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- Информационные и коммуникативные технологии;
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### PARALLELIZM HODISASI SEMANTIK-STILISTIK KATEGORIYA SIFATIDA

*Annotatsiya. Parallelizm hodisasi til yoki nutq birliklarining takrorlanishi bilan bog‘liq holda yuzaga chiqadi. Shuning uchun ham tilshunoslikda “parallelizm” va “takror” terminlari bir-biriga o‘xshash tushunchalarni ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladi va biri ikkinchisining o‘rnida sinonim ravishda qo‘llanadi. Bu terminlar tilshunoslik fanida juda ko‘p uchraydi. Lingvistikaning, deyarli, hamma bo‘limlarida parallelizm hodisasi haqida fikr yuritiladi. Ushbu maqolada bu hodisa haqida fikr yuritiladi.*

*Kalit so‘zlar: rus tilshunosligi, stilistik vosita, mikroparallelizm, makroparallelizm, konstruksiya.*

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### THE PHENOMENON OF PARALLELISM AS A SEMANTIC- STYLISTIC CATEGORY

*Abstract. The phenomenon of parallelism occurs in connection with the repetition of language or speech units. Therefore, in linguistics, the terms "parallelism" and "repetition" serve to express similar concepts, and one is used synonymously instead of the other. These terms are very common in linguistics. In almost all departments of linguistics, the phenomenon of parallelism is discussed. This article discusses this phenomenon.*

*Key words: Russian linguistics, stylistic device, microparallelism, macroparallelism, construction.*

#### **Kirish**

Rus tilshunosligida parallelizm hodisasi haqidagi dastlabki fikrlar M.V. Lomonosov asarlarida uchraydi. Keyingi vaqtlarda parallelizm hodisasiga turlicha izohlar beriladi. Ayrim tilshunoslar parallelizmnini og‘zaki nutqning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini belgilovchi vosita sifatida baholasalar, ba‘zilar parallelizm o‘z vazifasi jihatdan bog‘lovchilarga yaqin deb ta’kidlaydilar, ba’zi olimlar parallelizmlarni stilistik vosita sifatida ta’riflaydilar. Ayrim olimlar

parallelizmni leksik, sintaktik, stilistik hodisa, deb talqin etadilar. Parallelizm ba'zi tadqiqotchilar tomonidan faqat ma'lum bir tilgagina xos bo'lgan hodisadir, deb izohlansa, bir guruh tilshunoslar tomonidan bu hodisa hamma tillarga xos xususiyatdir, deb ta'kidlanadi.

Ba'zi ishlarda "parallelizm" termini bir necha ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda bir tipli birgalik ergashish usuliga nisbatan ham qo'llanadi.

A) mikroparallelizm – sodda gapda uyushgan bo'laklar orasidagi parallelizm (teng aloqa);

B) makroparallelizm – qo'shma gapda predikativ birliklar o'rtasidagi parallelizm.

Bizning fikrimizcha, parallelizm hodisasi faqat grammatik yoki stilistik hodisa sifatida chegaralash uncha to'g'ri bo'lmaydi. Parallelizm hodisasini ma'no yoki mazmun takrori tushunchasi bilan ham semantik, ham grammatik, ham stilistik tomonlardan tahlil qilish, ya'ni unga semantik-grammatik-stilistik kategoriya sifatida qarash maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bu narsa parallelizm hodisasining naqadar keng qamrovga ega ekanligini, parallelizm tushunchasini juda keng ma'noda tushunish lozimligini ko'rsatadi. Parallelizm bir-biriga o'xshash hodisalarning shunday bir sistemasidirki, uning har bir ko'rinishi o'z ichida ma'lum bir sistemani tashkil etishi mumkin.<sup>1</sup>

Tilshunoslikda parallelizm termini, ko'pincha, aynan takrorlangan bo'laklarga nisbatan (masalan anafora, epifora), ba'zan aynan takrorlangan gap qurilishiga nisbatan qo'llanadi, ya'ni o'xshash hodisalar ayrimlarining nomi sifatida ishlatiladi. Bizningcha, parallelizm o'xshash hodisalar ayrimlarining emas, balki ularning umumiy nomi bo'lib, u katta bir sistemani tashkil etadi. Ana shu sistema doirasiga kiruvchi ayrim elementlarga nisbatan parallelizm terminining qo'llanilishi natijasida parallelizm hodisalari chalkashtiriladi va oqibatda bu hodisalarning farqlarini ochishda qiyinchilik tug'iladi. Parallelizm aynan takrorlanuvchi – teng holda qo'llanuvchi til yoki nutq birliklarining umumiy nomidir. Takror birliklar esa tuzilishi, vazifasi va boshqa xususiyatlari bilan bir-biridan farqlanadi hamda parallelizm hodisasining ko'rinishlari hisoblanadi.<sup>2</sup> Biz bu o'rinda parallelizm hodisasining faqat qo'shma gap stilistikasi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ikki ko'rinishi – mazmuniy va struktur parallelizm haqida fikr yuritamiz.

### **Struktural parallelizm**

Bu hodisa parallelizmning boshqa ko'rinishlaridan alohida farqlanuvchi belgilarga ega. Bu farq, eng avvalo, uning faqat qo'shma gap tarkibida yuzaga chiqishida ko'rinadi. Struktur parallelizm qiyoslanayotgan konstruksiyalar tarkibining bir-biriga to'liq mos kelishi – parallelligi kuzatiladi:

12 3 456

Hur, ahli zeboligin unutib borar ayol,

1234 56

<sup>1</sup> А. Мамажонов Қўшма гап стилистикаси. "Фан" нашриёти, 1990 й.

<sup>2</sup> Абдурахмонов Ф. Қўшма гап синтаксиси асослари. –Т., 1958.

Bir guli ra' noligin unutib borar ayol.  
(Enaxon Siddiqova "UNUTIB BORAR AYOL")

### **Mazmuniy-semantik parallelizm**

Parallelizmning bu ko'inishida qiyoslanayotgan konstruksiyalarning tarkibiy qismlari emas, balki ularning mazmuni takrorlanadi, bir-biriga yaqin bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ham mazmuniy parallelizm hodisasi tilshunoslikka oid adabiyotlarda sintaktik sinonimiya deb yuritiladi. Mazmuniy parallelizmning sintaktik sinonimiyadan boshqa ko'inishlari ham bor: masalan, sintaktik variantlar yoki dubletlar parallelizm turlariga kiradi. Struktural parallelizm hodisasini o'rganish qo'shma gaplarning struktural va semantik qurilishi masalasini hal etish bilan bevosita bog'liqdir. Yaqin vaqtlarga qadar struktural parallelizm hodisasi tilshunoslikda maxsus tadqiqot obyekti sifatida qaralmagan. Bu hodisa dastavval xalq og'zaki ijodi poetikasi bilan shug'ullanuvchi olimlarning diqqatini o'ziga jalb qilgan. Birmuncha keyinroq rus tili sintaktik-stilistikasiga bag'ishlangan ayrim darslik va monografiyalarda struktural parallelizm hodisasi haqida fikr aytilib, unga alohida o'rin berila boshlandi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida struktural parallelizm qo'shma gap tarkibida qo'llanuvchi sintaktik-stilistik vosita sifatida alohida tekshirilmagan. O'zbek tilining sintaktik qurilishi muammolariga bag'ishlangan ayrim tadqiqot ishlarida sintaktik parallelizm hodisasi tilga olinib, ayrim umumiy fikrlar beriladi. Struktural parallelizm usuli yordamida hosil qilingan sintaktik konstruksiyalarning "emotsional bo'yoq xarakteri, jarangdorlik ohangi turlicha bo'lishi mumkin".<sup>3</sup> Ulardan lirik, tasviriy, yumoristik funksiyalarda keng foydalaniladi. Struktural parallelizm hodisasi dastavval xalq og'zaki poetikasiga mansub bo'lib, keyinchalik yozma nutq ko'inishlariga o'tgan. Struktural parallelizm – qo'shma gapni tashkil etuvchi predikativ birliklar har biri tarkibidagi gap bo'laklarining bir xil o'rinda, aynan takrorlanish usulidir. Struktural parallelizm usuli yordamida tashkil topadigan sintaktik konstruksiyalarning komponentlari o'zaro parallel joylashadi, o'ziga xos ritmomelodik strukturani ifoda etadi. Struktural parallelizimli sintaktik konstruksiyalarda ularni tashkil etuvchi komponentlar tarkibidagi barcha konstruktiv elementlar bir xilda takrorlanadi.<sup>4</sup> Struktural parallelizm qo'shma gap qismlarining mazmuniy va grammatik birligini ta'min etuvchi sintaktik-stilistik vosita hisoblanadi.

Struktural parallelizm usuli bir tipdagi uyushish hamda sintaktik takror asosida reallashadi.

*Hech kim tortib olmas bo'lsin,  
Hech kim sotib olmas bo'lsin.*

<sup>3</sup>Рабчинская И.А. Синтаксический параллелизм как способ организации сложных конструкций. Автореф.дисс....канд. филол.наук, - Минск, 1976.

<sup>4</sup> Рабчинская И.А. Синтаксический параллелизм как способ организации сложных конструкций. Автореф.дисс....канд. филол.наук, - Минск, 1976.

*(Enaxon Siddiqova "Farishta bor durrasida")*

Ushbu misralarda birinchi va ikkinchi misra bir-biriga paralel ravishda mos tushmoqda. Bu esa mazmuniga ta'sir qilayotgani yo'q. Bu yerda bu parellik ta'kidni kuchaytirayabdi desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi.

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## **GRADATSIYANING STILISTIK FUNKSIYASI (ENAXON SIDDIQOVA SHE‘RLARI MISOLIDA)**

*Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada gradatsiya haqida ma‘lumot berilgan. Uning matn tarkibidagi semantik xususiyati, stilistik vazifalari tahlil qilingan.*

*Kalit so'zlar: gradatsiya, zinapoya, ifodalilik, klimans, antiklimans, intonatsiya, kulminatsiya.*

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## **STYLISTIC FUNCTION OF GRADATION (IN THE EXAMPLE OF ENAKHON SIDDIKOVA’S POEMS)**

*Abstract: This article provides information about gradation. Its semantic features and stylistic functions in the text are analyzed.*

*Key words: gradation, staircase, expressiveness, climactic, anticlimactic, intonation, climax.*

Gradatsiya so'zi lotin tilidan olingan bo'lib, zinapoya (ifodalilikning o'sib borishi yoki tushib ketishi) manosini bildiradi. Gradatsiya narsa, belgi, xususiyat, harakatni biri-biridan kuchliroq yoki kuchsizroq ma'no ottenkali sinonimlar va so'zlar vositasida kuchaytirib yoki pasaytirib borish orqali tasvirlashdir. Bunda tasirchanlik birin-ketin kuchayib yoki pasayib boradi. Agar ta'sirchanlik kuchayib borsa klimans, pasayib borsa antiklimans boladi. Sintaktik konstruksiyada komponentlarning keyingilari oldingisiga qaraganda ahamiyatliroq, muhimroq tushuncha yoki mazmunni ifodalasa, bunday konstruksiya ko'tariluvchi gradatsiya hosil qiladi; agar komponentlarning keyingilari oldingisiga nisbatan ahamiyatsizroq, uncha muhim bo'lmagan tushunchalarni ifodalasa, u vaqtda pasayuvchi gradatsiya yuzaga keladi. Bunday usuldan tarkibida uyushgan komponentlar mavjud bo'lgan sintaktik konstruksiyalarda foydalaniladi. Ularda intonatsiya asta-sekin ko'tarila boradi va kulminatsion nuqtaga yetadi:

U silkindi, qalqiy boshladi,  
Dunyo unga qilmadi shafqat.  
Qushchalarin kifta uchirib,  
Qulay boshlar u sho'rlik daraxt.

(Enaxon Siddiqova "Begim onam, sabr daraxtim")

Gradatsiyada mazmunan va funksiyasi jihatidan o'zaro yaqin bo'lgan nutq birliklarining uyushib kelishi kuzatiladi, buning natijasida fikr tadrijiy rivojlantiriladi va kuchaytiriladi. Gradatsiyadan ko'proq poetik nutq koprinishlarida foydalaniladi. O'zbek tilida qo'shma gap komponentlari inversiyasi, asosan, badiiy nutq stiliga xos bo'lgan matnlar tilida faol qo'llanuvchi stilistik usuldir. Keyingi paytlarda ayrim konstruksiyalarning rus tilidan aynan tarjima qilinishi natijasida rasmiy nutq stiliga oid bo'lgan yuridik hujjatlar tilida komponentlari inversiya hodisasiga uchragan qo'shma gaplar ham qo'llana boshladi. Lekin buni o'zbek tili uchun normal holat deb bo'lmaydi.

Inversiyada qo'shma gap komponentlarining sintaktik aloqalari va semantik munosabatlari o'zgarmaydi, avval qanday boplsa, keyin ham shundayligicha qoladi:

Buyuk yo'lga chiqding!

Olis bir yo'lga

Bo'lsaydi she'rlarim oddiy yo'lchiroq!

(Enaxon Siddiqova Shoirlilik")

O'zbek tilida ega, kesim, aniqllovchi ergash gapdan boshqa hamma ergash gap turlari inversiyasida uchraydi. Qo'shma gapda mazmunan birinchi o'ringa qo'yilgan, birinchi planda aytilishi lozim bo'lgan fikrni ifoda etuvchi komponent oldin qo'llanadi va ma'lum bir stilistik maqsad ko'zda tutilgani uchun ham, uslubiy jihatdan o'zini oqlaydi:

Qirmiz olmalarni oqizardi soy,

Ortimdan rashk ila ergashardi oy,

Qani u gul yoshlik, qani u chiroy,

Ko'rklar unutti-ya, meni, onajon!

(Enaxon Siddiqova "Mohtob bir tilimdir...") Yolg'onlar osadilar,

Yomonlar o'sadilar.

Fozillari sukutda,

Nodonlar o'sadilar. (Enaxon Siddiqova)

Og'zaki nutqda qisqalikka intilish kuchli. Shuning uchun bunday nutqda elliptik gaplarga ehtiyoj ko'proq seziladi. Bu, albatta, elliptik gaplarning ixchamligi, mazmunan lo'ndaligi va qulayligi tufaylidir.

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## **HUDUDIY QURILISH TARMOG’IDA TADBIRKORLIK FAOLIYATINI BOSHQARISH**

*Annotatsiya: Maqolada hududda qurilish jarayonlarida tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirishda paydo bo’layotgan muammo va uning echimlari, hamda qurilish jarayonida tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirsa nimalarga erishish mumkinligi va tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirsa qanday o’zgarishlar bo’lishi mumkinligi hamda bugungi kunda tadbirkorlar tamonidan qilinayotgan o’zgarishlar xususidagi ishlarga yondashilgan.*

*Kalit so’zlar: qurilish, tadbirkorlik, raqobat, qurilish industriyasi, qurilish mahsuloti, strategiya, innovatsiya, tavakkalchilik.*

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## **MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN THE TERRITORIAL CONSTRUCTION NETWORK**

*Abstract. The article deals with the problem and its solutions in the development of entrepreneurship in the construction process in the region, what can be achieved if entrepreneurship is developed in the construction process, and what changes can occur if entrepreneurship is developed, and the changes being made by entrepreneurs today.*

*Key words: construction, entrepreneurship, competition, construction industry, construction product, strategy, innovation, risk.*

Iqtisodiyot taraqqiyotining hozirgi jarayoni va bugungi sharoitda milliy iqtisodiyotdagi qiyinchiliklarni bartaraf etish yo’llaridan biri bu - qurilish sohasida tadbirkorlik faoliyatini ya’ni kichik biznesni rivojlantirishdir. Qurilish tarmog’i bugungi kunda mamlakat iqtisodiyotining yetakchi o’rinlardan birini egallab, hudud aholisini ish bilan ta’minlaydi va byudjetni to’ldirishga o’z

hissasini qo'shadi. Jahon amaliyoti shuni ko'rsatadiki, qurilish industriyasidagi kichik korxonalar qurilish bozorini rivojlantirishga, umuman sohada raqobatni kuchaytirishga hissa qo'shib iqtisodiy jarayonni takomillashtiradi. Qurilish industriyasidagi kichik korxonalarning yirik korporatsiyalar tarkibiga kiritilishi ularning harakatchanligini, tarmoqni rivojlantirishga mehnat resurslarini jalb etishini ta'minlaydi. Qurilish sohasida kichik biznesni rivojlantirish masalalarini ko'rib chiqish iqtisodiy rivojlanishning hozirgi sharoitida butun qurilish industriyasini rivojlantirish uchun o'z vaqtida va dolzarb masala hisoblanadi. Xorijiy tajriba kichik biznesni bozor sharoitida milliy yalpi mahsulotning o'sishi, tarkibi va sifatini belgilovchi iqtisodiy o'sishning eng muhim elementi sifatida tavsiflaydi.

Mamlakat iqtisodiyotini rivojlanishi ko'proq jamiyatdagi tadbirkorlik faoliyatiga bog'liq. Chunki tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanuvchilar bozor talablariga moslashuvchan bo'lib, u xalqlarning turli iste'mol tovarlari va aholini ish bilan bandligini ta'minlaydi hamda davlat eksport salohiyatini oshirib, valyuta zaxiralarimizni ko'paytiradi. Shu sababdan bugungi kunda dunyodagi davlatlar xususiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirishga keng imkoniyatlar yaratilishmoqda.

Mamlakatimiz Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev 2022 yil 22-avgust kuni tadbirkorlar bilan o'tkazgan ochiq muloqotda "Biz Yangi O'zbekistonni barpo etish yo'lida g'oyat muhim va hal qiluvchi bosqichga qadam qo'ymoqdamiz. Sizlarning fidokorona mehnatingiz, innovatsion fikr va yondashuvingiz bugun har qachongidan ham muhim va bu o'rinda siz barcha soha vakillariga o'rnak bo'lishingizga ishonaman, – deb ta'kidladi [1].

2022 -yil yakunlariga ko'ra, O'zbekiston Respublikasida qurilish ishlari hajmi o'tgan yilga nisbatan 6, 6 % ga o'sdi. Jumladan, o'sish sur'atlari bino va inshootlar qurilishida 104, 2 %, fuqarolik obyektlari qurilishida 102, 9 % va ixtisoslashtirilgan qurilish ishlarida 137, 8 % ni tashkil etgan.

Shundan qurilish tarmog'ida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning ulushi umumiy hajmga nisbatan 2021 y -72, 4 (%) foizni, 2022 y - 71, 6 (%) foizni, 2023yilning I kvartalida esa - 76, 6 (%) foizni tashkil etgan.

