработку налоговой отчетности.

Смарт-контракты – это неизменяемые компьютерные программы, написанные на блокчейне и вызываемые участниками блокчейна.

Смарт контракты обеспечивают автоматизацию и логику потока управления

для любой системы, поддерживаемой блокчейном. Смарт-контракты должны рассматриваться как программные функции во всех аспектах, а

механизмы управления смарт-контрактами должны быть детерминированными. Детерминизм смарт контрактов – это характеристика, которая поддерживает бухгалтерскую книгу в стабильном, непротиворечивом состоянии, обеспечивает окончательность транзакций и позволяет избежать мягких и жестких форков. Детерминизм действий смарт контрактов обычно оставляется на усмотрение разработчика. Таким образом, она должна гарантировать, что автоматизированные действия выполняются так, как запланировано, и результаты этих действий оставляют данные в согласованном состоянии, независимо от узла (ов), на котором(ах) они

выполняются. Действия смарт контракта должен приводить к одному и тому же результату при каждом выполнении контракта.

Применение смарт-контрактов в электронном правительстве уже стало реальностью во многих зарубежных странах. Рассмотрим некоторые примеры.

США. В США смарт-контракты используются в различных областях, включая голосование, налогообложение и управление имуществом. Например, в городе Вирджиния-Бич используются смарт-контракты для управления имуществом, что позволяет обеспечить прозрачность процесса передачи прав собственности и уменьшить время на его выполнение. В штате Вайоминг смарт-контракты используются для регистрации бизнесов, что позволяет сделать процесс более простым и быстрым.

Дания. В Дании смарт-контракты используются в электронном правительстве для упрощения процесса налогообложения и управления правами собственности. Например, смарт-контракты используются для автоматического начисления налогов на доходы физических лиц и компаний, что позволяет сократить время на обработку налоговых отчетов и уменьшить количество ошибок.

Эстония. Эстония является одной из самых передовых стран в использовании смарт-контрактов в электронном правительстве. Смарт-контракты используются для голосования, подачи налоговой отчетности и управления правами собственности. Например, смарт-контракты используются для регистрации компаний, что позволяет сделать процесс более простым и быстрым.

Методология исследования

Преимущества применения смарт-контрактов в электронном правительстве

Применение смарт-контрактов в электронном правительстве может принести множество преимуществ, включая:

- Уменьшение затрат на процессы, связанные с заключением и исполнением контрактов.
- Увеличение прозрачности процессов в электронном правительстве.
- Сокращение времени на выполнение процессов и увеличение их эффективности.
- Уменьшение риска коррупции и мошенничества в электронном правительстве.

Электронное правительство по определению - это использование ИКТ для предоставления правительствам, гражданам и предприятиям средств

взаимодействия, коммуникации, обмена информацией и предоставления

услуг различным заинтересованным сторонам. Например, E-government 1.0 использовала Всемирная паутина и доступные ИКТ для достижения

эффективности. EG 2.0, благодаря портальным сервисам, поддерживаемым технологиями Web 2.0, стал боле ориентированным на граждан, способствуя участию граждан укрепляя электронную демократию. Технологическая

эволюция, формирующая EG, предполагает, что EG 3.0 будет использовать Web 3. ИКТ, такие как технология распределенных реестров (DLT), искусственный интеллект, семантическая паутина и всемирная виртуальная паутина.

Анализы и результаты

Мы можем с вами привести пример выдачи водительского права на основе смарт контрактов и написать алгоритм и псевдокод.

Пример алгоритма на псевдокоде, который описывает процесс автоматизации выдачи водительских прав:

1. Пользователь заполняет заявку на получение водительских прав и загружает необходимые документы.
2. Система проверяет наличие всех необходимых документов и корректность заполнения заявки.
3. Если все данные корректны, система рассчитывает срок действия водительских прав в соответствии с законодательством.
4. Система проводит проверку наличия судимости и штрафов за нарушения ПДД в базах данных.
5. Если проверка пройдена успешно, система назначает дату и время прохождения экзамена на получение водительских прав.
6. Пользователь проходит экзамен в соответствии с правилами, установленными законодательством.
7. Если экзамен пройден успешно, система генерирует водительские права и отправляет их по почте по указанному адресу.
8. Если экзамен не пройден, система предоставляет пользователю возможность пересдачи экзамена через определенный период времени.

Этот алгоритм автоматизирует процесс выдачи водительских прав, начиная с заполнения заявки и загрузки необходимых документов, и заканчивая отправкой готовых водительских прав по почте. Система проверяет наличие необходимых документов, проводит проверку наличия судимости и штрафов, назначает экзамен и генерирует водительские права, если экзамен был пройден успешно. Если экзамен не был пройден, система предоставляет пользователю возможность пересдачи экзамена.

Ниже приведен пример кода, который описывает некоторую логику автоматизации, которая принимает решение о выдаче водительских прав в электронном правительстве на основе возраста заявителя и результатов теста на вождение:

```
if applicant_age >= 18 {
driving_test_result = conduct_driving_test()
if driving_test_result == 'pass' {
issue_driving_license()
} else {
```

send_notification("Sorry, you did not pass the driving test.")

}

} else {

send_notification("Sorry, you must be at least 18 years old to apply for a driving license.")

}

В этом примере программа сначала проверяет возраст заявителя (**applicant_age**). Если заявитель достиг 18-летнего возраста или более, программа проводит тест на вождение, используя функцию **conduct_driving_test()**.

Если результат теста на вождение успешен (**'pass'**), программа выдает водительское удостоверение с помощью функции **issue_driving_license()**. Если же заявитель не прошел тест на вождение, программа отправляет уведомление с помощью функции **send_notification()**.

Если возраст заявителя меньше 18 лет, программа отправляет другое уведомление, которое говорит о том, что заявитель должен быть не менее 18 лет, чтобы подать заявку на водительское удостоверение.

Этот код может использоваться для автоматизации процесса выдачи водительских удостоверений в электронном правительстве, где программа автоматически решает, выдавать ли водительское удостоверение на основе возраста заявителя и результатов теста на вождение. В Узбекистане также есть потенциал для использования смарт-контрактов в электронном правительстве. Одним из возможных применений смарт-контрактов в электронном правительстве Узбекистана может быть автоматизация процесса регистрации и перевода собственности на недвижимость. Смарт-контракты могут использоваться для упрощения процесса регистрации собственности и уменьшения возможных ошибок, связанных с человеческим фактором.

Еще одним возможным применением смарт-контрактов в электронном правительстве Узбекистана может быть автоматизация процесса заключения контрактов и управления ими между государственными органами и частными компаниями. Смарт-контракты могут обеспечить прозрачность и безопасность процесса заключения контрактов, а также уменьшить количество времени и ресурсов, затрачиваемых на выполнение этого процесса. Кроме того, смарт-контракты могут быть использованы для автоматизации процесса выдачи различных разрешений и лицензий, таких как разрешения на строительство или лицензии на торговлю определенными товарами. Это может ускорить процесс получения необходимых документов и уменьшить количество времени, необходимого для обработки заявлений.

Однако, для успешной реализации смарт-контрактов в электронном правительстве Узбекистана, необходима хорошая информационная инфраструктура, а также соответствующие юридические и технические нормативные акты, регулирующие их использование. Также важно обеспечить безопасность и защиту данных, чтобы предотвратить возможные атаки и утечки информации. Мы можем рассмотреть один пример алгоритма и кода автоматизации процесса регистрации и перевода собственности на недвижимость в Узбекистане.

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ЗАДАЧИ КОНКУРЕНТНОГО АНАЛИЗА РЕКЛАМЫ КОМПЛЕКСНЫХ КОФЕИН

Аннотация. Конкурентный анализ рекламы помогает изучить способы продвижения однородных видов общепита, которые занимаются продажей кофе и десертов. Это делается для того, чтобы улучшить качество подачи продуктов и услуг. Примеры в большей части берутся с заведений, которые существуют на рынке уже большое количество лет. Чаще всего это вдохновляет клиента покупать продукцию именно у нас, так как сфера кофеин имеет большую популярность и у клиента подсознательно остаются некоторые общие подачи продукции и элементы дизайна.

Ключевые слова: маркетинг в сфере общепита, маркетинг в кофейнях «кофе на вынос», современные инструменты оптимизации продаж, маркетинговое исследование.

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TASKS OF COMPETITIVE ANALYSIS OF ADVERTISING OF COMPLEX CAFFEINE

Annotation. Competitive advertising analysis helps to study ways to promote homogeneous types of catering that sell coffee and desserts. This is done in order to improve the quality of the supply of products and services. Examples are mostly taken from establishments that have been on the market for a large number of years. Most often, this inspires the client to buy products from us, since

the caffeine sphere is very popular and the client subconsciously has some common product presentations and design elements.

Keywords: marketing in the field of catering, marketing in takeaway coffee shops, modern sales optimization tools, marketing research.

Целевая аудитория и ее потребности

Целевая аудитория является одним из ключевых элементов успешной разработки программы продвижения мероприятий на рынке кофеен с посадкой и на вынос. В зависимости от потребностей и предпочтений аудитории, можно определить стратегию продвижения, выбрать подходящие мероприятия и форматы, а также оптимизировать бюджет.

Основной целевой аудиторией кофеен являются люди в возрасте от 18 до 45 лет, активные пользователи социальных сетей, которые ценят качественный кофе и хорошую атмосферу. Эта группа людей обладает высокой социальной активностью, они друзьям рассказывают о своих впечатлениях от посещения заведения и часто выкладывают фотографии еды и напитков в Instagram.

Для этой аудитории наиболее важными факторами при выборе кофейни являются:

1. Качество кофе; 2. Уютная атмосфера; 3. Наличие различных видов питания; 4. Цены на услуги; 5. Бесплатный Wi-Fi.

Исходя из этих потребностей, можно разработать такие стратегии продвижения как:

1. Управление социальными сетями: Кофейни должны быть активны в социальных сетях и публиковать качественные контенты о своих услугах, напитках и еде. С помощью использования хештегов и геометок можно привлечь внимание пользователей Instagram и увеличить посещаемость заведения.

2. Организация тематических мероприятий: Чтобы привлечь внимание аудитории, кофейни могут организовывать тематические мероприятия, такие как дегустации кофе или чая, конкурсы на лучшее фото с хэштегом заведения, игры для друзей и пар.

3. Акции и специальные предложения: Различные акции и специальные предложения являются отличным способом привлечения новых клиентов и поддержания лояльности текущих. Например, бесплатный кофе при первом посещении или скидка на определенный товар.

4. Сотрудничество с блогерами: Кофейни могут работать с блогерами и инфлюенсерами, которые могут рассказать о заведении своим подписчикам, что поможет привлечь новых клиентов.

5. Работа с лояльными клиентами: Лояльные клиенты играют важную роль в продвижении заведения. Кофейни могут предлагать им бонусы за

частые посещения, участие в программе лояльности и другие вознаграждения. Анализ конкурентов необходим для того, чтобы понимать:

– объем рынка

– изучить нишу

– изучить сильных игроков, их опыт и ошибки

– сформировать внеконкурентное преимущество, также взять их на доработки и сделать лучше.

Конкурентами являются компании, с которыми происходят соперничества за конечного покупателя. Конкурентные товары – такие товары, на которые переключаются или могут переключиться ваши фактические и потенциальные покупатели.

Предприятие «Brownie» занимается продажей кофе и десертов как на вынос, так и с возможностью посетить кафе.

Для развития кофейни требуется изучение задач реклам конкурентов и исправление недочетов. На рынке у практически любой компании существует конкуренция. Её можно рассматривать как с плачевной стороны, так и с хорошей. В любой сфере можно найти свою целевую аудиторию.

Есть 3 вида конкурентов:

– ключевые

– прямые

– косвенные

Ключевые конкуренты – предприятия или организации, которые могут своими действиями значительно повлиять на продажи как в положительную, так и в отрицательную сторону. Ими будут являться такие компании, как:

– «Суши маминой подруги»

– «Компьютерный зал»

Прямые конкуренты – компании, продающие аналогичный товар на аналогичном рынке и работающие с вашей целевой аудиторией. У предприятия «Brownie» ими являются:

– «Surf Coffee». Глобальная миссия бренда Surf Coffee – это развитие культуры серфинга. Surf Siberia – это бренд, который занимается развитием отечественного серфинга, а команда снимает документальные фильмы, рассказывая, что в России тоже можно покорять волны в любую погоду.

– «Donuts». Лозунг компании – жизнь в онлайн. Компания позиционирует себя с «Лидерами мнений». Компания Donats покупает рекламу у известный современных блогеров, поэтому всегда остается в «тренде».

– «Библиотека кофе». Название этого предприятия говорит само за себя. Кофейни расположены рядом с учебными заведениями. Их задачей является создание атмосферы современной библиотеки.

– «Dim coffee». Кофейня набрала большую популярность за счет своего географического расположения. Компания приняла решение разместить свои предприятия почти на всех остановочных пунктах города.

Так же на рынке компании часто сталкиваются с косвенными конкурентами – компании, продающие товар с другими характеристиками или абсолютно другой продукт, но работающие с вашей целевой аудиторией. Косвенными конкурентами будут считаться:

– «McDonalds»

– «Продуктовый у дома»

– «Магнит»

Перечисленные компании позиционируют себя не как кофейни, но являются косвенными конкурентами, так как у них есть продукция, которая может заменить потребность клиента в продукции, находящейся в кафе «Brownie».

Конкуренция может быть здоровой, с помощью которой мы можем продвинуть и усовершенствовать свою компанию, так и опасной, которая может привести к закрытию.

Список компаний на рынке	Конкуренты			Сила конкурента		
Название:	Ключевые	Прямые	Косвенные	Поддержка	Доля рынка	Вывод
1.Суши	+	-	-	Нет	Средняя	Слабый
2.Surf Coffee	-	+	-	Высокая	Высокая	Сильный
3.Donut	-	+	-	Высокая	Высокая	Сильный
4.Магнит	+	-	+	Нет	Высокая	Средний

Таким образом можно сделать вывод, что компании 2 и 3 являются сильными и составляют большую угрозу предприятию. Компании 1 и 4 являются более слабыми конкурентами, их целевая аудитория наиболее привлекательные потенциальные клиенты.

Опираясь на SWOT анализ прямых конкурентов кофейни, можно сделать вывод, что компания «Brownie» имеет такие сильные стороны, как локация, парковочные места, мобильность.

Слабыми сторонами является проблема привлечения клиентов, дизайн плохая реклама. Опираясь на прямых конкурентов предприятия можно сделать вывод, что большая часть целевой аудитории обращает внимание на рекламу заведения. Кофейня «Brownie» позиционирует себя как предприятие, идея которой состоит в том, чтобы сделать площадку для офлайн знакомств посетителей.

Целевой аудиторией предприятий, которые работают в сфере общепита чаще являются клиенты, которые хорошо разбираются в современных гаджетах, поэтому основным инструментом продвижения своих кафе используются поисковики и социальные сети, чаще всего это «Яндекс», «Вконтакте», «Instagram», «TikTok». Но также не стоит забывать про офлайн рекламу, а для неё в данной сфере используются привлекательные баннеры, ароматизаторы и уличные столы и стулья.

Потребитель в кофейнях обращает внимание на красоту подачи, тарелки и столовые приборы вашего заведения. Исходя из этих факторов, самой эффективной рекламой для продвижения кофейни является food – фотосессия в ваших кафе, для этого эффективнее всего использовать такие социальные сети, как «Instagram» и «Вконтакте». Фотографии и видео вкусной еды и напитков в кофейне – это напоминание об атмосфере, таким образом потребителю хочется вновь вернуться и попробовать продукт снова.

Это стандартный минимум, который предприятие может расширять и делать это все с каждым разом красивее и креативнее. Обновление программ, которые являются инструментами продвижений в данной сфере предоставляют возможность для этих целей.

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ОБЗОР И КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ МЕТОДОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПЕРСОНАЛА В УСЛОВИЯХ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗЛИЧНЫМИ ТИПАМИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ

Аннотация. В данной работе авторы проводят обзор современных методов обучения персонала, формулируют классификацию форматов обучения, а также предлагают методологию применения наиболее оптимальных методик обучения сотрудников в различных секторах бизнеса.

Ключевые слова: персонал, сотрудник, обучение, предприятие, компания, бизнес-процесс.

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REVIEW AND CLASSIFICATION OF STAFF TRAINING METHODS IN CONDITIONS OF MANAGEMENT OF VARIOUS TYPES OF ENTERPRISES

Annotation. In this article, the authors provide an overview of existing teaching methods, formulate classifiers of learning formats, and also propose a methodology for applying different learning classes to different business sectors.

Key words: Staff, employee, training, enterprise, company, business process.

В современных, динамически меняющихся реалиях ведения бизнеса, объективным и необходимым условием обеспечения стабильности и роста эффективности любой компании является постоянное развитие и обучение персонала. Очевидным является факт, что универсального решения для формирования образовательной среды внутри предприятия не существует, в связи с тем, что различные компании ставят перед своими сотрудниками определенные, конкретные цели и задачи в процессе обучения, а также располагают разными ресурсами для их реализации. Таким образом, стратегия и тактика обучения персонала формулируется на основании: специализации деятельности компании, размеров бизнеса и др. В целом применение наиболее оптимальной методологии обучения персонала может стать ключевым преимуществом в конкурентной среде. Обучение персонала представляет собой «целенаправленный процесс передачи и приобретения новых знаний и навыков, реализуемый организацией для своих сотрудников, с целью обеспечения наилучшего выполнения ими своих профессиональных обязанностей» [1, с.27].

Цель работы: Проанализировать наиболее оптимальные методики обучения сотрудников для их классификации в зависимости от внешних и внутренних факторов наиболее распространенных категорий бизнеса.

Ниже приводится классификация методик обучения персонала в зависимости от таких факторов, как:

1. **Положение** – обучение сотрудников можно разделить на **внутренние** и **внешнее. Внутренние** – реализуемое ресурсами компании, внешнее - сторонними организациями по найму компании или в рамках определенных событий. Например, стажировка является примером обучения внутренними ресурсами компании, а конференция, проводимая сторонней организацией, на которой сотрудники присутствуют, внешним типом обучения.

2. **Регулярность** – необходимость обучения персонала может возникать как **регулярно**, так и **спорадически**. Например, при приеме на работу нового сотрудника возникает потребность в проведении ему обучения для того, чтобы он мог быстрее и эффективнее приступить к выполнению своих обязанностей, знал правила и процедуры работы в компании и т.д. Это требует формирования регулярной и единообразной процедуры обучения, часто называемой онбордингом нового сотрудника. Примером такого может служить: наставничество более опытного коллеги, презентация необходимой для работы документации и т.д. К спорадическим факторам можно отнести изменение юридической базы, сопряженной с рабочей деятельностью, внедрением в рабочие процессы новых технологий или же формирование новых бизнес-процессов, примером могут служить мастер-классы, единоразовые семинары и т.д.

3. **Критичность –** степень критичности проведения обучения разнится в зависимости от обстоятельств. В целом можно выделить 3 ключевые категории: **обязательное** обучение, которое требуется проходить в связи с законами или другими непреодолимыми обстоятельствами, например, аккредитация сотрудников врачебной специальности. **Рекомендованные** – обучение навыкам, которые значительно влияют на

конкурентоспособность компании в рыночных условиях, например, тот же онбординг. **Желательные –** обучение, проводимое по желанию компании или ее сотрудников, которое, по мнению, заинтересованных лиц может быть полезным компании, к примеру - обучение персонала основам безопасности может защитить компанию от кибератак, потери данных клиентов и, как следствие, существенного финансового и репутационного ущерба.

4. **Массовость –** обучение персонала также можно разделить по объему аудиторий, на которые оно направлено. **Всеобщее** – обучение, направленное на весь персонал компании, например, учебная тревога или массовая рассылка фишинговых писем с целью последующего проведения учебной беседы с сотрудниками, некорректно взаимодействующими с письмом. **Групповое** – направленное на определенную группу – подразделение компании, к примеру проведение специализированного тренинга внутри юридического отдела компании. **Индивидуальное** – направленное на развитие навыков и компетенций ключевому сотруднику компании, например, оплата курсов автоматизированного тестирования тестировщику предприятия.

5. **Стоимость** – важнейшим фактором для компании является стоимость обучения, так как оно не должна чрезмерно обременять компанию. Стоимость возможно разделить на три категории**. Дорогие –** обучение, которое отнимает значительные ресурсы у компании. Стоит отметить, что речь идет не только лишь о финансовых ресурсах, а также о временных, например, если прохождение длительного тренинга производится в рабочее время каким-либо из значимых подразделений, то компания теряет потенциальную ценность, которую это подразделение могло сгенерировать. Обучение **умеренной стоимости** не столь значительно обходится компании, тем не менее является ощутимым, например, оплата и проведение не столь длительного мастер-класса для небольшой части штата предприятия. **Бюджетное** обучение – обучение, не отнимающее значительных ресурсов у компании, в идеале практически не влияющее на процессы. Например, переиспользование создаваемых в рамках рабочих процессов артефактов документации для последующего формирования рабочей инструкции или скрипта.

6. **Сторона инициативы** – обучение может быть инициировано как **работодателем**, так и **сотрудником или группой сотрудников**. Концепт «обучение по инициативе компании» в целом ясен и соответствует всем вышеописанным ситуациям. Обучение же по инициативе сотрудника (оплата курсов, предоставление необходимого времени и т.д. со стороны компании) является, как важным конкретным преимуществом – при прочих равных соискатели будут стремиться к работодателю, предоставляющему им фундамент для карьерного и личностного роста, так и отличным методом улучшить навыки сотрудника в той области, которую он сам находит необходимой, в случае если это соответствует интересам компании.

Ниже представлен анализ наиболее рационального применения методик обучения сотрудников для распространенных категорий бизнеса. На основе традиционной модели секторального разбиения предприятий, как концепта деления бизнеса, в таблице 1 представлены следующие типы предприятий:

Таблица 1. Типы предприятий.

№ п./п.	**Статус**	**Среднее предприятие**	**Годовой доход**	**Доля участия других организаций**
1	Микропредприятие	Не более 15 человек за прошедший календарный год	До 120 млн рублей за предыдущий календарный год (по общей выручке без учёта НДС)	До 120 млн рублей за предыдущий календарный год (по общей выручке без учёта НДС)
2	Малое предприятие	От 16 до 100 человек за прошедший календарный год	До 120 млн рублей за предыдущий календарный год (по общей выручке без учёта НДС)	До 120 млн рублей за предыдущий календарный год (по общей выручке без учёта НДС)
3	Среднее предприятие	От 16 до 100 человек за прошедший календарный год	До 120 млн рублей за предыдущий календарный год (по общей выручке без учёта НДС)	Ограничения по структуре уставного капитала - те же, что и для малых предприятий.

Источник: Приказ Росстата от 27.11.2019 № 711 [2]

1. Микропредприятие – для данного типа предприятия наиболее приемлемым является **внутренний** вид обучения, так как привлечение внешних специалистов, а также оплата внешних курсов являются слишком ресурсоемким для микропредприятий. Повышение компетенций и улучшение навыков сотрудников зачастую приводит к уходу их в более крупные компании, потому следует формировать **регулярный** процесс обучения для онбординга новых сотрудников. Это наиболее важная задача в рамках возможностей микропредприятий. Со стороны критичности обучение, вероятнее всего, будет **рекомендательным,** так как микропредприятия в редких случаях будут развиваться в рискованных сферах, требующих постоянной аккредитации сотрудников. Массовость – **индивидуальная**, так как проводить обучение всего персонала единовременно и даже выделять отдельные группы сотрудников крайне затруднительно с точки зрения распределения рабочего времени в

большинстве случаев. Стоимость – **бюджетная** в связи с ограниченными ресурсами микропредприятий. **Работодатель** выступает стороной инициативы, так как не может выделять ресурсы на инициативы сотрудников, за исключением редких случаев. Если конкретизировать, то подходящими под данные классы типами обучения будут, например:

1.1. Стажировка – обучающее мероприятие, направленное на освоение нового вида профессиональной деятельности, либо повышение квалификации сотрудника. Стажировка предполагает наблюдение за опытными коллегами и выполнение определенных задач под их руководством. Микропредприятия могут проводить кратковременные стажировки для студентов учебных заведений и молодых специалистов в целях сокращения расходов на зарплаты [3].

1.2. Наставничество – прикрепление к обучаемому опытного наставника для помощи в освоении трудовых функций. Наставник – человек, имеющий опыт работы в компании. Наставничество является одним из методов адаптации работников, т.е. их первичного обучения профессиональной деятельности в компании. Наставник не только обучает новичков особенностям выполнения трудовых функций и операций, но и знакомит с коллективом, нормами и правилами поведения в организации [3]. Зачастую руководитель подразделения или даже компании выступает наставником на микропредприятиях.

1.3. Формирование инструкции для персонала на основе законодательной и нормативной документации. Наиболее бюджетным методом является фиксирование условий процессов деятельности для сотрудников с последующим реформатированием ряда из них в инструкции для персонала.

2. Малое предприятие – имеет схожую структуру с микропредприятием, отличием может быть возникновение **спорадической** системы обучения, **групповых** занятий, а также работа с системами обучения **умеренной стоимости**, например:

2.1. Мастер-класс – комплексный метод обучения, сочетающий устное изложение теоретических сведений и демонстрацию практического применения описанных приемов и технологий. Обучаемым демонстрируется не готовый результат, но механизм его достижения с последовательным описанием этапов. Каждый шаг разъясняется и комментируется [4]. Этот метод может применяться для обучения группы людей новым технологичным инструментам компании.

3. Среднее предприятие – помимо всего вышеперечисленного в средних предприятиях может возникать потребность в **обязательном** обучении сотрудников, если сфера их деятельности подразумевает данную необходимость. Обучение может быть проведено **внешними** ресурсами, появляется возможность оплаты **дорогостоящего** обучения. Примеры:

3.1. Аккредитация - процедура определения соответствия лица, получившего медицинское, фармацевтическое или иное образование, требованиям к осуществлению медицинской деятельности по определенной медицинской специальности либо фармацевтической деятельности [4]. Необходимый процесс тестирования сотрудника в случае предоставления компанией медицинских услуг. При необходимости работодатель может поддерживать высокий уровень квалификации медицинского персонала, либо путем регулярного обучения сотрудников, либо предоставляя возможность их обучения на образовательных курсах непосредственно перед аккредитацией. Данный процесс является обязательным и весьма дорогостоящим.

3.2. Командирование сотрудника с целью участия его в тематической конференции – один из методов внешнего обучения сотрудника, желательно также чтобы сотрудник выступил там с информацией (доклад, презентация, тезисы и т.п.) от компании. Это не только позволит работнику получить ценный опыт от коллег, но и повысит престиж компании в целом.

4. Крупное предприятие – у крупного предприятия возникает потребность во **всеобщем обучении,** так как делопроизводство, контролирующие мероприятия и другие бюрократические процессы становятся достаточно массивными. Крупные компании могут предоставлять обучение по **инициативе** сотрудника, предоставляя оплату для обучения и выделение на это рабочего времени. Например:

4.1. Учебные тревоги – проведение общих стресс-тестов для получения информации о компетенции сотрудников по определенным аспектам, например, всеобщая проверка безопасности.

4.2. Внутренние экосистемы курсов – создание собственной системы обучения, например, корпоративной образовательной платформы с последующим распределением доступа между сотрудниками.

4.3. Проведение массовых тренингов для всей компании с целью внедрения наиболее актуальных методик бизнес-процессов, например, SCRUM.

Вывод: Таким образом, рост и развитие компании или корпорации, повышение ее конкурентоспособности на рынке, требует введения, применения и обязательного сочетания различных, наиболее рациональных методик и типов обучения для оптимизации эффективности деятельности сотрудников, расширения их профессиональных компетенций, увеличения кадрового потенциала, постоянного совершенствования адаптации сотрудников к новым экономическим условиям и запросам общества.

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СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКИЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ВЫСШИМИ УЧЕБНЫМИ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯМИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ИНТЕГРАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена вопросам процессного управления в высших учебных заведениях, в ней доказаны преимущества использования технологий процессного управления, выявлены проблемы развития форм управления вузом. Кроме того, выявлены основные направления развития вуза, требующие применения процессного подхода в первую очередь, установлены основные группы показателей конкурентоспособности образовательных услуг.

Ключевые слова: управленческий процесс, стратегический анализ, система, подсистемы, бизнес-модели, качество и достоверность информации, эффективность.

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STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE CONDITIONS OF INTEGRATION PROCESSES

Annotation. This article is devoted to the issues of process management in higher educational institutions, it proves the advantages of using process management technologies, identifies problems in the development of forms of university management. In addition, the main directions of the development of the university were identified, requiring the application of a process approach in the first place, and the main groups of indicators of the competitiveness of educational services were established.

Keywords: management process, strategic analysis, system, subsystems, business models, quality and reliability of information, efficiency.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В условиях развития инновационной экономики и повышения требований к управленческим процессам в вузах страны руководство вузов постоянно производит оценку всех положительных и отрицательных сторон функционирования высшего учебного заведения с целью выявления проблем и принятия мер по совершенствованию деятельности вуза.

Глобальный опыт использования технологий процессного управления свидетельствует о преимуществах, которые он дает при управлении организацией:

- усиление ответственности сотрудников за конечный результат;
- сокращение сроков разработки корпоративных стандартов и регламентов в 2 раза;
- снижение времени внедрения новых услуг на 40%;
- сокращение времени адаптации и обучения новых сотрудников на 20%;
- снижение времени сквозных процессов на 30%;
- снижение затрат на персонал в рамках сквозного процесса на 20% [2].

МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ

Безусловно, такого рода преимущества способны повысить гибкость управления, обеспечивая тем самым конкурентоспособность образовательного учреждения.

Однако, с постоянным развитием экономических процессов, в управлении вузами всегда имеются нерешённые проблемы (табл. 1). Анализ и устранение нерешённых проблем позволяют выбрать оптимальную стратегию управления высшим учебным заведением [3].

Наиболее популярный подход к оценке в управлении связан со SWOT-анализом.

В рамках SWOT-анализа имеется реальная возможность анализировать вуз и его окружение. С этой целью для каждого из направлений его деятельности производится поиск сильных и слабых внутренних сторон, возможностей и угроз во внешней среде.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

Данные SWOT-анализа, проведенного в ТГЭУ позволили сформулировать следующие приоритеты:

- становление университета исследовательского инновационного типа, предполагающего высокий уровень научных исследований и их определяющее влияние на содержание учебного процесса;
- инновационный подход ко всем сферам деятельности университета;
- интеграция научной и образовательной составляющих по перспективным направлениям на основе фундаментализации и сохранения научных традиций университета;

• воспроизводство интеллектуального потенциала и интеллектуального продукта;

• высокое качество образовательного, научного и вспомогательного процессов;

• благоприятные социальные условия для обучающихся и работников университета [9].

Таблица 1

Проблемы развития форм управления вузом [3]

№ п/п	Управленческие проблемы	Возможности, связанные с изменением организационно-правовых форм	Риски, связанные с изменением организационно-правовых форм
1.	Плохая управляемость вузовских структур	Повышение управляемости за счет усиления республиканского уровня управления высшей школой на деятельность вуза	Снижение управляемости на этапе внедрения новой системы управления. Возникновение разрыва в уровнях управления вузом, изоляция и противопоставление топ-менеджмента вуза другим его уровням
2.	Закостенелость и недостаточная гибкость организационной структуры вузов	Появление новых возможностей, расширяющих права вуза в организационном развитии в сравнении с действующим законодательством	Деформация организационных структур, обусловленная ориентацией на решение оперативных задач
3.	Самодостаточная, слабо опирающаяся на обратную связь система постановки целей и оценки результатов деятельности вузов	Усиление влияния на деятельность вуза потребителей образовательных услуг	1. Усиление централизации в принятии ключевых управленческих решений. 2. Демонтаж складывающихся рыночных инструментов целеполагания и оценки деятельности вузов
4.	Замкнутость вузовского менеджмента на решении преимущественно внутренних задач вуза	Смещение фокусов активности вузов будет обусловлено изменением механизмов финансирования высшей школы	Неподготовленность вузовского менеджмента к новым условиям деятельности. Конфликт «бюджетного» и «рыночного» мышления
5.	Неэффективное управление государственной собственностью	Усиление контроля и прозрачности	Снижение ответственности административного управления

Необходимо установить основные группы показателей конкурентоспособности образовательных услуг, определить состав показателей каждой группы, способы количественной оценки каждого показателя, сформировать модель комплексного показателя конкурентоспособности и методику его расчета.

Стратегический анализ выступает важнейшим этапом управления при выработке эффективной стратегии и обеспечивает реальную оценку собственных ресурсов и возможностей и глубокое понимание внешнего конкурентного окружения.

Громоздкость, многозвенность, бюрократизацию и нарушение норм управляемости в системе управления учреждениями высшего профессионального образования, выявленные на государственном уровне, можно нивелировать четким комплексным взаимодействием министерства высшего и среднего специального образования федерации и регионов в выработке общих норм и правил управляемости с учетом научно обоснованных рекомендаций в сфере управления, привлечением к работе менеджеров-профессионалов, а также качественной информатизацией управления образованием с использованием специализированных программных продуктов, предназначенных для решения управленческих задач.

Проблему несоответствия уровня подготовки управленческих кадров современным требованиям можно разрешить путем проведения переподготовки в форме специальных тренингов, курсов, дополнительного обучения. При этом необходимо разработать программы, не только включающие теоретические аспекты менеджмента, экономики, права и их закрепление с помощью решения практических задач, но и направленные на развитие способностей к разным видам деятельности, к саморазвитию и изменению профессиональных целей и ориентации.

Разрешение различных кадровых проблем (отсутствие четкого разделения обязанностей между сотрудниками учреждения высшего профессионального образования, излишняя централизация, неэффективное расходование временных ресурсов сотрудников, ограниченность кадровых ресурсов) состоит в хорошо отлаженной системе должностных инструкций, наделении соответствующими полномочиями только компетентных сотрудников, делегировании ответственности, создании автоматизированной системы управления и контроллинга.

В целях постоянного поддержания продуктивности работы выбранной системы управления, она должна быть адаптивной (т.е. модифицироваться с процессом изменения внешних условий) и должна строиться на основе стратегического управления.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Современные вызовы высшего образования, включающие: необходимость обслуживать большее число студентов; высокие расходы за образование; вопросы, связанные с ролью и статусом профессорско-преподавательского состава; вопросы институционального управления, требуют использования специфичной бизнес-модели корпоративного мира.

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ В РАЗВИТИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. Важную роль в развитии экономики любой страны играют иностранные инвестиции. Они являются необходимым условием для развития роста конкурентоспособности национальной экономики, а также способствуют развитию отечественных инвестиций, приносят новые технологии и современные методы управления. В последние годы в Узбекистане осуществляются широкомасштабные реформы, одним из приоритетов которых является обеспечение открытости национальной экономики и создание необходимых условий для ее интеграции в международный рынок.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, финансирования, государство, иностранный, стимул, рост, метод, партнеры, увеличить, инвесторы.

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THE PROSPECT OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. Foreign investments play an important role in the development of the economy of any country. They are a necessary condition for the development of the growth of the competitiveness of the national economy, as well as contribute to the development of domestic investments, bring new technologies and modern management methods. In recent years, large-scale reforms have been carried out in Uzbekistan, one of the priorities of which is to ensure the openness of the national economy and create the necessary conditions for its integration into the international market.

Keywords: investment, financing, state, foreign, incentive, growth, method, partners, increase, investors.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Мировой опыт свидетельствует, что без осуществления и развития инвестиционной деятельности государство не в состоянии обеспечить экономическую стабильность и поступательное движение. Привлечение иностранного капитала имеет большое значение для стран с переходной экономикой,[149] к которым относится и Республика Узбекистан. Дело в том, что эти страны нуждаются в значительных средствах для финансирования структурной перестройки и модернизации своей экономики. Импортируя капитал, принимающие страны получают не только дополнительные финансовые средства, но и доступ к передовой технологии, новым методам организации и управления производством. В первой пленарной сессии **Совета иностранных инвесторов при президенте Узбекистана** в резиденции «Куксарой» состоявший 16-ноября 2022 года Президент Шавкат Мирзиёев отметил - «Мы будем принимать все меры, чтобы ваш бизнес в Узбекистане был успешным»[150] Как отметил глава государства, за последние 5 лет объем иностранных инвестиций в экономику Узбекистана вырос в 10 раз и составил около 40 млрд долларов. «Мы поставили перед собой цель увеличить объем внутреннего валового продукта в 2 раза в течение следующих 10 лет. Для этого у нас достаточно и воли, и возможностей»,[151] — подчеркнул он.

МЕТОДЫ И ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ.

Следует отметить, что В 2021 году Узбекистан привлек $8,6 млрд прямых иностранных инвестиций. Всего в 2021 году реализовано 318 крупных инвестпроектов на общую сумму порядка $5,9 млрд. [152] 5 января 2022 года под руководством заместителя Премьер-министра – министра инвестиций и внешней торговли Республики Узбекистан в гибридном формате состоялось совещание, посвященное обсуждению итогов инвестиционной и внешнеторговой деятельности в 2021 году и мер по дальнейшему стимулированию привлечения инвестиций и наращиванию экспорта в 2022 году. Всего за счет реализации данных проектов было создано более 275 тысяч новых рабочих мест. Были даны поручения усовершенствовать механизмы работы по стимулированию привлечения инвестиций и оказанию практической поддержки инициаторам инвестиционных проектов, а также наладить систему постоянного ПО проектного мониторинга их реализации с закреплением ответственных руководителей и сотрудников. Прямые иностранные инвестиции

[149] Страны с переходной экономикой: определение, список развитых из восточной и западной Европы (fenix.help)

[150] Президент — инвесторам: «Мы будем принимать все меры, чтобы ваш бизнес в Узбекистане был успешным» – Новости Узбекистана – Газета.uz (gazeta.uz)

[151] Состоялась первая пленарная сессия Совета иностранных инвесторов при Президенте Республики Узбекистан (president.uz)

[152] https://review.uz/post/v-2021-godu-uzbekistan-privlek-86-mlrd-pryamx-inostrannx-investiciy

Узбекистана в 2021 году составили 2,10 миллиарда долларов, (Таблица 1.) что на 21,41% больше, чем в 2020 году.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

Прямые иностранные инвестиции Узбекистана в 2020 году составили 1,73 миллиарда долларов, что на 25,39% меньше, чем в 2019 году. Прямые иностранные инвестиции Узбекистана в 2019 году составили 2,32 миллиарда долларов, что на 270,82% больше, чем в 2018 году. Прямые иностранные инвестиции Узбекистана в 2018 году составили 0,62 миллиарда долларов, что на 65,26% меньше, чем в 2017 году. Прямые иностранные инвестиции (ПИИ) в Узбекистан в сентябре 2022 года зарегистрировали рост, равный 3,8% от номинального ВВП страны, по сравнению с ростом, равным 2,9% в предыдущем квартале 1. В стране планируется реализовать проекты на сумму 17,34 млрд долларов США в 2023 г., с прямыми иностранными инвестициями в размере 7,06 млрд долларов США 1. Прямые иностранные инвестиции в Узбекистан и другие страны отражают иностранную собственность на производственные мощности. Чтобы классифицироваться как прямые иностранные инвестиции, доля иностранного капитала должна составлять не менее 10 процентов от стоимости компании. Одним из основных источников развитие экономики являются иностранные инвестиции, которые могут способствовать модернизации отечественной экономики, повышению ее конкурентоспособности и диверсификации.

ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

Способами использования иностранных инвестиций для обеспечения темпов экономического роста:

Создание благоприятного инвестиционного климата, который будет привлекать иностранные капиталы в страну. Для этого необходимо обеспечить правовую защиту иностранных инвесторов, снизить административные барьеры и коррупцию, улучшить инфраструктуру и логистику, предоставить налоговые льготы и стимулы для инвестиционных проектов. Также важно проводить активную пропаганду преимуществ инвестирования в Узбекистан на международных площадках и форумах. Развитие частно-государственного партнерства, которое позволит привлекать иностранные инвестиции в стратегические отрасли экономики, такие как энергетика, транспорт, жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство, здравоохранение, образование. Частно-государственное партнерство предполагает совместное финансирование и реализацию проектов между государственными органами и частными компаниями, в том числе иностранными. Такой подход позволяет снизить риски и издержки для обеих сторон, а также повысить эффективность и качество предоставляемых услуг.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

В результате исследования мы пришли к следующим выводам:

Иностранные инвестиции — это не только приток капитала, но и передача новых технологий, знаний и опыта. Иностранные инвесторы способствуют повышению конкурентоспособности наших отраслей, созданию новых рабочих мест, улучшению качества продукции и услуг. Иностранные инвестиции также способствуют развитию международного сотрудничества, культурного обмена и диалога. Наша страна имеет большой потенциал для привлечения иностранных инвестиций. Наше правительство проводит реформы, направленные на улучшение делового климата, защиту прав собственности, снижение административных барьеров и коррупции. Мы также активно участвуем в международных экономических организациях и интеграционных проектах.

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НОВАЯ КОНСТИТУЦИЯ НОВОГО УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. Наша Конституция является важной основой для укрепления нашей независимости и обеспечения мирной и благополучной жизни нашего народа. Встречи, круглые столы, открытое общение и другие культурно-просветительские мероприятия обладают высокой эффективностью в целях широкой пропаганды ее места и значения в нашей жизни, укрепления лояльности к Родине и уважения к нашим законам в сознании населения, особенно молодежи. дает
Ключевые слова: Конституция, новая, дополнительная, закон, страна.

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NEW CONSTITUTION OF NEW UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. Our Constitution is an important basis for strengthening our independence and ensuring a peaceful and prosperous life for our people. Meetings, round tables, open communication and other cultural and educational events are highly effective in order to widely promote its place and importance in our lives, strengthen loyalty to the Motherland and respect for our laws in the minds of the population, especially young people. gives
Key words: Constitution, new, additional, law, country.

«Права человека — высшая ценность», «Человек, его достоинство, права — высшая ценность», «Конституция — основа нашего счастья», «Справедливость — в верховенстве права», «Общность Конституции и духовности», «Конституция - духовно-просветительские пропагандистские группы в составе известных ученых, юристов, поэтов-писателей, художников привлекались к мероприятиям, организованным на темы «наша гордость, наша гордость».

В духовно-просветительских мероприятиях, проводимых на тему «Конституция и наши национальные ценности», разъясняется, что

Генеральная Коммуна служит правовой основой происходящих в нашей жизни коренных изменений и достижений. Например, то, что этот год был объявлен годом диалога с народом и интересов человека, широко продемонстрировало, что правовая основа прославления интересов человека в нашей стране в высокой степени укреплена нашим Основным законом. Это особенно подтверждается тем, что создаются виртуальное лобби Президента Республики Узбекистан и Народное лобби, выслушиваются боли и тревоги людей, принимаются меры для решения проблем на месте. Тот факт, что значение нашей конституции разъясняется во всех культурно-просветительских и других мероприятиях на живых примерах, укрепляет у наших соотечественников чувство благодарности за сегодняшний день и уверенность в завтрашнем дне. В последующие 6 лет в жизни нашего общества произошли кардинальные изменения. Узбекистан открылся мировому сообществу, и мировое сообщество открывает для себя Узбекистан. Темпы, заданные руководством страны, поражают. Коренные реформы начались во всех сферах жизни нашего общества: в экономике, политике, социальной и культурной жизни.

В преддверии предстоящего референдума, важного события в общественной жизни нашей страны, уместно задуматься о необходимости обновления Конституции Республики Узбекистан.

Конституция является основным законом любой страны. Оно должно работать на общество, отвечать его запросам и потребностям. Содержание конституции состоит в том, чтобы определить все основы государственной, общественной и политической жизни страны. Иными словами, он является основой и фундаментом правовой системы, и на его основе строятся все остальные законы. Однако в то же время Конституция не является фиксированным, непреложным документом. Если есть необходимость изменения Конституции, то это говорит о жизненной необходимости определения наших целей на ближайшую перспективу, построения в Узбекистане открытого и надежного государства, основанного на эволюционном развитии общества.

Сегодня мы наблюдаем напряженность в мире, в результате чего усложнилась геополитическая ситуация, что привело к росту угроз, все это требует дальнейшего укрепления государственности Узбекистана. Учитывая, что конституция является стержнем и сущностью государственности, мы должны ее укреплять. Необходимо тщательно проанализировать современные угрозы и ситуацию в мире, и донести до нашей внутренней аудитории важность реформ, направленных на укрепление нашего государственного единства и заботу о гражданах. пересмотр отдельных составляющих страны, особенно если речь идет о конституционных реформах.

В нашей обновленной Конституции мы видим, что каждая статья четко и лаконично объяснена и проработана. Эти изменения и дополнения направлены на более стабильное развитие Узбекистана, укрепление его потенциала для противостояния различным угрозам.

В результате налаживания прямого диалога между народом и органами государственной власти в корне изменилось отношение к изменениям, осуществляемым по инициативе органов государственной власти и управления. Политика прозрачности привела к оперативному реагированию государственных органов на общественное мнение и оперативному решению существующих социально-экономических проблем.

Впервые в истории современного Узбекистана в конституционных реформах активно участвует сам народ. Это определяет путь развития открытой и демократической страны. Напоминаем, что с начала объявленной конституционной реформы поступило более 220 000 предложений, но самое главное, что проект Конституционного закона формировался на основе этих предложений, и вся эта Новая Конституция буквально становится Народной Конституцией.

По нашему законодательству после референдума о принятии конституции не нужно принимать никаких дополнительных документов, обсуждать их в парламенте и подписывать президентом, потому что окончательное решение определяет всенародное голосование.

Обновляемая в нашей стране Конституция станет первым правовым документом, который будет принят непосредственно народом. Каждый голос на референдуме имеет большое значение и имеет юридическую силу.

К сожалению, сегодня мы открыто признаем, что такие пороки, как коррупция, монополизм, безответственность, некомпетентность, кумовство, беспечность серьезно сказываются на благосостоянии нашего народа и устойчивом развитии всей страны.

И если мы сегодня не изменим нашу конституцию, если мы не адаптируем ее к нормам, отвечающим требованиям времени, мы не сможем избавиться от «ржавчины», разъедающей наше общество, к тому же, нам потребуется много лет, чтобы стать конкурентоспособной, современной, самой передовой страной.

Поставленная цель – стать конкурентоспособной, современной, самой передовой страной, это не миф, мы должны стремиться к этой реальности. Человеческий фактор играет важную роль в строящемся нами обществе, в основе которого лежит приоритет интересов человека.

Обновленная Конституция основана на принципе «человек-общество-государство», поскольку имеет практическое значение, так как выражает права и интересы всех категорий – молодежи, женщин, инвалидов, учителей и даже преступников (заблудших граждан).

Мы на пороге принятия Конституции нашего государства, о которой граждане нашей страны могут сказать «это моя Конституция», она очень нужна нашему обществу.

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БАЛАНСИРОВОЧНЫЙ СМЕСИТЕЛЬ ПРИЕМОПЕРЕДАТЧИКА НА МИКРОСХЕМЕ ТИПА К(Р)590КН8

Аннотация. В данной статье разработан сверхдинамичный пассивный балансный смеситель на микросхеме К590КН8. Такой смеситель может использовать гетеродинное напряжение как синусоидальной, так и прямоугольной формы.

Ключевые слова: смеситель, микросхема, К590КН8, порт, подложка, приемопередатчик, значение канала, уровень сигнала, гетеродин, заданная длительность, транзистор.

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BALANCED MIXER OF TRANSCEIVER ON MICROSCHEM TYPE K(R)590KN8

Abstract. In this article, an ultra-dynamic passive balanced mixer based on the K590KN8 chip has been developed. Such a mixer can use a heterodyne voltage of both a sinusoidal and a rectangular shape.

Keywords: mixer, microcircuit, K590KN8, port, substrate, transceiver, channel value, signal level, local oscillator, specified duration, transistor.

Для изучения интермодуляционных характеристик (помех) исследуемых смесителей был собран стенд, включающий в себя установку по измерению интермодуляционных искажений третьего порядка и собственно смеситель.

При этом в одном плече смесителя находились транзисторы микросхемы, имеющие выводы 3 и 6 затворов, а в другом плече-транзисторы, имеющие выводы 11 и 14 затворов.

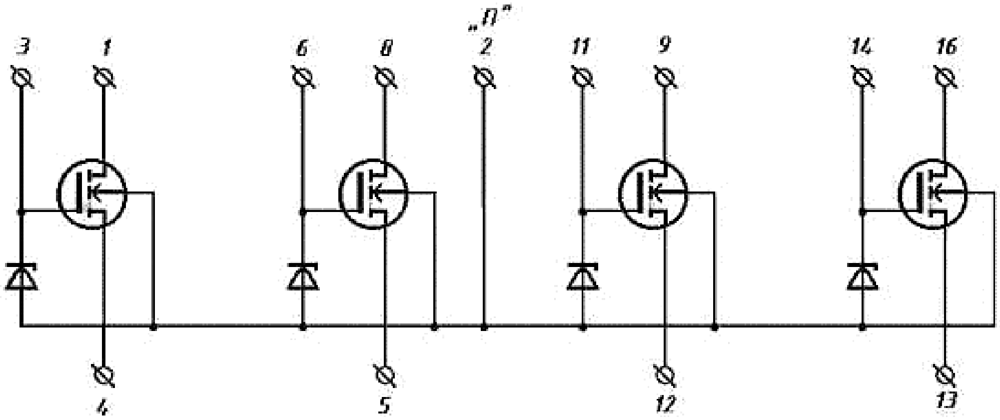

Рис.1. Внутреннее строение микросхемы К590КН8.

Интермодуляционная помеха третьего порядка формировалась в смесителе двумя тест-сигналами синусоидальной формы и равной амплитуды (f_1 = 12000 кГц и f_2 = 14000 кГц), которые подавались на RF порт.

Поскольку в измерительной установке интермодуляционная помеха регистрировалась на звуковой частоте, то на гетеродинные порты смесителя подавался сигнал с частотой несколько большей (меньшей), чем 10000 кГц.

Таким образом, изучался уровень интермодуляционной помехи на частоте

$2f_1 - f_2$ = 10000 кГц (1)

Сама установка по измерению интермодуляционных характеристик смесителя и точек перехвата третьего порядка IP_3 позволяла измерять значения IP_3, значительно большие, чем +50 дБм.

Как было указано выше, использовался разнос в 2 МГц для частот тестирования.

Вначале подложка микросхемы была соединена с RC-цепью (R1 =100 кОм, C1 = 0,1 мк).

Напряжение на затворах транзисторов было синусоидальным, с амплитудой 11,1 В.

Испытания смесителя проводились двухтоновым сигналом с мощностью одного сигнала +7 дБм (т.е. 0,5 В на нагрузке 50 Ом). При этом в смесителе возникала интермодуляционная помеха третьего порядка с уровнем -68 дБм (соответствует 90 мкВ на нагрузке 50 Ом). Значение IP_3 смесителя определялось по известной формуле:

$$IP_3 = \frac{3P_{тест} - P_{IMD3}}{2} \quad (2)$$

где IP_3 - точка перехвата третьего порядка данного устройства;

$P_{тест}$ - мощность, приходящаяся на один тон в двухтоновом измерительном сигнале;

P_{IMD3} - мощность возникающей в смесителе интермодуляционной помехи (искажения) третьего порядка и слышимая в данном случае на частоте 1 кГц.

Таким образом,

$IP_3 = \frac{3\cdot 2+68}{2} = 44,5$ ДБм (3)

Если предположить, что уровень собственных шумов, приведенный к входу смесителя, составляет около 0,2...0,3 мкВ (типичное значение для

таких смесителей), то ДД по интермодуляции третьего порядка (DR_{IMD3}) равен примерно 110 дБ (конкретно в данном случае 113 дБ).

Подав два тест-сигнала с уровнями по -13 дБм (т. к. уровень +7 дБм оказался для этой цепи очень высок), в результате получили мощность производимой в смесителе интермодуляционной помехи -71,4 дБм (60 мкВ/50 Ом).

В этом случае значение точки перехвата третьего порядка смесителя составила

1P = 3- (-13) + 71,4 = +16,2 дБм. (4)

По сравнению с рассмотренной выше схемой, “закорачивание” подложки микросхемы на “землю” приводит к значительному снижению значения IP3 балансного смесителя на величину 44,5- 16,2 = 28,3 дБм.

Динамический диапазон по интермодуляции третьего порядка DR_{IMD3} при таком включении смесителя составил примерно 94 дБ.

Таким образом, произошло снижение ДД по интермодуляции третьего порядка на величину:

113 - 94 = 19 дБ. (5)

После смесителя с указанными параметрами в конструкции трансивера установлен довольно слабодинамичный реверсивный усилитель, так что, в принципе, даже улучшение схемы балансного смесителя в этой конструкции, скорее всего, не будет замечено.

Следует также отметить, что “закорачивание” подложки микросхемы 590КН8 на “землю” приводит к возрастанию уровня неподавленного напряжения гетеродина на RF и IF портах смесителя (по сравнению со схемой смесителя, имеющей RC-цепь).

Так, при нагрузке IFпорта на сопротивление 50 Ом, на 50-омной нагрузке RF порта также присутствовало ВЧ напряжение гетеродина с уровнем 0,25 В.

Но, при аналогичной нагрузке RF порта, на 50-омной нагрузке IF порта уже присутствовало напряжение гетеродина 0,49 В.

Практическая реализация балансного смесителя на микросхеме 590КН8 приведена на рис. 2.

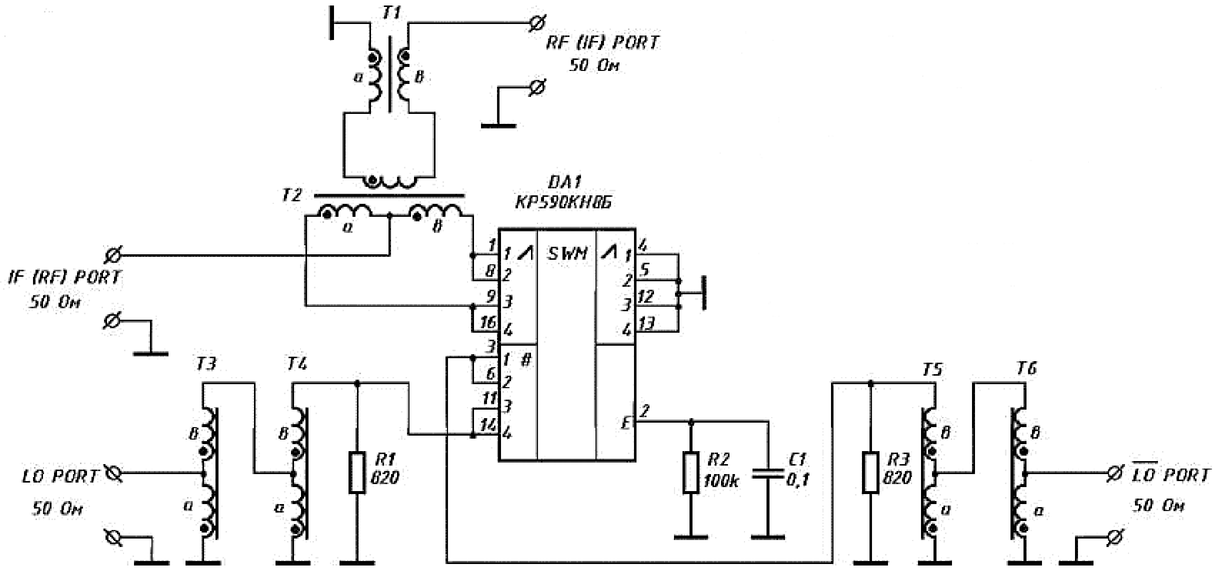

Рис. 2. Схема балансного смесителя на микросхеме 590КН8

Табл.1

Параметр смесителя	RC-цепь отсутствует, подложка“закорочена” на “землю”	RC-цепь присутствует, |UL0| = |UL0| = 11,1 В (рис. 1)
IP3	+16,2 дБм	+44,5 дБм
DRIMD3	94 дБ	113 дБ
Напряжение на RF порте	0,25 В	0,25 В
Напряжение на IF порте	0,49 В	0,14 В

Табл. 1 иллюстрирует данные сравнения параметров смесителя при отсутствии RC-цепи (подложка микросхемы “закорочена” на “землю” и при ее наличии рис. 2.

Соответственно, при “закорачивании” подложки на “землю” в схемах на рис. 2. получаем результаты, соответствующие данным второго столбца табл.1.

В заключение коротко остановимся на методической стороне анализа микросхемы типа 590КН8.

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МАЛАКА ОШИРИШ ТАЪЛИМ ТУРИ УЧУН ДАВЛАТ ТАЪЛИМ ТАЛАБЛАРИ, ЎҚУВ РЕЖАСИ ВА ДАСТУРЛАРИНИ ИШЛАБ ЧИҚИШНИНГ ИЛМИЙ-УСЛУБИЙ МУАММОЛАРИ ВА УНИНГ ЕЧИМЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада кадрлар малакасини ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш таълим турида бугунги кунда фойдаланилаётган таълим меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларидаги мавжуд муаммолар тадқиқот объекти сифатида ўрганилиб ва ушбу муаммоларни бартараф этиш усуллари ишлаб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш, таълим меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар, давлат таълим талаблари, ўқув дастур ва режалар.

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SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATE EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CURRICULUM AND PROGRAMS FOR THE TYPE OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AND ITS SOLUTIONS

Annotation. The article discusses the existing problems in the legal acts in the field of training and retraining of personnel as a subject of research and develops ways to overcome these problems.

Key words: professional development and retraining, legal documents of education, government educational requirements, curricula and plans.

Халқимизнинг билим даражаси давр талабига ва тарраққиётига қанчалик мослиги юртимиз келажаги, ислоҳотлар тақдирини белгиловчи асосий мезон ҳисобланади. Давлат тараққиёти ва жамият равнақи кўп жиҳатдан унинг интелектуал потенциали билан белгиланади. Шунинг учун мамлакатимиз раҳбарияти таълим тизимини тубдан ислоҳ қилишга катта эътибор қаратаяпти, юқори малакали кадрлар тайёрлаш давлат сиёсати даражасида кўтарилди.

Таълим-тарбиядаги илмий асосланган янги тартиб қоидалар келажакка қўйилган узоқ муддатли инвестиция дейилиши мумкин. Давлат таълим талаблари бугунги жаҳон меҳнат бозори ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий ҳаёт талабларини тўлиқ қамраб олиши, билимлар миқдори ва сифати талабларга мос келишини таъминласин. Бу ўз навбатида рақобатбардош ходимларни тайёрлашда ўзининг салмоқли самарасини беради. Зеро илмий потенциали юқори даражада ривожланган мамлакат барча соҳаларда доимо илғор бўлиб, илм-фан ва таълим давлат тараққиётининг пойдевори ҳисобланади.

Жаҳон тарихидан маълумки, бирор бир мамлакат юксак малакали мутахассис кадрлар тайёрлаш тизимини йўлга қўймасдан туриб ижтимоий-иқтисодий ҳаётига доир соҳаларни ислоҳ қила олмаган. Бунга Япония, Германия ва бир қанча ғарб мамлакатларининг иккинчи жаҳон урушидан кейинги тараққиётини мисол қилиб келтириш мумкин. Бу вазифани амалга ошириш ва келажак авлодга етказиб бериш истеъдодли, баркамол мутахассислар зиммасига юклатилган. Аслида ҳам илм-фан тараққиёти инсон ҳаётини ҳар томонлама таъминлай оладиган ягона воситалардан бири ҳисобланади. Инсоният тарихи саҳифаларини варақлаганда фан ва техниканинг кескин ривожланиш даври XX-асрнинг иккинчи ярмига тўғри келишига гувоҳ бўлиш мумкин. Бироқ, шуни таъкидлаш жоизки, собиқ иттифоқ таркибига кирувчи мамлакатлар илм-фанни эркин тараққий эттириш имкониятига эга эмас эдилар. Бунинг сабаблари қуйидагилардан иборат эди: биринчидан, собиқ иттифоқ таркибига кирувчи мамлакатларни ташқи дунё билан ахборотлар алмашмаслиги учун сунъий ёпиқ жараён вужудга келтирилган эди. Иккинчидан, барча соҳаларни ривожлантиришнинг илмий асосланган тизими меҳнат бозори талабларига асосланмаган ҳолда ишлаб чиқилган эди. Натижада, бугунги кунга келиб мамлакатимиз меҳнат бозорида ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий соҳаларда бир қатор муаммолар юзага келдики, уларни бартараф қилиш учун мамлакатимизда махсус институтлари, олий таълим муассасалари таркибида малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш факулътетлар, марказлар ва Академиялар ташкил қилинди. Хозирда ушбу таълим турига жиддий эътибор берилаётганини асосий сабаби ҳам шундадир.

Собиқ шўролар даврида фан ўз эркинлигини йўқотиб, муайян қолипга солингани учун ҳам бизда ривожланиши лозим бўлган тараққиёт ғарбга кўчиб, ғарб бугунги кунда замонавий техника ва технологияларнинг ижодкорига айланди, илм-фан соҳасида катта шуҳратга эришди.

Янги Ўзбекистонни барпо қилиш мақсадида, барча соҳалар каби таълим тизимини ҳам ислоҳ қилиш жараёни бошланди. Тараққиёт сари интилиш ўзбек халқига хос, фазилат. Бу фазилат бугунги ўзбек халқининг бунёдкорлигида яққол кўзга ташланади. Чунки, бунёдкорлик замирида илм-фан ривожи ётади.

Кадрлар малакасини ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш таълим турининг асосий мақсад ва вазифалари касбий билим, кўникма ва малакаларни давлат, жамият ва жаҳон меҳнат бозори талабларига мослигини таъминлашдан иборат. Ушбу белгиланган мақсад ва вазифаларга эришиш учун таълим меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлари мақсадга олиб борувчи тизимнинг ўзида мужассам этган бўлиши энг муҳим вазифалардан бири ҳисобланади. Мазкур илмий тадқиқот таълим тури олдига белгиланган мақсад ва вазифаларни ижросини таъминлаш механизмини ўзида мужассам этган ҳамда диалектика қонунларига илмий асосланган янги авлод таълим меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларини ишлаб чиқишга бағишланади.

Малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш таълим турида асосий меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар давлат таълим талаблари, ўқув дастур ва режалар ҳамда дарс жадвали ҳисобланади. Маълумки, тизими олдига белгиланган мақсад ва вазифаларни ижросини таъминлаш асосан таълим меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларга боғлиқ бўлади. Малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш таълим меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлари меҳнат бозори ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий соҳаларда олиб борилаётган ислоҳотлар талаблари даражасида ишлаб чиқилиши эса таълим сифати ва мазмунини белгиловчи асосий омиллардан бири ҳисобланади.

Фан ва технологияларнинг жадал суръатларда ривожланиши меҳнат бозорида янгидан-янги билимлар пайдо бўлишига сабаб бўлмоқда. Бу эса жаҳон меҳнат бозори талабларининг ўзгариб боришига мос равишда кадрлар тайёрлаш тизимини мунтазам ислоҳ қилиб боришни тақозо этади. Мамлакатимиздаги узлуксиз таълим тизимида малака ошириш ва кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш таълим тури меҳнат бозорида фаолият юритаётган ходимларнинг билимларини янгилаш ва мослигини таъминлашга қаратилган. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.М.Мирзиёев охирги йилларда ижтимоий ва иқтисодий тармоқларда фаолият олиб бораётган ходимларни малакасини ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш тизимини такомиллаштириш борасида бир қатор фармойиш ва қарорлари эълон қилинди[1-6]. Ушбу ҳужжатларда белгиланган асосий вазифалар таълим муассасаларни моддий техника базасини мустаҳкамлаш, жаҳон меҳнат бозори ва Республикамизда ижтимоий-иқтисодий соҳаларида олиб борилаётга ислоҳотлар талаблари асосида давлат таълим талаблари, ўқув режа ва дастурларини ишлаб чиқиш ҳамда таълим жараёнига жорий қилиш ҳисобланади.

Таълимда касбий тафсифнома, давлат таълим талаблари, ўқув режаси ва дастурлар, дарслик ҳамда қўлланмалар меъёрий-ҳуқуқий хужжатлар таркибига киради. Таълим жараёнида ўқув-меъёрий ҳужжатлар ҳар хил вазифаларни бажаради. Лекин, давлат таълим талаблари, ўқув режаси ва дастурлар тизим олдига белгиланган мақсад ва вазифаларнинг мазмуни ва сифатини белгилаши билан бошқа меъёрий ҳужжатлардан фарқ қилади. Мақсадимиз таълимни сифатли ва мазмунли ташкил этиш орқали юқори малакали мутахассис кадрларни тайёрлаш ҳисобланади. Ушбу меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш таълим тизимида белгиланган вазифаларнинг ижросини таъминлаш механизимини ўзида мужассам этган бўлиши муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

Бугунги кунда, ушбу таълим тизимининг муаммоси шундан иборатки давлат таълим талаблари, ўқув режа ва дастурларни ишлаб чиқишнинг илмий асосланган методологиясини ишлаб чиқиш махсус тадқиқот объекти сифатида тўлиқ ўрганилмаган. Бинобарин, методология давлат таълим талаблари, ўқув режаси ва дастурларини ишлаб чиқишнинг муҳим асосий мезонларини белгилаб беради. Малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш таълим тури учун меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларни ишлаб чиқиш методологияси давлат таълим талаблари, ўқув дастур ва режаларни бугунги кун талабларига мос шакл ва мазмунда тартибга солишда муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Шуни қайд қилиб ўтиш зарурки, малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш тизимининг назарий-методик асослари муаммоси махсус тадқиқот предмети сифатида тўлиқ ўрганилмаган[7-8].

Малака ошириш таълим туридаги реал аҳволни ўрганиш мақсадида олиб борилган тадқиқотлар натижасида, таълим жараёнида фойданилаётган ўқув меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларда қуйидаги камчиликлар мавжудлиги аниқланди:

-биринчидан, давлат таълим талаблари ишлаб чиқишнинг илмий асосланган методологияси мавжуд эмаслиги;

-иккинчидан, таълим жараёнида фойдаланилаётган ўқув режаси ва дастурлари давлат таълим талабларисиз ишлаб чиқилганлиги;

-учинчидан, малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш таълим тури меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларининг хусусий мақсадлари жаҳон меҳнат бозори ва Республикамизда олиб борилаётган ислоҳотларни ижросини таъминлашга доир умумий мақсадларини қамраб олишга тўлиқ қаритилмаган.

Мазкур камчиликларнинг бугунги кунга қадар бартараф этилмаганлиги сабабли, таълимда катта аҳамиятга эга бўлган меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларини тизим олдига белгиланган вазифалар асосида ишлаб чиқишда муаммолар юзага келмоқда.

Маълумки, ҳар бир таълим тури учун аниқ мақсад ва вазифалар белгилаб берилган. Таълим турига доир меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларнинг ушбу мақсад ва вазифалар ижросини таъминлаш стратегияси сифатида ишлаб чиқилиши таълимда долзарб масалаларни ҳал қилишда муҳим аҳамиятга касб этади. Шу боис, ушбу мақолада таълим турининг мақсад ва вазифаларини белгиловчи давлат таълим талабларнинг ўқув режаси ва дастурларини ишлаб чиқишнинг илмий асосланган методларини яратиш ҳақида сўз юритилади.

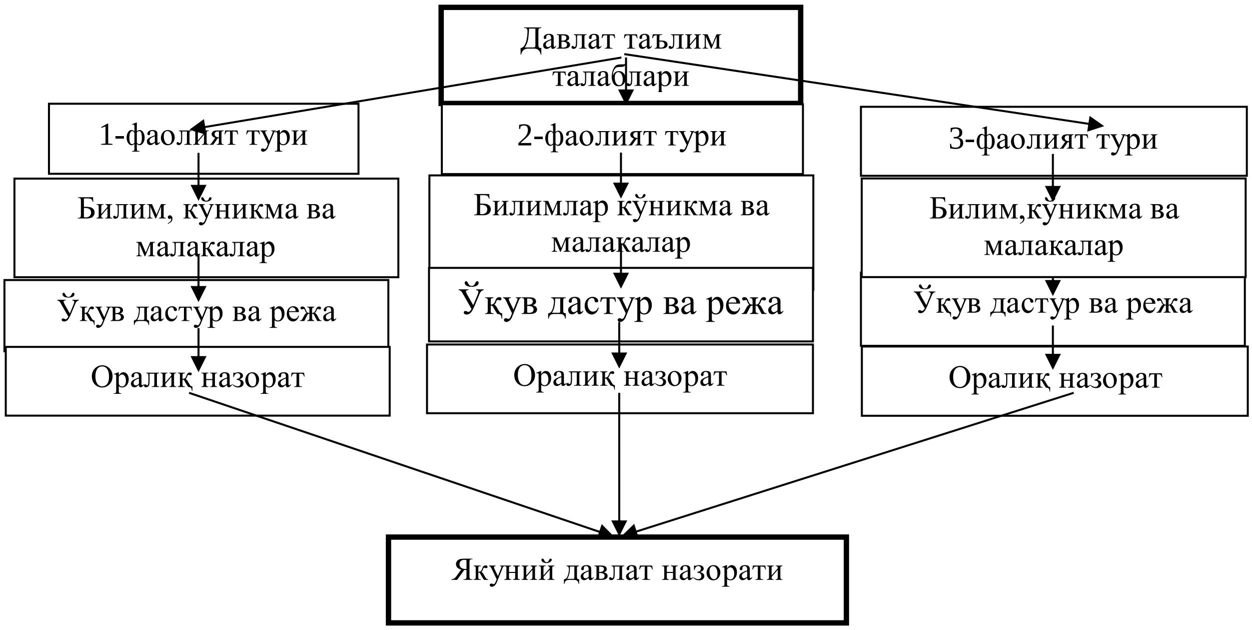
Давлат таълим талабларида белгиланган мақсад ва вазифаларидан келиб чиққан ҳолда ишлаб чиқиш учун қуйидаги бир қатор муаммоларни ечиш зарур бўлиб, улар қуйидагилар:

- таълим тури учун давлат таълим талабларини давлат, жамият ва меҳнат бозори талабларига мос илмий асосланган методологиясини ишлаб чиқиш;
- фаолият турларини ва унга доир билим, кўникма ва малакалар асосида ўқув дастур ва режаларни ишлаб чиқишорқали уларни ўзаро боғлиқлигини ёки узвийлигини таъминлаш усулларини ишлаб чиқиш;
- таълим тури учун меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларини тизим олдига белгиланган мақсад ва вазифалар асосида таълим жараёнини ташкил қилиш, бошқариш ва такомиллаштиришни таъминлашнинг илмий асосланган усулларини ишлаб чиқиш.

Мазкур муаммоларнинг вужудга келишининг асосий сабаби, таълим меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларини ишлаб чиқишнинг илмий асосланган методологиясининг мавжуд эмаслигидадир. Маълумки, муайян касбий йўналиш кенг қамровли билимларни мужассамлаштиради. Бугунги кунда малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш таълим тури таълим жараёнида фойдаланилаётган таълим меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлари умумий мақсадларни касбий фанларнинг якка тартибдаги мақсадлари орқали шакллантиришга қаратилган. Лекин, қайси касбий фан, қандай вақтда меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатда белгиланган билимларнинг қандай қисмининг шакллантиришини тўлиқ аниқлаш мумкин эмас. Бундай тартибдаги ўзлаштириш тизимининг вужудга келишига асосий сабаб давлат таълим талаблари, ўқув режаси ва дастурлари орасидаги боғланишнинг мавжуд эмаслигидир. Бу каби камчиликлардан холи бўлиш, яъни, таълим меъёрий ҳужжатларининг бир-бири билан ўзаро боғлиқлигини таъминлаш учун уларни якка тартибда ишлаб чиқиш усулдан фойдаланиш зарур (1-расмга қаранг). Мазкур усулнинг бошқа усуллардан фарқли жиҳати шундаки, бунда фаолият турига доир билимлар, ўқув дастури ва режалари ҳамда назорат турлари якка тартибда ишлаб чиқилади. Ўқув меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларнинг якка тартибда ишлаб чиқилиши таълимда фақат белгиланган аниқ мақсадларни амалга оширишда муҳим рол ўйнайди. Таълим мақсади меҳнат бозорида ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий соҳаларида муаян вақт давомида шаклланган янги билимлар ҳисобланади. Лекин, касбий йўналиш бир неча фаолият турларидан иборатлиги учун биз ўқув дастурларини касбий фанлардан эмас фаолият турлари бўйича ишлаб чиқишимиз белгиланган мақсадларга мувофиқ бўлади. Ушбу тартиб малака оширувчининг аниқ мақсадга қаратилган билимларни мукаммал ўзлаштиришини таъминлайди. Умуман, малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш таълимтурини ташкил этишдан асосий мақсад, тингловчи учун янгилик бўлган муайян билимларни ўзлаштириш ҳисобланади [9]. Бундан ташқари, якка тартибдаги билимларни ўзлаштирилишининг яна бир муҳим жиҳати шундаки, малака ошираётган тингловчининг ўзлаштириш даражаси шу билимларга доир саволлар орқали аниқланади.

1.расм

Малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш таълим тури учун давлат талабларининг таркибий схемаси



Бу эса, тингловчиларнинг билим сифати ва мазмунини реал баҳолаш имкониятини беради. Натижада таълим жараёнини бошқариш ва назорат қилишда қулайлик юзага келади. Демак, давлат таълим талабларида белгиланган умумий билимлар асосида ҳар бир фаолият тури учун алоҳида ўқув дастур ва режанинг ишлаб чиқилиши, таълим жараёнини аниқ мақсадга қаратади ва ҳар бир мақсад давлат таълим талаблари фаолият тури билан ажратилади. Шунингдек, ҳар бир фаолият тури учун алоҳида ўқув дастури ва режаси ишлаб чиқилади. Бундай тартибнинг жорий қилиш орқали давлат таълим талабларида белгиланган билим, кўникма ва малакалар билан ўқув дастури ва режалари орасидаги боғлиқликни таъминлашга эришилади. Мазкур усулнинг таълим жараёнига жорий қилиниши малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш курсларида белгиланган мақсадга дедукция усулининг таълим жараёнида қўлланилиши билан самарали натижаларга эришиш мумкинлигини исботлайди.

Ходимларнинг малакасини оширишга эҳтиёжни - соҳага янги техника ва технологияларнинг кириб келиши ва уларнинг билим, кўникма ва малакаларини ўрганиш мониторингини олиб бориш ҳамда давлат томонидан соҳани ривожлантириш ва такомиллаштириш мақсадида олиб борилаётган ижтимоий-иқтисодий ислоҳотлар асосида аниқланади. Шулар асосида соҳа ходимларининг малакасини оширишнинг мақсад ва вазифалари белгилаб олинади. Умумий мақсад ва вазифалар ўзининг алоҳидалиги, умумийлиги ва хусусийлигига кўра бир неча хусусий мақсад ва вазифаларга бўлинади. Ҳар бир хусусий мақсад ва вазифалар давлат таълим талабларини ишлаб чиқишда фаолият тури орқали номланади. Демак, малака оширишдан кўзланган умумий мақсад ва вазифалардан келиб чиқиб давлат талабларида бир ёки бир неча фаолият турлари киритилади.

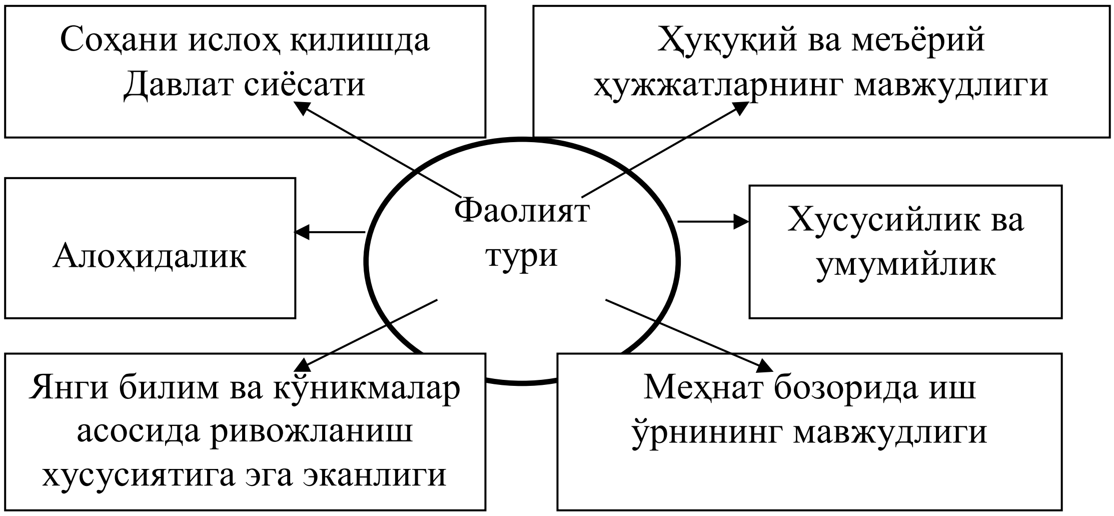
Давлат талабларида фаолият тури уч йўналишга доир билимларни қамраб олади. Булар – 1) касбий соҳага доир янги билимлар, 2) ижтимоий, 3) иқтисодий билимлардир. Касбий соҳага доир янги билимлар деганда – меҳнат бозорида муайян вакт давомида касбий йўналишга доир бўлган, янги билимларнинг пайдо бўлиши тушунилади. Барча соҳадаги ижтимоий-иқтисодий билимлар малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш таълим муассасаларида умумийлик характерига эга. Бугунги меҳнат бозори ҳар бир соҳа ходимларидан ҳам ижтимоий ҳаёт, ҳам иқтисодий ҳаёт билимларини ўзлаштиришни тақозо этмоқда. Чунки, ўз малакасини ошираётган ходим бугун нафақат соҳа фаолиятига алоқадор бўлган янги билимларни ўзлаштириши, балки ижтимоий-иқтисодий ҳаётда содир бўлаётган воқеа-ҳодисаларни тўғри англаши, уларга нисбатан реал муносабатни шакллантириши учун бундай билимларни ўзлаштириши зарур. Жамиятнинг тезкорлик билан ривожланиши, ҳар бир ходимнинг касбий мутахассислигидан қатъий назар, ижтимоий-иқтисодий билимларни бозор иқтисодиёти талаблари даражасида ўзлаштиришини тақозо этади.

Давлат таълим талабларида фаолият турлари соҳага доир алоҳидалик хусусиятига эга бўлган воқеа ва ҳодисаларни қамраб олиши ва меҳнат бозорида узлуксиз ривожланиш хусусиятига эга бўлиши керак. Агар вақеа ва ҳодисалар меҳнат бозорида ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий ҳаёт доирасида ривожланиш хусусиятига эга бўлмаса, бундай воқеа ва ҳодисаларни малака ошириш талабларига киритиш ҳеч қандай асосга эга бўлмайди. Чунки, тингловчиларда бундай воқеа ва ҳодисаларни ўзлаштиришга эҳтиёж бўлмайди. Бундан ташқари, фаолият турининг мазмун-моҳиятидан келиб чиқиб умумийлик ва хусусийлик белгилари асосида танланади. Фаолият турининг алоҳидалиги – меҳнат бозорида фақат муайян йўналишга хос бўлган аниқ, ягона, такрорланмайдиган белгилар ва хусусиятларга эга бўлган билимлар тушунилади. Фаолият турининг умумийлиги – меҳнат бозорида касбий йўналиш бўйича доимий такрорланадиган белги ва хусусиятларга эга бўлган билимлар ҳисобланади. Фаолият турининг хусусийлиги эса – меҳнат бозоридаги ихтисосликка доир билимларнинг ўзига хос белги ва хусусиятлари билан фақатгина муайян касбий йўналиш таркибига киришлиги тушунилади. Умумий билимлар бир неча фаолият турига бўлиниши юқорида қайд қилинган талаблар ҳамда уларнинг мантиқий боғлиқлигига асосланган ҳолда танланади (2-расм).

Касбий йўналишдаги воқеа ва ходисаларни ислоҳ қилиш давлат сиёсатининг устувор йўналишлари таркибига киритилган бўлса, бундай ҳолларда уларни давлат таълим талабларида алоҳида фаолият тури сифатида киритиш мақсадга мувофиқ. Чунки, бунда соҳани ислоҳ қилиш заруриятини меҳнат бозори ва жамият талаблари тақозо этаётгани аниқ бўлиб қолади. Шунинг учун, меҳнат бозорида фаолият олиб бораётган ҳар бир мутахассис

2- расм.

Малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш таълим турида фаолият турларини танлашнинг асосий мезонлари



кадрларнинг билим ва кўникмаларини янгилаб бориш малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш таълим тури олдида белгиланган ўта муҳим вазифалардан бири ҳисобланади.

Шундай қилиб, юқорида қайд этиб ўтилган фикрлар асосида малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш таълим тури учун фаолият турларини танлаш мезонлари қуйидагилардан иборат:

- фаолият тури таркибига кирувчи воқеа ва ҳодисалар алоҳидалик, умумийлик ва хусусийлик белгиларига эга бўлиши;
- фаолият турига доир иш ўрни меҳнат бозорида мавжуд бўлиши;
- меҳнат бозорида иш ўрни ҳуқуқий-меъёрий ҳужжатлар асосида расмийлаштирилган бўлиши;
- фаолият турига доир воқеа-ҳодисалар доимий ривожланиш хусусиятига эга бўлиши;
- фаолият тури жамиятда ижтимоий-иқтисодий соҳаларни ислоҳ қилишда ўзига хос муҳим аҳамиятга эга бўлиши.

Давлат таълим талабларини ишлаб чиқишда фаолият турларининг ушбу мезонлар асосида танланиши тизим олдига белгиланган мақсад ва вазифаларга тўлиқ мос келади.

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УРОКИ ДОБРОТЫ ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮШИХСЯ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССОВ КАК ФАКТОР ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ТОЛЕРАНТНОГО ОТНОШЕНИЯ К СВЕРСТНИКАМ С РАСТРОЙСТВАМИ АУТИСТИЧЕСКОГО СПЕКТРА

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрен вопрос о формировании толерантного отношения у нейротипичных сверстников к обучающимся с расстройствами аутистического спектра с помощью проведения уроков доброты. На сегодняшний день в России все больше распростретея практика обучения детей с аутизмом по модели Ресурсный класс, позволяющей обучаться в обычной школе. Процесс формирования толерантного отношения к этой категории детей у нейротипичных соперников очень важен для их успешной адаптации и социализации в обществе. Уроки доброты являются эффективным методом для формирования понимания проблем обучающихся с расстройствами артистического спектра у нейротипичных сверстников.

Ключевые слова: инклюзивное образование, обучающиеся с расстройствами аутистического спектра, образовательная организация, толерантность.

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KINDNESS LESSONS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS AS A FACTOR IN THE FORMATION OF A TOLERANT ATTITUDE TOWARDS PEERS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

Abstract: the article considers the issue of forming a tolerant attitude among neurotypical peers to students with autism spectrum disorders by conducting kindness lessons. To date, the practice of teaching children with autism according to the Resource Class model, which allows them to study in a regular school, is increasingly spreading in Russia. The process of forming a tolerant attitude towards this category of children in neurotypical rivals is very important for their successful adaptation and socialization in society. Kindness

lessons are an effective method for forming an understanding of the problems of students with artistic spectrum disorders in neurotypical peers.

Keywords: inclusive education, students with autism spectrum disorders, educational organization, tolerance.

Развитие инклюзивного образования является приоритетной государственной задачей в современной России. Инклюзивное образование стало активно развиваться с 2006 года. Вместе с тем в обществе начинает складываться особое отношение к категории людей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья. Первоначально мнения о необходимости инклюзивного образования в России имели негативный опыт. Однако меры по формированию толерантного отношения к людям с ограниченными возможностями здоровья способствуют принятию данной категории людей в обществе.

Наиболее распространенной группой обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья являются дети с расстройством аутистического спектра. На сегодняшний день распространена практика обучения детей с расстройствами аутистического спектра по образовательной модели Ресурсный класс. Ресурсный класс — особая образовательная модель, позволяющая обучающимся с РАС посещать общеобразовательные учреждения и обучаться среди нейротипичных сверстников.[153] Дети с расстройствами аутистического спектра имеют особенности поведенческого характера: у них проявляется стереотипное и нежелательно поведение, есть дезадоптация в социальном поведении. В большинстве случаев внешне дети с аутизмом не отличаются от нейротипичных сверстников, но отличия заметны в поведении.

Для лучшей интеграции обучающихся с расстройствами аутистического спектра в обычную школьную среду важно сформировать у нейротипичный детей толерантное отношение к ним. Важно проводить комплексную работу и выбирать наиболее эффективные методики работы. Одной из таких методик являются «уроки доброты», проводимые для нейротипичных свертков. Урок доброты — урок, в рамках которого нейротипичным сверстникам рассказывается о проблемах и способах взаимодействия с одноклассниками с расстройствами аутистического спектра. Варианты проведения уроков доброты могут быть разные. Важно учитывать возраст обучающихся и чередовать деятельность: информативный и практический блоки. Для обучающихся начальных классов важно преподносить информацию без специфичной терминологии. Уместно употреблять формулировки: «мы все разные», «мы все отличаемся, это нормально». Также важно рассказать о положительных результатах их

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[153] Овчинникова Т.С. Развитие учения об аутизме в России / Т.С. Овчинникова, А.А. Беляева // В сборнике: Вопросы профессионального образования лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов. Материалы международной научно-практической конференции. Отв. ред. Л. М. Кобрина. 2017. С. 85-88.

одноклассника с аутизмом: хобби, результате в спорте, особенностях счета по математики, быстрой техники чтения, запоминания текста и тд. Также можно рассказать о семье ребенка, любимых мультфильмах, играх, друзьях. Важно сформировать понимание, что у всех есть схожесть, но есть и различия. Также важно сформировать понимание, что всем нужна помощь и принятие. Для этого можно использовать задание «Доброе сердце» — каждый обучающийся раскрашивает заранее подготовленный шаблон с сердцем, затем дарит своим друзьям, учителю или родителям.

На основе изученной литературы и практического опыта стоит сделать вывод о важности формирования толерантного отношения у нейротипичных сверстников к одноклассникам с расстройствами аутистического спектра. Процесс может быть организован в формате проведения уроков доброты, где нейротипичным детям рассказывается о проблемах и способах взаимодействия с детьми с расстройствами аутистического спектра.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ОСТРОГО НЕОБСТРУКТИВНОГО ПИЕЛОНЕФРИТА

Аннотация. Проблема пиелонефрита остается одной из самых актуальных в урологии, не имея тенденции к уменьшению заболеваемости за последние годы, а среди форм пиелонефрита острый необструктивный является самой распространенной, поражая преимущественно лиц молодого трудоспособного возраста женского пола, что определяет не только медицинскую, но и социальную значимость улучшения ранней диагностики и результатов лечения этого заболевания.

Ключевые слова: пиелонерит, инфекция, анализ мочи, симптом, лечение, антибиотик.

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FEATURES OF THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE NON-OBSTRUCTIVE PYELONEPHRITIS

Annotation. The problem of pyelonephritis remains one of the most urgent in urology, with no tendency to decrease in incidence in recent years, and among the forms of pyelonephritis, acute non-obstructive is the most common, affecting mainly young women of working age, which determines not only the medical, but *also the social significance of improvement. early diagnosis and results of treatment of this disease.*

Keywords: pyeloneritis, infection, urinalysis, symptom, treatment, antibiotic.

Актуальность. Проблема пиелонефрита остается одной из самых актуальных в урологии, не имея тенденции к уменьшению заболеваемости за последние годы, а среди форм пиелонефрита острый необструктивный является самой распространенной, поражая преимущественно лиц молодого трудоспособного возраста женского пола, что определяет не только медицинскую, но и социальную значимость улучшения ранней диагностики и результатов лечения этого заболевания. Широкое, зачастую бесконтрольное применение антибиотиков для лечения пиелонефрита, без учета чувствительности флоры, показало достаточно частую его несостоятельность в плане элиминации микроорганизмов, а нередко и отрицательное влияние на макроорганизм ввиде выраженного угнетения иммунной системы, частых аллергических реакций, токсического эффекта.

Цель исследования - оценить результаты лечения острого необструктивного пиелонефрита у больных с непереносимостью антибиотиков широкого спектра действия.

Материал и методы исследования. Обследованы 114 больных с острым необструктивным пиелонефритом, находившихся на лечении в урологическом отделении клиники АГМИ с 2018 по 2022 годы. Все больные распределены на 2 группы: основную и контрольную. В основную группу вошли 54 пациента, получавших лечение без традиционных антибиотиков широкого спектра действия (аминогликозиды, цефалоспорины), но получавших с момента поступления «Иммуновит» в качестве препарата, повышающего неспецифическую иммунологическую защиту организма.

В контрольную группу включено 60 пациентов, получавших традиционное лечение с использованием антибактериальных препаратов группы аминогликозидов (гентамицин или амикацин) или цефалоспорины 1-4 поколений.

Возраст больных основной группы колебался от 16 до 82 лет и составил в среднем 35,6 ± 2,7 года; контрольной группы от 16 до 92 лет, средний 33,7 ± 2,5 года. Женщин в основной группе было 49, мужчин 5, в контрольной соответственно 56 и 4.

Результаты исследования. При анализе результатов лечения оказалось, что средний койко-день стационарного лечения в основной группе составил 11,8±1,6, в контрольной 12,1±2,1 (p=0,02).

После выписки из стационара всем больным основной и контрольной групп в качестве долечивания назначалась, как базовая, противовоспалительная терапия до 6 недель препаратами уроантисептического ряда (фторхинолоны, нитрофураны, 5-НОК и др.), фитотерапия, физиолечение. Всем больным основной группы дополнительно назначался прием Иммуновита по 1 ч.л. — 3 раза в день до 2 месяцев, а затем по 1 ч.л. - 1 раз в день утром до 6 месяцев, с повторением курсов поддерживающей терапии по 1 месяцу весной и осенью до 2 лет.

Через 1 месяц после выписки получены сведения об общем состоянии, анализах крови и мочи, фазово-контрастной микроскопии осадка мочи, посеве мочи, по показаниям УЗИ почек у 48 (88,9%) пациентов основной и 52 (86,7%) контрольной группы. Признаки латентного пиелонефрита при отсутствии жалоб со стороны мочевыводящих путей выявлены у 3 пациентов основной группы (6,25% обследованных), у всех троих при этом имело место игнорирование данных при выписке рекомендаций и прекращение лечения на амбулаторном этапе, им продолжена терапия с использованием антибактериальных препаратов уроантисептического ряда, Иммуновита, фитотерапия с положительным эффектом, отсутствием признаков пиелонефрита при очередном обследовании.

В контрольной группе через 1 месяц после выписки жалобы со стороны мочевых путей (ноющие боли в поясничной области, периодически появляющаяся дизурия, слабость, иногда субфебрильная температура) предъявляли 4 пациентки (7,7% обследованных), при обследовании у них выявлен латентный пиелонефрит, а еще у 4 (7,7%) лабораторные признаки латентного пиелонефрита найдены без клинических проявлений.

Таким образом, в контрольной группе через месяц после выписки из стационара не удалось добиться ремиссии пиелонефрита в 8 наблюдениях (15,4% обследованных), что в 2,5 раза превышает аналогичный показатель в группе, принимавшей Иммуновит (3 больных - 6,25%>). Этим больным также была продолжена антибактериальная терапия и фитотерапия, однако при динамическом наблюдении добиться ремиссии удалось только у 2 из них, а 6 в последующем имели проявления хронического пиелонефрита.

В контрольной группе повторные атаки пиелонефрита на протяжении года наблюдения отмечены у 5 пациентов (8,3%), из них у 4 купированы консервативным лечением с использованием антибиотиков, к которым ранее была чувствительность флоры; в 1 (2,2%) случае при повторной атаке диагностирован карбункул почки, выполнена органосохраняющая операция. Еще у 3 больных (6,7%) контрольной группы выявлен латентный хронический пиелонефрит, все они продолжают амбулаторное лечение.

Выводы: Таким образом, в отдаленном периоде стойкой ремиссии пиелонефрита удалось добиться у 40 (95,2%) из 42 обследованных больных основной группы и 37 (82,2%) из 45 контрольной, повторные атаки пиелонефрита на протяжении года перенесли 1 пациент (1,85%) основной группы и 5 (11,1%) контрольной, оперативное вмешательство в связи с переходом в гнойно-деструктивную форму выполнено в 1 (2,2%) случае в контрольной группе и не было таковых в основной, всего различные проявления пиелонефрита через год имели 2 (4,8%) пациента основной и 8

(17,8%) контрольной группы. Приведенные данные также свидетельствуют о заметном преимуществе лечения острого необструктивного пиелонефрита с включением Иммуновита.

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ОБУЧЕНИЕ РУССКОЙ УСТНОЙ ПИСЬМЕННОЙ РЕЧИ В НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ГРУППАХ ВУЗОВ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. В статье говорится, как в обучении русскому языку возникают трудности в фонетическом, грамматическом и лексическом плане и как найти пути их предотвращения. Кроме того, изучаются примеры, приводимые на определённые темы.
Ключевые слова: беглые согласные, стечение согласных, произношение, обогащение словаря, использование ь знака.

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Annotation: The article says in teaching the Russian language there are difficulties in phonetic, grammatical and lexical terms and how to find ways to prevent them. In addition, examples given on specific topics are studied.
Key words: fugitive consonants, a combination of consonants, pronunciation, enrichment of a dictionary, use of a sign.

Язык – важнейшее средство общения людей друг с другом, это орудие мысли и культуры, это опора для каждого из нас в производственной и общественной деятельности. Одной из главных задач преподавания русского языка в национальных группах является обучение устной и письменной речи.

Работа по развитию устной и письменной речи нерусских студентов строится на основе приобретённых ими лексических знаний. Эта работа должно начинаться с самих первых дней обучения русскому языку нерусских. Она тесно связана с изучением основного словарного фонда и словарного состава русского язык и с изучением правил русской грамматики.

Как и всё обучение русскому языку, работа по развитию речи должна быть построена на принципе сознательного отношения студентов к употреблению в своей речи знакомых слов, выражений и грамматических правил. Преподаватель должен требовать от студентов правильного построения предложений на русском языке только пределах, изученных уже грамматических правил.

Изучение грамматики и словарного состава русского языка должно проходить в тесной связи с устной и письменной речью, должно быть целеустремлённым, учить студентов националов выражать свои мысли на русском языке, превращать для них русский язык в средство межнационального общения. Грамматическое правило можно считать усвоенным, если студенты научились применять его при построении русского предложения.

В процессе обучения русскому языку у студентов возникают определённые трудности в фонетическом, грамматическом и лексическом плане. Здесь целесообразно обратить внимание на особенности обоих языков. Трудности возникают при произношении букв –щ, - ы, поскольку эти буквы отсутствуют в узбекском языке.

Например: общежитие, совещание, общество, щавель, обогащение, обучающиеся, учащийся, преимущественно, щенок; интересный, круглый, гласный, согласный, оперативный, красный, устный, письменный очень полезным в связи с этим являются определённые задания на произношении твердого и мягкого т-ть, л-ль; ты-ти, то- те, та-тя. ту-тю, Тома – тётя, тарелка- тяпка, тысяча – квартира, туфли, костюм; лы-ли, ла-ля, ло-лё, лу-ло: ель-ел, столы- линия, ласточка – лягушка, лук –люк. Трудности возникают и при использовании падежных форм.

Например: певец (им.п.)т- певца(род.пад), ребенок(им.п.) - ребенка(рад.пад.), щенок(им.п.) – щенка(р.п.), отец (им.п.) – отца(род.п), цветок(им.п.) – цветка(род.п.), ров(им.п.) – рва(р.п.), дворец(им.п.) – дворца(род. пад.), мизинец(им.п.) – мизинца(р.п.), глянец (им.п.).

В русском языке встречаются и стечение нескольких согласных, при произношении которых учащиеся также допускают фонетические ошибки: между согласными буквами они пытаются вставить гласные буквы. Например: стакан добавляют букву стакан – истакан, книга- кинига, внимание – винимание, шкаф – ишкаф, бокс – бокис, солнце – солинсе и т.д.

В грамматическом плане большие трудности возникают при изучении видов глагола. Виды глагола – одна из самых сложных тем русской грамматики, изучении которой для нерусских учащихся связано с большими трудностями. Для них не имеют разницы слова: кричать – крикнуть, шагать – шагнуть, читать – прочитать, думать – подумать в плане семантики.

Нередко неправильно употребляют видовые формы глагола выпускники не только школ, но и вузов и даже лица, неплохо владеющие русским языком. Профессор А.М. Пешковский по этому поводу писал: “ Виды глагола – главное грамматическое и стилистическое богатство нашего языка, и сознательное использование ими, во-первых, обогатить и уточнит стиль учащегося и понимание им литературного текста, а во-вторых поднимет его на такие грамматические различия будут ему казаться элементарными, ибо виды, несомненно, - труднейшие из них”. Часто студентыдопускают ошибки в употреблении слов разной стилистической принадлежности, повторы одного и того же слова, неправильное употребление слов с фразеологическое связанным значением.

Изучение видов русского глагола с нерусскими студентами - ответственная и трудная задача. Трудность этой темы объясняется тем, что ни в одном языке грамматическая категория глагольных видов не существует в таком развитом и совершенном состоянии, как это имеет место в русском языке. Категория вида даёт нашим глаголам возможность выражать такие тонкие оттенки законченности или не законченности действия, его повторяемости, длительности, многократности и однократности, который не могут быть выражены при помощи глагольных времён. При помощи глагольных видов в русском языке могут быть выражены те значении, которые в других языках выражаются различными глагольными временами. Категория вида в русском языке качественно отличается от категории времени в других языках. В частности, при помощи категории вида законченность или незаконченность действия может быть выражена не только в прошедшем времени, но также и в будущем и даже в инфинитиве. Это связано с тем, что категория вида выражается уже в самой глагольной основе (решать – решал – буду решать, решить – решил – решу).

Готовясь к изучению глагольных видов с нерусскими студентами, преподаватель заранее должен предусмотреть трудности, с которыми можно встретиться. При недостаточно четком объяснить значении видов глаголов в русском языке студенты часто путает категорию времени. Глаголы, стоящие в форме прошедшего времени, они определяют, как глаголы совершенно вида (действие прошло – значить совершилось до конца, закончилось), и, наоборот, никак не хотят признавать глаголами совершенного вида глаголы, стоящие в форме будущего времени.

Чтобы избежать ошибки целесообразно начинать объяснение глагольных видов с форм прошедшего времени, а и инфинитива. В русском языке большинство глаголов имеет две формы инфинитива: решать - решить, кончать – кончить, решать – решить, двигать – двинуть, писать – написать, идти – прийти, смотреть – посмотреть. Преподаватель объяснять, что наши двух форм инфинитива связано с тем, что они выражают разные значения. Далее он показывает в чем заключаются эти различия, знакомит студентов с терминами совершенный и несовершенный вид показывает, какие значения может выражать тот и другой вид время: законченность действии, его кратковременность, однократность с одной стороны; незаконченность действия, его длительность или повторяемость, с другой стороны. Например: надо готовиться к занятию - надо приготовиться к занятию; необходимо каждый день читать газеты - надо ежедневно посещать больного товарища. Значение законченности и незаконченности действия, а также других оттенков значений, присущих глаголам совершенного и несовершенного видов, выражается не только в инфинитиве, но и в глагольных временах – в прошедшем и будущем. Например: Я купил тетради – я покупалтетради; мы читали газету - мы прочитали газету; я встречал товарища- я встретил товарища.

Для закрепления материала о видах глагола необходимо выполнить большое количество разнообразных примеров, упражнений и заучивать каждый глагол в двух вариантах: смотреть – посмотреть, рисовать – нарисовать, кричать – крикнуть. Преподаватель должен показать, что глаголы с/в отличаются от глаголов н/в наличием приставки, суффиксов, а также тем, что они могут иметь различные основы (брать – взять, говорить – сказать). В итоге учитель должен научить студентов понимать значение глагольных видов в русском языке, определять вид глагола по словарю, различать глаголы совершенного и несовершенного видов в тексте при чтении.

Иначе говоря, это явление обычно именуется словарной работой и рассматривается как составная часть развития речи студентов, для этого изучается теоретический материал по лексике: лексическое и грамматическое значение слова, многозначность, прямое и переносное значение слов, омонимы, синонимы, антонимы, слова диалектные, профессиональные, заимствованные, устаревшие и новые.

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ТЕОРИЯ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ МАРШРУТНОЙ СХЕМЫ ПАССАЖИРСКОГО ТРАНСПОРТА В КРУПНЫХ ГОРОДАХ

Аннотация. В городе Наманган даны указания по организации сети общественного транспорта и системы маршрутов через микрорайоны. Также были даны некоторые рекомендации по оптимизации маршрутов.

Ключевые слова: направление, трафик, сеть, объем трафика, вместимость, интервал движения, город, светофор, цикл, модель, оптимизация, регулярность движения.

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THE THEORY OF IMPROVING THE ROUTE SCHEME OF PASSENGER TRANSPORT IN LARGE CITIES

Abstract. In the city of Namangan, instructions were given on organizing a public transport network and a system of routes through microdistricts. Some recommendations for route optimization were also given.

Key words: direction, traffic, network, traffic volume, capacity, traffic interval, city, traffic light, cycle, model, optimization, traffic regularity.

Общественный транспорт является ключевым элементом инфраструктуры и обеспечивает экономические, социальные и экологические аспекты, необходимые для развития городской среды. Транспортная система является одной из наиболее актуальных в наши дни систем поддержки инфраструктуры городов, которая организует подачу пассажирского транспорта в подвижной состав из нескольких составляющих транспортного потока (автобусов, легковых автомобилей, мотоциклов и велосипедов) и позволяет удовлетворять потребности населения.

Усовершенствованная методология улучшения схемы маршрута основана на принципе, отраженном в работах [1, 5, 8]. Его суть заключается в объединении отдельных ветвей транспортной сети и формировании конкурирующих альтернативных маршрутов, которые впоследствии становятся частью схемы рациональных маршрутов.

В ходе наблюдения за маршрутами и рассмотрения процесса формирования из них схемы маршрута мы можем в основном увидеть проблему легкого и быстрого соединения микросхем в городе друг с другом в зависимости от пассажиропотока [2, 6, 7, 9, 14]. Оптимизация известных транспортных маршрутов города приведет к преобразованиям, которые позволят отобразить его в виде графика, содержащего точки, соединенные его основными центрами.

Чтобы решить эту проблему, необходима информация о потребностях жителей в передвижении по городу, которую можно получить по адресам с высоким пассажиропотоком между выбранными транспортными районами города с определенными интервалами (автобусные остановки, головные остановки и т.д.). Обучение облагается налогом. Разделив население каждого транспортного региона между входящими в него пунктами, мы сможем рассчитать пункты отправления и прибытия пассажиров между всеми остановками. На этапе проектирования автобусных маршрутов время нахождения пассажиров на пешеходных переходах и в ожидании транспорта не учитывается [3-4].

При проектировании маршрутов рекомендуется соединять отмеченные конечные точки по кратчайшему пути. Принимая во внимание различные уровни взаимосвязи пунктов, можно перевозить большое количество пассажиров, что делает такие комбинации облагаемыми налогом, принимая во внимание необходимость в первую очередь. Чтобы построить рациональную схему ориентации, метод, который мы предлагаем в этой работе, в значительной степени основан на сделанном предположении.

Следующим шагом в работе является поиск кратчайших путей между всеми точками графика.

В настоящее время существует ряд специальных компьютерных программ, которые позволяют автоматизировать процесс поиска кратчайших путей, поэтому алгоритм их обнаружения не учитывается при работе. Кроме того, мы выбираем кратчайшие маршруты не по минимальному расстоянию, а по времени, затраченному пассажирами на переезд. В связи с этим рациональное определение скорости движения пассажирских автобусов является одной из основных задач в этой связи [1, 10-17].

Для удобства, по результатам расчета кратчайших путей между каждой парой точек транспортной сети, в нем указаны адреса начальной, конечной и промежуточной точек, значения длины и времени в пути между ними. Кроме того, если есть несколько вариантов дорог, которые близки друг к другу с точки зрения временных затрат между двумя точками сети, нам придется рассмотреть их, но альтернативные варианты будут выбраны в соответствии с результатом выруливания.

На следующем этапе работы мы проанализируем эффективность текущей схемы маршрута. В то же время мы определяем показатели транспортировки и эксплуатации всех видов маршрутов сети общественного транспорта, на основе которых оцениваем их по критериям оптимальности. Основываясь на полученных значениях, а также на мнении экспертов, жалобах пассажиров и, в конечном счете, разумных выгодах, мы делим маршруты на три группы [3, 18].:

1) направления, которые не требуют регулировки выравнивания. Как правило, они отвечают требуемым критериям оптимальности и характеризуются стабильным пассажиропотоком. В эту же группу следует отнести существующие маршруты электротранспорта.

2) маршруты частично не соответствуют принятым критериям оптимальности и, следовательно, требуют локальных корректировок.

3) маршруты, которые не полностью соответствуют установленным критериям оптимальности.

Далее, чтобы обеспечить нормальную работу шин, необходимо указать положение графических точек, на которых можно оборудовать конечные точки. Выбор подходящих участков осуществляется в результате их последовательного анализа, на основе наличия территории, свободной от застройки, и соответствующих принципов архитектуры и планирования. Затем мы определяем участки транспортной сети, которые не приспособлены или запрещены для движения автобусов. Наконец, движение автобусов характеризуется поворотами внутри запрещенных точек, а также сложностью маневров и возможностью увеличения аварийности. Учет этих особенностей позволяет исключить из рассмотрения отдельные кратчайшие пути и, таким образом, сократить количество сравниваемых вариантов маршрута.

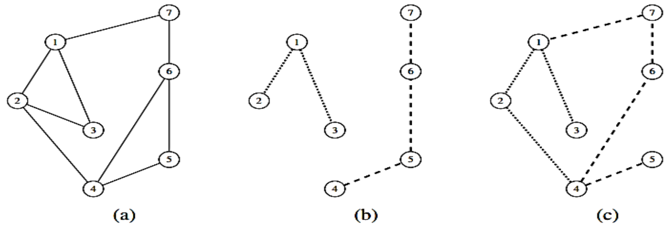
Мы рассматриваем назначение направлений первой группы и включаем их в исходную карту установленной рациональной схемы, которая называется основной. После этого мы формируем новую информационную матрицу, которая не обслуживается указаниями основной схемы [1, 19].

Формирование альтернативного маршрута определяется путем выбора элемента, соответствующего наибольшему значению пассажиропотока, из матрицы нереализованных поездок. Если таких элементов несколько, то мы даем возможность использовать самую простую цепочку или цепочку, которая позволяет пассажирам тратить меньше времени на ее соблюдение. Далее, из ранее составленной общей таблицы кратчайших путей, мы записываем промежуточные адреса для выбранного соединения и таким образом разрабатываем основу будущего маршрута. Далее мы строим схемы, соответствующие любому участку базы маршрутов, которую мы получили. Выбранные сети обозначаются как поставщики услуг и временно исключаются из дальнейшего анализа[20].

Каждый маршрут должен иметь по крайней мере одну общую точку с другим маршрутом, что требует объединения всех маршрутов (точек в сети) при необходимости. Спрос - это количество пассажиров, которым необходимо добраться из одной точки сети в другую. Трудно получить четкую оценку спроса, поскольку он варьируется в зависимости от времени суток, дня недели и сезона. Это можно оценить несколькими способами: анализируя статистику по проданным билетам, изучая местных жителей или используя методы мониторинга автоматизированных платежных систем. Информация о пассажиропотоке позволяет решить проблему определения количества транспортных средств на маршруте с учетом проходимости транспортных средств.

1. Все требования выполнены, и пассажиры могут добраться до пунктов в пределах запланированного количества переездов (не более двух).
2. Большая часть спроса удовлетворяется без миграции.
3. Короткое среднее время в пути на одного пассажира.
4. Приоритет лучших направлений.

На рисунке 1 показаны варианты отображения маршрутной сети в конкретной транспортной системе: (а) неправильный вариант оптимизации маршрутной сети (б) и оптимальная маршрутная сеть (с).



1-рисунок - обновленная схема:
Была разработана маршрутная сеть для интеграции микропредприятий в Намангане

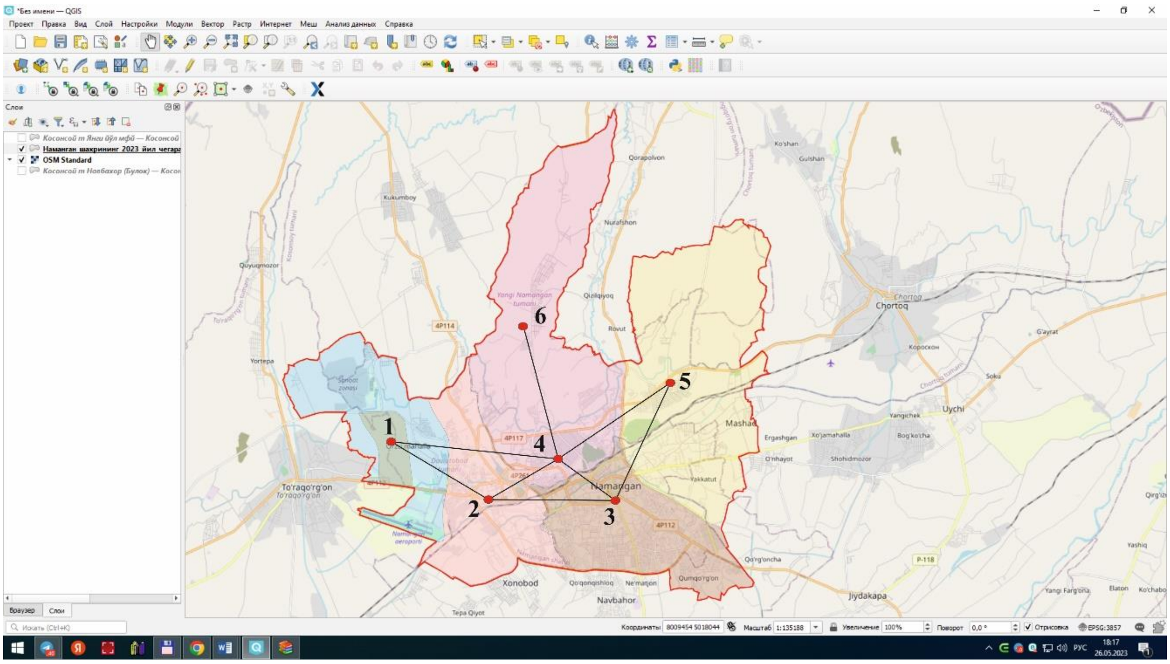


Рисунок 2. Схема оптимизированных маршрутных сетей в Намангане.

В заключение, очевидно, что более длинные маршруты включают в себя больше пунктов, что обеспечивает увеличение числа пассажиров, которые могут добраться до места назначения без каких-либо пересадок, что приводит к сокращению среднего времени в пути. В целом, в исследовании был предложен вариант проектирования городской сети общественного транспорта с использованием теории графов, который отражен в модели оптимизации затрат для перевозчиков и пассажиров, которая может быть адаптирована к конкретным маршрутам из-за ограничений.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ РАННЕЙ ДИАГНОСТИКИ ОСТРОГО НЕОБСТРУКТИВНОГО ПИЕЛОНЕФРИТА

Аннотация. Инфекции мочевыводящих путей (ИМП) остаются одной из наиболее важных проблем современной урологии и медицины в целом. ИМП чаще всего являются неосложненными доброкачественными заболеваниями, однако ввиду тяжелой симптоматики они приносят большой дискомфорт и значительно снижают качество жизни. При этом существуют как манифестные, так и малосимптомные (скрытые) варианты с латентным течением, способные к манифестации на фоне других инфекционных заболеваний.

Ключевые слова: пиелонефрит, инфекция, мочевой тракт, диагностика, симптомы, лаборатория, анализ мочи.

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EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE NON-OBSTRUCTIVE PYELONEPHRITIS

Annotation. Urinary tract infections (UTIs) remain one of the most important problems of modern urology and medicine in general. UTIs are most often uncomplicated benign diseases, but due to severe symptoms, they bring

great discomfort and significantly reduce the quality of life. At the same time, there are both manifest and low-symptomatic (hidden) variants with a latent course, capable of manifesting against the background of other infectious diseases.

Key words: pyelonephritis, infection, urinary tract, diagnosis, symptoms, laboratory, urinalysis.

Актуальность: Инфекции мочевыводящих путей (ИМП) остаются одной из наиболее важных проблем современной урологии и медицины в целом. ИМП чаще всего являются неосложненными доброкачественными заболеваниями, однако ввиду тяжелой симптоматики они приносят большой дискомфорт и значительно снижают качество жизни. При этом существуют как манифестные, так и малосимптомные (скрытые) варианты с латентным течением, способные к манифестации на фоне других инфекционных заболеваний.

Цель работы - установить эффективные методы ранней диагностики острого необструктивного пиелонефрита у больных с непереносимостью антибиотиков широкого спектра действия.

Материал и методы исследования: использованы данные историй болезни 114 больных с острым необструктивным пиелонефритом, находившихся на лечении в урологическом отделении клиники Андижанского государственного медицинского института имени Ю.Отабекова с 2018 по 2022 годы. Все больные распределены на 2 группы: основную и контрольную. В основную группу вошли 54 пациента, в контрольную группу включено 60 пациентов. Возраст больных основной группы колебался от 16 до 82 лет и составил в среднем 35,6 ± 2,7 года; контрольной группы от 16 до 92 лет, средний 33,7 ± 2,5 года. Женщин в основной группе было 49, мужчин 5, в контрольной соответственно 56 и 4.

Результаты исследования: Основанием для отказа от назначения антибиотиков широкого спектра действия в основной группе и отступления от стандартной схемы лечения было указание в анамнезе на непереносимость или аллергические реакции на данные группы препаратов, поливалентная аллергия, а также отмена препаратов при признаках аллергии в самом начале лечения.

Из 54 больных основной группы указание в анамнезе на непереносимость антибиотиков ряда пенициллинов, цефалоспоринов и аминогликозидов при лечении ранее внепочечных заболеваний было у 37 (68,5%), аллергические реакции после первой инъекции антибиотика в стационаре у 11 (20,4%) и аллергические реакции через сутки от начала лечения у 6 (11,1%).

Степень выраженности аллергии, возникшей в стационаре у 17 больных, была от умеренной кожной сыпи на конечностях и туловище у 12

(70,6%) до выраженной крапивницы с образованием пузырей на коже у 3 (17,6%) и отека по типу Квинке у 2 (11,8%).

Цефалоспорины вызвали аллергические осложнения в 6 (35,3%) наблюдениях, аминогликозиды в 11 (64,7). У всех пациентов с аллергическими проявлениями удалось справиться консервативно, без тяжелых последствий.

Таблица 1. Частота клинических симптомов ОНП.

Симптомы	Основная группа n = 54	Контрольная группа n= 60
Боли в пояснице	54 (100%)	60 (100%)
Лихорадка	54 (100%)	60 (100%)
Озноб	43 (79,6%)	52 (86,6%)
Дизурия	23 (42,6%)	32 (53,3%)
Общая слабость	19 (35,2%)	20 (33,3%)

Из таблицы следует, что по частоте клинических проявлений ОНП группы были однородны, а наиболее частыми клиническими проявлениями пиелонефрита были боли в поясничной области и повышение температуры тела, наблюдавшиеся у всех наших больных.

Всем больным при поступлении производилась фазово-контрастная микроскопия осадка мочи, позволяющая быстро и точно подтвердить наличие воспалительных изменений в мочевых путях по степени бактериурии и леикоцитурии, соотношению активных и неактивных лейкоцитов, определить тяжесть поражения по наличию патологических форм лейкоцитов, а также предположить восходящий путь инфицирования почек на фоне цистита по большому количеству эпителиальных клеток мочевого пузыря в осадке.

Основные исходные параметры показателей осадка мочи при фазово-контрастной микроскопии в группах при поступлении в сравнении с общепринятыми методиками представлены ниже.

У 31 (58%) пациента основной и 33 (55%) контрольной групп бактериурия была выраженной и составляла более 1 млн микробных тел в 1 мл мочи, и только в 10 (18,5%) наблюдениях основной и 12 (20%>) контрольной групп этот показатель был до 100 тысяч. Различий в группах не отмечено.

По уровню лейкоцитурии группы несколько отличались: минимальная лейкоцитурия до 20 тыс в 1 мл была больше в основной группе (30% против 20%), а максимальная более 100 тыс в 1 мл - в контрольной (25% против 17%).

Как видим, по общему анализу мочи уровень лейкоцитурии в группах был аналогичен выявленному количественной методикой: минимальные изменения до 10 лейкоцитов в п/зр. чаще встречались в основной группе (15% против 12%), а максимальные более 100 в п/зр. - в контрольной (23% против 19%). Это свидетельствует о достоверности выявленного уровня лейкоцитурии при определении по Де Альмейда-Нечипоренко.

Вывод: Среди методов ранней диагностики основных проявлений острого пиелонефрита - бактериурии и лейкоцитурии - наиболее информативным, быстрым и малозатратнымявляется фазовоконтрастная микроскопия осадка мочи, позволяющая к тому же по морфологическим особенностям лейкоцитов и количеству клеток эпителия мочевого пузыря отличить воспалительные изменения в почке и мочевом пузыре.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ И НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОГО СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ПАРТНЕРСТВА МЕЖДУ ВУЗОМ И ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫМИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯМИ

Аннотация. В данной статье показано развитие и значение, содержание, формы и основные направления кооперации производственных предприятий высших учебных заведений.

Ключевые слова: социальная коммуникация, образовательная организация, непрерывное образование, социальное сотрудничество, индивидуальное обучение, программа профессиональной подготовки.

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SIGNIFICANCE AND DIRECTIONS OF EFFECTIVE SOCIAL PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN UNIVERSITY AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES

Annotation. This article shows the development and importance, content, forms and main directions of cooperation between production enterprises of higher educational institutions.

Key words: Social communication, educational organization, continuous education, social cooperation, individual training, professional training program.

Вопрос образования является одной из важных задач во многих странах мира. В большинстве стран осуществляются кардинальные реформы, направленные на создание гибкой системы образования, отвечающей новым требованиям глобальной конкуренции. Основной их целью является расширение адаптивности высших учебных заведений и образовательных программ, включающих реформирование академической и организационной структур, обновление инфраструктуры, методов и технологий обучения, совершенствование педагогического процесса, повышение качества преподавательского состава и деятельности. осуществляется через Вопрос образования является одной из важных задач во многих странах мира. В большинстве стран осуществляются кардинальные реформы, направленные на создание гибкой системы образования, отвечающей новым требованиям глобальной конкуренции. Основной их целью является расширение адаптивности высших учебных заведений и образовательных программ, включающих реформирование академической и организационной структур, обновление инфраструктуры, методов и технологий обучения, совершенствование педагогического процесса, повышение качества преподавательского состава и деятельности.

Одним из важных вопросов считается развитие творческого сотрудничества высших учебных заведений с производством и наукой. Решение этого вопроса осуществляется путем совместного формирования специалистов и проведения научно-исследовательских работ, переподготовки кадров и повышения их квалификации, планирования, распределения и использования специалистов. Укрепление отношений развивается в направлении целенаправленного объединения кадров, материально-технической базы (инструментов и оборудования, производственных площадей). На производстве создаются филиалы кафедр.

Противоречие в молодых специалистах и их работе зависит от того, как организована производственная и междисциплинарная интеграция специалиста в образовательный процесс. Если интеграция в образовательный процесс не на необходимом уровне, то период адаптации специалиста к трудовой деятельности будет продлен. Современное производство требует широкого применения знаний, полученных от специалиста. Роль производства в усилении противоречия в молодых специалистах и их трудовой деятельности несопоставима. Если производству нужен молодой специалист, специалист должен общаться, проверять свои знания, создавать условия для формирования навыков до окончания вуза.

В складывающихся в настоящее время экономических условиях все более актуальным становится вопрос о формировании новой системы взаимоотношений образовательной организации с предприятиями, объединениями работодателей. В планах развития среднего специального профессионального образования важное место занимают вопросы изучения рынка труда и взаимодействия с партнерами.

Основным способом налаживания сотрудничества в сфере образования является социальный диалог, в ходе которого стороны заключают договорное соглашение по вопросам, представляющим взаимный интерес.

К взаимодействию высшей школы с производством предъявляются следующие требования: формирование ранней мотивации к труду путем постановки четких жизненных целей; прогнозирование потребности в рабочих и специалистах на производстве; прогнозирование появления и развития новых отраслей; прогнозирование интересов молодежи, вступающей в стадию выбора профессии; соответствие профессиональной направленности выпускников образовательных учреждений различного уровня потребности в рабочей силе и специалистах; совместимость интересов выпускников с требованиями рыночных условий и потребностями общества; согласование интересов общества, компаний, коллективов и отдельных лиц в отношении использования рабочей силы; достижение опережающего развития подготовки кадров применительно к текущим потребностям производства; соответствие уровня подготовки рабочих и специалистов требованиям работодателей; непрерывное обучение специалистов, работающих в процессе трудовой деятельности, с повышением уровня индивидуальной подготовки к динамической и творческой адаптации поведения к изменяющимся условиям внешней среды, в том числе производственной.

Важным условием эффективного социального партнерства образовательной организации и предприятий является наличие нормативно-правовой базы взаимного сотрудничества учреждений и предприятий и организация управления процессом взаимного сотрудничества. К ним относятся договоры и распорядительные документы, регламентирующие совместную деятельность образовательного учреждения и предприятия: договор о совместной деятельности; договор на производственное обучение и производственную практику; положение о производственном обучении; положение о отраслевой практике; положение об итоговой аттестации выпускников и др. (рис. 1)

Рисунок 1. Направления эффективного социального сотрудничества образовательной организации с предприятиями.

Взаимодействие вуза с производством происходит в процессе подготовки, распределения и использования рабочих и специалистов. Он представляет собой репродуктивные аспекты рабочей силы. Система профессионального образования готовит рабочую силу, состоящую из рабочих и специалистов с определенным уровнем квалификации на подготовительном этапе. На этапе распределения образовательно-производственное взаимодействие заключается в помощи выпускникам в трудоустройстве и адаптации. Взаимодействие субъектов способствует профессиональному и социальному самоопределению, карьерному росту молодого специалиста. Взаимодействие на этапе использования помогает молодым специалистам освоить нормы и ценности организации и сплотиться в команду.

Социальное сотрудничество в высшей школе характеризуется следующими чертами:

- особый вид сотрудничества организаций образования с субъектами и учреждениями на рынке труда, органами государственной власти и местного самоуправления, общественными организациями;

- стремиться максимально адаптировать и реализовать интересы всех прямых и косвенных участников образовательного процесса. В практике высшего образования активно изыскиваются различные формы и технологии взаимовыгодного сотрудничества организаций образования и различных партнеров, в том числе работодателей.

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ВЕЛОСИПЕД В ТРАНСПОРТНОЙ СИСТЕМЕ СОВРЕМЕННОГО МЕГАПОЛИСА

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены современные цели развития велосипедного движения в городе. Выполнена оценка уровня развития велотранспорта, определены основные направления его развития, обеспечивающие повышение мобильности граждан и увеличение доли альтернативных экологичных видов передвижения в городе.
Ключевые слова: велосипедная инфраструктура, модель велодвижения, транспортная система, прокат велосипедов, городской транспорт.

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BICYCLE IN THE TRANSPORT SYSTEM OF A MODERN MEGAPOLIS

Annotation. The article considers the modern goals of the development of cycling in the city. An assessment of the level of development of cycling has been made, the main directions of its development have been identified, ensuring an increase in the mobility of citizens and an increase in the share of alternative environmentally friendly modes of transportation in the city.
Key words: cycling infrastructure, cycling model, transport system, bike rental, urban transport.

Ни для кого давно не секрет, что во многих странах мира велосипед является одним из самых популярных видов городского транспорта. Бюджетный, экологичный, да еще и способный заменить поход в спортзал – в общем, сплошная польза. Хотя, если думать о преимуществах, то у каждого народа найдутся свои причины пользоваться именно двухколесным транспортом. Например, если в Европе поголовная любовь к велосипедам оправдывается мягким климатом, не гуманными ценами на топливо и модой на экологичный образ жизни, то у жителей Азии, езда на велосипедах обуславливается по большей части, экономическими соображениями.

В чем преимущества, скажем, для москвича или жителя другого крупного города?

Экономия. Топливо дорожает и общественный транспорт тоже, а для передвижения на велосипеде нужны только собственные ноги. У тех, кто сделал выбор в пользу велосипеда, и передвигается на нем ежедневно, статья транспортных расходов сокращается весьма ощутимо, через какое-то время окупая цену байка и аксессуаров.

Свободная дорога. Ловкого велосипедиста не так-то просто напугать пробками и давкой на дорогах, тут у них преимущество даже перед парнями на мотоциклах. Во многих случаях велосипед оказывается наиболее эффективным транспортом при большой загруженности города.

Чистота. Для людей, ориентированных на заботу об окружающей среде, передвижение на велосипеде является неотъемлемой частью экологичного образа жизни, без вредных выхлопов и угрозы озоновому слою.

Велополоса в Копенгагене, Дания.

Мода. Велосипед – это тренд. Чтобы в этом убедиться, достаточно заглянуть в Instagram или Pinterest, которые пестрят красивыми и модными образами людей на велосипедах. Хотите стать одним из этих счастливцев – вперед на велик! Помимо очевидных преимуществ, как полагается, существуют и подводные камни. О чем стоит помнить, садясь на велосипед в крупном российском городе?

Безопасность. Конечно, поймать автомобильную дверь или бампер незадачливого водителя можно где угодно – даже в самом спокойном уголке мира. Поэтому, глаза должны быть и на затылке тоже, основы ПДД – крепко в памяти, а на голове – обязательно шлем.

Выхлопные газы. Поездка на велосипеде - это кардионагрузка, а при кардионагрузке существенно увеличивается объем потребляемого легкими воздуха. В котором, как мы знаем, замешан ядреный коктейль из токсинов, угарного газа и тяжелых металлов. Поэтому, если регулярный маршрут пролегает через оживленные трассы, или вы любитель кататься прямо в автомобильном потоке, берегите здоровье.

Качество дорог. Выбоины, решетки водостоков, битое стекло, сколотые бордюры. Сделайте себе одолжение, возите с собой набор первой помощи пробитым покрышкам – чтобы сэкономить нервы и не огорчить начальство опозданием на работу.

Погода. В наших широтах она крайне капризна и непредсказуема, особенно сами знаете, когда. Но совершенно не обязательно отказываться от велосипеда на целый сезон (конечно же, это зависит от личной чувствительности к климату). Хорошее снаряжение, холодо- и водонепроницаемые вещи, правильные покрышки и комплект запасной одежды помогут преодолеть даже самые суровые условия и почувствовать себя супергероем.

На сегодняшний день, во многих городах Европы, таких как Амстердам или Копенгаген, велосипедисты составляют две трети всех участников движения. Другими словами, для большинства жителей мегаполисов вполне реально пользоваться велосипедом, а не автомобилем. Однако не все могут ездить на велосипеде каждый день, именно поэтому стоит рассматривать велосипед не в качестве конкурента, а, скорее, в качестве дополнения к другим видам общественного транспорта. Особенно большой потенциал велосипеды имеют при поездках на работу и с работы. Только сравните: в Германии 35% жителей районов, удаленных от центра, используют велосипед, чтобы добраться на работу, в России же пока эта цифра составляет менее 1 %. Да, автомобиль передвигается очень быстро! По немецкому автобану вполне реальна скорость 200 км/ч, и таким образом можно за очень короткое время добраться из пункта А в пункт Б.

В Лондоне XIX века кареты, запряженные лошадьми, передвигались по улицам, уложенным брусчаткой, на медленной скорости – 16 км/ч. Сегодня средняя скорость автомобилей в Лондоне составляет приблизительно 19 км/ч, что не сильно отличается от старых времен. Тот факт, что в больших городах передвижение на велосипеде быстрее, чем на автомобиле был уже давно известен во многих местах: в таком огромном городе, как Москва, средняя скорость автомобилей составляет приблизительно от 7 до 11 км/ч. В то же время средняя скорость велосипеда в городах с развитой велосипедной инфраструктурой – приблизительно 15 км/ч.

Велосипеды также сыграют важную роль: планы городских властей по инвестированию в велосипедную инфраструктуру предусматривают увеличение доли велосипедных поездок в общем числе совершаемых поездок до 1 % к 2022 году (в сравнении с сегодняшними 0,04%) – высокий показатель, но еще не радикальная перемена. В Лондоне около 2,5% всех поездок на работу в 2011 г. были совершены с помощью велосипеда, в Берлине – 13%, в Мюнхене – 15%, а в Амстердаме – поражающее число – 37%. Итак, ожидается ли в будущем революция в отношении городской администрации к транспортной политике? Вряд ли! Принцип контроля уличного движения будущего очевиден: нам нужно заставить двигаться людей, а не автомобили! И во многих городах уже невозможно расширять улицы и освобождать больше пространства для транспортных средств, не превращая при этом нашу среду в непригодную для жизни. В частности, у нас больше не осталось места для строительства новых дорог. Как же большее количество людей сможет передвигаться по территории того же размера в будущем? Это станет возможно только в случае популяризации триады, включающей пешеходную, велосипедную и транспортную инфраструктуру.

Развитие велосипедного транспорта привлекает внимание широкого круга исследователей, от спортсменов и экологов до политиков. Есть свой взгляд на эту тему и у экономистов, а также всех тех, кто умеет и предпочитает оценивать происходящее, в том числе с помощью финансовых показателей. Что же прежде всего интересует экономистов в изучении такого феномена, как велосипедизация в крупных городских агломерациях?

Популярность использования велосипедов зависти от: градостроительной политики (качество велосипедной инфраструктуры), возможности безопасного хранения велосипеда, уровня интеграции с другими видами транспорта (для поездок на длинные расстояния), имиджа велосипеда и автомобиля в обществе, ландшафта и климата, расстояний между точками назначения, стоимости поездок относительно других видов транспорта. Поскольку в развитых странах велосипеду приходится конкурировать с другими видами перемещений, такими как личный автомобиль, общественный транспорт и перемещение пешком, то нельзя рассматривать преимущества и недостатки использования велосипеда обособленно, а можно говорить о факторах, которые делают использование велосипеда более или менее привлекательным.

Можно выделить несколько важнейших показателей:

• Экономия топлива

• Снижение загрязнения: CO2, CO, NOx, твердых частиц и др.

• Улучшение здоровья населения

• Снижение загруженности автодорог в пиковые периоды и многое другое.

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УЧЕТ И АУДИТ ОПЕРАЦИЙ НА ТЕЧЕННОМ СЧЕТЕ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена теоретическим, методическим и практическим вопросам бухгалтерского учета и аудита операций на текущем счете. Рассмотрены вопросы актуальности правильного ведения учета и аудита операций на текущем счете в банке. Проведены исследования типовых операций на текущем счете с применением методики их отражения в учете на практических примерах. Рассмотрено правовое регулирование учета, анализа и контроля сделок с денежными средствами на текущих счетах.

Ключевые слова и фразы: денежные средства, текущий счет, безналичные расчеты, выписка банка, первичные документы.

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ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT OF OPERATIONS ON A CURRENT ACCOUNT

Annotation. The article is devoted to theoretical, methodological and practical issues of accounting and auditing operations on the current account. The issues of the relevance of proper accounting and audit of operations on a current account in a bank are considered. Researches of typical transactions on the current account were carried out using the methodology of their reflection in accounting on practical examples. The legal regulation of accounting, analysis and control of transactions with cash on current accounts is considered.

Key words and phrases: cash, current account, non-cash payments, bank statement, primary documents.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ. Денежные средства являются неотъемлемой частью деятельности предприятия. Функционирование предприятий предполагает непрерывное движение денежных средств, поэтому их следует рассматривать как важный ресурс и существенную составляющую активов. Любое предприятие, учреждение, организация ежедневно совершает большое количество расчетных операций со своими контрагентами, бюджетом, работниками, собственниками. И так как денежные средства являются наиболее ликвидными активами и ограниченными ресурсами, успех деятельности предприятия во многом определяется способностью их рационально распределять и использовать, именно поэтому организация их учета является весьма важным вопросом при контроле операций с ними.

АНАЛИЗ ПОСЛЕДНИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ И ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ. Наиболее обоснованный учет операций на текущем счете был освещен в научных работах таких ученых: Ф. Ф. Бутинца, З. В. Задорожного, Я. Д. Крупки, Л. Г. Ловинской, М. С. Пушкаря, О. В. Соловьевой, А. М. Герасимович, М. С. Пушкарь, Н.М. Ткаченко и других [1].

ИЗЛОЖЕНИЕ ОСНОВНОГО МАТЕРИАЛА ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ. Любая форма предпринимательской деятельности неразрывно связана с движением денежных средств. Посредниками в этих расчетах есть специальные государственные и коммерческие хозяйственные единицы – банки. Средства предприятия (организации) хранят на своих расчетных и текущих счетах, через которые производятся все денежные операции без ограничения их перечня.

Порядок безналичных расчетов строго регламентирован законодательством. Осуществление расчетных операций через банк снижает потребность в наличных, способствует концентрации в банке свободных денежных средств для кредитования, обеспечивает их сохранность и более эффективное использование, оптимизирует и ускоряет денежное обращение государства.

Согласно Инструкции «безналичные расчеты» – перечисление определенной суммы средств со счетов плательщиков на счета получателей средств, а также перечисление банками по поручению предприятий и физических лиц средств, внесенных ими наличными деньгами в кассу банка, на счета получателей средств. Эти расчеты производятся банком на основании расчетных документов на бумажных носителях или в электронном виде [1]. Расчеты выступают системой отношений между субъектами, возникающими в результате кругооборота хозяйственных средств. Поэтому их можно рассматривать в большей степени как экономическую категорию, а не как бухгалтерскую, ведь сами расчеты как категория отношений в бухгалтерском учете не отражаются.

Следовательно, категория "расчеты" не является непосредственно объектом бухгалтерского учета и прямо не отражается в учете. В ходе расчетных операций объектами учета являются, с одной стороны, задолженность, а с другой – денежные средства, выступающие инструментом уменьшения или увеличения величины задолженности [2].

С текущего счета оплачиваются операции, обеспечивающие производственно-хозяйственную, коммерческую и иную деятельность; расчеты за товарно-материальные ценности с поставщиками и покупателями продукции; предоставленные и полученные услуги; уплата обязательных платежей в бюджет и государственные фонды; операции, связанные с обеспечением собственных социально-бытовых нужд и другие операции в соответствии с уставной деятельностью предприятия. Периодически (в установленные сроки) банк выдает предприятию выписки с его текущего счета, то есть перечень совершенных за отчетный период операций. Выписка банка фактически представляет второй экземпляр лицевого счета предприятия, открытого банком. Сохраняя денежные средства предприятия, банк считает себя его должником, то есть на эту сумму имеет кредиторскую задолженность [3, с.83].

Отсюда – остатки средств и поступления на текущий счет банк записывает по кредиту текущего счета, а уменьшение своего долга (списание, выдачу наличными) – по дебету. Поэтому, обрабатывая выписки банка, бухгалтер должен помнить об этой особенности и записывать зачисленные суммы и остаток по дебету текущего счета, а списание – по кредиту. Все операции по движению средств на счете в банках осуществляются на основании расчетных документов (платежные поручения, платежные требования-поручения, расчетные чеки, аккредитивы, векселя), формы которых утверждены НБУ.

Документы, поступающие в банк, действительны только при наличии подписей, идентичных подписям в банковской карточке. Если документ неправильно заполнен, не содержит нужного реквизита, содержит поправку, то банк не имеет права принимать этот документ к исполнению [4, с.46].

Полученная из банка выписка проверяется и обрабатывается: подбираются документы, проставляются корреспондирующие счета. Кроме того, на документах также указывается порядковый номер его записи в выписке банка. Это необходимо для контроля движения средств на текущем счете, а также для последующих проверок. Выписки банка являются регистрами аналитического учета и основанием для учетных запасов на текущем счете.

Если при проработке выписки банка с текущего счета предприятия обнаружены ошибочно списанные или зачисленные средства, бухгалтер должен в письменном виде уведомить учреждение банка о допущенной ошибке для внесения исправлений. На сумму, ошибочно списанную банком с текущего счета предприятия, в бухгалтерском учете производят запись по дебету счета 374 «Расчеты по претензиям» и кредиту счета 311 «Текущие счета в национальной валюте» [5].

Рассмотрим пример отображения сделок на текущем счете с заполнением учетных регистров. Приступая к аудиту учета денежных средств на текущем и других счетах в банке, следует разработать детальную программу аудиторской проверки, которая должна включать следующие вопросы:

– установление количества текущих, расчетных и других счетов в учреждениях банка, соответствия хозяйственных операций, отражаемых на указанных счетах, действующему законодательству;

– проверка полноты и своевременности оприходования денежных средств, поступивших на счета предприятий, своевременности перечисления налогов в бюджет и обязательных платежей;

– проверка правильности корреспонденции счетов по банковским операциям.

При проверке правильности отражения в бухгалтерском учете банковских операций аудитор обязан держать в голове о обычных нарушениях, вероятных в процессе ведения банковских операций. К ним относятся:

– отсутствие платежных документов, подтверждающих факт совершения сделки;

– наличие документов, не оформленных в соответствии с требованиями законодательства (ксерокопии документов, отсутствие на документах банковских отметок);

– отсутствие приложений к платежным документам, которые служили основанием для осуществления хозяйственных операций;

– полнота зачисления наличных денег на счета в банке;

– несоответствие данных в платежных поручениях, хранящихся в делах проверяемого предприятия фактическим перечислением средств;

– несоответствие корреспонденции счетов, указанной в платежных документах, аналогичной корреспонденции в учетных регистрах;

– расхождение платежного документа и кода в банковской выписке;

– допущение ошибок в расчетах переводного курса инвалюты в гривне при осуществлении платежей в иностранной валюте. Эти нарушения в конечном счете влекут за собой искажение финансовых показателей деятельности предприятия, что нередко способствует финансовым злоупотреблениям должностных лиц и стимулирует прямое похищение материальных ценностей и средств [5, с.223].

Денежные средства и остатки на банковских счетах являются ликвидными активами. Из-за своей ликвидности денежные средства наиболее уязвимы из всех активов предприятия, поэтому растраты и кражи денежных средств более вероятны, чем других активов. Аудитор проводит исследование выписок банка и одновременно изучает документы предприятий-клиентов, добавленные к выпискам [6, с.284]. При проверке остатка денежных средств на банковском счету аудитор обязан учитывать возможность злоупотреблений. Поэтому он должен увеличить объем процедур проверок денежных средств в конце отчетного периода, особенно если система внутреннего контроля неэффективна.

Существенным моментом проверки остатка на счете денежных средств является получение письменного подтверждения. Данные по банковскому подтверждению должны быть сверены с суммами в соответствующей банковской выписке. Аналогично и вся остальная информация по банковским выпискам должна быть проверена. Если при проверке аудитор выявит злоупотребление, они должны быть исследованы по причинам их возникновения и суммам.

Обращается внимание на правильность оприходования в кассу денег, полученных из банка по чеку. Имеют место случаи, когда отдельные бухгалтеры в сговоре с кассиром забирали деньги, полученные по чекам, но для того чтобы обороты по выписке банка совпадали с соответствующим журналом, сумму полученных денег списывали в кредит счета "Расчеты с другими кредиторами", на котором отражали кредиторскую задолженность, особенно с истекшим сроком исковой давности. Необходимо сверять обороты по дебету и кредиту соответствующих счетов, поскольку остаток может не измениться, если уменьшить обороты на одинаковую сумму.

Необходимо также установить, соответствуют ли номера и суммы использованных чеков корешкам книг, а в случае обнаружения аннулированных чеков выяснить, есть ли отметка об этом в корешках. Выясняется также правильность корреспонденции счетов по зачислению денежных средств на счета в банках, своевременность выделения НДС по оприходованным суммам выручки, авансам и т.д. Суммы, не подтвержденные документально, должны учитываться на счете «Расчеты по претензиям».

ВЫВОДЫ. Исследование совокупности теоретических, методических и организационных основ учета и аудита операций на текущем счете позволило сформировать выводы, освещающие решение основных задач статьи в соответствии с поставленными целями:

1. При написании статьи отражена актуальность учета и аудита операций с денежными средствами на текущем счете.

2. Для характеристики объекта исследования уточнены особенности бухгалтерского учета операций на текущем счете как процесса, приведены типовые операции по учету операций на текущем счете и отражены в учете на практическом примере.

3. В ходе написания статьи была рассмотрена задача аудита операций на текущем счете, приведены предложения по определению последовательности действий аудитора при проверке движения денежных средств на текущих счетах. Определены характерные виды злоупотреблений и нарушений, которые встречаются при совершении операций на текущем счете.

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ГУМАНИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Резюме. В статье рассмотрен вопрос о гуманизации системы образования в Республике Узбекистан, раскрыта сущность понятия «гуманизация» в историческом аспекте и применительно к современным условиям, обозначены направления реформирования системы образования на основе его гуманизации и демократизации.

Ключевые слова: реформирование системы образования; ценность человека; уважение к личности; всестороннее развитие личности, гуманизм, демократизация, права и свободы человека, гуманистический подход.