Aholini tadbirkorlikka jalb etish chora-tadbirlari amalga oshirilib, 2022 yil mobaynida 92 761 ta yangi kichik biznes subyektlari tashkil qilingan.

Amalga oshirilgan ishlar natijasiga ko'ra, 350 dan ortiq mahalliy korxonaga umumiy qiymati 366 mln. AQSH dollariga teng mahsulotni eksport qilishda yordam ko'rsatildi.

2022 yilda chet el kapitali ishtirokida 74 ta qo'shma korxonani tashkil etishda yordam ko'rsatilgan bo'lsa, 987 nafar tadbirkorlik subyektlariga 739, 6 mln. AQSH dollari qiymatidagi asbob-uskunalar xarid qilingan.

Bizning fikrimizcha tadbirkorlik bu - ishlab chiqarishning barcha omillaridan foydalanish qobiliyatidan iborat bo'lgan inson resurslaridan va mehnatidan samarali foydalanish tushuniladi.

Hudud iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishning zamonaviy sharoitida qurilish sohasida kichik biznesni rivojlantirishning asosiy qiyinchiliklari sarmoyalarni jalb qilishdir. Kichik biznesni qurilish sohasiga investitsiyalashda davlat tomonidan qo'llab - quvvatlash faol investitsiya siyosatini olib borishdan iborat.

2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasida mamlakatda investitsiya muhitini yanada yaxshilash va uning jozibadorligini oshirishga doir qator maqsad va vazifalar nazarda tutildi. Jumladan, Taraqqiyot strategiyasining 26-maqsadida, mamlakatda investitsiya muhitini yanada yaxshilash va uning jozibadorligini oshirish, kelgusi besh yilda 120 milliard AQSH dollari, jumladan 70 milliard dollar xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etish choralari ko'rish ko'zda tutilgan [2].

Investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va kredit olishda muammolar, ipoteka kreditlarining qisqarishi, soliqlarning oshishi, qurilish materiallari narxining oshishi, aholining to'lov qobiliyatining pasayishi kabi muammolar yuzaga kela boshlarsa, hududda uy-joylarni foydalanishga topshirish sezilarli darajada qisqara boshlaydi, qurilish loyihalari vaqtincha muzlatib qo'yiladi, qurilish hajmini qisqarib, turar - joy ob'ektlarini foydalanishga topshirish muddatlari cho'zilishiga olib keladi.

Qurilish sohasidagi bu holat ish o'rinlarining qisqarishiga olib keladi va bu tarmoqning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishini sezilarli darajada yomonlashtiradi.

Bu borada tadbirkorlik alohida o'rin tutishi mumkin. Kichik biznes tarmog'i yangi ish o'rinlarini jadal tashkil etish, buning natijasida aholi bandligi muammosini hal etishga xizmat qilmoqda. Ommaviy talabga yo'naltirilgan yirik ishlab chiqarishdan, standart mahsulotlarning katta partiyalarini ishlab chiqarishdan farqli o'laroq, kichik korxonalar kichik bozor segmentlarida ishlaydi, shuning uchun milliy iqtisodiyot tez tarkibiy o'zgarishlarga qodir. Kichik korxonalarining kichik o'lchamlari ishlab chiqarish, texnologik va boshqaruv moslashuvchanligini ta'minlash imkonini beradi va bu bozor kon'yunkturasining o'zgarishiga tezda javob berish, samarali innovatsiyalarni amalga oshirish va fan va texnika yutuqlarini joriy etish imkonini beradi.

**Mavzuga oid adabiyotlarning tahlili:** Tadbirkorlik va tadbirkorlik faoliyatini tashkil etish bo'yicha ko'plab ilmiy ishlar tayyorlagan va maqolalar nashr etilgan. Jumladan A.N. Asaul quyidagicha ta'rif beradi: "tadbirkorlik iqtisodiy faoliyatning alohida turi bo'lib, uning mohiyati jamiyatning o'ziga xos ehtiyojlariga bo'lgan talabini rag'batlantirish va qondirishdan iborat, bozor muvozanatini buzish orqali raqobatdosh ustunliklarga ega bo'lish orqali uning a'zolari tadbirkorlik bozor muvozanatining buzilishiga olib keladigan innovatsiya kabi muhim xususiyatga ega bo'lib, biznesda o'z faoliyati uchun foydalanadi [3].

Umuman tadbirkorlikning nazariy jihatidan qaralganda, har bir korxonaning tadbirkorlik faoliyatini boshqaradigan maqsad va strategiyalari mavjud. Strategik - maqsadli kompleks tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirish

uchun bozor imkoniyatlarini izlashning asosiy yo'nalishlarini belgilaydi, xarajatlarni rejalashtirilgan doirada ushlab turadi, xodimlar soni va malakasini belgilaydi. Har bir xodimga tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirish maqsadi, korxonada ishlab chiqilgan va qabul qilingan strategiya xodimlarni shaxsiy maqsadlarni umumiy maqsadga, shaxsiy strategiyalarni umumiy strategiyaga moslashtirishga majbur qiladi [4].

Tadbirkorlik - innovatsion va tavakkalchilik asosida amalga oshiriladigan iqtisodiy faoliyatning alohida turi. Innovatsion maqsadlar ko'payish jarayonini yaxlit yoki ushbu jarayonning alohida qismini qamrab oladi, shu bilan birga ular tadbirkorlik daromadini olishga qaratilgan [5].

Tadbirkorlik faoliyati – bozor iqtisodiyoti sub'ektlari tomonidan qonunlar, davlat hokimiyati va boshqaruvi organlari yoki boshqa vakillik tashkilotlari tomonidan belgilangan ma'lum me'zonlar asosida amalga oshiriladigan faoliyatdir [6].

**Tadqiqot metodologiyasi:** ilmiy maqolani yoritishda O'zbekiston Respublikasining tegishli qonunlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmon va qarorlari, Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarorlari, kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish borasidagi fundamental ishlar, mamlakatimiz va xorijlik olimlar – iqtisodchilarning qurilishda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni yanada rivojlantirish masalalariga bag'ishlangan ishlari va tadqiqotlari.

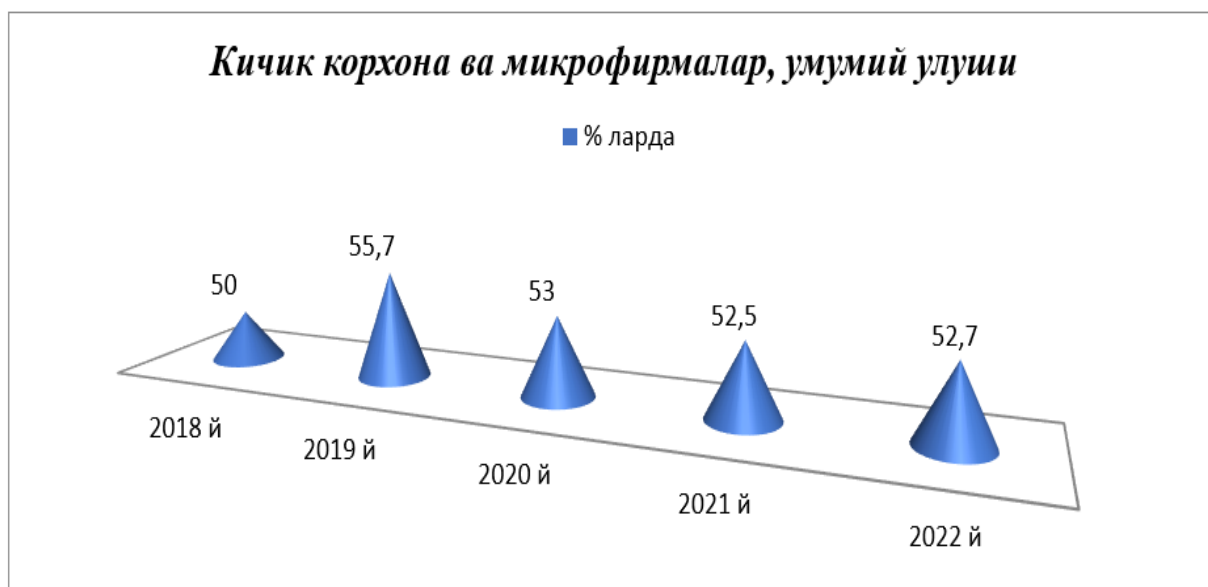
**Tahlil va natijalar:** Kichik biznesning roli haqida gapiradigan bo'lsak, kichik biznesning izchil rivojlanishi quyidagi muammolarni muvaffaqiyatli hal etishning eng muhim omili ekanligi haqida fikr yuritish mumkin:

- aholining tovarlar va xizmatlarga bo'lgan ehtiyojlarini yaxshiroq qondirishga yordam beradigan raqobatbardosh takomillashtirilgan bozor munosabatlarini shakllantirish;
- tovarlar, ishlar va xizmatlar assortimentini kengaytirish va sifatini yaxshilash;
- xizmat ko'rsatilgandan keyingi servis xizmat ko'rsatish faoliyatini yaxshilash;
- iqtisodiyotning tarkibiy qayta qurish jarayoniga ko'maklashish;
- tadbirkorlik faoliyati iqtisodiyotga harakatchanlik, moslashuvchanlik va manyovrlik qilish imkoniyatlarini beradi;
- ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish uchun aholining shaxsiy mablag'larini jalb qilishda kichik korxonalarining qulayliklarga egaligi.
- kichik korxonalaridagi sheriklar o'z kapitallarini yirik korxonalariga qaraganda ko'proq qiziqish bilan biznesga investitsiya qilishi;
- qo'shimcha ish o'rinlarini yaratilishining natijasida ishsizlik darajasining pasayishi;
- tadbirkorlik faoliyatida kishilarning ijodiy qobiliyatlaridan unumli foydalanish, ularning iste'dodlarini yuzaga chiqarish imkoniyatining ko'pligi;

- tadbirkorlikda hunarmandchilikning turlarini, xalq hunarmandchiligini yanada rivojlantirishning qulayligi;
- tadbirkorlikda ilmiy-texnika taraqqiyotini faollashtirishning osonligi;
- tadbirkorlik yirik sanoat korxonalarining mahalliy xomashyo manbalari va chiqindilarini qayta ishlab chiqish va ulardan samarali foydalanish mumkinligi;
- binolarni ijaraga olish yo'li bilan korxonalarni no-rentabel va past rentabellik faoliyatidan ozod qilishning imkoniyati mavjudligi.

Bularning barchasi va kichik biznesning boshqa iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy funktsiyalari uning rivojlanishini eng muhim davlat vazifalari qatoriga qo'yadi, uni umuman hududiy iqtisodiyotni, xususan, mintaqalarni isloh qilishning ajralmas qismiga aylantiradi.

Samarqand viloyatida so'nggi yillarda kichik korxonalar soni doimiy ravishda o'sib bormoqda. Statistik ma'lumotlar nimani ko'rsatadi.



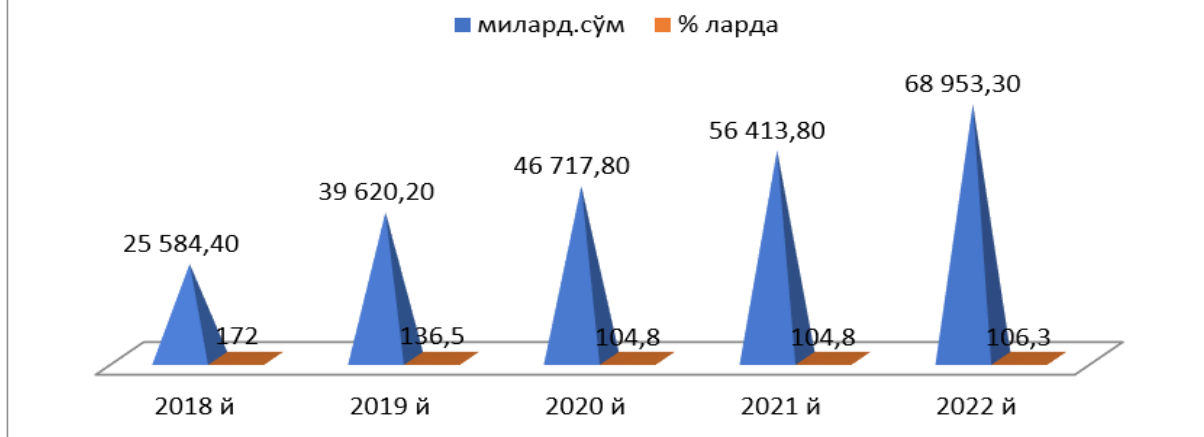
2018 yilda qurilishda kichik korxonalar va firmalarning qurilishga jami bajarilgan ishlarga nisbatan 50 (%) foiz ulushga ega bo'lgan bo'lsa, 2022 yilga borib 52 (%) foizga etgan.

2022-yilda hududlar bo'yicha kichik korxonalar va mikrofirmalar tomonidan bajarilgan qurilish ishlari hajmi o'zgarib bormoqda.

2022 yilda 2021 yilga nisbatan ortib borgan, ularning ulushi umumiy qurilish ishlari hajmiga asosan 52,7 % (foiz)ni tashkil etgan bo'lib 2021 yilga nisbatan 0,2 % (foiz)ga ko'p. SHunday qilib, ular tomonidan bajarilgan qurilish ishlarining umumiy hajmi 68953,3 milard.so'mni tashkil etib, 2021 yilning shu davrga nisbatan o'sish sur'ati 106,3 % (foiz)ni tashkil etgan.

Bu o'sish hozirgi iqtisodiy sharoitda qiyin bo'lganligi bilan bog'liq. yakka tartibdagi tadbirkorlar raqobatga kirishadi, shuning uchun ularning ba'zilari birlashadi buning negizida kichik yoki o'rta korxonalar yaratiladi.

**Кичик корхона ва микрофирмалар томонидан  
бажарилган қурилиш ишларининг умумий ҳажми  
ва ўсиш суръатлари**



Mintaqa iqtisodiyotining kichik sektorini rivojlantirishga to'sqinlik qilayotgan eng jiddiy muammolardan biri bu kichik biznesning manfaatlarini hisobga oladigan, keng qamrovli huquqiy tizimning hozirgi sharoitga mos kelmasligi.

Shu jarayonlarni e'tiborga olib, qurilish majmuasida tadbirkorlikning paydo bo'layotgan muammolarini hal qilish uchun davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash va nazorat qilish zarurdir. Tadbirkorlik faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirish uchun qurilish mashinalarini modernizatsiya qilish va yangilash, asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalarning oqilona kiritilishi, investitsiya va qurilish sektorining samarali faoliyat yuritishi, samarali uy-joy siyosatini olib borish muammolarini hal etish zarur [7].

Tadbirkorlik faoliyatida yuqoridagi muammalarning mavjudligiga qaramay, kichik biznes yoki kichik biznes o'zining ommaviyligi tufayli mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy darajasini belgilash qobiliyatiga egadir.

Hozirgi vaqtda amaliyot shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, texnik taraqqiyot va iste'molchilar talabini qondirish ko'p jihatdan kichik korxonalar samaradorligi bilan belgilanadi. Innovatsiyalarning yuqori sur'atlari, texnologik o'zgarishlarning harakatchanligi, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi va bandlikning tez o'sishi, ixtirolarning joriy etilishi, keskin narx va narxdan tashqari raqobat, davlatning soliq tushumlari shaklida katta mablag'lar olish imkoniyatlarining barchasi kichik korxonalarining viloyat iqtisodiyotiga qo'shayotgan hissasidir.

Qurilish sohasidagi tadbirkorlik ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy faoliyatning eng muhim shakli bo'lib, hududning ijtimoiy rivojlanishida muhim o'rin tutadi. Iqtisodiyotda uning alohida missiyasi bajaradigan funktsiyalarning keng doirasi bilan belgilanadi. Ulardan eng xarakterlisi tadbirkorlikning iqtisodiy tavakkalchiliklarni o'z zimmasiga oladigan va barqaror iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlarini ta'minlovchi iqtisodiyotning "avangard"i sifatidagi funktsiyasidir.



Kichik qurilish korxonalarida kooperativ aloqalarni rivojlantirish, qurilish bozorining noaniqligiga qaramay, rivojlanishda ma'lum barqarorlikka erishish imkonini beradi. Qurilish korxonalarining bozor sharoitida ishlab chiqarish va iqtisodiy munosabatlarning bir shakli sifatida bozor o'zgarishlariga moslashuvchan bo'lishligini ta'minlaydi, bu esa kichik korxonalarining iqtisodiy barqarorligiga, shu jumladan ishlab chiqarish faoliyatining moliyaviy, tashkiliy, bozor tarkibiy qismlarining rivojlanishiga olib keladi [8].

Qurilish tarmog'idagi kichik korxonalarining subpudrat shartnomalari asosida ishlab chiqarish faoliyati barqarorlikka erishishga imkon beradi, bu esa ishlab chiqarish faoliyati bilan bog'liq xavflarni kamaytiradi [9].

Qurilish tarmog'i bozorini shakllantirish sharoitida kichik korxonalarining yirik korxonalar bilan birgalikdagi faoliyatini amalga oshirish tadbirkorlik risklarini diversifikatsiya qilishga erishish, rivojlanish istiqbollariida ishonchli ishlab chiqarish va iqtisodiy aloqalarni yaratish, javobgarlik darajasini taqsimlash, moslashuvchanlikni amalga oshirish imkonini beradi.

Qurilish tarmog'ida kichik biznesning rivojlanishida bozor iste'molchilarining kichik biznesga nisbatan umumiy ishonchsizligi muhim rol o'ynaydi. Binobarin, shartnomalarda belgilangan muddatlarda keng ko'lamli sifatli qurilish xizmatlarini ko'rsatish orqali iste'molchilar ishonchini qozonish zarur.

**Xulosa va takliflar:** tadqiqotlar asosida shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, Hududda qurilish tarmog'i bozorining shakllanishi sharoitida kichik biznesning ahamiyati juda katta, bu ilmiy tadqiqotda quyidagi xulosalarni chiqarish imkonini beradi:

- qurilish sohasida kichik biznesni muvaffaqiyatli rivojlantirish uchun sizda faoliyat uchun aniq motivatsiya, rivojlanish maqsadlari va faoliyat loyihalarini amalga oshirishning bosqichma-bosqich rejasi bo'lishi kerak;

- bozorda birinchi navbatda mintaqaviy, ko'rsatilayotgan xizmatlar ko'lamini kengaytirib, ulush olish zarur;

- iste'molchilar ishonchini qozonish uchun qurilish xizmatlari sifatini, ishlarni bajarish muddatlariga rioya qilgan holda standartlashtirish zarur;

- qurilish sohasida kichik biznesni rivojlantirish barqarorligini kafolatlovchi uzoq muddatli faoliyat istiqbollari uchun zaxira yaratadigan kooperativ ishlab chiqarish aloqalarini yaratish va rivojlantirish uchun faol pozitsiya zarur;

- yuqori sifatli xizmatlar ko'rsatuvchi o'z mutaxassisligingiz bo'lishi kerak, buning uchun siz ixtisoslashgan ishlab chiqarish va texnologik bazaga ega bo'lishingiz kerak;

- qurilish industriyasi sohalarida innovatsion texnologiyalar va ishlanmalardan foydalanish kooperativ aloqalarni rivojlantirishga va kichik biznes sub'ektlarining qurilish bozoridagi yirik korxonalar loyihalarida ishtirok etishiga yordam beradi;

- qurilish sohasida kichik biznesni rivojlantirishni qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha davlat siyosatini olib borish zarur;

- moliyaviy inqiroz mavjud tizimli muammolarni sezilarli darajada kuchaytirdi: noshaffof narxlar, korrupsiya, sanoatni tartibga solish sohasidagi qarorlarning nomuvofiqligi;

- qurilish sohasida kichik biznes loyihalarini amalga oshirish uchun kreditlarning mavjudligi zarur;

- qurilish industriyasida kichik biznesni rivojlantirish uchun qurilish industriyasining yirik va o'rta korxonalari bilan faol hamkorlik faoliyatini olib borish zarur, chunki bu sanoat aloqalarining mustahkamlanishiga, ishlab chiqarish faoliyatini amalga oshirishga olib keladi. subpudrat asosida va yirik loyihalarda ishtirok etish;

- iqtisodiyotda investitsiya faolligini oshirish maqsadida qurilish industriyasi, shu jumladan kichik biznes sub'ektlarining investitsiya loyihalarini moliyalashtirish tizimini yaratish, xususan:

- loyihalarning o'zini oqlash muddatlarini hisobga olgan holda investitsiya loyihalarini moliyalashtirish tizimini yaratish chora-tadbirlarini amalga oshirish;

- uzoq muddatli kreditlar xavfining yuqori darajasi;

- kreditlarni qaytarmaganlik uchun javobgarlik to'g'risidagi qonun hujjatlaridagi kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish;

- uzoq muddatli kreditlarning qaytarilishini ta'minlash mexanizmlarini yaratish;

- banklarga investitsiya loyihalarini kreditlashdan soliq imtiyozlari berish.

-iqtisodiyotning ayrim tarmoqlarida, shu jumladan qurilish industriyasida investitsiya faolligini faollashtirish maqsadida viloyat hokimliklarining ko'magi zarur;

- faqat qurilish sohasida kichik biznesning faol pozitsiyasi keng ko'lamli sifatli xizmatlar ko'rsatish, uzoq muddatli istiqbolda barqaror ishlab chiqarish munosabatlarini yaratish va rivojlantirish asosida iqtisodiy faoliyatning texnologik va ishlab chiqarish asoslarini rivojlantirish imkonini beradi.

O'zbekistonda ijtimoiy yo'naltirilgan bozor iqtisodiyotini barpo etishning asosiy maqsadlaridan biri hududda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik shakllarini ustuvor rivojlantirishdan iborat. Tadbirkorlik faoliyatini tashkil etish va uni kafolatlovchi huquqiy - me'yoriy hujjatlar, tadbirkorlarga ko'maklashuvchi nodavlat tashkilotlar, korxonalar shular jumlasiga kiradi. O'zbekistonda xususiy tadbirkorlik va kichik biznes korxonalari majmuini tashkil etish muvaffaqiyatli bormoqda. Kichik korxonalar yirik kompaniyalarga nisbatan ular bozor sharoitiga tez moslashadi hamda ishlab chiqargan mahsulotlarini bozorda muvaffaqiyatli o'tishini ta'minlashda bir qancha ustunliklarga ega. Bugungi kunda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sub'ektlari mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotining barcha jabhalarida faoliyat yuritmoqda. Kichik korxonalar ishlab chiqargan mahsulot davlat korxonalarida ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlardan sifati jihatidan qolishmasligi, hatto, ayrim

hollarda ulardan yuqori turishi bilan ajralib turadi. Respublikamizda kichik biznes korxonalari sonining izchillik bilan ortishi, iqtisodiyotning barcha sektorlarida, jumladan, transport, aloqa, sog‘liqni saqlash va boshqa noishlab chiqarish tarmoqlarida ham kuzatilmoqda.

O‘zbekistonda kichik korxonalar tizimini vujudga keltirish quyidagi imkoniyatlarni yaratadi:

- erkin mehnat resurslari, yangi xo‘jalik munosabatlarining joriy etilishi, yangi mulkchilik shakllarining paydo bo‘lishi natijasida ishlab chiqarishda bo‘shatiladigan shaxslarning ijtimoiy ishlab chiqarishga ko‘proq jalb etish, mulkchilikning yangi shakllari paydo bo‘lishi;

- aholining, birinchi navbatda, yoshlarning moddiy, ma‘naviy va kasb darajasini ko‘tarish;

- aholining sust harakatchanligini hisobga olgan holda sanoat ishlab chiqarishini aholi yashaydigan joylarga yaqinlashtirish hamda aholining xalq iste‘moli mollari ehtiyojlarini to‘laroq qondirish;

- milliy va badiiy hunarmandchilikni tiklash, qishloq aholi punktlarini rivojlantirishga yordam ko‘rsatish, umuman, har bir mintaqa uchun g‘oyat muhim iqtisodiyot samaradorligini oshirish uchun qurilish faoliyatida tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish zarur degan fikrdamiz.

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## **QASHSHOQLIK VA JINOYATCHILIK GEOGRAFIYASINING HUDUDIY BOG‘LIQLIGI**

*Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada jinoyatchilikning hududiy tarqalishi va qashshoqlik darajasi o‘rtasida bog‘liqliklar mavjudligi taxlil qilingan. Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda aholi jon boshiga to‘g‘ri keladigan jinoyatlar soni bilan qashshoqlik darajasi o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik statistik ma’lumotlar yordamida aniqlangan. Qashshoqlik darajasi muayan mintaqadagi barcha jinoyatlar dinamikasiga emas, balki mulkiy jinoyatlarga ko‘proq ta’sir etishi misollar yordamida ochib berilgan.*

*Kalit so‘zlar: qashshoqlik, jinoyatchilik, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar, daromad, giyohvandlik, milliy qashshoqlik darajasi, mulkka qarshi jinoyatlar.*

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## **TERRITORIAL DEPENDENCE OF THE GEOGRAPHY OF POVERTY AND CRIME**

*Annotation. This article analyzes the existence of correlations between the territorial distribution of crime and the level of poverty. In developing countries, the relationship between the number of crimes per capita and the level of poverty has been determined using statistical data. It is revealed by means of examples that the level of poverty has a greater influence on the dynamics of all crimes in a particular region, but on property crimes.*

*Key words: poverty, crime, developing countries, income, drugs, national poverty rate, property crimes.*

**Kirish:** Butun kishilik jamiyati uchun xos bo‘lgan global muammolardan biri: jinoyat va qashshoqlik muammosidir. Bu muammo rivojlanayotgan

mamlakatlarning o'z iqtisodiy salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish hamda rivojlanish yo'lidagi eng katta to'siqlardan biri hisoblanadi. Kiyingi yillarda umumiy jinoyatlar kam rivojlangan, qashshoqlik darajasi yuqori bo'lgan Afrika, Janubiy Amerika va Osiyo mintaqasi mamlakatlariga to'g'ri keladi[1].

Jaxonda jinoyatchilik ko'rsatkichlari bilan qashshoqlik darajasi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni aniqlash uchun dastlab jaxon mamlakatlarining qashshoqlik darajasi ko'rsatkichlari tahlil qilindi. Jahonda qashshoqlik darajasini aniqlashni keng tarqalgan uchta usuli amalyotda qo'llanib kelinadi.

Birinchi usulda o'rganilayotgan mamlakat aholisining necha foizi kunlik 1, 25 dollardan kam daromadga ega (yalpi ichki mahsulotning xarid qobiliyatiga nisbatan) ekanligi o'rganiladi. Ikkinchi usulda aholining necha foizi milliy qashshoqlik chegarasidan pastda yashashi va uchinchi usulda suv sifati va suvga egalik qilish darajasi xisobga olinadi [1].

Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining "Giyohvand moddalar va jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashish bo'yicha boshqarmasi" (UNODC) tomonidan jahonda jinoyatchilik va giyohvandlik bo'yicha ko'rsatkichlar to'plami nashr etiladi. Ushbu to'plamga qotillik, talonchilik, o'g'irlik, zo'rlash va umumiy jinoyat ko'rsatkichlari kiritilib, ular taxlili natijasida jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurash usullari ishlab chiqiladi. Jinoyatni tahlil qilishda olinadigan, unig dinamikasiga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan omillar orasida qashshoqlik alohida o'rin tutadi. Bizni mamlakatimizda da bu ko'rsatkichni ko'proq kambag'allik iborasi bilan ifodalash keng tarqalgan.

**ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR.** Qashshoqlik va jinoyatchilikning o'zaro bog'liqligi Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlarda ancha mukammal o'rganilgan Jumladan, qashshoqlik darajasini jinoyatchilik bilan bog'liqligi dastlab B.Teylor [4] tomonidan o'rganilgan. J.Brush [6] esa AQSH daromadlar tengsizligini alohida e'tirof etib, vaqt seriyasi modelini ishlab chiqqan. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, daromadlar tengsizligi barcha jinoyatlar uchun birdek tasir o'tkazadi. Ushbu modelJini koeffitsienti asosida xisoblab chiqilgan (aholi, aholi zichligi, ishsizlik, demografik va daromadlar foizlari kiradi) AQShda Jini koeffitsienti 41, 1 ni tashkil etadi, bu esa bunday rivojlangan iqtisodiyot uchun yuqori ko'rsatkichdir. J.Brush AQShda daromadlar tengsizligining kuchayishini texnologik o'zgarishlar, globallashuv, kasaba uyushmalarining tanazzulga uchrashi va eng kam ish haqi qiymatining pasayishi kabi omillar bilan bog'laydi [6].

Shu o'rinda Jini koeffitsienti nima yoki qanday yo'nalishlar uchun xos degan o'rinli savol paydo bo'ladi. Jini koeffitsienti daromadlar tengsizligini aniqlovchi keng tarqalgan o'lchovidir, u mamlakat bo'yicha butun daromad taqsimotini 0 dan 1 gacha bo'lgan yagona raqamga qisqartiradi: bu raqam qanchalik katta bo'lsa, daromadlar tengsizligi darajasi shunchalik yuqori bo'ladi.

Jini indeksi 0% dan 100% gacha, 0% mukammal tenglikni va 100% mukammal tengsizlikni ifodalaydi. Jini koeffitsienti 0% dan 50% gacha bo'lgan

mamlakatlar odatda daromad adolatli taqsimlanmagan joy sifatida qabul qilinishi mumkin - dunyoning faqat 15 ta davlatida Jini 50% yoki undan ko'p.

Jini indeksi yoki Jini koeffitsienti aholi o'rtasida daromad taqsimotini o'lchaydi. 1912-yilda italiyalik olim Korrado Jini tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan bo'lib, u ko'pincha iqtisodiy tengsizlikni o'lchaydi, daromad taqsimotini yoki kamdan-kam hollarda, aholi o'rtasida boyluk taqsimotini aniqlaydi.

Gini koeffitsientini Gini formulasi yordamida hisoblash mumkin:  $G = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (2i-1) \cdot y_i$  (? |  $Y_{\{i\}} - y_{\{j\}}$  |) /  $(2 * (n^2) * \|y\|)$ , bu erda  $y_{\{k\}}$  - bu uy daromadlarining umumiy daromaddagi ulushi,  $\|y\|$  - uy xo'jaliklari daromadlari ulushining o'rtacha arifmetik qiymati. Birinchi yig'ish belgisi  $i$  indeksiga  $i = 1$  dan  $i = n$  gacha, ikkinchisi (qavs ichida) -  $j$  indeksiga  $j = 1$  dan  $j = n$  gacha, bu erda  $n$  - Braun formulasida bo'lgani kabi, uy xo'jaliklarining soni. Jini koeffitsienti qancha past bo'lsa, tanlangan hudud orasida tabaqalanish shunchalik kam bo'ladi. Jini koeffitsientini nafaqat mamlakat balki mamuriy birliklar ichida ham hisoblash mumkin. Masalan, siz Jini koeffitsientini har xil aholi guruhlari - shahar va qishloq aholisi uchun hisoblashingiz mumkin; xususiy va davlat korxonalarini xodimlari va boshqalar bir aholi uchun Gini koeffitsienti hisoblash shartlariga qarab farq qilishi mumkin.

Jini koeffitsienti 63, 0 bo'lgan Janubiy Afrika Respublikasi ayni paytda daromadlar tengsizligi eng yuqori bo'lgan mamlakat sifatida tan olingan. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti bu katta tengsizlikni irqiy, gender va geografik kamsitish bilan bog'laydi, chunki Janubiy Afrikadagi oq tanli erkaklar va shahar ishchilari boshqalarga qaraganda ancha yaxshi maosh oladilar.

H.Mehlum va boshqalar [7] XIX-asrda Bavariyadagi qashshoqlik va jinoyatchilik oqibatlarini o'rgangan. Ularning modeli qashshoqlikni belgilovchi omil sifatida ko'proq qishloq xo'jaligiga e'tibor qaratdi; o'z modelida obekt sifatida yog'ingarchilik va javdar narxlaridan foydalanganlar. Ular javdar narxining o'zgarishi jinoyatchilik darajasiga qanday ta'sir qilishini aniqlashga harakat qilingan. O'sha paytda javdar ularning jamiyatida hozirgi sharoitga qaraganda muhimroq rol o'ynagan. Yakuniy natijaga ko'ra javdar narxi oshganda, mulkiy jinoyatlar darajasi ham oshgan. Bu ushbu davr uchun mulkiy jinoyatlar va inflyatsiya o'rtasidagi ijobiy munosabatni ko'rsatadi. Shaxsning real ish haqi kamaysa, ular muayyan jinoyatlarni sodir etish ehtimoli ko'proq bo'ladi. Haqiqiy ish haqining pasayishi bilan qashshoqlik kuchayadi, va jinoyatlar sonining ko'payishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Eronda keyingi to'qqiz yil davomida olib borilgan tahlillar shuni ko'rsatdiki, qashshoqlik va ayrim jinoyatlar o'rtasida bog'liqlik mavjud, ammo barcha jinoyatlar birdek emas degan xulosa berilgan (Haddad, G. Moghadam, M.) [2]. Uning tadqiqotida mulkka qarshi jinoyatlar, qotillik va o'g'irliklar ko'rib chiqilgan. M.K.Moghadam iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sharoitlar o'g'irliklarga ta'sir qiladi degan xulosaga kelishdi, ammo u olib borgan tadqiqodlar natijasida iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sharoitlar qotillik darajasiga ta'sir etmaydi degan xulosaga

bergan. Bu muhim tadqiqot edi, chunki u rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda qashshoqlik va jinoyatchilik o'rtasida bog'liqlik mavjudligini ko'rsatadi [2].

Eritreya davlatida, F.Eyob va M.Xarris [3] qashshoqlikning turli determinantlarini tahlil qildi va yakuniy natijalar qashshoqlik va jinoyatchilik o'rtasida bog'liqlik mavjud ekanligini isbotladi. Ularning modeli din, ta'lim, mehnat, oila kabi tavsiflovchi statistikani o'z ichiga oladi. Jinoyatlarning sodir etilishiga ta'lim ham katta ta'sir etishi bayon qilingan bo'lib, o'rta va oily ta'lim ko'rsatkichi yuqori xududlarda kiriminogen vaziyat nisbatan normal xolatda ekanligi, ta'lim darajasi past hududlarda mos ravishda kiriminogen vaziyat og'ir ekanligi xulosa qilingan [3].

**Asosiy qism:** Keyingi yillarda dunyoning aksariyat mintaqalarda kambag'allar soni kamayib qashshoqlik darajasi yaxshilanib bormoqda (Markaziy va g'arbiy Afrika bundan mustasno). Qariyb 15-yil davomida bazi mintaqalarda 2 baravardan qolganlarida esa 3 baravargacha kambag'allar sonining kamayishini ko'rishimiz mumkin (1-jadval).

2005-2015-yillar orasida bir meyorda qashshoqlik darajasi pasayib kelgan bo'lsa, so'ngi 5-yillikda ko'rsatkichlar nisbatan yomonlashdi, bunga esa oziq ovqat maxsulotlari naxining keskin ko'tarilishi, COVID-19 pandemiyasining kirib kelishi o'z ta'sirini o'tkazdi. 1-jadval ma'lumotlari taxlil qilinganda albatta o'rinli savol tug'uladi, qashshoqlik va jinoyatchilik o'rtasida o'zara bog'liqlik bo'lsa, nega yuzida qashshoqlik darajasi yildan yilga kamayib borsada jinoyatlar soni ko'payib borishi kuzatilmoqda.

Bu holatga quyidagilarni sabab qilib ko'rsatish mumkin: birinchidan, qashshoqlik jinoyatning barcha sohalariga tasir ko'rsatmaydi, asosan mulk bilan bog'liq sodir etiladigan jinoyatlarga tasiri yuqori, o'z navbatida BMTning 2022-yil hisobotida xam butun yer yuzida mulk bilan sodir etiladigan jinoyatlar kamayib bormoqda, ammo qotillik, kiber jinoyat va tovlamachik asosida sodir etiladigan jinoyatlar soni keskin oshib borishi ta'kidlangan, bu esa o'z navbatida dunyo aholisining qashshoqlik darajasi pasayishi bilan bog'liq. Ikkinchidan, dunyo aholisi soni keskin oshib bormoqda bu esajtimoiy xodisa sifatida jinoyatlar sonining ko'payishiga o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatmoqda.