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HUMANISTIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN UZBEKISTAN

Summary. The article considers the issue of humanization of the education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan, reveals the essence of the concept of "humanization" in the historical aspect and in relation to modern conditions, outlines the directions for reforming the education system based on its humanization and democratization.

Key words: reforming the education system; human value; respect for the individual; comprehensive development of personality, humanism, democratization, human rights and freedoms, humanistic approach.

Данное время в нашей республике придается огромное значение обогащению содержания процесса непрерывного образования, что, в свою очередь, требует от педагогов высокого профессионализма.

В годы независимости в результате в результате реформ, осуществляемых в сфере образования, стало возможным формирование всесторонне развитой личности, обладающей прочными знаниями, самостоятельной и свободно мыслящей.

Прежде чем охарактеризовать принципы гуманизма, необходимо раскрыть само понятие. В словаре «Независимость: толковый научно-популярный словарь» мы находим этимологию и толкование понятия: «инсон» (араб.) – человек, парвар (фарси) – забота, внимательное отношение; лик (узб.) – аффикс, придающий слову оттенок обобщенности; соединенные вместе части образуют слово «инсонпарварлик», значение которого рассматривается, как: забота о человеке, ценность человека, свобода, проявление всесторонних способностей, счастье, обеспечение равноправия, справедливое отношение к человеку, создание условий для гармонизации личности.[154]

Известно, что идеи гуманизма имеют давнюю историю. В произведениях устного народного творчества стран Востока они выражались в мечте о человеческом счастье, достижении свободы и справедливости. В трудах выдающихся мыслителей Абу Наср Фараби, Абу Райхон Беруни, Абу Али ибн Сино, Мирзо Улугбека, Алишера Навои, Захриддина Мухаммада Бобура были выдвинуты идеи самостоятельности, свободы человека, его ценностей, всестороннего развития личности и гуманизма. Наряду с этим, в произведениях известных деятелей науки и искусства первостепенное значение придавалось проявлению дружбы, заботы о человеческих судьбах, благополучии народа и страны, вопросам воспитания молодого поколения.

Гуманистическая направленность присуща также исламской духовности и назиданиям. Например, помощь бедным, нуждающимся людям, странникам, проявление щедрости по отношению к ним, различные подаяния считаются мерилом благородного человека.

Идеи гуманизма освещены в популярной форме в некоторых литературных источниках Европы в 15-16 веках. А на Востоке этим вопросам уделялось большое внимание уже в 9-10 в.в. Пожалуй, появление гуманистических идей можно связать с возникновением исламской релегии. Так, уже в Каране и Хадисах значительное место отводилось взглядам о человеке и его правах.

Понятие «гуманизм» очень объёмное, широкое. Вопросы гуманизма во все времена считались наиболее значимыми. На Востоке гуманизм трактовался как убежденность, справедливость, дружелюбие, взаимоуважение, преданность народу, миролюбие, любовь к родине, толерантность, терпимость, трудолюбие, верность.

Вышесказанное является подтверждением того, что дело воспитаниии образования молодого поколения возведено в ранг государственной политики. Вместе с тем, гуманизацию процесса образования следует рассматривать в неразрывной связи с гуманизацией существующей системы.

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[154] Мустакиллик: изохли илмий-оммабоп лугат. Иккинчи нашри. Тошкент: Шарк, 2000. – с. 69.

Гуманизация процесса образования является важной педагогической ценностью. К сожалению, в эпоху тоталитаризма власть учителя была безграничной, его функции ограничивались лишь передачей готовых знаний, а ученик был просто послушным исполнителем. Именно поэтому одним из основных принципов современного образования является гуманистический и демократический характер обучения и воспитания.

Актуальность проблемы гуманизации образовательного процесса в современных условиях обусловила необходимость исследования теоретических и практических аспектов внедрения принципов гуманизма в систему образования:

Организуя образовательный процесс на принципах его гуманистической направленности, важно изучить и проанализировать идеи и взгляды наших великих предков, использовать педагогическое наследие, выдвинутые в свое время теории и положения о гуманизме, а также – современный педагогический опыт.

В учебно-познавательном процессе в системе общего среднего образования, в частности- в содержании учебных материалов по историческим дисциплинам следует опираться на гуманистический подход как основной дидактический принцип.

За годы независимости коренным образом изменилось содержание системы образования в республике. Созданы новые учебные программы, учебники и учебные пособия на основе национальных и духовных ценностей нашего народа, разработаны Государственные образовательные стандарты, где особое внимание уделено современным формам учебно-воспитательных работ с учетом новых требований к учащимся.

Одним из первых шагов на пути к независимости страны стало возрождение духовности и повышение ее значимости, совершенствование системы образования и воспитания, усиление его национальной направленности, приведение в соответствие с современными требованиями и выведение на мировой уровень.

В процессе своего исследования мы глубоко изучили и проанализировали учебные материалы по истории для 5 класса (на основе учебника). Кроме того, нами были проанализированы в исследуемом направлении образовательные стандарт по предмету, учебные планы, учебные программы, рабочие программы учителей педагогический опыт с целью выявления гуманистической направленности обучения.

В реформируемом образовании основной акцент сделан на формировании гармонично развитой личности, воспитании молодого поколения, овладевающего современными знаниями, свободно мыслящего, обладающего сознательной дисциплиной.

Анализируя состояние образования в республике в преддверии его коренного реформирования, руководитель нашего государство подчеркивая, что многие методы, которыми пользовались в прошлом, не отвечают требованиям сегодняшнего дня и что на основе идеологии прошлого невозможно добиться каких-либо положительных сдвигом. В этом контексте были определены первоочередные задачи, стоящие перед системой образования, в числе которых обеспечение непрерывности и преемственности всех ступеней образования, развитие системы образования на принципах гуманизации и демократизации.

Совершенно очевидно, что в реализации намеченных задач особое место занимает организация и проектирование учебно-воспитательного процесса, основанного на гуманистических принципах и одним из важных направлений решения названной проблемы является создание условий и механизмов обеспечения образовательного процесса.

Опорный учебный план для общеобразовательных школ как один из компонентов Государственного образовательного стандарта является важным нормативным документом, на основе которого осуществляется финансирование системы образования и конкретной школы. В опорном учебном плане выделено количество учебных часов на изучение каждого учебного предмета, достаточное для доведения до учащихся содержания в рамках определенного курса. Содержание обучения каждой учебной дисциплине в каждом классе устанавливается государственным стандартом.

К сожалению, в отдельных случаях обнаруживается недостаточное внимание к изучаемому нами вопросу. Мы планируем изложить свою позиция в этом аспекте в последующих работах.

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ПРИОРИТЕТЫ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ: ВЫЗОВЫ, УГРОЗЫ И РИСКИ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены итоги значимого для всего постсоветского экономического пространства научного форума, посвященного анализу тенденций развития социально-экономических процессов в рыночном обществе, объективных условий и механизмов устойчивости экономики в условиях турбулентности, открытого образовательного пространства и поиску направлений приоритетного развития. Значительное место отводится вопросам инновационного общества, социальной направленности менеджмента, международных коммуникаций, информационно-коммуникационных технологий, рационализации цифровой архитектуры, расширения сферы применения информационных технологий в инновационных процессах. Основное внимание уделено императивам решения исследовательских политэкономических задач, ориентированных на системный подход в осмыслении векторов нестабильности, несущих угрозы сложившемуся хозяйственному порядку.

Ключевые слова: менеджмент, рыночное хозяйство; санкции; риски; угрозы; инвестиции; инновации; цифровая экономика, экономическая пространства.

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PRIORITIES OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES, THREATS AND RISKS

Abstract. The article considers the results of a scientific forum, significant for the entire post-Soviet economic space, devoted to the analysis of trends in the development of socio-economic processes in the market society, objective conditions and mechanisms of economic stability in conditions of turbulence, open educational space and the search for priority development directions. A significant place is given to the issues of innovative society, social orientation of management, international communications, information and communication technologies, rationalization of digital architecture, expansion of the scope of information technologies in innovation processes. The main attention is paid to the imperatives of solving research political economic problems focused on a systematic approach in understanding the vectors of instability that pose threats to the existing economic order.

Keywords: management, market economy; sanctions; risks; threats; investments; innovation; digital economy.

Введение. В начале апреля 2023 года в городе Сочи завершила свою работу очередная XI международная научно-практическая конференция по экономике. Традиционно тематика конференции посвящена феномену рыночного хозяйства. Эта тема имеет особую актуальность для постсоветского экономического пространства, поскольку раскрывает сущностные стороны этого доминирующего способа производства[155].

[155] Феномен рыночного хозяйства: от истоков до наших дней. Трансформация экономических систем в контексте турбулентного развития: сборник научных трудов XI международного научно-практической конференции по экономике. // Издательство: Краснодарский ЦНТИ, 2023.

В итоге конференция стала площадкой для плодотворного диалога вокруг экономического наследия и перспективных направлений развития научно-образовательной школы, обладающей оригинальными типологическими особенностями и характерными чертами: историко-экономической и мировоззренческой направленностью, целостным подходом к хозяйству, повышенным интересом к конкретно-историческим формам хозяйства, особым вниманием к проблемам экономического развития стран СНГ с учетом их географических и социокультурных особенностей. Форум, отвечая на общественный запрос о создании современного бизнес-пространства, предложил программу актуализирующую решение острых вопросов современности, в числе которых проблемы антисанкционного противостояния, обострение общеполитической и экономической ситуации мирового рыночного хозяйства, поиск механизмов противодействия грядущей нестабильности.

С учетом преобладания в текущем году информации о нестабильности мирового хозяйственного порядка, угрозах его стабильности и растущих рисках, полное название конференции дополнено организаторами уточняющим подзаголовком: «Трансформация экономических систем в контексте турбулентного развития». Уже много лет конференция выступает дискуссионной площадкой, на которой ученые-экономисты стран СНГ делятся результатами своих научных поисков, иллюстрирующих непохожесть хозяйственной динамики постсоветского экономического пространства по отношению к известным аналогам ведущих стран мира.

Присутствующих на ситуации фрагментации мировой экономической системы, предположив, что эта тенденция сильнее всего может ударить по наименее развитым странам. Подтверждением тому становится отказ Европы от энергоресурсов России и повышение привлекательности Азии и Африки в этом направлении, как следствие сокращение европейского промышленного производства и новое повышение интереса к зеленой промышленности [156].

Возникает предположение о возможности наступления потерянного десятилетия, отличительными чертами которого становятся изменение климата, хроническая бедность и растущее различие в доходах. О нарастающей тревожной ситуации в мировой экономике говорит усиление рисков финансовой нестабильности из-за повышения ключевых ставок во многих странах, которое произошло вслед за стремлением мировых регуляторов противодействовать инфляции, поразившей экономику развитых стран. Подобного рода действия вызывают рост экономических издержек, коррекцию цен на активы, падение реальных доходов и всплеск ожидаемой безработицы.

[156] Phenomenon of market economy: Business concepts of innovations in theoretical and practical solutions: monograph Under edition of Doctor of Economics, professor Sidorov V.A. – London, PH LSP– 2022.

Наша задача заключается в отыскании механизмов противодействия грядущей нестабильности, поскольку влияние санкций на российскую экономику сказывается на всем постсоветском экономическом пространстве. Санкции на импорт технологий в Россию отрицательным образом влияют на внутреннее производство, снижая деловую активность населения. Это непосредственно сказывается на Узбекистане, поскольку в его внешней торговле Россия занимает первое место.

1. Теория и методологические императивы инноваций в феномене рыночного хозяйства. Современные фундаментальные исследования свидетельствуют о перманентном расширении объекта изучения, в числе которых переход от потребительского отношения человека к природе к модели партнёрского сотрудничества с ней. Он может быть представлен четырьмя блоками:

1. Совокупностью отраслей, специализирующихся на открытии месторождений, учете, охране и воспроизводстве отдельных природных ресурсов или их сочетаний.
2. Экологическими подразделениями бизнеса, функционирование которых связано с нейтрализацией негативных последствий деятельности.
3. Специализированными отраслями экологической инфраструктуры, завершающих решение задачи обеспечения безопасности производств.
4. Сфера экологического бизнеса, включающая экологический мониторинг, в т. ч. с использованием IT-технологий, банковские и страховые структуры и др[157].

Отсюда следует, что к числу важнейших принципов регулирования устойчивости новой экосистемы правомерно отнести императив согласования производственно-экономических целей общественного развития и сохранения экологически чистой среды обитания.

Феномен рыночного хозяйства базируется на ряде исследовательских парадигм, постулирующих взаимосвязь двух начал, вбирающих в себя институты товарно-денежных отношений и правовых оснований, конструирующих систему взаимодействий объективных экономических законов, морально-этических и нравственных ценностей, принципов социальной справедливости, мер перманентного антикризисного государственного регулирования и формирования социально ориентированной модели хозяйственной жизни. Все они были представлены через проекцию институциональной реформации и преобразования, связанные с неортодоксальным неоклассицизмом.

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[157] Солодовников С.Ю. Турсунов И.Э. // Факторы и риски управлении перехода к сетевым механизмам в условиях цифровой экономики. Инновационная технология / Научно-технический журнал. DOI: http:// http://qmii.uz/wpcontent/uploads/2022/04/1.

Последние годы некоторые страны СНГ находятся под беспрецедентным влияние санкций, введенных коллективным Западом, поэтому вопрос источника инвестиций стоит достаточно остро и находится в центре дискуссий, итоги которых агрегированы в трех парадигмах. Первая – устойчивая тенденция сокращения экспортной ренты, вытекающая из сокращения ресурсной базы, а также ограничения возможностей денежно-кредитной политики. Вторая – отложенное влияние введенных санкционных барьеров. Третья – риск глобальной рецессии, последствия которой могут глубоко затронуть Евразийское экономическое сообщество.

Имеющийся опыт свидетельствует, что социальное и экономическое развитие передовых стран находится на этапе реализации преимуществ устойчивого развития, имеет эффективную систему образования с развитой инновационной структурой и нормативно-правовым обеспечением инновационной деятельности. Поэтому наиболее развитые страны лидируют в Глобальном индексе инноваций. В нем Узбекистан в 2022 г. улучшил свои позиции и вышел на 3-е место в регионе Центральной и Южной Азии, заняв 82-е место в общем зачете и 1-е место в Центральной Азии.

Россия в Глобальном индексе инноваций занимает неплохие позиции. Эти результаты показывают, что страна располагает мощным инновационным потенциалом, который потихоньку растрачивается. В этой связи, перспективы развития инноваций в стране состоят в сочетании усилий частно-государственного партнерства в осуществлении структурных, технологических и качественных преобразований в промышленности, равно как международном сотрудничестве и процессов глобализации[158].

2. Цифровизация технологических решений и их влияние на институты развития. Конец XX века ознаменовался цифровой революцией, изменившей экономику и общество. В силу происходящих перемен проблема цифрового влияния на общественно-экономические отношения глубоко затронула пленарные дискуссии, которые развернулись вокруг экономических процессов в условиях цифровизации современного общества, проблем безопасности в контексте устойчивого развития, инновационных дестинации как комплексного элемента конкурентных преимуществ, специфики рыночных проявлений в отдельных отраслях народного хозяйства, модификации форм государственного регулирования экономики, трансформации бизнес-процессов, в первую очередь в аграрной сфере.

Происходящие в современном мире трансформационные процессы сопровождаются гибридными и прокси-войнами, экономическими санкциями и прочими барьерами, воздвигаемыми рядом стран в целях

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[158] Сидоров В.А., Турсунов И.Э., Шарипов Т.С. // Экономика инноваций: проблема технологического прорыва. “Сервис”. / Научно-технический журнал. 2020, №4, 22-23 с.

приобретения конкурентных выгод. В царящем сегодня мировом беспорядке строго поляризованное и растущее противостояние сверхдержав привело к необходимости совершенствования систем безопасности стран, особенно малых. Развитие динамичной бизнес-среды связывается с деятельность всех участников рынка. Технологические изменения и развитие продукта – два фактора, которые существенно влияют на конкурентные преимущества.

Таким образом, заранее выбранные конкурентные стратегии влияют на успешность хозяйственной деятельности, а непосредственные инновации могут быть положены в основу повышения эффективности бизнеса. Способность к инновациям является ключевым элементом современного производства, который повышая производительность, создает конкурентное преимущество за счет улучшения восприятия или открытия нового качества продукта и запускает их на рынок.

Сегодня основной целью продвижения передовой экономики является создание системы информационных технологий на уровне, позволяющем решать любые стратегические задачи, принимать решения по осуществлению оптимального управления социально-экономическими процессами. Наиболее популярным и распространенным технологическим средством развития цифровых информационных технологий является Интернет. Его использование в качестве двигателя инноваций получило неоспоримое преимущество в постсоветском экономическом пространстве. В Узбекистане, например, реализуются комплексные меры по активному развитию цифровой экономики, широкому внедрению современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий во все отрасли и сферы, в первую очередь, в государственное управление, бизнес, образование, здравоохранение, промышленность, сельское хозяйство[159].

В то же время нельзя не сказать о том, что в инновационном развитии республики существует ряд актуальных проблем, в том числе: торможение внедрения технологических новшеств в приоритетные сферы экономики; отсутствие в вузах системы кластеров, обеспечивающей опережающее развитие коммерциализации науки (модель университет 3.0); ограничение применения или модернизации проектов, подготовленных в рамках инвестиционных программ практикой существующих технологий; высокой долей государства в организации и финансировании научных исследований, соответственно низкой заинтересованностью частного сектора во внедрении инноваций; недостаточностью роли бизнес-инкубаторов в организации и развитии инновационного малого бизнеса, ограничивающих свою деятельность оказанием консультационных услуг; отсутствием эффективной информационной базы формирования спроса на инновации, в результате чего информация о существующих инновационных разработках

[159] Ганчерёнок И.И., Горбачев Н.Н., Турсунов И.Э. //Цифровая экономика: управление информационными ресурсами. Учебное пособие. Т.: ИД «Ворис», 2020. 104 с.

не доходит до хозяйствующих субъектов; слабой организацией рекламных мероприятий по привлечению зарубежных специалистов к широкому внедрению инноваций; отсутствием интерактивной виртуальной площадки, демонстрирующей экономический потенциал региона[160].

Тем не менее, несмотря на имеющиеся недостатки курс на обновление, качественные преобразования и динамичное развитие безусловно определен. В Узбекистане формируется инновационная экосистема задачей которой является ускорение внедрения передовых технологий во все сферы хозяйственной деятельности. Вал санкционных ограничений против России не имеет аналогов в мире, он направлен на экономическое истощение страны.

Процесс глобализации не только поспособствовал изменению концепции экономической безопасности, и дал возможность понять, что не вовлеченных факторов является базовым критерием ее оценки. Не менее важным является понимание того, что экономическая составляющая имеет одно из решающих значений в процессе, обеспечивающем национальную безопасность, выступает генераторным фактором и элементом ограничения в отношении ее достижения. В этом контексте экономическая безопасность становится важной, динамичной и сложной концепцией, которая должна противостоять вызовам формирующегося мира.

Заключение. Она была посвящена актуальным проблемам устойчивого развития. В частности, были затронуты вопросы обмена опытом и выработки перспективных стратегий развития, а также поиска новых решений, формирующих архитектуру рыночного хозяйства в современной экономике. Традиционные паттерны феномена рыночного хозяйства претерпевают системные трансформации в условиях тотальной турбулентности. Рыночная система хозяйствования последних лет демонстрирует резкую динамику нефтяных и газовых цен, массовые локдауны периода пандемии, колебания рынка ценных бумаг. Вызовы новой реальности требуют свежего прочтения сильных и слабых сторон постсоветской хозяйственной системы, ее противоречий, путей преодоления шоков и стимулирования устойчивого роста.

Было предложено подумать о выработке стратегии дальнейших действий в области популяризации феномена рыночного хозяйства. По итогам обсуждения отметили тенденции современного рыночного хозяйства:

1) изменения сегодняшнего дня характеризуются процессами легализации политики силы, дегуманизации экономических отношений и разрушением основы общечеловеческих ценностей;

[160] Турсунов И.Э., Курбанов А.Б. Инновационные подходы развития предпринимательства. International Journal of Innovative Technologies., 2018.

2) ситуация вокруг ущемления прав России на международной арене спровоцировала новый кризис, дестабилизировав продовольственные и энергетические рынки;

3) высокая инфляция вызвала эрозию реальных доходов и глобальный кризис стоимости жизни, который спровоцировал экономические трудности для миллионов людей;

4) геополитические конфликты остаются главным риском ближайшего времени, противостояние России и Западного мира сильно влияет на экономические перспективы Содружества Независимых государств, которые в целом достаточно основательны.

Рекомендации. По итогам работы конференции принято постановление, в котором отражены необходимость пролонгации исследований, посвященных феномену рыночного хозяйства, актуализированных современной нестабильной ситуацией вокруг доминирующего способа производства; экстраполяция различных точек зрения на тенденции, потенциальные угрозы, и критические переменные, могущие повлиять на развитие ситуации, в целях выработки целесообразных механизмов противодействия; обязательность расширения числа участников за счет вовлечения новых исследовательских организаций и популяризации итогов конференции.

Использованные источники:

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ФИНАНСОВОЕ ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ И ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЕ В КОМПАНИИ XIAOMI

Аннотация. В данной научной статье исследуется финансовое планирование и прогнозирование в компании Xiaomi. Основываясь на реальных данных и отчетах компании, проведен анализ финансовых показателей, включая выручку, расходы и инвестиции. Прогнозирование финансовых результатов позволяет предположить будущую динамику компании.
Ключевые слова: Финансовое планирование, прогнозирование, Xiaomi, выручка, расходы, инвестиции.

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FINANCIAL PLANNING AND FORECASTING AT XIAOMI

Abstract. This scientific article explores financial planning and forecasting at Xiaomi. Based on real data and reports of the company, the analysis of financial indicators, including revenue, expenses and investments, was carried out. Forecasting financial results allows us to assume the future dynamics of the company.
Keywords: Financial planning, forecasting, Xiaomi, revenue, expenses, investments.

Финансовое планирование и прогнозирование играют важную роль в современной деловой среде, позволяя компаниям эффективно управлять своими финансовыми ресурсами и принимать обоснованные стратегические решения. В контексте данного исследования мы сосредоточимся на изучении финансового планирования и прогнозирования в компании Xiaomi, одном из ведущих мировых производителей электроники и технологических инноваций.

Xiaomi, основанная в 2010 году, быстро выросла в мирового игрока в сфере смартфонов, устройств Интернета вещей и других технологических продуктов. Компания Xiaomi проявила себя как инновационный лидер, предлагая высококачественные продукты по доступным ценам и успешно конкурируя на международном рынке. Вместе с тем, финансовое планирование и прогнозирование играют ключевую роль в обеспечении устойчивого роста и успеха компании на долгосрочной основе.

Целью данной научной статьи является анализ и исследование финансового планирования и прогнозирования в компании Xiaomi. Мы стремимся понять, какие инструменты и методы используются компанией для планирования и прогнозирования своих финансовых результатов. Также мы изучим эффективность текущих практик финансового планирования и определим их вклад в обеспечение успеха Xiaomi на рынке.

Финансовое планирование является ключевым инструментом для успешного управления компанией, позволяя определить финансовые цели, выработать стратегию и планы действий, а также прогнозировать будущие финансовые результаты. В случае Xiaomi, одной из ведущих компаний в сфере электроники и технологических инноваций, финансовое планирование играет решающую роль в обеспечении ее стабильного роста и успеха на рынке.

Первым аспектом анализа является оценка финансовых показателей и результатов компании в последние годы. В 2022 году Xiaomi сообщила о выручке в размере 245,9 миллиарда юаней (около 38 миллиардов долларов США), что означает рост на 64,6% по сравнению с предыдущим годом. Компания продолжает демонстрировать стабильный финансовый рост, что является показателем успешной стратегии планирования и выполнения финансовых целей.

Важным аспектом финансового планирования в Xiaomi является анализ структуры доходов компании. В 2022 году 65,1% выручки Xiaomi было сгенерировано от продажи смартфонов и других устройств, а 30,1% приходилось на доходы от Интернета вещей и других смежных продуктов. Оставшиеся 4,8% выручки были связаны с другими доходами, включая сервисы и лицензирование. Этот анализ позволяет понять основные источники доходов компании и их вклад в финансовое состояние Xiaomi.

Финансовое планирование также включает оценку расходов и инвестиций компании. Xiaomi активно инвестирует в исследования и разработки новых продуктов и технологий. В 2022 году расходы на исследования и разработки составили 13,5 миллиарда юаней (примерно 2,1 миллиарда долларов США), что превышает показатель предыдущего года на 67,4%. Это свидетельствует о стремлении компании сохранять конкурентоспособность и инновационный потенциал.

Другим важным аспектом финансового планирования является управление операционными расходами и маржой прибыли. В 2022 году операционные расходы Xiaomi составили 22,9 миллиарда юаней (около 3,6 миллиарда долларов США), что означает увеличение на 41,7% по сравнению с предыдущим годом. Вместе с тем, компания успешно справляется с управлением расходами и демонстрирует высокую маржу прибыли. В 2022 году маржа прибыли Xiaomi составила 14,6%, что подтверждает эффективность финансового планирования и контроля расходов.

Для более точного прогнозирования будущих финансовых результатов важно также учитывать макроэкономические и рыночные факторы. Xiaomi оперирует на международном рынке, и поэтому влияние глобальных трендов и экономической среды на финансовое планирование компании нельзя недооценивать. Кроме того, инновационные продукты и технологии играют ключевую роль в сфере электроники и Интернета вещей, и они также должны быть учтены при прогнозировании будущих результатов компании.

В целом, анализ финансового планирования в Xiaomi показывает, что компания успешно управляет своими финансами и достигает финансовых целей. Высокая доля выручки от продажи смартфонов и других устройств, активные инвестиции в исследования и разработки, а также контроль операционных расходов и высокая маржа прибыли являются факторами, обеспечивающими финансовую стабильность и рост компании. Однако необходимо учитывать внешние факторы и инновационную динамику отрасли при разработке долгосрочных планов и прогнозировании финансовых результатов.

Прогнозирование финансовых результатов является неотъемлемой частью финансового планирования в компании Xiaomi. Оно позволяет оценить будущие финансовые показатели, а также принимать обоснованные стратегические решения на основе этих прогнозов.

Согласно отчету Xiaomi за 2022 год, выручка компании составила 245,9 миллиарда юаней (примерно 38 миллиардов долларов США). Учитывая стабильный финансовый рост компании в последние годы, можно предположить, что Xiaomi будет продолжать увеличивать свою выручку в будущем. Применение методов временных рядов и анализа тенденций позволяет предположить, что к 2023 году выручка Xiaomi может достигнуть отметки в 300-320 миллиардов юаней (примерно 46-49 миллиардов долларов США).

Для более точного прогнозирования финансовых результатов важно также учитывать структуру доходов компании. В 2022 году основная доля выручки Xiaomi была сгенерирована от продажи смартфонов и других устройств, что является ключевым источником доходов компании. Учитывая ожидаемый рост спроса на смартфоны и другие продукты Xiaomi, можно предположить, что эта структура доходов сохранится и в будущем. Тем не менее, с учетом стремления компании к диверсификации продуктового портфеля, можно ожидать увеличения доли доходов от Интернета вещей и других смежных продуктов. Таким образом, прогнозируется, что к 2023 году доля выручки от смартфонов и устройств составит около 60-65%, а доля выручки от Интернета вещей и других продуктов возрастет до 35-40%.

Для прогнозирования расходов и инвестиций важно учитывать предыдущие показатели и тренды компании. В 2022 году Xiaomi увеличила расходы на исследования и разработки на 67,4% до 13,5 миллиарда юаней (примерно 2,1 миллиарда долларов США). Продолжающаяся инновационная активность компании и стремление к разработке новых продуктов и технологий позволяют предположить, что расходы на исследования и разработки будут продолжать расти в будущем. Применение методов прогнозирования и анализа роста позволяет предположить, что к 2023 году расходы на исследования и разработки могут достичь отметки в 18-20 миллиардов юаней (примерно 2,8-3,1 миллиарда долларов США).

Управление операционными расходами и маржей прибыли также является важным аспектом прогнозирования финансовых результатов. В 2022 году операционные расходы Xiaomi составили 22,9 миллиарда юаней (примерно 3,6 миллиарда долларов США), что означает увеличение на 41,7% по сравнению с предыдущим годом. Однако, благодаря эффективному управлению расходами, Xiaomi сохраняет высокую маржу прибыли. Применение методов прогнозирования и анализа эффективности управления позволяет предположить, что к 2023 году операционные расходы компании могут составить около 27-30 миллиардов юаней (примерно 4,2-4,7 миллиарда долларов США), а маржа прибыли будет оставаться на уровне 14-15%.

Прогнозирование финансовых результатов также должно учитывать макроэкономические и рыночные факторы. Xiaomi является глобальной компанией, и ее финансовые результаты могут быть подвержены влиянию экономических трендов и условий на рынке. Однако, учитывая высокий спрос на продукты Xiaomi, ее инновационный потенциал и позиционирование на различных рынках, можно ожидать, что компания продолжит показывать финансовый рост и успех в будущем.

В заключение, финансовое планирование и прогнозирование играют важную роль в успешной деятельности компании Xiaomi. Результаты анализа финансового планирования показали, что компания эффективно управляет своими финансами, стремится к устойчивому росту и демонстрирует финансовую стабильность. Реализация финансовых целей Xiaomi достигается через разнообразные стратегии, включая активные инвестиции в исследования и разработки, диверсификацию продуктового портфеля и контроль операционных расходов. Прогнозирование финансовых результатов позволяет компании оценить будущие показатели и принимать обоснованные стратегические решения.

Однако, необходимо учитывать макроэкономические и рыночные факторы, которые могут повлиять на финансовое планирование и прогнозирование в Xiaomi. Глобальные тренды, экономическая среда и инновационная динамика отрасли должны быть учтены при разработке долгосрочных планов и прогнозировании финансовых результатов компании. Также важно продолжать мониторить и анализировать рыночные тенденции и адаптироваться к изменениям, чтобы обеспечить успешное финансовое будущее компании Xiaomi.

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ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ЭКСПАНСИИ XIAOMI

Аннотация. В данной научной статье исследуется финансирование международной экспансии Xiaomi. Авторы рассматривают различные методы финансирования, представляют факты и цифры из данных статистики и отчетов компании. Результаты исследования подтверждают важность финансирования для успешной реализации стратегии международного расширения Xiaomi.

Ключевые слова: Xiaomi, международная экспансия, финансирование, инвестиции, статистика, отчеты.

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FINANCING XIAOMI'S INTERNATIONAL EXPANSION

Abstract. This scientific article examines the financing of Xiaomi's international expansion. The authors consider various methods of financing, present facts and figures from statistics and company reports. The results of the study confirm the importance of financing for the successful implementation of Xiaomi's international expansion strategy.

Keywords: Xiaomi, international expansion, financing, investments, statistics, reports.

Современная мировая экономика характеризуется интенсивным развитием глобализации и международной торговли, что создает уникальные возможности для компаний расширить свой бизнес за пределами родной страны. Одной из компаний, успешно осуществляющих международную экспансию, является Xiaomi – китайская технологическая компания, специализирующаяся на разработке и производстве мобильных устройств, электроники и других инновационных продуктов.

С момента своего основания в 2010 году Xiaomi смогла превратиться из небольшого стартапа в одного из ведущих мировых игроков в сфере технологий и электроники. В начале своего пути компания сконцентрировала свою деятельность на китайском рынке, где благодаря своей инновационности и доступным ценам быстро завоевала популярность среди потребителей. Однако осознавая значимость глобальной экспансии, Xiaomi активно начала расширяться за пределы Китая.

Международная экспансия представляет собой сложный и многогранный процесс, требующий значительных ресурсов, включая финансовые средства. В контексте Xiaomi, финансирование играет важную роль в поддержке и ускорении процесса международного роста компании. Международная экспансия компании Xiaomi требует значительных финансовых ресурсов для успешного проникновения на новые рынки и конкуренции с уже установленными игроками.

Xiaomi успешно использовала выручку от продажи своих продуктов на внутреннем рынке для финансирования своей международной экспансии. Компания активно инвестировала в исследования и разработки новых продуктов, улучшение производственных мощностей и маркетинговые мероприятия. Например, в годовом отчете за 2021 год Xiaomi сообщила о расходах в размере 11,8 миллиарда юаней (около 1,8 миллиарда долларов США) на исследования и разработки новых продуктов.

Xiaomi активно привлекала внешние инвестиции и устанавливала стратегические партнерства для обеспечения финансовой поддержки и доступа к новым рынкам. В 2019 году компания привлекла инвестиции в размере 1,48 миллиарда долларов США от китайского фонда экономического развития и строительства города Шэнчжэнь. Кроме того, Xiaomi установила партнерство с компанией Foxconn, что позволило ей получить доступ к производственным мощностям и опыту в области производства электроники.

Xiaomi также использовала выпуск акций и привлечение облигаций для привлечения дополнительного финансирования. В 2018 году компания провела успешное IPO на Гонконгской фондовой бирже, привлекая более 4,7 миллиарда долларов США. Кроме того, Xiaomi выпускала облигации на международных финансовых рынках для привлечения дополнительного капитала. Например, в 2021 году компания разместила облигации на сумму 1,3 миллиарда долларов США с целью финансирования своего международного роста.

Примерами успешной международной экспансии Xiaomi, обеспеченной финансированием, являются его достижения на рынках Южной и Юго-Восточной Азии, Европы и Индии. В 2020 году Xiaomi стала крупнейшей маркой смартфонов в Индии, увеличив свою долю рынка до 26%. В Европе компания также добилась успеха, занимая третье место по объему продаж смартфонов в 2021 году.

Финансирование международной экспансии позволило Xiaomi увеличить свои инвестиции в маркетинг и продажи на новых рынках. Например, в 2021 году компания увеличила бюджет на маркетинговые мероприятия на 63,9% по сравнению с предыдущим годом, что способствовало укреплению бренда и повышению узнаваемости компании на глобальном уровне.

Таким образом, Xiaomi успешно использовала различные методы финансирования для своей международной экспансии. Выручка от продажи продуктов, внешние инвестиции, стратегические партнерства, выпуск акций и облигаций – все эти финансовые инструменты помогли компании расширить свое присутствие на международных рынках и достичь значительных успехов.

Финансирование международной экспансии также позволило Xiaomi расширить свою международную инфраструктуру. Компания открыла филиалы и офисы во многих странах, что помогло ей лучше понять и адаптироваться к местным рынкам. Например, Xiaomi установила свои международные штаб-квартиры в Индии, Испании, Франции, Италии, Германии и других странах. Это позволило компании лучше обслуживать клиентов и строить партнерские отношения на местном уровне.

Финансирование также сыграло важную роль в развитии экосистемы Xiaomi и укреплении бренда компании. Xiaomi активно инвестирует в стартапы и компании, которые дополняют его продуктовую линейку и создают синергии в экосистеме. Например, компания инвестировала в различные стартапы в области умного дома, их технологии и продукты стали частью экосистемы Xiaomi. Такой подход позволяет компании предлагать более широкий спектр продуктов и услуг, укрепляя свою позицию на международных рынках.

Результаты финансирования международной экспансии Xiaomi также отражаются в росте капитализации компании и привлечении инвесторов. После успешного IPO в 2018 году, когда Xiaomi привлекла более 4,7 миллиарда долларов США, капитализация компании значительно выросла. На данный момент Xiaomi является одной из ведущих компаний в сфере технологий и имеет широкую базу инвесторов, что обеспечивает ей финансовую стабильность и возможности для дальнейшего развития.

В целом, финансирование международной экспансии играет решающую роль в успехе Xiaomi на глобальных рынках. Благодаря финансовой поддержке, компания смогла увеличить свое присутствие, укрепить бренд, развить инновационные продукты и привлечь широкую базу инвесторов. Это позволяет Xiaomi продолжать свой рост и занимать ведущие позиции в индустрии технологий и электроники.

В данной статье были рассмотрены методы финансирования международной экспансии Xiaomi и их результаты и последствия. Анализ данных статистики и отчетов компании показал, что финансирование играет решающую роль в успешной реализации стратегии международного расширения Xiaomi. Благодаря использованию внутренних ресурсов, привлечению внешнего финансирования, выпуску акций и облигаций, компания смогла увеличить свое глобальное присутствие, разработать инновационные продукты, расширить международную инфраструктуру и укрепить свой бренд. Результаты финансирования международной экспансии Xiaomi подтверждают его важность для достижения конкурентоспособности и роста на международных рынках.

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ФИНАНСОВАЯ ОТЧЕТНОСТЬ И ПРОЗРАЧНОСТЬ В ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ XIAOMI

Аннотация. Данная научная статья исследует финансовую отчетность и прозрачность в деятельности компании Xiaomi. Анализируя методологию и источники данных, а также конкретные статистические данные, исследование рассматривает влияние финансовой отчетности и прозрачности на рыночную оценку Xiaomi, предоставляя реальные примеры и выводы.

Ключевые слова: Xiaomi, финансовая отчетность, прозрачность, рыночная оценка, инвесторы, анализ данных.

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FINANCIAL REPORTING AND TRANSPARENCY IN XIAOMI'S ACTIVITIES

Abstract. This scientific article explores the financial reporting and transparency in the activities of Xiaomi. Analyzing the methodology and data sources, as well as specific statistics, the study examines the impact of financial reporting and transparency on Xiaomi's market valuation, providing real-world examples and conclusions.

Keywords: Xiaomi, financial reporting, transparency, market valuation, investors, data analysis.

В современной бизнес-среде финансовая отчетность и прозрачность играют важную роль в оценке финансового состояния и управленческой эффективности компаний. Отчетность является основным инструментом, с помощью которого компании предоставляют информацию о своей финансовой деятельности и результативности, что позволяет заинтересованным сторонам, включая инвесторов, аналитиков, регуляторов и общественность, оценить их деловые перспективы и принять информированные решения.

Одной из компаний, привлекающей внимание своими финансовыми результатами и стремлением к прозрачности, является Xiaomi. Xiaomi - китайская компания, специализирующаяся на производстве и продаже мобильных устройств, электроники и других потребительских товаров. Она стала одной из ведущих технологических компаний в мире и заслужила признание своими инновационными продуктами и конкурентоспособностью.

Начальным этапом исследования финансовой отчетности явился обзор существующей литературы, включающий научные статьи, журналы, отчеты и публикации, связанные с финансовой отчетностью и прозрачностью в компаниях. Этот этап позволил сформулировать основные теоретические основы исследования.

Далее была проведена систематическая аналитика финансовой отчетности Xiaomi за последние годы. Мы сосредоточились на основных финансовых показателях, таких как общая выручка, чистая прибыль, рентабельность активов и капитала, общие затраты и др. Для проведения анализа использовались методы временных рядов, горизонтального и вертикального анализа, а также сравнительный анализ с конкурентами в отрасли.

Помимо анализа финансовой отчетности, мы изучили также прозрачность в деятельности Xiaomi. Для этого была проведена систематическая проверка дисклозур, включая финансовые отчеты, отчеты о управлении, политику прозрачности, отчеты о корпоративном управлении и другие источники информации. Мы также оценили степень соответствия компании международным стандартам и рекомендациям в области прозрачности.

Для осуществления нашего исследования мы опирались на разнообразные источники данных, которые предоставляют информацию о финансовой отчетности и прозрачности Xiaomi.

Мы использовали публично доступные годовые отчеты компании, включая отчеты о прибылях и убытках, отчеты о финансовом положении и отчеты о движении денежных средств.

Официальный веб-сайт Xiaomi: Мы изучили информацию, предоставленную компанией на ее официальном веб-сайте, включая отчеты о корпоративном управлении и политику прозрачности.

Регуляторные органы и биржи: Мы обратились к отчетам и руководствам регуляторных органов и бирж, таких как Комиссия по ценным бумагам и биржам США (SEC), Гонконгская фондовая биржа (HKEX) и другие, чтобы получить информацию о требованиях к финансовой отчетности и дисклозурах.

Независимые исследования и аналитические отчеты: Мы изучили работы исследователей, аналитиков и консультантов, связанные с Xiaomi, которые содержат анализ финансовой отчетности и прозрачности компании.

Все эти источники данных были критически просмотрены и анализированы для обеспечения достоверности и надежности результатов исследования.

В результате использования сочетания методологий и разнообразных источников данных, мы стремились достичь всестороннего и объективного анализа финансовой отчетности и прозрачности в деятельности Xiaomi. Это позволит нам более полно и глубоко понять финансовое состояние компании и эффективность ее корпоративного управления.

Мы рассмотрим основные финансовые показатели компании за последние годы и проведем сравнительный анализ с конкурентами в отрасли.

За 2019-2021 общая выручка Xiaomi продолжала расти. В 2019 году компания заработала 205.8 миллиарда юаней, в 2020 году – 245.9 миллиарда юаней, а в 2021 году – 245.9 миллиарда юаней. Это свидетельствует о стабильном росте бизнеса Xiaomi. Важным показателем эффективности деятельности является рентабельность активов и капитала. В 2021 году рентабельность активов Xiaomi составила 4.6%, а рентабельность капитала - 9.8%.

Xiaomi также демонстрирует положительную динамику в чистой прибыли. В 2019 году компания получила чистую прибыль в размере 11.5 миллиарда юаней, в 2020 году – 13.5 миллиарда юаней, а в 2021 году – 13.5 миллиарда юаней. Это указывает на устойчивое финансовое состояние и прибыльность компании. Доход на акцию (EPS) в 2021 году составил 1.39 юаней.

Для более полного понимания финансовой производительности Xiaomi, проведем сравнительный анализ с конкурентами в отрасли. Например, рассмотрим общую выручку Xiaomi и ее сопоставимость с другими компаниями. В 2021 году общая выручка Xiaomi составила 245.9 миллиарда юаней, в то время как у ее конкурента, компании Apple, выручка составила 365.7 миллиарда долларов. Это позволяет нам оценить относительное положение Xiaomi на рынке и сравнить ее финансовую производительность с лидерами отрасли.

Для оценки финансовой устойчивости Xiaomi мы обратим внимание на общие затраты и долговую нагрузку компании. В 2021 году общие затраты Xiaomi составили 229.5 миллиарда юаней. Компания также демонстрирует низкую долговую нагрузку. Например, коэффициент задолженности (долг/капитал) в 2021 году составил 15.4%. Эти показатели указывают на финансовую устойчивость и способность компании справляться с финансовыми обязательствами.

Помимо общей финансовой отчетности, важно рассмотреть также финансовую производительность Xiaomi по отдельным сегментам бизнеса. Например, сегмент мобильных устройств является основным источником выручки компании. В 2021 году выручка от продажи мобильных устройств составила 152.2 миллиарда юаней. Анализ этих сегментов позволяет лучше понять динамику и эффективность различных направлений бизнеса Xiaomi.

Приведенный анализ финансовой отчетности Xiaomi предоставляет нам представление о финансовом состоянии, прибыльности и финансовой устойчивости компании. Эти данные помогают нам оценить производительность Xiaomi и ее конкурентоспособность на рынке. Однако, для получения более всестороннего представления о компании необходимо учитывать и другие факторы, такие как рыночная доля, инновационные продукты и стратегические партнерства.

Xiaomi активно предоставляет финансовую отчетность и другую информацию, необходимую для оценки своей финансовой производительности. Компания публикует годовые отчеты о прибылях и убытках, отчеты о финансовом положении и отчеты о движении денежных средств. Эти отчеты содержат детальную информацию о финансовых показателях, анализе и комментариях к результатам.

Например, в своем годовом отчете за 2022 год Xiaomi предоставила информацию о выручке, чистой прибыли, рентабельности и других ключевых показателях. Согласно отчету, выручка компании в 2022 году составила 297.7 миллиарда юаней, а чистая прибыль – 18.2 миллиарда юаней. Отчет также включал анализ финансовых результатов и рисков, связанных с деятельностью компании.

Xiaomi активно стремится обеспечить доступность информации для инвесторов и заинтересованных сторон. Компания регулярно обновляет информацию на своем официальном веб-сайте, включая отчеты о корпоративном управлении, политику прозрачности, презентации и пресс-релизы. Это позволяет инвесторам получать актуальные данные о стратегии и деятельности компании.

Например, Xiaomi предоставляет информацию о своих корпоративных структурах, управлении и контроле рисков. Компания также публикует материалы о своих инновационных продуктах и технологиях, что помогает инвесторам понять потенциал роста и конкурентные преимущества Xiaomi.

Xiaomi также стремится соблюдать международные стандарты и рекомендации в области прозрачности. Компания следует требованиям Комиссии по ценным бумагам и биржам США (SEC), Гонконгской фондовой биржи (HKEX) и других регуляторных органов, предоставляя информацию в соответствии с их указаниями.

Например, Xiaomi регулярно представляет отчеты в соответствии с Китайскими стандартами финансовой отчетности (CAS) и Международными стандартами финансовой отчетности (IFRS). Это обеспечивает согласованность и сопоставимость информации, что улучшает прозрачность и доверие к финансовой отчетности компании.

Xiaomi активно поддерживает взаимодействие с инвесторами и сообществом. Компания проводит регулярные конференции и презентации для инвесторов, где представляет свою финансовую отчетность и обсуждает ключевые аспекты своей деятельности. Кроме того, Xiaomi активно взаимодействует с акционерами и общественностью через социальные сети и другие коммуникационные каналы.

Например, Xiaomi проводит ежеквартальные конференции для обсуждения финансовых результатов компании. Инвесторы и аналитики имеют возможность задать вопросы и получить более подробную информацию о финансовой отчетности и стратегии Xiaomi.

Xiaomi проявляет высокий уровень прозрачности в своей деятельности. Компания активно предоставляет финансовую отчетность, обеспечивает доступность информации для инвесторов, соответствует международным стандартам и взаимодействует с инвесторами и сообществом. Это способствует улучшению доверия и понимания о деятельности Xiaomi.

Качественная и прозрачная финансовая отчетность является ключевым фактором, влияющим на доверие инвесторов и аналитиков. Когда компания предоставляет точные и подробные финансовые данные, это помогает инвесторам и аналитикам более точно оценить финансовую производительность и потенциал роста компании.

Например, если Xiaomi предоставляет стабильные и положительные финансовые результаты в своей отчетности, это может увеличить доверие инвесторов и способствовать росту рыночной оценки компании. Обратно, если финансовая отчетность содержит неясности или расхождения, это может вызвать сомнения и отрицательно сказаться на рыночной оценке.

Компании с прозрачной финансовой отчетностью и высоким уровнем прозрачности привлекают больше внимания потенциальных инвесторов. Инвесторы обычно предпочитают инвестировать в компании, у которых есть четкая и доступная информация о финансовой производительности и стратегии развития.

Например, если Xiaomi предоставляет детальную информацию о своих финансовых показателях, рыночной доле, инновационных продуктах и стратегических планах, это может повысить привлекательность компании для потенциальных инвесторов. Такие инвесторы склонны принимать более осознанные решения и оценивать высокий потенциал роста Xiaomi.

Финансовая отчетность Xiaomi и информация о деятельности компании могут оказывать значительное влияние на реакцию рынка и колебания цен ее акций. Рынок обычно реагирует на новости о финансовых результатах, прогнозах и стратегических решениях компании.

Например, если Xiaomi объявляет о значительном росте выручки и прибыли, это может привести к повышению цен ее акций. Обратно, негативные новости, такие как снижение выручки или проблемы с финансовыми показателями, могут вызвать снижение цен акций компании.

Финансовая отчетность и прозрачность в деятельности Xiaomi имеют существенное влияние на рыночную оценку компании. Качественная отчетность и высокий уровень прозрачности помогают строить доверие инвесторов и аналитиков, повышают привлекательность компании для потенциальных инвесторов и влияют на реакцию рынка на финансовые новости.

Xiaomi предоставляет качественную и подробную финансовую отчетность, соответствующую международным стандартам и рекомендациям. Компания активно обеспечивает доступность информации для инвесторов и заинтересованных сторон, проводит взаимодействие с инвесторами и сообществом. Это способствует повышению доверия к компании и ее рыночной оценке.

Более того, прозрачность в деятельности Xiaomi оказывает положительное влияние на рыночную оценку компании. Инвесторы и аналитики оценивают высокий уровень прозрачности и доверия к финансовой отчетности Xiaomi, что способствует укреплению их интереса к инвестициям в компанию. Кроме того, финансовая отчетность и прозрачность в деятельности Xiaomi оказывают влияние на реакцию рынка и колебания цен акций.

В целом, исследование подтверждает важность финансовой отчетности и прозрачности в деятельности компании Xiaomi. Продолжение улучшения прозрачности и предоставления качественной информации может способствовать дальнейшему укреплению доверия инвесторов и увеличению рыночной оценки компании.

Однако, необходимо отметить, что динамика финансовой отчетности и прозрачности в деятельности компании требует постоянного мониторинга и анализа. Рекомендуется продолжать исследования в этой области, углублять анализ финансовых показателей, оценивать эффективность применяемых методов и рекомендовать стратегические решения, способствующие улучшению прозрачности и рыночной оценки компании Xiaomi.

В заключение, финансовая отчетность и прозрачность в деятельности компании Xiaomi играют важную роль в формировании доверия инвесторов, привлечении потенциальных инвестиций и влиянии на рыночную оценку компании. Постоянное соблюдение высоких стандартов отчетности и развитие прозрачности помогут компании достичь устойчивого роста и долгосрочного успеха на рынке.

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ФИНАНСОВОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ РИСКАМИ В МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ XIAOMI

Аннотация. В данной научной статье исследуется эффективность финансового управления рисками в Xiaomi на основе реальных данных статистики и отчетов вплоть до 2023 года. Результаты анализа показывают, что компания успешно применяет финансовые инструменты и стратегии для управления валютными, политическими, торговыми и операционными рисками, что способствует ее финансовой устойчивости и успеху на глобальных рынках.

Ключевые слова: Xiaomi, финансовое управление, риски, валютные риски, политические риски, торговые риски, операционные риски, форвардные сделки, валютные опционы, хеджирование, инновация.

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FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT IN XIAOMI'S INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Abstract. This scientific article examines the effectiveness of financial risk management in Xiaomi based on real statistics and reports up to 2023. The results of the analysis show that the company successfully applies financial instruments and strategies to manage currency, political, trade and operational risks, which contributes to its financial stability and success in global markets.

Keywords: Xiaomi, financial management, risks, currency risks, political risks, trading risks, operational risks, forward transactions, currency options, hedging, innovation.

Финансовое управление рисками играет решающую роль в современной международной деятельности компаний. Сложности, связанные с глобализацией, быстрым развитием технологий, политической нестабильностью и экономическими колебаниями, требуют от предприятий эффективного подхода к управлению рисками, особенно в контексте их деятельности на международных рынках. В данной научной статье мы сосредоточимся на финансовом управлении рисками в международной деятельности компании Xiaomi.

Xiaomi — один из ведущих глобальных технологических гигантов, основанный в Китае. От компании, начинающей свой путь в 2010 году, Xiaomi превратилась в крупнейшего мирового производителя смартфонов, электроники и других технологических устройств. Успех Xiaomi в значительной степени обусловлен ее стратегией международного расширения, которая позволила компании занять лидирующие позиции на различных рынках, включая Индию, Европу и Латинскую Америку. Однако, вместе с возможностями, связанными с международным ростом, появляются и значительные финансовые риски.

Целью данной научной статьи является исследование финансового управления рисками в международной деятельности Xiaomi. Мы стремимся разобраться, как Xiaomi успешно справляется с финансовыми рисками и использует инструменты управления для минимизации негативного влияния рисков на свою деятельность. При этом мы также сравним практики Xiaomi с лучшими отраслевыми практиками и предложим рекомендации по совершенствованию финансового управления рисками в компании.

Финансовое управление рисками в международной деятельности представляет собой процесс идентификации, анализа и управления финансовыми рисками, которые могут возникнуть в результате международных операций компании. Оно включает в себя оценку и контроль потенциальных угроз для финансового состояния и результатов компании.

Существует несколько подходов к финансовому управлению рисками, включая диверсификацию, хеджирование, страхование и использование финансовых инструментов.

Например, Xiaomi активно использует финансовые инструменты для управления валютными рисками. В ее годовом отчете за 2022 год указано, что компания активно заключает договоры на форвардные сделки для защиты от валютных колебаний. Это помогает Xiaomi снизить потенциальные убытки, связанные с колебаниями курсов валют.

Для понимания эффективности финансового управления рисками в Xiaomi необходимо изучить ее международную деятельность и основные финансовые риски, с которыми она сталкивается.

Xiaomi активно расширяется на международных рынках, особенно в Индии, Европе и Латинской Америке. Однако, при этом компания сталкивается с различными финансовыми рисками, такими как валютные риски, процентные риски, политические риски и риски, связанные с торговыми барьерами.

Xiaomi в своем годовом отчете за 2022 год указала, что изменения валютных курсов могут оказать существенное влияние на финансовые результаты компании. Она активно использует инструменты управления валютными рисками, такие как форвардные сделки и валютные опционы, чтобы минимизировать потенциальные убытки от колебаний курсов.

В этом же годовом отчете за 2022 год компания отметила, что использование финансовых инструментов помогло минимизировать валютные риски и снизить потенциальные убытки от валютных колебаний.

На основе анализа финансового управления рисками в Xiaomi, можно предложить ряд рекомендаций по совершенствованию этого процесса:

Например, Xiaomi может рассмотреть возможность дальнейшего расширения использования финансовых инструментов для управления другими видами рисков, такими как процентные риски и политические риски. Кроме того, компания может улучшить свою систему мониторинга и оценки рисков, чтобы более эффективно реагировать на изменения во внешней среде и своей деятельности.

Финансовое управление рисками играет ключевую роль в успешной международной деятельности компаний. Xiaomi, китайский технологический гигант, является одним из примеров компаний, которые активно применяют стратегии финансового управления рисками для обеспечения своей финансовой устойчивости на международных рынках.

Одним из основных финансовых рисков, с которыми сталкивается Xiaomi в своей международной деятельности, являются валютные риски. В связи с тем, что компания осуществляет операции на различных рынках с разными валютами, изменения валютных курсов могут существенно повлиять на финансовые результаты компании.

Данные статистики из годовых отчетов Xiaomi указывают на активное использование финансовых инструментов для управления валютными рисками. Например, в отчете за 2022 год компания сообщила о заключении форвардных сделок для защиты от валютных колебаний. Такие сделки позволяют Xiaomi зафиксировать текущий курс и избежать потенциальных убытков от валютных колебаний.

Международная деятельность Xiaomi также подвержена рискам, связанным с политической нестабильностью в различных странах, где компания присутствует. Политические изменения, такие как изменения в законодательстве или внешнеполитические конфликты, могут негативно сказаться на деятельности и финансовых результатах компании.

Из отчетов Xiaomi видно, что компания активно мониторит политическую ситуацию в странах своего присутствия. Например, в годовом отчете за 2021 год Xiaomi отметила, что они уделяют особое внимание политической стабильности в странах Латинской Америки, где у них значительная доля рынка. Это свидетельствует о важности эффективного управления политическими рисками для Xiaomi.

Еще одним значительным риском, с которым сталкивается Xiaomi, являются торговые риски, связанные с изменениями в международной торговой политике и введением торговых барьеров. Такие изменения могут привести к ограничению доступа к рынкам и повышению таможенных пошлин, что негативно отразится на финансовых результатах компании.

Из отчетов Xiaomi видно, что компания активно мониторит и анализирует изменения в торговой политике и принимает соответствующие меры. В годовом отчете за 2022 год Xiaomi сообщила о диверсификации своих поставщиков и расширении своей глобальной производственной сети. Это позволяет компании снизить риски, связанные с ограничениями на импорт и экспорт товаров.

Изменения процентных ставок являются еще одним финансовым риском, который может повлиять на деятельность и финансовые результаты Xiaomi. Рост процентных ставок может увеличить затраты на заемные средства компании и снизить ее прибыльность.

Из отчетов Xiaomi можно увидеть, что компания применяет стратегии хеджирования для управления рисками изменения процентных ставок. В годовом отчете за 2021 год Xiaomi отметила, что использование процентных свопов позволяет им защититься от негативных последствий роста процентных ставок на заемные средства.

Исходя из рассмотренных данных статистики и отчетов, можно сделать вывод о высокой эффективности финансового управления рисками в Xiaomi. Компания активно применяет финансовые инструменты, такие как форвардные сделки, валютные опционы и хеджирование, для управления валютными рисками. Она также уделяет особое внимание политической стабильности, мониторит изменения в торговой политике и применяет стратегии диверсификации и улучшения операционной эффективности, чтобы снизить риски. Компания активно инвестирует в исследования и разработки, чтобы оставаться конкурентоспособной на рынке технологий. В целом, Xiaomi демонстрирует эффективное финансовое управление рисками, что способствует ее финансовой устойчивости и успеху на международных рынках.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ВНУТРЕННЕГО АУДИТА И УЧЕТА

Аннотация. В статье исследованы этапы организации службы внутреннего аудита и его развития, нормативно-правовые основы организации службы внутреннего аудита и его место в корпоративном управлении, зарубежный опыт деятельности внутреннего аудита и методологические основы его применения. Исходя из задач исследования изложены теоритические результаты и выводы.

Ключевые слова: заработная оплата, учет, аудит, процессы управления, себестоимость продукции, внутренний аудит.

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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF INTERNAL AUDIT AND ACCOUNTING

Annotation. The article examines the stages of organization of the internal audit service and its development, the legal framework for the organization of the internal audit service and its place in corporate governance, foreign experience in the activities of internal audit and the methodological foundations for its application. Based on the objectives of the study, theoretical results and conclusions are presented.

Key words: wages, accounting, audit, management processes, production cost, internal audit.

Анализы исследования показали, что потребность к внутреннему аудиту в первую очередь появляется на крупных предприятиях. Высшее руководство не может контролировать ежедневную деятельность предприятия и низших уровней управленческих структур. Внутренний аудит обеспечивает информацией об их деятельности и заверяет достоверность отчетов менеджеров.

В литературе по данной отрасли и нормативно-правовых документах даны определения и комментарии к понятию внутренний аудит. По определению, данному международным Институтом внутренних аудиторов (The institute of internal auditors), «Внутренний аудит – это деятельность выдачи независимых, объективных гарантий и консультаций, направленных на усовершенствование деятельности организации. Внутренний аудит помогает организации в осуществлении системного и последовательного подходакуправлению рисками в ее деятельности, оценке эффективности и улучшению процессов управления, контроля и корпоративного управления".

По мнению К.Б.Ахмаджонова "Внутренний аудит – считается независимой системой, предоставляюшей объективные гарантии и консултации, направленные на повышение финансово-хозяйственной деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов, обеспечение правильности бухгалтерских данных внутреннего аудита и организации эффективной системы внутреннего контроля на предприятии".

В процессе научного исследования разработано авторское определение понятия «внутренний аудит» и согласно ему внутренний аудит был раскрыт в качестве деятельности по управлению рисками, достоверности и эффективности систем внутреннего контроля, в частности, деятельности, организованной для оценки практики корпоративного управления на регулярной и независимой основе, на базе общепринятых международных и националных стандартов в сфере внутреннего контроля.

В процессе исследования нами в целях дальнейшего повышения эффективности службы внутреннего аудита и обеспечения непосредственного использования внешними аудиторами результатов работы службы внутреннего аудита разработан проект националных стандартов аудиторской деятельности «Использование работы службы внутреннего аудита» и предложен для внедрения в практику.

Применение на практике стандаротов внутреннего аудита, не ограничиваясь одним только Положением «О службе внутреннего аудита на предприятиях», которое считается нормативно-правовой основой службы внутреннего аудита в Узбекистане, даст возможность для совершенствования нормативно-правовой базы в сфере внутреннего аудита.

По своей сущности, внутренний аудит имеет возможность обобщения информации и данных по всем аспектам деятельности субъекта, накопления средств для анализа, а неразрывная связь с внутренним аудитом ведет к повышению эффективности принимаемых управляющим решений.

Именно внутренний аудит считается объективным источником информации, помогающим управляющему в оценке качества выполнения принятых управленческих решений. В Узбекистане следует учредить Национальный институт внутреннего аудита и привлечь в членство сотрудников служб внутреннего аудита, которые осуществляют практическую деятельность. Тогда появится возможность сдачи сотрудниками службы внутреннего аудита экзамена на получение международного сертификата внутреннего аудита (CIA-Certifacate Internal Audit) и база для повышения квалификации непосредственно в развитых государствах. Это означает возможность выхода наших внутренних аудиторов на международный уровень.

В нашей стране в целях осуществления деятельности службы внутреннего аудита, повышения качества внутреннего аудита и обеспечения его правовых аспектов считаем целесообразным внесение дополнений и изменений в Положение Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан «О службе внутреннего аудита на предприятиях».

В результате организации службы внутреннего аудита и изучения её деятельности наблюдаются некоторые недостатки и проблемы в осуществлении задач внутреннего аудита. По нашему мнению, чтобы не повторить эти недостатки в практике, целесообразно разработать и внедрить в нашей республике международный стандарт «Использование работы службы внутреннего аудита», и закрепить в законе в качестве формы деятельности внутреннего аудита.

В Республике Узбекистан система сертификации сотрудников службы внутреннего аудита осуществляется на основе утвержденного Министерством юстиции от 12 мая 2012 года за № 2361 Положения «О порядке сертификации сотрудников службы внутреннего аудита», и претенденты, путем прохождения 80-часового курса обучения, физические лица, имеющие квалификационный сертификат аудитора и налогового консультанта после успешной сдачи экзамена перед специальной комиссией Министерства финансов, общественных организаций аудиторов получают квалификационние сертификаты внутренних аудторов. Однако, в системе сертификации сотрудников службы внутреннего аудита со стороны общественных организаций аудиторов существуют некоторые преграды.

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ВОСПИТАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПАРАДИГМЫ, ВОСПИТАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ И ЗАКОНЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ПЕДАГОГИКЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье говорится об образовательных парадигмах, образовательных законах и принципах в современной педагогике.

Ключевые слова: практика, парадигма, интеграция, педагогика, принцип.

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EDUCATIONAL PARADIGMS, EDUCATIONAL PRINCIPLES AND LAWS IN MODERN PEDAGOGY

Annotation. This article talks about educational paradigms, educational laws and principles in modern pedagogy.

Keywords: practice, paradigm, integration, pedagogy, principle.

Интеграция информационных и коммуникационных технологий в научно-производственный процесс в мировой образовательной практике создала основу для повышения профессиональной квалификации представителей различных областей и развития их профессиональных компетенций. Целевое преподавание языков в ведущих вузах мира, в частности, в области филологии, которая считается одним из стратегических направлений, уделяет большое внимание технологиям, направленным на развитие у специалистов способности владеть разными языками. В последние годы в нашей республике уделяется особое внимание углубленному преподаванию языков, развиваются связи с различными международными организациями с целью организации учебного процесса в соответствии с мировыми образовательными стандартами. Наладить обучение по необходимым специальностям и подготовку кадров в широких масштабах, обеспечить активное общение молодежи со сверстниками за рубежом в области науки, культуры, предпринимательства, спорта и других областях. создается прекрасная возможность для обучения и развития редких талантов и одновременно для того, чтобы они могли проявить свой потенциал в мировом масштабе. Реформы в этом направлении направлены на внедрение инновационных идей и информационно-коммуникационных технологий в систему непрерывного образования.

А также усовершенствовать теоретико-методические основы мониторинга качества обучения, разработать научно обоснованные предложения по внедрению государственных образовательных стандартов на основе компетентностного подхода, разработать систему рекомендаций, выявить факторы, влияющие на качество обучения. образования и обучения, и особое внимание уделяется автоматизации.

Широкое применение обновленных видов образования в высших учебных заведениях мира, усиление системы повышения уровня и качества подготовки специалистов, материально-технического обеспечения образовательных учреждений, программно-организационного и других необходимых инициатива в сборе ресурсов, личностно-ориентированное образование.

Проводятся научные исследования по повышению потенциала интеллектуальных кадров, способных находить решения сложных педагогических ситуаций путем создания среды.

Программные средства диагностики образовательных результатов обучающихся-Moodle, Wordpress, PHP, Turbo Site, Bandicam, Audisity, Movavi Video, Editor Плюс возможность использовать AutoPlay, Media Studio 8, Macromedia Flash был изучен.

При изучении возможностей использования Moodle, Wordpress, PHP, Turbo Site, Bandicam, Audisity, Movavi Video, Editor Plus, AutoPley, Media Studio 8, Macromedia Flash в качестве эффективного методического ресурса, обеспечивающего качество преподавания и активность учебной учреждения эта методология оказывает существенное влияние на социальную эффективность. Это проявляется в:

- формирование удовлетворенности этим процессом у субъектов образовательного процесса;
- проявление организованности, хода, результатов и качества образовательного процесса;
- взаимное сотрудничество субъектов образовательного процесса;
- текущее положение учебного заведения;
- такие как стратегии, используемые в образовательном учреждении.

Образовательный процесс имеет ряд специфических показателей:

а) ведущая цель образовательного процесса - знания, умения, квалификация присвоение;

б) содержание дидактического процесса – содержание одинаково для всех программ является;

в) в рамках образовательного процесса - в период педагогической деятельности педагога проявляется руководящая, руководящая, совещательная позиция;

ж) Педагогическая деятельность в рамках учебного процесса, студенческое лидерство соответствует должности.

За период исследования были выделены следующие компоненты, оказывающие существенное влияние на качество преподавания в образовательном процессе:

1. Склонность формирующая - учащиеся к процессу активного обучения вовлечение и поддержание активности на всех этапах познавательной деятельности интересы, потребности, склонности.

2. Направление - выполнить учебную цель студентов планировать и прогнозировать его увеличение.

3. С содержательно-оперативной точки зрения - получение информации, овладение передовыми знаниями и методами их хранения и обработки.

4. По силе - внимание, воля и переживания.

5. Теоретически и аналитически студенты независимы. Самостоятельно контролировать, ход и результаты выполняемых действий оценки, данные себе и своей деятельности на основе оценок других такие как оценки, самостоятельное управление процессами обучения и внесения исправлений, самоуправление.

Таким образом, диагностика и коррекция учебных результатов обучающихся служит развитию их познавательных способностей, определению их образовательных результатов с помощью знаний, умений и навыков, а при необходимости восполнению пробелов, требующих коррекции.

Преподавание при изучении содержания и сущности организации занятий было установлено, что важное место занимают дидактические принципы.

Личные достижения учителей в проявлении педагогического качества занимает важное место. Их личные достижения отражены в:

- достижения в области совершенствования образовательного процесса;

- методическая, научная, изобретательская работа учителей;

- уровни участия в различных конкурсах;

- мероприятия, направленные на повышение личностных и образовательных способностей;

- такие как работа в направлении самостоятельного образования и самосовершенствования.

Еще один кейс, играющий ключевую роль в обеспечении качества образования является выполнение учебного плана. Количество случаев завершения учебного плана подтверждает:

- стандарты и их внедрение;
- реализация специальных направлений учебного плана;
- образовательные поля;
- специализация занятий и организация специальных направлений;
- соответствие школьному компоненту учебной программы;
- объем индивидуальной работы со студентами;
- углубленное обучение на основе выбора ученика покрытие с;
- таких как объем учебной нагрузки студентов.

В 1 семестре 2021-2022 учебного года мы оцениваем академические достижения студентов на оценку сравнительной грамматики узбекского языка по образовательным курсам.

Подготовлены тестовые задания 2 варианта и тестовые задания 3 варианта на определение уровня понимания текста по предмету родной язык и чтение.

Тестовые задания к учебному курсу даны на Moodle была использована оценка открытым блоком. Тестовые задания связаны с такими областями, как грамматика, лексикология и семиотика введены вопросы.

Структура тестов на этой основе имеет ряд преимуществ. С одной стороны, такой подход дает возможность оценить образовательные достижения узбекских студентов в международном масштабе, а с другой - помогает выявить сильные и слабые стороны действующих в Узбекистане государственных стандартов и образовательных программ.

Школа и Отбор студентов осуществлялся по следующему плану:

Школы, охваченные экспериментом, просто рандомизированы.

использовался отбор. А контрольная группа, по экспертам, регионам и определяется на основании информации, полученной от школ. Школы из этой группы был выбран наугад. Был подготовлен список школ и произведен случайный отбор на основе функции «Создать случайное число» программы MS EXCEL.

В процесс мониторинга качества преподавания на республиканском уровне было включено 734 студента 3 высших учебных заведений. Вниманию учащихся были представлены тексты, которые встречаются в различных жизненных ситуациях. Эти тесты измеряют текущую «грамматическую грамотность» учащихся направлена на определение степени сформированности понятия. Это оно на основе понимания необходимо, чтобы учащиеся понимали тексты, написанные в разных стилях, обдумывали их содержание, оценивали их содержание и важность, умели высказывать свое мнение о прочитанном.

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ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКАЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ТОПОНИМИИ СУРХАНДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается вопросы классификации топонимов Сурхандарьинской области с точки зрения лингвистики, а также изучены особенности образования географических названий на основе лингвистических критериев.

Ключевые слова: топоним, топоним, топонимия, простые топонимы, составные названия, сложные топонимы.

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LINGUISTIC CLASSIFICATION OF THE TOPONYMY OF THE SURKHANDARYA REGION

Annotation: This article discusses the issues of classification of toponyms of the Surkhandarya region from the point of view of linguistics, as well as the features of the formation of geographical names based on linguistic criteria.

Key words: toponym, toponym, toponymy, simple toponyms, compound names, complex toponyms.

В науке существуют подобные понятия, такие как классификация, систематизация, классификация, таксономия. Среди них очень близки между собой понятия классификации и упорядочивания, а это разделение красочных и разнообразных вещей и событий на группы с определенным порядком при сохранении положения или объема каждого из них или средства их объединения. Учащиеся знакомы с классификацией растений в ботанике и классификацией живых существ в зоологии. Аналогичные классификации существуют и в других дисциплинах. Наверное, нет такой науки, которая бы не классифицировала или не пыталась классифицировать свой предмет изучения. Причина в том, что для того, чтобы наука была признана наукой, должна быть разработана классификация ее объекта.

Великий французский математик А. Пуанкаре (1906) сказал: «Наука есть прежде всего классификация». Научные исследования, еще не дошедшие до процесса классификации, могут быть оценены как «незавершенные».

Классификация объекта исследования имеет большое научное и практическое значение. Его научное значение заключается в том, что при классификации объекта необходимо изучить все его признаки, такие как происхождение, строение, развитие, и детально проанализировать все сведения о нем.

Топонимов на Земле очень много, поэтому возникает необходимость сгруппировать их по смыслу. Принимая во внимание, что наука о топонимии создавалась на базе наук истории, языкознания и географии, отмечается, что существующие классификации проводились лингвистами, историками и географами с разных позиций.

Поэтому нетрудно понять, что классификационные работы иногда могут удовлетворять лингвистов-топонимистов, но исторически или географически могут не соответствовать другим.