## Dunyo mintaqalar bo'yicha qashshoqlik darajasi (foiz va raqamlarda)

	Kambag'allar soni (million)				Qashshoqlik darajasi (% umumiy aholiga nisbatan)			
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2005	2010	2015	2020
Sharqiy Osiyo	304.5	140.4	53.4	46.4	16.8%	7.4%	2.7%	2.4%
Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo	16.0	8.4	4.3	3.9	3.4%	1.8%	0.9%	0.8%
Lotin Amerikasi va Karib dengizi	45.0	35.0	27.3	27.1	8.4%	6.2%	4.5%	4.6%
Markaziy va g'arbiy Afrika	379.5	369.9	349.9	351.4	54.5%	46.9%	39.3%	41.3%
Janubiy Osiyo	583.4	317.9	145.2	143.4	40.2%	20.3%	8.7%	9.6%
Yaqin Sharq va Shimoliy Afrika	9.4	6.7	5.4	5.2	3.8%	2.5%	1.9%	1.7%

*Jadval BMTning inson taraqqiyoti hisoboti 2022 (UN human development report 2022) ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tayyorlandi [1].*

Dunyo bo'yicha qotillik darajasi taxlil qilinganda, bu ko'rsatkich asosan rivojlangan mamlakatlarda hamda iqtisodiy rivojlangan hududlarda ko'proq sodir bo'lishi aniqlandi. Shimoliy Amerika mintaqasida joylashgan mamlakatlar, Janubiy Amerikada, Yevropada va Osiyoning Janubiy va Sharqiy qismlarida ko'rsatkichlar juda yuqoriligi bilan ajralib turadi. Shuningdek, ushbu sanab o'tilgan hududlarda sodir etiladigan qotillik jinoyati, umumiy jinoyatlar statistikasida ancha yuqori. Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari va Rossiya kabi rivojlangan mamlakatlar rivojlanayotgan yoki dunyo bilan taqqoslanganda ko'rsatkichlar juda yuqori, ablatda bu mamlakatlarda shaxsga qarshi jinoyatlar (qotillik) juda ko'p lekin mulkka qarshi jinoyatlar yoki umumiy jinoyatlar soni nisbatan kam. Bu esa qashshoqlik darajasi yuqori mamlakatlarda mulkka qarshi jinoyatlarning shakillanishiga sabab bo'lishi, aksincha rivojlangan mamlakatlarda qotillik va shaxsga qarshi jinoyatlar sonining ortishiga sabab bo'lmoqda.

Har bir mamlakat aholisining necha foizi toza ichimlik suviga ega emasligi, yoki sifatli suvdan foydalanish darajasi o'z navbatida qashshoqlik darajasini belgilashda asosiy omillardan biri sifatida ishtirok etadi. Ko'plab statistic ma'lumotlar taxlil qilinganda yana bir bor asosiy e'tabor Afrika, Janubiy Amerika va Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyoga qaratilgan [8]. Eng yuqori ko'rsatkichlar Afrika mintaqasida, Kongo, Chad va Markaziy Afrika Respublikasi kabi mamlakatlarda kuzatiladi. Toza suvga ega bo'lmaslik albatta qashshoqlikni keltirib chiqaradi bu esa o'z navbatida jinoyatlar sonining ko'payishiga olib kelmoqda. Qashshoq aholi o'rtasida shaxsga qarshi jinoyatlar soni nisbatan kam lekin mulkka qarshi jinoyatlar soni qolgan aholi qatlamiga qaraganda 2 baravarga ko'proq qayd etiladi. Toza suvga egalik qilish o'z navbatida qashshoqlik darajasini o'lchash uchun eng yaxshi usullardan biridir.

Sivilizatsiya boshlangandan beri jamiyatda qashshoqlik va jinoyatchilik muammosi mavjud. Ularning ikkalasi ham kamaytirilishi mumkin bo'lgan, ammo butunlay bartaraf etish murakkab masala xisoblanadi. Butun dunyoda qashshoqlikni kamaytirish va bu bilan jinoyatlarni oldini olish bo'yicha katta sa'y-harakatlar amalga oshirildi va muayyan muvaffaqiyatga erishiladi. Dunyo bo'ylab qashshoqlik darajasi hali ham yuqori bo'lsada, so'nggi yigirma yil ichida bu ko'rsatkichni kamayish kuziltimoqda. Xuddi shu davrda jinoyatchilik darajasi ham odatdagidan pasayganligini e'tirof etish mumkin.

**XULOSA.** Xulosa qilib aytganda, qashshoqlik darajasi bilan jinoyatlarning ayrim turlari o'rtasida o'zaro korrilyatsion bog'liqlik mavjud. Qashshoqlik darajasi yuqori bo'lgan mintaqalar va mamlakatlar uchun ko'proq mulkka qarshi jinoyatlar xosdir. Jini koefitsenti bo'yicha daromadlar tengsizligi yuqori ko'rsatkichga ega bo'lgan mintaqalarda mulkka qarshi jinoyatlar bilan kurashuvchi tashkilotlar faloiyatini yanada samarili yo'lga qo'yish, kuch va vositalarni qo'shimcha jalb qilish bu yo'nalishda yaxshi natija berishi mumkin.

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## **DETERMINING THE EFFECT OF THE WALLS OF THE COTTON STONE CATCHER CHAMBER ON THE COTTON RAW MATERIAL**

*Abstract. In this article, the influence of the walls of the stone catcher chamber on cotton raw materials in cotton ginning enterprises was determined and analyzed.*

*Keywords: Air, pipe, cotton, lattice, raw materials, mechanization, screw conveyors, elevators, fans.*

Today, due to the fact that the Republic of Uzbekistan is the world leader in cotton cultivation and its re-export, and cotton ginning enterprises are moving into clusters, scientific researchers and scientists are putting the issue of further improvement of existing techniques and technologies in order to prepare high-quality fiber products that meet world standards.

In this regard, it is important to analyze the degree of seed damage during the process of cleaning and ginning of cotton during technical and technological processes, i.e. cleaning in pneumatic transport, and taking measures to prevent it. Based on the requirements of the present time, we should pay special attention to the damage of seeds in the technological processes of the raw material transportation system from cotton ginning enterprises. During the technological processes of transporting cotton by air and separating it from air, the task is to preserve the quality and original natural features, while preventing damage to the seed. [1]

Many theoretical and practical studies have been carried out to preserve the original natural features of cotton in the process of extracting it from the air, but today it remains urgent to develop a technique and technology that can fully meet the requirements of the time. Because prevention of damage to the cotton seed prevents the increase of impurities in the contents, therefore universal technology has not been developed to prevent the damage of the seed in the flow of cotton moving in pneumatic transport.

Based on the above, the reasons for the formation of damaged seeds in technological processes and the issues of improving the places where they are damaged in technological processes are currently relevant.

This article is devoted to the creation of constructions that improve fiber quality based on the prevention of seed damage as a result of the research conducted by the authors. As a result of the conducted scientific research, it has been shown that it is important to choose a structure that allows obtaining quality fibers and to preserve the natural properties of cotton based on the detection of seed damage in the pneumatic transport system. Today, the problems of preserving the natural properties of cotton and reducing seed

damage on this basis remain relevant. Therefore, it is appropriate to carry out scientific research in this regard.

Identifying the causes of seed damage in cotton processing technology and developing ways to reduce it. Also, in the pneumatic transport device, the cotton gently pushed in the pipe with the help of air, and it is carried out evenly.

We consider heavy compounds as mass mod points. It is the speed of the AV plane hit with Let's check the impact process in relation to the coordinate system (Fig. 1).

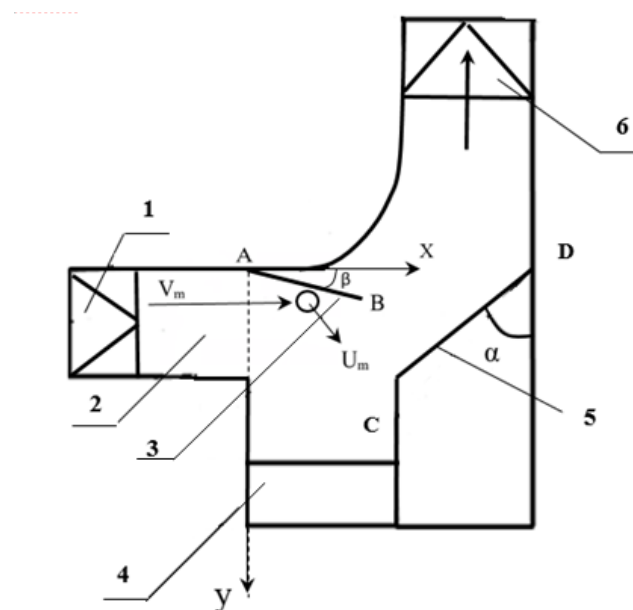


Fig. 1. Coordinate system of impact process.  
1-inlet pipe, 2-working chamber, 3-AB- plate, 4-pocket,  
5-SD-plate, 6-output pipe

When this dryer is working, the cotton enters the 2nd working chamber through the 1st inlet pipe. Cotton and heavy mixtures hit the AB-plate 3 installed in front of the inlet pipe and change the direction of movement SD-plate

5 will change sides. The cotton pieces hit the surface of SD-plastic move upwards under the influence of air force and are transferred to the next machine through the outlet pipe 6.

AB-plate's angle  $\beta$ , SD-plate's angle  $\alpha$  shows that their position can be changed. The position of the plates is changed when cotton particles with heavy impurities fall into the pocket or when the efficiency of the device to trap heavy impurities decreases.

In this article, research was conducted to determine the impact force generated when a piece of cotton hits the AB-plate opposite the inlet pipe.

Let  $M$  be the point of impact of the object on the plank. If the plank is taken as absolutely hard and smooth, the angle of impact of the object is equal to

the angle of its rotation. Let the velocities of the body before the impact and after the impact be  $U_m$  and  $V_m$  - respectively. Since AV-plank is immobile, its speed is zero.

$$k = -\frac{U_m}{V_m} \quad (1)$$

It is no different here. If the coefficient of friction between the body and the plate is taken as the angle of descent and the angle of rotation, the following relationship between the speeds is appropriate [3]

$$(2)$$

After the impact, the heavy mixtures are accelerated in the  $x$ -plane with an initial velocity under the influence of aerodynamic force and self-gravity. In this case, the forces acting on heavy mixtures are:

Aerodynamic pressure forces of air in the direction of the  $x$ ,  $y$  - axes

$$(3)$$

The weight of the heavy mixture is  $G$ ; transverse diametrical cross-sectional surface:.

We formulate the differential equations of the movement of a heavy mixture in air based on Dalimber's principle

$$\begin{cases} m \cdot \ddot{x} = R_x \\ m \cdot \ddot{y} = -R_y + G \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

or

$$\begin{cases} m \cdot \ddot{x} = R_x = c_x \cdot S_0 \cdot \frac{\rho_m \cdot (V-x)^2}{2} \\ m_2 \cdot \ddot{y} = -c_y \cdot S_0 \cdot \frac{\rho \cdot (V-y)^2}{2} + m \cdot g \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Initial conditions:  $t = 0 : x(0) = y(0) = 0$ ; (6)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(0) = U_m \sin \alpha \\ \dot{y}(0) = U_m \cos \alpha \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

Since this system of differential equations is nonlinear, it was solved numerically based on the MAPLE-9.5 program. Heavy mixture in the vertical direction after impact, The law of the speed of motion depending on the  $x_1$ -coordinate.

$m_{20}=0.02k(\text{кг})$  mass of heavy mixture.  $1-k=0.25$ ;  $2-k=0.5$ ;  $3-k=0.75$ ;  $4-k=1$ ;  $5-k=1.25$ ;  $6-k=1.5$ ;  $7-k=1.75$ ;

### Analysis of results

Under the influence of the air flow, the heavy objects move separately from the cotton pieces and hit the AV-plate. We can consider this situation as a collision of a rigid body with a rigid flat smooth plate. For this reason, we can consider the angle of impact of the object as equal to the angle of rotation. After the impact, heavy objects move towards the device pocket under the influence of their own gravity. We can see this from the changes of the velocities with time and  $x_1$  coordinate in Figure 2. Basically, the mass is 20 gr. there is a high probability that more objects will fall into the device pocket. While moving objects in the horizontal direction,  $x_1$ -coordinate speed does not change (4m/s-5m/s), while  $u_1$ -coordinate speed increases.

## **Conclusions**

1. A mathematical model of the laws of movement of cotton pieces containing heavy impurities to the AV-plate, along the inner surface of the plate, was made in the working chamber of the new device.

2. On the basis of the developed mathematical models, the laws of movement of cotton pieces with heavy mixtures together and when they are separated from each other have been determined numerically.

3. During movement of cotton pieces in the working chamber of the device, as a result of volume expansion, separation of additional impurities occurs. Before the heavy mass mixture hits the AV-plate, the rest falls into the device pocket in the next process.

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## **ALISHER NAVOIY ASARLARIDA PODSHOH OBRAZI VA TASVIR**

*Annotatsiya: Alisher Navoiy, O'zbek adabiyoti tarixidagi eng katta shaxslardan biridir. Navoiyning asarlari podshoh obrazi va tasviri O'zbek adabiyoti va Navoiyning shaxsiy poeziyasida muhim bir o'rin egallaydi. Navoiyning podshoh va davlat rahbarlariga bag'ishlangan qasidalari, ruboiylari, g'azallari va muhaddislik asarlari qaror qilganlar bilan muloqotlarini ifodalaydi.*

*Kalit so'zlar: O'zbek adabiyoti, buyuk shoir, podshoh obrazi, yuksak badiyat tasvirlanishi, adolatsizlik.*

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## **THE DESCRIPTION AND IMAGE OF THE KING IN THE WORKS OF ALISHER NAVOI**

*Abstract. Alisher Navoi is one of the greatest figures in the history of Uzbek literature. The image of the king in Navoi's works occupies an important place in Uzbek literature and Navoi's personal poetry. Navoi's odes, ruboiis, ghazals and muhaddis works dedicated to the king and state leaders express his communication with the decision-makers.*

*Key words: Uzbek literature, the great poet, the image of the king, the depiction of high art, injustice.*

Ma'lumki, obraz va obrazlilik badiiy adabiyot mavjudligining eng asosiy shartlaridan. Zero, obraz deganda "inson ongida in'ikos etilgan voqea hodisalargina emas, balki shu bilan birga so'z vositasida san'atkor tomonidan anglangan, qayta ishlangan va tasvirlangan hayot tushuniladi". Buyuk shoir va mutafakkir Alisher Navoiy nazmiy asarlarida obraz qanchalik yuksak mahorat bilan yaratilgan bo'lsa, nasriy asarlarida ham shunchalik fasohat mahsuli ekanligi bilan alohida ajralib turadi. Tarixiy obraz esa ijodkordan alohida mas'uliyat bilan yondashuvni talab qiladi. Chunki unda tarixiy shaxs, uning siyratiga xos eng muhim xususiyatlar, qahramonning ma'rifiy-ruhiy olami badiiy qayta ishlanishi, yuksak badiiyat bilan tasvirlanishi talab qilinadi.

Navoiy, Amir Temur davridagi "Bahr-i Sultoni" ("Sultonlar Daryosi") asarida Amir Temur va uning podshohligini madhiyalaydi. Bu qasidada Navoiy,

Amir Temur rahbarligidagi o'zining buyuklik va kuchni yuksaltadi. Uning tasviri nazariyasi, Amir Temur tajribalaridan, davlat rahbarligidagi ilm va ma'rifatiga, adliyaga, shoirlik qobiliyatiga, futbol va shaxsiy xususiyatlarga e'tibor beradi. Navoiy, podshohning shonli hayotini va davlatning jahon siyosatida o'rnini ham ta'riflashda mahir bo'lib, bu asarda devlet boshlig'i bilan shoirning o'rtasidagi hamkorlik, adolat, shoirning uning buyukligini tushuntirish bilan ajralib turadi.

Navoiyning "Hamsa" asarining "Layli va Majnun" she'ri to'g'risidagi qissasi ham podshoh obrazi va tasviriga misol qilib keltirilishi mumkin. Ushbu qissa, aslida "Layli va Majnun" dostonining Navoiy tomonidan ko'rsatilgan tafsili hisoblanadi. Bu qissa Navoiyning sevgi, adolat, muhabbat va uning butun tarbiyasi bilan bog'liqdir. Uning podshoh obrazi esa sevgi va g'ayratga asoslangan tarbiya va rahbarlikning muhim ko'rinishini ifodalaydi.

Navoiyning boshqa asarlari ham shoirning podshoh obrazi va tasvirini o'z ichiga oladi. Uning "Xamsa"ning boshqa qissalari ham podshoh rahbarligining sharaf, o'ta davlat va tarixdagi o'rni bilan bog'liqdir. Buning yanada yaxshi misolida "Saddi Iskandar" qissasi keltirilishi mumkin. Ushbu qissa Navoiyning podshohga bag'ishlangan qasaidalaridan iborat bo'lib, Iskandar podshoh va uning fikriyatiga bag'ishlangan tarixiy tavsiflar va yorug'liklardan iboratdir.

Navoiy nasriy asarlaridan "Xamsat ul-mutahayyirin", "Holoti Sayyid Hasan Ardasher" va "Holoti Pahlavon Muhammad" muallif zamonasida madaniy hayotda ulkan rol o'ynagan mashhur fan va madaniyat arboblari – Abdurahmon Jomiy, Sayyid Hasan va Pahlavon Muhammadlarning ijodiy biografiyalarini yaratish bilan bog'liq bo'lib, muallif ular bilan o'zining har sohadagi hamkorligi, muloqotlari haqida qiziqarli, hayotiy lavhalar orqali so'z yuritadi. Bu uchchala asar o'zbek tilida yaratilgan yodnoma xarakteridagi nasr namunasi sifatida g'oyat ahamiyatlidir. Ularda badiiy nasrning ilk unsurlari mavjud bo'lib, bu hol, ayniqsa, Navoiyning portret yaratish mahoratida yorqin namoyon bo'ladi.

Navoiyning bu asarlarini birlashtirib turadigan, ular uchun umumiy bo'lgan muhim bir xususiyat bor. U ham bo'lsa mazkur asarlarning sharq renessansi ruhida yozilganidir. Zeroki ularda insonga, shaxsga hurmat va samimiyat bilan qarash, undagi go'zal fazilat va yuksak intilishlar ardoqlanadi. Alisher Navoiyning tarix, tasavvuf, din tarixiga oid prozaik asarlarida uning bu sohalardagi ilmiy va falsafiy qarashlari o'z aksini topgandir. Bu turkumdagi asarlarning har qaysisining o'ziga xos yo'nalishi va ahamiyati, xususiyatlaridan tashqari ularni birlashtirib turuvchi jihatlari ham mavjud. Birinchidan, bu asarlar Navoiy ijodi va faoliyati bilan bog'liq ko'p masalalarni to'g'ri tushunish, izohlash imkonini beradi. Ikkinchidan, ularda jamiyat taraqqiyoti tarixi hamda donishmand olim Navoiy bilan buyuk davlat arbobi Navoiy birgalikda fikr yuritadi.

Mazkur asarlarda bu hol quyidagilar bilan izohlanadi: "Tarixi muluki ajam" dagi tarixning ziddiyatli jihatlari va xuddi shu asardagi mamlakat



iqtisodiyoti, madaniy hayotini ko'tarishga e'tibor bergan shohlar madhi, bosqinchilik urushi, zulm va adolatsizlikning qoralanishi; "Tarixi anbiyo va hukamo" dagi mashhur mutafakkir va olimlarni payg'ambar sirasida berilishi, ularni katta husn-rag'bat bilan tilga olinishi; "Nasoyim ul-muhabbat" dagi yirik shaxslar, tasavvuf arboblari berilgan ta'rifu madhlar, ularning hayratomuz karomatlari tavsifi orasida goho pardalangan, goho ochiq holda bayon etilgan didaktik pandlar, o'gitlar, oddiy kasbhunar bilan mashg'ullik g'oyasini ilgari surilishi va h.k;

"Bahr-yi Hikmat" asarida Navoiy, hukmdorlikka erishgan shoirning qahramonlik va adolatsizlikka qarshi kurashini ifodalaydi. Uning asarida podshoh, asosan, ilmiy mashg'ulotlar bilan shug'ullanish va davlat hizmatida hikmatga ega bo'lish orqali ustuvor vazifani bajarish bilan tasvir qilingan.

Navoiyning "Lison ut-Tayr" asarida podshohning himoyasidagi san'atkorlar va olimlar to'plami yozilgan. Ushbu asarda Navoiy, podshohning hayoti va ijodiga hikmatga ega bo'lgan shaxslarning muhim ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi. Podshohning saltanat davriga munosibatini va uning insonlarga berdiği qadr-qiyamatni ifodalaydi.

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, Navoiy podshohni ideal hokim, adolatli, xalqni madhiyalaydigan, ilmiy va ijodiy faoliyat bilan shug'ullanadigan inson sifatida tasvir qiladi. Podshohning o'zining erkinlik, sabr, hikmat va adaletga bo'lgan erishganligi kabi sifatleri ham Navoiyning asarlarida muhim joy tutadi.

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## **HISTORICAL WORDS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR INTERFERENCE TO VOCABULARY TEACHING**

*Annotation. The article reveals the role and place of native (Uzbek) language interference in teaching foreign (English) language. It discusses the types of interference from linguistic and didactic perspective. The author shares her experience, observation and study of the native language interference in teaching English as a foreign language the future teachers of native language, the most common mistakes in students' speech and methods of their neutralization.*

*Keywords: interference, interlingual, intralingual, native language, foreign language, grammar, vocabulary.*

The definitions to interlingual interference have been given in such fields as comparative linguistics, psychology and language teaching methodology. For instance, R. Lado used the term —transfer in the place of —interference and claimed that the grammar structure of the native language might be transferred to foreign language. [4: 58] If we compare all definitions to interlingual interference, we can notice, that one type of scientists considers interlingual interference that results in divergence in the norm at least of one contacting languages; the others define it as the transfer of speech habits. The first definition is linguistic, the second one is psychological. U. Yusupov agrees that the linguistic definition stresses on the language as an abstract system, and the psychological one underlines the language as speech activity. Although the both definitions are correct, they need completion [8:102]. The interlingual interference and transfer issue in teaching foreign languages served as an object of the research of many local, Russian and Western linguists such as U.Yusupov, J.Jalolov, L.Vigotsky, V.Kostomarov, A.Leontyev, L.Scherba, E.Howgen and others. The effect of the native language on the learned (foreign) language has always been an integral part of consciousness. It doesn't turn out explicitly and systematically but often serves as initiating agent of negative effect and in the result of unconscious spontaneous transfer of language habit. Hereupon there occurs abnormality of foreign language under the effect of foreign language which is interference, that can be realized in all levels of language system but the grammar interference causes the greatest number of mistakes. The reason is that that the interacting systems with unequal grammar features and categories are complex enough and impede speech production in foreign language. The type of interference and its degree of intense are

determined by different factors, particularly: specific conditions of language contacts, structure of languages and the age of learners.

**METHODOLOGY** Basing on the methodological literature on the discussed matter we can suppose that in the modern stage considering the effect of the native (Uzbek) language has been admitted as essential methodological principle of teaching English as foreign language, and the importance of implication of this principle in practice is conditioned by the following factors: 1) inexistence of the link between two languages, thinking and surrounding reality, that is reflected in forming world language picture; 2) presence of already developed speech skills in native (Uzbek) language by the moment of learning foreign (English) language; 3) presence of language components, that are typical to language systems of absolute most world languages, i.e. language universals. It is obvious that learning a foreign language occurs not through the mechanical assimilation of specific grammar elements, but through the correction of the existing language competence, when students rely on the native language knowledge and use those grammar categories, through which objective reality refracted in their consciousness. As E.A. Vertogradskaya noted «each unit of a foreign language seems to fall into the ready signified «cell» and is placed conveniently in it due to the fundamental corporation of signified sign systems of different languages of the world» [7: 122]. The characteristics of the grammar system are unique in every language, and the linguistic structure of the native language is very stable in human thinking, as they are formed at an early age and experience the influence of foreign language elements much later. In order to predict interference, rules are considered to be very important of establishing regular relations to interlingual correspondence. There are two main aspects of grammar interference: the interaction of systems of contacting languages and the destruction of individual grammar models [6:237]. Interference occurs very often in teaching foreign language and the teacher should be guided by the actualization regularities of linguistic systems in the students' minds. The way of overcoming interfering effect of the native language lies through the deep awareness of all native and learned language features in comparative plan. And the following positions have been selected for analysis of language facts: - term of expression (content of language elements for actualization of one or another grammar meaning); - term of content (the lack of grammar categories or forms in one of the languages because of the differences in their semantics); - term of functioning (using units with an identical meaning in various ways). On the base of grammar interference, as a rule, there are differences in term of expression, when existing in both languages' meanings are delivered through different language means. But the semantics of the languages units and their functions cause the inadequacy of foreign language norms (word order, sequence of time, specific meanings of verb forms and others). Since typical or persistent mistakes of students in their speech in English are in most cases a consequence of typological differences in

the grammatical and lexical structure of their native and learned languages, a comparative analysis method is a very effective method of working to prevent such mistakes. It is very appropriate in our context since our study is carried out on the example of mistakes of students of the philological direction and the students are supposed to assimilate the comparative language material relatively easily. It should also be noted that misspeaking mistakes, individual mistakes in words and phrases included in the vocabulary minimum of the first and second years are made by students when they come across with mismatch structural features in words that are semantically close. It is known in foreign language teaching methodology the teacher should never interrupt the students while speaking to correct his/her mistakes, since interruption can lead to demotivation, in the result the student is disappointed in learning a foreign language. For this reason the foreign language teacher has to ignore the students' mistakes that were transferred from his/her native language, but in the written speech, for example in writing letters, essays or reports, the language teacher can't ignore them, although he/she understands the students' messages contents. We have conditionally created typology of most common grammar mistakes in students written speech that were reflected in their written control work tasks basing on the classifications of Abdullaeva M. [1] and others. Having studied the other methodologists' experiences and conclusions and basing on our own experiences and observations we divided the mistakes in the English speech of the students into two main types: So the future teacher of English as a foreign language should not only be fluent in the language, understand its structure deeply and correctly from a linguistic point of view, but also clearly understand those aspects of the English language that bring this language closer and, on the contrary, distinguish it from the native student, and know the interference potential of interlingual differences, interlingual interference results and ways to overcome them.

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## **ORGANIZE ADDITIONAL CLEANING BY IMPROVING THE DESIGN OF THE PNEUMATIC CONVEYING DEVICE**

*Annotation. This article puts forward scientific and technical ideas for organizing additional cleaning by improving the design of the pneumotransport device.*

*Keywords: Air, pipe, cotton, lattice, raw materials, mechanization, screw conveyors, elevators, fans.*

One of the most important directions of the economic development program of the Republic of Uzbekistan is such priorities as the modernization of the economy and its leading industries, the acceleration and expansion of technical and technological re-equipment. As the President said: "Our main goal is to resolutely follow the path of large-scale reforms and modernization."

"Modernization of cotton processing enterprises and equipping them with new technical developments is a factor in further improving the quality of Uzbek cotton." The most important thing is that the measures taken to modernize the industry are reflected in the products. When processing cotton, the fiber yield is growing annually, exceeding 33%. As a result of the measures taken, production was optimized in industries, i.e. the range and quality of cotton products, as well as the productivity of the enterprise, increased. In particular, at the modernized enterprises, fuel consumption has been reduced by 15-17%, and electricity consumption for the production of 15 tons of fiber has decreased by 25%. At the same time, due to the rational and compact placement of equipment, the production areas of enterprises have almost halved, while the production capacity of enterprises has increased and their productivity has increased.

Today, modernization and If we take into account the fact that the reconstructed ginneries set higher prices only for cotton fiber of the highest grade, then an enterprise producing an average of 10 thousand tons of cotton fiber will receive an average of 700 thousand US dollars or 1.7 billion rubles. soums. There will be an opportunity to get more.

A comprehensive study of the methods and technologies for cleaning raw materials can be observed in the studies of such scientists as Nuraliev A.N., Samandarov S.A., who were engaged in this work in previous years. The works of G.I. Miroshnichenko, A. Dzhuraev, A. E. Lugachev, A. Agzamov also play an important role in the development of cleaning equipment and technology. The composition of raw materials, which ensures their continuous operation, has a significant impact on the efficiency of the equipment installed in the technological processes of cotton ginning plants.

After studying a number of scientific studies by scientists of IHB "Pahtatozalash", TTESI and TGSKB to study the optimal technological modes and sizes of drying and cleaning of raw cotton. Scientific and experimental studies have made it possible to determine the optimal basis for the processing of raw cotton, the moisture content of cotton.

They recommended that when cotton was processed with more than 9% moisture, there would be a reduction in cleaning efficiency in the production line, an increase in fiber defects and contamination levels. This condition is based on an increase in the adhesive properties of the fibrous mass and impurities and complicates the cleaning process.

According to the studies of A. I. Uldiyakov, E. F. Budin and S. A. Samandarov, the optimal moisture content of raw cotton in the cleaning process is 8-9%. Practice shows that the processing of raw cotton with a moisture content of more than 8-9% worsens the quality of the fiber and reduces the cleaning efficiency of technological machines.

In the process of transporting raw cotton and cleaning it from contamination, repeated mechanical interactions of cleaners with working bodies cause mechanical damage to raw cotton seeds. As a result, various defects are formed in the fiber structure. At the same time, the priority operation of technological machines of drying and cleaning shops is disrupted and the physical and mechanical properties of raw cotton are deteriorating.

According to the results of production tests carried out at the Kop cotton gin, on a production line of the PLPX type, flow technological machines with a moisture content of 8-9% raw cotton worked with priority and maximum cleaning efficiency.

As a result of the research, the optimal moisture content of raw cotton was determined - 9-10%. At the same time, priority was given to the manufacturability of machines and high efficiency of equipment cleaning (90-92%), the number of interruptions and pollution did not exceed the limits of state standards. The moisture content of the fiber was about 6%.

It was recommended to R.E. Uzakov, M.A. Aliyeva for the analysis of the technological process in the drying and cleaning workshops, the moisture content of raw cotton in the cleaning process is up to 9% for high grades and up to 15% for low grades.

The authors recommend that for the effective operation of cleaners, the moisture content of medium-staple cotton should be 5-6%, before sawing - up to 7-8%, and for fine-staple varieties - up to 6.5-7% with roller cleaning. Fozilov S.A. and Abdazimov S.Kh.A. conducted research on a multi-drum cleaning machine to study the effect of the main working parts on the performance of the cotton gin. We have seen that the homogeneity of the working bodies of multi-drum cleaning machines leads to a decrease in cleaning efficiency. To overcome this shortcoming, we conducted a study of grates, proposing to establish the most effective grate shape of 5 round and 5 vane shapes. At the same time, we

found that the cleaning efficiency increased by 15% compared to the previous one.

We have tried to improve cleaning efficiency by improving the main working parts of cotton gins. Therefore, we have done a lot of research to improve the design of the pile drum, which is the main working body of the cleaning machine. As a result, the use of the most effective forms of pile-drum piles was proposed.

In our research, we studied the effect of the distance between the cleaning drum and the screen surface on the cleaning efficiency and, taking this into account, proposed a new grate shape, according to which a decrease in the distance between the grate will increase the cleaning efficiency. To do this, I learned that vibrating, rotating, or moving back and forth across the surface of the grating and mesh can greatly improve the efficiency of ginning. Having studied that the same mechanical impact on cotton during the cleaning process reduces the cleaning efficiency. To solve this problem, I propose to prepare drum cleaning piles of various shapes. As a result, we can move the cotton along different paths and also improve efficiency.

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## **GLOBAL STATUS OF GROUNDWATER**

*Abstract. This paper provides an overview of the current hydrological, biogeochemical and recharge levels of 37 existing groundwater basins. In addition, the map of drought levels of underground water and the table of climatic indicators of basins are mentioned. Also, the levels of recharge of underground water and indicators by region, solutions for the minimization of anthropogenic impact, and negative and positive situations that may arise through future scientific achievements were discussed.*

*Key words: Groundwater dynamics, remote sensing, deep aquifers, reservoirs, co-management, anthropogenic impact, groundwater pumping, salinity, GRACE analysis.*

### **Introduction.**

Groundwater accounts for 99% of terrestrial freshwater reserves and is the world's most used source and storage of freshwater. In many regions, groundwater is the only constant perennial water source. It is also important in relation to seasonal and long-term changes in surface water availability due to climate change. Groundwater currently provides nearly half of all drinking water, approximately 40% of irrigation water, and 1/3 of all industrial water (1).

Observing and understanding the human and natural dynamics (e.g., biology, physics, chemistry, economics, and sociology) of groundwater systems in response to climate change and regional human activities is important for developing appropriate management strategies and predicting societal outcomes. Significant advances have been made in hydrogeology, geophysics, geostatistics, remote sensing, and applied research in areas of greater groundwater availability. Similar advances in the social science literature have documented the role of various instruments (eg, distribution, regulation, enforcement, pricing, and market relations). Nevertheless, in many cases, groundwater remains invisible at the spatial and temporal scales of management. Aquifers, groundwater users, and pollution sources are diverse. Linking water use and pollution data to human and natural impacts at the appropriate spatial and temporal resolution is challenging. This common pool, resource problem is difficult to predict and manage.

In the following sections we will:

- (a) groundwater quantity and quality conditions and main problems,
- (b) data limitations and the application of global groundwater models;

(c) examples of groundwater management features and promising strategies;

(d) we synthesise the important future issues.

### RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Status of Groundwater Resources: In recent decades, increased interest in groundwater monitoring and management has resulted in research, technology, policy, and practice focusing on groundwater dynamics and its relationship to climate dynamics and human activities. led to a better understanding of Remote sensing at the planetary scale has made it possible to map large-scale changes in groundwater storage. The GRACE (Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment) satellites have shown that 21 of Earth's 37 major aquifers are drying up (2). Geophysical instruments and techniques provide new measurements that lead to better understanding of subsurface features. (Figure 1).

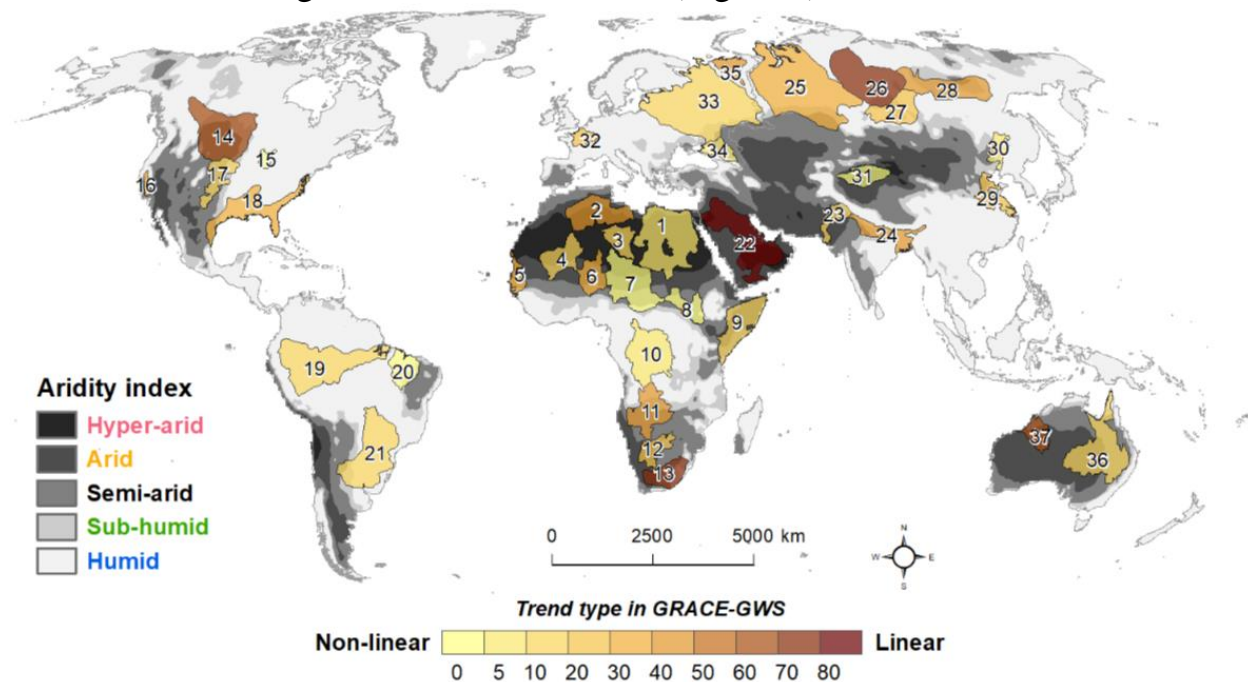


Figure 1. Drought index of underground water bodies in the world.