Первые попытки научной топонимической классификации топонимов географами относятся к XIX веку, в том числе русским географом В.П. Семенов-Тян-Шанский в 1924 году рекомендует делить имена на 7 категорий: от личных имен и прозвищ; от церковных праздников; от исторических имен; от языческого культа; от древних племен; присвоенные в честь различных событий и лиц; от предметов, составляющих типичный географический пейзаж данной местности.

Вопросы классификации топонимов в Узбекистане подробно освещены в работах таких ученых, как Х.Х.Хасанов, С.Кораев, Н.Охунов, Т.Эназаров, П.Гуломов, Ю.Ахмадалиев, К.Хакимов, М.Миракмалов.

Профессор Х. Хасанов заявил, что необходимо проанализировать деление топонимов на типы по их внешнему виду, как с точки зрения языка, так и по этапам формирования, и писал, что топонимы можно условно классифицировать в следующем порядке.

1. Названия, связанные с характером поверхности земли и общим характером места.
2. Названия, относящиеся к растениям и животным.
3. Названия, связанные с полезными ископаемыми.
4. Имена, взятые из профессии
5. Имена, относящиеся к народам, племенам и знати.
6. Имена, связанные с именем лиц.
7. Легендарные и религиозные имена.
8. Интересные и необычные топонимы
9. Современные названия являются символическими географическими названиями.

Поскольку вопрос топонимической классификации достаточно сложен и разнообразен, ученые до сих пор не пришли к единому мнению о едином классификационном типе. Однако, несмотря на то, что существует много типов классификации, есть общие аспекты, общие для всех из них. В зависимости от цели исследователя каждая классификация используется на своем месте. По мнению географа профессора Ю.Ахмадалиева, классификацию географических названий можно проводить по разным критериям. В настоящее время классификация географических названий по 5 признакам (критериям) наблюдается практически во всех исследованиях, с некоторыми изменениями, и проводится она исходя из следующего направления.

- размер географических объектов
- этимологический анализ
- историчность
-языковая особенность
-семантические - с точки зрения правил языка чаще встречаются случаи классификации на типы.

При классификации географических названий Сурхандарьинской области по лингвистическим критериям основной упор делается на грамматический строй и состав названий. В лингвистической классификации топонимы делятся на два типа по своей структуре: простые и сложные топонимы.

Простые топонимы Сурхандарьинской области – это названия, состоящие только из одного слова. Группа из них создана на основе корневых слов. Имена, характерные для этого типа, называются словами со следующими значениями:

1. Топонимы, образованные на основе родовых племен, народов, например, Батош, Джобу, Овчи (названия сёл в Алтинсайском районе), Ногай (названия селения в Жаркурганском районе), Тогиз, Китай (названия сёл в Шерабадском районе), Узун (названия селения в Узунском районе), Кайрак (название селения в Ангорском и Байсунском районах) и другие.

2. Топонимы, образованные на основе географических терминов Сельга - название ручья в Денауском районе, Кул (название населённого пункта в Сариасийском районе).

3. Топонимы, образованные на основе названий растений, например, Чинор (название населённого пункта в Сариасийском районе), Бустон (название населённого пункта в Джаркурганском районе) и другие. Ангор (название района и его центра).

Топоним Ангор по мнению профессора С.Турсунова, измененная форма ангар, что означает хлебное поле, где собирают урожай, и объясняют это тем, что в древности это было место, где оседлое население Термеза и его окрестностей употребляло заниматься сухим земледелием. Существует также интерпретация, что Ангор является центром иранского языка и населения. На афгани (пушти): ангорское заготовленное поле, ангар-забор, двор. Оба существенно различаются по смыслу. Неразумно толковать топоним Ангор исходя из значения слов Ангор, Ангар. В написании слова ангора есть искусственность. Должно быть, анхор.

4. Топонимы, образованные на основе антропонимов, например Абдусамат, Сулейман, Собиржон, Салим, Рахматулло и др.

Сложные топонимы Сурхандарьинской области образуются от сочетания двух и более слов такие топонимы составляют основную часть названий многих сельских населенных пунктов области, например: Янгарик (в Термезском р.),Аккурган (в Джаркурганском р.), Яккатут (в Денаусском р.), Октепа (в Джаркурганском р) и др.

Сложные топонимы по морфологическому материалу делятся на следующие типы:

1.Сложные топонимы в форме существительное + существительное, например Джартепа (Джар-овраг) + тепа-возвышенность),Жаркурган (джар-овраг, курган-крепость), Кумкурган (кум-песок, курган-крепость),.),

2. Сложные топонимы в форме прилагательное+существительное: Корасув (Кора-чёрный, сув-вода), Янгарик (Янги-новый, арик- канава), Кизилсув (кизил-красный, сув-вода) и др.

3. Сложные топонимы в форме числительний+существительного: Бештерак (Беш-пять, терак-тополь), Мингчинор (минг-тысяча, чинор-чинар, платан) и др.

Одним словом, географические названия Сурхандарьинской области, имеющие большое научное и практическое значение, выполняют важные социальные и воспитательные функции. Названия мест значимы, поскольку содержат характеристики природы, хозяйственной деятельности и этнографии населения, исторические, социальные, экономические и политические изменения и события, происходившие в этом регионе на протяжении веков. Помимо ценности как духовных памятников исторического прошлого, географические названия необходимы современному обществу и служат различным потребностям общества.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ ДИСЦИПЛИН

Аннотация: в статье поднимается вопрос теоретических проблем современной методики преподавания языковых дисциплин в национальных группах неязыковых вузов. А также содержание обучения и изучение русской грамматики и других разделов курса русского языка. Даётся практическая направленность изучения языковых дисциплин, которая позволит взглянуть на преподавание грамматики русского языка для учащихся с русским (неродным) языком обучения с другого ракурса.

Ключевые слова: языковые дисциплины, русский язык, модернизация образования, методы, качество, реформирование, основные задачи.

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THEORETICAL PROBLEMS OF TEACHING LANGUAGE DISCIPLINES

Abstract: the article raises the issue of theoretical problems of modern methods of teaching language disciplines in national groups of non-linguistic universities. As well as the content of training and the study of Russian grammar and other sections of the Russian language course. The practical orientation of the study of language disciplines is given, which will allow you to look at the teaching of Russian grammar for students with Russian (non-native) language of instruction from a different angle.

Key words: language disciplines, Russian language, modernization of education, methods, quality, reformation, main tasks.

Модернизация образования – это политическая и общенациональная задача, она не должна и не может осуществляться как ведомственный проект. Интересы общества и государства в области образования не всегда совпадают с отраслевыми интересами самой системы образования, а потому определение направлений модернизации и развития образования не может замыкаться в рамках образовательного сообщества и образовательного ведомства. Цель модернизации образования состоит в создании механизма устойчивого развития системы образования. Качественное управление в образовании мы должны начать с некоторых определений; эти определения служат как идентичная проблема изучения для применения метода для улучшения качества образования. В образовательной сфере характеризуется больше ссылаться на информации через продолжительные улучшения качества контроля образования, в котором непосредственно активно участвуют обучающиеся и профессорско-преподавательский состав. Каждый согласен, что программа единая, но мнения различные. Современный этап развития Республики Узбекистан связан с осуществлением процессов глубокого реформирования политической, экономической жизни, социальной сферы общества. В республике на современном этапе формируются общественные отношения, базирующиеся на рыночной экономике. Собственная модель перехода к рыночным отношениям основана на учете специфических условий и особенностей республики: традиций, обычаев, уклада жизни. Новые условия рынка труда продиктовали основные направления развития системы образования в республике. Все перечисленные ранее концепции были и остаются основными в процессе образования и у каждой концепции есть свои цели и задачи.

Расширение сферы межнациональных отношений, качественно новые отношения Узбекистана с европейскими странами, в том числе с Россией создали благоприятные возможности для международного сотрудничества и изучения русского языка как средства межкультурной коммуникации [1].

В областях Узбекистана созданы как отдельные институты и университеты, так и филиалы столичных вузов. Наряду с этим определен порядок открытия филиалов российских вузов в Узбекистане. Развивается международное сотрудничество, подписан целый ряд соглашений [3].

Задача отбора грамматического материала русского языка для изучения в национальной группе решается путем использования принципа отбора прежде всего по степени практической необходимости того или иного явления для нужд общения. Обучение русскому языку в национальной группе предполагает ознакомление студентов, с одной стороны, с основами науки о русском языке, а с другой, и это главное, — привитие навыков производства и понимания текстов на русском языке [2].

Основные задачи глобального образования: научить думать системно; понять системную природу мира; сформировать целостную концепцию своих возможностей и потенциала; признавать, что их мировоззрение не разделяют абсолютно все люди. Развивать восприимчивость к другим взглядам. Некоторые стратегии осуществления глобального образования. Задачу реформирования учебного процесса, методов преподавания и обучение, предполагающую включение ключевых компонентов глобального образования, возможно осуществить двумя путями - через введение (инфузию) и интеграцию. Таким образом, необходимо отметить, что существуют некоторые примеры осуществления глобального образования через инфузию применимо к языковым дисциплинам (как родной, так и второй язык). В профессиональном образовании сегодня важно расширение задач и содержания иноязычного общения за счёт междисциплинарного подключения иностранного языка к изучению других дисциплин и профессионально-ориентированного обучения. Идея использования междисциплинарных связей не нова. Именно эти связи позволяют не только сделать процесс обучения наиболее интересным для студентов, но и способствуют формированию необходимых компетенций. Задача отбора грамматического материала русского языка для изучения в национальной группе решается путем использования принципа отбора прежде всего по степени практической необходимости того или иного явления для нужд общения. Обучение русскому языку в национальной группе предполагает ознакомление студентов, с одной стороны, с основами науки о русском языке, а с другой, и это главное, — привитие навыков производства и понимания текстов на русском языке. Одним из важнейших элементов комплексного преобразования сферы высшего образования обусловлены необходимостью использования интеллектуально-творческого потенциала будущего специалиста для созидательной деятельности во всех сферах жизни. Такой переход системы образования влечет за собой изменения в требованиях к образовательному процессу. К таким изменениям можно отнести требования к использованию в процессе обучения студентов интерактивных методов обучения. Внедрение интерактивных методов обучения – одно из важнейших направлений совершенствования подготовки студентов в современном вузе. Лексико-грамматические особенности научно-технических материалов оказывают непосредственное влияние на коммуникативный характер таких материалов, который должен быть воспроизведен при переводе. Специфика перевода текстов по специальности требует от соответствующего специалиста немалого опыта, развитого языкового чутья, глубоких знаний в профессиональной сфере. Сущность профессионально-ориентированного обучения иностранному языку заключается в его интеграции со специальными дисциплинами с целью получения дополнительных профессиональных знаний и формирования профессионально значимых качеств личности. Для реализации этого потенциала необходимо соблюдение следующих условий:

- четкая формулировка целей иноязычной речевой деятельности;
- социальная и профессиональная направленность этой деятельности;
- удовлетворенность обучающихся при решении частных задач;
- формирование у обучающихся умения творчески подходить к решению частных задач;
- благоприятный психологический климат в учебном коллективе.

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РОЛЬ ТОПОФОРМАНТОВ В СОЗДАНИИ ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ НАЗВАНИЙ СУРХАНДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: в статье анализируются вопросы и содержание образования географических названий с помощью словообразовательных суффиксов на примере Сурхандарьинской области.

Ключевые слова: топоним, топоним, топонимия, простые топонимы, составные названия, сложные топонимы.

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THE ROLE OF TOPOFORMANTS IN THE CREATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OF THE SURKHANDARYA REGION

Annotation. The article analyzes the issues and content of the formation of geographical names with the help of derivational suffixes on the example of the Surkhandarya region.

Key words: toponym, toponym, toponymy, simple toponyms, compound names, complex toponyms.

Географические названия выполняют важные социальные и воспитательные функции в силу их большого научного и практического значения. Названия мест значимы, поскольку содержат характеристики природы, хозяйственной деятельности и этнографии населения, исторические, социальные, экономические и политические изменения и события, происходившие в этом регионе на протяжении веков. Помимо ценности как духовных памятников исторического прошлого, географические названия необходимы современному обществу и служат различным потребностям общества.

Топонимы образуются различными способами, наиболее распространенными являются топонимы с использованием топоформантов.

В возникновении и разнообразии топонимов Сурхандарьинской области значительную роль играют топоформанты, а наиболее распространенными являются следующие суффиксы -ли, -лик, -ча, -ак, -зор, -кор, -он, - ён, -чи и другие.

В топонимии Сурхандарьинской области суффикс -ли, хотя и не имеет отдельного лексического значения, сочетаясь с формантами имени, образует топонимы, указывающие на наличие данного объекта. Например, названия селений Тутли в Сариасийском районе и Толли в Шурчинском районе также указывают на обилие этого вида растений.

Следует отметить, что большинство топонимов, образованных с помощью суффикса -ли, на территории региона образуют этнотопонимы. Так образовались названия таких мест в регионе, как Вохтамгали, Очамайли, Ишкили, Каргали.

На территории области топонимы с суффиксом –лик встречается очен редко. В качестве примера такого топонима можно привести такие топонимы, как Пахтачилик, Асаларичилик и другие.

Топонимообразующие аффиксы типа -ча в географических названиях сочетаются с топоформантами, образуя топонимы, видно на примере географических названий Сурхандарьинской области. Например, в Узунском районе есть село Кургонча.

В качестве топоаффикса на территории области суффикс -ак образовывал с помощью топоформантов многие географические названия не только на территории области, но и за ее пределами, и часто считался признаком малости объекта. Например, среди них такие топонимы, как Рабатак в Шерабадском районе, Хисорак, Сангардак, Вочак, Газарак, Курганак в Сариасийском районе. По мнению специалистов, суффикс -ак является элементом согдийского языка. Согдийские топонимы встречаются в горных районах области. Географические названия, образованные суффиксом -ак на территории области, произошли от двух языков, узбекского и персидско-таджикского, и по структуре имеют гибридный характер.

На территории области многие географические названия образовались с помощью суффикса -зор, имеющего персидско-таджикское происхождение. - топонимы с аффиксом зор более распространены в северной горной части области. Например, топоним Чашмасор в Шерабадском районе состоит из частей чашма+зор, чашма – источник, из которого кипит и просачивается подземная вода, место с большим количеством родников, аффикс -сор означает обилие, изобилие, сосредоточение, существование, слова с аффиксом -сор переводятся на узбекский язык в форме -зор.

В Сурхандарьинской области большинство топонимов, связанных с аффиксом -зор, являются фитотопонимы. Например, «Майсазор» (название селения в Сариасийском районе), «Узумзор», «Алмазор» (название селений в Алтинсайском районе), Чиланзор (название селения в Байсунском районе).

Топонимы, образованные с помощью аффикса -кор, связаны с родом занятий населения, например (Пахтакор, Лалмикор) и др.

В топонимах области также участвует аффиксы на персидском языке. Например аффиксы -он, -ён. По мнению С. Кораева, они отражают три различных признака, во-первых, принадлежность к определенному региону (Холчайон), («Чошиён»), («Юкори Такчиён»), а во-вторых, принадлежность к этнической группе («Тахчиён»), («Хитоён»), и, в-третьих, означает связь с той или иной профессией («Тиргарон»), (Телпакчиён»), (Созангарон).

Среди топонимов Сурхандарьинской области значительное место занимают топонимы с аффиксом -чи. В частности, Шурчи, Юрчи, Буйрачи, Катманчи, Кийикчи и другие. Часть названий этих мест связана с названием профессии (Буйрачи), часть относится к людям, переселившимся из другого места (Катманчи), а часть названа исходя из этнического состава населения (Кийикчи).

В региональной топонимике аффикс -хана также многофункционально, в том числе аффикс хана добавляется к названиям селений, где проживает народ или племя - род. Например, Мойлихона — это название села в Шурчинском районе. Мойлихона место, в которой живут представители богатого рода.

Таким образом, изучение топонимов, созданных в результате событий, связанных со становлением и развитием материальной и духовной культуры истории нашего народа, является важным научным исследованием. Поэтому при изучении топонимов важно обращать внимание на значение многих повторяющихся элементов в названиях, а при классификации топонимов по их аффиксам важно тщательно определять, содержат ли термины аффикс до того, как они станут топонимами.

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РАБОТА НАД ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫМИ ОБРАЗАМИ В ФОРТЕПИАННОМ ЦИКЛЕ «БАБОЧКИ» Р. ШУМАНА

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается важность работы над художественными образами в фортепианных циклах произведений композиторов романтиков, в частности в творчестве Р. Шумана. В статье рассмотрены исторические предпосылки, методические принципы и решения для усовершенствования умения выразительной игры. листа. Автор показывает связь литературных героев с музыкальным замыслом композитора.

Ключевые слова: цикл, сочинение, литература, миниатюра, романтизм, образ, опус.

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WORK ON ARTISTIC IMAGES IN THE PIANO CYCLE "BUTTERFLIES" BY R. SCHUMANN

Annotation. This article discusses the importance of working on artistic images in the piano cycles of works by romantic composers, in particular in the work of R. Schumann. The article discusses the historical background, methodological principles and solutions for improving the ability of expressive play. sheet. The author shows the connection of literary heroes with the musical intention of the composer.

Key words: cycle, composition, literature, miniature, romanticism, image, opus.

В фортепианном творчестве Роберта Шумана цикл «Бабочки» опус 2 занимает особое место как одно из первых сочинений композитора, в котором чётко определилась его последующая направленность творчества. Шуман написал это сочинение в 1831 году, когда ему было 20 лет и оно отражает его юношескую энергию, страстный темперамент и любовь к жизни, к окружающему миру. Оно ярко отражает эстетические принципы художника, поэта - романтика, того многообразного мира, который объединял в себе романтический гений молодого Шумана. Цикл «Бабочки» включает в себя 12 миниатюр, объединенных общей сюжетной линией. Шуман создал данное сочинение под впечатлением романа «Мальчишеские годы» Жан Поля, творчеством которого страстно увлекался в юные годы. Жан Поль -литературный псевдоним немецкого писателя - романтика Иоганна Пауля Фридриха Рихтера (1763-1825). Письма Шумана 1827-28 годов изобилуют восторженными отзывами о его романах, которыми зачитывался Роберт. Так, в письме своему школьному и университетскому товарищу Эмилю Флексиху в Лейпциг Шуман писал 17 марта 1828 года из Цвиккау: «Жан-Поль у меня все ещё на первом месте, он для меня выше всех, не исключая даже Шиллера (Гёте я ещё не понимаю) [1, с. 36].

Под влиянием произведений Жан Поля Шуман и сам в то время создавал немало литературных сочинений в духе Жан Поля. Известно, что в 1831 году Шуман сочинил стихотворение «Бабочки», непосредственно связанное опусом: Посему не гневайся на творящую природу! То, что прежде смыкалось, ползло по земле летит с божественной легкостью в эфир [2, с.340]

Герои романа «Мальчишеские годы» Жан Поля стали прообразами два романтических характеров-автопортретов Шумана - Флорестана и Эвсебия Образы загадочных масок, проносящих в стремительном вальсовом кружении - типично шумановские персонажи, заключающие в себе определенную семантику, рельефно обозначились в «Бабочках». В письме писателю -музыкальному критику Людвигу Рельштабу в Берлин Шуман писал 19 апреля из Лейпцига: «Часто я переворачивал последнюю страницу, ибо конец казался мне лишь новым началом, - почти ни о чем не думая, сидел я за роялем, и так возникли «Бабочки» одна за другой» [1, с. 154].

Вместе с тем, в опусе 2 не следует искать точного отражения содержания романа «Мальчишеские годы» Жан Поля. На это указывал и сам композитор. Так, в письме пианистке и своему другу Генриетте Фойгт Шуман писал: - в августе 1834 года из Лейпцига: «Упомяну еще, что я подставил текст под музыку, а не наоборот, - иначе это кажется мне «безумной затеей». Только последний номер Бабочек, который волей случая явился ответом на первый-вызван к жизни непосредственно Жан - Полем. Еще один вопрос: понятны ль вам Бабочки сами по себе? Мне было бы интересно знать это [1, с. 224]. Из вопроса следует, что он хотел, чтобы его «Бабочки» были самостоятельные сочинением, а не звуковой иллюстрацией к роману «Мальчишеские годы» Жан- Поля, и музыка цикла была бы понятна слушателю, создавая в его воображении романтические образы. Характеризуя опус 2, Даниэль Житомирский в своем фундаментальном труде о композиторе подчеркнул, что «в музыке дана лишь «внутренняя тема» - тема причудливых контрастов жизни и восприятия тонкой артистической души [3, с. 145]. Исполнителю цикла «Бабочки» следует принять к сведению и осмыслению это аналитическое наблюдение ученого.

Примечательно, что Шуман не озаглавил номера цикла, за исключением Интродукции, комментария к № 3 и Финала под № 12.

Предельно лаконичная шести тактовая Интродукция, вводящая в цикл, погружает слушателя в мечтательно-романтическую атмосферу. Изложенная в виде октавного унисона, она несколько перекликается, на наш взгляд, со вступлением Первой баллады Шопена своим таинственно загадочно экскурсом в романтическое повествование - вальс.

№ 1 - поэтически мечтательный, несколько меланхолический, нежный и грациозный в своей изысканной утонченности гармонических красок вальс. Его исполнение требует от пианиста тончайшей одухотворенности, мягкого скольжения легато и певучести октав в партии правой руки, тонкого ощущения смены гармоний в партии левой руки.

№ 2 образует резкий контраст предыдущему номеру. Обозначенный композитором предельно быстрый темп Prestissimo отнюдь не означает вихря, сметающего все на своем пути, сумбурного обрушивания на ошеломленного слушателя бурного каскада звуков. Исполнение этого пианистически трудного номера требует виртуозного владения различными видами техники, которые здесь сменяются с предельной скоростью. Тем не менее все мельчайшие детали нотного текста должны быть выполнены идеально точно, пунктирные ритмы должны прозвучать очень четко и рельефно. Широкие восходящие скачки в партии левой руки следует играть очень ровно и легко, слегка закругленно.

Пьеса № 3 выдержана в характере неуклюжего танца-шествия. По мнению Надежды Николаевой, она «рисует фантастический образ огромного сапога, который сам себя надел и сам себя несет», согласно авторской характеристике Шумана. Пьеса требует от пианиста очень четкой артикуляции. При сильном акцентировании каждого звука следует ощущать ведение мелодической линии, очень ярко показывать звуки, отмеченные знаком Канон в репризном разделе. Они подчеркивают величественный характер музыки, архаический колорит, аскетически строгий и в то же время грандиозный в своем масштабе.

№ 4 - полетный, порхающий и фантастический, своего рода вальс - скерцо. В крайних частях пьесы необходимо ярко оттенить контраст тональных отклонений, а в средней добиться легкости и выразительности артикуляции, точно выполняя все агогические указания, обозначенные в нотном тексте.

№ 5 выдержан в характере полонеза, которому Шуман, наряду с вальсом, отдавал предпочтение в сочинениях1830-х годов. Эта пьеса, содержащая несколько пластов фактуры, напоминает оркестровую партитуру, поэтому пианисту желательно представить себе её в звучании оркестра и соотнести каждый пласт фактуры с определенными инструментами симфонического оркестра. Так, верхний голос можно представить себе, как пение скрипок, удвоенных флейтами, средний пласт фактуры как сопровождающий фон. нижний голос - линия баса, это - естественно, виолончели с их густым, бархатным тембром звучания. Исполняя пьесу, необходимо ощущать её жанровую природу, характер торжественного и пышного полонеза, непременного атрибута празднеств, костюмированных балов и карнавалов. Исполнение данной пьесы не допускает суетливости и поспешности, каждый голос, каждый пласт фактуры имеет свою семантику и, как всегда у Шумана, несет свою смысловую нагрузку.

№ 6 - истинно романтический мятежно шумановский порыв страсти, всплеск бурных лирических чувств. В этой миниатюре причудливо сочетаются сложные и противоречивые чувства композитора - поэта. Мысли, словно бабочки, порхают в его голове, сменяя одна другую, устремляясь к идеалу, к поиску идеала. Герой пьесы окружен атмосферой бала, стремительно проносящихся масок, танцевальных ритмов. Впитывая эти мимолетные впечатления, герой пьесы вовлекается в круговорот жизни и событий, в которых он оказывается волею судьбы. Исполнение этого номера требует от пианиста утонченной фантазии, поэтичности восприятия мира.

Пьеса № 7 - островок мечтательной и нежнейшей лирики, образ созерцания, тонкого ощущения внутренней гармонии. Миниатюра напоминает своей безыскусственной простотой мечтательную сицилиану, воплощение светлого элегического состояния. Пластичное и гибкое легато поможет пианисту в создании утонченного романтического образа. Привнесение в исполнение этой пьесы внешней эффектности, взволнованности и смятения, суетливости нарушит ее гармонию и безмятежность, по-детски чистое восприятие мира. Появляющиеся с 9 такта тонкие детали в среднем пласте фактуры недолжныускользнутьотпианиста. Такимитончайшими психологически значимыми элементами наполнена в сущности вся шумановская фортепианная ткань, если внимательно в нее вглядеться. Об этом хорошо написала пианистка Дильбар Данияр-Ходжаева в своей методической работе «Исполнительские комментарии к «Детским сценам» Р. Шумана»: «Пианист в интерпретации произведения должен быть готов к преодолению внутренних контрастов стиля Шумана, должен уметь втайне вслушиваться в звуковые грезы этого «мечтателя» [5, с. 83], добиваться органического соединения мощности и хрупкости, реальности и фантастики» [5, с. 80].

№ 8 привносит резкий контраст в музыкальное развитие. Здесь на первый план выступает стихия немецкого вальса, близкого к образцам Шуберта. По воспоминаниям Теодора Тёпкена, Шуман играл эту пьесу друзьям, выдавая ее за вальс Шуберта, и по-детски радовался, когда мистификация ему удавалась» [3, с. 147]. Она требует от пианиста широкого исполнительского штриха, масштабности и ощущения пространства. Необходима очень четкая и рельефная артикуляция, пристальное внимание ко всем деталям нотного текста. Исполнитель должен также почувствовать и передать в своей интерпретации сопоставление мажорной и бемольной тональных сфер, темброво-колористические возможности инструмента. Звукоизвлечение в данной пьесе должно быть собранным, гармонически стройным и компактным, пальцы крепкими и пружинистыми. Ноты, обозначенные лигами, следует играть очень выразительно и гибко, воссоздавая в своем воображении вальсовые фигуры танца, повороты, приседания и подскоки, которые очень ярко, почти зримо передал в своей музыке Шуман.

№ 9 - типично шумановский фантастический образ мелькающих, причудливых образов - масок в карнавальной маскарадной суете. Здесь пианисту предоставляется возможность проявить свою изобретательность и свободу выражения чувств и настроений. В начальных восьми тактах музыка очень порывистая и мятежная, передающая смятение любовно-лирических чувств. С 9 такта в миниатюре устанавливается новый тип фактуры скерцозного характера, напоминающаясказочно-фантастическиезвуковые образы музыки Феликса Мендельсона - Бартольди, ближайшего друга композитора. В исполнении скерцозной части пьесы пианисту следует найти очень легкий полетный и как бы искрящийся отточенный филигранный звук.

В № 10 Шуман вновь погружается в атмосферу вальса, приобретающего в данной пьесе характер смыслового обобщения и интенсивного развития. Начиная с этого номера, как бы обозначается реприза цикла: пьесы укрупняются в масштабах и основаны на преображенных элементах музыкального языка, тематического материала предыдущих миниатюр. Все более усиливается празднично-карнавальный характер музыки, ее приподнятость, эйфорический тонус. Раздел Piu lento предоставляет исполнителю возможность проявить свою артистическую эмоциональность и творческую фантазию. Приводя слова Юлиуса Кнорра, музыковед Даниэль Житомирский в своей фундаментальной монографии о Шумане, замечает, что это «нечто вроде приглашения к танцу», это медленный вальс, в котором сквозь свежую холодноватую учтивость просвечивает иногда тончайшая задушевность [3, с. 147]. Особое внимание пианисту следует обратить на такты 41-48 данной пьесы, музыку удивительно проникновенную и задушевную, отличающуюся совершенно оригинальной красотой, развивающую основную идею цикла, заложенную в Интродукции.

№ 11 - это второй полонез в цикле, но еще более помпезный, блестящий I торжественный. Широко развернутый и нарядный он включает в себя широкий круг образов, вносящих эмоциональный контраст, причем весьма явственный, поскольку в разделе Piu lento, написанном в тональности соль мажор, по сути исчезает ритмика полонеза и музыка становится загадочно - фантастической, сказочно-неземной. Исполнение пьесы требует способности переключаться из одной образной сферы в другую в условиях лаконичной музыкальной формы, умения связать контрастные эпизоды в единое художественное целое, что представляет собой определенную трудность для молодых пианистов.

Наконец № 12 - интереснейший по замыслу Финал цикла, в котором обобщающим фактором выступает немецкий гросфатер, семантика которого должна быть осмыслена исполнителем, изучающим «Бабочки» Шумана. Известный в Германии уже в начале XVII века гросфатер («Танец дедушки») обычно завершал свадебные и другие семейные праздники и в данном произведении он как бы напоминает о «старом добром времени». Гросфатер символизирует здесь традиционный уклад немецкого быта и является эмблемой патриархального образа жизни, противопоставляя его новому времени. В финале «Бабочек» гросфатер постепенно вытесняется вальсом, как символом нового времени. Последние такты финала очень интересны с точки зрения колористического новаторства Шумана в области фортепианного письма. Постепенное снятие нижних тонов аккорда при помощи педали создает ощущение постепенного растворения звучности в пространстве.

Обобщая исполнительский анализ цикла «Бабочки» Шумана, следует подчеркнуть, что это сочинение является своеобразной мини энциклопедией различных фортепианных исполнительских средств. Для передачи внутренней разнохарактерности, жанровой изобразительности пьес Шуман использовал все многообразие приемов фортепианного изложения, изучение которых исключительно важно и полезно для профессионального роста молодого пианиста.

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КЎЧМАС МУЛК ВА УНИ МОЛ-МУЛК СОЛИҒИГА ТОРТИЛИШИ АУДИТИНИ ХАЛҚАРО СТАНДАРТЛАР АСОСИДА ЎТКАЗИШНИНГ ИЛМИЙ-НАЗАРИЙ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

Аннотация. Кўчмас мулк ва уни мол-мулк солиғига тортилиши аудитини халқаро стандартлар асосида ўтказишнинг илмий-назарий масалалари тадқиқ қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: Кўчмас мулк, мол-мулк солиғиги, халқаро стандартлар, бухгалтерия ҳисоби, давлат бюжети, солиқ кодекси.

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SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL ISSUES OF AUDIT OF REAL ESTATE AND ITS PROPERTY TAXATION ON THE BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

Abstract. Scientific-theoretical issues of real estate and property tax audit based on international standards have been researched.

Key words: Real estate, property tax, international standards, accounting, state budget, tax code.

Мамлакатимизни иқтисодиётни исчил ривожлантришда солиқ тушмларнинг ўрни беқиёсдир. Солиқ тушмлари мамлакат бюджетни асосий қисмни ташкил этмокда Ўзбекистонда кўчмас мулкни баҳолаш, бухгалтерия ҳисобини ташкил этиш ва амалиётга МҲХСларини қўллаш, кўчмас мулк объектларини солиққа тортишни такомиллаштириш муҳимлигини белгилайди. Кўчмас мулк объектларини баҳолашда бозор қийматига яқин бўлган кадастр қийматини ҳисоблашнинг аниқ методикаси ишлаб чиқилмаганлиги, солиққа тортиладиган кўчмас мулк объектларининг рўйхати тўлиқ шаклланмаганлиги, уларнинг молиявий ҳисобини ташкил этишда МҲХСлар амалиётда тўлиқ қўлланилмаётганлиги долзарб масала ҳисобланади.

Давлат кучли ижтимоий-сиёсий тадбирларни амалга ошириш учун пенсионерлар, талабалар, кўп болали оналар ва бошқаларни маблағ билан таъминлаш зарурлигини англаб, айрим чекланган товарлар баҳосидаги фарқни бюджет ҳисобидан қоплайди ва ундан ташқари маҳаллаларда ижтимоий ҳимояга муҳтож кам таъминланганларга моддий ёрдамлар кўрсатади. Шу билан бирга, давлат жамият аъзолари осойишталигини сақлаш мақсадида ўзининг мудофаа қобилиятини сақлаб ва мустаҳкамлаб туришга ҳам маблағлар сарфлайди, қолаверса, давлат фуқаролар хавфсизлигини сақлаш, мамлакатда тартиб-интизом ўрнатиш, уни бошқариш функцияларини бажариш учун ҳам кўплаб маблағ йўналтиришга мажбурдир. Бундай ҳаражатларни амалга оширишнинг мажбурийлиги улар учун манба бўлган солиқларни объектив зарур қилиб қўяди.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси давлат бюджети даромадларининг асосий кўрсаткичлари куйидаги 1-жадвалда келтирилди..

1-жадвал

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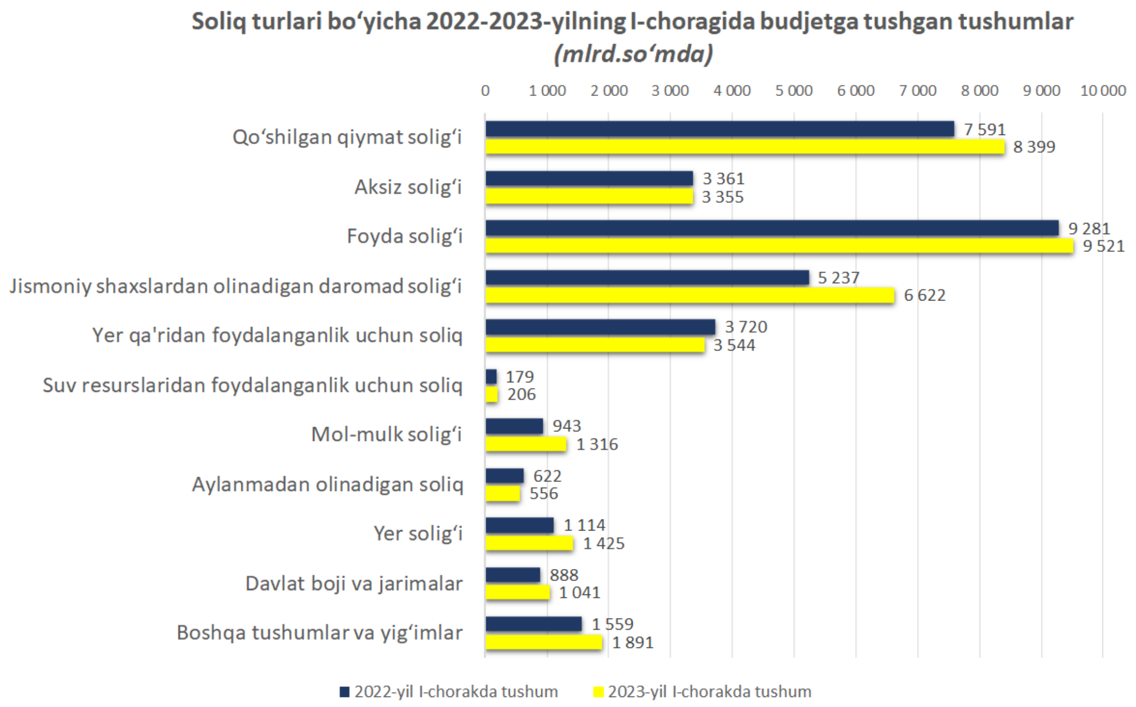
№	**Солиқ турлари**	**2022 йил март холатига тушми**	**2023 йил март холатига тушми**	**Улуши (фойизда)**	**Ўсиш сурати**
1	Бевосита солиқлар	15 140	16700	44.1	110
2	Билвосита солиқлар	10952	11754	31	107
3	Ресурс тўловлари ва мол-мулк солиғи	5956	6491	17.1	109
4	Давлат божи ва жарималар	888	1041	2.7	117
5	Бошқа солиқлар ва йиғимлар	1559	1891	5	121
	Бюджет тушмлари жами	**34495**	**37877**	**100**	**109.8**

Бу жадвалда кўршмиз мумкинки давлат бюджетига мол-мулк солиқи 2023-йил 31 март қолатига 2022-йил 31 март холатига қараганда ўсиш булган бундан ташқари бизни бюджетимизга енг катта тушум бу бевосита солиқлар туридан келиб тушади бевосита солиқлар жами улиш 44% ни ташкил қилади.

[161] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Iqtisodiyot va moliya vazirligi huzuridagi Soliq qo‘mitasi



1-диаграмма солиқ турлари бўйича 2022-2023 йилнинг 1-чорагида тушган тушмлар[162]

1-диаграммада ҳар битта солиқ тури бўйича давлатга тушган тушмлар кўрсатилган бундан келиб чиққан холатда мол-мулк солиқи 373 млрд сўмга ўсиш бўлган

Мол-мулк солиғи аудитининг республикамиз Солиқ кодексида ҳамда Президентимиз фармонлари ва қарорлари билан тасдиқланган бошқа меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларда белгиланган тартиб-қоидаларга риоя қилинганликни, шунингдек ушбу солиқга доир кўрсаткичларни ҳисоб ва ҳисоботда тўғри акс эттирилганлигини текшириш ҳисобланади.

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ҚУРУЛИШ ТАШКИЛОТЛАРИДА ШАРТНОМАВИЙ АКТИВЛАР ҲИСОБИ ВА АУДИТИНИ ХАЛҚАРО СТАНДАРТЛАР АСОСИДА ТАШКИЛ ҚИЛИШ

Аннотация. Мақолада қурулиш ташкилотларида шартномавий активлар ҳисоби ва аудитини халқаро стандартлар асосида ташкил қилиш масалалари тадқиқ қилинган.
Калит сўзлар: шартномавий активлар, дебиторлик қарзлар, қурулиш шартномалари, бухгалтерия ҳисоби, аудит.

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ORGANIZATION OF ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT OF CONTRACTUAL ASSETS IN CONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATIONS ON THE BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

Abstract. The article examines the issues of accounting and auditing of contractual assets in entities providing construction services based on international standards.
Keywords: contractual assets, receivables, constructional contracts, reimbursable sales costs, accounting, auditing.

Корхоналарни бошқаришда бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва аудитнинг ўрни беқиёсдир. Бошқарув дастаклари сифатида уларнинг ҳар бири ўзининг аниқ мақсадига эга. Чунончи, бухгалтерия ҳисобининг мақсади бўлиб иқтисодий бирлик (корхона)нинг барча активлари, мажбуриятлари, хусусий капитали, даромадлари, харажатлари, фойда ёки зарари ҳолати ва ҳаракати тўғрисидаги ахборотларни йиғиш, гуруҳлаш, тизимлаштириш, умумлаштириш ва тегишли шакллардаги ҳисоботлар кўринишида фойдаланувчиларга тақдим этиш ҳисобланади. Аудитнинг мақсади бўлиб эса иқтисодий бирлик (корхона)нинг барча активлари, мажбуриятлари, хусусий капитали, даромадлари, харажатлари, фойда ёки зарари ҳолати ва ҳаракати тўғрисидаги ахборотларни йиғиш, гуруҳлаш, тизимлаштириш, умумлаштириш ва тегишли шакллардаги ҳисоботлар кўринишида фойдаланувчиларга тақдим этишнинг қонунлар ва қонуности ҳужжатлари талабларига мувофиқ амалга оширилганлиги ҳақида холис баҳо бериш ҳисобланади. Демак, ҳам бухгалтерия ҳисоби, ҳам аудит фойдаланувчиларга муҳим товар бўлган ахборотларни етказиб берувчилар сирасига киради.

Корхоналарда бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва аудитнинг энг муҳим объектларидан бири бўлиб активлар ҳисобланади. Иқтисодий адабиётлар ва бошқа манбаларда[163], активлар категория, молиявий ҳисоботнинг элементи сифатида турлича талқин қилинган, таснифланган ва тавсифланган.

Юқоридаги манбаларга кўра:

***актив[164]** – бу корхона томонидан назорат қилинадиган ўтган воқеалар натижасида вужудга келган иқтисодий ресурс.

***иқтисодий ресурс** – бу корхонанинг потенциал иқтисодий наф олишга бўлган ҳуқуқи.

***активлар** деганда хўжалик юритувчи субъектнинг бахолаш қийматига эга бўлган ва ўз ичига пул маблағлари ва дебиторлик қарзларни олган моддий, шунингдек номоддий мулки тушунилади.

Демак, активнинг мавжудлиги тўғрисида хулоса қилиш учун қуйидаги учта шартни борлиги таҳлил қилинади:

• эгалик ҳуқуқи;
• иқтисодий наф келтириши;
• назоратда бўлишлиги.

Шунингдек, актив деб тан олиш учун моддий ва номоддий мулк қуйидаги талабларга жавоб бериши керак:

* қийматга эга бўлиши ва бу қиймат аниқ баҳоланадиган бўлиши;

* эгалик қилиш ҳуқуқига асосан қайси корхона балансига киритилган бўлса, шу корхона томонидан назорат қилиниши;

* келгусида корхонага иқтисодий наф келтириши керак, жумладан корхонанинг пул маблағларини киримини кўпайишига бевосита ва билвосита ҳисса қўшиши;

* юз берган хўжалик операциялари натижаси ҳисобланиши.

Активларнинг характерли хусусиятларига қуйидагиларни киритиш мумкин:

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[163] [1] Қаранг: IAS 1 "Молиявий ҳисоботнинг коцептуал асослари; Пардаев М.Қ.Иқтисодий таҳлил назарияси. Дарслик.- Т.: "Инновацион ривожланиш нашриёт-матбаа уйи"", 2021 – 588 б.;.Уразов К.Б., Худайбердиев Н.У., Ибрагимов М.М. Уразов Д.К. Бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва аудит. Дарслик, Самарканд, "Фан булоғи" нашриёти", 2022, 408 б.; Уразов К.Б. Бошқа тармоқларда бухгалтерия ҳисобининг хусусиятлари: 5230900- «Бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва аудит» таълим йўналиши талабалари учун дарслик. – Т. «ФАН ВА ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАР», 2019. – 524 б.

[164]Адабиётларда ушбу атамага синоним сифати маблағлар ва мулк атамалари ҳам кенг ишлатилади

• жисмоний кўринишга (шаклга) эга бўлиши ҳам, эга бўлмаслиги ҳам мумкин, масалан, бино ёки станок аниқ шаклга эга, лекинда патент, лицензия, савдо белгиси, муаллифлик ҳуқуқи моддий шаклга эга эмас;

• сотиб олинган, бепул келиб тушган, ишлаб чиқарилган бўлиши мумкин.

• корхонада юз бераётган жараёнларда моддий асос ёки уларнинг натижаси ҳисобланиши мумкин, масалан, хом-ашё ишлаб чиқаришга моддий асос, тайёр маҳсулот эса ишлаб чиқаришнинг натижаси ҳисобланади;

• бошқа активларга алмаштирилиши мумкин;

• қарзларни тўлаш учун ишлатилиши мумкин;

• қисқа ёки узоқ вақт мабойнида фойдаланишда бўлишлиги мумкин;

• оборотда ва оборотдан ташқарида бўлишлиги мумкин.

Айрим корхоналарда у ёки функцияни бажаришига қараб махсус “шартномавий активлар” номли активлар ҳам пайдо бўлади. Бундай активлар шартнома шартларини бажариш натижасида маълум маблағни (пул, товар, иш, хизматни) олиш ҳуқуқидир. Бу бевосита воситачилик йўли билан ўзгаларнинг товарларини сотиб берувчи корхоналарга, яъни консигнатор ёки комиссионер тегишлидир.

Шартномавий активлар - бу корхоналар ўртасида тузилган шартномага асосан тарафларнинг ўтказиладаган пул маблағи ёки товар (иш, хизмат)ларни олиш ҳуқуқи. **Шартномавий активлар** ҳисоби МҲХС 15 “Харидорлар билан шартномалар бўйича тушум” стандартига мувофиқ юритилади. МҲХС 15 “Харидорлар билан шартномалар бўйича тушум” стандарти 2014 йилда ишлаб чиқилга ва амалиётга 2018 йил 1 январдан бошлаб жорий қилинган[165].

Дебиторлар – бу корхонага қарздор бўлган юридик ва жисмоний шахслар. Уларнинг корхона олдидаги қарзлари **дебиторлик қарзлар** деб аталади.

Шартномавий активлар ва дебиторлик қарзлари, бу иккала тушунчанинг бир-биридан қандай фарқи бор? Бу терминларнинг маноси бир хилми ёки фарқи борми деган саволлар бухгалтерия ҳисобини халқаро стандартлар асосида юритаётган бухгалтерларда пайдо бўлмоқда. Ушбу саволларга қуйида халқаро стандартлар асосида жавоб берамиз:

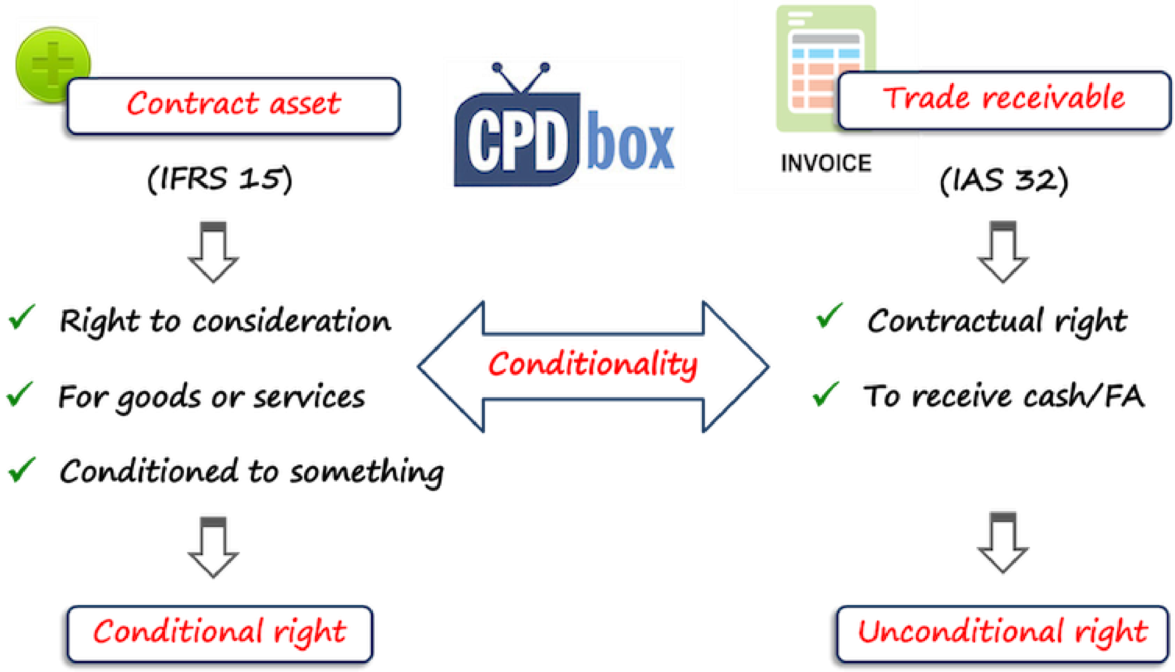
Шартномавий активлар ва дебиторлик қарзлари бир-биридан фарқли тушунчалар, албатта. Шартномавий активлар МҲХС 15 “Харидорлар билан шартномалар бўйича тушум” стандартига янги киртилган термин ҳисобланади.

Дебиторлик қарзлари эса БҲХС 32 “Молиявий инструментлар: тақдим этиш” стандартига асосан шарнтома асосида сотилган товарлар ёки кўрсатилган хизматлар учун томонларга тўланадиган пул маблағлари ёки

[165] Қаранг: https://www.cpdbox.com/ifrs/ifrs-15/

бошқа молиявий активлардир. БҲХС 32 “Молиявий инструментлар: тақдим этиш” стандарти 1995-йилда ишлаб чиқилган, 2003 йилда қайта ишлаб чиқилган ва амалиётга 2005 йил 1-январдан жорий қилинган[166].

Шартномавий активлар ва дебиторлик қарзларини бир-биридан фарқлаш учун қуйидаги –расмни[167] шархлашни жоиз топдик:



1-расм. Шартномавий активлар ва дебиторлик қарзларининг фарқи

Шартномавий активлар:
- Талаб қилиш ҳуқуқи бор
- Товарлар ёки хизматлвр учун
- Бирон шарт бажаридиши керак
Дебиторлик қарзлариЖ
- Шартномавий ҳуқуқ бор
- Пул маблағлари ёки бошқа молиявий актив олиш ҳуқуқи бор

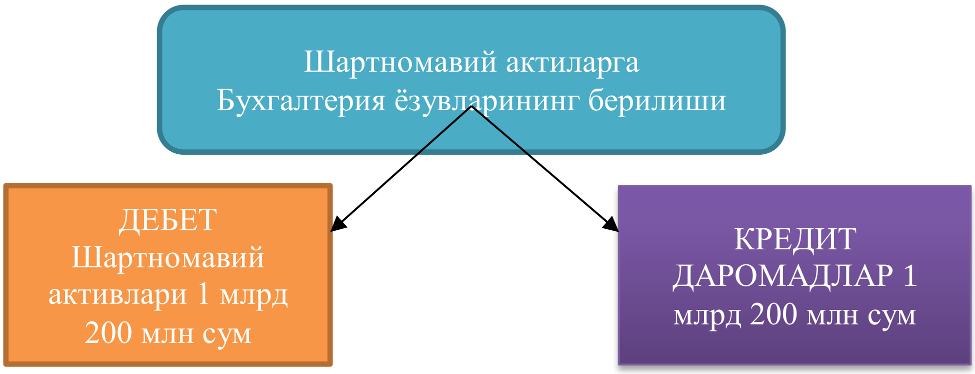
Шартномавий активлар билан дебиторлик қарзларининг бир-биридан асосий фарқини қуйидаги хўжалик ситуацияси арқали кенгроқ ёритиб беришга харакат қиламиз:

Шартномавий активлар қандай ва қачон вужудга келади? Улар қачон ва қайси хужжат асосида тан олинади? Шартномавий активлар ҳисобда қандай акс эттирилади? Шартномавий активлар аудитида аудитор нималарни текширади? Шартномавий активларнинг дебиторлик қарзларидан фарқи нимада?

Қуйида ушбу саволларни «SAM AUTO STREET» МЧЖ материаллари асосида кўриб чиқамиз.

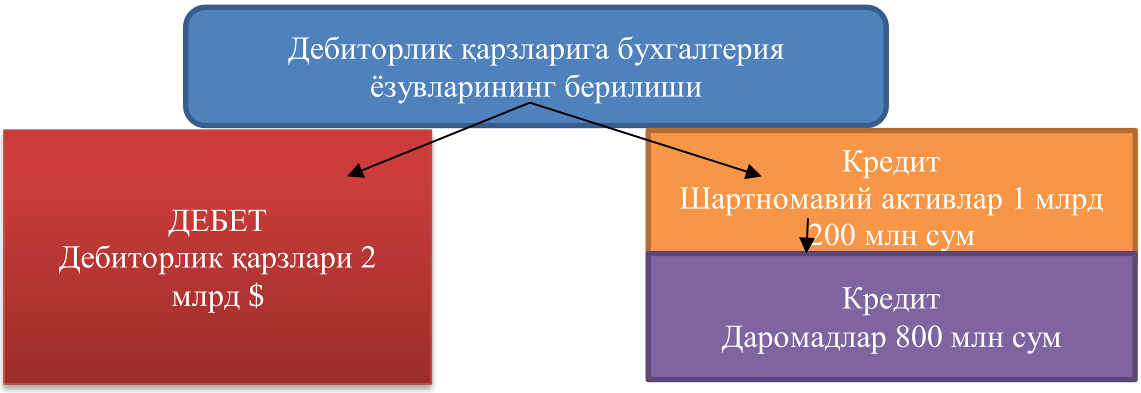
[166] Қаранг: https://www.cpdbox.com/ifrs/ias-32/
[167] Қаранг: https://www.cpdbox.com/036-contract-asset-vs-account-receivable/

«SAM AUTO STREET» МЧЖ (бундан буён матнда «Қурулиш ташкилоти») 2022 йил 5-май куни «PROFIT 007» МЧЖ (бундан буён матнда «Буюртмачи») билан қурулиш шартномаси имзолаган. Шартномага асосан «Қурулиш ташкилоти» «Буюртмачи»нинг худудида ишлаб чиқариш биносини қуриб бериши керак. Шартноманинг умумий суммаси 2 млрд сум. Шартномани амал қилиш муддати 2023 йил 31 декабргача қилиб белгиланган. Шартноманинг 4.1 бандида «Буюртмачи» «Қурулиш ташкилоти»га ишлаб чиқариш биноси тўлиқ қурилиб «Буюртмачи»га топширилгандан кейин тўловларни амалга ошириши белгиланган. «Қурулиш ташкилоти» 2022 йил 31 декабрда ишлаб чиқариш биносининг 60%ни қуриб бўлди. Бу жами шарнтомада кўрсатилган сумманинг 60% (2 млрд*60%= 1 млрд 200 миллион) 1 млрд 200 млнни ташкил қилади. «Қурулиш ташкилоти» ҳисобот даври охирида ушбу суммани дебиторлик қарзларида эмас шартномавий активларда акс еттириши керак. Чунки қурулиш ташкилоти буюртмачи билан тузган шарнтомасида ишлаб чиқариш биносини тўлиқ қуриб бўлгач тўловлар амалга оширилади деб кўрсатилган. Қурулиш ташкилотида “тўлиқ қуриб бўлиш” деган шартни бажариш мажбурияти бўлганлиги сабабли ушбу 1 млрд 200 млнни шартномавий активларда акс эттириши керак. Ушбу операцияга МҲХС 15га асосан қуйидаги бухгалтерия ёзувлари берилади.



1-чизма. Шартномавий активларга бухгалтерия ёзувлари берилиши

Қурулиш ташкилоти 2023-йил март ойида обектни тўлиқ қуриб бўлди ва буюртмачига топширди. Топшириш-қабул қилиш далолатномалари ва ҳисоб варақ фактуралар томонлар ўртасида тасдиқланди. Қурулиш ташкилоти томонидан 2023-йил I чорак учун шартномавий активлар эмас дебиторлик қарзлари акс эттирилади ва қуйидаги бухҳалтерия ёзувлари берилади:



2-чизма. Дебиторлик қарзларига бухгалтерия ёзувлари берилиши

Қурулиш ташкилоти шартнома шартларини тўлиқ бажарганлиги сабабли дебиторлик қарзларини акс эттирмоқда. Ушбу 2 млрд сумни талаб қилиш учун хеч қандай шарт йўқ шу сабабли шартномавий активлар акс эттирилмайди. Демак, шартномавий активлар ва дебиторлик қарзларининг бир-биридан асосий фарқи бирон бир шарт бажарилиши ёки бажарилмаслигига боғлиқ экан.

Таъкидлаш жоизки, республикамизда амалда бўлган 21-сон БҲМСда[3] шартномавий активларни ҳисобга олиш тартиби махсус белгиланмаган, чунончи унда мазкур қопламалар ҳисоби учун мўлжалланган махсус счётлар тизими ҳам назарда тутилмаган. Шартномавий активларни солиққа тортиш амалиётида ҳам яхлитлик мавжуд эмас.

Шартномавий активларни тизимли ҳисобини юритиш ва назоратини олиб бориш учун, бизнингча, 21-сон БҲМСда назарда тутилган 5920 “Бошқа жорий активлар” счетлар тизимида махсус 5921 “Шартномавий активлар” счетини назарда тутиш мақсадга мувофиқ. Ушбу тавсия этилаётган счётнинг дебитида шартномавий активларнинг келиб тушиши акс эттирилиши лозим деб ҳисоблаймиз. Чунончи, шартномавий активлар билан боғлиқ операцияларга қуйидагича бухгалтерия ёзувлари берилиши лозим (1-жадвалга қаранг).

1-жадвал

Шартномавий активлар билан боғлиқ операцияларга бериладиган бухгалтерия ёзувлари

№	Операция мазмуни	Дебет	Кредит	Сумма
1	Шартномавий активларнинг вужудга келиши	5921	6010, 6990, 6710,6520, 6410, 5110 ва бошқалар	6 940 000
2	Шартномавий активларнинг қопланиши (келиб тушуши)	5110	5921	6 940 000

Шартномавий активлар даромад келтирмайди. Шу боис, ушбу активлар ҚҚС ва фойда солиғига тортилмаслиги лозим, деб ҳисоблаймиз.

Шартномавий активлар қурулиш ташкилотларида ўтказиладиган аудитнинг энг муҳим объектларидан бири ҳисобланади. Ушбу объектни қуйидаги кетма-кетликда ва тартибда аудитдан ўтказиш, бизнингча етарлича самара беради (2-расмга қаранг).

Шартномавий активларни вужудга келишига олиб келувчи шартномаларнинг мавжудлиги, уларнинг меъёрий-ҳуқуқий асосийлигини текшириш

Шартномавий активларни вужудга келишига олиб келувчи операцияларнинг ҳақиқатда юз берганлигини ҳужжатли текшириш

Қопламалар кўринишидаги шартномавий активларни тўлаб беришга асос бўлувчи авизовкаларни косгигнант ёки комитентга ўз вақтида тақдим этилганлигини текшириш

Қопламалар кўринишидаги шартномавий активларни косгигнант ёки комитентдан ҳақиқатда келиб тушган суммасини, тўланмасдан қолган суммасини ҳисоб ва ҳисоботда реал акс эттирилганлигини текшириш

3-расм. Шартномавий активлар аудитининг кетма-кетлиги

Фикримизча, қопламалар кўринишидаги шартномавий активлар ҳисобини юқорида келтирилган тартибларини меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларга киритиш ушбу операцияларни қурулиш ташкилотларида яхлит тарзда қўллаш, шунингдек, бу мазкур операциялар аудитини яхлит услубда амалга ошириш имконини беради.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. БХМС 21 Хўжалик юритувчи субъектларнинг молия-хўжалик фаолияти бухгалтерия ҳисоби ҳисобварақлари режаси ва уни қўллаш бўйича йўриқнома"Ўз.Р АВ томонидан 12.11.2003 й. 1181-1-сон билан рўйхатга олинган

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QASHQADARYO HAVZASI LANDSHAFTLARINING O`RGANILISH TARIXI

Аннотация. Мақолада Qashqadaryo havzasi bo`yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borgan yetakchi olimlarning ilmiy izlanishlari tahlil qilingan. Ayniqsa, Qarshi cho`li landshaftlarini o`rgangan olima O.YU. Poslovskayaning izlanishlarini yoritishga harakat qilingan.

Калит сўзлар: landshaft, hududiy kompleks, komponent, zonal, azonal, tasniflash, landshaft sinfi, landshaft tipi, landshaftguruhi, elementarlandshaft, geoaxborot tizimi, electron karta.

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HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF KASHKADRYO BASIN LANDSCAPES

Аннотация. The article analyzes the scientific research of leading scientists who conducted scientific research of the Kashkadarya basin. In particular, attempts were made to highlight the research of the scientist O. Yu. Poslovskaya, who studied the landscapes of the Karshi desert.

Keywords: landscape, territorial complex, component, zonal, azonal, classification, landscape class, landscape type, landscape group, elementary landscape, geoinformation system, electronic map.

Ландшафтоведение-это раздел естественной географии, которого является предметом изучения естественной географии. Основные природные компоненты, образующие ландшафт, подразделяются на зональные и нозональные компоненты. Группу зональных компонентов составляют климат, почвы, флора и фауна, а группу нозональных компонентов-геологическое строение и рельеф. Все составляющие участвуют в формировании общих черт ландшафтов как природных комплексов. В естественно-географических исследованиях, имеющих научно-теоретическое и практическое значение, большое внимание уделяется вопросам классификации ландшафтов.

Анализ различных источников (монографии, диссертации, атласы, научные статьи), направленных на изучение ландшафтов Узбекистана, в том числе бассейна Кашкадарьи, показывает, что узбекские географы основывают методы и таксономические единицы иностранных географов на классификации ландшафтов изучаемой территории. Ниже мы рассмотрим некоторые типологические единицы, предложенные некоторыми учеными для классификации ландшафтов Кашкадарьинскогобассейна.

Кашкадарьинский бассейн отражает ландшафтные комплексы, существующие на территории Узбекистана. Районирование ландшафта по высоте также четко отражено на территории, например: юго-западная часть исследуемой территории занята песчано-пустынными ландшафтами (пустыньи Сундуклы), крайняя западная часть сложена аллювиальными отложениями, ацентральная часть сложена дельтовыми ландшафтами Каршинской степи, здесь есть и крутые холмы, и реликтовые горы, икотловины. Особенно к востоку наблюдается чередование ландшафта предгорий с горами средней высоты и высокими горами. Изучение ландшафтов Кашкадарьинской котловины будет совершенствоваться и обобщаться снизу-вверх, поэтому мы будем их изучать.

Создание ландшафтной карты Кашкадарьинского бассейна имеет давнюю историю. В более поздние времена в результате изучения местности несколькими исследователями были составлены карты среднего масштаба, но большинство из них относится к горно-нагорной или равнинной части (Каршинской степи).Сначала карта мелкого масштаба (1:1 000 000) была подготовлена и издана Л. Н. Бабушкиным, Н. А. Когаем (1964, 1965, 1982) [4; С.8-132]. Следующей проблемой ландшафтоведения стала разработка карт разного масштаба. Ландшафты Кашкадарьинского бассейна в конце XX века изучали следующие ученые С.А.Нишонов (1961-1986), О.Ю.Пословская (1963-1966), Н.А.Когай, Л.Н.Бабушкин (1965), А.Маматов (1968), С.И.Абдуллаев (1974-1980), И.Усмонов (1980), Н.А.Когай (1982), Л.А.Алибеков (1982), Б.Г.Азимов, И.Жонкобилов (1991-1999), Б.Худойбердиевым (1993).

В частности, с 1961 года С.А.Нишонов проводил научные исследования под руководством Б.А.Антонова по созданию натурной ландшафтной карты Кашкадарьинской котловины. Он изучил горную и равнинную части Кашкадарьинскогобассейна и разработал систему, состоящую из трех этапов (ландшафтный класс, ландшафтный тип, ландшафтный тип) для анализа ландшафтов этой местности. С.А. Нишонов (1965) на всей территории бассейна выделял 41 ландшафтный тип и подтип [8; С.3-30]. В целом проведенные С.А. Нишоновым исследования по комплексному изучению ландшафтов Кашкадарьинскогобассейна были одними из важнейших фундаментальных исследований того времени.

По решению правительства Узбекистана в августе 1963 г. изучение природных особенностей Каршинской степина основе Амударьинских вод считалось важнейшей и актуальной задачей второй половины XX века. Группа ученых географического факультета Ташкентского государственного университета в 1962-1963 годах проводила полевые исследования в Кашкадарьинскийбассейн.Основной целью было выявление ландшафтов, различающихся по сельскохозяйственному использованию и природным условиям, и создание новой ландшафтной карты региона. В этих исследованиях профессор О.Ю. Пословская проявила инициативу. При проведении этих полевых исследований доктор геолого-минералогических наук, проф. О. Ю. Пословская активно участвовали В.М.Зуков, С.А.Исмоилов, Ю.Ю.Нимчикова, М.Ф.Расулов, Т.Е.Сумочкина, Л.Т.Турсунов, а также доктор географических наук Ю.М.Акрамов и кандидат географических наук А.Б.Хисомов.

Поэтому О.Ю.Пословская на основе анализа данных, собранных в ходе экспедиции и анализа всех собранных материалов, восстановления результатов предшествующих исследований, провела принципы классификации ландшафтов «Каршинской степи». Также О.Ю.Пословская, М.Т.Расулов и др. разработали «определение природных ландшафтов» и классификацию культурных ландшафтов. В их исследованиях ландшафты пустыни Карши были разделены на следующие таксономические единицы: ландшафтная группа-ландшафтный тип-элементарные ландшафты, ландшафтный подтип[10; С. 10-165; 12; С.142-173].

В этой классификации геоморфологические особенности территории используются как основа для выделения ландшафтных групп. При выделении ландшафтных типов за основу берутся характерные черты отложений, залегающих на поверхности земли. По характерным признакам растительного покрова выделяются элементарные ландшафты. Так, на основании проведенных исследований О. Ю. Пословская разделила следующие ландшафты в районе Каршинской пустыни. Они подразделяются на 4 ландшафтные группы, 44 ландшафтных типа и 42 ландшафтных подтипа [10; С. 10-165; 12; С.142-173]. Было обнаружено, что эти результаты имеют очень высокую ценность на основе реальных данных. Ведь перспектива пустыни Карши и Кашкадарьинской котловины определялась именно на основе этих ландшафтных карт.

Кроме того, характерной особенностью данного исследования является то, что если группу пустынных ландшафтов взять отдельно и разделить на 3, то имеется переходный интервал от пустынной к полупустынной зоне. Ландшафты, природные районы, близкие к горным ландшафтам, высокогорные ландшафты смогли выделить существующие ландшафтные типы и подтипы в пределах пустынь, дав особое определение ландшафтам солончаков и аллювиальных отложений.

Помимо описания природных ландшафтов особое внимание исследователи уделяли и культурным ландшафтам. Культурные ландшафты делятся на 2 большие ландшафтные группы (современные и реликтовые). Они, в свою очередь, делятся на 10 типов ландшафта, а типы ландшафта делятся на 10 подтипов ландшафта. В целом природные и культурные ландшафты пустыни Карши делятся на 54 типа. Эти типы ландшафтов подразделяются на 10 ландшафтных групп в зависимости от их полезности в сельском хозяйстве [10; С. 10-165; 12; С.142-173]. Хотя это ландшафтное исследование не охватывает всей площади Кашкадарьинской котловины, это ценный труд, полностью и в совершенстве охватывающий небольшой ее участок.

В 1965 г. Н. А. Когай, Л. Н. Бабушкин составили ландшафтные карты районов по результатам полевых исследований, собранных во многих экспедициях. Они составили ландшафтную карту Кашкадарьинский округ и подошли к классификации ландшафтов бассейна Кашкадарьи на основе следующей таксономической единицы: округ-район-ландшафт [5; С. 370.].

К 1968 г. в результате научных исследований, проводившихся А.Маматовым в течение нескольких лет, в диссертации на тему «Карсты горных частей левобережья Кашкадарьи» с учетом ландшафтных особенностей горных районов, карсты горной части левобережья Кашкадарьи были разделены на районы [7; С.26.].

С.И.Абдуллаев работал над ландшафтами бассейнКашкадарьи в 1974 - 80-х годах и на основе следующей схемы определял специфику природных комплексов, возникающих в регионах в результате орошения. Кроме того, в эти годы были изучены природные ресурсы этой территории со сложной ландшафтной структурой в результате исследований, проведенных совместно с С.И.Абдуллаевым и И.Усмановым по ландшафтам бассейнКашкадарьи. Они высказали научно-практические взгляды на пути рационального использования каждого ландшафта с учетом его специфических особенностей [1; С.54-59. 2; С. 28-30. 3; стр. 22-27].

Ландшафты Каршинской степи, занимающей большую часть Кашкадарьинского бассейна, были подробно изучены И. А. Гасановым с целью их мелиоративной оценки. И. А. Гасанов (1991) использует структурно-генетическую классификацию, предложенную В. А. Николаевым (1973), анализируя с точки зрения типологической концепции ландшафта, предложенной Н. А. Гвоздецким при классификации природно-территориальных комплексов и изображении их на карте, и создает карта ландшафтов Каршинской степи. В приложении к этой карте легенда дана в виде таблицы и описываетраздел, систему, подсистему, класс, подкласс, группа, тип, вид и подвид ландшафтов [14; С.10-95.].

Значительный вклад в изучение ландшафтов Кашкадарьинской области методом ландшафтной индикации внесли Е. А. Агболянс (1980), Р. М. Давилтова, Б. Г. Азимов (1990), Б. Г. Азимов, И. Жонкобилов (1991-1993) и др. [6; С.22.].

Р.Усмонова (1996-2002) под руководством А.А.Рафикова создала ландшафтную карту Кашкадарьинской области масштаба 1:300000. Для подготовки карты использовались традиционные и космические методы фотоанализа. Такая ситуация позволяет повысить эффективность карты и расширить ее информационную емкость с учетом всех изменений, произошедших к настоящему времени [13; С.26.].

С.И. Абдуллаев и др. [2; 28-30 с.], Муртазаев Б.Ч. и др. (2015-2020 гг.) [8; 47-50 с.], М.Г.Назаров (2020) [10; 20 с.] на основе имеющегося опыта создана карта антропогенных ландшафтов Кашкадарьинской оазис и дана их классификация.

В настоящее время в результате бурного развития технологий геоинформационных систем используются не только в технических областях, но и в различных сферах нашей жизни. Сегодня в процессе обновления электронных карт все изменения, которые не были отражены в предыдущей электронной карте, отражаются в обновленной электронной карте. Ситуация на обновленной электронной карте рассматривается в полевых условиях, необходимо определить информацию, не отраженную на предыдущем аэрофотоснимке, но имеющуюся на месте, и изменить контуры мест на основе соответствующих условных знаки. Целью обновления электронных карт Кашкадарьинской области является совершенствование природных ландшафтов, топографо-геодезических, картографических, агрохимических почв, геоботаники, региональных межхозяйственных и внутрихозяйственных проектов землеустройства, ирригационных и мелиоративных, историко-культурных и используемых для проведения исследования в других направлениях.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ ГЕОЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ ЛАНДШАФТОВ

Аннотация. В статье на примере Кашкадарьинской области рассматривается трактовка некоторых геоэкологических проблем, возникающих при использовании агроландшафтов и поддержании плодородия орошаемых земель и условий, создающих эрозионные процессы, вторичное засоление.

Ключевые слова: природный комплекс, экосистема, агроландшафт, геоэкологические, антропогенные, почвы, вторичное засоление, фильтрационные воды, эрозия.

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SOME GEOECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE USE OF AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Annotation. In the article, on the example of the Kashkadarya region, the interpretation of some geoecological problems that arise when using agricultural landscapes and maintaining the fertility of irrigated lands and conditions that create erosion processes, secondary salinization is considered.

Key words: natural complex, ecosystem, agrolandscape, geoecological, anthropogenic, soils, secondary salinization, seepage waters, erosion.

Актуальность. В природных комплексах антропогенные изменения происходят быстрее, чем естественные изменения географических условий. Хотя эти природные комплексы управляются как природные системы, они также сильно зависят от деятельности человека. Сельскохозяйственные вариации ландшафтов включают поля (орошаемые и не орошаемые), сады на заднем дворе, плантации и различные типы пастбищ. Ландшафты, измененные антропогенной деятельностью, также включают охраняемые зоны отдыха и парки отдыха. Сегодня для улучшения материального благосостояния людей, повышения продуктивности сельскохозяйственных угодий имеет значение изучение формирования и развития агроландшафтов или оценка природных свойств антропогенного ландшафта и сложившейся в нем геоэкологической ситуации. Ухудшение экологической обстановки, являющееся одной из актуальных проблем сельского хозяйства, побуждает отраслевых специалистов разрабатывать меры по сохранению и защите от неблагоприятных последствий природной среды. Естественно, что в ближайшее время решить все возникшие агроэкологические проблемы не представляется возможным, но показывает, что основные проблемы, составляющие основную основу сельскохозяйственного производства, обязательно находятся под постоянным контролем научных исследователей.