No	Name of the aquifer	Continent	Climate zone (based on aridity index)	No	Name of the aquifer	Continent	Climate zone (based on aridity index)
1	Nubian sandstone aquifer	Africa	Hyper-dry	20	Maranhao Basin	South America	Wet
2	Northwest Sahara aquifer	Africa	Dry	21	Guaraní Aquifer System (Paraná Basin)	South America	Wet
3	Murzuk-Djado basin	Africa	Hyper-dry	22	Arabian aquifer system	Asia	Dry
4	Taudeni-	Africa	Hyper-	23	Indus River	Asia	Semi

	Tanezrouft basin		dry		Basin		dry
5	Senegal-Mauritania basin	Africa	Semi dry	24	Ganges-Brahmaputra basin	Asia	Wet
6	Julienmeden-Irhazer aquifer	Africa	Dry	25	West Siberian artesian basin	Asia	Wet
7	Lake Chad basin	Africa	Dry	26	Tungus Basin	Asia	Wet
8	Umm Ruwaba Aquifer (Sudd Basin)	Africa	Semi dry	27	Angara-Lena basin	Asia	Wet
9	Ogaden-Juba basin	Africa	Dry	28	Ruby Basin	Asia	Wet
10	Congo Basin	Africa	Wet	29	Aquifer system of formations in North China	Asia	Wet
11	Upper Kalahari-Kuvelai-Zambezi Basin	Africa	Semi dry	30	Formation of Songliao	Asia	Wet
12	Lower Kalahari-Stampriet Basin	Africa	Dry	31	Tarim basin	Asia	Dry
13	Karoo Basin	Africa	Semi dry	32	Paris basin	Europe	Wet
14	Northern Great Formation aquifer	North America	Low humidity	33	Northern European aquifer system	Europe	Wet
15	Cambro-Ordovician aquifer system	North America	Wet	34	North Caucasus basin	Europe	Semi dry
16	Aquifer system in the Central Valley of California	North America	Semi dry	35	Pechora basin	Europe	Wet
17	Ogailala Aquifer (High Plains)	North America	Semi dry	36	Kata Artesian Basin	Australia	
18	Atlantic coast formations aquifer	North America	Wet	37	Canning basin	Australia	Dry
19	Amazon basin	South America	Wet				

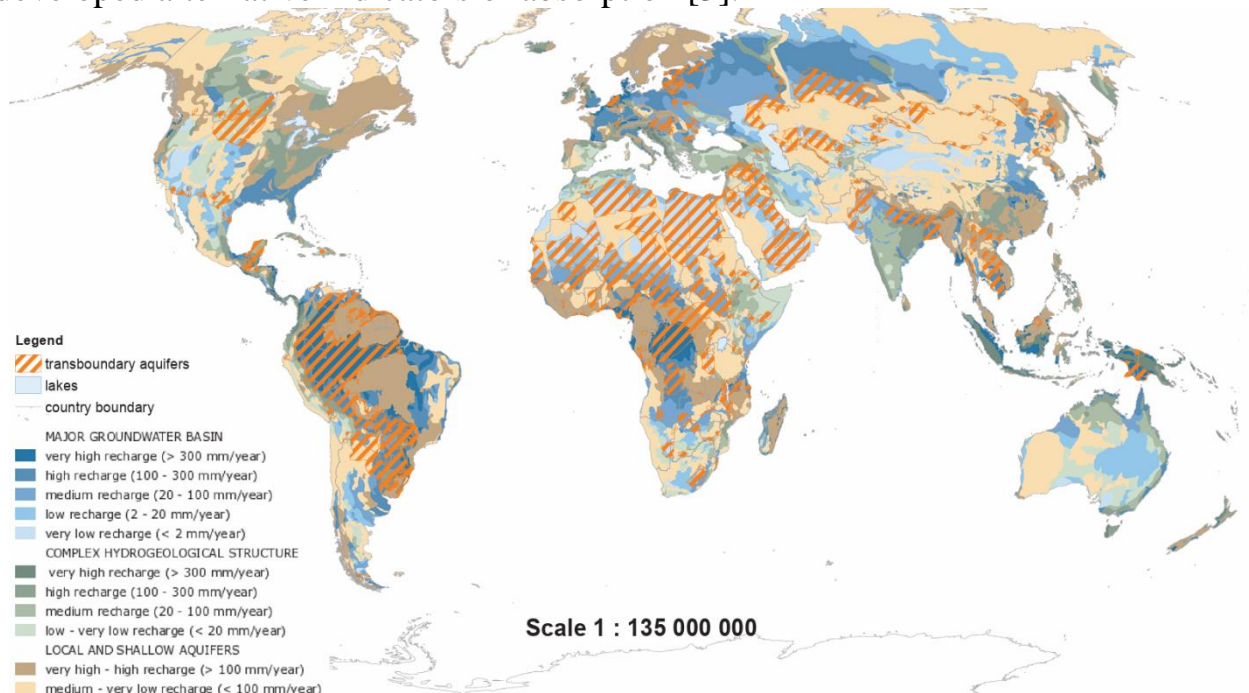
Table 1: Table of regional and climatic indicators of artesian basins in the world. [7]

Climate variability plays an important role in changes in groundwater storage. For shallow aquifers, changes in saturation due to persistent drought or wet periods have a direct impact.

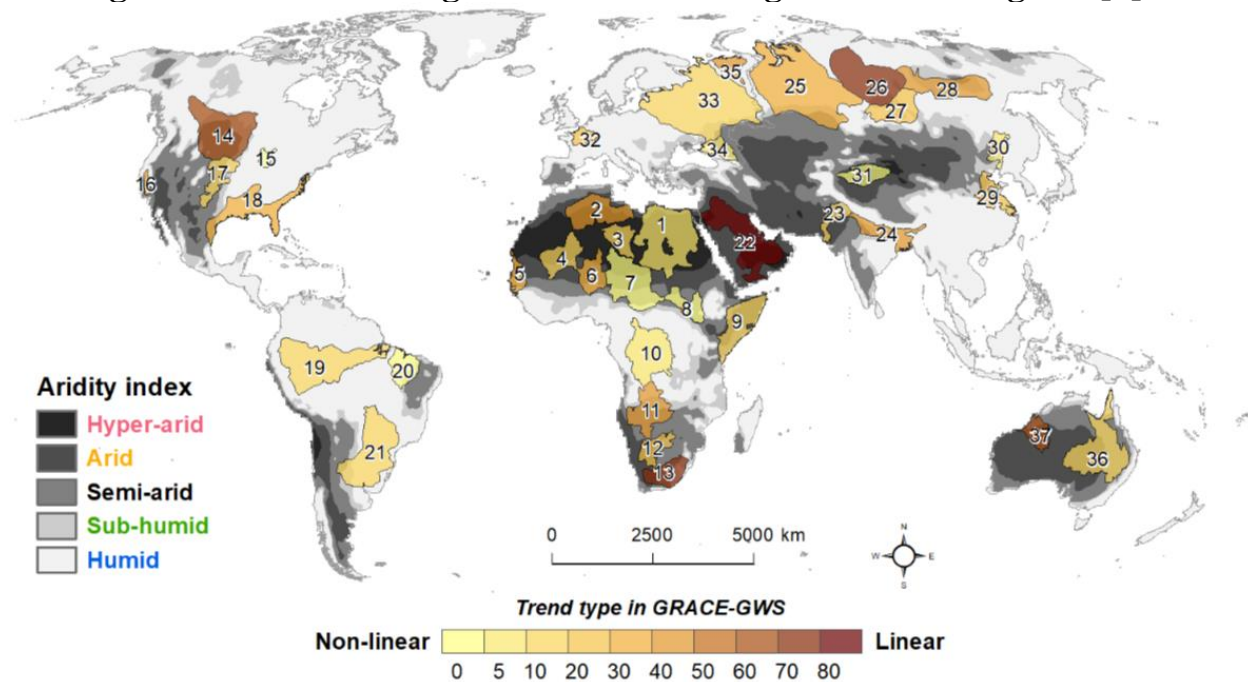
Due to the lack of global (or even regional) data on deep aquifers, much of the global modeling of groundwater assessment has focused on shallow aquifers, agriculture, and climate dynamics. However, most urban and large-scale agricultural or industrial sites are subject to groundwater extraction. In deep aquifers, recharge is observed to be less sensitive to climate change. They

are also observed to be less sensitive to pollution. But deeper aquifers are declining around the world, a trend that has accelerated in the 21st century as the rate of extraction often exceeds the rate of recharge, and groundwater recharge times exceed at least a hundred years.

Determining and measuring (and reporting) the amount of water reabsorbed into deep aquifers remains a practical challenge in groundwater extraction. Unfortunately, this uncertainty is widespread in many groundwater systems, as discussed in previous sections. However, GRACE scientific studies have developed alternative indicators of absorption [3].



**Figure 2. Indicators of groundwater recharge levels and regions [8].**



(TBAmmap\_2015.pdf (un-igrac.org))

## RESEARCH RESULTS

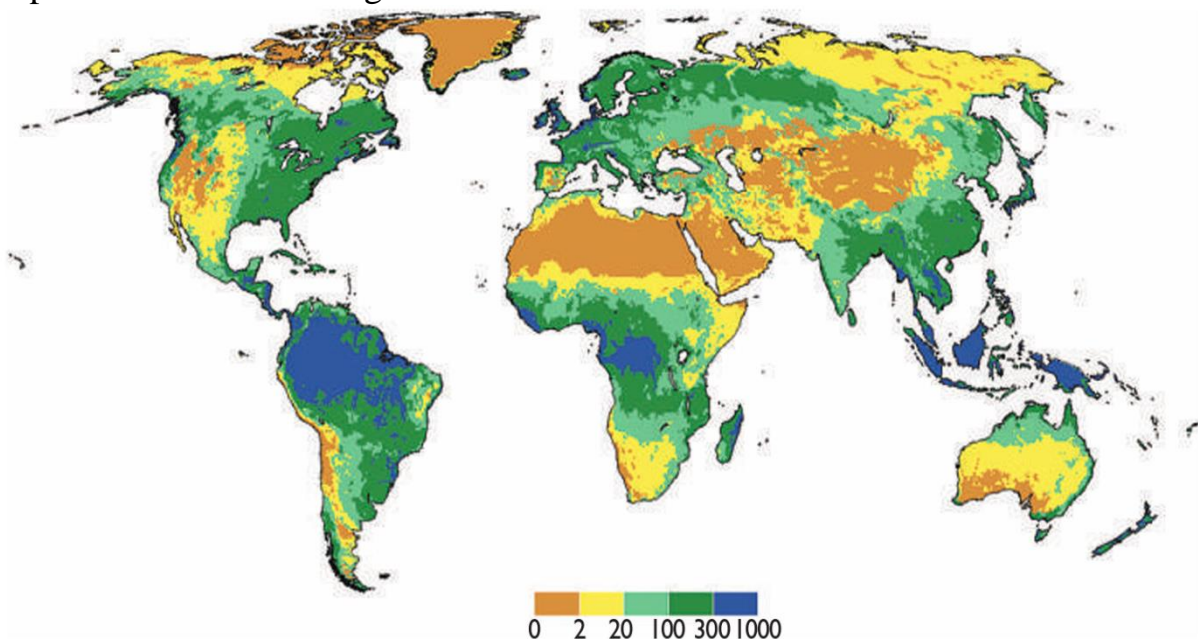
Management of quantity and quality through shared use: Monitoring and management of groundwater together with surface water is known as shared use management. Model programs and plans have been developed for water users and managers in order to optimize the speed and timing of extraction of many water resources. Optimization goals for sharing plans; based on reliability, economics, environmental conditions, or a combination thereof. The data gaps discussed above are an important problem in joint use planning. Because it is necessary to accurately simulate the interactions between surface and groundwater systems. Due to the presence of uncertainties in the systems in society, data-driven statistical and mechanism-based computational methods are widely used [4].

reservoirs and minimize anthropogenic impact include:

- (a) Judicious selection of water sources for use.
- (b) Monitoring to identify water sources.
- (c) occurrence, impact and transformation of pollutants, treatment of water before use [5].

Although significant progress has been made in optimization models for groundwater management at local and regional scales, many of these models are difficult to apply in practice. They are generally considered to have a specific objective of managing water quality or quantity.

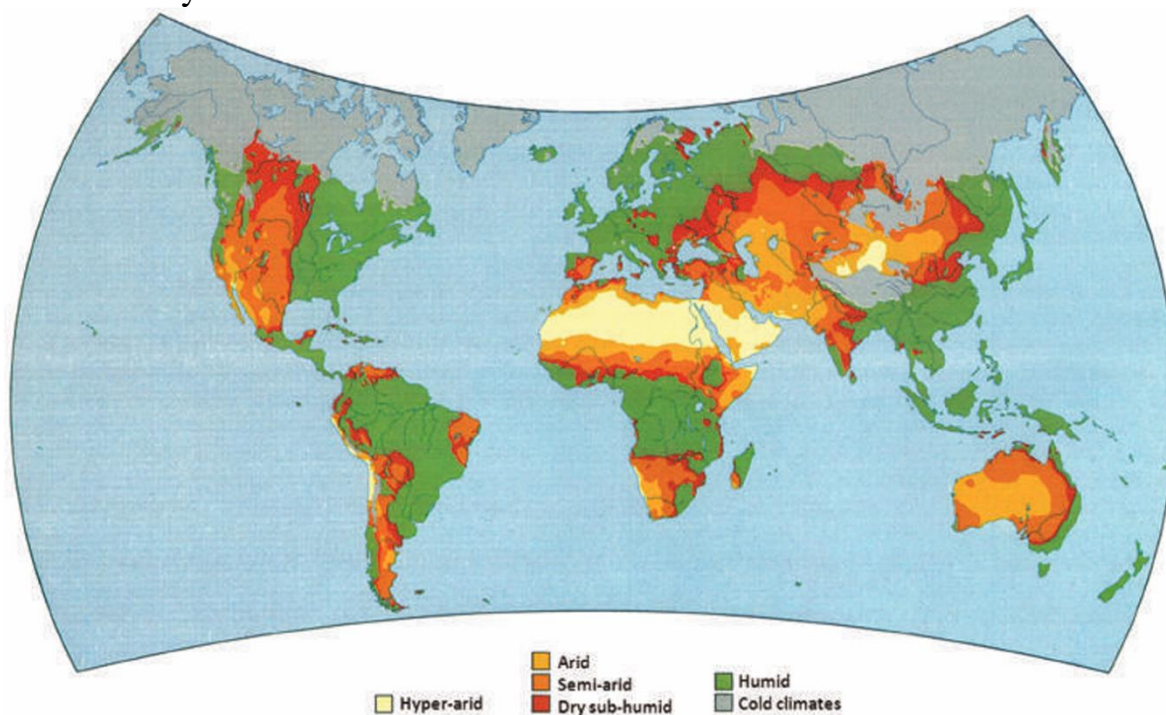
Managed Aquifer Recharge: Transferring and storing water to aquifers is the best option for judicious use combined with aquifer protection. Because underground aquifers are not subject to evaporation like surface aquifers and allow land to be used for other purposes without occupying land. Where surface water or treated wastewater is available, aquifer recharge is being promoted as a component of water sharing.



Annual infiltration, global distribution of average annual groundwater recharge in mm/year (1961-2010). (Based on a scale of 1 mm/year = 1, 000 m<sup>3</sup>/year per km<sup>2</sup>). [ 9] (Groundwater\_around\_world.pdf (un-igrac.org))

## DISCUSSION

Future Issues: 1. Sea-level rise may increase saltwater intrusion, particularly into groundwater systems. As growing coastal cities pump more groundwater, this poses a significant threat to groundwater, especially for residents of coastal cities who rely on "karst aquifers" for consumption. Due to climate change, as well as a growing world population, additional pumping of groundwater is increasing year by year in order to support highly intensive agriculture. If these things continue unregulated, we can predict the disappearance or contamination of groundwater in many regions of the world in the next 50 years based on the above data and GRASE data [6]. In both cases, groundwater crisis can lead to mass displacement of people and drastic changes in the economy.



Distribution of arid and semi-arid regions of the world. [Source: UNESCO 19 94]. [9] (Groundwater\_around\_world.pdf (un-igrac.org)).

2. Renewable energy is expected to become very cheap soon, and this is expected to drive very different future directions for groundwater and surface water, i.e. accelerating the use of groundwater or making desalination and wastewater reuse cheaper.

3. Trends in groundwater quantity and quality and the desire for better information on how to develop better groundwater management practices are growing worldwide. This should lead to improvements, and such systems are

increasingly evident, particularly in the way data are collected on groundwater use and quality.

### **CONCLUSION**

In short, published scientific studies and mass media are paying more and more attention to groundwater depletion. Significant changes and many challenges to the sustainability of groundwater resources are being highlighted around the world due to changes in our lifestyles. GRACE analyses provide a vivid picture of the extent of groundwater depletion. Nevertheless, the consequences of decline and management challenges are largely local and regional. Perhaps global attention to these regional problems will help to better understand the state of resources. In this case and under these circumstances, the challenges associated with anthropogenic groundwater pollution and increased water use, given the costs associated with chronic pollution remediation, which appear as cumulative effects over space and time with the fact that the mobilization of geogenic pollutants can actually occur poses a greater challenge. Climate variability and change will exacerbate these negative groundwater dynamics, resulting in worsening groundwater conditions over time due to limited runoff saturation and the addition of pollutants. Few of the resource problems can be solved, requiring spatial data and conclusions that link the results of the analysis. Synthesis of models in this field includes the process from academic research to their regular application in practice. In the last few decades, the importance and relevance of model synthesis has been shown in science. Therefore, much work remains to be done, to make policy decisions based on important information on resource management and regulation, and to reduce uncertainty for the future of groundwater resources with greater confidence. Using model synthesis as a researcher to better understand climate change adaptation and action on groundwater issues would be appropriate in this regard.

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## **GLOBAL PROJECTS ON RESTORATION OF DEGRADATING GROUNDWATER RESOURCES**

*Abstract. Depletion and pollution of groundwater, the largest and most accessible fresh water supply on Earth, is a global sustainability challenge. Currently, the works and projects being carried out to preserve and restore degraded underground water sources indicate the relevance of these processes. A changing climate characterized by frequent and severe hydrological extremes threatens groundwater recharge and increases groundwater use. This article summarizes some of the promising management strategies developed by the GEF (International Groundwater Project), the SADC-Groundwater Management Institute (SADC-GMI) and the Aquifer Diagnostic Analysis (SADA) by each country's ministers. such world-class projects and their working processes were discussed. In addition, SAP (strategic action program) was discussed. Also below are presented the works of water projects in the form of tables and maps.*

*Key words: Pumping, subsidy, degradation, transboundary, association of hydrologists, GEF (international groundwater project), SADC-Groundwater Management Institute (SADC-GMI), global projects.*

### **Introduction.**

Observing and understanding the human and natural dynamics (e.g., biology, physics, chemistry, economics, and sociology) of groundwater systems in response to climate change and regional human activities is important for developing appropriate management strategies and predicting societal outcomes. Significant advances have been made in hydrogeology, geophysics, geostatistics, remote sensing, and applied research in areas of greater groundwater availability. Similar advances in the social science literature have documented the role of various instruments (eg, distribution, regulation, enforcement, pricing, and market relations). Nevertheless, in many cases, groundwater remains invisible at the spatial and temporal scales of management. Aquifers, groundwater users, and pollution sources are diverse. Linking water use and pollution data to human and natural impacts at the appropriate spatial and temporal resolution is challenging. This common pool resource problem is difficult to predict and manage. In the following sections we will:

- trends of use of underground water in the national economy,
- (b) various organizations established for global projects and groundwater protection,

We synthesize (c) examples of groundwater management features and promising strategies, and (d) support for enhanced regional and national cooperation on groundwater basins.

## RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Groundwater resources account for 99% of the surface's fresh water, but only a fraction of it can be used without incurring huge pumping costs and overpumping the aquifer. Therefore, although the volume of underground water accumulated on our planet is very large, only a small part can be used every year without exhausting this vital resource. Nevertheless, global groundwater extraction has more than quadrupled over the past 50 years [1]. Pumps use large amounts of energy, but this energy is often heavily subsidized, so the true costs of groundwater extraction are nearly impossible to calculate.

Groundwater is the world's most extracted raw material, with a current withdrawal rate of 982 km<sup>3</sup> per year [1]. About 70% of groundwater extracted worldwide is used in agriculture. Groundwater supplies nearly half of the world's drinking water and directly supplies 24 percent of industrial supplies. About 38% of the irrigated land in the world is equipped for irrigation with groundwater [2]. The total volume of groundwater in the upper 2 km of the Earth's continental crust (excluding the high latitudes of North America or Asia) is about 22.6 million km<sup>3</sup>, of which 0.1 million km<sup>3</sup> to 5.0 million km<sup>3</sup> is less than 50 years old. it is timely. (rated as "modern" or recently charged). [3] The volume of modern groundwater is equivalent to a water basin with a depth of about 3 m spread over the continents. [2] Groundwater is also an important source of drinking water for cities. Some large urban centers depend mainly or entirely on groundwater.

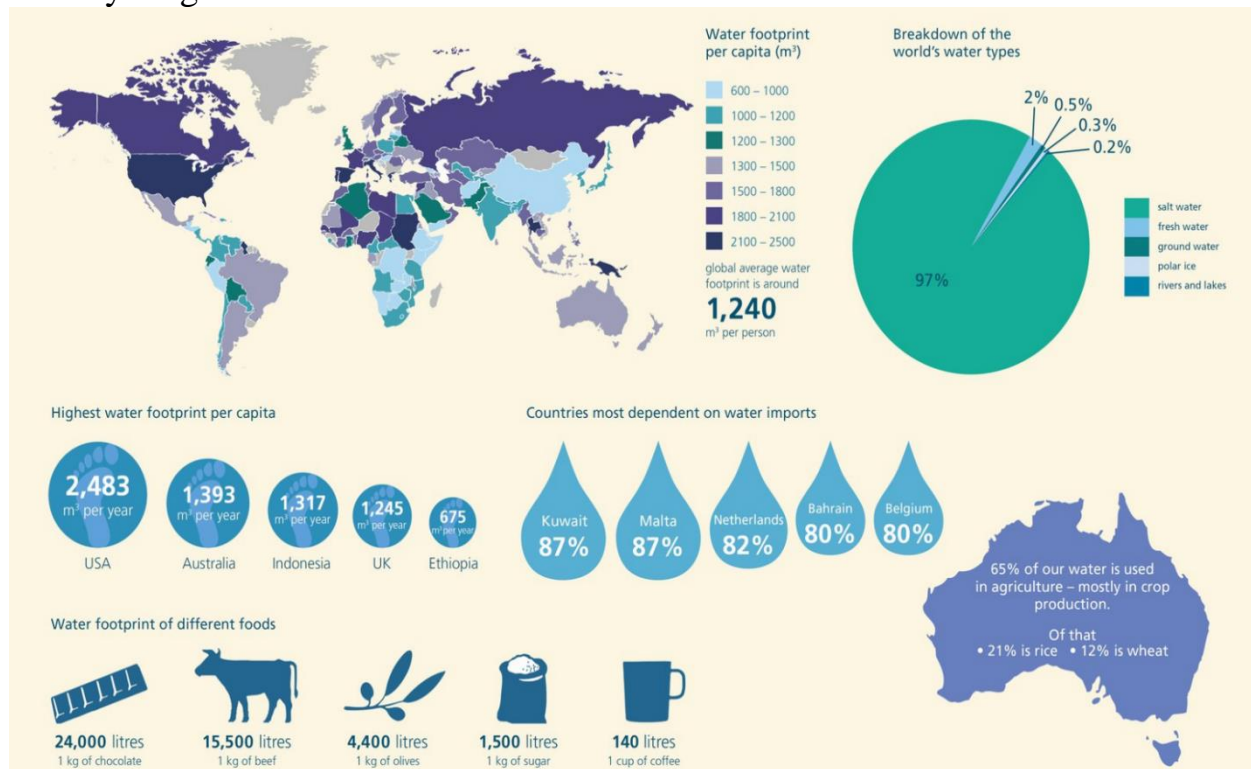


Figure 1. World water use.

(<https://australian.museum/get-involved/citizen-science/streamwatch/water-catchment/streamwatch-water-around-the-world/>)

Because of its often invisible nature, groundwater management has been neglected. Lack of effective groundwater management is one of the main causes of groundwater depletion and aquifer degradation. In addition, interactions between groundwater and surface water systems (rivers, wetlands, lakes) are not adequately addressed at the national level or in many transboundary river basin management initiatives.. At the same time, as the need for water increases, users often turn to groundwater without a clear management strategy. There is a significant gap in knowledge of the groundwater resource base and its relationship to surface water, its use, and aquatic ecosystems. Surface and groundwater should be managed together, which is often referred to as "integrated surface and groundwater management" [4].

If it is necessary to reverse the current trends in the state of groundwater resources, urgent measures should be taken. The cost of inaction can be enormous. In order to integrate global knowledge and formulate targeted actions, GEF collaborates with FAO, the World Bank, UNESCO and the International Association of Hydrologists to analyze and advise on the state of groundwater resources around the world and its challenges, and solutions for global groundwater management. conducted [5]. The project was prepared as an urgent call for collective and responsible action on global groundwater management by 2030 through a global consultation. A framework for global action on groundwater management, including a framework and governance principles for coordinated action between GEF and its partners, as well as governments at all levels, the private sector, municipalities, civil society and international organizations, to achieve results professional associations were launched.

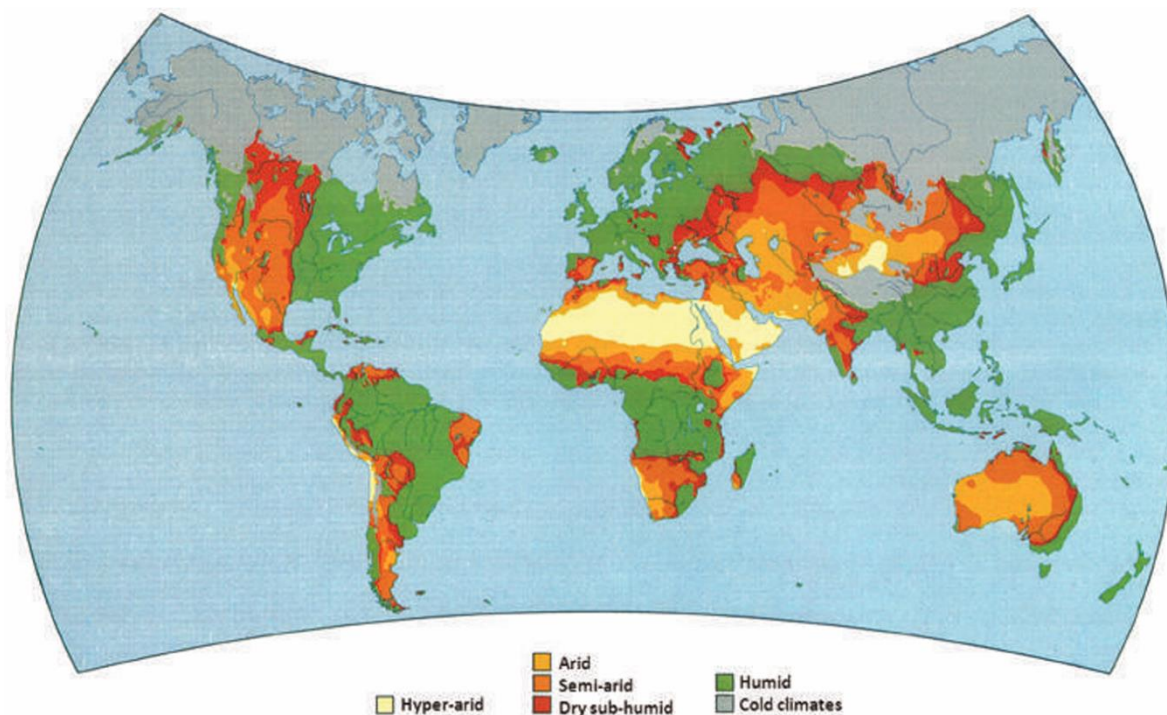


Figure 2. Distribution of arid and semi-arid regions of the world. [Source: UNESCO (2018). (Groundwater\_around\_world.pdf (un-igrac.org)).

GEF (International Groundwater Project) has and supports a number of groundwater related projects in all regions. For example, in South Africa, groundwater plays an important role for drinking water in rural and urban areas, agriculture, energy and mining. Together with its partners, GEF supports sustainable groundwater management at the national and transboundary levels, and GEF support helped establish the SADC-Groundwater Management Institute (SADC-GMI), a center of excellence for the region [6]. SADC-GMI is an important platform for cooperation in the Southern African region on broad regional issues related to water conservation and integrated management of water resources, including groundwater. With joint funding from GEF and CIWA projects, SADC-GMI will undertake analyzes supporting SADC member states in individual and regional contexts. SADC-GMI conducts thematic conferences, workshops and trainings and is currently engaging all SADC member states in the preparation of 'pilot' small grants focused on groundwater management capacity and infrastructure. This project was launched globally from December 31, 2020 [4].

### RESEARCH RESULTS

There are dozens of transboundary aquifer management treaties around the world. For example, the Guarani aquifer system is a transboundary groundwater body that contains a large portion of the groundwater in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. The Guarani aquifer system is one of the largest underground water reserves in the world. The GEF International Groundwater Project for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development of the

Guarani Aquifer System helped develop and adopt a strategic action plan for the long-term sustainable use and protection of this vast freshwater resource, as well as the completion of the Guarani Project. 2010 Aquifer Agreement (GAA). The agreement entered into force in 2018 [6].

Another example is the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System (NSAS), which covers an area of approximately 2.6 million km<sup>2</sup> in Chad, Egypt, Libya, and Sudan, and is one of the largest fossil freshwater aquifer systems in the world. The above four countries face problems such as arid climate, scarcity of surface water resources, persistent drought and fragile ecosystems. The aquifer is a very important source of water in this arid desert region and is under increasing demand due to increasing pressure on alternative water sources combined with increasing population and increasing demands and further pressures of climate change. Recognizing the importance of these shared resources, a major successful initiative under NSAS management was the establishment of a joint agency for the study and development of the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System in the 1990s. With GEF support, it led to the formulation of a Common Aquifer Diagnostic Analysis (SADA) and adoption of a Strategic Action Program (SAP) by ministers of each country in September 2013. In 2018, the GEF approved another project to support the implementation of priority actions, the SAP (Strategic Action Program).

Country	Population 2010 (in thousands)	Groundwater extraction			
		Estimated groundwater extraction 2010 (km <sup>3</sup> /yr)	Breakdown by sector		
			Groundwater extraction for irrigation (%)	Groundwater extraction for domestic use (%)	Groundwater extraction for industry (%)
India	1224614	251.00	89	9	2
China	1341335	111.95	54	20	26
United States	310384	111.70	71	23	6
Pakistan	173593	64.82	94	6	0
Iran	73974	63.40	87	11	2
Bangladesh	148692	30.21	86	13	1
Mexico	113423	29.45	72	22	6
Saudi Arabia	27448	24.24	92	5	3
Indonesia	239871	14.93	2	93	5
Turkey	72752	13.22	60	32	8
Russia	142985	11.62	3	79	18
Syria	20411	11.29	90	5	5
Japan	126536	10.94	23	29	48
Thailand	69122	10.74	14	60	26
Italy	60551	10.40	67	23	10

Figure 3. 15 countries with the largest annual groundwater extraction (2010). (<https://www.ngwa.org/what-is-groundwater/About-groundwater/facts-about-global-groundwater-usag>).

## DISCUSSION

Emerging hotspots are most prominent in Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, and sub-Asia, where extreme events can lead to severe water

shortages, along with increasing water needs for cities, food and energy. will remain. Water challenges in these areas are exacerbated by climate variability and change (e.g. sea level rise), population growth, urbanization, and increased demand for food and energy. increasing with increasing hunger. Water cooperation in these regions is needed to support the need for water, food, energy and ecosystem security and related measures for each country.

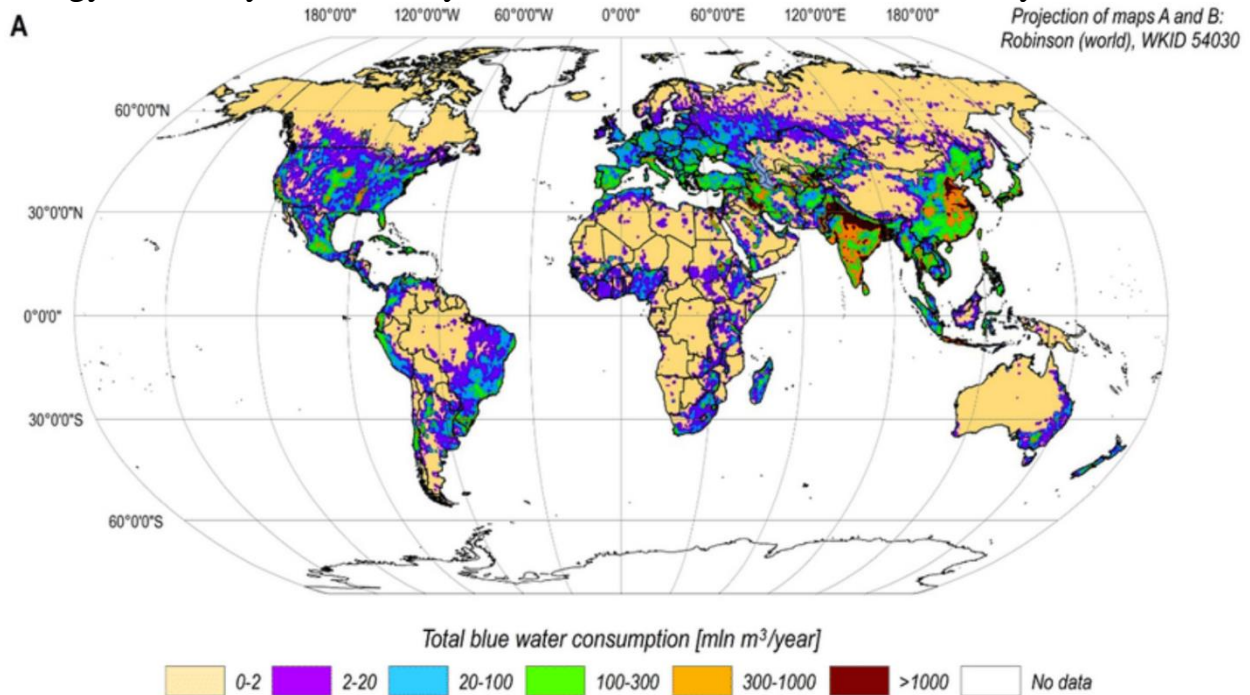


Figure 4. Total Freshwater Consumption Levels.

([https://www.researchgate.net/figure/A-Global-map-of-human-water-consumption-from-agricultural-industrial-and-domestic\\_fig2\\_343054513](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/A-Global-map-of-human-water-consumption-from-agricultural-industrial-and-domestic_fig2_343054513))

GEF-7 focuses on the following priorities to support enhanced regional and national cooperation on common freshwater surface and groundwater basins: [7].

- Common, participatory fact-finding and agreement on cooperation opportunities and common constraints, and a common future vision (for example, through the formation of a common TDA/SAP);
- Capacity-building efforts to level the playing field across countries, including negotiation skills and international water law;
- Processes of formation and formalization of legal and institutional foundations of cooperation;
- Identifying and using resources for investments that meet the priorities set by SAP;
- National reform of policies, strategies and regulations in line with regional agreements and MEA commitments;
- Policy-making processes and co-management of surface and groundwater resources at national and regional levels;

- Periodic update of existing TDA/SAPS or their equivalents;
- Collaborate with national, regional and global stakeholders to increase cooperation and mutual support for investments and processes through IW-LEARN.

In short, the GEF, GMI, SAP projects show the ways to reduce and protect groundwater depletion with the help of research. Nevertheless, the consequences of decline and management challenges are largely local and regional. Perhaps global attention to these regional problems will help to better understand the state of resources. In this case and under these circumstances, the challenges associated with anthropogenic groundwater pollution and increased water use, given the costs associated with chronic pollution remediation, which appear as cumulative effects over space and time with the fact that the mobilization of geogenic pollutants can actually occur poses a greater challenge. Climate variability and change will exacerbate these negative groundwater dynamics, resulting in worsening groundwater conditions over time due to limited runoff saturation and the addition of pollutants. Few of the resource problems can be solved, requiring spatial data and conclusions that link the results of the analysis. Synthesis of models in this field includes the process from academic research to their regular application in practice. In the last few decades, the importance and relevance of model synthesis has been shown in science. Therefore, much work remains to be done, to make policy decisions based on important information on resource management and regulation, and to reduce uncertainty for the future of groundwater resources with greater confidence. Using model synthesis as a researcher to better understand climate change adaptation and action on groundwater issues would be appropriate in this regard.

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## **ZAMONAVIY DUNYODA FALSAFANING O‘RNI**

*Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy falsafaning, xususan unda faylasufning roli, insonlar, guruhlar, madaniyatlar va butun mamlakatlar o‘rtasidagi muloqot borasida so‘z yuritilgan va tahliliy fikrlar berilgan.*

*Kalit so‘zlar: falsafa, faylasuf, donolik, falsafiy ong, muloqot, renessans, sivilizatsiya.*

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## **THE PLACE OF PHILOSOPHY IN THE MODERN WORLD**

*Abstract: This article talks about modern philosophy, especially the role of the philosopher in it, communication between people, groups, cultures and entire countries.*

*Key words: Philosophy, philosopher, wisdom, philosophical consciousness, communication, renaissance, civilization.*

Bugungi falsafa XXI asr falsafasidir. Bizning asrimiz o‘tgan asrda boshlangan hayotning barcha sohalarida jadal ilmiy-texnik taraqqiyot va inqilobiy yondashuvlarning davomi hisoblanadi. Insonning kosmosga birinchi parvozidan to hozirgi kungacha insoniyat doimiy intellektual, madaniy, ijtimoiy va texnologik rivojlanishda. Olimlar ko‘plab tajribalar o‘tkazdilar, inson hayotini osonlashtiradigan yangi texnologiyalarni ixtiro qildilar. Butun dunyodagi psixologlar va sotsiologlar insoniyatning o‘sishi va rivojlanishining afzalliklari va kamchiliklarini texnik jihatdan ko‘rib chiqadilar. Tashqi va ichki bozorda tovarlar va xizmatlarning mo‘l-ko‘l takliflari hududlarni kengaytirishga va yangi aloqalarni o‘rnatishga yordam berdi va insoniyatga uning imkoniyatlarini rivojlantirish uchun yangi ufqlarni ochdi. Shu bilan birga, haddan tashqari iste‘mol qilish, moddiy boyliklar va qulayliklarga talabning ortishi, ma‘naviy rivojlanishga talabning pasayishi kabi salbiy tomonlar tobora ko‘proq qayd etilmoqda.