Основная часть. Значение земли среди общенациональных богатств неоценимо. Земля уже отличается от других запасов тем, что является природным ресурсом и основным средством производства в сельском хозяйстве. Наиболее распространенной частью глобальных изменений, вызванных антропогенным фактором, также являются сельскохозяйственные ландшафты. Эта сельскохозяйственная ландшафтная система производит от 98 до 99 процентов массы пищи для людей на Земле и является наиболее важной для поддержания жизни сообщества. Следовательно, антропогенное воздействие на экосферу также будет увеличиваться из-за увеличения потребностей мирового населения. Все это создает геоэкологические проблемы землепользования.

На сегодняшний день природа изменила комплексы человека до такой степени, что определить, каким он был раньше, стало очень сложно. Ведь в результате антропогенной деятельности существенно изменились основные ландшафты земли, то есть почти полностью изменились ландшафты 20-30% площади земли. Природные комплексы земного шара значительные земельные площади претерпели глубокие изменения под влиянием вспашки, освоения степей и выпаса скота на пастбищах или другой антропогенной деятельности. Даже природные ландшафты вокруг рек и озер были заменены агроландшафтами из-за вырубки лесов на больших площадях. В частности, в результате орошения и осушения земель можно наблюдать коренную трансформацию засушливых территорий, когда плодородный почвенный покров земель полностью смывается.

Ирригационное земледелие – земледелие в засушливой зоне с использованием ирригационных систем. Высокие урожаи сельскохозяйственных культур в условиях засушливого и жаркого климата напрямую связаны с искусственным орошением. В таких условиях только орошение является важнейшим и необходимым способом повышения урожайности земельных ресурсов, а также обязательным условием ведения сельского хозяйства. В результате ирригационное земледелие имеет ряд негативных экологических последствий и приводит к опустыниванию.

По имеющимся данным, в результате антропогенной деятельности ежегодно в мире приходит в негодность 5 – 7 млн га обрабатываемых плодородных земель. В том числе 900 миллиардов га земель подверглись опустыниванию с тех пор, как человек начал заниматься сельским хозяйством и животноводством. Л.Алибеков (2013) отмечает, что в основном это оросительная (ирригационная) эрозия; накопление агроирригационного культурного слоя почвы; вторичное засоление почв-грунтов; накопление (заболачивание) грунта и почвы; загрязнение поверхностных и подземных вод; обмеление рек; рельеф местности представлен понижениями [2;168 С.]. По данным ООН, ежегодно из-за воздействия этих факторов из эксплуатации выходит около 3 млн га земли. 26 миллиардов почв теряются в год из-за ветровой и водной эрозии.

Показатели, определяющие качество земли, являются основным фактором землепользования, принятия мер по ее охране. Общеизвестно, что процессы, выражающиеся в обеднении почв, такие как деградация почвенного покрова – засоление, эрозия, опустынивание, делают Землю непригодной для использования в сельском хозяйстве. Однако это общая ситуация, и в этом отношении большое значение имеют прежде всего земли, используемые в сельском хозяйстве, в частности орошаемые земли.

Орошение-подача воды на поля, где ощущается недостаток влаги, является основным гидротехническим видом мелиорации земель в засушливом климате. В засушливых регионах одного увлажнения почвы будет недостаточно, так как из-за сухих ветров усиливается испарение с поверхности растения, может произойти недостаточное поступление влаги из корневой системы и, как следствие, гибель растений. Орошение осуществляется с целью изменения или управления водным режимом территории инженерными гидротехническими сооружениями.

Повторное (вторичное) засоление – одно из основных последствий орошения земель в засушливом климате. Это связано с подъемом минерализованных грунтовых вод к поверхности Земли. При интенсивном испарении грунтовых вод, содержащих соли, в почве накапливаются излишки солей. Загрязнение грунтовых и поверхностных вод является серьезной экологической проблемой ирригационного земледелия. Этот процесс является результатом использования воды для орошения сельскохозяйственных культур и вымывания солей из почв. Минерализация (соленость) воды, используемой для орошения большинства рек, составляет 0,2-0,5 г / л. Однако в настоящее время их минерализация повышена, что приводит к повторному засолению. В настоящее время уровень засоленности почв и вод повышается за счет применения минеральных удобрений.

Территории Кашкадарьинской области также входят в число регионов, где издавна развивалось орошаемое и орошаемое земледелие. За долгие исторические периоды в регионе расширилась площадь орошаемых земель в связи с возведением многих водных сооружений в нынешних границах нашей страны. В среднем и преимущественно нижнем течении Кашкадарьинской котловины (Каршинская пустыня)были освоены гораздо большие площади, и орошение стало использоваться в сельском хозяйстве. В орошаемых сельскохозяйственных зонах оазиса можно наблюдать, что на сельское хозяйство больше всего негативно влияют естественные географические процессы, такие как водная эрозия, ветровая эрозия, гравитационные процессы, наводнения, заиление, заиление, заболачивание, засоление, образование отложений.

Кашкадарьинская область по занимаемой площади является одной из крупнейших в нашей стране, ее общая площадь составляет 2856,8 тыс. га. Увеличение площади орошаемых земель в провинции в последующие годы также привело к расширению площади земель, требующих мелиорации земель. В территориальных пределах Кашкадарьинской области по данным на 2020 год общая площадь возделываемых земель составляет 671,1 тыс. га, из них: орошаемые земли-415,7 тыс. га, лалми-255,4 тыс. га, а всего многолетних насаждений-36,1 тыс. га из них: сады-18,5 тыс. га, виноградники-8,9 тыс. га, тутовые рощи-8,5 тыс. га, питомники 0,7 тыс. га организует. В области серые земли занимают 20,5 тыс. га, пастбища-1214,4 тыс. га, приусадебные угодья-80,2 тыс. га. Посевная площадь хлопка в Кашкадарьинской области увеличилась с 164,9 тыс. га в 2015 году до 135,9 тыс. га к 2020 году, и можно видеть, что площадь хлопка сокращается из года в год. В последующие годы площадь Галла в провинции также сократилась с 252,7 тыс. га в 2015 году до 141,8 тыс. га к 2020 году.

Площадь засоленных земель Кашкадарьинской области составляет 272 870 га, слабосоленых-182 009 га, умеренно засоленных-47 860 га, сильно засоленных-12 840 га. В составе общего земельного фонда и общих сельскохозяйственных угодий пахотные земли, в том числе орошаемые, занимают не очень большие площади. Поэтому важное и актуальное значение приобретает эффективное использование имеющихся орошаемых земель, улучшение их мелиоративного состояния и повышение плодородия, эффективности ведения сельского хозяйства. В настоящее время около 8% орошаемых земель, или 325 000 гектаров, находятся в плохом мелиоративном состоянии. Это, в свою очередь, произошло из-за более высокого уровня засоления почв, а также из-за повышения уровня грунтовых вод. В течение многих лет на сельскохозяйственных полях использовались токсичные химические вещества для подкормки земли чрезмерным количеством минеральных удобрений с целью повышения урожайности, а также для защиты сельскохозяйственных культур от болезней и вредителей. М.Файзуллаев цитирует (2019), что основными причинами неудовлетворительного состава земель являются близость сизотовых вод, засоление почвы различными факторами, а также уровень солености сизотовых вод. [4;150 С.].

По мнению Ш.Ахмедову (2018), почвоведов К.Мирзажонова, Ж.Ахмедова и С.Исаева, «снижение уровня фильтрационных вод, содержащих 2-2,5г/л солей, ниже 1,5 метров в условиях текущий дефицит воды "ущерб" рассчитывается. 1-1,5 м при низкой минерализации сизотских вод. при высокой рекомендуется держать на уровне 2-2,5 м [3; 25 с.].

В Кашкадарьинской области водная эрозия имеет место на 25 тыс. га орошаемой площади, ветровая и водная – на 20 тыс. га площади. Площадь более 200 000 га засолена в разной степени. По имеющимся данным, более 45 % орошаемых земель области засолены в разной степени. Расширение орошаемых земель происходит в основном за счет повторного засоления орошаемых земель в пустыне Карши.

Выращивание сельскохозяйственных культур на орошаемых землях из-за повторного засоления земель, ущерба от водной и ветровой эрозии в совокупности с этими факторами приводит к деградации орошаемых земель и загрязнению окружающей среды, то есть к негативному изменению геоэкологической ситуации. вызывая снижение производительности труда, увеличение себестоимости продукции [1; 30-35 стр.].

Заключение. Одной из важных особенностей организации рационального использования природы, в том числе и земельных ресурсов на орошаемых территориях, является неразрывная взаимосвязь земельных и водных ресурсов, проявляющаяся в том, что природная среда (ландшафты) выступает в процессе хозяйственной деятельности человека как основное средство сельскохозяйственного производства. Деградированные земли, образовавшиеся в Кашкадарьинской области, наносят значительный ущерб сельскохозяйственным угодьям, пастбищам и экосистемам. Кроме того, интенсивность антропогенного воздействия на природу территории вызывает ландшафтно– экологические проблемы, а также вызывает дисбаланс экосистем.

Для земледелия Кашкадарьинской области с типичной природой, расположенной в целом на юге страны с резко континентальным климатом, сначала ирригация а затем создание мелиоративных систем-это факт, который не требует доказательств. Для достижения факторного землепользования и экономической эффективности целесообразно, прежде всего, кардинально улучшить мелиоративное состояние земель, внедрить технологию водопользования на критическом уровне, а затем перейти к применению агротехнических и агромелиоративных мероприятий. При оптимизации агроландшафтов целесообразно осуществлять следующие мероприятия: формирование и поддержание на оптимальном уровне структуры и функционирования земель, поддержание необходимого разнообразия и устойчивости сельскохозяйственных ландшафтов; экологическую оптимизацию агроландшафтов, сохранение локального генетического фонда дикой природы и обеспечение восстановления природных геосистем; экологическую оптимизацию агроландшафтов.

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ МАРКЕТИНГОВОГО ПОДХОДА, КАК ПРИОРИТЕТНОГО НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ В ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ РАБОТЫ ОПТОВОЙ КОМПАНИИ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена вопросам реализации маркетинговых решений в вопросах эффективного ведения оптовой торговли, как современному подходу в коммерческой торговле товарами и услугами.
Ключевые слова: маркетинг, оптовая торговля, стратегия.

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APPLICATION OF THE MARKETING APPROACH AS A PRIORITY DIRECTION IN ORGANIZING THE WORK OF A WHOLESALE COMPANY

Annotation. The article is devoted to the implementation of marketing solutions in matters of effective wholesale trade, as a modern approach to the commercial trade in goods and services.
Key words: marketing, wholesale trade, strategy.

Маркетинг является ключевым фактором успеха любой организации, функционирующей в сфере оптовой торговли. Свое практическое отражение он находит в формировании руководством оптовых торговых организаций функций маркетинга и их встраивании в общую деятельность организации. Помимо прочего, маркетинг является довольно мощным инструментом совершенствования оптовой деятельности предприятия. С этой точки зрения он характеризуется как маркетинг продавца. В то же время в сфере оптовой торговли находится место и маркетингу покупателя. В первом случае формируется общий план маркетинга, а во втором -

происходит его приспособление к определенным группам различных потребителей продукции оптовых предприятий.

Реализация маркетинга в сфере оптовой торговли позволяет компаниям не только повышать свою коммерческую эффективность, но и более успешно конкурировать в условиях рынка с другими продавцами. Его главной целью считается обеспечение коммерческого успеха компании-товаропроизводителя посредством наилучшего удовлетворения потребностей оптового рынка.

С позиции предприятия производителя оптовая торговля является важным звеном дистрибуции, которая может и решает его маркетинговые задачи. С позиций маркетинга роль оптовой торговли состоит в максимальном удовлетворении потребностей предприятий розничной торговли, так как поставляет им нужные товары в определенных объемах и в установленные сроки. Так как они располагаются обычно в крупных промышленных центрах (городах), предприятия оптовой торговли хорошо знают потребности конечных потребителей. Поэтому предприятия оптовой торговли самостоятельно или с помощью производителя товара способны организовать мощную маркетинговую поддержку розничной торговле. Как показывает современный опыт, предприятия оптовой торговли в большинстве случаев качественно осуществляют сбытовые функции лучше производителей, поскольку имеют устоявшиеся связи с ними и розничной торговлей, а также хорошую складскую и транспортную базу.

Маркетинговые стратегии в сфере сбытовой деятельности предприятия оптовой торговли разрабатываются при расширении сбыта на старом рынке, выходе на новые рынки, проектировании новых сбытовых каналов, например, когда старая система сбыта перестала быть эффективной. В сбытовой деятельности предприятие оптовой торговли неизбежно сталкивается с фирмами конкурентами, а иногда специально предусматривает конкуренцию между собственными каналами сбыта (по горизонтальному или вертикальному типам). По отношению к внешним конкурентам разрабатывается стратегия конкурентной борьбы или стратегия сотрудничества. В случае выбора стратегии соперничества предприятие оптовой торговли определяет вид конкуренции (ценовая, неценовая) и прогнозирует поведение конкурентов. Масштаб конкурентного соперничества может распространяться на мировой рынок, рынок конкретной страны, в пределах одного города, в одном или нескольких сегментах. Наконец, может быть борьба за владение какой-либо нишей. Реализация маркетинговых стратегий в сбытовой деятельности требует длительного времени, значительных финансовых затрат, поскольку, как правило, требуются инвестиционные вложения в сбыт.

Сегодня предприятия оптовой торговли поставляют своим покупателям не только продукцию, но и представляют широкий спектр сопутствующих услуг: рекламу в месте продажи, организацию мероприятий по стимулированию продаж, доставку и предпродажную подготовку товаров, в том числе их фасовку и упаковку под торговой маркой предприятия.

Маркетинговые исследования, проводимые предприятием оптовой торговли, проводятся в трех наиболее важных направлениях:

- исследование профессиональных субъектов рынка сбыта: конкурентов, розничной сети, прочих покупателей продукции, на пример системы ресторанного питания, кафе, мелких оптовиков, работающих на оптово-розничных рынках, и т.д.;
- исследование потребителей — населения с целью получения от него информации о продукции, пользующейся спросом, и об уровне неудовлетворенности продукцией разных торговых марок;
- исследование рынка поставщиков для решения собственных проблем, связанных с закупками. Могут проводиться другие исследования исходя из стратегических целей предприятий оптовой торговли.

Организация маркетинговых исследований зависит от квалификации маркетологов. В случае их отсутствия могут быть привлечены сторонние специалисты или куплен уже готовый отчет, составленный фирмой, предоставляющей такие услуги, на основании ранее проведенных исследований. По инициативе поставщика производителя возможно проведение различных экспериментальных исследований, по оценке потребительских качеств продукции.

Сегментирование рынка сбыта является обязательной функцией маркетинга предприятия оптовой торговли. Например, это позволяет выбрать целевые сегменты покупателей профессионалов и знать покупательские предпочтения разных слоев населения и их реакцию на поставляемый товар. Профессиональный рынок сбыта сегментируют по следующим критериям: объемы закупок, широта ассортимента, деловая репутация, платежеспособность, проводимая ценовая политика и т.д. Если потребителем является население, то применяют различные системы показателей, выбирая из них те, которые в наибольшей степени характеризуют потребительский сегмент (социальные, демографические, экономические, поведенческие и др.).

Маркетинг закупок позволяет получить конкурентные преимущества уже на стадии работы с поставщиками за счет приобретения товаров, способных удовлетворять потребности конечных покупателей. В этом случае решаются следующие задачи:

- закупается продукция, пользующаяся спросом у потребителя;
- процесс закупки дает экономическую выгоду оптовикам (за счет получения скидок, отсрочки платежа);
- в случае получения некондиционного товара появляется возможность его замены.

Процесс закупки состоит из ряда последовательных шагов:

a) определение размера потребностей в конкретной продукции, конкретной торговой марке;

b) определение потребностей в ассортименте, причем желательно приобретать максимальный ассортимент продукции у одного поставщика;

c) определение критериев составления исходной базы при оценке поставщиков и ведении переговоров с ними (экономические, маркетинговые, технические, логистические требования);

d) поиск и анализ поставщиков методами маркетингового исследования рынка;

e) отбор поставщиков и организация переговоров с ними;

f) размещение пробных заказов;

g) оценка результатов;

h) заключение долговременных договорных соглашений.

Можно сформулировать основные требования к поставщикам:

- популярность (известность) торговой марки;
- надежность;
- доступность;
- заинтересованность в совместной работе;
- понимание роли маркетинга в продвижении своей продукции.

Часто предприятие оптовой торговли должно выбирать, остановиться на одном поставщике (принцип концентрации заказов) или выбрать несколько поставщиков (принцип распыления заказов).

Преимущество концентрации заказов позволяет получить большие скидки за счет большего размера заказа. Этому способствует тесное сотрудничество, включая реализацию совместных проектов по производству новых товаров.

Предприятие оптовой торговли может предоставлять информацию о новых тенденциях спроса, новых товарах, поступающих на рынок от других производителей. Однако работа с одним поставщиком увеличивает риски для предприятия оптовой торговли и ограничивает его возможности быстро подстраиваться под требования розничной сети. Чтобы снизить риски, предприятие оптовой торговли работает одновременно с несколькими поставщиками.

Если поставщики заинтересованы сотрудничать с оптовиком, то это можно использовать для получения дополнительных выгод, добиваясь уступок. Маркетинг логистика предприятия оптовой торговли заключается в разработке такой транспортно-складской схемы, которая учитывала бы требования маркетинга закупок и маркетинга сбыта.

Как и другие структуры предприятия оптовой торговли, ориентированные на маркетинговый подход в своей работе, службы логистики должны учитывать специфику поведения и требования предприятий розничной торговли, которые они предъявляют к своим поставщикам оптовикам. Это, прежде всего размер партии товаров и скорость поставки. Часто такие требования приводят к тому, что предприятие оптовой торговли вынуждено размещать торговые склады, наиболее близко к магазинам. Но собственные закупки оптовиком больших партий товаров у производителей заставляет его решать следующую задачу: иметь центральный распределительный склад или, минуя его, развозить товары по районным складам. Маркетинговые решения в системе сбыта имеют цель оказать поддержку в реализации планируемого объема товаров на местном и региональных рынках. Маркетинговая информация, подпитывающая сбыт, способствует снижению риска сбытовой деятельности.

Маркетинговые решения сбыта охватывают весь комплекс маркетинга микса. Принимая решения по ассортименту, необходимо учитывать степень близости продукции различных товарных групп, возможности предприятия (финансовые, кадровые, складские и т.д.), требования покупателей, наличие конкурентов.

С макроэкономических позиций оптовая торговля предстает как ниша предпринимательской деятельности в сфере коммерции и как процесс придания потребительских свойств исходным для оптовой торговли материально-техническим ресурсам как ее товарам в виде продажных услуг — на уровне частных отношений собственности. Требования рынка квалифицируются как издержки от уменьшения оборота, а их динамика зависит от срока поставок, готовности к их выполнению и надежности поставок. При этом издержки от уменьшения оборота изменяются в направлении, противоположном постоянным производственным (хозяйственным) издержкам. При уменьшении оборота издержки характеризуются абсолютным и (или) менее пропорциональным ростом.

Следовательно, (с точки зрения уровня обслуживания), необходимо определить зоны реакции клиентов (с помощью опросов интервью), так как это поможет установить минимальные хозяйственные и рыночные издержки. Но прежде нужна предварительная смета расходов, ориентированная на сбыт. Только на основании знания «зоны реакции» рынка сбыта (его частей) и соответствующего изменения издержек можно определить зону благоприятной динамики издержек. Это позволит в итоге выбрать оптимальную комбинацию выполнения поставок (отдачи) и издержек (затрат) логистической системы.

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РОЛЬ КЛЕТОЧНОГО ИММУНИТЕТА ПРИ ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ СЕРДЕЧНОЙ НЕДОСТАТОЧНОСТИ ИШЕМИЧЕСКОЙ ЭТИОЛОГИИ

Аннотация. В статье обобщены литературные данные о патогенетическом влиянии повышенного уровня провоспалительных цитокинов на прогрессирование хронической сердечной недостаточности (ХСН) ишемического генеза. По мнению ряда современных исследователей, ключевую роль в патогенезе ХСН играют иммунная активация и системное воспаление [5]. Согласно этой концепции, происходит увеличение синтеза провоспалительных цитокинов, определяющих эволюцию дисфункции левого желудочка. Содержание цитокинов в плазме крови больных с ХСН независимо от ее этиологии значительно превышает нормальные значения [2]. Однако причины, обуславливающие активацию иммунной системы при ХСН, до конца не выяснены [2]. Высказывается предположение, что гиперпродукция провоспалительных цитокинов, главным образом фактора некроза опухоли α (ФНО-α), опосредуется высокой симпатикоадреналовой активацией [1].

Ключевые слова: хроническая сердечная недостаточность, ишемическая болезнь сердца, провоспалительный цитокин, фактор некроза опухоли-α (ФНО-α), интерлейкин-6 (ИЛ-6).

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PATHOGENETIC EFFECT OF CYTOKINES ON THE PROGRESSION OF CHRONIC HEART FAILURE OF ISCHEMIC ETIOLOGY

Abstract. The article summarizes the literature data on the pathogenetic effect of an increased level of pro-inflammatory cytokines on the progression of chronic heart failure (CHF) of ischemic origin. According to a number of modern researchers, immune activation and systemic inflammation play a key role in the pathogenesis of CHF [5]. According to this concept, there is an increase in the synthesis of pro-inflammatory cytokines that determine the evolution of left ventricular dysfunction. The content of cytokines in the blood plasma of patients

with CHF, regardless of its etiology, significantly exceeds normal values [2]. However, the reasons for the activation of the immune system in CHF are not fully understood [2]. It has been suggested that the hyperproduction of pro-inflammatory cytokines, mainly tumor necrosis factor α (TNF-α), is mediated by high sympathetic adrenal activation [1].

Key words: chronic heart failure, coronary heart disease, pro-inflammatory cytokine, tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), interleukin-6 (IL-6).

Активация иммунной системы при хронической сердечной недостаточности (ХСН) известна уже более 20 лет. Первоначально экспериментальные исследования продемонстрировали дезадаптивную роль иммунной системы. Современные доклинические исследования описывают положительные и отрицательные эффекты активации иммунитета при ХСН. Эти различные эффекты зависят от времени и этиологии ХСН. Поэтому здесь мы даем подробный обзор иммунных механизмов и их значения для развития ХСН.

При различных видах аутоиммунной патологии общепризнана роль генетической предрасположенности и наиболее информативными генетическими маркерами считаются ассоциированные с аутоиммунизацией аллели генов главного комплекса гистосовместимости (HLA)[1]. Именно продукты этих маркерных генов – HLA антигены участвуют в запуске и реализации аутоиммунных процессов. Аутоиммунный базис подтвержден уже при более чем 40 заболеваниях, а при многих других болезнях его участие предполагается. К настоящему времени установлены HLA-специфичности (особенно в локусе HLA-DRB1), одни из которых являются маркерами предрасположенности, другие – устойчивости к аутоиммунизации. Поскольку при атеросклерозе в патогенезе развития иммунного воспаления в стенке сосудов значительная роль также отводится аутоантигенам (прежде всего – модифицированным липопротеинам низкой плотности (мЛПНП) и шаперонам), целью нашей работы стало исследование аутоиммунных реакций и анализ характера их проявлений в зависимости от генотипа HLADRB1 у больных ишемической болезнью сердца (ИБС[2]Недавние исследования показывают, что регуляторные Т-клетки (Tregs) могут уменьшить проникновение провоспалительных клеток в поврежденную ткань миокарда и предотвратить хроническое воспаление, которое может привести к ХСН [3]. У пациентов с ХСН наблюдался дисбаланс между уровнями провоспалительных Т-хелперных клеток 17 (Th17) и противовоспалительным IL-10 в плазме крови. НЕ нужно забывать, что старение обратно коррелирует с кардиопротективной ролью Т-клеток. С возрастом, снижение иммуногенности напрямую связано с функциональной активностью тимуса, оказвающего влияние на созревание Т-клеток [4]. У пожилых людей уменьшение пула наивных Т-клеток, и напротив, увеличение пула Т-клеток памяти, таких как CD28null, часто приводит к повышенной восприимчивости к патогенной атаке и последующему развитию сердечной дисфункции [5]. Для оценки состояния иммунитета проводили определение следующих показателей: содержание субпопуляций лимфоцитов, несущих антигены CD3+, CD4+, CD8+, CD16+, CD19+, определяли методом подсчета антигенпозитивных клеток с помощью флуоресцентной микроскопии.Определение популяций и субпопуляций лимфоцитов (иммунофенотипирование клеток) проводили с использованием панели моноклональных антител к поверхностным антигенам лейкоцитов человека (CD-маркеры) г. Андижан) методом иммунофлуоресцентной микроскопии. Изучали относительное и абсолютное содержание следующих клеток: CD3+, CD4+, CD8+, CD16+, CD19+, а также определяли соотношение CD4+/CD8+ - иммунорегуляторный индекс (ИРИ).Одним из основных цитокиновых эффекторов воспаления в организме человека на данном этапе патогенеза ХСН является TNF, который непосредственно может приводить к дисфункции сердечной мышцы за счет прямого негативного воздействия на кальцийзависимые процессы в кардиомоцитах [5], инактивации оксида азота в эндотелии сосудов, индукции процессов клеточного апоптоза [4, 5]. Вместе с тем высвобождение провоспалительных цитокинов обусловливает активацию резидуальных тканевых макрофагов и приводит к рекрутированию в сердце разных популяций циркулирующих иммунных клеток под влиянием специфических молекул – хемокинов.

Таким образом, развитие и прогрессирование ХСН при ишемической этиологии сопряжено с множеством разнонаправленных иммунных процессов. Необходимо еще раз отметить, что реакции иммунной системы в норме являются компенсаторными, в связи с чем провоспалительное действие иммунных клеток в первой стадии поражения кардиомиоцитов являтся необходимым, как и их противовоспалительное действие, тогда как развитие дезадаптивного ремоделирования миокарда с исходом в ХСН обусловлено нарушением баланса провоспалительных и противовоспалительных иммунных реакций.

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ОБОСНОВАНИЕ РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЯ ЗАРЯДНЫХ СТАНЦИЙ ДЛЯ ЭЛЕКТРОМОБИЛЕЙ

Аннотация. В данной статье приводится информация о мерах по развитию инфраструктуры для использования электромобилей в Узбекистане. Приведены примеры установки зарядных устройств для электромобилей в городах. Подчеркивается преимущества электромобиля относительно обычного автомобиля.

Ключевые слова: электромобиль, зарядные станции, электрические разъемы, концепция развития, утилизация, выбросы.

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RATIONALE FOR LOCATION OF CHARGING STATIONS FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Annotation. This article provides information on measures to develop infrastructure for the use of electric vehicles in Uzbekistan. Examples of installation of chargers for electric vehicles in cities are given. The advantages of an electric car relative to a conventional car are emphasized.

Keywords: electric car, charging stations, electrical connectors, development concept, recycling, emissions.

Сам по себе электромобиль-это автомобиль, приводимый в движение одним или несколькими электродвигателями, работающими от независимого источника энергии, а не от внутреннего источника энергии топлива. Это автомобиль, который легко использовать в городе, с отдельной трансмиссией, облегченной ходовой частью и кузовом, с аккумуляторами, предназначенными для скапливания необходимую энергию для движения.

В концепции стратегии развития Узбекистана до 2035 года удержание глобального потепления на уровне 1,5 ^{0}C требует быстрых и долгосрочных переходных процессов, затрагивающих земельные, энергетические, промышленные системы, а также здания, транспорт и города. Выбросы углекислого газа (CO2), вызванные деятельностью человека, необходимо сократить примерно на 45% к 2030 году по сравнению с 2010 годом. К 2050 году требуется снизить до нуля.

Учитывая не только удобство для водителя, но и полезность электромобилей для экологии, охраны окружающей среды, в Узбекистане систематически налаживается создание ряда стимулов и льгот для их популяризации.

В частности:

Президент республики Узбекистан 19 декабря 2022 года вместе с документом о государственной поддержке производства электромобилей подписал постановление о расширении инфраструктуры использования электромобилей.

В документе отмечается, что нехватка зарядных станций сдерживает массовый переход жителей на электрические автомобили. Кроме того, отсутствуют правовые основы продажи электроэнергии предпринимателями через зарядные станции.

Согласно постановлению, с 1 января 2024 года все вновь возводимые торговые и бизнес-центры, места развлечений и отдыха, автозаправочные станции, отели и объекты инфраструктуры вдоль автомобильных дорог международного и государственного значения в обязательном порядке будут оборудованы зарядными станциями. Министерству строительства поручено разработать необходимые технические условия для этого.

До конца 2024 года количество зарядных станций по стране должно достичь 2500. Сейчас в Узбекистане насчитывается около 70 станций, до конца года планируется запустить ещё 30.

Будет создана база для опытно-экспериментального производства электромобилей и их основных компонентов.

Отменяется сбор за приобретение новых электромобилей, произведенных в республике, а также сбор за утилизацию электромобилей (в том числе автомобильных комплектов).

Далее будет развиваться сеть станций зарядки электромобилей.

К середине февраля 2021 года торговая сеть Macro, вдохновленная своим предыдущим экспериментом, начала строительство первой в Узбекистане сети зарядных станций для электромобилей. Таким образом, в целях развития инфраструктуры для электромобилей по всему Узбекистану, такие компании, как Macro, Megawatt, Tok bor, UNG Petro также устанавливают станции зарядки электромобилей в городах и регионах. А некоторые даже наладили продажу в машинокомплектах или установку в доме покупателя. Таким образом, на данный момент в Ташкенте насчитывается около 30 станций зарядки электромобилей.

Рис. 1. Зарядные станции, созданные при супермаркетах Macro.

В Узбекистане введены специальные номерные знаки для электромобилей. Табличка с порядковым номером региона в начале номера изменится на зеленый. Для сохранения предыдущего номера пишется заявление в службу безопасности дорожного движения.

Отличия электромобилей от других транспортных средств: чтобы получилось представление о разнице между ценами на бензин и электроэнергию: примерно 25 тысяч сумов за зарядку - хватит на 500 км.

Заправка бензобака других автомобилей обойдется от 400 тысяч до 900 тысяч сумов.

электромобили экономичны по сравнению с обычными автомобилями;

бесшумно передвигается по дорогам;

не понадобится дорогая, громоздкая и не всегда надежная коробка передач для мгновенных переводов;

не расходует моторное масло;

электромобиль может использовать рекуперативное торможение для подзарядки собственной электронной батареи;

амортизаторы, вырабатывающие электроэнергии также можно использовать для подзарядки.

В ближайшие годы мы станем свидетелями широкой популярности электромобилей и транспортных средств. Даже сегодня рынок частично электрических автомобилей переживает бум. Растет потребность в массовом производстве и использовании электромобилей. Причин тому много. В частности, электромобили становятся передовыми гаджетами и приобретают все более широкие технологические возможности. Если у вас заканчивается электричество, обратитесь к поставщику услуг и попросите его отвезти вас на ближайшую зарядную станцию. Электромобили не следует буксировать веревкой или подъемником, так как это может повредить тяговые двигатели, вырабатывающие электричество через рекуперативное торможение.

Когда у вас есть солнечная фотоэлектрическая система или электромобиль, продавец может дать вам возможность установить точку зарядки в вашем доме. Владельцы электромобилей могут заряжать автомобиль дома с помощью домашней точки зарядки.

EVA (Electric vehicle aid- помощь электромобилю) быстрая зарядка в автомобилях есть встроенные автомобильные зарядные устройства, которые преобразуют переменный ток в постоянный для аккумулятора. Быстрые зарядные устройства постоянного тока преобразуют питание переменного тока в постоянный на зарядной станции и подают питание непосредственно на аккумулятор, поэтому они заряжаются быстрее.

Рис. 2. Типы разъемов электромобилей и зарядных станций в зависимости от региона

Если говорить об основных типах зарядок, то это медленные зарядки переменного тока АС и быстрые зарядки постоянного тока – DC. Зарядки переменного тока могут быть как однофазные 230В, так и трехфазные 400В, по этой причине не корректно определять мощность зарядки исходя из напряжения. Мощность зарядки исчисляется силой тока в Амперах А, для большего удобства иногда её указывают в киловаттах кВт.

Комбинированная система зарядки позволяет заряжать переменным током с помощью разъема типа 1 и типа 2, в зависимости от географического региона (рис. 2).

Для зарядки электромобиля в домашних условиях в стандартной комплектации ваш автомобиль должен поставляться с зарядным кабелем на 120 вольт. Один конец кабеля подключается к зарядному порту вашего автомобиля, а другой конец подключается к обычной вилке, как и любой другой электронный предмет в вашем доме. Зарядное устройство электромобиля может выглядеть как обычная розетка, но обычно в бизнес-версии оно больше похоже на заправочную станцию. Он оснащен одним или несколькими портами подключения, дисплеем, считывателями RFID (Radio frequency identification – идентификация радиочастот) и кнопками. Некоторые модели имеют формат Plug & Charge (вставка и зарядка). В рамках использования конкретной платформы все взаимодействие со станциями осуществляется через приложения на смартфонах пользователей. Для зарядки электромобилей сейчас очень мало условий на улицах, и они в основном заряжаются дома.

По нынешним ценам на электроэнергию в Узбекистане стоимость полной зарядки электромобиля может обойтись в среднем за 22 тыс. сум (примерно 2 доллара США) и этого хватает на 550 км.

Во всех свободных туристических зонах Узбекистана в горных районах, например: современные гостиничные комплексы, объекты культурно-оздоровительного, торгово-развлекательного и туристического значения, создаваемые в рекреационных зонах Чимган-Чарвак ведутся работы по обеспечению доступности транспортных средств при организации конкретных туристических маршрутов с учетом возможностей экосистемы территории, внедрению в регионе новых видов транспорта (поезд, электропоезд, автобус), в том числе движущихся на альтернативных источниках энергии, расширению маршрутов движения пассажирского транспорта, в проектах по организации их бесперебойного движения, развитию соответствующей транспортной инфраструктуры. В план включаются парковки, оборудованные отдельными зарядными электростанциями для электромобилей.

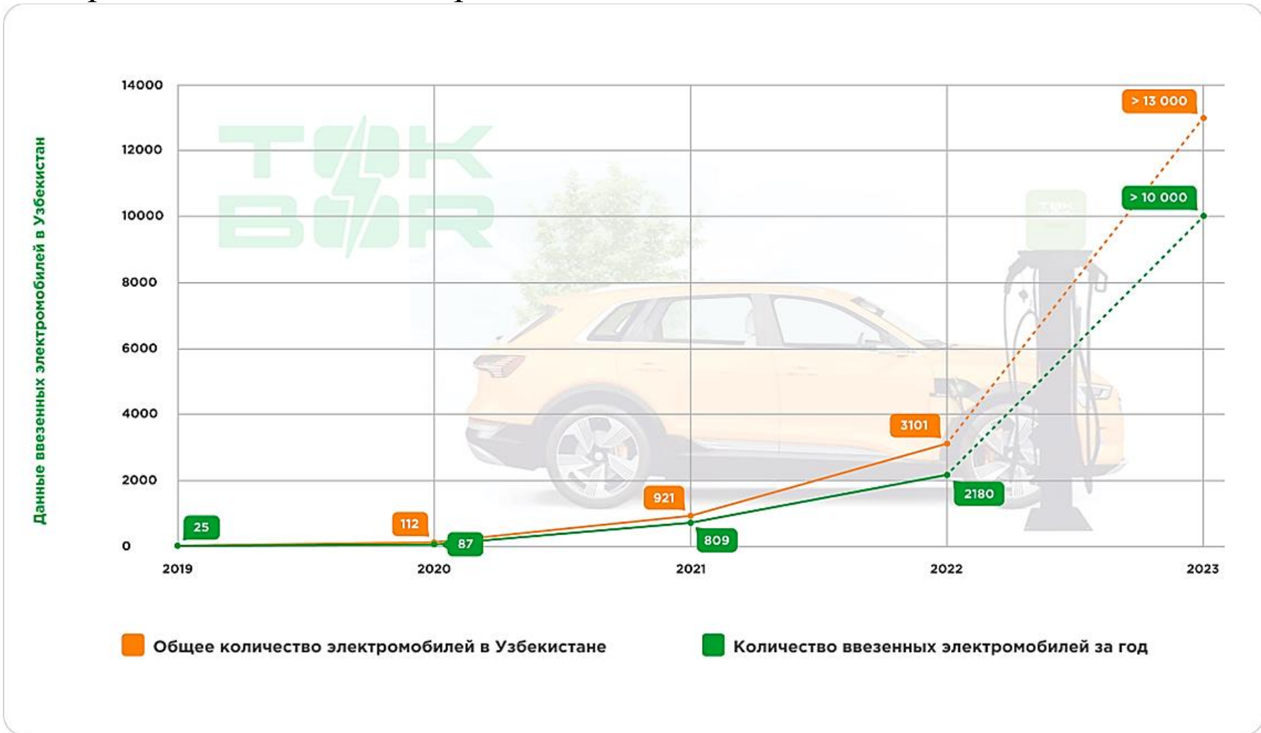

Рис 3. Динамика роста использования электромобилей в Узбекистане

При этом с учетом климатических условий Узбекистана разрабатывается и внедряется во всех регионах устройство быстрой зарядки электромобилей, работающее параллельно с местной электросетью через солнечную фотоэлектрическую систему с системой хранения энергии.

В результате, каждая система, установленная в республике, будет производить 32 тыс. кВт.ч электроэнергии в год, обеспечивая возможность зарядки 950 электромобилей, а также будет экономить 11,2 тыс. кубометров природного газа и предотвращать выбросы 19,8 т вредных газов в атмосферу.

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ИННОВАЦИОННОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ ОБРАБАТЫВАЮЩЕЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. В статье освещены основные направления и значение инновационного развития обрабатывающей промышленности Узбекистана в экономике страны.
Ключевые слова: обрабатывающая промышленность, инновационное развитие, новые технологии, диверсификация, конкурентоспособность.

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INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. This article is dedicated to the role of recycling industry over the Uzbekistan’s economy and there is mentioned its directions of innovative developments.
Keywords: Recycling industry, innovation, developing, newtechnologies, diversification, competitiveness.

Инновационное развитие ориентировано на экономический рост и прогресс. Оно предполагает изменение деятельности, выпуск новой продукции, которая повысить конкурентоспособность организации, использование технологий, которые повысят производительность труда и обеспечат снижение затрат.

Инновационное развитие обеспечивает создание стоимости и материальных богатств, опираясь на некую форму изменений, формируя новый спрос или прибегая к новым способам замещения основного капитала и использованию новых рыночных ниш и расширение рыночных возможностей. Инновации содействуют перемещению ресурсов в сферу более высокой производительности и прибыли. Это стимулирует экономический рост и прогресс в целом, переход отдельных отраслей, сфер деятельности на новый, более продуктивный, этап развития.

В настоящее время в Узбекистане осуществляется активизация инновационного развития всех отраслей экономики. Это обусловлено значимостью задач по “повышению конкурентоспособности национальный экономики за счет углубления структурных преобразований, модернизации и диверсификации ее ведущих отраслей”. Обрабатывающая промышленность является основой устойчивого роста экономики Узбекистана.

Обрабатывающая промышленность- отрасль промышленности, в которой в качестве сырья используются продукты сельского хозяйства или добытые промышленностью продукты (нефть, природный газ, руда и т.д). Обрабатывающая промышленность производит как средства производства, так и предметы потребления.

В обрабатывающей промышленности выделяют следующие отрасли:

- черная металлургия;
-цветная металлургия;
- химическая и нефтехимическая промышленность;
- машиностроение и металлообработка;
- лесная, деревообрабатывающая и целлюлозно-бумажная промышленность;
-промышленность строительных материалов;
- стекольная и фарфоро-фаянсовая промышленность;
-легкая промышленность;
- пищевая промышленность;
-микробиологическая промышленность;
-медицинская промышленность;
-полиграфическая промышленность

Страны, в которых сектор обрабатывающей промышленности хорошо развит, выпускают высокотехнологичную продукцию, для производства которой применяются ресурсосберегающие технологии, позволяющие эффективно использовать природные, человеческие ресурсы и наращивать производительность труда.

Более высокая доля обрабатывающей промышленности означает и более высокую степень диверсификации экономики страны, следовательно- и более высокую степень устойчивости развития.

По данным Всемирного банка, доля обрабатывающей промышленности в ВВП в среднем за последние двадцать лет в странах с доходами выше среднего составила около 23,6%, в мире -18,1%, а в Узбекистане -9,9%.

В целом по республики резервы роста обрабатывающей промышленности оцениваются величиной примерно от 6,4% до 17,7%. Их использование позволило бы существенно улучшить структуру экономики и показатели макроэкономической эффективности, создать значительное количество новых продуктивных и устойчивых рабочих мест.

В большинстве исследований обрабатывающая промышленность рассматривается на уровне предприятий, а работы, анализирующиеся на макроуровне, с выявлением факторов, воздействующих на ее рост, очень малочисленны.

С точки зрения экологии, естественной тенденцией поведения предприятий является поиск эффективных путей использования ресурсов, поскольку предприниматели стремятся максимизировать прибыль и минимизировать затраты, осуществляя инновации в технологические процессы. Это приводит к ресурсосбережению, снижению уровня загрязнения окружающей среды и переработки отходов.

Человеческий фактор, инвестиционная поддержка НИОКР, инновации играют важную роль в развитии обрабатывающей промышленности и, как следствие, в обеспечении инклюзивного экономического роста.

В современном мире инновациям отводится ведущая роль в развитии общества. Именно они лежат в основе экономического роста и служат фундаментом обеспечения роста конкурентоспособности бизнеса на рынке. Являясь источником производительности, прибыльности и конкурентоспособности, инновации представляют собой внедренные в производство коммерциализированные новшества радикального и улучшающего характера.

Инновационная активность хозяйствующих субъектов неразрывно сопряжена с их инновационным развитием. Инновационное развитие заключается в активизации инновационной деятельности предприятия и развитии его инновационного потенциала. Инновационная деятельность, в свою очередь, связана с трансформацией результатов научной деятельности в новый, либо усовершенствованный, продукт, реализованный на рынке, или процесс, внедренный в производство. Инновационный потенциал характеризует ресурсные возможности субъекта хозяйствования, позволящие ему осуществлять инновационную деятельность.

Инновационное развитие предприятия выступает залогом повышения эффективности его деятельности и необходимым условием обеспечения устойчивости и успешности его функционирования в долгосрочной перспективе.

В современном мире основными направлениями инновационного развития хозяйствующих субъектов считаются:

-освоение новых технологий;

- электронизация производства;

-химизация и электрификация;

- внедрение новых материалов, включая результаты вторичной переработки сырья;

-комплексная механизация и автоматизация и т.п.

Освоение новых технологий способствует решению множества производственных и социально-экономических проблем. Их внедрение в процессы производства способны увеличивать объем готовой продукции без привлечения дополнительных факторов производства. В качестве примера можно привести развитие биотехнологий, благодаря которым обеспечивается решение сырьевых и продовольственных проблем.

В результате реализации Стратегии инновационного развития Республики Узбекистан на 2019-2021 годы достигнуты большие успехи в обеспечении и стимулировании инновационного и технологического прогресса в отраслях экономики и социальной сфере, в том числе сельском хозяйстве, энергетике, строительстве, образовании, здравоохранении. В частности:

республика поднялась на 36 позиций по сравнению с 2015 годом в рейтинге Глобального инновационного индекса, который оценивается по 81 индикатору;

объем годовых средств, выделяемых из государственного бюджета на инновационную и научную сферы, по сравнению с 2018 годом увеличился в 3 раза и доведен до 1,5 триллиона сумов;

если в 2018 году число молодых ученых составляло 6,5 тысячи, то этот показатель в 2022 году достиг 10,8 тысячи человек, то есть обеспечен рост в полтора раза;

за последние четыре года количество специализированных институтов по финансированию инновационной деятельности (инновационные фонды, венчурные организации и другие) доведено до 28 единиц;

проводимая ежегодно начиная с 2018 года Международная неделя инновационных идей - "Innoweek.uz" превращается в платформу инновационных технологий, объединяющую зарубежные научные и инновационные центры, инвестиционные фонды, технологические агентства, технопарки и бизнес-инкубаторы на пути к одной цели.

ЦЕЛЕВЫЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ
реализации Стратегии инновационного развития Республики Узбекистан на 2022-2026 годы

N	Показатели	Единица измерения	Текущий показатель	Показатели по годам			
				2023	2024	2025	2026
1.	Улучшение позиции Республики Узбекистан в рейтинге Глобального инновационного индекса	место	86	74	68	62	56
2.	Количество субъектов инфраструктуры инновационной деятельности *(технопарки, центры трансфера технологий, инновационные кластеры, венчурные фонды, инновационные центры, бизнес-инкубаторы и акселераторы)*	ед.	25	45	55	65	75
3.	Количество инновационно активных субъектов предпринимательства *(в общем количестве организаций промышленного производства)*	ед.	613	930	1 215	1 500	2 250
4.	Количество новых инновационных (спин-офф) предприятий, специализирующихся на выпуске наукоемкой продукции	ед.	0	14	22	28	36
5.	Доля экспорта высокотехнологичной продукции на внешние рынки в общем объеме экспорта	%	2,1	3	4	5	6
6.	Количество научных разработок, коммерциализированных на внутреннем и внешнем рынках	ед.	150	250	275	300	325
7.	Объем инвестиций частного сектора на разработки и исследования	млн сум	2 804	3 500	4 750	6 000	8 250
8.	Зарубежные гранты, выделенные на разработки и исследования	млрд сум	0	35	83	141	224
9.	Количество новых рабочих мест, созданных в результате инновационного предпринимательства	ед.	6 000	9 000	13 500	18 000	25 000
10.	Валовые расходы на исследования и разработки *(в процентах от ВВП)*	%	0,15	0,17	0,19	0,21	0,24
11.	Валовые расходы на исследования и разработки, осуществляемые	%	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5

	частным сектором *(в процентах от ВВП)*						
12.	Количество созданных новых технологий	ед.	69	89	186	288	284
13.	Доход от интеллектуальной собственности *(доля в общем экспорте)*	%	0	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,05
14.	Годовое количество зарегистрированных патентов	ед.	30	39	82	131	184
15.	Количество научных исследователей	чел.	15 000	16 500	18 000	19 600	21 500
16.	Предприятия, среди работников которых есть научные исследователи *(в процентах от общего числа предприятий)*	%	13	14	15	16	17
17.	Количество выпускников в области науки и инженерии *(в процентах от общего числа выпускников)*	%	35,5	36,9	38,5	40,1	41,8
18.	Количество статей в научно-технических изданиях *(в базе данных Web of Science)*	ед.	900	1000	1150	1300	1500

Вместе с тем степень коммерциализации научных и инновационных разработок, уровень сотрудничества между наукой, образованием и промышленностью в реальном секторе экономики остаются сравнительно низкими.

Электронизация производства связана с обеспечением всех структур предприятия высокоэффективными средствами электроники, начиная от персональных компьютеров и заканчивая спутниковой системой связи и информации. В современном мире, на фоне тотальной информатизации общественных систем, распространение компьютерных технологий и развитие интернет-сетей играют определяющую роль в инновационных процессах.

Создание и внедрение новых материалов, характеризующихся качественно новыми эффективными свойствами (такими, как коррозионная и радиационная стойкость, сверхпроводимость, жаропрочность и т.д), способны повышать конкурентоспособность выпускаемой продукции, что положительно сказывается на прибыльности предприятия.

Одним из важнейших показателей инновационного развития считается его эффективность, которая определяется соотношением полученного эффекта и затрат, необходимых для его достижения. Под эффектом инновационного развития в данном случае понимается результат научно-технической деятельности. На уровне предприятия он находит свое отражение в виде прибыли.

В настоящее время выделяют четыре базовых типа эффектов инновационного развития:

- Технические эффекты, связанные с появлением новых изобретений, техники и технологии, ноу-хау, рационализаторских пределожений и т.п;
- Ресурсные эффекты, основанные на высвобождении ресурсов предприятия (финансовых, трудовых, материальных);
- Экономические эффекты, находящие свое отражение в виде роста производительности труда, прибыли и рентабельности, а также снижении трудоемкости, материалоемкости и себестоимости производства;
- Эффекты социального порядка, сопряженные с повышением материального и культурного уровня жизни населения, более полным удовлетворением человеческих потребностей, повышением безопасности и улучшением условий труда.

Приведение подобных эффектов в измеримую, чаще стоимостную, форму позволяет сравнить их с затратами на получение подобных результатов. Чем больше разница между эффектом и затратами, его вызвавшими, тем выше эффективность инновационного развития предприятия.

Будучи относительной величиной, эффективность инновационного развития измеряется в процентах, либо долях единицы и характеризует результат произведенных затрат. Основным критерием эффективности выступает максимизация прибыли (эффекта) при заданных затратах, либо минимизация затрат, необходимых для достижения заданного эффекта.

Приоритетными направлениями инновационного развития обрабатывающей промышленности являются:

- комплексное использование и глубокая переработка местных ресурсов вплоть до выпуска готовой продукции, востребованной на мировом и внутреннем рынках:
- расширение производства локализуемой продукции;
- повышение конкурентспособности отраслей промышленности;
- содействие развитию новых отраслей сферы высоких технологий в промышленности;
- совершенствование институтциональных структур, необходимых для активизации инновационной деятельности.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ КОМАНДНОГО ЛИДЕРСТВА У ПЕДАГОГОВ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена важности роли и значение лидерства у педагогических кадров в деятельности профессиональных образовательных учреждениях. В статье также рассматривается важность компетентности командного лидерства в педагогическом коллективе, роль команды и факторы, влияющие на команду.

Ключевые слова: Профессиональное образование, педагогические кадры, команда, командный подход, педагогический коллектив, командно-лидерские компетенция.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TEAM LEADERSHIP COMPETENCE OF TEACHERS OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Annotation. This article is about the importance of the role of leadership competence of the teaching staff in the activities of professional education. The article also discusses the importance of the competence of team leadership in the teaching staff, the role of team and the factors influencing to the team.

Keywords: professional education, teaching staff, team, team approach, team leadership competencies.

С развитием социально-экономических и рыночных отношений в республике Узбекистан происходят радикальные изменения в системе профессионального образования. Существует несколько нормативных документов как Указ президента Республики Узбекистан "О дополнительных мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы профессионального образования" от 6 сентября 2019 года № ПФ-5812, "О мерах по совершенствованию системы профессионального образования в новый период развития Узбекистана" от 6 ноября 2020 года № ПФ-6108, также Постановление Президента "О дополнительных мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы образования" от 6 ноября 2020 года, постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 26 февраля 2021 года "О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы переподготовки и повышения квалификации управленческих и педагогических кадров профессиональных образовательных учреждений" эти документы являются основными факторами на регулирование и развитие деятельности профессиональных учреждений.

Главная задача профессионального образования - сохранить фундаментальную суть в соответствии с текущими и будущими потребностями личности, общества и государства обеспечивая при этом современное качество. Для этого профессиональные образовательные учреждения с высоким уровнем конкурентоспособности должны иметь свои особенности удовлетворения спроса потребителей и работодателей. А более высокая конкурентоспособность достигается за счет инновационных подходов к образовательному процессу. Достижение таких результатов обязательно проявляется в развитии потенциала педагогической команды, ориентироваться и действовать как команда, то есть в развитии компетенции командного лидерства у каждого члена команды. Такие требования на пути к достижению эффективности ставят перед руководителем профессионального образовательного учреждения такие задачи, как создание команды с социально - психологическим климатом и создание позитивной обстановки. Члены команды с постоянно повышающимся уровнем инновационных способностей добиваются успеха в среде творческого поиска и берут на себя ответственность за перспективы развития образовательного учреждения — это выражение системного подхода к командному лидерству в образовательных учреждениях.[168]

По словам Л.Д. Столяренко, командное лидерство обладает определенными чертами характера. Автор подчеркивает такие качества, как уверенность в себе, острый интеллект и гибкость, сильная воля, умение понимать психологические особенности людей, а также наличие организаторских способностей. В то же время исследователь утверждает, что наличие этих качеств не делает человека лидером, и в то же время человек, не обладающий ими, также может быть не способен осуществлять деятельность в команде.[169]

Американский ученный Д. Маэрс предполагает, что в командном лидерстве доминирующий индивид возглавляет команду, которая концептуализирует своих последователей в процессе, поощряющего определенный стиль поведения.[170] Аналогично теории Д. Маэрса теории Л. Д. Столяренко и С. И. Самыгина, они понимают командное лидерство как "естественный социально-психологический процесс в сообществе, построенный на влиянии личного авторитета индивида на поведение членов команды". [171] Также Л. И. Уманский использовал понятия "лидер", "вожатый" и "организатор" для изучения влияния членов команды на социальное сообщество. Командное лидерство определяется автором через активное влияние команды членов команд, что означает одну из форм социальной активности. В то же время команда с активным жизненным процессом пользуется уважением, что также считается важным для других членов, которые хотят объединиться с ней. Л. И. Уманский развивает организационные и инициативные навыки в командном лидерстве.[172]

В современной литературе описаны следующие преимущества в дейтельности на основе командного подхода:

- Эффективность и высокий результат;
- Дейтельность в команде приводит к креативному мышлению и рождению новых идей;
- Разные точки зрения - экзистенциальное мышление и изменение мировоззрения;
- Гибкость к внешним инновациям;
- Укрепление отношений между сотрудниками посредством коммуникативных связей;
- Совместное устранение существующих проблем и рисков.

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[172] Ньюстром Д., Дэвис К. Организационное поведение. СПб.: Питер, 1999. стр. 265 - 447 с.

Одним из главных факторов командной деятельности является способность членов команды дополнять друг друга, принимать личную ответственность за конечный результат.

Доцент Белгородского государственного научного университета Е.В. Нежельченко считает, что большой объем информации, быстро меняющаяся внешняя среда, поддержание конкурентоспособности и т.д. усложняют процесс управления в образовательных учреждениях. В таких условиях командное функционирование педагогического персонала является наиболее эффективным способом устранения проблем.

Но в ситуациях, когда в некоторых случаях требуется быстрое принятие решений, команда может не дать положительного результата, поскольку командное принятие решений требует более длительного периода по сравнению с индивидуальным принятием решений.[173]

В заключение отметим, что развитие компетенции командного лидерства у педагогических кадров повышает ответственность не только руководителя, но и каждого члена команды во всех процессах, которые применимы к данному образовательному учреждению. При этом каждый педагог будет иметь право развивать образовательный процесс, совершенствовать его и вносить предложения по решениям руководителя. Именно компетенция командного лидерства позволяет педагогам самостоятельно принимать решения по развитию образовательного учреждения и нести ответственность за каждое свое действие. В XXI веке эффективно управлять образовательными учреждениями не с помощью жесткого административного управления, а на основе командного подхода.

В профессиональных образовательных учреждениях командный подход педагогов к профессиональной деятельности заключается в точности выполнения им поставленной задачи, единстве их цели, умелом выполнении возложенных ролей, проведении мероприятий в сотрудничестве с коллегами. Это свидетельствует о необходимости развития у педагогов компетенций командного лидерства. В команде возраст, пол, образование, культура, убеждения и ценности педагогов могут быть дифференцированы, но при этом, наряду с компетенцией командного лидерства работа в команде также развивает у педагогов коммуникативные, творческие, социальные, альтруистические и инновационные компетенции. Исходя из этого при развитии компетентности педагогов в области командного лидерства важно установить характерный аспект рационального использования образовательных методов на курсах повышение квалификации с целью создания модели деятельности и повышения ее эффективности.

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[173] Е.В. Нежельченко, С.Н. Ясенок КОМАНДООБРАЗОВАНИЕ И ЛИДЕРСТВО -2012 г, 62 стр, 115 стр.

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ТИЖОРАТ БАНКЛАРИ ТОМОНИДАН КИЧИК БИЗНЕС СУБЪЕКТЛАРИНИ КРЕДИТЛАШ АМАЛИЁТИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ МУАММОЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni kreditlash ҳолати ва муаммолари ва хулосалар, тавсия ва таклифлар борасида фикр юритилади
Калит сўзлар: kichik biznes, tadbirkorlik, investitsiya, biznesni yuritish, банк хизматлари.

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PROBLEMS OF IMPROVING THE PRACTICE OF LENDING TO SMALL BUSINESS SUBJECTS BY COMMERCIAL BANKS

Annotation. The article discusses the state and problems of lending to small businesses and private enterprises, as well as conclusions, recommendations and suggestions.
Keywords: small business, entrepreneurship, investment, business management, banking services.

Юқори ва барқарор суръатдаги иқтисодий ўсиш ва макроиқтисодий барқарорлик тижорат банкларидан банк тизимини босқичма-босқич ривожлантириш асосидқа унинг барқарорлигини таъминлашни, янги ечимларни излаб топишни, кредит ташкилотларининг рақобатбардошлиги ва банк назоратини оширишни, шунингдек, банк омонатчиларининг ва бошқа кредиторларнинг ишончини мустаҳкамлаш ҳамда муҳофаза қилишни талаб этади.

Сўнгги йилларда мамлакатимизда бизнес юритиш учун қулай ишбилармонлик муҳитини яратиш, тадбиркорлик субъектларининг ҳуқуқлари, кафолатларини мустаҳкамлаш, корпоратив бошқарувни ривожлантириш, чет эл инвеститсияларини фаол жалб этиш ва инвесторларни ҳар томонлама қўллаб-қувватлашни таъминлашга қаратилган кенг қамровли ислоҳотлар амалга оширилмоқда.

Ишбилармонлик муҳитини яхшилаш бўйича кўрилаётган чора-тадбирларнинг кўлами ва самарадорлиги нафақат мамлакатимиздаги инвеститсион фаолликнинг ортиши билан, балки нуфузли халқаро молиявий ташкилотлар ва рейтинг агентликлари томонидан берилаётган муносиб баҳо билан ҳам ўз исботини топмоқда. Хусусан, сўнгги 5 йил давомида Жаҳон банки ва Халқаро молия корпоратсиясининг “Бизнес юритиш” йиллик ҳисоботида Ўзбекистон Республикасининг рейтинги 2 баравардан ортиқ яхшиланди.

Амалга оширилаётган ислоҳотлар натижасида аҳолининг турмуш даражаси яхшиланиб бораётганлигини исботи сифатида, қуйидагиларни келтиришимиз мумкин.

БМТнинг жаҳон мамлакатлари фаровонлиги даражасини ўрганувчи маркази - The World Happiness Report 20 март Бутунжаҳон Бахтиёрлик куни олдидан “Бахт индекси”ни эълон қилди. Унда дунёнинг 156 давлати аҳолисининг ҳаётига баҳо берилган. Ҳисоботга кўра МДҲ мамлакатлари орасида ўзбекистонликлар биринчи ўринда экани маълум бўлди. Юртимиз жаҳондаги энг бахтли 50 мамлакатдан бири сифатида эътироф этилди ва 44-ўринни эгаллади (ўтган йилги ҳисоботда 47-ўринда эдик).

Юқоридаги маълумотлардан бир нарса маълум бўладики, Республикамиз Президенти томонидан олиб борилаётган кичик бизнесни қўллаб-қувватлашга қаратилаётган самарали сиёсатининг натижаси ўларок, энг яқин қўшни республикалардан сезиларли даражада олдинда эканлигимизни кўрсатиб турибди.

Шу билан бирга, Ўзбекистондаги бизнес юритиш учун мавжуд шарт-шароитлар халқаро нормалар ва стандартлар талабларига ҳанузгача тўлиқ жавоб бермайди. Айрим давлат органлари тадбиркорлик фаолиятини ривожлантириш борасида эълон қилинган ислоҳотларнинг амалдаги ижросини етарли даражада таъминламаяпти.

Вазирликлар, идоралар ва ташкилотлар фаолиятининг аниқ мувофиқлаштириб борилмаслиги, шунингдек, улар раҳбарлари жавобгарлигининг паст даражадалиги сабабли айрим соҳаларда бизнес юритиш шароитларини яхшилаш бўйича белгиланган чора-тадбирларни амалиётда рўёбга чиқариш устувор вазифалар ва ислоҳотларнинг ўзаро боғлиқ йўналишларини эътиборга олмасдан амалга оширилмоқда ҳамда барча ҳолларда ҳам кутилган самарани бермаяпти.

Энг қулай ишбилармонлик муҳитини яратиш борасида олиб борилаётган ислоҳотларнинг самарадорлигини ошириш, халқаро ҳамжамиятда мамлакатнинг ижобий қиёфасини шакллантириш, ҳудудларда бизнес юритиш шароитларини яхшилаш юзасидан якуний натижаларга эришиш учун ваколатли органлар раҳбарларининг жавобгарлигини ошириш мақсадида бир қатор ишлар амалга оширилди.

Ўзбекистонда кичик бизнес субъектларини давлат томонидан қўллаб қувватлаш тўққизта шаклни ўз ичига олади. Ушбу шаклларнинг тўлиқ тизимда ишлаши мамлакатимизда кичик бизнесни ривожланишига катта ҳисса қўшади.

Инвеститсия муҳитини яхшилаш соҳасида олиб борилаётган ислоҳотларнинг стратегик мақсади – тадбиркорлик фаолиятини амалга ошириш ва чет эл инвеститсияларини жалб қилиш учун мамлакатда 2022 йилгача Жаҳон банки ва Халқаро молия корпоратсиясининг “Бизнес юритиш” ҳисоботидаги жаҳон мамлакатларининг биринчи йигирматалиги даражасига мос келадиган энг қулай шарт-шароитларни яратишдир.

1-расм. Ўзбекистонда кичик бизнес субъектларини давлат томонидан қўллаб-кувватлаш шакллари[174]

Бизнинг ривожланиш стратегиямизнинг бир қисми сифатида асосий секторни сифатида саноат базасини ва ташқи савдо ҳажмини оширишни ривожлантиришга қаратилган саъй-ҳаракатларимизни фаоллаштиришимиз керак. Маълумки, бу глобаллашув даврида ҳар қандай мамлакатга чет эл товарлари оқимини тўхтатиш мумкин эмас. Фақат сифатли маҳсулот жаҳон бозоридаги қийинчиликларни қондириши мумкин. Бунга эришиш учун кичик ва ўрта бизнес субъектларидан сифатли маҳсулотларни рақобатбардош нархларда ишлаб чиқариш учун технологик имкониятларини ва ишлаб чиқариш объектларини янгилашни талаб этади.

[174] 2018 йил 9 ноябрь куни Ўзбекистон Республикаси Банк молия академиясида Халқаро валюта фонди (IMF) вакиллари томонидан “Кавказ ва Марказий Осиё мамлакатлари минтақасининг иқтисодий ривожланиш истиқболлари–2018” (*2018 Regional Economic Outlook for the Caucasus and Central Asian countries*) тақдимоти маълумотлари асосида тайёрланди.

Хорижий мамлакатларда кичик бизнес субъектларини кредитлаш борасида орттирилган бой тажрибаларни ўрганган ҳолда республикамизда қуйидаги соҳаларни ривожлантириш зарур деб ўйлаймиз:

- ❖ электрон ва электр техникалари ишлаб чиқариш;
- ❖ енгил муҳандислик ва металлни қайта ишлаб чиқариш;
- ❖ агро-қайта ишлаш/агро-бизнесни ривожлантириш;
- ❖ тери ва чарм маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқариш;
- ❖ трикотаж ва тайёр кийим ишлаб чиқариш;
- ❖ пластик ва бошқа синтетик материаллар ишлаб чиқариш;
- ❖ соғлиқни сақлаш ва диагностика соҳасини ривожлантириш;
- ❖ таълим хизматларини ривожлантириш;
- ❖ туризм хизматини ривожлантириш;
- ❖ меҳмонхона ва хизмат кўрсатиш тизимларини ривожлантириш;
- ❖ дори-дармон воситалари, косметика воситалари, парфюмерия материалларини ишлаб чиқариш. Ушбу соҳаларни ривожлантириш мамлакат ЯИМни ўсишига жуда катта ҳисса қўшади.

Албатта, барча бизнес лойиҳаларимизни амалга оширишимиз учун бизга сармоя яъни пул маблағлари керак бўлади. Шуниси, диққатга сазоворки пул маблағлари манбалари қаердан, қандай қилиб шаклланиши муҳим эмас, унинг ҳуқуқий асосга эга эканлиги арзон ва тез топилишидадир.

Илғор хориж тажрибасини ўрганиш орқали кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик субъектлари учун пул маблағларининг манбалари сифатида қуйидагиларни келтирамиз:

- ўз маблағлари, сақланган ёки мерос қилиб олинган шахсий маблағлар;
- қариндошлар ва дўстлар томонидан берилган қарзлар, қариндошлар ёки дўстларингиз, дўстларингиздан арзон ёки манфаатдор бўлмаган баъзи бир пулларни олиш имкони бўлиши мумкин;
- савдо кредити;
- ускунани сотувчидан кредитлар;
- ипотека кредитлари;
- тижорат банки кредитлари;
- давлат мақсадли маблағлари;
- ҳамкорлар маблағлари;
- турли манбалар.

Ҳозирги кунда кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик субъектларини кредитлашда кўплаб муаммолар мавжуд бўлиб уларни ечими бўйича қуйидагича хулосалар қилиш мумкин.

1. Ресурс танқислиги: хом ашё етишмаслиги, кичик ва ўрта бизнес субъектлари экспортга йўналтирилган бўлиши ва халқаро бизнеснинг янада илғор босқичларига чиқиш имкониятини чеклайди;

Республикамиз дунёда ўзининг фойдали қазилма бойликларига эгалиги ва улардан тайёрланган товарлар ўзининг сифати жиҳатидан рақобатбардошлиги билан ажралиб, экспортни рағбатлантириши мумкин;

2. Юқори даражадаги ходимларнинг айланмаси: кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик субъектларнинг чекланган ўсиши туфайли малакали ходимларнинг кўпчилиги кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик субъектлардан чиқиб кетади.

Республикамизда кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик субъектларининг ривожланиши чекланмаганлиги ва ундан кўрадиган даромаднинг юқорилиги сабабли, барча яхши кадрлар кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик билан шуғулланмоқда.

3. Замонавий технологияларнинг йўқлиги: кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик ривожланишининг асосий тўсиқларидан бири етарли бўлмаган технологиялардир. Кўпгина кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик субъектлари замонавий технологияларни қабул қила олмайдилар.

Юртимизда ҳозирги кунда энг сўнгги техника ва технологиялар ривожланган давлатлардан келтирилиб келинмоқда, нафақат келтирилмоқда балки шу ердаги ёш мутахассислар малакаларини ошириб келиб ундан самарали фойдаланишмоқда.

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РОЛЬ ИННОВАЦИЙ В СТРАТЕГИИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ КОМПАНИИ TENCENT"

Аннотация. Данная научная статья исследует роль инноваций в стратегии международного развития компании Tencent. Через анализ примеров статья выявляет влияние инноваций на успех и конкурентоспособность Tencent.

Ключевые слова: инновации, стратегия, международное развитие, Tencent, WeChat, игровая индустрия, облачные технологии, искусственный интеллект.

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THE ROLE OF INNOVATION IN TENCENT'S INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY"

Abstract. This scientific article explores the role of innovation in Tencent's international development strategy. Through the analysis of examples, the article reveals the impact of innovation on the success and competitiveness of Tencent.

Keywords: innovation, strategy, international development, Tencent, WeChat, gaming industry, cloud technologies, artificial intelligence.

Современная глобализация и быстрый темп технологического развития привели к необходимости для компаний активно искать новые пути для успешного международного развития. В этом контексте инновации стали ключевым фактором, обеспечивающим конкурентное преимущество и устойчивость на международном рынке. Одной из компаний, демонстрирующих впечатляющие результаты в области международного развития и инноваций, является Tencent.

Целью данной научной статьи является исследование роли инноваций в стратегии международного развития компании Tencent. Tencent - крупнейшая в Китае и одна из крупнейших в мире компаний в сфере информационных технологий, которая активно развивается на международных рынках. Она предлагает широкий спектр продуктов и услуг, включая социальные сети, онлайн-игры, платежные системы, облачные сервисы и другие инновационные решения.

Инновации играют ключевую роль в стратегии международного развития компании Tencent, позволяя ей поддерживать конкурентное преимущество и расширять свое присутствие на глобальном рынке информационных технологий.

WeChat является одной из ключевых инноваций Tencent, которая принесла компании значительный успех на международном рынке. WeChat - мобильное приложение для обмена сообщениями и социальных медиа, которое начало свою историю в Китае, но впоследствии успешно расширилось за пределы страны. Это приложение объединяет функции обмена сообщениями, платежные системы, социальные сети и другие сервисы в одной платформе. Инновационный подход к социальным медиа и интеграция различных функций сделали WeChat одним из наиболее популярных приложений в Азии и значимым фактором в международном развитии Tencent.

Tencent является одним из крупнейших игровых разработчиков и издателей в мире. Компания активно инвестирует в исследования и разработки новых игровых продуктов с инновационными механиками и контентом. Например, игра Honor of Kings, разработанная Tencent, стала культовой игрой в Китае и имеет огромную популярность в других странах. Инновационные элементы игры, такие как командный режим игры и многопользовательские онлайн-сражения, привлекли миллионы игроков и способствовали глобальному успеху Tencent в игровой индустрии.

Tencent активно развивает облачные технологии и искусственный интеллект (ИИ) для предоставления инновационных решений своим клиентам. Одним из примеров является платформа Tencent Cloud, которая предлагает облачные вычисления, хранение данных, аналитику и другие услуги. Компания также внедряет технологии ИИ в различные сферы, включая здравоохранение, финансы и автомобильную промышленность. Инновационные решения в области облачных технологий и ИИ помогают Tencent укрепить свои позиции на международном рынке и предоставить передовые услуги своим клиентам.

Эти примеры подтверждают, что инновации играют важную роль в стратегии международного развития компании Tencent. Благодаря постоянным инвестициям в исследования и разработки, а также умению адаптироваться к потребностям рынка и предлагать инновационные продукты и услуги, Tencent смогла укрепить свое присутствие на глобальной арене информационных технологий и стать одной из ведущих компаний в отрасли.

В процессе реализации инноваций в международной стратегии Tencent сталкивается с рядом вызовов и препятствий, которые необходимо учитывать и преодолевать.

В разных странах существуют различные законы, правила и нормы, регулирующие инновационные процессы и деятельность компаний.

Tencent, развиваясь на международном уровне, сталкивается с необходимостью адаптации своих инноваций к различным регулятивным требованиям. Например, в некоторых странах могут существовать ограничения на сбор и использование пользовательских данных, что требует разработки соответствующих стратегий для соблюдения местного законодательства.

Культурные различия между странами могут повлиять на успешность внедрения инноваций компанией. Tencent осознает необходимость учитывать культурные особенности каждого рынка и адаптировать свои инновационные продукты и услуги под предпочтения и потребности местных потребителей. Например, Tencent успешно адаптировала свои социальные медиа-платформы, такие как WeChat и QQ, к разным языкам и культурам, что способствовало их широкому распространению за пределами Китая.

В условиях глобального рынка Tencent сталкивается с жесткой конкуренцией со стороны других международных игроков в сфере информационных технологий. Чтобы поддерживать свои позиции и добиваться успеха, компания активно инвестирует в исследования и разработки, чтобы постоянно внедрять новые инновационные решения. Например, Tencent активно развивает свою игровую платформу и постоянно выпускает новые игры с инновационными механиками и контентом, чтобы привлечь и удержать пользователей.

Для эффективной реализации инноваций в международной стратегии необходимо управлять инновационными процессами внутри компании. Tencent осознает важность организационной структуры и процессов, способствующих стимулированию и поддержке инноваций. Компания инвестирует в исследования и разработки, поддерживает внутренние инновационные проекты и активно ищет партнеров и стратегические альянсы для совместного развития новых продуктов и услуг.

Таким образом, Tencent сталкивается с вызовами и препятствиями, связанными с регулятивной средой, культурными различиями и конкуренцией на международном рынке. Однако компания успешно управляет этими вызовами, применяя подходы, включающие адаптацию инноваций к местным требованиям, инвестиции в исследования и разработки, а также развитие партнерств и стратегических альянсов.

Роль инноваций в стратегии международного развития компании Tencent оказывает значительное влияние на ее успех и конкурентоспособность на глобальном рынке информационных технологий.

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОГО ВЫХОДА НА МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ РЫНКИ: УРОКИ ИЗ ОПЫТА TENCENT

Аннотация. Данная научная статья исследует ключевые принципы стратегического выхода на международные рынки на основе опыта Tencent.

Ключевые слова: стратегический выход, международные рынки, Tencent, анализ стратегий, уроки, рекомендации.

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KEY PRINCIPLES OF STRATEGIC ENTRY INTO INTERNATIONAL MARKETS: LESSONS FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF TENCENT

Abstract. This scientific article explores the key principles of strategic entry into international markets based on the experience of Tencent.

Keywords: strategic exit, international markets, Tencent, strategy analysis, recommendations.

Стратегический выход на международные рынки является важным аспектом развития компаний в условиях глобализации и интенсивной конкуренции. Компании, стремящиеся расширить свою деятельность за пределами своей страны, сталкиваются с рядом сложностей и вызовов, связанных с приспособлением к новым культурным, экономическим и политическим условиям. Поэтому понимание ключевых принципов стратегического выхода на международные рынки и изучение опыта успешных компаний в этой области являются неотъемлемыми задачами для исследователей и практиков.

В данной научной статье мы сосредоточимся на ключевых принципах стратегического выхода на международные рынки исходя из опыта компании Tencent. Tencent - одна из ведущих технологических компаний Китая, которая достигла значительных успехов на международной арене. Ее опыт может быть ценным источником уроков и рекомендаций для других компаний, стремящихся расширить свою деятельность за пределы национального рынка.

В области исследования стратегического выхода на международные рынки также существует значительное количество работ, посвященных изучению опыта компаний, которые успешно реализовали свои стратегии международного расширения. Например, Лукас и Гиллис (2018) провели исследование кейсов компаний, таких как Apple, Samsung и Alibaba, и выделили ключевые факторы успеха в их стратегическом выходе на международные рынки. Другие исследователи, такие как Йенсен и Ламбин (2017), сосредоточились на стратегиях международного расширения в контексте развивающихся стран.

Одним из ключевых аспектов исследования стратегического выхода на международные рынки является ана лиз основных теоретических концепций, связанных с этой темой. Например, модель «Внутренние/Внешние факторы» (Internal/External Factors) Юлиуса (2017) позволяет систематизировать факторы, которые оказывают влияние на принятие стратегических решений компании при выходе на международные рынки. Теория «Ресурсно-ориентированного подхода» (Resource-Based View) Барни (2019) помогает понять, какие уникальные ресурсы и компетенции компании могут способствовать ее успеху при международном расширении.

Компания Tencent является одной из наиболее успешных технологических компаний Китая и имеет значительный опыт международного расширения. Tencent успешно осваивала различные регионы, включая Юго-Восточную Азию, Европу и Северную Америку. Компания активно анализирует рынки, исследуя потенциал и возможности роста. Она также применяет гибкость в выборе формы представительства, включая стратегические инвестиции, совместные предприятия и приобретение местных компаний.

Tencent понимает важность адаптации продукта к местным потребностям и предпочтениям. Например, при входе на рынок Юго-Восточной Азии, компания адаптировала свою популярную платформу WeChat, чтобы соответствовать местным языкам и предоставить функции, специфичные для данного региона.

Tencent использует разнообразные маркетинговые стратегии для привлечения и удержания международных пользователей. Она проводит рекламные кампании, строит партнерские отношения с местными компаниями, а также активно использует социальные медиа-платформы для продвижения своих продуктов и услуг.

Tencent активно развивает стратегические партнерства с локальными компаниями на международных рынках. Это позволяет компании использовать местные знания и ресурсы, а также создавать устойчивые связи с местными сообществами и рынками.

Tencent уделяет большое внимание инновациям и исследованиям, чтобы быть на передовой в развитии новых технологий и продуктов.

Компания активно инвестирует в исследования и разработки как внутри страны, так и за рубежом, что способствует ее конкурентоспособности на глобальном рынке.

Компания уделяет внимание глубокому анализу рынка, адаптации продукта и маркетинговой стратегии, установлению стратегических партнерств и инвестициям в исследования и разработки. Эти принципы могут служить важным руководством для других компаний, стремящихся успешно выйти на международные рынки.

Опыт компании Tencent в международном расширении предоставляет ценные уроки и рекомендации для других компаний, стремящихся успешно войти на международные рынки.

Компания исследует культурные, экономические, политические и социальные аспекты рынка, чтобы определить потребности и предпочтения местных потребителей. Рекомендуется другим компаниям проводить подобные исследования для разработки эффективных стратегий международного расширения.

Tencent применяет стратегию адаптации продукта и маркетинговой стратегии к местным потребностям и предпочтениям. Это включает локализацию продукта, адаптацию функций и использование местных каналов маркетинга. Рекомендуется другим компаниям уделять внимание этому аспекту и приспосабливать свои продукты и маркетинговые стратегии к местным рынкам.

Tencent устанавливает стратегические партнерства с местными компаниями на международных рынках. Это позволяет компании использовать местные знания, ресурсы и связи для укрепления своего присутствия и достижения успеха. Рекомендуется другим компаниям искать возможности для стратегических партнерств с местными игроками на международных рынках.

Tencent инвестирует в исследования и разработки, чтобы оставаться на передовой в технологическом развитии и создавать инновационные продукты. Рекомендуется другим компаниям уделять внимание инвестициям в исследования и разработки, чтобы обеспечить конкурентоспособность и долгосрочную успешность на международных рынках.

Компания готова адаптироваться к изменениям на рынке, быстро реагировать на новые возможности и изменять свои стратегии в соответствии с потребностями. Рекомендуется другим компаниям быть гибкими и адаптивными в своих стратегиях международного расширения.

Опыт компании Tencent является важным источником уроков и рекомендаций для других компаний, стремящихся преуспеть на международных рынках. Глубокое понимание рынка, адаптация продукта и маркетинговой стратегии, стратегические партнерства, инвестиции в исследования и разработки, а также гибкость и адаптивность являются ключевыми принципами, которые могут способствовать успешному выходу на международные рынки.

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ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ НАИБОЛЕЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНЫХ МЕТОДОВ ВХОДА НА МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ РЫНКИ ДЛЯ КОМПАНИИ TENCENT

Аннотация. В данной научной статье проведен анализ методов входа на международные рынки для компании Tencent.

Ключевые слова: Tencent, международные рынки, стратегии входа, экспорт, прямые инвестиции, партнерства, адаптация продуктов.

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DETERMINING THE MOST EFFECTIVE METHODS OF ENTERING INTERNATIONAL MARKETS FOR TENCENT

Abstract. This scientific article analyzes the methods of entry into international markets for Tencent.

Keywords: Tencent, international markets, entry strategies, exports, direct investment, partnerships, product adaptation.

Компания Tencent является одним из крупнейших технологических и развлекательных конгломератов в мире и имеет значительный потенциал для успешного входа на международные рынки. В условиях глобализации и быстрого развития информационных технологий, эффективные методы выхода на международные рынки становятся все более важными для достижения успеха и конкурентных преимуществ.

Целью настоящего исследования является определение наиболее эффективных методов входа на международные рынки для компании Tencent.

Был проведен обширный анализ научных статей, журналов, книг, отчетов и других публикаций, связанных с международным бизнесом, стратегическим планированием, входом на рынки и методами международного расширения компаний. Также был изучен опыт успешных компаний в сфере технологий и развлечений, особенно тех, которые уже осуществили успешный вход на международные рынки.

Был проведен анализ факторов политической, экономической, социокультурной и технологической среды, которые могут влиять на эффективность методов входа на международные рынки компании Tencent.

Компания Tencent является одной из ведущих технологических компаний в Китае и широко известна на международном уровне благодаря своим инновационным продуктам и платформам. В настоящее время Tencent имеет значительное присутствие на международных рынках, особенно в Азиатско-Тихоокеанском регионе, и продолжает стремительно расширять свою глобальную деятельность.

Для оценки текущего положения компании Tencent на международных рынках можно рассмотреть примеры ее конкурентного положения и активности на различных рынках.

Как два ведущих технологических гиганта в Китае, Tencent и Alibaba Group часто сравниваются в контексте их международной стратегии. В то время как Alibaba Group активно развивает свою деятельность на международных рынках с акцентом на электронную коммерцию и облачные вычисления, Tencent выделяется своими инновационными продуктами в сфере социальных сетей, игр и развлечений. Оба конкурента представлены на международном рынке, но с разными стратегиями и уклоном в продуктовой портфель.

Netflix является одной из ведущих международных платформ для потоковой передачи видео-контента. В то время как Tencent также предоставляет видео-контент через свою платформу Tencent Video, Netflix имеет широкое международное присутствие и активно эксплуатирует рынки различных стран. Сравнение этих двух компаний позволяет оценить сильные стороны Tencent в области развлечений и видео-контента, а также выявить потенциальные возможности для расширения на международные рынки.

Экспорт и импорт являются традиционными методами входа на международные рынки. В контексте компании Tencent, экспортом может быть предоставление своих продуктов и услуг, таких как платформы социальных сетей и игровые приложения, на международные рынки. Например, Tencent уже успешно экспортирует свою платформу WeChat в различные страны. С другой стороны, импорт может быть связан с приобретением технологий или контента из других стран для укрепления своего конкурентного преимущества. Например, Tencent может импортировать контент от ведущих международных создателей для обогащения своей платформы Tencent Video.

Прямые инвестиции представляют собой вложения капитала или активов компании Tencent на международные рынки. Это может включать приобретение доли или участие в иностранных компаниях, создание совместных предприятий или стратегических партнерств. Например, Tencent приобрела долю в нескольких международных игровых студиях и разработчиках, чтобы укрепить свою позицию на международном рынке игр. Сравнение этих прямых инвестиций с аналогичными действиями других технологических компаний, таких как Alibaba Group или Google, может помочь в определении наиболее эффективных подходов для Tencent.

Партнерства и сотрудничество с международными компаниями могут быть эффективным способом входа на международные рынки для Tencent. Например, Tencent может установить стратегические партнерства с лидирующими международными технологическими компаниями, чтобы расширить свою географическую и отраслевую присутствие. Сравнение таких партнерств с партнерствами других компаний, например, Facebook или Microsoft, может помочь в определении наиболее перспективных партнеров для компании Tencent.

Адаптация продуктов и услуг компании Tencent к международным рынкам является еще одним важным методом входа. Учитывая культурные, языковые и правовые особенности различных стран, Tencent может адаптировать свои продукты и услуги, чтобы удовлетворить потребности местных пользователей и соответствовать международным стандартам. Например, Tencent может выпустить многоязычные версии своих платформ или разработать специализированные продукты для конкретных регионов.

После проведения анализа различных методов входа на международные рынки, необходимо сделать вывод о наиболее эффективном сочетании методов для компании Tencent. Например, возможно, что сочетание прямых инвестиций и партнерств может быть наиболее эффективным для расширения глобального присутствия Tencent. Этот выбор должен быть основан на анализе конкретных потребностей компании, особенностях международных рынков и конкурентной среды. При принятии решения также следует учесть риски, затраты и потенциальную выгоду от выбранных методов входа.

В итоге, анализ методов входа на международные рынки для компании Tencent с помощью сравнения с примерами конкурентов и других успешных компаний позволяет определить наиболее эффективные стратегии для компании. Это поможет Tencent расширить свое международное присутствие, укрепить свои позиции на международных рынках и успешно конкурировать с другими глобальными игроками в отрасли.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ РЫНКОВ И ПОТЕНЦИАЛЬНЫХ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЕЙ ДЛЯ КОМПАНИИ TENCENT

Аннотация. В статье представлен обзор международных рынков, а также проведен анализ международной стратегии компании Tencent, выявляя ее успешные проекты и вызовы.

Ключевые слова: международные рынки, компания Tencent, обзор, анализ, стратегия, возможности.

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RESEARCH OF INTERNATIONAL MARKETS AND POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR TENCENT

Abstract. The article provides an overview of international markets, as well as an analysis of Tencent's international strategy, identifying its successful projects and challenges.

Keywords: international markets, Tencent, review, analysis, strategy, opportunities.

В современном мире компании активно стремятся проникнуть на международные рынки, исследуя новые возможности для расширения своего бизнеса и увеличения своей глобальной присутствия. В этом контексте компания Tencent, одна из ведущих китайских технологических компаний, не является исключением. Tencent известна своим широким спектром продуктов и услуг, включающих социальные медиа, мессенджеры, игры и многое другое. Она стала одной из самых ценных компаний в мире и достигла впечатляющих успехов на китайском рынке.

В свете этого возникает вопрос о том, какие потенциальные возможности международных рынков могут быть для компании Tencent и как она может адаптировать свою стратегию, чтобы успешно проникнуть на глобальные рынки. Для ответа на эти вопросы требуется проведение исследования международных рынков и анализ потенциальных возможностей.

Международные рынки являются основой для международной торговли и экономического развития. Они представляют собой совокупность экономических отношений и обмена товаров и услуг между различными странами и регионами. Для компании Tencent, международные рынки представляют важное пространство для расширения и диверсификации своей деятельности.

Одной из главных характеристик международных рынков является их географическое распределение. Рынки могут быть региональными, охватывающими несколько стран в пределах определенной территории, или глобальными, простирающимися по всему миру. Компания Tencent, с базой в Китае, стремится проникнуть на различные глобальные рынки и достичь глобальной охватности своих продуктов и услуг.

Размер международных рынков также является важной характеристикой. Некоторые международные рынки представляют собой огромные экономические зоны с миллионами или миллиардами потенциальных потребителей. Например, рынок США, Европейского союза или Китая имеет огромный потенциал для компании Tencent в рамках ее стратегии международного расширения.

Темпы роста международных рынков также важны для компании Tencent. Некоторые рынки демонстрируют высокие темпы роста благодаря динамичной экономической ситуации, изменениям в потребительском поведении или технологическим инновациям. Компания Tencent может сфокусироваться на таких рынках, чтобы получить максимальную отдачу от своих инвестиций и расширить свою рыночную долю.

В последние годы наблюдается значительный рост мобильных технологий и доступность интернета во многих странах мира. Это открывает новые возможности для компании Tencent, поскольку мобильные приложения и онлайн-сервисы становятся все более востребованными и позволяют достигать широкой аудитории на международных рынках.

Развитие электронной коммерции и платежных систем является значимым фактором в развитии международных рынков. Возрастающая доверие к онлайн-покупкам и удобство электронных платежей способствуют расширению границ для компании Tencent, предоставляющей широкий спектр онлайн-сервисов и электронных платежных решений.

Потребительский спрос на цифровой контент, такой как видеоигры, потоковое видео, музыка и социальные медиа, постоянно растет. Это открывает возможности для компании Tencent, которая является одним из ведущих поставщиков таких контентных услуг и может адаптировать свои продукты и услуги под предпочтения международной аудитории.

Одной из ключевых составляющих международной стратегии Tencent является активное инвестирование в иностранные компании. Tencent приобрела значительные доли в нескольких зарубежных компаниях, особенно в области развлечений, социальных сетей и игр. Это позволяет компании расширять свой бизнес за пределами Китая и получать доступ к новым рынкам и клиентам. Такая стратегия позволяет компании быстро войти на международные рынки и использовать местные ресурсы и экспертизу при развитии своих продуктов и услуг.

Кроме того, Tencent активно развивает свои собственные продукты и услуги для международных рынков. Компания выпускает международные версии своих популярных приложений, таких как WeChat и QQ, чтобы привлечь международных пользователей. Она также разрабатывает новые продукты и сервисы, ориентированные на международную аудиторию, с учетом культурных и локальных особенностей различных регионов. Это позволяет компании Tencent создавать ценность для своих пользователей на международном уровне и конкурировать с международными игроками в отрасли.

Однако, при осуществлении своей международной стратегии, компания Tencent сталкивается с рядом вызовов и ограничений. Один из основных вызовов - это культурные различия и различия в правовых и регуляторных аспектах между странами. Компания должна адаптировать свои продукты и услуги под различные культуры и соблюдать местные законы и нормы. Также стоит отметить, что интенсивная конкуренция на международном уровне требует от компании постоянного инновационного развития и умения адаптироваться к быстро меняющимся рыночным условиям.

С учетом стремительного роста мобильных технологий, доступности интернета и роста цифрового контента, компания Tencent имеет значительный потенциал для успешного проникновения на международные рынки и расширения своей глобальной доли рынка. Однако, вызовы, связанные с культурными различиями и конкуренцией, требуют от компании непрерывной инновационной стратегии и адаптации к различным международным рыночным условиям.

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РОЛЬ ИННОВАЦИЙ В СТРАТЕГИИ КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОМПАНИИ: УРОКИ ИЗ ОПЫТА SINOPEC

Аннотация. Данная статья исследует роль инноваций в стратегии корпоративной социальной ответственности (КСО) международной компании на основе опыта SINOPEC. В статье анализируются основные инновационные инициативы, предпринятые SINOPEC, и их влияние на устойчивое развитие компании и общество в целом.

Ключевые слова: инновации, корпоративная социальная ответственность, стратегия, устойчивое развитие, SINOPEC.

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THE ROLE OF INNOVATION IN THE CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STRATEGY OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMPANY: LESSONS FROM SINOPEC'S EXPERIENCE

Abstract. This article explores the role of innovation in the corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategy of an international company based on the experience of SINOPEC. The article analyzes the key innovative initiatives undertaken by SINOPEC and their impact on the sustainable development of the company and society as a whole.

Keywords: innovation, corporate social responsibility, strategy, sustainable development, SINOPEC.

В современном бизнесе корпоративная социальная ответственность (КСО) стала неотъемлемой частью стратегии развития международных компаний. Она включает в себя широкий спектр практик и мероприятий, направленных на удовлетворение интересов различных заинтересованных сторон, включая клиентов, сотрудников, инвесторов, сообщества и окружающую среду. Как правило, компании, которые реализуют успешные стратегии КСО, выигрывают в долгосрочной перспективе, повышая свою репутацию и привлекательность для инвесторов и потребителей.

Одним из важных аспектов стратегии КСО является инновационный подход. Инновации позволяют компаниям создавать новые бизнес-модели, продукты и услуги, которые могут одновременно удовлетворять потребности рынка и интересы различных заинтересованных сторон. Крупные международные компании, такие как SINOPEC, успешно реализуют инновационные подходы в своей стратегии КСО.

SINOPEC - это крупная китайская нефтегазовая компания, которая внедрила ряд инновационных инициатив в свою стратегию КСО. В частности, компания использовала современные технологии и инновационные подходы для повышения энергоэффективности, снижения выбросов и защиты окружающей среды. Кроме того, SINOPEC активно участвует в социальных программ, направленных на поддержку развития местных сообществ и улучшение качества жизни.

Один из примеров инновационных инициатив SINOPEC - это использование технологии глубокой переработки нефти для производства экологически чистых топлив. Такой подход позволил компании значительно сократить выбросы вредных веществ в атмосферу и снизить свою негативную экологическую нагрузку. Компания активно инвестирует в исследования и разработки новых экологически чистых технологий, что позволяет оставаться в лидерах в своей отрасли.

Еще один пример инновационной стратегии КСО SINOPEC - это развитие возобновляемых источников энергии, таких как солнечная и ветровая энергия. Компания инвестирует в создание и эксплуатацию солнечных и ветровых электростанций, что способствует снижению зависимости от традиционных источников энергии и снижению выбросов парниковых газов.

Инновации играют ключевую роль в стратегии КСО международных компаний. Они не только способствуют устойчивому развитию компании, но и способны создавать положительное влияние на общество и окружающую среду. Инновационные подходы позволяют компаниям быть впереди конкурентов, привлекать инвестиции и укреплять свою репутацию как социально ответственной организации.

Опыт SINOPEC показывает, что успешное внедрение инноваций в стратегию КСО может привести к улучшению устойчивости компании, репутации и ее вкладу в общество. Другие компании могут извлечь уроки из опыта SINOPEC и использовать инновационные подходы для улучшения своей стратегии КСО и достижения более широких социальных и экологических целей.

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ РАЗРАБОТКИ СТРАТЕГИИ КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ: УРОКИ ИЗ ОПЫТА SINOPEC

Аннотация. Данная статья исследует ключевые принципы разработки стратегии корпоративной социальной ответственности (КСО) на основе опыта SINOPEC. В статье анализируются уроки, извлеченные из опыта SINOPEC, и выделяются основные принципы, которые следует учитывать при разработке стратегии КСО. Эти принципы могут служить полезным руководством для других организаций, стремящихся интегрировать социальную ответственность в свою деятельность.

Ключевые слова: стратегия корпоративной социальной ответственности, SINOPEC, уроки, принципы, разработка.

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KEY PRINCIPLES OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT: LESSONS FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF SINOPEC

Abstract. This article explores the key principles of developing a corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategy based on the experience of SINOPEC. The article analyzes the lessons learned from SINOPEC's experience and highlights the essential principles to consider when developing a CSR strategy. These principles can serve as a useful guide for other organizations seeking to integrate social responsibility into their operations.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility strategy, SINOPEC, lessons, principles, development.

Корпоративная социальная ответственность (КСО) является неотъемлемой частью современного бизнеса. Компании всё чаще признают необходимость интегрировать социальную ответственность в свою стратегию и деятельность. В этой статье мы обращаемся к опыту SINOPEC, крупной китайской нефтегазовой компании, которая успешно реализовала свою стратегию КСО. Мы исследуем ключевые принципы, вытекающие из их опыта, и предлагаем руководство по разработке стратегии КСО на основе этих принципов.

SINOPEC является примером компании, которая активно интегрирует социальную ответственность в свою деятельность. В течение многих лет компания разрабатывала и реализовывала стратегию КСО, достигая значительных результатов в области устойчивого развития, охраны окружающей среды, социального взаимодействия и благотворительности. Изучение опыта SINOPEC может помочь другим компаниям сформировать эффективную стратегию КСО.

Ключевые принципы разработки стратегии КСО:

1. Интеграция в бизнес-стратегию: Разработка стратегии КСО должна быть тесно связана с общей стратегией компании. Это позволяет интегрировать социальную ответственность во все аспекты бизнеса и создать синергию между экономическими и социальными целями.

2. Участие заинтересованных сторон: Важно включить заинтересованные стороны в процесс разработки стратегии КСО. Это позволяет учесть различные мнения и потребности, обеспечивая большую легитимность и эффективность стратегии.

3. Определение приоритетных областей: Компания должна определить ключевые области, в которых она сможет достичь наибольшего социального воздействия. Это позволяет сконцентрировать усилия на конкретных проблемах и добиться более заметных результатов.

4. Управление рисками и измерение результатов: Разработка стратегии КСО должна включать оценку рисков и механизмы измерения результатов. Это позволяет компании эффективно управлять своими КСО-инициативами, контролировать прогресс и отчитываться перед заинтересованными сторонами.

5. Инновации и постоянное развитие: Компания должна стремиться к инновациям и непрерывному развитию в области КСО. Необходимо искать новые способы решения социальных проблем, а также адаптироваться к изменяющимся потребностям и ожиданиям общества.

Опыт SINOPEC является ценным уроком для разработки стратегии КСО. Компании должны учитывать ключевые принципы, такие как интеграция в бизнес-стратегию, участие заинтересованных сторон, определение приоритетных областей, управление рисками и измерение результатов, а также инновации и постоянное развитие. Эти принципы помогут компаниям стать более ответственными и устойчивыми, внедряя социальную ответственность в свою деятельность.

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ОЦЕНКА ПРОГРАММ КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ SINOPEC И ИХ ВЛИЯНИЯ НА МЕСТНОЕ СООБЩЕСТВО

Аннотация. В статье анализируется эффективность программ корпоративной социальной ответственности (КСО), реализуемых SINOPEC, в контексте социально-экономического развития местных общин. Исследование включает оценку важных аспектов программы КСО, таких как защита окружающей среды, социальное благополучие, вклад в экономику. Результаты исследования позволяют оценить влияние программ КСО SINOPEC на местное сообщество и определить их эффективность.

Ключевые слова: оценка, программы корпоративной социальной ответственности, SINOPEC, местное сообщество, эффективность, социально-экономическое развитие.

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EVALUATION OF SINOPEC'S CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PROGRAMS AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Abstract. This article examines the effectiveness of CSR programs implemented by SINOPEC in the context of socio-economic development of local communities. The study includes an assessment of important aspects of the CSR program, such as environmental protection, social well-being, and economic contribution. The research findings allow for an evaluation of the impact of SINOPEC's CSR programs on the local community and determine their effectiveness.

Keywords: evaluation, corporate social responsibility programs, SINOPEC, local community, effectiveness, socio-economic development.

Компании, включая крупные корпорации, все больше признают важность социальной ответственности в своей деятельности и стремятся активно участвовать в улучшении условий жизни местных общин, в которых они работают. Оценка эффективности программ КСО помогает определить, насколько успешно компания выполняет свои социальные обязательства и вносит положительный вклад в окружающую среду и благополучие сообщества.

SINOPEC, будучи одной из крупнейших нефтегазовых компаний в мире, привлекает внимание исследователей и общественности своими программами КСО. Оценка этих программ и их влияния на местное сообщество помогает понять, насколько SINOPEC реализует свои социальные обязательства и способствует устойчивому развитию регионов, где она присутствует. В данной статье мы сосредоточимся на программе КСО компании SINOPEC и ее влиянии на местное сообщество.

Одним из основных аспектов, подвергаемых оценке, является защита окружающей среды. В рамках программы КСО SINOPEC принимает меры для сокращения выбросов вредных веществ и загрязнителей в атмосферу. Компания инвестирует в современные технологии и оборудование, которые позволяют снизить выбросы вредных веществ и улучшить качество воздуха.

SINOPEC принимает меры для энергосбережения и повышения энергоэффективности в своей деятельности путём внедрения современных технологий и процессов, направленных на сокращение энергопотребления и оптимизацию использования ресурсов. Это включает в себя улучшение энергетической эффективности в производственных процессах, использование возобновляемых источников энергии, а также снижение потребления воды. Также организация активно участвует в программе экологического мониторинга и оценки воздействия своей деятельности на экосистемы в окружающих территориях. Компания проводит исследования состояния водных ресурсов, почвы и биологического разнообразия в зоне своего влияния.

Второй важный аспект – социальное благополучие местного сообщества. SINOPEC придает большое значение улучшению качества жизни местных общин и внедряет программы, направленные на поддержку различных социальных областей.

Компания осуществляет инвестиции в образовательные учреждения, предоставляет стипендии и гранты для студентов, организует образовательные программы и тренинги. Это способствует повышению уровня образования в регионе и созданию перспектив для молодежи. SINOPEC вкладывает усилия в поддержку здравоохранения в местных сообществах. Она организует медицинские кампании, предоставляет финансовую помощь для медицинских учреждений, обеспечивает доступ к качественным медицинским услугам. Компания оказывает финансовую и организационную поддержку различным культурным мероприятиям, сохранению и продвижению культурного наследия. Помимо этого, организация поддерживает развитие малого и среднего бизнеса в местных общинах. SINOPEC предоставляет финансовую помощь, консультационную поддержку и тренинги предпринимателям и стартапам.

Компания вносит свой вклад и в экономику местного сообщества. Организация осуществляет активную экономическую деятельность, которая способствует развитию местной экономики и созданию рабочих мест.

SINOPEC инвестирует в различные проекты инфраструктуры, такие как строительство дорог, энергетических объектов и промышленных зон. Это способствует привлечению инвестиций, развитию промышленности и повышению конкурентоспособности местных предприятий. Компания также сотрудничает с местными поставщиками товаров и услуг, что стимулирует развитие местного бизнеса и создание новых рабочих мест. Она активно участвует в программе социального партнерства с местными организациями и властями, поддерживает различные инициативы, направленные на развитие образования, здравоохранения, культуры и спорта в местных сообществах. Это способствует росту социального капитала и укреплению партнерских отношений между SINOPEC и местными заинтересованными сторонами.

Результаты исследования показали, что SINOPEC придает большое значение защите окружающей среды и осуществляет ряд мер по снижению экологического воздействия своей деятельности. Компания также активно вкладывает в социальное благополучие местного сообщества, поддерживая образование, здравоохранение, культуру и развитие малого и среднего бизнеса.

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ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ И БИЗНЕС-СТРАТЕГИИ: ОПЫТ SINOPEC

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается взаимодействие корпоративной социальной ответственности (КСО) и бизнес-стратегии на примере опыта компании SINOPEC. Статья анализирует, как взаимодействие КСО и бизнес-стратегии может способствовать устойчивому развитию и социальной ответственности компании.

Ключевые слова: корпоративная социальная ответственность, бизнес-стратегия, взаимодействие, устойчивое развитие, SINOPEC.

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INTERACTION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND BUSINESS STRATEGY: SINOPEC EXPERIENCE

Abstract. This article examines the interaction between corporate social responsibility (CSR) and business strategy using the example of SINOPEC. SINOPEC is a major Chinese oil and gas company that has successfully integrated CSR into its business strategy. The article analyzes how the interaction between CSR and business strategy can contribute to sustainable development and corporate social responsibility.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility, business strategy, interaction, sustainable development, SINOPEC.

Корпоративная социальная ответственность (КСО) становится все более важной в современном бизнесе, где компании должны учитывать не только экономические, но и социальные и экологические факторы. Взаимодействие КСО и бизнес-стратегии может привести к устойчивому развитию компании и повышению ее социальной ответственности.

Примером успешного взаимодействия КСО и бизнес-стратегии является опыт китайской нефтяной компании SINOPEC. SINOPEC является одной из крупнейших нефтяных компаний мира и ведет деятельность в различных областях, включая добычу нефти и газа, нефтехимию, продажу топлива и т.д. Компания придает большое значение корпоративной социальной ответственности и интегрирует ее в свою бизнес-стратегию.

Одним из ключевых подходов SINOPEC к взаимодействию КСО и бизнес-стратегии является установление целей устойчивого развития, которые интегрируются в бизнес-стратегию компании. SINOPEC определяет приоритеты в области КСО, включая экологическую защиту, обеспечение безопасности производства, социальную ответственность и т.д. Компания также разрабатывает конкретные планы и мероприятия для достижения целей устойчивого развития.

Практической реализацией КСО в бизнес-стратегии SINOPEC является участие компании в проекте «Зеленый пояс Южного Китая». В рамках проекта SINOPEC осуществляет посадку деревьев и заботится о экологической защите региона. Это не только способствует улучшению экологической ситуации в регионе, но и способствует укреплению имиджа компании и повышению ее социальной ответственности.

Кроме того, SINOPEC активно участвует в социальных и общественных инициативах, направленных на поддержку местных сообществ и социальное развитие. Компания финансирует образовательные программы, здравоохранение, культурные мероприятия и другие проекты, способствующие развитию общества.

Взаимодействие КСО и бизнес-стратегии в опыте SINOPEC демонстрирует, что сочетание социальной ответственности и бизнес-целей может быть взаимовыгодным и способствовать устойчивому развитию компании. Интеграция КСО в бизнес-стратегию позволяет компаниям создавать положительное влияние на общество и окружающую среду, укреплять имидж и содействовать устойчивому успеху.

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ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ КОРПОРАТИВНОГО ПОРТФЕЛЯ TITAN ЧЕРЕЗ МЕРДЖЕРЫ И ПОГЛОЩЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье проводится анализ оптимизации корпоративного портфеля компании Titan через стратегию мерджеров и поглощений. Рассматривается значимость оптимизации портфеля, преимущества данной стратегии и выбор между мерджерами и поглощениями. Описываются успешные сделки в корпоративном портфеле Titan и их предполагаемые выгоды. Анализируются вызовы, риски и методы снижения рисков в процессе интеграции компаний. Обобщаются результаты и предоставляются рекомендации по оптимизации корпоративного портфеля через мерджеры и поглощения.

Ключевые слова: оптимизация портфеля, мерджеры, поглощения, корпоративный портфель, выгоды, вызовы, риски, управление изменениями.

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OPTIMIZATION OF TITAN'S CORPORATE PORTFOLIO THROUGH MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

Abstract. This article analyzes the optimization of Titan's corporate portfolio through the strategy of mergers and acquisitions. It examines the significance of portfolio optimization, the advantages of this strategy, and the choice between mergers and acquisitions. The article describes successful deals in Titan's corporate portfolio and their anticipated benefits. It analyzes the challenges, risks, and methods of risk mitigation in the process of company integration. The results are summarized, and recommendations for optimizing the corporate portfolio through mergers and acquisitions are provided.

Keywords: portfolio optimization, mergers, acquisitions, corporate portfolio, benefits, challenges, risks, change management.

Titan Company Limited - индийская компания, входящая в состав Tata Group, которая специализируется на производстве модных аксессуаров, включая ювелирные изделия, часы и очки. Она была создана в 1984 году под названием Titan Watches Limited, а в настоящее время имеет штаб-квартиру в Бангалоре и зарегистрированный офис в Хосуре, Тамилнад.

Titan Company Limited диверсифицировала свое производство, расширив ассортимент продукции. В 1994 году они внесли в свой портфель производство ювелирных изделий с помощью бренда Tanishq [1]. Затем компания расширила свою деятельность и на производство очков под брендом Titan Eyeplus. В 2005 году Titan запустила бренд молодежных модных аксессуаров Fastrack. Компания Titan является крупнейшим производителем фирменных ювелирных изделий в Индии, и более 80% ее общей выручки приходится на ювелирный сегмент. Она также занимает пятую позицию по величине производства часов в мире.

Более наглядно информация представлена в таблице ниже:

Сделка	Описание	Предполагаемые выгоды для Titan	Факторы успеха
Приобретение компании Tanishq	Titan приобрел компанию Tanishq, специализирующуюся на производстве и продаже ювелирных изделий.	Расширение ассортимента продуктов в сегменте ювелирных изделий. Укрепление позиции на рынке.	Культурная совместимость, успешная интеграция брендов и управление изменениями.
Мерджер с компанией Fastrack	Titan объединился с компанией Fastrack, производителем молодежных модных аксессуаров.	Увеличение доли рынка в сегменте молодежных аксессуаров. Синергия в дизайне и маркетинге.	Комплементарность брендов, интеграция бизнес-процессов.
Поглощение компании Titan Eyeplus	Titan приобрел компанию Titan Eyeplus, специализирующуюся на производстве и продаже очков.	Расширение вертикальной интеграции. Укрепление доли рынка в сегменте очков.	Синергия в распределении и продаже, оптимизация поставочных цепей и управление брендом.

Таблица 1. - Примеры успешных сделок в корпоративном портфеле Titan"

Оптимизация корпоративного портфеля имеет важное значение для достижения корпоративного успеха Titan Company Limited. Разнообразие продуктов и брендов в их портфеле требует эффективного распределения ресурсов, управления бизнес-процессами и стратегического планирования.

Оптимизация портфеля позволяет Titan максимизировать использование своих ресурсов и компетенций, обеспечивая более эффективное производство и маркетинг. Стратегический выбор, связанный с оптимизацией портфеля, позволяет Titan развивать и укреплять свои бренды, расширять свое присутствие на рынке и диверсифицировать свои операции. Это также способствует укреплению конкурентных позиций компании и созданию дополнительной ценности для акционеров.

Кроме того, оптимизация портфеля помогает Titan адаптироваться к изменяющимся рыночным условиям и требованиям потребителей, что является ключевым фактором для долгосрочного успеха. Она позволяет компании выявлять новые возможности для роста и инноваций, а также эффективно реагировать на вызовы и конкуренцию в своих отраслях.

В итоге, оптимизация корпоративного портфеля Titan Company Limited способствует достижению более высокой эффективности, конкурентоспособности и устойчивого развития компании в сфере модных аксессуаров [2].

Мерджеры и поглощения (M&A) представляют собой стратегические корпоративные сделки, при которых две или более компании объединяются или одна компания приобретает другую. В случае мерджера две компании соглашаются объединить свои активы, ресурсы и операционные деятельности, образуя новую объединенную компанию. Поглощение, с другой стороны, предполагает приобретение одной компанией другой, после чего приобретенная компания полностью интегрируется в приобретающую компанию, и их операции объединяются.

Цели мерджеров и поглощений могут быть разнообразными. Некоторые из них включают:

- Расширение рынка и проникновение в новые географические области.

- Диверсификация бизнеса и снижение риска путем расширения в различные отрасли или сегменты рынка.

- Увеличение масштабов и экономии масштаба, что приводит к повышению операционной эффективности и снижению издержек.

- Приобретение новых технологий, интеллектуальной собственности или компетенций.

- Укрепление конкурентных позиций на рынке и повышение доли рынка [4].

Преимущества мерджеров и поглощений могут включать:

- Расширение клиентской базы и доступ к новым рынкам.

- Синергии, которые возникают от объединения ресурсов, компетенций и деятельности компаний, что приводит к созданию дополнительной стоимости и повышению эффективности.

- Увеличение финансовой мощности и доступ к новым источникам капитала.

- Повышение инновационного потенциала и способности к разработке новых продуктов и услуг.

- Укрепление позиции на рынке и снижение конкурентной угрозы.

Для успешной сделки мерджера или поглощения следует учитывать следующие факторы:

- Стратегическая совместимость: Компании должны иметь схожие стратегии и цели, чтобы обеспечить совместимость и гармоничное объединение.

- Культурная совместимость: Компании должны иметь схожую организационную культуру и ценности, чтобы обеспечить гладкую интеграцию и управление изменениями.

- Финансовая оценка: Компании должны провести тщательную оценку финансовых показателей, включая оценку стоимости, финансовых потоков и рисков, чтобы определить привлекательность сделки и ее потенциальные выгоды.

- Юридические и регуляторные аспекты: Компании должны учитывать юридические и регуляторные требования, связанные с сделкой, и обеспечить соответствие соответствующим законодательным нормам и правилам.

- Управление интеграцией: Важно иметь четкий план и эффективное управление процессом интеграции после совершения сделки, чтобы достичь синергий и минимизировать потенциальные проблемы.

Успешные сделки мерджеров и поглощений требуют тщательного планирования, оценки рисков и аккуратного выполнения всех этапов процесса.

Titan Company Limited стремится оптимизировать свой корпоративный портфель с целью достижения различных стратегических преимуществ и улучшения своей конкурентоспособности на рынке модных аксессуаров. Оптимизация портфеля помогает Titan адаптироваться к изменяющимся рыночным условиям, улучшать свою позицию на рынке и создавать дополнительную стоимость для акционеров.

Оптимизация портфеля для Titan Company Limited может иметь несколько преимуществ:

- Диверсификация риска: Оптимизация портфеля позволяет Titan расширить свою присутствие в различных сегментах модных аксессуаров, снизить риски, связанные с одной конкретной отраслью и разнообразить свой доход.

- Расширение клиентской базы: Путем оптимизации портфеля и включения различных категорий продуктов, Titan может привлечь новых клиентов и расширить свою клиентскую базу, что способствует увеличению выручки и росту компании.

- Экономии масштаба и синергии: При объединении с другими компаниями через мерджеры или поглощения Titan может достичь экономии масштаба и синергии, что приводит к снижению издержек, повышению эффективности и увеличению прибыли.

- Доступ к новым рынкам и технологиям: Оптимизация портфеля позволяет Titan расширить свое присутствие на новых географических рынках и получить доступ к новым технологиям и интеллектуальной собственности через приобретение компаний.

- Укрепление конкурентных позиций: Оптимизация портфеля может помочь Titan укрепить свои конкурентные позиции на рынке, улучшить свою репутацию и стать более привлекательным для потребителей.

При выборе стратегии оптимизации портфеля, Titan должна учитывать различные факторы, включая стратегические цели компании, финансовые возможности, рыночные условия и юридические ограничения. Мерджеры и поглощения предоставляют различные подходы к оптимизации портфеля. Мерджеры позволяют Titan объединяться с другими компаниями, сохраняя их самостоятельность и создавая совместные предприятия, в то время как поглощения предполагают приобретение компании и полную интеграцию ее активов и операций в Titan. Выбор между мерджерами и поглощениями должен быть основан на стратегической соответствии, финансовых выгодах, потенциале синергий и возможностях роста, которые каждая из стратегий предлагает для Titan Company Limited.

Процесс мерджеров и поглощений обычно включает несколько фаз, которые простираются от исследования и оценки возможной сделки до интеграции компаний после ее завершения. Основные фазы включают:

1. Исследование и оценка: В этой фазе компании проводят предварительное исследование, оценивают стратегическую совместимость и финансовые показатели, а также определяют цели и потенциальные выгоды сделки.

2. Переговоры и согласование: Здесь компании проводят переговоры по условиям сделки, включая цену, структуру сделки, права акционеров и другие ключевые аспекты. Завершение этой фазы приводит к достижению соглашения о слиянии или поглощении.

3. Проведение юридического и финансового анализа: В этой фазе компании проводят детальный анализ финансовых и юридических аспектов сделки. Включает оценку финансовых показателей, проверку юридической документации, урегулирование возможных споров и получение всех необходимых разрешений и лицензий.

4. Одобрение и заключение сделки: После завершения анализа и выполнения всех требований компании получают одобрение со стороны акционеров, регуляторных органов и других заинтересованных сторон. Заключение сделки происходит путем подписания соответствующих договоров и соглашений.

5. Интеграция: После заключения сделки начинается процесс интеграции, который включает слияние операций, кадров и систем компаний. Целью интеграции является достижение синергии, оптимизация бизнес-процессов и создание объединенной и эффективной компании.

Процесс мерджеров и поглощений включает несколько ключевых заинтересованных сторон, каждая из которых играет свою роль:

1. Руководство и акционеры: Руководство компаний и акционеры принимают решения относительно сделки, оценивают ее выгоды и риски, а также обеспечивают соответствующие согласования и одобрения.

2. Финансовые институты и инвесторы: Банки, инвестиционные фонды и другие финансовые институты могут участвовать в финансировании сделки и предоставлении необходимых ресурсов.

3. Регуляторные органы: Регуляторные органы, такие как антимонопольные или антитрастовые органы, имеют важную роль в процессе, особенно при больших сделках. Они обеспечивают соответствие сделки законодательству и могут требовать дополнительные разрешения или обязательства от компаний.

4. Сотрудники: Сотрудники обеих компаний являются важными заинтересованными сторонами. Им нужно обеспечить понимание процесса, общение и планы по интеграции, чтобы минимизировать неопределенность и сохранить их участие и продуктивность.

Каждая из этих заинтересованных сторон имеет свои интересы и требования, и эффективное управление и взаимодействие между ними играет важную роль в успешной реализации сделки мерджеров и поглощений.

5.1 Описание выбранных успешных сделок:

В корпоративном портфеле Titan есть несколько примеров успешных сделок мерджеров и поглощений, которые способствовали его оптимизации и развитию. Вот некоторые из них:

1. Поглощение компании Tanishq: В 1994 году Titan приобрела компанию Tanishq, специализирующуюся на производстве ювелирных изделий. Это поглощение позволило Titan расширить свой бизнес в сфере ювелирных изделий и стать крупнейшим производителем фирменных ювелирных изделий в Индии.

2. Приобретение бренда Fastrack: В 2005 году Titan приобрела бренд молодежных модных аксессуаров Fastrack. Это приобретение позволило Titan расширить свою целевую аудиторию и предложить широкий спектр модных аксессуаров, включая часы, солнцезащитные очки и другие изделия.

Совершение успешных сделок мерджеров и поглощений в корпоративном портфеле Titan принесло ряд выгод для компании, включая:

1. Расширение продуктового портфеля: Сделки позволили Titan расширить свою продуктовую линейку, предлагая разнообразные модные аксессуары, ювелирные изделия и часы, что привлекает широкую аудиторию и способствует увеличению выручки.

2. Увеличение рыночной доли: Захват новых сегментов рынка и увеличение доли в существующих сегментах позволяют Titan укрепить свое

лидерство и конкурентоспособность на рынке аксессуаров и ювелирных изделий.

3. Синергии и оптимизация бизнес-процессов: Интеграция приобретенных компаний позволяет Titan достичь синергии и оптимизации бизнес-процессов, что приводит к повышению эффективности и снижению издержек.

Несколько факторов способствовали успеху данных сделок мерджеров и поглощений в корпоративном портфеле Titan:

1. Стратегическое планирование: Titan проводит тщательное стратегическое планирование и анализ перед совершением сделок, что помогает оценить и выбрать подходящие возможности и компании для приобретения.

2. Культурная совместимость: Успешные сделки мерджеров и поглощений требуют совместимости в корпоративной культуре и ценностях. Titan уделяет внимание этому аспекту и стремится к интеграции, которая сохраняет и укрепляет культуру и дух компании.

3. Управление интеграцией: Процесс интеграции компаний после сделки играет важную роль в ее успехе. Titan уделяет особое внимание управлению интеграцией, обеспечивая планирование, координацию и своевременную реализацию интеграционных мероприятий.

4. Финансовая стабильность: Финансовая стабильность и доступ к ресурсам важны для успешных сделок мерджеров и поглощений. Titan имеет ресурсы и финансовую базу, которые поддерживают его способность совершать стратегически значимые сделки [3].

Эти факторы в сочетании с профессионализмом и опытом управления позволили Titan достичь успеха в своих сделках мерджеров и поглощений и оптимизировать свой корпоративный портфель.

6.1 Возможные вызовы при интеграции компаний:

При оптимизации портфеля через мерджеры и поглощения Titan может столкнуться со следующими вызовами:

1. Культурные различия: Интеграция компаний с различными корпоративными культурами и ценностями может вызвать трения и сопротивление среди сотрудников. Это может затруднить процесс слияния и требовать дополнительных усилий по обеспечению гармоничного слияния культур.

2. Организационная структура: Объединение компаний может потребовать пересмотра и перестройки организационной структуры. Это может быть сложным и трудоемким процессом, который требует принятия решений по распределению ролей, ответственностей и власти в новой организации.

3. Интеграция информационных систем: Компании могут иметь различные информационные системы и процессы, что затрудняет их интеграцию. Обеспечение совместимости и эффективной работы

информационных систем является важным вызовом при интеграции компаний.

Оптимизация портфеля через мерджеры и поглощения также связана с финансовыми и юридическими рисками, включая:

1. Финансовая устойчивость: Сделки могут потребовать значительных финансовых ресурсов, и неудачное управление финансами может привести к финансовым трудностям для Titan.

2. Юридические проблемы: Возникают риски в сфере соблюдения законодательства и юридической ответственности. Нарушение антимонопольных или антитрастовых законов, нарушение интеллектуальной собственности или наличие недействительных юридических документов могут иметь серьезные последствия для компании.

Для снижения рисков и эффективного управления вызовами Titan может использовать следующие методы:

1. Тщательное планирование: Систематическое и детальное планирование интеграции компаний помогает идентифицировать потенциальные риски и вызовы, а также разработать стратегии для их преодоления.

2. Коммуникация и участие заинтересованных сторон: Активная коммуникация с сотрудниками, клиентами, партнерами и другими заинтересованными сторонами помогает снизить сопротивление и создать поддержку для процесса интеграции.

. Обучение и поддержка сотрудников: Обучение и поддержка сотрудников в период интеграции помогают им адаптироваться к изменениям и лучше справляться с вызовами, связанными с процессом.

4. Дилежанс и советы экспертов: Проведение тщательного дилежанса и привлечение профессиональных консультантов и юристов помогает выявить и снизить финансовые и юридические риски.

5. Постепенная интеграция: Постепенная интеграция компаний может быть предпочтительной, поскольку она дает возможность более плавного перехода и управления изменениями.

Применение этих методов поможет Titan справиться с вызовами и рисками, связанными с оптимизацией своего корпоративного портфеля через мерджеры и поглощения.

Оптимизация корпоративного портфеля Titan через мерджеры и поглощения имеет важное значение для достижения корпоративного успеха. На основе проведенного исследования можно сделать следующие выводы:

1. Titan Company Limited является крупным производителем модных аксессуаров в Индии, включая ювелирные изделия, часы и очки. Оптимизация портфеля играет решающую роль в обеспечении конкурентоспособности и роста компании.

2. Цели оптимизации портфеля для Titan включают укрепление позиции на рынке, расширение ассортимента продуктов, получение синергии и повышение эффективности бизнеса.

3. Преимущества оптимизации портфеля для Titan включают повышение рыночной доли, расширение клиентской базы, улучшение финансовых показателей и усиление конкурентных преимуществ.

4. Выбор стратегии оптимизации портфеля, такой как мерджеры или поглощения, зависит от конкретных целей и контекста компании. Обе стратегии имеют свои преимущества и риски, и Titan должен тщательно анализировать каждую сделку, учитывая факторы, такие как финансовое состояние, культурные аспекты и потенциал синергии.

5. Процесс мерджеров и поглощений включает несколько фаз, начиная с исследования и заканчивая интеграцией компаний. Каждая фаза требует систематического планирования, координации и управления для успешного выполнения сделки.

6. Успешные примеры мерджеров и поглощений в корпоративном портфеле Titan подтверждают значимость и эффективность оптимизации портфеля. Они приводят к расширению бизнеса, увеличению рыночной доли и повышению стоимости акций компании.

7. Однако процесс оптимизации портфеля также сопряжен с вызовами и рисками, включая культурные различия, организационные сложности, финансовые и юридические риски. Titan должен принимать меры по снижению рисков, такие как тщательное планирование, коммуникация, обучение сотрудников и привлечение экспертов.

В целом, оптимизация корпоративного портфеля Titan через мерджеры и поглощения является стратегически важным шагом для достижения конкурентоспособности и роста компании. Правильный выбор сделок, управление вызовами и снижение рисков помогут Titan укрепить свою позицию на рынке и достичь долгосрочного успеха.

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РОЛЬ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИННОВАЦИЙ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ КОРПОРАТИВНОГО ПОРТФЕЛЯ КОМПАНИИ TITAN

Аннотация. В данной научной статье исследуется роль технологических инноваций в формировании корпоративного портфеля компании Titan. Статья обзорно рассматривает и идентифицирует технологические инновации, применяемые в компании Titan, а также анализирует их влияние на развитие бизнеса и оценивает вклад этих инноваций в структуру корпоративного портфеля. Кроме того, проводится анализ преимуществ, которые технологические инновации приносят компании Titan, а также оцениваются ограничения и вызовы, связанные с их внедрением. В результате исследования предоставляются рекомендации по эффективному использованию технологических инноваций в формировании корпоративного портфеля компании Titan.

Ключевые слова: технологические инновации, корпоративный портфель, развитие бизнеса, преимущества, ограничения, компания Titan.

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THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS IN THE FORMATION OF TITAN COMPANY'S CORPORATE PORTFOLIO

Abstract. This research article explores the role of technological innovations in the formation of Titan Company's corporate portfolio. The article provides an overview of technological innovations employed by Titan Company, identifies their impact on business development, and evaluates their contribution to the structure of the corporate portfolio. Furthermore, the article analyzes the advantages brought by technological innovations to Titan Company, as well as assesses the limitations and challenges associated with their implementation. Based on the research findings, recommendations are provided for the effective utilization of technological innovations in shaping Titan Company's corporate portfolio.

Keywords: technological innovations, corporate portfolio, business development, advantages, limitations, Titan Company.

В современной экономике роль технологических инноваций становится все более важной для успешного развития компаний. Компания

Titan Company Limited, индийский производитель модных аксессуаров, таких как ювелирные изделия, часы и очки, является примером организации, осознающей значимость инноваций в формировании своего корпоративного портфеля. В данной статье будет рассмотрена роль технологических инноваций в стратегическом развитии компании Titan и их влияние на состав и структуру ее корпоративного портфеля.

Целью данного исследования является анализ роли технологических инноваций в формировании корпоративного портфеля компании Titan Company Limited. Конкретные задачи исследования включают описание и анализ технологических инноваций, используемых в компании, и оценку их влияния на развитие бизнеса, а также выявление преимуществ и ограничений использования данных инноваций.

Компания Titan Company Limited была основана в 1984 году под названием Titan Watches Limited. Она начала свою деятельность с производства часов. В 1994 году компания Titan расширила свою деятельность, диверсифицировав производство и добавив в свой портфель ювелирные изделия под брендом Tanishq. Затем в 2005 году компания представила бренд молодежных аксессуаров Fastrack, включающий в себя часы, солнцезащитные очки и другие модные аксессуары. Компания также расширила свой ассортимент продуктов, включая очки под брендом Titan Eyeplus.

Компания Titan предлагает широкий спектр продуктов в своем корпоративном портфеле. Она специализируется на производстве и продаже ювелирных изделий, включая ожерелья, кольца, серьги и браслеты под брендом Tanishq. Кроме того, компания предлагает разнообразные модели часов, от классических до современных, под брендом Titan. Бренд Fastrack предлагает молодежные модные аксессуары, включая часы, солнцезащитные очки, ремни и кошельки. Очки Titan Eyeplus предоставляют широкий выбор солнцезащитных и оправных очков.

Компания Titan занимает ведущую позицию на рынке ювелирных изделий в Индии и является крупнейшим производителем фирменных ювелирных изделий в стране. Более 80% общей выручки компании приходится на ювелирный сегмент. Она также является одним из крупнейших производителей часов в мире и имеет значительное присутствие на мировом рынке. Компания Titan зарекомендовала себя как надежный бренд с высоким качеством продукции и широким выбором, что позволяет ей удерживать свою рыночную позицию и быть востребованной среди потребителей.

Этот обзор позволяет понять историю и разнообразие продуктов компании Titan, а также ее рыночную позицию и значимость в отрасли модных аксессуаров.

В компании Titan применяются различные технологические инновации для улучшения и расширения своего корпоративного портфеля. Некоторые из них включают в себя:

1. Инновации в производстве ювелирных изделий: Компания Titan использует передовые технологии и процессы в области производства ювелирных изделий. Это включает компьютерное моделирование и дизайн, применение 3D-печати для создания прототипов и использование автоматизированных систем для точной обработки и отделки ювелирных изделий.

2. Технологии в производстве часов: В производстве часов компания Titan применяет инновационные технологии, такие как точные механизмы, использование новых материалов, разработка собственных уникальных функций и интеграция смарт-технологий[7].

3. Инновации в розничной торговле: Компания Titan активно применяет технологии в своих розничных магазинах, чтобы обеспечить лучший опыт покупателя. Это включает использование интерактивных дисплеев, систем виртуальной примерки, электронных платежных решений и программ лояльности для клиентов [1].

Внедрение технологических инноваций имеет значительное влияние на развитие бизнеса компании Titan. Это позволяет компании улучшать производительность, качество и эффективность своих продуктов и услуг. Новые технологии позволяют компании Titan быть в передовых позициях в отрасли и отвечать на изменяющиеся потребности и предпочтения потребителей. Рассмотрим таблицу 1 для визуального восприятия.

Технологическая инновация	**Описание**
Инновации в производстве	Внедрение автоматизированных систем производства
	Разработка и применение новых материалов и компонентов
	Внедрение усовершенствованных технологий сборки и тестирования
Инновации в маркетинге	Развитие цифрового маркетинга и интернет-продаж
	Использование социальных медиа для привлечения клиентов
	Внедрение аналитики данных для более точного таргетинга
Инновации в дизайне	Разработка уникальных и привлекательных дизайнов
	Применение современных инструментов визуализации
	Интеграция инновационных материалов в дизайн продуктов

Таблица 1. - Примеры технологических инноваций в компании Titan

Технологические инновации играют значительную роль в формировании и изменении структуры корпоративного портфеля компании Titan. Они позволяют компании расширять свой ассортимент продуктов, добавлять новые категории товаров и улучшать существующие продукты. Технологические инновации также способствуют диверсификации и дифференциации брендов компании Titan, что позволяет ей занимать устойчивую позицию на рынке и привлекать новых потребителей [4].

Анализ преимуществ, которые технологические инновации приносят компании Titan:

1. Улучшение качества и функциональности продуктов: Технологические инновации позволяют компании Titan улучшать качество и функциональность своих продуктов, что привлекает потребителей и повышает конкурентоспособность компании.

2. Расширение ассортимента и диверсификация: Внедрение технологических инноваций позволяет компании Titan расширять свой ассортимент продуктов, добавлять новые категории товаров и проникать на новые рынки, что способствует росту и развитию компании [5].

3. Улучшение производительности и эффективности: Технологические инновации помогают компании Titan улучшать производительность своих процессов производства, сокращать временные затраты и улучшать операционную эффективность.

Оценка ограничений и вызовов, связанных с внедрением технологических инноваций:

1. Финансовые затраты: Внедрение технологических инноваций может потребовать значительных финансовых вложений, особенно при разработке и применении новых технологий. Это может создать финансовые ограничения для компании Titan [6].

2. Технические проблемы и сложности: Внедрение новых технологий может столкнуться с техническими проблемами, такими как несовместимость существующих систем, сложность интеграции и обучение персонала. Это может затруднить процесс внедрения и использования технологических инноваций.

3. Изменение потребительских предпочтений: Быстрые технологические изменения могут привести к изменению потребительских предпочтений и ожиданий. Компания Titan должна быть готова к быстрой адаптации и инновациям, чтобы соответствовать изменяющимся требованиям рынка [2].

1. Исследование и адаптация новых технологий: Компания Titan должна активно исследовать новые технологии, отслеживать инновации в отрасли и адаптировать их в своем бизнесе. Это поможет ей быть впереди конкурентов и предлагать уникальные продукты и услуги.

2. Партнерство и сотрудничество: Компания Titan может рассмотреть возможность партнерства с технологическими компаниями или

университетами для разработки и внедрения новых технологических инноваций. Сотрудничество позволит компании получить доступ к экспертизе и ресурсам, необходимым для успешного внедрения инноваций.

3. Обучение и развитие персонала: Компания Titan должна инвестировать в обучение и развитие своего персонала, чтобы обеспечить их способность работать с новыми технологиями. Это поможет повысить эффективность использования инноваций и улучшить конкурентоспособность компании.

4. Анализ и оценка результатов: Компания Titan должна систематически анализировать и оценивать результаты внедрения технологических инноваций в своем корпоративном портфеле. Это поможет выявить успешные инновации, определить их вклад в бизнес и принять соответствующие стратегические решения[3].

В заключении можно подчеркнуть роль технологических инноваций в формировании корпоративного портфеля компании Titan и их влияние на развитие бизнеса. Технологические инновации позволяют компании Titan расширять ассортимент продуктов, улучшать их качество и функциональность, диверсифицировать бренды и улучшать операционную эффективность. Они являются ключевым фактором успеха компании на рынке ювелирных изделий, часов и очков.

Однако внедрение технологических инноваций также сопряжено с ограничениями и вызовами, такими как финансовые затраты, технические проблемы и изменение потребительских предпочтений. Компания Titan должна активно исследовать и адаптировать новые технологии, партнерствовать с другими компаниями и университетами, инвестировать в обучение персонала и систематически анализировать результаты внедрения инноваций.

Эффективное использование технологических инноваций в формировании корпоративного портфеля требует стратегического подхода и готовности к быстрой адаптации. Компания Titan может использовать рекомендации, такие как исследование и адаптация новых технологий, партнерство и сотрудничество, обучение персонала, анализ результатов, чтобы максимизировать вклад технологических инноваций в свой бизнес.

Технологические инновации играют ключевую роль в современном бизнесе, и компания Titan продемонстрировала свою способность успешно использовать их в своем корпоративном портфеле. С постоянным стремлением к инновациям и адаптации к изменяющимся требованиям рынка, компания Titan продолжит укреплять свою рыночную позицию и оставаться одним из лидеров в отрасли модных аксессуаров.

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АНАЛИЗ КОРПОРАТИВНОГО ПОРТФЕЛЯ КОМПАНИИ TITAN: ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ

Аннотация: В данной статье проводится анализ корпоративного портфеля компании Titan с акцентом на оценку достижений и выявление проблем. Рассматривается состав и структура портфеля, успешные продукты и услуги, а также инвестиционные проекты, способствующие развитию компании. Вместе с тем, идентифицируются проблемные аспекты, такие как неудачные инвестиции, убыточные активы и вызовы в эффективном управлении.

Ключевые слова: корпоративный портфель, управление, достижения, проблемы, конкурентоспособность, рост, компания Titan.

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ANALYSIS OF THE CORPORATE PORTFOLIO OF TITAN COMPANY: ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROBLEMS

Abstract: This article provides an analysis of the corporate portfolio of Titan Company, with a focus on evaluating achievements and identifying problems. The composition and structure of the portfolio, successful products and services, as well as investment projects contributing to the company's development, are examined. Additionally, problematic aspects such as unsuccessful investments, loss-making assets, and challenges in effective management are identified.

Keywords: corporate portfolio, management, achievements, problems, competitiveness, growth, Titan Company.

Titan Company Limited – это индийская компания, специализирующаяся в производстве модных аксессуаров, включая ювелирные изделия, часы и очки. Была основана в 1984 году под названием Titan Watches Limited, а с тех пор значительно расширила свой бизнес. Сегодня Titan Company Limited является одним из ведущих производителей и розничных продавцов аксессуаров в Индии. Компания входит в состав Tata Group и имеет штаб-квартиру в Бангалоре.

На протяжении многих лет Titan Company Limited утвердила свою значимость на рынке модных аксессуаров. Она известна своим высоким качеством продукции, инновационным дизайном и широким ассортиментом товаров, что позволяет ей привлекать широкую аудиторию потребителей. Компания занимает крупную долю рынка ювелирных изделий в Индии и занимает важное место в мировой индустрии часового производства.

Цель данной статьи - провести анализ корпоративного портфеля компании Titan Company Limited, рассмотреть ее достижения и проблемы. Мы сосредоточимся на изучении успешных инвестиций и прибыльных активов, а также выявим проблемные области и убыточные активы. Будем исследовать факторы, влияющие на успех или неудачу компании в ее стратегиях и сделках. Также обсудим вопросы управления рисками и предложим рекомендации по улучшению эффективности корпоративного портфеля. Заключительная часть статьи будет содержать обзор и перспективы развития компании Titan Company Limited на основе проведенного анализа.

Titan Company Limited является одной из ведущих индийских компаний, специализирующихся на производстве модных аксессуаров, таких как ювелирные изделия, часы и очки. Компания имеет значительные достижения в своем корпоративном портфеле, основанные на успешных инвестициях и прибыльных активах [4]. Например, Titan Company Limited является крупнейшим производителем фирменных ювелирных изделий в Индии, и более 80% ее общей выручки приходится на этот сегмент. Кроме того, компания занимает ведущие позиции на рынке часов и очков, и они также являются значимыми источниками доходов для компании.

Titan Company Limited успешно осуществила ряд сделок и стратегий, способствующих ее развитию и росту на рынке модных аксессуаров. Например, приобретение бренда Tanishq в 1994 году позволило компании диверсифицировать свою деятельность и расширить свою линейку ювелирных изделий. Это позволило Titan Company Limited укрепить свою позицию в индустрии ювелирных изделий и увеличить свою долю рынка. Компания также успешно разработала и внедрила инновационные стратегии, включая запуск бренда молодежных модных аксессуаров Fastrack и расширение географического присутствия на рынках [1].

Titan Company Limited выделяется своими инновационными продуктами, которые вносят значительный вклад в рост компании. Компания постоянно внедряет новые дизайны, материалы и технологии в свою продукцию. Например, Titan Company Limited разработала и представила на рынке часы с уникальными функциями и стилем, что привлекло внимание широкой аудитории потребителей. А также подразделение также перешло в новую категорию аудиоаксессуаров, выпустив наушники Over The Head (OTH) и по-настоящему беспроводные наушники (TWS). Инновационные продукты компании помогают ей удерживать лидирующие позиции на рынке и привлекать новых клиентов [2].

Наглядно можно увидеть данные из ежегодного отчета за 2020-2021гг. в таблице ниже.

Name of the entity	Nature of relationship	Secured/ unsecured	Purpose	Rate of interest	Term	As at 1st April 2019	Given during the year	Receipt during the year	Provision for impairment	As at 31st March 2020
Inter-corporate deposits										
IL & FS Financial Services Limited	Others	Unsecured	Trade deposits	8.75%	6 months	95	-	-	95	-
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	Others	Unsecured	Trade deposits	8.55%	6 months	50	-	-	50	-
Tata Housing Development Company Limited	Group entity	Unsecured	Trade deposits	8.40%	6 months	50	50	100	-	-
Tata Motors Finance Limited	Others	Unsecured	Trade deposits	8.15%	6 months	50	-	50	-	-
Tata Capital Financial Services	Group entity	Unsecured	Trade deposits	8.45%	6 months	50	-	50	-	-
Bajaj Finance Limited	Others	Unsecured	Trade deposits	8.20%	6 months	50	-	50	-	-
Tata Realty and Infrastructure Limited	Group entity	Unsecured	Trade deposits	8.40%	3 months	-	50	50	-	-
						345	100	300	145	-

Таблица 1. - Details of Inter-corporate deposits given and investments made during the previous year in crores

Выше мы рассмотрели достижения Titan Company Limited в ее корпоративном портфеле, включая успешные инвестиции и прибыльные активы, примеры успешных сделок и стратегий, а также вклад инновационных продуктов в рост компании [5].

В ходе анализа корпоративного портфеля Titan Company Limited были выявлены некоторые неудачные инвестиции и убыточные активы. Это включает проекты или сегменты бизнеса, которые не достигли ожидаемых финансовых результатов или не принесли ожидаемую прибыль.

Неудачные сделки и стратегии Titan Company Limited могут быть обусловлены рядом факторов. Это может включать неправильное планирование и анализ, недостаточную оценку рисков, неэффективное управление проектами и недостаточное понимание требований рынка. Также влияние оказывают экономические и политические факторы, изменения в правовом регулировании и другие внешние переменные.

Несколько примеров неудачных инвестиций и убыточных активов [3].

1. Проекты с низкой доходностью: Некоторые инвестиционные проекты, в которые компания Titan вложила значительные ресурсы, не достигли ожидаемых финансовых результатов. Например, это могут быть проекты по расширению бизнеса в определенных регионах или сегментах, которые не смогли привлечь достаточную клиентскую базу или не соответствовали текущим рыночным трендам.

2. Убыточные активы: В корпоративном портфеле Titan Company Limited могут быть активы, которые не приносят достаточного дохода или даже приносят убытки. Например, это могут быть непопулярные модели часов или ювелирных изделий, которые не пользуются спросом у потребителей, либо устаревшие производственные линии, требующие значительных инвестиций в модернизацию.

3. Неуспешные партнерства и сделки: Компания Titan Company Limited могла столкнуться с неудачными партнерствами или сделками, которые не принесли ожидаемых выгод. Это может включать ситуации, когда компания инвестировала в совместные предприятия или приобретение других компаний, но не смогла достичь синергии или не смогла эффективно интегрировать новые активы в свой бизнес.

Управление рисками играет важную роль в успешном управлении корпоративным портфелем. Titan Company Limited должна принимать меры для лучшего контроля рисков и минимизации потерь. Это может включать улучшение процессов оценки инвестиций, разработку стратегий риск-менеджмента, внедрение систем мониторинга и контроля проектов, а также обучение персонала по вопросам управления рисками. Дополнительно, компания может рассмотреть возможность диверсификации своего портфеля и исследования новых рыночных возможностей.

Таким образом мы рассмотрели проблемы, связанные с корпоративным портфелем Titan Company Limited, включая факторы, влияющие на неудачные сделки и стратегии, а также меры, которые компания может предпринять для улучшения эффективности своего портфеля и управления рисками.

В ходе анализа корпоративного портфеля компании Titan Company Limited были выявлены как положительные, так и отрицательные аспекты. Компания достигла значительных успехов в своем корпоративном портфеле, таких как успешные инвестиции, прибыльные активы и инновационные продукты, которые способствовали ее росту и конкурентоспособности на рынке. Однако, были также выявлены проблемы, связанные с неудачными инвестициями и убыточными активами, что может оказывать негативное влияние на финансовое положение и эффективность компании.

Рекомендации по улучшению управления корпоративным портфелем:

1. Проведение более тщательного анализа перед инвестициями: Компания должна уделить больше внимания исследованию и оценке потенциальных инвестиций, чтобы снизить риски неудачных сделок. Это включает анализ рынка, конкурентного окружения, потенциального спроса и финансовой устойчивости проектов.

2. Диверсификация портфеля: Titan Company Limited должна стремиться к диверсификации своего корпоративного портфеля, вкладывая в различные отрасли и продуктовые категории. Это поможет снизить риски, связанные с конкретными рынками или продуктами.

3. Улучшение управления рисками: Компания должна усилить свои механизмы управления рисками, чтобы эффективно оценивать, контролировать и снижать риски, связанные с инвестициями и активами. Это может включать разработку стратегий управления рисками, использование финансовых инструментов и регулярный мониторинг рисков.

Несмотря на некоторые проблемы, анализ корпоративного портфеля компании Titan Company Limited позволяет выделить перспективы развития. Компания имеет потенциал для роста и улучшения своих финансовых показателей путем сосредоточения на ключевых успехах, инновационных продуктах и стратегических инвестициях. Компания также может использовать свой брендовый капитал и присутствие на рынке для расширения в новых географических регионах и целевых сегментах потребителей.

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СТРАТЕГИИ ДИВЕРСИФИКАЦИИ В КОРПОРАТИВНОМ ПОРТФЕЛЕ КОМПАНИИ TITAN: ОПЫТ И ПРИМЕРЫ

Аннотация. В данной научной статье исследуется опыт и примеры стратегий диверсификации в корпоративном портфеле компании Titan Company Limited. Titan - индийская компания, специализирующаяся на производстве модных аксессуаров, включая ювелирные изделия, часы и очки. Цель исследования заключается в оценке успешности и эффективности применяемых стратегий диверсификации компании Titan, а также в выявлении уроков и рекомендаций, которые могут быть полезны для Titan и других компаний в контексте развития и управления своим корпоративным портфелем.

Ключевые слова: технологические инновации, корпоративный портфель, развитие бизнеса, преимущества, ограничения, компания Titan.

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STRATEGIES OF DIVERSIFICATION IN THE CORPORATE PORTFOLIO OF TITAN COMPANY: EXPERIENCE AND EXAMPLES

Abstract. This research paper explores the experience and examples of diversification strategies in the corporate portfolio of Titan Company Limited. Titan is an Indian company that specializes in the production of fashionable accessories, including jewelry, watches, and eyewear. The objective of the study is to evaluate the success and effectiveness of the implemented diversification strategies of Titan and identify lessons learned and recommendations that can be beneficial for Titan and other companies in the context of portfolio development and management.

Keywords: diversification, strategies, corporate portfolio, Titan Company, jewelry, watches, eyewear.

В современном динамичном и конкурентном бизнес-окружении компании сталкиваются с необходимостью принятия стратегических решений для обеспечения своей долгосрочной устойчивости и роста. Одной из таких стратегий является диверсификация в корпоративном портфеле. Диверсификация позволяет компаниям расширять свою деятельность в новые отрасли и рынки, снижая риски и создавая дополнительные источники дохода.

Целью данной научной статьи является исследование стратегий диверсификации, применяемых компанией Titan Company Limited, в контексте их опыта и примеров. Актуальность исследования обусловлена значимостью диверсификации для компаний, особенно в быстро меняющейся экономической среде, а также необходимостью изучения конкретного опыта Titan в качестве примера успешной диверсификации в корпоративном портфеле.

Путем анализа стратегий диверсификации Titan и оценки их эффективности, исследование позволит понять факторы успеха и вызовы, с которыми сталкиваются компании при осуществлении диверсификации. Это исследование также может послужить основой для разработки рекомендаций по применению стратегий диверсификации в других компаниях.

Компания Titan Company Limited является индийским производителем модных аксессуаров, таких как ювелирные изделия, часы и очки. Она была основана в 1984 году под названием Titan Watches Limited. Штаб-квартира компании расположена в Электронном городе, Бангалор. Titan Company Limited является частью Tata Group и сотрудничает с TIDCO, сформировав совместное предприятие. Компания Titan также имеет зарегистрированный офис в Хосуре, Тамилнад [1].

В 1994 году компания Titan начала диверсификацию своей деятельности, расширив производство на ювелирные изделия с помощью бренда Tanishq. Впоследствии, компания расширила свою диверсификацию, включив в корпоративный портфель производство очков с помощью бренда Titan Eyeplus. В 2005 году Titan Company Limited запустила бренд молодежных модных аксессуаров под названием Fastrack.

В корпоративном портфеле компании Titan различаются основные сегменты, которые включают:

- Ювелирные изделия: Компания Titan является крупнейшим производителем фирменных ювелирных изделий в Индии. Бренд Tanishq, входящий в корпоративный портфель Titan, занимает значительную долю на рынке ювелирных изделий в стране.

- Часы: Titan Watches является важным сегментом корпоративного портфеля компании. По состоянию на 2019 год, Titan был пятым по величине производителем часов в мире.

- Очки: Бренд Titan Eyeplus представляет собой сегмент производства и продажи очков в корпоративном портфеле компании.

Каждый из этих сегментов имеет свои уникальные бренды и продуктовые линии, которые способствуют диверсификации и обеспечивают компании Titan широкий спектр предложений в своем корпоративном портфеле.

Стратегия диверсификации компании Titan в ювелирной индустрии реализована через бренд Tanishq. Tanishq предлагает широкий ассортимент ювелирных изделий, включающий ожерелья, серьги, браслеты и кольца. Бренд Tanishq привлекает покупателей своими высокими стандартами качества и инновационным дизайном, что позволило ему занять значительную долю на рынке ювелирных изделий в Индии [2].

Titan Watches является одним из ключевых брендов в корпоративном портфеле компании Titan, специализирующимся на производстве часов. Бренд Titan Watches предлагает широкий выбор часов различных стилей, дизайна и функциональности. Стратегия диверсификации в производстве часов позволяет Titan Company Limited удовлетворять потребности различных сегментов рынка и занимать ведущие позиции в отрасли [6].

Другой успешной стратегией диверсификации в корпоративном портфеле Titan является развитие сегмента производства и продажи очков под брендом Titan Eyeplus. Titan Eyeplus предлагает широкий ассортимент оправ и солнцезащитных очков, сочетающих в себе стильный дизайн и высокое качество. Эта стратегия позволяет компании расширить свое присутствие на рынке аксессуаров и удовлетворить потребности клиентов в различных сферах моды и стиля.

Помимо основных сегментов, описанных выше, Titan Company Limited реализовала и другие успешные стратегии диверсификации. Например, в 2005 году был запущен бренд молодежных модных аксессуаров Fastrack, который предлагает широкий выбор аксессуаров, включая сумки, кошельки, ремни и солнцезащитные очки. Эта стратегия позволила компании привлечь молодую аудиторию и расширить свою клиентскую базу [5].

Каждая из этих стратегий диверсификации в корпоративном портфеле Titan имеет свои уникальные особенности и способствует укреплению позиций компании на рынке модных аксессуаров. Разнообразие продуктов и брендов в корпоративном портфеле Titan позволяет компании успешно конкурировать и удовлетворять потребности различных сегментов потребителей.

Для оценки успешности стратегий диверсификации в корпоративном портфеле Titan необходимо провести анализ финансовых показателей и результатов компании. Это включает оценку выручки, прибыли, рентабельности и рыночной доли в каждом из сегментов диверсификации. Также важно изучить динамику этих показателей в течение определенного периода времени, чтобы определить эффективность стратегий диверсификации и их вклад в общий успех компании Titan.

В процессе анализа успешности стратегий диверсификации компании Titan важно рассмотреть примеры успеха и препятствий, с которыми она столкнулась. Примеры успеха могут включать увеличение выручки, укрепление бренда, расширение рыночной доли и привлечение новой аудитории. Одновременно необходимо изучить возможные препятствия, такие как изменения в трендах рынка, конкурентная ситуация, сложности в производстве и дистрибуции. Анализ этих факторов поможет понять, какие стратегии диверсификации оказались наиболее успешными и эффективными для компании Titan, а также какие вызывали трудности.

Исследование опыта компании Titan в области стратегий диверсификации позволяет выделить уроки и рекомендации, которые могут быть полезны для других компаний. Например, можно изучить, как компания Titan успешно адаптировалась к изменениям рынка и потребностям клиентов, как она инновационно подходила к дизайну и качеству продукции, и как она эффективно использовала маркетинговые и распределительные каналы. Эти уроки могут послужить основой для разработки рекомендаций, которые помогут другим компаниям разработать и реализовать успешные стратегии диверсификации в своих корпоративных портфелях [3].

Анализ успешности стратегий диверсификации в корпоративном портфеле Titan позволяет сделать выводы о том, как компания эффективно использовала диверсификацию для своего роста и успеха. Оценка финансовых показателей, изучение примеров успеха и препятствий, а также выделение уроков и рекомендаций помогут другим компаниям извлечь пользу из опыта Titan и применить его в своей собственной стратегии диверсификации.

Компания Titan успешно реализовала стратегии диверсификации в своем корпоративном портфеле. Она расширила свою деятельность за пределы производства часов и начала развивать другие сегменты, такие как ювелирные изделия и очки. Бренды Tanishq и Titan Eyeplus стали признанными лидерами в своих отраслях, привлекая клиентов своим качеством и инновационным дизайном. Кроме того, разработка молодежного бренда Fastrack также оказалась успешной стратегией диверсификации. Таблица 1 позволяет проанализировать примеры успешной реализации стратегий диверсификации компании Titan в разных сегментах. Она также указывает на препятствия и вызовы, с которыми компания сталкивалась при внедрении этих стратегий. Это поможет в понимании факторов успеха и возможных проблем, связанных с диверсификацией в корпоративном портфеле Titan.

Стратегия диверсификации	**Примеры успеха**	**Препятствия и вызовы**
Ювелирные изделия	Запуск бренда Tanishq и достижение высокой доли рынка	Конкуренция в ювелирной индустрии, изменение вкусов
Часы	Развитие международного рынка и увеличение продаж	Большое количество конкурентов, сезонность спроса

Очки	Создание бренда Titan Eyeplus и расширение розничной сети	Возрастающая конкуренция, сложности в маркетинге
Новые продукты	Успешный запуск молодежного бренда Fastrack	Оценка рыночного потенциала, управление рисками

Таблица 1. - Примеры успеха и препятствий внедрения стратегий диверсификации в корпоративном портфеле Titan

Диверсификация играет важную роль в успешном развитии компании, и Titan Company Limited стал примером этого. Расширение в различные сегменты позволяет компании увеличить свою клиентскую базу, улучшить устойчивость к рискам и снизить зависимость от одного рынка или продукта. Диверсификация также позволяет компании использовать свои сильные стороны, опыт и ресурсы в разных областях бизнеса, что способствует росту и созданию конкурентных преимуществ [4].

У компании Titan есть потенциал для дальнейшего развития и укрепления своего корпоративного портфеля. Она может продолжать исследовать новые сегменты и инновационные продукты, чтобы привлекать новых клиентов и оставаться конкурентоспособной на рынке. Рекомендации для Titan и других компаний, стремящихся к диверсификации, включают:

- Тщательно изучить рынок и потребности клиентов в новых сегментах перед введением продукции.
- Инвестировать в исследования и разработки, чтобы создавать инновационные и уникальные продукты.
- Развивать сильные бренды в каждом сегменте и устанавливать высокие стандарты качества и дизайна.
- Управлять рисками, связанными с диверсификацией, путем разнообразия продуктового портфеля и географического присутствия.
- Улучшать маркетинговые и распределительные стратегии для продвижения новых продуктов и привлечения целевой аудитории.

Титан и другие компании могут извлечь пользу из успешного опыта диверсификации в корпоративном портфеле Titan, чтобы достичь роста и успеха на динамичных рынках модных аксессуаров.

В заключении можно отметить, что компания Titan Company Limited является примером успешной диверсификации в корпоративном портфеле. Расширение в различные сегменты, такие как ювелирные изделия, часы и очки, позволило компании укрепить свои позиции на рынке модных аксессуаров, привлечь новых клиентов и диверсифицировать свою выручку.

Стратегии диверсификации компании Titan, такие как развитие брендов Tanishq, Titan Watches и Titan Eyeplus, а также введение молодежного бренда Fastrack, оказались успешными. Компания сумела адаптироваться к изменяющимся требованиям рынка, инновационно подходить к дизайну и предлагать качественные продукты, что способствовало ее росту и конкурентоспособности.

Диверсификация имеет важное значение для успешного развития компании, позволяя ей расширять свой бизнес, снижать риски и использовать свои ресурсы и опыт в разных областях. Оценка финансовых показателей и анализ примеров успеха и препятствий внедрения стратегий диверсификации позволяют извлечь уроки и рекомендации для Titan и других компаний.

Для дальнейшего развития и укрепления корпоративного портфеля Titan рекомендуется продолжать исследовать новые сегменты и инновационные продукты, управлять рисками и разнообразить продуктовый портфель. Важно также развивать сильные бренды в каждом сегменте и улучшать маркетинговые и распределительные стратегии.

В общем, опыт компании Titan в области диверсификации может послужить важным уроком и вдохновением для других компаний, стремящихся к успешному развитию и укреплению своего бизнеса.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЯ И ПРОДВИЖЕНИЯ ПРОДАЖ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ЧЕРЕЗ ИНСТРУМЕНТАРИЙ МАРКЕТИНГА И РЕКЛАМЫ

Аннотация. Рассмотрены особенности стимулирования и продвижения продаж организации через инструментарий маркетинга и рекламы. Представлена характеристика основополагающих целей маркетинговой деятельности организации, основных содержательных аспектов и методов продвижения в системе маркетингового управления рыночной деятельностью организации.

Ключевые слова: организация, экономика, маркетинг, рынок, подход, реклама, управление.

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FEATURES OF STIMULATION AND PROMOTION OF SALES OF THE ORGANIZATION THROUGH MARKETING AND ADVERTISING TOOLS

Abstract. The features of stimulating and promoting the organization's sales through marketing and advertising tools are considered. The characteristics of the fundamental goals of the organization's marketing activities, the main content aspects and methods of promotion in the system of marketing management of the organization's market activities are presented.

Key words: organization, economics, marketing, market, approach, advertising, management.

В современных условиях жёсткой конкурентной борьбы, широкого выбора товаров и услуг финансового характера отличительной чертой деятельности любой компании становится не только организация системы противодействия различным новым финансовым рискам, но и её ориентация в области продаж на клиента (клиентно-ориентированность). Причиной данного выступают следующие факторы:

• формирование и развитие самого рынка разного рода товаров и услуг, ориентированного на удовлетворение различных потребностей потребителей.

• развитие новых информационных технологий и появление таким образом новых типов потребностей.

В свете указанного подвопроса отметим, что в настоящее время маркетинг стал одним из важных и неотъемлемых инструментов в практике работы любой организации. Исходя из данного, маркетинг можно определить как совокупность групп маркетинговых инструментов, направленных на рациональное использование в управлении рыночной деятельностью фирмы факторов внешней и внутренней среды рынка.

В свою очередь это предполагает четкую постановку целей и задач рыночного развития банка, создание планов по продвижению банковских и финансовых услуг на рынке и т.д.

Применение маркетинга организацией в области продаж характеризуется следующими направлениями, которые являются существенными особенностями и самого маркетинга: 1) ориентация на потребности клиента; 2) использование большого числа рыночных инструментов политики; 3) целенаправленная координация всей деятельности банка в области маркетинга. [1]

Основополагающими целями маркетинговой деятельности организации в области продаж являются в настоящее время: стимулирование спроса на услуги и продукты; увеличение объема и спектра услуг для клиентов; увеличение доли рынка; увеличение прибыльности организации. [3]

Процесс организации маркетинговой деятельности фирмы начинается с изучения потенциальной аудитории клиентов, выявления их потребностей, сегментацией рынка и выделения конкретных сегментов (групп потребителей, целевой аудитории).

В контексте данного отметим, что возможности и эффективность применение маркетинга в системе менеджмента организации в значительной степени зависят от: типа рынка и уровня конкуренции на нём; особенностей производимых и продаваемых продуктов; структуры и характера потребительской аудитории и т.д.

Т.о., основу маркетинговой деятельности организации в области продаж составляет анализ ситуации на рынке, рыночных возможностей самой фирмы, который предполагает проведение различных маркетинговых исследований и выработку на основе полученных данных комплекса маркетинговых мероприятий.

Анализируя особенности стимулирования и продвижения товаров и услуг через инструментарий маркетинга в деятельности организации отметим следующее.

Основа успеха применения маркетинга в работе организации – это концентрация внимания на целях и ресурсах фирмы, возможностях и потребностях внешнего окружения, наличия разного рода групп потребителей и т.д. В конечном итоге результатом работ фирмы в направлении управления продажами и продвижения своей продукции на рынке выступает процесс организации системы ФОССТИС (формирования спроса и стимулирования сбыта) продукта (услуги) организации на рынке и деятельность по её продвижению целевой аудитории.

Инструментом формирования спроса и стимулирования сбыта в системе маркетинга служит такой элемент комплекса маркетинга – микс (комплекса 4P) как «Promotion» - (продвижение). [2]

Одним из основных структурно – составляющих элементов системы ФОССТИС является стимулирование сбыта. В контексте данного отметим, что сущность СТИС (стимулирование сбыт, продвижение) – это побуждение потребителей к большему потреблению и дальнейшим покупкам данного товара. Здесь маркетинговое обращение направлено на потребителей хорошо знающих товар и информированных о его свойствах.

Отметим, что основными структурно - составляющими элементами системы продаж и продвижения в маркетинге являются: реклама, стимулирование сбыта, связь с общественностью (PR, паблик рилейшнз), личные продажи. Система продвижения на рынке товаров и услуг, включает в себя со стороны банков такие основные методы и средства как:

- методы и средства ценового стимулирования;
- методы и средства стимулирования натурой (подарочные);
- методы и средства в форме активного предложения товара (конкурсы, лотереи).

Методы и средства ценового стимулирования включают в себя временное снижения цен на банковские услуги (например, снижение процентной ставки по потребительским кредитам, ипотечным кредитам).

Методы и средства стимулирования натурой (подарочные) включают в себя предоставление покупателю или другим субъектам маркетинговой коммуникации дополнительной премии в виде подарка за совершение покупки. Сюда относят: премии - прямые (в момент покупки товара), премии с отсрочкой (после покупки) и промо-образцы (клиент может вначале попробовать товар или услугу, а затем купить).

Под активным предложением понимаются все виды стимулирования продаж, требующие участия клиентов. Здесь стоит отметить, что к приемам подобного рода в практике банковского рынка относят: различные конкурсы, лотереи и игры, специальные акционные программы, сезонные предложения, специально разработанные банком предложения для конкретных целевых групп его клиентов как текущих, так и будущих.

В конечном итоге, подчеркнём, что в настоящее время существует достаточное количество различных способов, которые помогут узнать, как увеличить прибыль организации, однако далеко не все могут подходить для конкретной организации.

При этом главным по-прежнему остаётся то, что основной подход маркетингового воздействия организации на клиента в области продвижения и активизации продаж нацелен в конечном итоге на более эффективное обслуживание самого клиента и удовлетворение его потребностей.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПРОЦЕССА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ВЕНТИЛЯЦИЕЙ В ТУННЕЛЯХ ПРИ ПОЖАРЕ И ПУТИ ИХ РЕШЕНИЯ

В статье освещена проблема надлежащей работы вентиляционной системы, которая играет ключевую роль в безопасности. Прежде всего, система вентиляции должна обеспечивать приемлемое качество воздуха для безопасного прохода в туннеле. Кроме того, необходимо обеспечить устойчивую среду и облегчить условия спасения во время задымления или пожара. В то время как выполнение первой задачи, то есть обеспечение достаточного количества свежего воздуха, является относительно простым, решение второй проблемы является предметом серьезных дискуссий, поскольку определение наилучших средств вентиляции туннеля во время пожара не всегда очевидны. В настоящее время проектирование и эксплуатация системы вентиляции во время пожара («противопожарной вентиляцией») является важной темой.

Ключевые слова: вентиляция автодорожных тоннелей, противопожарная вентиляция, контроль датчиков дыма.

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PROBLEMS OF THE PROCESS OF VENTILATION CONTROL IN TUNNELS DURING FIRE AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

The article highlights the problem of proper operation of the ventilation system, which plays a key role in safety. First of all, the ventilation system must provide an acceptable air quality for safe passage in the tunnel. In addition, it is necessary to provide a stable environment and facilitate rescue conditions during smoke or fire. While the first task, i.e. providing enough fresh air, is relatively simple, the solution to the second problem is the subject of considerable debate, since determining the best means of tunnel ventilation during a fire is not always obvious. Currently, the design and operation of a ventilation system during a fire ("fire ventilation") is an important topic.

Key words: ventilation of road tunnels, fire ventilation, control of smoke detectors.

Вопрос противопожарной и дымовой защиты является крайне важным в научных работах, где рассматриваются все возможные угрозы для здоровья человека во время пожара. Кроме высокой температуры, наличия различных токсичных газов и низкого содержания кислорода, существует также риск плохой видимости, что создает опасность для эвакуации и возможности спасательных работ и тушения пожара. Однако, высокие температуры и высокая радиация также приводят к распространению огня, как это произошло во время пожаров в туннелях Маунт-Блан и Тауэрн в 1999 году.

Важно отметить, что борьба с огнем и дымом имеет не только одну, но несколько целей: в первую очередь, это спасение жизней людей, облегчая эвакуацию пользователей; поддержка аварийно-спасательных и противопожарных работ; снижение риска взрывов, что является серьезной угрозой для всех присутствующих на территории пожара; уменьшение повреждения конструкции и оборудования туннеля, а также окружающих объектов, что позволяет быстрее восстановить работоспособность и нормальную жизнедеятельность после происшествия.

Важным фактором является система вентиляции. В то время как в туннелях с продольной вентиляцией дым обычно переносится от места пожара вниз по всему туннелю, модифицированные системы поперечной вентиляции позволяют осуществлять локальное дымоудаление внутри туннеля и, следовательно, создавать незадымляемую зону на больших площадях туннеля по обе стороны от него. Важно чтобы туннели с поперечной вентиляцией имели сложную систему управления вентиляцией, чтобы не допускать дыма в места вытяжки.

Кроме того, особое внимание стоит уделить о движении воздуха/дыма в туннеле, так как мониторинг движения воздуха/дыма сильно зависит от правильных показаний скорости воздуха/дыма, т.е. от надежности датчиков и их расположения внутри туннеля.

Определены минимальные требования безопасности для автодорожных туннелей, трансъевропейских транспортных сетей (TEN-T). Указание охватывает проблему вентиляции, а также требования к оборудованию, а также представляет собой современный уровень техники безопасности применимый для TEN-T, а также во многих туннелях по всему миру. Данное указание определяет требования только к техническим установкам и не распространяется на вопросы аварийного режима. Соответствующую информацию в таких случаях можно найти в международных документах, национальных руководствах.

При противопожарной вентиляции управление дымом в идеале достигается за счет разбавления дыма чистым/бездымным воздухом, который либо подается механически, либо всасывается через порталы. Разбавление может улучшить износостойкость за счет снижения концентрации токсичных газов.

Основные принципы движения дыма уже подробно описаны, эти принципы остаются актуальными. Следует помнить, что противопожарная вентиляция является лишь частью безопасности туннелей и что она подвержена ряду ограничений в виде проектных критериев.

Принцип противопожарной вентиляции в тоннелях с продольной вентиляцией довольно прост. Загрязненный воздух выбрасывается через порталы или вентиляционные шахты. Основное внимание уделяется скорости создаваемого воздуха и последовательности включения вентилятора. Что касается скорости воздуха/дыма, существуют разногласия относительно предпочтения «критической скорости» или «низкой скорости».

Вторым очень важным вопросом является выбор струйных вентиляторов для включения внутри тоннеля, они должны выполнить две задачи: контролировать скорость воздуха/дыма; поддерживать герметизацию в неповрежденной трубе, чтобы избежать проникновения дыма через открытые проходные двери.

Любой активный струйный вентилятор создает большую турбулентность в движении воздуха/дыма. Таким образом, вентиляторы, работающие в задымленной зоне, разрушают любой существующий слой дыма и, следовательно, заполняют дымом все поперечное сечение туннеля. Логическая последовательность заключается в том, чтобы сначала активировать вентиляторы выше по потоку, а затем очень поздно активировать вентиляторы ниже по потоку от места возгорания. Такая стратегия вентиляции создает избыточное давление перед очагом возгорания и область пониженного давления после него. В туннелях с однонаправленным движением – и без заторов – стратегия, основанная на включении вентиляторов ниже по потоку от пожара предпочтительнее, поскольку любое расположение ниже по течению – по сравнению с непадающей трубой – автоматически будет иметь более низкое давление. Следовательно, проникновение дыма в непроходную трубу или любой другой путь выхода маловероятно. Из-за высокой турбулентности, создаваемой струйными вентиляторами, любые вентиляторы, находящиеся в непосредственной близости от зоны возгорания, не должны включаться.

Пожары в коротких туннелях, особенно с более высокими уровнями, могут создавать серьезные проблемы с вентиляцией. В большинстве случаев расстояние между местом возгорания и вентиляторами может быть уже слишком мало для эффективного контроля скорости воздуха/дыма внутри туннеля. Кроме того, может не хватить места для достаточного количества струйных вентиляторов, чтобы управлять скоростью воздуха в туннеле во время пожара. В таких ситуациях может быть полезно вообще не активировать вентиляцию. Однако затем необходимо принять другие меры для решения проблем, возникающих в результате неконтролируемого распространения дыма внутри туннеля. Одной из таких мер – это соблюдение близкого расстояния между путями эвакуации.

Поперечные вентилируемые туннели обеспечивают возможность удаления дыма в непосредственной близости от очага возгорания. Однако для этого необходимы заслонки с дистанционным управлением между проезжей частью и дымоходом. Системы поперечной или полупоперечной вентиляции с возможностью отвода дыма в случае пожара должны применяться в туннелях, где продольная вентиляция не допускается. Однако это директивное требование применяется только к туннелям с двусторонним движением длиной более 3000 м, с заслонками для удаления воздуха/дыма, которые могут работать как по отдельности, так и в группах. Вытяжка концентрированного дыма возможна только тогда, когда место вытяжки может быть ограничено местом расположения дымохода.

Эффективность системы поперечной вентиляции с дымоудалением зависит исключительно от возможности локализации дыма в короткой зоне (управление расходом воздуха/дыма) и от мощности дымоудаления. В существующей системе полной поперечной вентиляции целесообразно использовать приточные вентиляторы для достижения необходимого баланса давления. В то время, как удаление дыма осуществляется вытяжным вентилятором, локализация дыма обеспечивается нагнетанием приточного воздуха через вентилятор, с правой предусмотрен разрез воздуховода свежего воздуха с патрубком подачи свежего воздуха и подвижной разделительной перегородкой в корме.

Преимущества использования дополнительных струйных вентиляторов связаны с относительной легкостью регулирования скорости воздуха/дыма внутри туннеля. Недостатки в дополнительных затратах на вентиляторы и строительные работы. Использование существующих приточных вентиляторов для нагнетания воздуха имеет свои преимущества с точки зрения затрат за счет использования существующего оборудования (и отсутствия дополнительных конструкций), но есть и недостатки, заключающиеся в значительном усложнении управления движением дыма, противопожарная вентиляция требует стратегии контроля дыма и четкой методики включения вентилятора. Для достижения требуемой цели вентиляции необходимо использовать системы управления с замкнутым контуром. Следовательно, необходимо иметь соответствующие датчики внутри туннеля, чтобы обеспечить: надежное и быстрое обнаружение инцидента, определение места возгорания, точное и надежное измерение движения воздуха/дыма внутри туннеля.

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КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ И ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ КОНКУРЕНТНОСПОСОБНОСТИ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ В ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ МАРКЕТИНГОВОЙ И ФИНАНСОВОЙ СРЕДЫ

Аннотация. Рассмотрены концептуальные основы и положения конкурентноспособности деятельности организации. Представлена характеристика сущности и содержания конкурентноспособности, основных содержательных аспектов и методов её оценки в общей системе рыночного управления компанией.

Ключевые слова: организация, экономика, маркетинг, рынок, подход, управление, менеджмент.

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CONCEPTUAL BASES AND PROVISIONS OF THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION'S ACTIVITIES IN THE SPACE OF THE MARKETING AND FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Abstract. The conceptual foundations and provisions of the competitiveness of the organization's activities are considered. The characteristics of the essence and content of competitiveness, the main content aspects and methods of its assessment in the general system of market management of the company are presented.

Key words: organization, economics, marketing, market, approach, management, management.

В условиях рыночного развития невозможно представить себе организацию, которая бы не осуществляла систему управления своей рыночной деятельностью на предмет повышения уровня конкурентноспособности. При этом основой такого рода управления всегда выступала идея органичной, последовательной адаптации организации к изменяющимся условиям внешней среды, а также целевой подход к решению управленческих задач и организации всей системы управления в целом, основанный на системе чётко выработанной стратегии, прогнозирования и планирования. Сегодня как никогда это является одной из наиболее важных бизнес-составляющих в деятельности любой организации на рынке.

При этом управление организацией в настоящее время - это процесс, включающий подвижную структуру маркетинговых, финансовых планов и бюджетирования отдельных коммерческих проектов. Реализация мероприятий по стратегическому, маркетинговому и оперативному управлению финансовыми ресурсами включает в себя множество различных механизмов. Определение хозяйственных задач по росту доходности деятельности фирмы включает современные методы управления и маркетинговой деятельности. Всё это напрямую затрагивает вопросы организации и повышения конкурентноспособности организации в системе её стратегического и маркетингового рыночного развития.

Особое место в системе управления конкурентноспособностью бизнес – деятельностью организации занимают стратегическое планирование, маркетинговый анализ и прогнозирование. Кроме того, анализ конкурентноспособности проводится и для того, чтобы оценить финансовое состояние организации на предмет выработки мер по улучшению её положения на рынке. В этом отношении представляется чрезвычайно необходимым обращение к рассмотрению самого понятия, сущности и содержания конкурентноспособности, основных содержательных аспектов и методов её оценки в общей системе рыночного управления компанией.

Становление и развитие экономической мысли на протяжении всего пути истории человечества в содержании понятия «конкуренция» отразило различные аспекты. Конкуренция считается движущей и неотъемлемой частью успеха рыночной деятельности любой организации вне зависимости от типа рынка.

Конкурентоспособностью организации можно считать ее превосходство по сравнению с другими компаниями в той же отрасли, как внутри государства, так и за ее пределами [3]. Конкурентоспособность фирмы позволяет приспосабливаться к изменяющимся условиям внешней среды и способствует удержанию или улучшению позиций на рынке [1].

Анализ конкурентоспособности предполагает изучение как внешнего, так и внутреннего конкурентного преимущества предприятия, которое позволяет усилить позиции организации на уже действующем секторе, а также выйти на новые рынки, предложив более новый и современный продукт. Выявляют слабые и сильные стороны, а также факторы, влияющие на отношение потребителей к предприятию [2].

В настоящее время выделяют 4 основных метода оценки конкурентоспособности [2]:

1. Матричный метод. Основой данного метода является подход,

который предполагает исследование конкурентоспособности предприятия с учетом жизненного цикла товара;

2. Оценка конкурентоспособности товара. Основой данного метода являются рассуждения о том, что конкурентоспособность предприятия выше, если конкурентоспособность его продукции является выше, чем у конкурентов;

3. Теории эффективной конкуренции. Основная идея данного метода заключается в том, что конкурентоспособным предприятием является то, в котором организованы все структурные подразделения: производство, управление финансами и сбыт готовой продукции;

4. Комплексный подход к оценке. Данный метод характеризует конкурентоспособность предприятия как количественную величину, которую можно оценить на основе группы показателей. [2].

Оценка конкурентоспособности предприятия необходима в целях:

- создания и исполнения мероприятий по повышению конкурентоспособности;
- определения положения организации на рассматриваемом рынке;
- отбора контрагентов для совместной деятельности;
- проведения государственного регулирования экономики;
- ведения инвестиционной деятельности;
- создания необходимых программ для выхода на новые рынки сбыта.

На сегодняшний день проблема оценки конкурентоспособности предприятия все еще остается актуальной для его руководства. Отметим, что на практике существует несколько подходов к понятию «конкурентоспособность организации»:

- Основывается на факторах внутренней среды организации и его возможностях в создании конкурентных преимуществ;
- Базируется на сравнении с конкурентами;
- Базируется на удовлетворении требований потребителей;
- Базируется на конкурентоспособности продукции.

Конкурентоспособность организации является одной из важнейших составляющих для эффективного долгосрочного развития деятельности предприятия. Анализ конкурентоспособности позволяет объективно оценивать возможности и потенциал организации и положение предприятия на традиционном рынке. Также анализ способствует созданию мероприятий по повышению конкурентоспособности, более эффективному отбору контрагентов и составлению необходимых программ для выхода на новые рынки.

В конечном итоге, можно выделить ряд способов повышения конкурентоспособности организации:

- закономерное введение и применение инновационной деятельности
- регулярный поиск новейших форм и усовершенствование

производимого продукта;

- выход и осуществление сбыта на рынках, которые предъявляют наиболее высокие требования к качеству товара и сервису;

- использование только высококачественных сырья и материалов для производства продукции;

- систематическое обучение и переподготовка персонала;

- улучшение условий труда и стремление к повышению материальной заинтересованности работников;

- систематическое и непрерывное проведение анализа рынка для установления наиболее точных запросов потребителей;

- анализ конкурентной среды для выявления сильных и слабых сторон предприятий-конкурентов;

- постоянное увеличение объемов продаж и снижение затрат.

В итоге, к оценке и повышению конкурентоспособности организации в пространстве маркетинговой и финансовой среды можно применить всё вышеперечисленное.

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ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация. Благодаря оцифровке/цифровизации, которая находится на первом этапе технологической трансформации, вместо традиционных технологий стали использоваться новые. Новые поиски, вызванные усилением конкуренции и интересом потребителей к этим новым продуктам, стимулируют новаторскую экономическую политику и производственные стратегии. Таким образом, потребительские предпочтения повлияли на секторы, секторы технологий, а технологии повлияли на потребительские предпочтения, приведя область потребления цифровой эпохи, в которой мы находимся в непрерывном цикле, к ее нынешнему положению. Концепция цифровизации, которая начала использоваться во многих областях, проявляется в области потребления, а также в различных приложениях, особенно в таких областях, как издательское дело, образование, здравоохранение, производство, торговля и финансы. В исследовании оценивались концепция цифрового потребления и взаимосвязь между цифровизацией и потребителем.

Ключевые слова: Цифровизация, потребление, потребительские расходы, потребления цифровизации, инфлюенсеры, цифровой маркетинг, используемые каналы.

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DIGITALIZATION OF CONSUMPTION

Annotation. Thanks to digitization / digitalization, which is at the first stage of technological transformation, new technologies have begun to be used instead of traditional ones. New searches driven by increased competition and consumer interest in these new products are driving innovative economic policies and *manufacturing strategies. Thus, consumer preferences have influenced sectors, technology sectors, and technology has influenced consumer preferences, bringing the consumption area of the digital age, in which we are in a continuous cycle, to its current position. The concept of digitalization, which has begun to be used in many areas, is manifesting itself in the field of consumption, as well as in various applications, especially in areas such as publishing, education, healthcare, manufacturing, trade and finance. The study assessed the concept of digital consumption and the relationship between digitalization and the consumer.*

Key words: Digitalization, consumption, consumer spending, digitalization consumption, influencers, digital marketing, channels used.

Введение. Тот факт, что технологические инновации вызывают изменения в существующих формах коммуникативных средств, обусловил необходимость перехода от традиционных коммуникативных сред к новым коммуникативным средам. Оцифровка, находящаяся на первом этапе технологической трансформации, облегчает хранение, преобразование и отображение больших объемов данных, обеспечивая при этом быструю и взаимную передачу данных по общему каналу без потери качества.

Развитие этих новых технологий, которые можно рассматривать как триггеры глобализации, и их распространение на большие территории серьезно отражаются на деловой активности и основных функциях бизнеса. Можно определить маркетинг, который является одной из основных функций бизнеса, как управление деятельностью, которая планирует, гармонизирует и систематизирует поток товаров или услуг от производителей к потребителям. Природа систем свободного рынка и заинтересованность потребителей, которые используют эти новые продукты в новых поисках, вызванных усилением конкуренции, стимулируют новаторскую экономическую политику и производственные стратегии. Таким образом, потребительские предпочтения повлияли на секторы, секторы технологий и технологии повлияли на потребительские предпочтения, придав области потребления цифровой эпохи, в которой мы находимся в непрерывном цикле, ее нынешнюю форму.

Взаимоотношения потребления цифровизации. Сегодня многие писатели согласны с тем, что человечество живет в новой эре после современности. Разработанные теории постмодернистского периода именуются разными определениями, такими как «постиндустриальное общество», «постмодернистское общество», «информационное общество», «общество позднего капитализма», «общество потребления», «электронное общество», «цифровое общество». Общим во всех определениях является то, что после промышленной революции происходит социализация, сосредоточенная на коммуникации, технологиях и потреблении. Теоретики маркетинга используют методы сегментации рынка, чтобы определить своих целевых клиентов и успешно с ними связаться.

Проведение длительного времени в цифровой среде, изменение поведения потребителей и инструментов, используемых в цифровой среде, а также дифференциация взаимодействия с окружающими нас людьми формируют нашу цифровую жизнь. Он хочет познакомиться со своей целевой аудиторией в области, которая претерпевает такие изменения и быстро растет. Учреждения, которые хотят охватить эту аудиторию, чувствуют необходимость узнать, на каких веб-сайтах и платформах находятся потребители, а также определить цифровой образ жизни и поведение потребителей.

Инфлюенсеры: Интернет является неотъемлемой частью их жизни. Инфлюенсеры — это молодые потребители. Это потребители, имеющие доступ в Интернет не только со своих мобильных телефонов, но и из любого места в любое время. Эта группа, которая активно предпочитает онлайн-покупки, совершает покупки в Интернете даже с мобильных телефонов. Потребители этого класса — это группа потребителей, которые хотят убедиться, что их голоса в Интернете услышаны как можно большим количеством людей. Мужчины и женщины распределены поровну, в основном это молодые люди, они проводят много времени в социальных сетях, представляют собой группу с большим количеством друзей, они тратят время как на создание, так и на потребление контента.

Коммуникационные в экстремальном поведении: Вместо того, чтобы выражать себя лицом к лицу, помешанные на общении выражают себя, общаясь через стационарную телефонную линию, мобильный телефон, сайты социальных сетей, электронную почту или мгновенные сообщения. Скорее всего, это пользователи смартфонов, предпочитающие пользоваться мобильными телефонами в школе, на работе и дома.

Информация, Подписчики новостей: Они используют Интернет для самообразования и получения новостей и информации. Это группа, которая заявляет, что их не интересуют социальные сети, но они хотят учиться и прислушиваться к советам тех, кто думает так же, как они, особенно при принятии решений о покупке.

Функциональные пользователи: Это группа, которая рассматривает Интернет как функциональный инструмент и не хочет выражать себя в Интернете, предпочитая следить за новостями, спортивными и погодными условиями, электронной почтой и покупками в Интернете. Они заявляют, что их не интересует ничего нового (например, социальные сети), потому что они обеспокоены конфиденциальностью и безопасностью данных, они старше и давно пользуются интернетом.

Цифровой маркетинг и используемые каналы

Определяет цифровой маркетинг как «развитие маркетинга бренда, продукта или услуги с использованием всех форм цифровой рекламы».

Цифровой маркетинг — это тип маркетинга, в котором затраты на персонал и затраты могут быть сведены к минимуму за счет использования таких средств связи, как телевидение, радио, Интернет и мобильные устройства, для мгновенного контакта с потребителем. В цифровом маркетинге потребители и деловые партнеры связываются с помощью электронных инструментов, таких как компьютеры, планшеты, смартфоны, цифровые доски и игровые приставки. В дополнение к использованию многих методов интернет-маркетинга, цифровой маркетинг также использует другие каналы, которые не требуют использования Интернета. Он извлекает выгоду из технологических инструментов, таких как телефон, мобильный телефон, баннерная реклама, смс / ммс, цифровая наружная реклама. Сегодня цифровой маркетинг быстро развивается, поддерживая прямое участие потребителей в товарах и услугах.

В 21 веке с помощью многих технологических инструментов, таких как кабельное телевидение, смартфон и Интернет, запросы и нужды потребителей могут определяться и удовлетворяться одновременно. Эффективное использование всех видов медиа привело к формированию новой покупательской привычки, нового потребительского профиля и появлению нового типа потребления. С появлением Интернета потребитель стал сильнее. Потребители могут распознавать и выбирать практически из неограниченного количества продуктов, брендов и поставщиков. Одним щелчком мыши они меняют бренды или пробуют разные продукты. В то же время потребители с ограниченным временем имеют возможность делать неограниченный выбор.

Заключение и Рекомендации

Поскольку цифровая среда быстро меняется, маркетинговые стратегии различаются в зависимости от новых взглядов и поведения потребителей. Маркетологам рекомендуется консультироваться с консультантами по цифровым медиа, к какой группе цифровых потребителей подходят продукты и услуги, в зависимости от их образа жизни, при маркетинге продуктов и услуг. Таким образом подчеркивается, что они могут предпринимать рациональные и реалистичные шаги. Исследования, проведенные в области маркетинга в последние годы, облегчают маркетологам распознавание новых профилей потребителей и изучение новых потребительских характеристик. В этом направлении маркетологи разрабатывают маркетинговые приложения, которые обращаются к новым типам потребителей. Маркетологам рекомендуется использовать наиболее подходящий канал для охвата своей целевой аудитории и обеспечения непрерывности этого канала; Приведена формула для охвата «нужной аудитории с правильным контентом через правильный канал». Потребителям может потребоваться защита от этих систематических работ. По этой причине потребители должны быть информированы и осведомлены через правильные информационные каналы в нужное время, пока не стало слишком поздно. Должен быть проведен анализ рисков цифровых технологий и сред, выявлены преимущества и недостатки. Следует провести исследования для определения преимуществ и недостатков каждого периода жизни и для потребителей всех возрастов, чтобы можно было создать руководство в качестве руководства пользователя по эффективному использованию цифровых технологий, окружающей среды и потребления. Таким образом, потребители смогут пользоваться услугами, предлагаемыми цифровыми технологиями и медиа, без ущерба для себя. Учитывая, что один из каждых пяти человек совершает покупки в Интернете, следует оценить потенциал потребителей совершать покупки в Интернете в будущем и, соответственно, следует обеспечить информирование потребителя и проведение анализа риска и выгоды метода покупки. На данном этапе важны исследования, которые будут проводиться в сотрудничестве с университетами, потребительскими организациями и соответствующими государственными учреждениями. В будущем могут быть проведены исследования, включающие анализ выгод и рисков цифровых технологий, цифровой среды и цифрового потребления.

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ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ВАЛЮТНО-ФИНАНСОВЫХ МЕХАНИЗМОВ ВО ВНЕШНЕТОРГОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ HUAWEI В РОССИИ

Аннотация. Китайская транснациональная компания «Huawei Technologies Co Ltd» является ведущим мировым поставщиком решений в сфере информационно-коммуникационных технологий (ИКТ). Благодаря ответственному ведению бизнеса, непрерывному внедрению инноваций и открытости к сотрудничеству, компании удалось сформировать конкурентоспособный портфель комплексных решений в области телекоммуникаций, корпоративных сетей, оборудования и облачных вычислений. Решения, продукты и услуги компании «Huawei Technologies Co Ltd» используются более чем в 170 странах и регионах мира.

Ключевые слова: инновации, развитие; конкурентоспособность; коммуникационные технологии.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF MONETARY AND FINANCIAL MECHANISMS IN THE FOREIGN TRADE POLICY OF HUAWEI IN RUSSIA

Abstract. The Chinese transnational company Huawei Technologies Co Ltd is a leading global provider of information and communication technology (ICT) solutions. Through responsible business conduct, continuous innovation and openness to cooperation, the company has managed to build a competitive portfolio of integrated solutions in the field of telecommunications, enterprise networks, equipment and cloud computing. Solutions, products and services of Huawei Technologies Co Ltd are used in more than 170 countries and regions around the world.

Keywords: innovations, development; competitiveness; communication technologies.

История компании начинается в 1987 г. в Шеньчжень, когда Жэнь Чжэнфэй, в настоящее время являющийся исполнительным директором компании «Huawei Technologies Co Ltd», основал небольшую компанию по торговле телекоммуникационным оборудованием.

В 1992 г. компания «Huawei Technologies Co Ltd» выпускает цифровой телефонный коммутатор C&C08, признанный лучшим в КНР. Компания «Huawei Technologies Co Ltd» начинает наращивать бизнес с небольших городов, постепенно заняв существенную долю рынка в данной отрасли. 1996 г. ознаменовался заключением контракта с гонконгской фирмой «HutchisonWhampoa», что практически считается первым шагом к выходу на зарубежный рынок. В 1998 году компания «Huawei Technologies Co Ltd» занимает ниши на российском и африканском рынке. К настоящему времени компания «Huawei Technologies Co Ltd» на 80 % ориентирована на зарубежные рынки. В 1996 г. компания нанимает консультантов из IBM, чтобы перенять опыт западных компаний, лидеров в данной отрасли.

На сегодняшний день компании «Huawei Technologies Co Ltd» принадлежит третье место на рынке беспроводных сетей и второе место на рынке фиксированной связи и коммутаторов.

Как следует из таблицы 2.1, компания «Huawei Technologies Co Ltd» занимается третье место на мировом рынке смартфонов, уступив первые два места компаниям «Samsung» и «Apple».

Успех компании «Huawei Technologies Co Ltd» необходимо связать, в первую очередь, с развитием инноваций. Компанией «Huawei Technologies Co Ltd» была основана лаборатория, которая занимается исследованиями в области инноваций и разработкой технологической платформы для компании. Компания «Huawei Technologies Co Ltd» направляет инвестиции в развитие ключевых технологий, архитектур и стандартов в области информационно-коммуникационных технологий и ориентируется на предоставление широкополосных, интеллектуальных и энергоэффективных высокоскоростных магистралей. Таким образом, стараясь повысить качество услуг для конечных пользователей. Компания тесно сотрудничает с отраслевыми партнерами и научно-исследовательскими институтами. Цель компании «Huawei Technologies Co Ltd» - занять лидирующие позиции в области научных исследований, инноваций и создания сетей будущего. Компания «Huawei Technologies Co Ltd», в сотрудничестве с ведущими операторами, создала 28 совместных инновационных центров, которые могут позволить заказчикам повысить конкурентоспособность и успешность бизнеса.

Основные финансовые показатели компании Huawei представлены в таблице 2.1.

Таблица 2.1 – Основные финансовые показатели компании Huawei за 2019-2022 гг.

Показатель	Годы				Темп роста, %	
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021 г. к 2020 г.	2022 г. к 2021 г.
Выручка, млн юаней	13 869,6	14 456,9	22 572,3	25 803,4	156,1	114,3
Себестоимость, млн юаней	7 064,1	7 362,6	10 603,2	13 318,6	144,0	125,6
Чистая прибыль, млн юаней	1 499,1	1 698,5	4 010,9	4 063,8	236,1	101,3
Оборотные активы, млн юаней	8 539,3	9 776,6	18 671,9	12 394,9	191,0	66,4
Активы, млн юаней	12 547,5	14 593,9	30 274,8	33 646,5	207,4	111,1
Обязательства, млн юаней	5 425,8	5 907	9 173,3	9 314,6	155,3	101,5
Собственный капитал, млн юаней	7 121,6	8 686,9	21 101,6	24 331,9	242,9	115,3

Из таблицы 2.1 видно, что выручка от реализации в 2020 г. увеличилась на 4,2 %, в 2021 г. рост составил 56,1 %, в 2022 г. рост составил 14,3 %.

Себестоимость в 2020 г. увеличилась на 4,2 %, в 2021 г. увеличилась на 44 %, в 2022 г. увеличилась на 25,6 %.

Чистая прибыль увеличилась за рассматриваемый период, в 2020 г. темп роста составил 13,3 %, в 2021 г. – 136,1 %, в 2022 г. – 1,3 %.

Оборотные активы в 2020 г. увеличились на 14,5 %, в 2021 г. рост составил 91 %, в 2022 г. уменьшились на 33,6 %.

Активы в 2020 г. увеличились на 16,3 %, в 2021 г. увеличились на 107,4 %, в 2022 г. увеличились на 11,1 %.

Обязательства в 2020 г. увеличились на 8,9 %, в 2021 г. увеличились на 55,3 %, в 2022 г. увеличились на 1,5 %.

Собственный капитал в 2020 г. увеличился на 22 %, в 2021 г. увеличился на 142,9 %, в 2022 г. увеличился на 15,3 %.

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ТЕОРЕТИКО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ВАЛЮТНО-ФИНАНСОВОГО МЕХАНИЗМА СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ

Аннотация. Развитие международных экономических отношений, участие в процессе глобализации, становление мирового разделения труда обусловливает необходимость разработки механизма, обеспечивающего максимальное использование преимуществ международной интеграции и защиту от её негативных последствий. Поэтому на сегодняшний день вопросы создания валютно-финансового механизма внешнеторговой политики являются особенно актуальными. Валютно-финансовый механизм внешнеторговой политики следует рассматривать как совокупность валютных, финансовых и кредитных инструментов и методов влияния на внешнеторговую политику государства.

Ключевы слова: внешнеэкономическая политика; конкурентоспособность; валютная реформа; экономическая глобализация; торговая политика.

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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF THE MONETARY AND FINANCIAL MECHANISM OF MODERN FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

Abstract. The development of international economic relations, participation in the process of globalization, the formation of a global division of labor necessitates the development of a mechanism that ensures the maximum use of the advantages of international integration and protection from its negative consequences. Therefore, today the issues of creating a monetary and financial mechanism of foreign trade policy are especially relevant. The monetary and financial mechanism of foreign trade policy should be considered as a set of *currency, financial and credit instruments and methods of influencing the foreign trade policy of the state.*

Keywords: foreign economic policy; Competitiveness; Currency reform; economic globalization; trade policy.

Государственная внешнеторговая политика предполагает целенаправленные действия государства и его органов по определению режима регулирования внешнеторговых связей и оптимизация участия страны в международном разделении труда. Она призвана способствовать решению важных задач по географической сбалансированности внешнеторговых операций с отдельными государствами и регионами в целях обеспечения экономической безопасности страны.

Международная торговля предоставляет несомненные преимущества как в производстве товаров, так и в потреблении товаров и услуг. Она способствует повышению жизненного уровня населения, эффективности производства.

Сфера внешнеторговой политики в современных условиях расширяется. Она включает наряду с внешней торговлей товарами, услугами и объектами интеллектуальной собственности более широкие области международных экономических отношений, в частности, валютную политику, политику в области движения капитала и рабочей силы, условия обмена технологией и некоторые другие направления.

Таким образом, в более широком или общем плане торговая политика определяет условия взаимодействия национальной экономики страны с мировым хозяйством. В этом качестве торговая политика страны может рассматриваться как составная часть ее внешней политики, в той мере, в которой внешняя политика определяет общую линию взаимоотношений страны с иностранными государствами. С другой стороны, внешнеторговая политика страны самым тесным образом связана с внутренней экономической политикой государства и может рассматриваться как продолжение во вненациональной экономической политике.

С развитием многосторонних межгосударственных организаций, учреждений и соглашений и ведение в этой связи многосторонних переговоров растущее значение приобретает многосторонняя экономическая дипломатия.

Многосторонняя экономическая или коммерческая дипломатия связана, прежде всего, с работой международных межправительственных организаций, с проведением дипломатических конференций по проблемам международных экономических взаимоотношений, с участием в международных экономических переговорах. Многосторонняя экономическая дипломатия – это растущее и перспективное направление в сфере методов осуществления внешнеторговой политики любой страны.

Одним из результатов внешнеторговой политики является большее или меньшее вовлечение экономики страны в мировое хозяйство. При этом участие страны в мировом хозяйстве может содействовать ее экономическому развитию и созданию более эффективной и динамичной экономики путем углубления участия страны в международном разделении труда. Такой курс внешнеторговой политики предполагает постепенное открытие экономики страны, т.е. создание таких условий, при которых взаимодействие национальной и мировой экономик становится более свободным. Но с другой стороны, интеграция страны в мировую экономику открывает дверь для иностранной конкуренции на внутреннем рынке страны. Образующаяся таким образом экономическая взаимозависимость может носить симметричный (сбалансированный) характер, что отвечает интересам страны. Задача внешнеторговой политики – создать условия для интеграции страны в мировую экономику по первому пути и защитить от односторонней экономической зависимости.

Различают два основных направления внешнеторговой политики:

1) Протекционизм – политика, направленная на защиту отечественной экономики от иностранной конкуренции. В отличие от политики свободной торговли при протекционизме исключается действие рыночных сил, поскольку предполагается, что экономический потенциал и конкурентоспособность на мировом рынке отдельных стран различны и поэтому свободное действие рыночных сил может быть невыгодным для менее развитых стран. Неограниченная конкуренция со стороны более сильных государств может привести в менее развитых странах к экономическому застою и формированию неэффективной для данной страны экономической структуры. Протекционизм способствует развитию в стране определенных отраслей производства. В аграрных странах он часто является необходимым условием индустриализации. При протекционизме сокращается безработица. Однако слишком длительное применение этой политики может привести и приводит к экономическому застою, так как если устранить иностранную конкуренцию, то ослабляется заинтересованность отечественных предпринимателей в повышении технического уровня и эффективности производства.

Можно выделить несколько форм протекционизма;

– селективный – направлен против отдельных стран или товаров;

– отраслевой – защищает определенные отрасли, прежде всего сельское хозяйство;

– коллективный – проводится объединениями стран в отношении стран, в них не входящих;

– скрытый – осуществляется методами внутренней экономической политики.

2) Политика свободной торговли – это политика, при которой государство воздерживается от непосредственного воздействия на внешнюю торговлю, оставляя роль основного регулятора рынку.

Использованные источники:

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УДК 33

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ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ВАЛЮТНО-ФИНАНСОВЫХ МЕХАНИЗМОВ ВО ВНЕШНЕТОРГОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКЕ КИТАЯ

Аннотация. Китай имеет свой принципиальный взгляд на решение мировых валютных проблем, суть которого заключается в превращении китайского юаня в резервную валюту.

Ключевые слова: мировая денежная система; глобализация; политическая стратегия.

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INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE APPLICATION OF MONETARY AND FINANCIAL MECHANISMS IN CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

Abstract. China has its own principled view of solving world currency problems, the essence of which is to turn the Chinese yuan into a reserve currency.

Keywords: world monetary system; globalization; political strategy.

Китаю под силу стать одним из лидеров мирового валютного рынка. Несмотря на то, что правительство Китая не делало громких заявлений, в последнее время становится совершенно очевидно, что Пекин направлен в сторону получения своей валютой статуса региональной или даже мировой резервной. Усиление позиций юаня является закономерным процессом, который принесет не только выгоду Китаю, но и будет положительно влиять на развитие мировой валютной системы.

Правительство Китая в последние годы вырабатывает и применяет ряд мер, направленных на расширение международного использования юаня, даже несмотря на то, что оно не заинтересовано в открытии своей экономики для свободного притока или оттока капитала и введении гибкого образования курса валюты. Но, принимая во внимание большое значение экономики Китая и ее увеличивающуюся долю в мировом производстве и торговле, предпринимаемые действия отражают

усиление роли юаня в мировой валютной системе и торговле.

Принимая во внимание то, что Китай сравнительно безболезненно, по сравнению с развитыми странами, преодолел последний мировой финансово-экономический кризис, он обладает достаточно хорошими перспективами для укрепления положения своей национальной валюты в мировой валютной системе. Интернационализация использования юаня на основе ускорения темпов развития экономики Китая является новым явлением современного этапа мировой экономики.

Правительством Китая разработана стратегия превращения страны в ведущую мировую державу к 2030 г.

Следует отметить, что в ходе восстановления мировой экономики после кризиса и взятия китайским правительством курса на осуществление более решительных мер по интернационализации роль юаня на мировом валютном рынке постепенно растет, даже несмотря на то, что он еще не входит в тройку мировых валют. Китай заинтересован в успешности реализации принятых мер, ведь уровень интернационализации юаня, его положение на мировом валютном рынке выступает показателем государственной мощи и влиятельности Китая на мировую экономику, что, несомненно, оказывает определенное положительное влияние на внешнюю торговлю.

В настоящее время международный статус китайской валюты не отражает экономическую мощь и значение Китая. Уровень интернационализации юаня не соответствует ведущим позициям страны, занимаемым ей в мировой экономике.

послужило несоответствие юаня критериям мировой валюты.

Национальная валюта любой страны не может быть произвольно назначена мировой, этот статус ей присваивает мировое финансовое сообщество в результате анализа на соответствие по конкретным критериям, носящим общеэкономический характер, и определения стабильности страны в валютно-финансовой сфере.

Для получения юанем статуса мировой валюты нужно выполнить определенный ряд условий.

Во-первых, Китаю необходимо погасить долг перед МВФ, членом которого он является на протяжении 30 лет. Еще в начале 1990-х гг. Китай в полной мере выполнил это обязательство, что дало ему возможность перейти из статуса должника в статус кредитора.

Во-вторых, немаловажную роль играет доля национальной экономики страны-эмитента в мировом ВВП - она должна быть достаточно весомой, а сама экономика - занимать важное место в мировой торговле. Что касается Китая, то размер его ВВП и доля в международной торговле сильно

В-третьих, важным фактором интернационализации валюты выступает уровень инфляции, устойчивость обменного курса валюты и ее конвертируемость. Некоторые эксперты склонны считать, что именно доллар влияет на стремительный рост экономики Китая.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация. В статье дана общая характеристика основным направлениям развития внешнеэконо мической деятельности России, проведена оценка ее внешнеторговой деятельности, выявлены факторы, оказывающие влияние на внешнеторговую политику страны, проведен анализ экспортно-импортных опе раций.

Ключевые слова: внешнеэкономическая политика, политикилиберализации и протекционизма, политика импортозамещения.

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MODERN TRENDS IN FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Abstract. The article gives a general description of the main directions of the development of Russia's foreign economic activity, assesses its foreign trade activity, identifies the factors influencing the country's foreign trade policy, and analyzes export-import operations.

Keywords: foreign economic policy, policies of liberalization and protectionism, politicaltick of import substitution.

Основными принципами ВЭП являются: независимость; открытость; равноправие; признание приоритета международных договоров.

Структурообразующими элементами ВЭП, образующими единую систему воздействия государства на различные виды ВЭД, выступают:

внешнеторговая политика;

валютно-кредитная политика;

научно-техническая (инновационная) политика;

миграционная политика.

Протекционизм и фритрейдерство (политика свободной торговли) это два основных направления внешнеторговой политики государств.

Протекционизм представляет собой определенную систему мероприятий в области внешней торговли, направленную на защиту национальных производителей от иностранной конкуренции на внутреннем рынке, а также на захват внешних рынков.

Фритрейдерство, или политика свободной торговли заключается в том, что государство проводит такую систему торгово-политических мероприятий, которая допускает свободный ввоз и вывоз товаров, не прибегая в целях поощрения торговли к предоставлению экспортерам и импортерам особых льгот и не создавая для них препятствий.

Регулирование внешней торговли осуществляется с помощью широкого набора средств, которые прямо или косвенно воздействуют на ее объемы, структуру и направления. В арсенале методов регулирования внешней торговли можно выделить два вида мер: административные и экономические.

К экономическим методам относят меры, связанные с использованием стоимостных категорий, это, прежде всего, таможенные пошлины, различные налоги и сборы (иначе называем тарифное регулирование ВЭД).

Под административными методами(неэкономическими)понимают систему организационно-правовых и специальных мер по ограничению, запрету и контролю за импортом или экспортом определенных товаров, услуг и т.д. К ним относят количественные лимиты (квоты), системы разрешений (лицензий), запретов (эмбарго) на экспорт или импорт того или иного товара, специфические технические требования к товару или упаковке, бюрократические усложнения таможенных процедур и др. (иначе называем нетарифное регулирование ВЭД).

Основная задача государства в области внешней торговли – помочь экспортерам вывезти как можно больше своей продукции, сделав их товары более конкурентными на международном рынке, и ограничить импорт, сделав иностранные товары менее конкурентоспособными на внутреннем рынке. Поэтому, часть методов государственного регулирования направлена на защиту внутреннего рынка от иностранной конкуренции и поэтому относится, прежде всего, к импорту. Другая часть методов имеет своей задачей стимулирование экспорта.

Таможенно-тарифное регулирование внешней торговли относится к методам экономического регулирования, предполагающим стоимостное воздействие на экспорт и импорт товаров. Непосредственно воздействуя на цену товаров с помощью тарифов, налогов, акцизов, сборов, государство регулирует внешнеторговые потоки (более характерно для развитых стран), получает дополнительные финансовые ресурсы (более типично для развивающихся стран), защищает интересы национальных производителей, прежде всего в трудоемких отраслях.

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КОРХОНАЛАРДА ХИСОБ ТИЗИМИ ХАМДА САВДОДА ДАРОМАДЛАРНИНГ ТАСНИФЛАНИШИ

Анотация: Ушбу мақолада корхоналар ва уларнинг даромадлари моддалари ўртасидаги чегара ҳамда уларнинг ҳар хил комбинациялари ҳамда савдо ташкилотлари фаолияти натижаларини кўрсатиш имкониятлари келтирилган. Даромадларнинг кейинги молиявий-хўжалик фаолиятидан ҳисоб юритилиши ва тавсифлари ёритиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: Савдо ташкилотлари, даромадлар, фойда, асосий ва асосий бўлмаган фаолиятдан олинадиган даромадлар, ахборот таьминот.

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ACCOUNTING SYSTEM IN ENTERPRISES AND CLASSIFICATION OF TRADE INCOME

Annotation. This article presents the boundaries between trade organizations and their income items, as well as their various combinations, as well as the possibility of displaying the results of the activities of trade organizations. Explains the accounting and description of income from further financial and economic activities.

Key words: Trade organizations, income, profit, income from core and non-core activities, information support.

Кириш. Бозор иқтисодиёти шароитида барча корхоналар сингари савдо корхоналари ҳам амалга ошираётган фаолиятидан максимал даражада даромад олишни кўзлаши табиий. Аммо эркин иқтисодиёт ва соглом ракобат шароитида буни таъминлаш ўта мухим бўлиши билан бир каторда жуда мураккаб вазифа ҳисобланади. Чунки бундай вазифани бажариш бозор талабларига мос савдо хизматини кўрсатишни, товарларнинг миқдорини, ассортиментини ва реализация қилиш усулларини оптимал даражада белгилашни тақозо этади.

Бунинг учун савдо ташкилотларидан ўз фаолиятларини имкон қадар замонавий шаклда юритиш талаб этилади. Бунга амал қилган холда, бугунги кунда кўпгина савдо корхоналари фақатгина савдо фаолияти эмас, балки ишлаб чиқариш, молиявий фаолият, мол-мулкни ижарага бериш, инвестиция фаолияти ва бошқа қонун билан таъқиқланмаган фаолият турларини ўз низомларида белгилаб олиб иш юритмоқдалар.

Савдо корхоналари даромадларининг таснифи бевосита ушбу корхоналар фаолиятларининг хусусиятларидан келиб чиқади. Шу боис, даромадларни таснифлашдан олдин, савдо корхоналари ва улар фаолиятларининг ташкилий-иқтисодий асосларига тўхталиб ўтсак.

«Савдо – биринчидан товарларни сотиш билан боғлиқ бўлган хўжалик алоқалари ва товар айрибошлаш жараёнида вужудга келадиган иқтисодий муносабатларни англатади. Иккинчидан иқтисодиёт тармоғи сифатида ижтимоий меҳнат тақсимоти натижасида мустақиллашган савдо корхоналари мажмуасидир»[175].«Савдо азалдан фойда олиш манбаи бўлиш билан бирга дунё мамлакатлари ўртасида маданият маърифат тарқатувчи восита ҳисобланган. Савдо фаолияти махсус фаолият бўлиш билан бирга, иқтисодиётнинг махсус тармоғини ҳам ифодалайди.

Фаолият сифатида савдо юридик ва жисмоний шахслар томонидан амалга ошириладиган тадбиркорликнинг бир тури ҳисобланади. Улар товарларни сотиб олиш ва сотиш жараёнида иштирокчи бўлганлиги сабабли ишлаб чиқариш соҳасини истеъмол соҳаси билан боғловчи ҳисобланади. Шу сабабли савдосиз яратилган маҳсулотлар ўз истеъмолчиларига етиб бормайди ва уларнинг такрор ишлаб чиқаришини амалга ошириб бўлмайди»[176].

Юқорида келтирилган олимларимизнинг фикрларидан хулоса қилиш мумкинки, савдо ўзида айрибошлаш жараёнидаги иқтисодий муносабатларни, савдо корхоналарининг фаолиятини, алоҳида тармоқнинг номини акс эттиради ва товарларни ўз истеъмолчиларига етказишдек ўта муҳим функцияни бажаради.

Бозор иқтисодиёти шароитида савдонинг ижтимоий шакллари ва ташкилий – иқтисодий таснифи тубдан ўзгарди. Собиқ иттифоқ даврида республикада давлат савдоси, кооператив савдо ва колхоз бозори мавжуд бўлган бўлса, ҳозирги кунда мулк муносабатлари ўзгариши, дицентрализация жараёни амалга ошганлиги муносабати билан давлат савдоси бутунлай хусусийлаштирилиб, унинг умумий товар айланишдаги ҳиссаси 1% гача миқдорга қисқартирилди. ҳудди шундай кооператив савдо ҳам хусусийлаштирилди, уни ҳиссаси 9% атрофида. Колхоз бозори бутунлай барҳам топди, уни ўрнига деҳқон бозорлари шаклланди.

Савдонинг бутунлай янги шакли, яъни хусусий савдо вужудга келди, шундай қилиб савдонинг мулкий шакллари бутунлай янгиланди, нодавлат сектори шаклланди.

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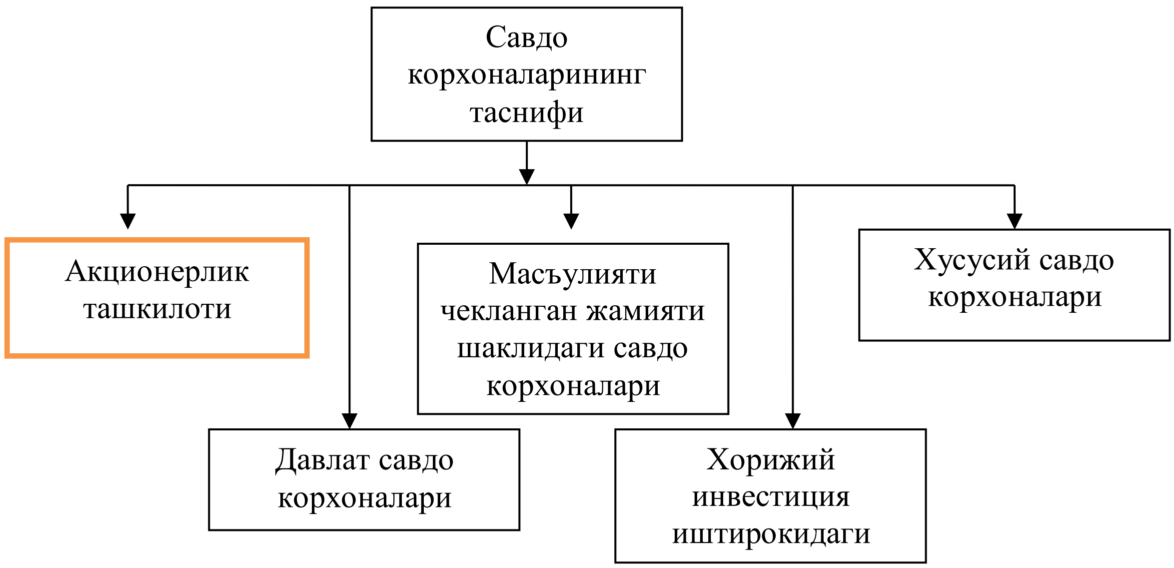

1-чизма. Савдо корхоналарининг юридик мақомига кўра таснифи[177].

Савдо корхоналари асосан товарларни харид қилиш ва уларни сотиш билан шуғулланадилар. Улар хўжалик фаолиятининг асосини товар операциялари ташкил қилади. Товар операциялари деганда савдо корхоналарининг товарларни сотиб олиш ва уларни реализация қилиш билан боғлиқ бўлган хўжалик операциялари тушунилади. Демак, товар операциялари товарларни қабул қилишдан бошлаб, кейинги харидор (бошқа савдо корхонасига ёки охирги истеъмолчига) га топширгунгача бўлган жараёнларни ўз ичига олади.

Савдо корхоналари фаолиятини уч босқичга бўлиш мумкин:

- товарларни харид қилиш босқичи;
- товарларни сақлаш босқичи;
- реализация қилиш босқичи.

Товарларни харид қилиш босқичи таъминотчи корхоналардан товарларни қабул қилиб олиш, ортиш ва ташиб келтириш, таъминотчи, воситачи ва транспорт корхоналари билан ҳисоб-китобларни амалга ошириш, импорт қилинаётган товарлар учун божхона шартларини бажариш каби операцияларни ўз ичига олади.

Савдо фаолиятининг иккинчи - сақлаш босқичида товарлар омборларга кирим қилинади, навларга ажратилади, зарур ҳолларда қайта ишлов берилади, ўраб-жойланади ва бошқа сақлаш билан боғлиқ зарурий амаллар бажарилади.

Савдо фаолиятининг учинчи босқичи энг муҳим босқич бўлиб, бу босқичда товарлар рекламаси амалга оширилади, харидорлар билан битимлар тузилади, товарлар юклаб жўнатилади ва харидорлар билан ҳисоб-китоблар амалга оширилади.

[177] Меъёрий ҳужжатлар талаблари асосида муаллиф ишланмаси.

Товарларни савдо - сотиғини амалга ошириш ва унда қўлланиладиган ҳисоб – китоб шаклига кўра савдо улгуржи **ва** чакана савдо турларига **бўлинади.**

Савдо корхоналари даромадлари таҳлилининг муҳим назарий масалаларидан яна бири – бу даромадларни таснифлаш ҳисобланади. Даромадларнинг таснифланиши деганда уни алоҳида белгилари бўйича турларга ажратиш, ҳар бир турга кирувчи даромадларнинг таркибини белгилаш тушунилади.

Айрим адабиётларда уларнинг даромадлари товарларни сотишдан ва сотишга оид бўлмаган, яъни нореализацион фаолиятлардан олиниши таъкидланади [178] . Ушбу китоблар муаллифлари нореализацион даромадларга нималар киришини айнан санамаган бўлсаларда, савдо корхоналарининг асосий фаолияти натижаси ҳисобланган харид товарларни сотишдан ташқари барча бошқа даромадларни нореализацион даромадларга киритадилар.

«Экономика торговли» номли ўқув қўлланмада савдо корхоналарининг ялпи даромади асосий фаолиятдан олинган даромадлар, нореализацион даромадлар ва бошқа даромадларга ажратилган[179]. Мазкур ўқув қўлланмада товарларни сотишдан олинган даромадлар асосий фаолиятдан олинган даромадлар сифатида, ундирилган жарима, пеня, неустойкалар, товар-моддий бойликларнинг ортиқча чиқиши ва олдин ҳисобдан чиқарилган дебиторлик қарзларининг келиб тушиши кабилар нореализацион даромадлар сифатида қаралган. Санаб ўтилмаган барча даромадлар бошқа даромадлар гуруҳига киритилган.

К.Б.Уразов ва М.Б.Аннаевлар корхона даромадларини фаолият турлари бўйича ўзига хос тарзда ифодалаганлар (1 ва 2-жадваллар).

1-жадвал

Корхона даромадларининг фаолият турлари бўйича таснифланиши[180]

Даромад гуруҳлари	Гурухга кирувчи даромад турлари
1.Маҳсулот,товарларни сотишдан, иш хизматларни курсатишдан олинган даромадлар	1. Маҳсулотларни сотишдан олинган соф тушум. 2. Товарларни сотишдан олинган соф тушум. 3. Бажарилган ишларни сотишдан олинган соф тушум. 4. Курсатилган хизматларни сотишдан олинган соф тушум

[178] Экономика предприятия. Под ред. В.Я.Горфинкеля, В.А.Швандера. 3-изд. Учебник. – М.: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 2001, ст. 570., Додобоев Ю.Т., Зикряев Э. и др. Экономика предприятия. Учебник. – Т., 1998, 177-б. ва бошқ.

[179] Мухаммедов М.М. и др. Экономика торговли. Уч. пос. – Самарканд, СамКИ, 1998, ст. 258.

[180] Уразов К.Б. Иқтисодиётни эркинлаштириш шароитида бухгалтерия ҳисобининг концептуал масалалари. Монография. - Т.: Фан, 2005, 234 – б;

Аннаев М.Б. Савдо корхоналарида даромадлар ҳисоби ва аудитининг долзарб масалалари. Монография. - Т.: Наврўз, 2011. - 138 бет.

2. Инвестиция фаолиятидан олинган даромадлар	1.Фоизлар куринишидаги даромадлар. 2.Дивидентлар куринишидаги даромадлар. 3. Моддий мехнат воситаларини ва бошқа чикимлардан олинган фойда. 4. Номоддий активларни сотиш ва бошқа чикимлардан олинган фойда. 5.Тугалланмаган капитал инвестицияларни сотиш ва бошқа чикимларидан олинган фойда 6. Молиявий инвестицияларни сотиш ва бошқа чикимларидан олинган фойда. 7.Мехнат предметларини сотиш ва бошқа чикимларидан олинган фойда. 8.Киска муддатли ижарадан олинган соф тушум 9.Ўзок муддатли ижарадан олинган соф тушум
3. Молиявий фаолиятдан олинган даромадлар	1. Валюта счетлари буйича ижобий курс фарклари. 2. Ундирилган ёки ҳисобланган жарималар ва пенялар. 3. Кредиторлик ва депонент карзларни ҳисобдан чиқаришдан олинган даромадлар. 4. Давлат субсидиялари. 5. Кайтарилмаслик шарти билан олинган молиявий ёрдам. 6. Молиявий фаолиятга доир бошқа даромадлар.
4. Умумхўжалик фаолиятидан олинган бошқа даромадлар	1. Ёрдамчи ва хизмат курсатувчи хўжаликлардан тушум. 2. ТМБ ларни кайта бахолашдан олинган даромадлар. 3. Ҳисобот йилида аникланган утган йилларнинг фойдаси. 4. Инвентаризацияда аникланган ортикчалар. 5. Фавкулодда даромадлар. 6. Бошқа операцион даромадлар.

Хулоса ва таклифлар. Хулоса қилиб айтганда мақолада савдо кохоналарида даромадлар ҳисоби ва ҳисоботини ташкил этиш ҳамда даромадларни тан олишда енгилииклар яратиш ва инвесторларни жалб этиш мақсадида миллий стандартларни янада такомиллатириш ва халқаро стандартларга мослаштирилишини такомиллаштирилишини тахлил этдик ва қуйидагича таклифлар келтирилди.

✓ Даромад ва харажатлари таркибига қараб бир элементдан иборат бўлган (материаллар, иш ҳақи ва ҳоказо) бир турдаги (бир элементли) ва бир неча элементдан иборат бўлган (умумишлаб чиқариш харажатлари, давр харажатлари ва ҳоказо) комплекс бўлиши мумкинлигини

✓ Даромадларнинг хар бир тури бўйича синтетик счётларни ишчи счётлар режасига киритиш;

✓ Ҳисоб ва ҳисоботни халкаро стандартлар талабларига мослаштириш;

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Аудиторлик фаолияти тўғрисида”ги Қонуни.2000 йил. 26 май. (Янги таҳрир). Т.: Норма. 2015.

2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2016 йил 27 декабрдаги «Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2017 йилги асосий макроиқтисодий кўрсаткичлари прогнози ва Давлат бюджети параметрлари тўғрисида»ги ПҚ-2699-сонли Қарори.
3. Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида”ги Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 7 февралдаги ПФ-4947-сонли Фармони. «Халқ сўзи» газетасининг 2017 йил 8 февралдаги 28 (6722)-сони. Ўзбекистон.
4. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 1999 йил 5 февралдаги 54-сон қарори билан тасдиқланган “Маҳсулот (ишлар, хизматлар) ни ишлаб чиқариш ва сотиш харажатларининг таркиби ҳамда молиявий натижаларни шакллантириш таркиби тўғрисида”ги Низом.

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НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЭТИКЕТА

Аннотация. В этой статье рассматривается, как речевой этикет в аспекте межкультурной коммуникации способствует успешному речевому общению. Основываясь на данный материал, можно утверждать, что этикетные нормы связаны с традициями, обычаями данного народа, поэтому их сравнение может быть очень полезно для изучения национальных особенностей общения.
Ключевые слова: речевой этикет, национальная специфика, межкультурная коммуникация, устойчивые формулы общения.

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NATIONAL FEATURES OF ETIQUETTE

Abstract. This article discusses how speech etiquette in the aspect of intercultural communication contributes to successful speech communication. Based on this material, it can be argued that etiquette norms are associated with the traditions and customs of a given people, so their comparison can be very useful for studying the national characteristics of communication.
Key words: speech etiquette, national specifics, intercultural communication, sustainable communication formulas.

Одним из внешних проявлений культурного облика народа (речь идет о нормах поведения и связанных с ними представлениях) является этикет. Он имеет те же моральные ценности, которые присущи всему комплексу культурного достояния. В силу того, что этикет обладает свойством аккумуляции пережитых народом в процессе его культурно-исторического развития взглядов и опыта, в нем наиболее ярко отражены принадлежащие к различным культурным эпохам религиозно-этические представления.

Исключительная роль общения в функционировании всех систем культуры сделала его объектом изучения не только специалистов по теории коммуникации, лингвистики и семиотики, но и психологов, социологов, этнографов. Под этикетом следует понимать правила общения между различными в половом, возрастном, социальном, конфессиональном и других отношениях группами общества или их членами.

Этикет имеет национальную специфику. На протяжении многих веков каждый народ создавал свою собственную, во многом уникальную, систему правил поведения, в том числе, речевого. Знание особенностей этикета в целом и речевого этикета в частности всегда помогало человеку общаться с представителями других народов, представителями различных этнических групп внутри одного общества.

Рассмотрение речевого этикета в аспекте межкультурной коммуникации имеет цель способствовать успешному речевому общению. Это рассмотрение должно начинаться с изучения истории этикета разных народов и включать изучение национальных и культурных традиций разных народов, в первую очередь, населяющих страну проживания.

Русский и узбекский этикет, как и этикет других народов, своими корнями уходит в глубокую древность. С глубоким почтением русские относились всегда к пище и ко всему, что ее окружало. Правила поведения за столом были строгими: нельзя было стучать или скрести ложкой о посуду, бросать остатки пищи на пол, громко говорить и смеяться. Перед тем как сесть за стол, каждый должен был перекреститься. Иногда читались соответствующие молитвы перед вкушением пищи и после насыщения, в конце еды. Хозяин дома сидел в красном углу и следил, чтобы каждый ел, не обгоняя друг друга.

Так, издревле в узбекском этикете предписывалось «В любое время года, в любое время суток радушно принять гостя, предоставить ему кров, постель, расстелить перед ним дастархан (скатерть). Считалось, что в доме узбека всегда должна быть «доля гостя». Застольный этикет включает и нормы речевого поведения, которые варьируются в зависимости от вида застолья (например, свадебное, связанное с приемом гостя, рождением ребенка, поминовением и т.п.). Начинать прием пищи, как и все другие дела, следует с поминания Всевышнего. Желательно перед началом трапезы произнести: «Бисмилляхи-р-Рахмани-р-Рахим». Не следует начинать есть первым, если за столом сидят имеющие на это право старшие по возрасту или более достойные люди, которым в свою очередь, не следует заставлять ждать собравшихся для трапезы. Запрещается заглатывать воду залпом – следует пить её небольшими глотками, особенно, если она прохладная. Этикет приема пищи ограничивает список продуктов, разрешенных к употреблению. включая запрет на употребление свинины, хотя исламские правила в целом либеральнее.

Так, стиль и форма приветствий у разных народов разнообразны. Большое внимание у мусульман придается правилам приветствия: например, принято обычно приветствовать друг друга словами: «Да будет мир с тобой» (ассаляму алейкум), на что следует ответить: «Да будет с тобой мир и милость Аллаха и его благословение» (Аллейкум-с-салям ва рахматуллахи ва баракятуху). Произнося приветствие или отвечая на него, люди вежливые либо кладут правую руку на грудь.

У русских, как и у европейцев, принято во время встречи с человеком пожимать его руку. Но этим жестом обычно пользуются в политической и бизнес-среде, а также мужчины. Излюбленным жестом представительниц прекрасной половины человечества, тепло общающихся между собой, являются поцелуи. Но самым приемлемым вариантом, который рекомендует употреблять русский речевой этикет, считается вербальное приветствие. При этом наиболее употребляемой и универсальной является фраза «Здравствуйте». Используя ее, человек не рискует ошибиться, оказаться в неловкой ситуации.

Речевой этикет в русском общении допускает использование такого приветственного слова, как «Привет». Оно позволительно для лиц, хорошо знающих друг друга (приятелей, родственников, молодых людей). А речевой формулой «Приветствую вас!» обычно пользуются в особых случаях, когда важно подчеркнуть значимость собеседника. Фразу «Здорово!», считающуюся мужским приветствием, относят к разряду фамильярных. К тому же такое выражение несет грубоватый оттенок и часто используется в просторечии.

Объятия и поцелуи при приветствии в значительной степени зависят от культурных традиций и норм, бытующих в различных странах. Так, в Испании или странах Латинской Америки объятия мужчин можно встретить часто. Этот жест выражает особую симпатию и расположенность. В других европейских странах, странах Северной Америки к бурным объятиям при встрече относятся сдержаннее.

В. Овчинников в книге «Ветка сакуры» [21, С.16] так описывает своеобразие японского этикета: В разговорах люди всячески избегают слов «нет», «не могу», «не знаю», словно это какие-то ругательства, нечто такое, что никак нельзя высказать прямо, а только иносказательно, обиняками. Даже отказываясь от второй чашки чая, гость вместо «нет, спасибо» употребляет выражение, дословно обозначающее «мне уже и так прекрасно»… Если токийский знакомый говорит: «Прежде чем ответить на ваше предложение, я должен посоветоваться с женой», то не нужно думать, что перед вами поборник женского равноправия. Это лишь один из способов не произносить слова «нет». К примеру, вы звоните японцу и говорите, что хотели бы встретиться с ним в шесть вечера в пресс-клубе. Если он в ответ начинает переспрашивать: «Ах, в шесть? Ах, в пресс-клубе?» и произносит какие-то ничего не значащие звуки, вы должны тут же сказать: « Впрочем, если вам это неудобно, можно побеседовать в другое время и в другом месте». И вот тут собеседник вместо «нет» с превеликой радостью скажет «да» и ухватиться за первое же предложение, которое ему подходит.

О некоторых особенностях речи французов и французского языка свидетельствует И. Эренбург: В речах ораторы любят щеголять оборотами, взятыми у авторов 18 в., а письмо, касающееся очередной биржевой сделки, маклер кончает, как его дедушка, обязательной формулой: «Благоволите, милостивый государь, принять уверение в моем глубоком к вам почтении».

Н.И. Формановская в книге «Вы сказали: «Здравствуйте!» Речевой этикет нашего общения» приводит примеры этикетных выражений, в которых есть неповторимый национальный колорит. Например, в Армении, когда приглашают к столу, редко когда произносят «обедать», «ужинать», хотя эти слова, конечно, есть в лексиконе, они чаще всего употребляют: *Кушайте хлеб!* Так и говорят, даже если на столе одно молоко.

В России благодарность за еду: *Спасибо за хлеб-соль!* И приветствие приехавшего, пришедшего: *Хлеб-соль!* Формулы речевого этикета очень древни, они связаны с народными обычаями, отражают ритуалы и сложившиеся привычки, выражающие особенности быта. Русские спрашивают: *Как здоровье?* «А вот древние египтяне полагали, что при встрече накоротке некогда, да и ни к чему делать анализ своего здоровья. Они спрашивали конкретно: *Как вы потеете?* [54, с. 210].

Иной образ жизни - иные устойчивые формулы. В Монголии при встрече осведомляются*: Как кочуете?; Как зимуете?; Как ваш скот?* И неважно, что беседуют, например, два преподавателя Уланбаторского университета, которые давно уже не кочуют и не держат скота! Устойчивые выражения хранят далекую старину, говорящие обычно не ощущают старого значения этикетной фразы, употребляя ее сегодня. Древние греки приветствовали друг друга*: Радуйся!,* а современные греки*: Будь здоровым!* Арабы говорят*: Мир с тобой!,* а индейцы навахо*: Все хорошо!*

Речевая деятельность составляет основную часть человеческой деятельности и соответственно речевое поведение является главным звеном поведения людей в обществе. Поэтому в языковой системе отражается поведенческий аспект речевой деятельности. По существующими определению этикет рассматривается как микросистема «национально специфических устойчивых формул общения, принятых и предисанных обществом для установления контактов, поддержания общения в избранной тональности» Формановская, «Действительно, в результате многократного повторения в типичных ситуациях общения образуется группа устойчивых, стереотипных речевых формул, которые хранятся в нашей памяти в «шаблонном виде» и в процессе речи производства извлекаются оттуда в качестве «готового материала». Имеющийся целый ряд работ по речевому этикету и посвящается в основном описанию и систематизации этикетных языковых формул. Например, Ступин, Игнатьев, 1980; Гольдин, 1978; Давыдова, 1990; Шиленко, 1987 и ряд публикаций Н.И.Формановской). Благодаря этим исследованиям собран богатый материал, который может быть весьма ценным для составления специальных справочных и учебных пособий по использованию речевых этикетных формул в процессе иноязычного общения.

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ИНФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ИЗБИРАТЕЛЕЙ КАК ГАРАНТИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ АКТИВНОГО ИЗБИРАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРАВА ГРАЖДАН В РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация. В статье исследуется правовое регулирование информирования избирателей как гарантии реализации активного избирательного права граждан в Российской Федерации.

Ключевые слова: выборы, информация, информационное обеспечение выборов, информирование избирателей, конституционное право, гарантии избирательных прав.

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INFORMING VOTERS AS A GUARANTEE OF EXERCISING THE ACTIVE ELECTORAL RIGHT OF CITIZENS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Resume. The article examines the legal regulation of informing voters as a guarantee of the implementation of the active electoral right of citizens in the Russian Federation.

Key words: elections, information, information support of elections, informing voters, constitutional law, guarantees of electoral rights.

Согласно статье 2 Федерального закона "Об основных гарантиях избирательных прав и права на участие в референдуме граждан Российской Федерации", информирование избирателей - это деятельность, осуществляемая в ходе избирательной кампании с целью побудить или мотивировать избирателей голосовать или не голосовать за кандидата, кандидатов, списки кандидатов или списки кандидатов.

В научной литературе можно заметить, что мнения экспертов относительно понятия "информирование избирателей" раздроблены.

Так, представители первой группы рассматривают просвещение избирателей как правовой институт, а представители второй группы - как подзаконный институт. Некоторые авторы считают, что просвещение избирателей включает в себя материальные и процессуальные нормы, направленные на регулирование правовых отношений между различными субъектами права и избирательного процесса, возникающих в ходе избирательного акта (процедуры) с целью стимулирования участия избирателей в выборах и голосования за или против кандидатов. По мнению других исследователей, информирование избирателей следует рассматривать как подчиненный институт информационного обеспечения избирательного процесса, нормы которого направлены на регулирование процессов информирования избирателей, осуществляемых в рамках избирательного процесса." Аналогичной точки зрения придерживается Л.Т. Аглеева [1].

Некоторые исследователи рассматривают просвещение избирателей как особое право. В частности, у Н.В. Хачатурова право на просвещение избирателей включает в себя три основных аспекта:

– юридическая возможность "участвовать в свободном обмене политической информацией перед выборами";

– возможность свободно выражать политические взгляды и мнения;

– недопустимость принуждения к выражению или невыражению политических предпочтений [11].

Однако избиратели часто рассматривают информирование как законную деятельность. Так, не вдаваясь в конкретные аспекты этой деятельности, Ю.С. Белоус солидаризируется с позицией федеральных законодателей и считает, что, во-первых, информирование избирателей происходит в установленные законом сроки, во-вторых, это самостоятельная деятельность граждан, общественных объединений, в-третьих, эта деятельность направлена на побуждение избирателей голосовать "за" или "против" кандидатов, списков кандидатов, избирательных объединений [2].

Следуя различным научным подходам к пониманию понятия "информирование избирателей", можно сделать вывод, что данная категория, независимо от ее правового статуса, является многоаспектной и весьма сложной по содержанию.

Этимология слова "агитация" (от латинского incitere - возбуждать что-либо, провоцировать) приводит нас к пониманию информирования избирателей как общественной деятельности, направленной на мотивацию людей к совершению определенных избирательных действий в период выборов, специфического процесса воздействия на сознание и настроение людей посредством распространения различных идей.

Информирование избирателей в Российской Федерации должно осуществляться в законном порядке и законными средствами, разрешенными законом:

– через теле- и радиостанции, средства массовой информации;

– через публичные мероприятия, такие как демонстрации, митинги, собрания, конференции, публичные дебаты и дискуссии;

– посредством производства и распространения печатных, аудиовизуальных и других рекламных материалов;

– посредством предоставления информации избирателям любыми другими способами, не запрещенными законом.

Согласно существующей практике, в большинстве случаев кандидаты выбирают распространение предвыборных материалов и организацию публичных предвыборных мероприятий как один из способов информирования избирателей.

«Согласно методическим рекомендациям для избирательных комиссий, агитационные материалы определяются как "печатные материалы, аудиовизуальные материалы (аудио, видео) и иные материалы, содержащие сигналы информирования избирателей, предназначенные для массового распространения и распространяемые в ходе избирательной кампании".

Все агитационные материалы должны быть изготовлены на территории Российской Федерации и могут быть изготовлены только за счет агитационных средств кандидата. Для изготовления печатных агитационных материалов кандидат (официальный представитель в связи с финансами) обязан заключить соответствующий договор с полиграфической организацией или индивидуальным предпринимателем на оказание услуг по изготовлению агитационных материалов.

Печатные агитационные материалы могут изготавливаться только организациями и индивидуальными предпринимателями, отвечающими требованиям к изданию и предоставившими в избирательную комиссию информацию о размере и других условиях оплаты работ/услуг.

Закон устанавливает определенные требования к производству и распространению печатных, аудиовизуальных и иных агитационных материалов. Все печатные и аудиовизуальные предвыборные материалы должны содержать "производственные данные", включая наименование, юридический адрес и номер НДС организации, которая произвела (изготовила) материалы, наименование организации, которая заказала (заказала) материалы (фамилия, имя, наименование заказчика, наименование лица, которому предоставлены материалы, наименование муниципалитета или иного населенного пункта), и информацию о заказчике» [3, с.77].

Все агитационные материалы (и электронные изображения в машиночитаемом формате) перед распространением должны быть направлены в избирательную комиссию. Наряду с вышеуказанной информацией необходимо также представить адрес юридического лица, изготовившего и заказавшего материал, информацию о физическом лице-владельце (адрес личного проживания) и копии платежных документов об оплате изготовления агитационных материалов из средств избирательного фонда кандидата. Закон о выборах содержит конкретные положения о том, где можно и где нельзя размещать агитационные листовки, плакаты и т.д.

Запрещается наклеивать предвыборные материалы на памятники, обелиски, здания, сооружения, места, представляющие историческую, культурную или архитектурную ценность, здания, в которых размещены избирательные комиссии, избирательные участки и в радиусе 50 метров от входа в избирательные участки. В случае нарушения вышеуказанных требований Закона о выборах нарушитель будет привлечен к ответственности в соответствии с законодательством.

Избирательные знаки, предварительно напечатанные в соответствии с требованиями Закона и прикрепленные в установленном порядке в определенных местах, рекламные щиты или другие учреждения могут оставаться на своих прежних местах до дня выборов.

Кандидаты также могут проводить обучение избирателей посредством публичных агитационных мероприятий. Такие мероприятия должны быть организованы кандидатом в соответствии с требованиями Закона о выборах и с соблюдением положений Федерального закона № 54-ФЗ "О митингах, демонстрациях, собраниях, шествиях, шествиях и агитации".

При выборе места проведения предвыборных мероприятий кандидатам также следует ознакомиться с нормативно-правовыми актами на уровне отдельных юридических лиц Российской Федерации, которые определяют, какие специально отведенные помещения могут быть использованы для проведения публичных мероприятий кандидатов.

Закон различает различные виды публичных мероприятий: митинги, собрания, демонстрации, шествия и манифестации, каждый из которых имеет свои правила и особенности. Кроме того, закон устанавливает, что местные органы власти обязаны оказывать содействие зарегистрированным кандидатам в организации встреч с избирателями и других публичных мероприятий.

«В то же время, муниципальным руководителям рекомендуется составить список мест, находящихся в муниципальной собственности, которые могут быть предоставлены бесплатно для оказания помощи кандидатам в организации этих мероприятий. При этом местные избирательные комиссии должны обеспечить и контролировать, чтобы кандидаты имели равные возможности для организации таких мероприятий (в частности, они должны указать часы, когда помещения доступны, и разместить на своих веб-сайтах информацию о наличии помещений для кандидатов или предоставить такую информацию другим зарегистрированным кандидатам)» [5, с.102].

Кандидаты также могут использовать частные помещения для проведения своих мероприятий. В этом случае они должны подписать договор платной аренды с владельцем здания и оплатить аренду из фонда своей кампании.

За 30 дней до голосования кандидаты могут использовать средства массовой информации для информирования избирателей. Это может быть сделано через телевидение, радио и электронные издания (интернет-сайты перечислены как СМИ).

Кандидатам обычно предоставляется бесплатное эфирное время и печатная площадь, при условии соблюдения юридических процедур и проведения лотерей.

Закон также допускает предоставление эфирного времени и печатной площади кандидатам за плату, в том числе неправительственными вещательными компаниями, неправительственными издателями журналов и издателями электронных изданий. Оплата эфирного времени, печатной площади и услуг по платному размещению предвыборных материалов в сетевых СМИ должна осуществляться по договорам, заключаемым исключительно избирательным фондом кандидата.

Предвыборные материалы, появляющиеся в СМИ, не нужно заранее представлять в избирательную комиссию: ответственность за содержание и соблюдение законодательства возлагается на кандидата и редактора СМИ. В то же время редакторы СМИ имеют право отказать в трансляции агитационного материала, если сочтут, что материал, представленный кандидатом, подготовлен с нарушением закона (например, с призывами к действию, определяемыми как экстремистская деятельность).

В Интернете кандидаты могут распространять предвыборные материалы как в электронных изданиях, зарегистрированных в качестве СМИ, так и на сайтах (домашних страницах), не зарегистрированных в качестве СМИ.

Наиболее распространенные правонарушения, связанные с изготовлением предвыборных материалов, выделены отдельно. Наиболее распространенным правонарушением является несоблюдение кандидатом положений Закона об интеллектуальной собственности и требований законодательства о размещении изображений лиц в избирательных материалах. Кандидатам следует знать, что в соответствии с законом в избирательных материалах, содержащих неопределенное количество лиц, может использоваться только изображение кандидата (в этом случае разрешение на использование изображения не требуется).

Согласно позиции Центральной избирательной комиссии РФ, под неопределенным большинством следует понимать "обезличенные субъекты, представляющие определенные социальные группы, на которые распространяются отдельные положения программы кандидата (врачи, учителя, молодежь, пенсионеры и т.д.) или группы, объединенные конкретным творческим замыслом, определяющим содержание агитационных материалов (например, гости на мероприятиях, участники встреч и т.д.)".

Закон также определяет категории лиц, которые не могут предоставлять информацию избирателям при исполнении своих служебных или профессиональных обязанностей либо с использованием своего служебного или должностного положения. К таким лицам относятся лица, занимающие государственные или муниципальные должности (например, главы муниципальных образований и представители представительных органов муниципальных образований), а также государственные и муниципальные служащие.

Определенным категориям граждан также запрещено предоставлять информацию избирателям, например, членам избирательных комиссий с правом решающего голоса и представителям средств массовой информации в рамках их профессиональной деятельности.

Закон также содержит конкретные положения о публикации результатов выборов в СМИ во время выборов. Редакторы СМИ, публикующие результаты опросов общественного мнения о выборах, обязаны указать в своей публикации организацию, проводившую опрос, время его проведения, способ сбора числа респондентов (выборка), место проведения опроса, точную формулировку вопросов, статистическую оценку погрешности, заказчика опроса и стоимость публикации (гонорар).

Он также запрещает публикацию результатов опроса, прогнозов исхода выборов или другой информации об опросе и его результатах в Интернете в течение пяти дней до и в день выборов.

Подводя итог, необходимо отметить, что эти элементы информирования избирателей являются одним из наиболее важных инструментов, позволяющих наполнить процесс информирования избирателей содержанием.

Для обеспечения информирования избирателей применяются различные способы, включая:

– публичные дебаты между кандидатами;

– выступления кандидатов на митингах, встречах с избирателями и т.д.;

– публикации в СМИ (газеты, журналы, телевидение, интернет и т.д.);

– раздача информационных буклетов, листовок и других материалов;

– размещение информации на специально созданных Интернет-ресурсах.

Самое главное, что форма информирования избирателей является проактивным инструментом, который не позволяет этому процессу застопориться, а работает достаточно быстро, чтобы избирательное законодательство, реализация гарантий и распространение информации среди избирателей работали хорошо.

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DIGITIZATION TECHNOLOGIES IN ACCOUNTING

Abstract. The article is about the role and importance of accounting automation in the digital economy today, about the presentations and planned projects on this digital economy. Programs automating the accounting of the digital economy and their methods of operation.

Digital economy accounting automation programs and their working methods and its dependence on ICT. According to the conclusion of the article, the contribution of the digital economy to accounting.

CCS CONCEPTS Digital Economy International Ratings Telecommunications

Key words: ICT, Digital economy, Automated Programs, Investment, Connection, Accounting financial accounting, accounting documents.

1 Introduction

Changes in the management of the economy, the transition to market relations have a great impact on the organization and conduct of accounting. The transition to international accounting systems is underway, which requires the development of new forms of its methodology. The traditional forms of outsourcing the accounting information system and its computer development have undergone major changes. An accountant is required to know the objective assessments of the company's financial situation, master the methods of financial analysis, know how to work with securities, justify investments of funds in market conditions, etc.

Accounting information systems traditionally include the following sets of tasks: accounting for fixed assets, accounting for material assets, accounting for labor and wages (salary), accounting for finished products, accounting for financial operations, accounting for production costs, making accounts and reports.

Organization of automated workplaces on the basis of personal computers, creation of local computing networks in enterprises, organization of information base and formation of a complex of economic tasks put forward new requirements. The possibilities of creating a system of distributed databases, exchanging information between different users, and automatically creating initial documents on a computer have appeared.

Accounting systems have complex internal and external relationships.

Informational interaction of some functions, complexes and sections of internal communication accounting.

External relations - reflect cooperation with other departments of management and external organizations that perform their own tasks.

Organization of the solution of accounting tasks on the basis of AATs: it is a set of operations starting from the preparation of primary accounting documents and ending with the preparation of the final financial report.

In the context of the digital economy, which is brought to your attention,use of innovative technologies and management of various systems. This study guide is dedicated to issues and problems at the moment which is developing rapidly and is causing a lot of noise digital economy and innovative technologies that are part of it and describes its infrastructure in detail. It was the basis of modern e-commerce and digital economy issues related to the problems, the mechanism of transition to the digital economy, about several effective business models of e-commerce and e-business a lot of valuable information is provided. After that, the digital economy and e-commerce is rapidly developing at the present time. How many main types, including cloud technologies, financial technologies, Internet of things, artificial intelligence, digital currencies, virtual reality and their main features are described in detail. Various about the ICO mechanism used to attract investments to projects concepts and its essence, effective organization of e-commerce modern methods and tools as well as existing platforms and shells it is clearly shown to many. It is at the end of the tutorial A complete glossary is provided to understand the terms used with the help of which you can understand, understand and study this field more deeply will be. This study guide is a bachelor's and master's degree in higher education. It is recommended for students studying in the fields of digital economy, carrying out research and development works in the field of e-commerce and e-business to the growing academic staff and banking and finance employees and digital

everyone interested in innovations in the field of economy and e-commerce intended for use by business entities.

2 Literature Review

Accounting has gradually changed and improved in the process of historical development. Development of society new types of hi sob registers at each new stage different histories and methods of recording that have arisen and are applied to them. of Technical Information the use of one or another method occurs in this situation reflect the features of the registration procedure in the incoming account emergence of various forms of accounting accounting caused to be. Since the beginning of accounting During this period, very significant changes took place in its forms it has been. Currently, in enterprises of the Republic of Uzbekistan, basically four forms of accounting: simplified, memorial order. log-order and automated forms based on electronic calculators are used. Today, the trend of automation and modernization implemented in various industry systems has not bypassed the accounting system. Because everyone Organizations practice business processes, including accounting need to automate their work. In the current stage of development in economic practice accounting using computer technology paving the way for the rapid development of the automated form gave Computers store large amounts of information able to store. This modern form of accounting The most basic application of accounting today function of obtaining information quickly and efficiently creates an opportunity. Creating an automated information system of accounting is a very complex research-search is project work. Accounting is unique there are many aspects. Lots of documents, large memory and transfer to use technical means with better characteristics requires. Each accountant is suitable for his company to choose a program that automates accounting accounts is correct. One of such software package is our national product "Electronic help to the accountant" [2] Automation of accounting - improvement of accounting activities, improvement of control of financial and economic activities of the enterprise, enterprise management achieving efficiency is a radical improvement of enterprise activity. The software is put into the modern accounting automation software conforming to all criteria, National Accounting Standard No. 21 "Plan of accounting accounts of financial and economic activities of economic entities and meets the requirements of the Instruction on its use.

Priority projects for further development of electronic government in 2020-2022 list.

№	Name of the organization and projects	Number of project	Implementation mechanism	Implementation period	Source of funding
Total:		104			
I.Ministries					
1	Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction	2			
1.1	Introduction of an integrated information system for the collection and processing of data from state bodies for the analysis and future forecasting of the socio-economic development of the country.		**1. Development and approval of project-technical documents in the established order.**	**July - September 2 020**	
			2. Conducting tender (competition) sales for the development of an integrated information system.	**October-November 2 020**	

			3. Creation of an integrated information system and trial operation.	**December 2020 - June 2021**	Funds allocated from the state budget and funds outside the budget
			4. Implementing the integrated information system and organizing its use in offices.	**July - September 2 021**	
1. 2	Implementation of the integrated "Entrepreneur" information system designed to receive and process documents for receiving financial assistance at the expense of the state fund for the support of entrepreneurial activity.		**1. Development of project-technical documents for the creation ofan information system.**	**2020-yil juny**	Grants from interna tional financial institutions
			2. To attract funds from international financial institutions and conduct tenders (competition) to identify project executors.	**July- August 2020**	
			3. Information system development and trial operation.	**September - December 2020**	

2.	Ministry of Finance	6			
2.1	Development of a web portal with information on the state target programs for the construction of affordable housing, the price, number and location of the construction of private and multi-storey housing.		**1. Development and approval of project-technical documents.**	**June-August 2020**	Funds allocated from the state budget and funds outside the budget
			2. Conducting tender (tender) sales for the development of the web portal.	**September - December 2020**	
			3. Development and launch of the web portal.	**2021-year January — March**	

Source: https://lex.uz/uz/

Rating assessment of the state of digital transformation in state bodies, business associations and local executive authorities

Steps	**Events**	**Deadlines**	**Responsible bodies**
Stage 1	Structural units responsible for information technologies collect official statistical and analytical data and enter them into the NIS.UZ-information system	Until the 15th of the month following the end of the reporting period	State bodies and business associations, local executive authorities
Stage 2	Data entered into the NIS.UZ-information system to be submitted to the Ministry of Information Technologies for analysis and rating evaluation and generalization	Until the 25th of the month following the end of the reporting period	Ministry of Information Technology, Information and Mass Communications Agency, State Statistics Committee, Ministry of justice, "Cyber Security Center" DUK
Stage 3	Summarizing the results of the rating assessment of the effectiveness of the introduction and development of information and communication technologies in state bodies and business associations, local executive authorities, forming a rating	Until the 30th of the month following the end of the reporting period	Ministry of Information Technology

Step 4	Submission of rating results and analytical results to the Cabinet of Ministers	Until the 30th of the month following the end of the reporting period	Ministry of Information Technology

Source: https://lex.uz/

To carry out a rating assessment of the level of digital development of the regions

SCHEME

Steps	**Events**	**Deadlines**	**Responsible bodies**
Stage 1	Entering statistical and analytical data on the level of digital development of regions into the NIS.UZ-information system	Until the 15th of the month following the end of the reporting period	Ministry of Information Technology, Ministry of Public Education, State Statistics Committee, State Tax Committee, "Hududgaztaminot" JSC, JSC "Territory Electric Networks".
Stage 2	To carry out a rating assessment based on the information entered into the NIS.UZ-information system and to form a rating based on the results of the rating assessment of the regions	Until the 25th of the month following the end of the reporting period	Ministry of Information Technology
Stage 3	Submission of rating results and analytical results to the Cabinet of Ministers	Until the 30th of the month following the end of the reporting period	Ministry of Information Technology

Source: https://lex.uz/

3 Development of digital economy

Blockchain is one of the programs currently developing in large enterprises of Uzbekistan.

The first blockchain pilot project was implemented in Uzbekistan. This was reported to Spot by the press service of the National Project Management Agency. At the beginning of October, the Digital Trust Fund for the Development of the Digital Economy and the Russian Blockchain Industrial Alliance signed a memorandum of cooperation, and on November 12, the first pilot implementation of the blockchain in Uzbekistan took place. In particular, the blockchain was included in the automated registration system for the State Unitary Enterprise

(SUE) "State Center for Examination and Standardization of Medicines, Medical Equipment and Medical Equipment". Thus, this object will be protected from any data manipulation. All information is collected and forms a constantly improved database. A block cannot be deleted or replaced from this database, it is unlimited - an unlimited number of transactions can be recorded. This is one of the key features of digital trust-based technologies.

"We started with the simplest thing - incorporating blockchain into drug data. Blockchain makes all actions in this database transparent, while increasing the level of trust in the state quality control system of pharmaceutical products," says the technology specialist of the Digital Trust Development Support Fund. Investment director Bobir Akilkhanov.

"Blockchain opens up new opportunities in medicine. First of all, it is the integration of important data into a single reliable storage. The data is available for all institutions, doctors, providers, patients," says Alexander Doronin, Chief Executive Officer of the Blockchain Industrial Alliance.

4.Conclusion

In conclusion, the development of the digital economy has become important for us, and at the same time, it is also important for the development of the economy and technology of Uzbekistan. Changes in technology have led to changes in accounting, which

forming a model of basic concepts of scientists and practitioners, development of legislation, regulatory documents, in the new digital economy requires the development of accounting guidelines and rules. Automation of accounting calculations in many large enterprises in Uzbekistan makes a great contribution to the development of our Republic.

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ДОСУГОВАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ КАК СРЕДСТВО РАЗВИТИЯ МОТИВАЦИИ ПОДРОСТКА К ЗАНЯТИЯМ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ХОРЕОГРАФИЕЙ

Аннотация: досуговая деятельность рассматривается в статье как мотивация подростка. Привлечение большего внимания подростков к занятиям в коллективах дополнительного образования.

Ключевые слова: мотивация, творческий коллектив, досуговая деятельность, родители, подростки.

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LEISURE ACTIVITIES AS A MEANS OF DEVELOPING A TEENAGER'S MOTIVATION TO ENGAGE IN MODERN CHOREOGRAPHY

Abstract: leisure activities are considered in the article as the motivation of a teenager. Attracting more attention of teenagers to classes in additional education groups.

Keywords: motivation, creative team, leisure activities, parents, teenagers.

Движущей силой на занятиях хореографией является мотивация. Мотив – это побудительная причина, повод к какому-нибудь действию [3]. Он может носить кратковременный характер, либо стабильный. Как любой педагог в области хореографического искусства профессионально владеет своим предметом, так важным в этой области знаний является формирование мотивации обучающихся к занятиям, так как дополнительное образование является необязательным, и учащийся в любой момент может передумать посещать занятия.

Для того чтобы сохранить контингент, педагогу необходимо приобретение и внедрение новых элементов, мотивирующих на занятии.

В настоящее время педагоги дополнительного образования столкнулись с нестабильной мотивацией воспитанников. С каждым годом, все сложнее приглашать и удерживать подростков в коллективах и центрах дополнительного образования. Чтобы донести до педагогов и действующих руководителей хореографического коллектива полезность и необходимость досуговых мероприятий в коллективе, нами была проделана исследовательская работа.

Чтобы найти решение проблемы, необходимо разобраться в ее причинах. Как сказано выше, проблема нестабильного или отсутствующего посещения дополнительных занятий складывается из нехватки мотивации. Говоря простым языком, подростку не хватает «запала» и энергии, чтобы закончить учебный год, а некоторым даже дойти до двери и попасть на первое занятие.

Исходя из психологических особенностей подростков, мы знаем, что подростку необходимо дать возможность самому выбирать ценностные ориентиры. Подросток стремится к неограниченной свободе, хочет заслужить всеобщее признание.

Проработав несколько лет в «консервативных» хореографических коллективах, мы пришли к выводу, что руководителям просто не хватает «рекламы» своего коллектива. Одним из путей «спасения» нашего коллектива стала организация досуговых мероприятий.

В след за Крестьяновым, мы понимаем досуг как совокупность различных видов занятий, деятельности, осуществляемой в свободное время, в результате которой происходит развитие личностных качеств человека, удовлетворяются его духовные, физические и другие социально значимые потребности [2]. Благодаря организации досуга педагог может повлиять на посещаемость своего коллектива и его популярность.

Рассмотрим доступные педагогу пути влияния.

Во-первых, эффективно проводить такие досуговые мероприятия, как «Агитация» или «Реклама» в начале учебного года и на каникулах. Реклама – это инструмент, с помощью которого потребителя или клиента побуждает приобрести рекламируемый товар или услугу.

С помощью увеличения площадок – «точек» проведения мероприятий, мы можем увеличить охват публики, подростков, которые потенциально могут к нам прийти.

С помощью внесения коррективов в сценарий – ход мероприятия. Чаще используя название коллектива, работающих педагогов, приоритетные качества коллектива, мы сможем рассказать больше и подробнее о коллективе на простом для граждан языке.

Во-вторых, проводить досуговые мероприятия с целью увеличения времени, проводимого подростками в коллективе. Например, всем нам приятно проводить календарные праздники, да и просто значимые события в кругу близких людей. Так и педагог, как наставник и лучший друг – проводит больше времени со своими воспитанниками вне занятий. Через досуговые мероприятия можно продемонстрировать ученикам, что время, проведенное с ними, важно. И вы обязательно увидите отдачу. Подростки не захотят пропускать занятия, если увидят, что их ценят не за физические и танцевальные способности, но как личности.

В-третьих, проводить досуговые мероприятия можно с целью привлечения финансовой поддержки. Помимо «детского» желания посещать занятия, есть еще и «родительское». Руководитель коллектива прекрасно понимает, что заручившись родительской поддержкой, он обладает колоссальными ресурсами, как финансовыми, так и моральными. Кроме того, на родителей можно положиться, когда речь заходит о мотивации подростков.

Из всего выше сказанного следует, что занятие современной хореографией – неотъемлемая часть профессии педагога дополнительного образования, но не стоит также пренебрегать организацией досуговых мероприятий. Ведь досуг может помочь в мотивации подростков, финансовой поддержке педагогического коллектива и создании благоприятного климата внутри него.

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СОЗДАНИЕ СЦЕНАРНЫХ ПЛАНОВ МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ ДЛЯ ПОИСКА МОТИВАЦИИ ПОДРОСТКОВ К ЗАНЯТИЯМ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ХОРЕОГРАФИЕЙ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена разработке учебного проекта организации досугового мероприятия среди членов секции современной хореографии. Автор преследует цель решения актуальной проблемы вовлечения подростков в досуговую деятельность. Нами описаны примеры самоорганизации подростков и руководства со стороны педагогического состав. Досуговая деятельность подростков предполагает организацию мероприятий с использованием современных технологий и социальных сетей, а именно ВКонтакте и TikTok Предложен график проведения собраний творческого коллектива. Итогом работы является календарный план проведения мероприятий. В результате реализации нашего учебного проекта ожидается прибавка ученического коллектива на 2-6 ребенка в год.

Ключевые слова: мотивация, творческий коллектив, досуговая деятельность, подростки, самоорганизация, социальные сети, праздники.

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CREATION OF SCENARIO PLANS OF EVENTS TO FIND MOTIVATION FOR TEENAGERS TO ENGAGE IN MODERN CHOREOGRAPHY

Abstract. The article is devoted to the development of a training project for organizing a leisure event among the members of the modern choreography section. The author pursues the goal of solving the urgent problem of involving teenagers in leisure activities. We describe examples of self-organization of adolescents and guidance from the teaching staff. Leisure activities of teenagers involve the organization of events using modern technologies and social networks, namely VKontakte and TikTok, a schedule of meetings of the creative team is proposed. The result of the work is a calendar plan of events. As a result of the implementation of our educational project, it is expected to increase the student body by 2-6 children per year.

Keywords: motivation, creative team, leisure activities, teenagers, independence, social networks, holidays.

Человек занимается тем, чем хочет и получает от этого удовольствие в свободное время. А время, проведенное с пользой вне рабочего времени, есть досуг. Именно во время досуга, подростки могут ставить перед собой собственные цели и самостоятельно достигать их и получать удовлетворение от их реализации. Когда подросток «свободен» от занятий в школе, у него есть время найти в себе те крупицы желания и мотивации для того, чтобы прийти на занятия хореографией. Подросток чувствует себя свободно, когда он находится среди таких же подростков, которые поддерживают его мировоззрение и мнение. Соединив группу подростков и свободное время с пользой, мы получаем досуг, организованный самими подростками для сверстников. Это и является актуальностью нашего учебного проекта.

На первом этапе нашей работы, мы с ребятами провели собрание, где определили проблему и актуальность нашего проекта.

Как ведущая собрания, руководитель проекта использовала метод мозгового штурма, чтобы педагоги совместно с ребятами, как можно полнее, раскрыли проблему.

Ребята решили самостоятельно зафиксировать результаты нашего собрания для дальнейшей работы. Таким образом, участниками проекта был создан плакат «Проблема "Самоопределения"» методом КТД [1].

Ребятам понравилась работа в группе, и заразившись их энтузиазмом, мы решили провести внеплановое собрание, чтобы тут же приступить к созданию плана или схемы решения проблемы, которая возникла в нашем коллективе.

Ребята самостоятельно назначили лидера и ведущего проекта [2]. Ей стала Фоняк Анастасия.

Проектная группа создала расписание наших собраний и расписание, когда ребята самостоятельно собираются для решения мелких вопросов и недопониманий.

На втором и третьем собрании мы с ребятами создали план решения нашей проблемы и тоже зафиксировали его.

Основными из них были: изучение модных мероприятий как в формате онлайн, так и офлайн; создание расписания реализации данных мероприятий; назначение ответственных лиц за мероприятия; поиск партнеров и спонсоров для реализации проекта.

Проектная группа решила собираться для обсуждения масштабных вопросов по выходным. Первым таким вопросом стало «Изучение модных досуговых мероприятий».

Ребята решили, что основной уклон мы будем делать на социальные сети, такие как ВКонтакте [4] и TikTok [5]. Именно через них мы сможем транслировать все актуальные новости, проводить опросы и отслеживать аудиторию, посещаемость, что значительно облегчает дело в фиксации количества участников мероприятий.

За это собрание были подобраны следующие мероприятия, которые будут проводиться онлайн: опросы в историях во ВКонтакте; игры (интерактивные викторины «минутки»); прямые трансляции (концертов и мероприятий, выступления нашего коллектива и отдыха); выкладывание постов (о достижениях нашего коллектива, новостях и отдыхе всем коллективом); флешмобы и акции в TikTok («Сделай лучше», «Мастер-классы» и т.д.).

Всю неделю ребята работали самостоятельно, иногда приходя к руководителю за советом или помощью.

Второе собрание было посвящено вопросу создания расписания мероприятий.

Анастасия Фоняк, взяла на себя обязанность разделить ребят на группы, которые должны будут заниматься поисками праздников и дат их проведения:

– 1 группа отвечала за Государственные праздники и даты;
– 2 группа за городские праздники;
– 3 группа за локальные праздники, т.е. праздники школы и нашего коллектива.

Всю неделю группы трудились над выбором удобных дат проведения, подбором информации о традициях и основных правил празднования. Все праздники и памятные даты ребята собрали в единый «Сборник праздников и традиций нашего коллектива».

Эту книгу ребята планируют передавать своим последователям, для продвижения традиций коллектива и поддержания репутации ансамбля [3].

Третье собрание было посвящено «Назначению ответственных лиц за разработку и реализацию мероприятий».

Руководителем проекта было предложено пройти тесты на уровень креативности, склад ума и знание социальных сетей.

В первый день следующей недели ребята проходили тесты, по результатам которых, Анастасия проводила распределение по следующим группам:

1 группа отвечает за создание сценариев мероприятий;

2 группа отвечает за реализацию онлайн мероприятий;

3 группа отвечает за реализацию офлайн мероприятий.

Руководитель и лидер проектной группы способствуют нормальному функционированию подгрупп и оказывают помощь, при больших объемах работы.

Во второй день недели ребята распределились по группам согласно результатам тестов и собственного желания.

Оставшиеся дни недели, первая группа под руководством педагога составляли сценарные планы для «Сборника праздников и традиций нашего коллектива».

На четвертом собрании ребята из 2 и 3 группы решили помочь в создании сценарных планов для сборника.

На пятом собрании был поднят вопрос о «Поиске партнеров и спонсоров в реализации мероприятий».

Анастасия Ф. приняла решение, индивидуально собирать информацию по партнерам и спонсорам, которые могут помочь воплотить в жизнь наши мероприятия. Ребята использовали социальные сети, опросы близких родственников и друзей.

К пятому дню недели, каждый участник имел список из 5-6 потенциальных партнеров, спонсоров и типе помощи.

На шестом собрании коллективом были подведены итоги, как и было запланировано лидером проектной группы.

Каждым участником группы были предложены спонсоры и партнеры, в ходе дискуссии и общим голосованием мы распределили помощь для реализации мероприятий, составили календарный план проведения мероприятий. Для каждой группы проекта, было создано собственное, подробное расписание. На все вопросы участников проекта, были даны исчерпывающие ответы.

Шестое собрание было последним общим собранием проектной группы, в дальнейшем мы собирались непосредственно для проведения и реализации досуговых мероприятий.

Предполагаемый продукт и ожидаемые результаты

Предполагаемым продуктом нашего проекта будут сценарные планы досуговых мероприятий для нашего коллектива.

Ожидаемые результаты:

Проектная группа планирует минимальную посещаемость мероприятий 60 человек – оффлайн, 150 человек – онлайн.

Ожидается, что после 6 месяцев нашей упорной работы над досуговыми мероприятиями, должен будет увеличиться спрос на занятия современной хореографии в коллективе, что составит прибавку в каждой группе, где занимаются подростки, на 2-6 ребят в год.

Результаты реализации проекта будут изложены в ВКР/курсовой работе.

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ВОЗЗРЕНИЯ АВРЕЛИЯ АВГУСТИНА

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматриваются социально-политические воззрения христианского богослова, философа и политика Аврелия Августина. В философской системе Августина политико-правовая доктрина не занимает центральное место, но его формулировке принадлежат основные принципы философии права. Одно из важнейших сочинений является «О Граде Божьем», которое раскрывает проблемы периодизации исторического процесса в духе христианского вероучения. Именно данное вероучение, оказывает огромное влияние не только на духовную жизнь общества, но также повлияло на политическую деятельность государства.

Ключевые слова: философия, политика, христианское вероучение, духовная общность, божественное бытие, естественное право, позитивное право, аристократия, справедливость, церковь, божественный закон, закон человеческий, закон естественный, вечный закон мироздания.

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SOCIO-POLITICAL VIEWS OyF AURELIUS AUGUSTINE

Abstract. This article discusses the socio-political views of the Christian theologian, philosopher and politician Aurelius Augustine. In the philosophical system of Augustine, the political and legal doctrine does not occupy a central place, but the basic principles of the philosophy of law belong to his formulation. One of the most important works is "On the City of God", which reveals the *problems of periodization of the historical process in the spirit of Christian doctrine. It is this creed that has a huge impact not only on the spiritual life of society, but also influenced the political activity of the state.*

Keywords: philosophy, politics, Christian doctrine, spiritual community, divine being, natural law, positive law, aristocracy, justice, church, divine law, human law, natural law, eternal law of the universe.

Аврелий Августин (354–403) – христианский богослов, философ и политик, который относится к числу отцов католической церкви, и почитают как святого. На сегодня сохранилось более 100 сочинений, философские трактаты «Против академиков», «О порядке», «Монологи», «Апология гонений», «Письмо к Донату», автобиографическая книга «Исповеди» («Confessiones») и самый известный теологический, философский труд «О граде Божием».

Основная мысль философа заключается в том, что существует два типа людей - нечестивцев и праведников. Одни живут в вере в Бога, образуя совместно «Град Божий» или «Град Небесный», других же называл "Град Земной". «Град Земной» – это люди, ведут борьбу за приобретение материальных благ, в приоритете лежат корыстные интересы. Категория таких людей отличается тем, что проявление любви происходит только к себе, а это в свою очередь приводит «до презрения к богу». Что касается, «Град Божий» - это духовная общность «божьих избранников», праведников, которые живут среди не праведников. Благодаря церкви, члены «Града Божьего», объединяются не физически, а морально. В отличие от первой категории людей, их жизнь основана на «любви к богу, доведенная до презрения к себе». Так в своем сочинении, Аврелий Августин пишет: "Два града — нечестивцев и праведников — существуют от начала человеческого рода и пребудут до конца века. Теперь граждане обоих живут вместе, но желают разного, в день же Суда поставлены будут розно… Две разновидности любви порождают два града: земной град создан любовью к самим себе, доведенной до презрения к Богу, небесный - любовью к Богу, доведенной до полного самозабвения. Первая возносит самое себя, вторая - Бога. Первая ищет людскую славу, вторая устремлена к высшей славе Бога».

Достойное познание, по мнению богослова, является объекты как душа и Бог, ведь именно божественное бытие может вывезти человека из самопознания, путем умопостижения. Аврелий Августин пришел к выводу об идеи Бога в соотношении с человеком, а человека в отношении к Богу. Проанализировав данную мысль, он разработал философскую антропологию, связанную с жизненным путем человека.

Рассуждения философа раскрывают происхождение человеческих душ, о том, что душа бессмертна и является нематериальной субстанцией, отличающейся от тела. Его учения о происхождении души, долгое время колебались между двумя идеями. Первая заключалась в передачи души новорожденному от родителей, а вторая идея о творении души Богом. Августин считал, что существует взаимосвязь между разумом и душой. В своем сочинении, он пишет, что разум это и есть взор души, которым она может созерцать истинное, без посредства тела. Здесь, богослов утверждает об истине души, о ее бессмертности и человек не имеет право забывать о внеземной цели своей жизни. В течении жизни разум человека помогает развить духовные качества, быть мудрым в решении проблем, совершать благородные поступки и бороться с негативными мыслями, которые разрушают его духовный мир. То есть, разум выполняет важные функции души, об этом он пишет: «Все, что мы созерцаем, мы схватываем мыслью или чувством и разумением. Душа угаснуть не может, если не будет отделена от разума. Отделиться же она никак не может».

Аврелий Августин рассматривает Бога как внематериальный Абсолют, сверхприроден и как личность, сотворившую все сущее. Мир, природа и человек являются результатом творения Бога. Его утверждения, заключаются в принципе бестелесности Бога, из этого он приходит к выводу о существовании принципа бесконечности божественного начала. Если Бог, пишет Августин «отнимет от вещей свою, так сказать, производящую силу, то их так же не будет, как не было прежде, чем они были созданы».[181] Богослов также пишет, «Не мать моя, не кормилицы мои питали меня сосцами своими, но Ты через них подавал мне, младенцу, пищу детскую, по закону природы. Тобою ей предначертанному, и по богатству щедрот Твоих, которыми Ты облагодетельствовал все твари по мере их потребностей».[182]

История всего человечества, по мнению Аврелия Августина, заключается в противостоянии земного и небесного, а государства дьявольского и Божьего. Философ рассуждает о происхождении государства путем естественного права. При этом данные процессы происходят божественной воли. В одних случаях бог прямо назначает правителя, в других его воля проявляется через естественный ход событий, через действие норм позитивного права. В его рассуждениях, можно сделать вывод, что зарождение государства связано с объединением людей в семьи, с целью обеспечения внутреннего мира и внешней безопасности. Как и люди, философ делит государство на два вида. Первый вид государства, представляет, как организацию, связанную с насилием по отношению к человеку. Второй вид – это христианское государство, которое реализует свою власть через служение церкви, поддержания социального порядка и забота о подданных.

Что касается формы правления, то Аврелий Августин дал следующие понятия, несправедливая аристократия – это клика, несправедливый правитель – это тиран. Таким формам правления, он не давал предпочтения,

[181] А.Г.Спиркин. «Философия в 2 ч. Часть 1 3-е изд., пер. и доп. Учебник для вузов». 2020. – С.56.
[182] А.Г.Спиркин. «Философия в 2 ч. Часть 1 3-е изд., пер. и доп. Учебник для вузов». 2020. – С.56.

но считал, что любая форма правления может быть терпимой, если в государстве будут царить уважение к Богу, к человеку и соблюдение справедливости. Власть представляет собой отношения между церквей и государством. Убеждения Августина заключались о разделении двух властей – духовная и светская. Между двумя властями должна существовать связь: светская власть обязана защищать духовную от врагов и недоброжелателей, а духовная власть обязана воспитать паству в духе лояльности, гражданственности.[183]

Аврелий Августин также разделил законы по степени:

1. вечный закон мироздания;
2. божественный закон;
3. закон естественный, или закон природы (физический и пр.);
4. закон человеческий.[184]

Вечный закон мироздания является нормативным выражением всеобщего порядка. Сам Августин определяет его как тот, «в соответствии с которым справедливо, чтобы все вещи находились в наиболее совершенном порядке».

Божественный закон являются разумные и справедливые распоряжения Бога. Писаные божественные законы содержатся в «священных канонических книгах»: Ветхом и Новом заветах. Данный закон определяет отношения человека с богом и человека с человеком.

Закон естественный – это закон природы. Естество, физика, природа – разные названия одного и того же. Августин распределил законы следующим образом, о физическом (закон тяжести), биологическом (закон продолжения жизни, деторождения, различные физиологические законы). Сюда же он относит закон общения и сохранения мира между людьми.

Закон человеческий. Данный закон называется гражданским законом. Философ пишет о необходимости этого закона, для обеспечения земного порядка в обществе.[185]

Исходя из этого, по мнению Аврелия Августина права и законы, должны быть, основаны на справедливости, которые вытекают из вечного закона мироздания, благодаря этому в государстве будут существовать уважение к правовым, моральным и религиозным нормам.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ МЕСТА ДЛЯ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА ПРОДУКТОВ ПИТАНИЯ УЧИТЫВАЯ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЕ И СЕЗОННЫЕ УЯЗВИМОСТИ ПРОДУКТОВ ПИТАНИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье исследуется бизнес-соображения, включая рыночный спрос, расположение завода, характер продукта, затраты на строительство и эксплуатацию, производственную мощность, государственную политику, климат и потенциальных конкурентов. В частности, стратегические решения по размещению завода и производственной мощности являются ключом к успеху в бизнесе в пищевой промышленности, поскольку эти решения на ранней стадии проектирования предприятия предопределяют большую часть эксплуатационных расходов предприятия.

Ключевые слова. Затраты, пищевая отрасль, потребитель, регионы, факторов, продукция, надежность, спрос, надежность, питания.

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STUDY OF THE PLACE FOR FOOD PRODUCTION CONSIDERING REGIONAL AND SEASONAL FOOD VULNERABILITIES

Abstract. This article explores business considerations including market demand, plant location, product nature, construction and operation costs, production capacity, government policy, climate, and potential competitors. In particular, strategic plant location and capacity decisions are key to the success of a food business, as these early plant design decisions drive a large portion of a plant's operating costs.

Keywords. Costs, food industry, consumer, regions, factors, products, reliability, demand, reliability, supply.

Решение о размещении завода часто формулируется как задача оптимизации затрат путем преобразования связанных атрибутов решения в денежные значения. Эта модель оптимизации затрат обычно включает принятие решений в отношении следующих атрибутов: рыночный спрос, производственные и складские мощности, себестоимость продукции и надежность поставок. Эта оптимизационная модель была расширена путем включения в процесс принятия решений факторов неопределенности —

изменчивости населения, изменчивых рыночных тенденций и непредсказуемого спроса.

Пищевой завод обычно располагается недалеко от потребителей или регионов выращивания сырья, в зависимости от характера продукта. Кроме того, ежедневный объем производства должен быть тщательно спланирован, чтобы избежать дополнительных затрат на чрезмерное производство. Таким образом, решение о размещении станции можно рассматривать с точки зрения надежности снабжения. Хотя в предыдущем анализе производственных мощностей часто предполагалось стабильное снабжение сырьем, это идеальное предположение не всегда выполняется в производстве продуктов питания. Другими словами, существует множество источников неопределенности, в том числе ухудшение качества, сезонные колебания объемов производства, нестабильный климат и стихийные бедствия. В общем, модель принятия решения о выборе места расположения завода требует точной оценки производственной мощности каждого предполагаемого места, для которого в литературе было предложено несколько методов, основанных на моделировании; анализировать слишком сложные системы производства продуктов питания с помощью аналитической модели оптимизации непросто.

В этом исследовании представлена основанная на имитационном моделировании модель поддержки принятия решений для выбора правильного места для нового завода по переработке пищевых продуктов. В частности, имитационная модель производства продуктов питания учитывает неопределенность поставок сырья в зависимости от места производства и сезона сбора урожая в пищевой промышленности. Однако очень трудно принимать точные решения в сложных и неопределенных задачах, если полученные данные неточны или недостаточны. Чтобы преодолеть эту трудность, мы определяем факторы уязвимости предложения сырья, такие как объем производства в регионе выращивания продуктов питания, рыночный спрос и расстояние. Все эти факторы оцениваются и агрегируют для определения степени уязвимости в виде нечетких правил. Оцененные баллы уязвимости затем преобразуются в варианты поставок сырья для моделирования производства продуктов питания, чтобы прогнозировать ежеквартальный объем производства нового предприятия пищевой промышленности. Для моделирования производства мы проводим анализ распределения вероятностей, чтобы оценить частоту сбоев в поставках и продолжительность сбоев. Наконец, мы моделируем ежедневный объем производства продуктов питания во всех предполагаемых местах расположения завода и выбираем место, которое гарантирует производство целевого количества, несмотря на нестабильное снабжение сырьем. Результаты моделирования, по сути, помогают заинтересованным сторонам, принимающим решения, установить относительный порядок ранжирования, даже без достаточных данных о сбоях в поставках, и, в итоге, окончательный выбор делается на основе относительного ранжирования. Предлагаемая процедура отбора проиллюстрирована на примере производства полуфабрикатов кимчи.

Проблема выбора местоположения завода обычно рассматривается как часть проектирования сети цепочки поставок. Чтобы свести к минимуму общую стоимость, а также определить оптимальный путь потока продукта, предыдущие исследования были сосредоточены на колебаниях спроса, поскольку качество решений может легко меняться из-за неопределенности спроса и предложения, неоднозначной информации и различных социальных проблем в мире. деловая сеть

Вероятно, для выражения неопределенности спроса можно использовать стохастическую модель, а не детерминированный подход. Использовать модель стохастического программирования, которая предполагает неопределенный спрос, чтобы найти место, которое максимизирует прибыль бизнеса.

Предыдущие исследования редко рассматривали комплексный подход к выбору наилучшего места установки с использованием как стохастического моделирования, так и количественной оценки уязвимости, хотя во многих исследованиях рассматривался проект оптимальной компоновки на основе моделирования. Кроме того, в большинстве исследований предложение сырья считалось относительно стабильным. Таким образом, в этом исследовании предлагается комплексный подход, который сочетает в себе анализ уязвимости поставок и статистическое моделирование для учета различных неопределенных факторов (например, нестабильных поставок продовольственного сырья) при выборе места расположения завода.

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ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ И КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

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ПРОГРЕССИВНЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В ОБЛАСТИ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Аннотация. Данная статья исследует новейшие тенденции использования искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в области информационной безопасности (ИБ). Развитие киберугроз и сложность современных атак требуют инновационных подходов к защите информации. Авторы обсуждают прогрессивные технологии применения ИИ, включая обнаружение аномалий, прогнозирование угроз, автоматизацию обработки инцидентов, распознавание вредоносного ПО и системы аутентификации. Результаты исследования показывают, что использование ИИ значительно увеличивает эффективность и масштаб защиты информации в современном цифровом мире.

Ключевые слова. Искусственный интеллект, информационная безопасность, глубокое обучение, обнаружение аномалий, прогнозирование угроз, автоматизация обработки инцидентов, распознавание вредоносного ПО, системы аутентификации.

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PROGRESSIVE TRENDS IN THE APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION SECURITY

Annotation. This article explores the latest trends in the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the field of information security (IS). The development of cyber threats and the complexity of modern attacks require innovative approaches to information security. The authors discuss advanced AI technologies, including anomaly detection, threat prediction, incident handling automation, malware detection, and authentication systems. The results of the study show that the use of AI significantly increases the effectiveness and scale of information protection in today's digital world.

Keywords. Artificial intelligence, information security, deep learning, anomaly detection, threat prediction, incident handling automation, malware detection, authentication systems.

Введение. В современном цифровом мире защита информации является критически важным аспектом. С развитием киберугроз и сложности атак, использование искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) становится необходимостью. В данной статье мы рассмотрим передовые тенденции применения ИИ в области информационной безопасности, которые значительно увеличивают его обьемность и влияние на борьбу с угрозами.

1. Обнаружение и анализ аномалий с использованием ИИ. Искусственный интеллект с глубоким обучением предоставляет мощные инструменты для обнаружения и анализа аномалий в системах и сетях информационной безопасности. Традиционные методы обнаружения угроз, основанные на правилах и сигнатурах, не всегда способны распознать новые и неизвестные атаки. В то же время, ИИ способен автоматически извлекать и анализировать большие объемы данных, идентифицируя необычные и непредсказуемые паттерны, которые могут указывать на наличие аномалий или внутренних угроз.

Алгоритмы машинного обучения, такие как нейронные сети и алгоритмы глубокого обучения, обучаются на больших наборах данных, что позволяет им выявлять скрытые связи и закономерности. Это позволяет ИИ создавать модели нормального поведения системы или пользователя и обнаруживать отклонения от этих моделей. Таким образом, ИИ может обнаруживать неизвестные или непредсказуемые атаки, которые могут пройти незамеченными при использовании традиционных методов обнаружения.

Применение ИИ в обнаружении аномалий может применяться в различных сферах информационной безопасности, включая мониторинг сетевого трафика, анализ журналов событий, контроль доступа и многое другое. Системы ИИ могут анализировать потоки данных в реальном времени и выдавать предупреждения о потенциальных аномалиях или подозрительной активности, что позволяет оперативно реагировать на угрозы и предотвращать возможные нарушения безопасности.

Однако следует отметить, что применение ИИ в обнаружении аномалий также может сталкиваться с некоторыми ограничениями. Возможность ложных срабатываний и сложность интерпретации результатов анализа могут быть вызваны сложностью моделей ИИ и недостаточной качественной разметкой данных. Эти проблемы требуют дополнительных исследований и разработки для улучшения эффективности, и точности систем обнаружения аномалий на основе ИИ.

2. Прогнозирование угроз с помощью ИИ.

Прогнозирование угроз является важным аспектом в области информационной безопасности, поскольку позволяет предвидеть потенциальные атаки и принимать меры по их предотвращению. Использование искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в прогнозировании угроз становится все более популярным и эффективным подходом.

Алгоритмы машинного обучения, такие как алгоритмы временных рядов, нейронные сети и алгоритмы глубокого обучения, могут анализировать исторические данные о кибератаках, уязвимостях систем и других факторах безопасности. Используя эти данные, ИИ может обнаруживать скрытые паттерны и тренды, которые указывают на возможные угрозы в будущем.

Прогнозирование угроз с помощью ИИ позволяет оперативно реагировать на уязвимости и предотвращать атаки до их возникновения. Это особенно полезно в случае сложных и разнообразных киберугроз, которые могут изменяться и эволюционировать со временем. Использование ИИ позволяет анализировать большие объемы данных и учитывать множество переменных, что приводит к более точным прогнозам и более эффективным мерам по обеспечению безопасности.

Кроме того, ИИ также может использоваться для предсказания последствий уязвимостей и потенциальных уязвимых мест в системе. Это позволяет администраторам информационной безопасности принимать меры заранее для устранения или снижения возможных угроз.

Однако следует отметить, что прогнозирование угроз с использованием ИИ также имеет свои ограничения. Качество прогнозов зависит от качества и доступности исходных данных, а также от точности моделей ИИ. Кроме того, прогнозы могут быть ограничены из-за изменчивости кибератак и постоянно меняющейся природы угроз в сфере информационной безопасности. Несмотря на эти ограничения, использование ИИ в прогнозировании угроз является мощным инструментом для повышения эффективности систем безопасности и снижения рисков кибератак.

3. Автоматизация обработки инцидентов с помощью ИИ.

Автоматизация обработки инцидентов является одним из важных аспектов в области информационной безопасности. Традиционные методы обработки инцидентов требуют значительных ресурсов и времени для анализа и реагирования на кибератаки. Однако, с применением искусственного интеллекта (ИИ), можно значительно улучшить эффективность и скорость обработки инцидентов.

Использование ИИ в автоматизации обработки инцидентов позволяет системам обнаруживать, классифицировать и реагировать на кибератаки с минимальным участием человека. Алгоритмы машинного обучения могут обучаться на основе исторических данных об инцидентах и позволяют системам определять сигналы, указывающие на возможные нарушения безопасности.

ИИ также может использоваться для разработки экспертных систем, которые принимают автоматические решения при обработке инцидентов. Экспертные системы на основе ИИ могут анализировать информацию об инцидентах, применять предопределенные правила и логику, и предлагать оптимальные решения для реагирования на угрозы.

Автоматизация обработки инцидентов с использованием ИИ также позволяет системам информационной безопасности быстро реагировать на новые типы атак и адаптироваться к изменяющейся угрозной среде. Системы могут обмениваться информацией об инцидентах и принимать автоматические меры по защите системы или сети от атак.

Однако, при использовании ИИ в автоматизации обработки инцидентов необходимо учитывать некоторые факторы. Во-первых, надежность и точность моделей ИИ являются критическими аспектами, так как неверные решения могут привести к нежелательным последствиям или ложным срабатываниям. Во-вторых, важно обеспечить этичность и соответствие использования ИИ в обработке инцидентов, включая соблюдение приватности и конфиденциальности данных.

4. Применение ИИ для распознавания и классификации вредоносного ПО.

Использование искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в области информационной безопасности также позволяет усилить защиту систем и эффективно обнаруживать атаки. Применение ИИ в этой области предлагает новые возможности для создания интеллектуальных систем безопасности, которые способны адаптироваться к новым угрозам и динамически изменять свои методы защиты.

Алгоритмы машинного обучения и глубокого обучения могут быть использованы для обнаружения и классификации вредоносных программ, атак и несанкционированной активности. ИИ обучается на основе больших объемов данных, что позволяет ему выявлять характерные признаки и паттерны, связанные с различными типами атак.

Системы ИИ могут работать в режиме реального времени, анализировать сетевой трафик, системные журналы и другую информацию, чтобы выявлять подозрительную активность. Используя алгоритмы ИИ, системы могут выявлять необычное поведение, аномалии в сетевой активности и подозрительные образцы программ, что позволяет оперативно реагировать на потенциальные угрозы.

Кроме того, ИИ также может применяться для разработки систем адаптивной защиты, которые могут реагировать на новые и неизвестные угрозы. Например, системы ИИ могут автоматически обновлять правила брандмауэра или антивирусного программного обеспечения, а также анализировать новые уязвимости и предлагать меры по их устранению.

Однако, при использовании ИИ в усилении защиты и обнаружении атак необходимо учитывать некоторые факторы. Надежность и точность алгоритмов ИИ являются критически важными, так как ложные срабатывания или пропуски могут иметь серьезные последствия. Кроме того, важно обеспечить прозрачность и интерпретируемость решений, принимаемых системами ИИ, чтобы обеспечить доверие и понимание их работы.

5. Развитие систем аутентификации на основе ИИ.

Анализ и прогнозирование рисков являются неотъемлемой частью стратегии информационной безопасности. Использование искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в этой области позволяет расширить возможности анализа данных и принятия решений, связанных с рисками.

Алгоритмы машинного обучения и статистического анализа могут быть применены для обработки и анализа больших объемов данных, включая данные о ранее произошедших инцидентах, уязвимостях, угрозах и других факторах безопасности. Используя эти данные, ИИ может выявлять скрытые паттерны и тренды, которые помогают в прогнозировании будущих рисков.

ИИ также может быть использован для автоматического сбора, структурирования и анализа информации из различных источников, включая открытые источники, новостные статьи, сообщества по информационной безопасности и социальные сети. Это позволяет получить более полное представление о текущей киберобстановке, новых угрозах и трендах.

Применение ИИ в анализе и прогнозировании рисков позволяет создавать модели и сценарии для оценки вероятности возникновения определенных угроз и их потенциального воздействия на систему. Это помогает организациям принимать информированные решения и принимать меры по снижению рисков.

Однако, следует отметить, что анализ и прогнозирование рисков с использованием ИИ также имеют свои ограничения. Качество результатов зависит от доступности и качества исходных данных, а также от точности моделей ИИ. Кроме того, прогнозы рисков не могут учитывать все возможные сценарии и вариации угроз, поэтому необходимо принимать во внимание экспертное мнение и контекст при принятии решений.

Заключение. Применение искусственного интеллекта в области информационной безопасности продолжает расти и развиваться. Новейшие тенденции, такие как обнаружение и анализ аномалий, прогнозирование угроз, автоматизация обработки инцидентов, распознавание вредоносного ПО и развитие систем аутентификации, существенно увеличивают обьем использования ИИ в области ИБ. Эти прогрессивные технологии требуют большего объема вычислительных ресурсов и данных, но они играют решающую роль в повышении безопасности в цифровом мире и борьбе с киберугрозами.

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Оглавление

ОСНОВНОЙ РАЗДЕЛ

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ПОЛИТИКИ И ПРАВА

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ НАУКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ И КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

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