Falsafani faqat Kant, Hegel va klassik nemis falsafa maktabining boshqa vakillari davrida dolzarb bo‘lgan fan deb hisoblash mumkinmi yoki bugungi kunda ham dolzarb bo‘lib qoladimi? Bunday masalani zamonaviy insonning dunyoqarashi nuqtai nazaridan ham, falsafa tushunchasining o‘zi nuqtai

nazaridan ham ko'rib chiqish kerak. Ushbu fan nomoddiy deb tasniflanadi va shuning uchun biz "mavzu" farovonligining roli va ahamiyati haqida gapirmayapmiz. Falsafa so'zi "donolikka muhabbat" deb tarjima qilinadi. Donolik-bu ma'lum bir hayotiy tajriba va sinovlardan o'tib, odam oladigan narsadir. Donolik hamma uchun mavjud bo'lgan universal qiymat sifatida talqin qilinmaydi, donolik faqat inson dastlab unga intilsa mumkin. Zamonaviylikning falsafiy jarayoniga nisbatan o'z o'rningizni aniqlash uchun falsafaning diskursiv makonining xususiyatlarini hisobga olish va o'z pozitsiyangizni, nuqtai nazaringizni, fikringizni ifoda eta olish muhimdir<sup>5</sup>.

Rivojlanishning turli davrlarida insoniyat o'z turmush tarzini ham, ichki dunyosini ham bilish va takomillashtirishga intildi. Agar moddiy boyliklar hayotning asosi sifatida belgilangan bo'lsa, unda ma'naviy qadriyatlar axloqiy va axloqiy rivojlanish, axloq va falsafa muammosi edi. Falsafa tushunchasi dunyoqarash, donolik, hayotiy pozitsiya, fikrlash tarzi tushunchasi bilan bog'liq. Umumiy qabul qilingan ta'rifga ko'ra, falsafa ijtimoiy ong shakllaridan biri — tabiat, jamiyat va fikrlash rivojlanishining eng umumiy qonunlari haqidagi fan. Ko'p jihatdan falsafa inson borligining muammolari va masalalari, bu mavjudotning ma'nosi, ob'ektiv bo'lmagan hodisalar va hodisalarni tayinlash, tahlil qilish va baholash bilan shug'ullanadi. Bir davrdan ikkinchisiga ruhning mukammalligi, ong va tananing uyg'unligi namunasi hisoblangan falsafaning umumiy tushunchalari va postulatlarini o'tdi. Postmodernizm, postmarksizm, gender falsafasi, globalizm kabi falsafiy oqimlar rivojlanish tendentsiyalarini birlashtiradigan barcha xususiyatlarga ega. Agar klassik nemis va boshqa falsafalar ong, mavjudlik, ehtiyojlar, axloqiy tamoyillarning o'zaro bog'liqligini izlashga tayangan bo'lsa, unda zamonaviy falsafa zamonaviy dunyo tomonidan taqdim etilayotgan xizmatlarning haddan tashqari qulayligi va miqdori bilan "haddan tashqari ko'payib ketgan" muammolarni, yangi fikrlash bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal qilishga intiladi. ajdodlar tafakkuriga mutlaqo qarama-qarshi<sup>6</sup>. Bundan tashqari, falsafa muammosi, shuningdek, insonda iqtisodiyot, siyosat, jamiyatning sun'iy ravishda o'rnatilgan talablari tufayli yuzaga kelgan nomutanosiblik va kelishmovchilik bilan bog'liq. Oldingi falsafiy maktablar insonni uning yashash muhitida ko'rib chiqdilar, uni ruhiy evolyutsiya va degradatsiya xususiyatlariga ega bo'lgan shaxs sifatida qabul qildilar. Bugungi kunda postmodernizm ruhida ular faqat falsafalashning ko'plab janrlari, fikrlash uslublari, tekst tug'ilish usullari haqida gapirishadi. Falsafa endi atrofdagi dunyoni o'zgartirishning haqiqiy amaliyoti sifatida emas, balki faqat buyurtma berish va tanlashni talab qiladigan matnlar to'plami sifatida mavjud.

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<sup>5</sup> Еникеев А. А. Методология топологической аналитики в социально-гуманитарном дискурсе XX века (Исторический экскурс и постановка проблемы) // Культурная жизнь Юга России № 3(54), 2014

<sup>6</sup>Еникеев А. А. Гипертекст в пространстве современного социально-гуманитарного дискурса: проблема философского обоснования // Гипертекст как объект лингвистического исследования: Материалы Всероссийской научно-практической конференции с международным участием. — Самара: ПГСГА, 2010

Dunyo boshqacha bo'lib qoldi-bu ma'lumotni uzatishning barcha vositalari, butun sayyoradagi jamiyat hayotidagi tabiiy hodisalar va hodisalar, ularning o'zgarishi bir qator sabablarga ko'ra qaytarilmasdir. Shudgor va ketmondan biz kompyuter uskunalari, telefonlar, televizorlar va boshqa narsalarga o'tdik, ularning maqsadi etishmayotgan vaqtni tejashdir. Yo'qolgan vaqtni tejashni odamga o'zini o'zi o'ylash va nima bo'layotganini tushunishga bir soniya vaqt bermaydigan o'tkinchi hodisalar girdobi deb tushunish mumkin. Shunday qilib, XXI asr bizga keldi. Falsafiy fikrlashning zamonaviy texnologiyalari aniq "gipermatnli" xususiyatga ega, chunki ular bilimlarni tashkil etishning chiziqli bo'lmagan, rizomatik tuzilishini taklif qiladi. Vaqtning ajoyib tez o'tishi, aqldan ozgan g'alayonlar va innovatsiyalarning kosmik tezligi davri keldi. Bugungi kunda insoniyat ma'lumotlarning haddan tashqari ko'pligi va vaqt etishmasligidan aziyat chekmoqda. Imkoniyatlarning ko'pligi ko'plab odamlarning yakkalanib qolishiga va sarosimaga tushishiga olib keldi, bu jiddiy psixologik va bizning asrimizning falsafiy muammosi. Yigirmanchi asr ikkita dahshatli Jahon urushi bilan ajralib turdi, ularning merosi bugun bizga nasib etdi. Urush davrida inson o'z fazilatlarini to'liq dunyoda namoyon etadi va yana insonning o'zi muammosi ustunlik qiladi. Agar ilgari falsafa inson borligi haqida gapirgan bo'lsa, bugungi kunda falsafa inson va texnologiya o'rtasidagi munosabatlar nuqtai nazaridan bahslashadi. Texnika odamga va odamga texnikaga qanday ta'sir qiladi? Asosiy masala bir-birining ustidan hukmronlik qilishdir. Qaysi ustunlik muhimroq? Bugungi kunda inson yaratuvchisi falsafasi inson qul falsafasiga aylanadi deb ayta olamizmi? O'z ijodining quli? Bu qisman to'g'ri, chunki atrofga nazar tashlasangiz, odamlarning ilmiy va texnologik taraqqiyotga bog'liqligini uning faoliyatining mutlaqo har bir sohasida kuzatish mumkin<sup>7</sup>.

Yigirma birinchi asrning falsafiy muammolari-bu ma'lumot berish uchun dunyoni chalkashtirib yuborgan va shu bilan birga har daqiqada ko'proq odamlarni o'z tarmoqlariga olib boradigan World Wide Web tarmoqlarida odam va uning shaxsini izlashdir. Shuni ham ta'kidlash kerakki, tovarlar va xizmatlarni ommaviy iste'mol qilish savolga javob berishda qiyinchiliklarga olib keldi: "nima uchun?" Biz hali ham o'tgan asrlar falsafasining ba'zi jihatlarini — din, o'zini o'zi anglash, ma'naviy izlanish masalalarini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Bugungi kunda ko'p odamlar uchun din tinchlik, xotirjamlik va ishonchlilik manbai bo'lib qolmoqda va u o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmaydi, garchi tobora ko'proq skeptiklar va ateistlar tezis va teoremlarni qarama-qarshi tomondan isbotlaydigan tez rivojlanayotgan fan fonida paydo bo'lmoqda. Falsafa qiyin ahvolda, u ilgari izlagan narsasida — inson bilimdonining, inson izlovchining yashash joyida odamni topishga intiladi. Bilishning bugungi gipertrofiyalangan shakli ko'p jihatdan zararli, chunki ko'pincha uning ta'riflari xilma-xilligi sababli noto'g'ri talqin qilinadi. Ushbu xilma-xillik miya tomonidan to'liq

<sup>7</sup> I.Karimov, M.Rustamova falsafa fani tarixi va nazariyasi (metodik qo'llanma). T: 2007

o'zlashtirilmagan yoki juda aniq shaklga siqilgan mavjud ma'lumotlarning ko'pligi tufayli yuzaga keladi.

Yigirma birinchi asrning shaxsiyatiga qo'yiladigan talablar shunchalik yuqoriki, endi falsafa yana bir muammoni hal qilishi kerak — insonning asl tabiiy funktsiyalarini (nasl berish, oila qurish, sog'liqni saqlash) va muvaffaqiyatli hayotning sun'iy tamoyillarini (ko'p soatlik ish, pul, martaba, iste'mol) qulay bajarishga bo'lgan tabiiy intilishining nomutanosibliigi. Ushbu nomutanosiblik fonida odam o'z ko'rsatmalarini yo'qotadi-unga qo'yiladigan talablar shunchalik yuqoriki, ularga mos kelish juda qiyin bo'ladi. XIX asrda Rossiya va Evropa olimlari tomonidan yaratilgan falsafa an'analari buzilgan — inson va tabiat bir butun sifatida<sup>8</sup>.

Yigirma birinchi asrda bozor falsafasi vaqti-vaqti bilan inqirozga aylanib turadigan global iqtisodiy rivojlanish tufayli boshqa falsafalarda ustunlik qildi. Mashhur amerikalik distopik yozuvchi Rey Bredberi barcha orzular birjada dollar tushishi bilan tugashi haqida gapirdi. Devalvatsiya, o'sish, denominatsiya, inqiroz tushunchalari odamni vaqti-vaqti bilan ishdan chiqaradi. Moliyaviy holatni nazorat qilishga e'tibor qaratgan holda, inson ma'naviy rivojlanish bir xil darajada muhimligini unutadi. Falsafa axborot urushi, blokadalar fonida insonning ruhiy tushkunligi bilan yuzma — yuz keladi, uning maqsadi manfaatlar, mafkuralar to'qnashuvi va jahon hamjamiyatiga zararli bo'lgan nuqtai nazarlarni yo'q qilishdir.

Shunday qilib, yigirma birinchi asrning ma'naviy va falsafiy muammolari, insoniyatning texnik, ilmiy va iqtisodiy jihatdan rivojlanishi fonida, asosan, jahon hamjamiyatining psixologik va ruhiy holati va umumiy kayfiyati, shaxsga bo'lgan haddan tashqari talablar, maqsadlarni tanlash va amalga oshirishning murakkabligi bilan bog'liq degan xulosaga kelishimiz mumkin. axborotning haddan tashqari yuklanishi, tovarlarning ortiqcha bo'lishi va iste'molchiga va moliyaviy resurslarning manbai sifatida shaxsga qaratilgan xizmatlar. Falsafa bugungi kunda inson ega bo'lgan huquq va erkinliklar doirasida amalga oshirilmoqda.

XXI asr falsafasi o'z oldiga qo'yishi kerak bo'lgan vazifalar insonning psixologik noqulayligi muammosini hal qilishni izlash, uni tabiiy ildizlarga qaytarishga urinish, shahar hayotining klassik uslubini fonga qo'yib, unda odam o'z maqsadidan yashiringan bo'lishi mumkin. Jamiyat shunday yashash sharoitlarini yaratishi kerakki, unda ma'naviy va moddiy muvozanat saqlanadi va barcha nomoddiy narsalar inson shaxsiyatining bir qismi sifatida qabul qilinadi, teng qiymatga ega bo'ladi, yigirma birinchi asrning falsafiy ta'limotlari bilan qo'llab-quvvatlanadi va rag'batlantiriladi.

Falsafada ko'rib chiqilgan mavzular bilan bir qatorda shunday bilim sohalari ham mavjudki, ular qolgan barcha bilim sohalariga kirib boradi, ular bilan uyg'unlashadi va ulami toldiradi. Masalan, tabiat, jamiyat, inson va uning

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<sup>8</sup> Философия, вера, духовность: истоки, позиция и тенденции развития: монография / под общей ред. проф. О. И. Кирикова. — Книга 15. — Воронеж: ВГПУ, 2008

tafakkurida yuz beruvchi harakat, rivojlanish va o'zgarishlar haqidagi falsafiy taiimot - dialektika ana shunday bilim sohalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Obyektiv sabablarga ko'ra falsafiy bilimning ayrim sohalari sezilarli darajada rivojlandi va vaqt o'tishi bilan mustaqil falsafiy fanlarga aylandi<sup>9</sup>. Bunday bilim sohalari qatoriga, masalan, insonning bilishni amalga oshirish shakllari, qonunlari va usullarini o'rganadigan fan - mantiqni; ma'naviyat va axloq haqidagi taiimot - etikani; go'zallik qonunlariga muvofiq ijodning mohiyati va shakllari haqidagi fan - estetikani kiritish mumkin.

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<sup>9</sup> Sh.O. Madayeva va boshqalar. "Falsafa"/ o'quv qo'llanma. "Mumtoz so'z" 2019-yil.

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## **METAFORA LINGVOMADANIY FENOMEN SIFATIDA VA ZAMONAVIY METAFOROLOGIYA**

*Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida metaforalarning lingvomadaniy ahamiyati xususida fikr yuritiladi. Metaforani o'rganish jarayoni fan darajasiga ko'tarilib, uning chet tilini o'rganishdagi ahamiyati tahlilga tortiladi. Metaforaning ikki yirik yo'nalishi bo'yicha chuqur ma'lumotlar beriladi.*

*Kalit so'zlar: metaforologiya, tavsifiy yondashuv, leksikografik yondashuv, metaforaning hermenevtik tadqiqi.*

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## **METAPHOR AS A LINGUISTIC-CULTURAL PHENOMENON AND MODERN METAPHOROLOGY**

*Abstract. This article discusses the linguistic and cultural significance of metaphors in English and Uzbek languages. The process of studying metaphor is raised to the level of a science, and its importance in learning a foreign language is analyzed. In-depth information is given on two major directions of metaphor.*

*Key words: metaphorology, descriptive approach, lexicographic approach, hermeneutic study of metaphor.*

Metaforalarning badiiy yoki lingvistik o'rganilishi Arastu davriga borib taqaladi. Faylasuf o'zining "Poetika" asarida metaforani borliqdagi atalmishlarning o'xshashligi asosida ifodalovchi ma'nosining qayta tushunilishi sifatida talqin qiladi. Tilshunoslar bu tushunchaning fanimizga ritorika orqali

o'zlashganligini ta'kidlashadi. Bu atamani birinchi bo'lib Izokratning "Evagorus" deb nomlangan asarida qo'llangani haqida ma'lumotlar bor[1;110-115] XX asrga kelib esa u haqiqiy ilmiy tadqiq ob'ektiga aylandi, tilning ajralmas va o'ziga xos fenomenlaridan biri sifatida lingvistikada o'rganila boshlandi [2.].

Bugungi kunda metafora tilshunoslikda hatto fan yo'nalishi darajasiga ko'tarildi va hozirda metaforologiya bo'yicha bajarilgan va amalga oshirilayotgan ishlarni sanash va qayd qilish imkoni cheklanib bormoqda. Bajarilayotgan ishlarda tilshunoslik fanining boshqa fanlar bilan tutashuvi natijasida yangi-yangi muammolar kun tartibiga qo'yilmoqda. Tilshunoslarning umumiy fikrlariga ko'ra, bugungi kunda metaforologiyaning quyidagi ikki yirik yo'nalishlari mavjudligini e'tirof etish mumkin:

- 1.Tavsifiy yondashuv.
- 2.Leksikografik yondashuv.

Bu yo'nalishlarning har biri o'z ichida yangi-yangi yondashuvlarni qamrab oladi va ularning tadqiq predmeti va metodlari o'ziga xosdir. Xususan, tavsifiy yondashuv yo'nalishi keng qamrovli bo'lib, metaforani ilmiy o'rganishning asosiy yondashuvlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Ular sirasiga quyidagilar kirishi mumkin:

- 1.Metaforaning hermenevtik tadqiqi.
- 2.Metaforaning lingvoaksiologik tadqiqi.
- 3.Metaforaning lingvodidaktik tadqiqi.

Leksikografik yo'nalishda esa bir tilli, izohli, o'quv lug'atlarida yoki tarjima lug'atlarida metaforani tavsiflashga ixtisoslashgan ko'rinishlari kasb etadi.

Metaforaning hermenevtik tadqiqi muammolari qadimiy va hamisha navqiron holatdaligi bilan boshqa yo'nalishlardan ajralib turadi. Metaforik ma'noning lisoniy va kognitiv asosini aniqlash, sharhlash hermenevtik yondashuvning asosini tashkil etadi. Muqaddas kitoblar yoki boshqa yozma yodgorliklardagi metaforik ma'nolarni sharhlash hermenevtikada ustuvor sohalardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu haqda tilshunos P.Riker quyidagilarni yozadi: "Hermenevtika deganda men matnlarni sharhlash, talqin qilishda ularni tushunish amaliyoti mexanizmini anglayman. *Hermenevtika* atamasi matn talqinlarining izchil, bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirilishidan boshqa narsani bildirmaydi. Ketma-ketlik, bosqichma-bosqichlilik deganda men quyidagilarni tushunaman: tushuntirish, sharh deganda bevosita muayyan matnga nisbatan qo'llaniladigan usullar majmui tushunilsa, hermenevtika tushuntirishning umumiy qoidalariga nisbatan qo'llanadigan ikkinchi darajali fan hisoblanadi. Shunday qilib, interpretatsiya (talqin) va tushunish orasida munosabat o'rnatmoq lozim bo'ladi. Tushunish deganda biz bir ong tomonidan uzatiladigan belgi ma'nolarini boshqa ong tomonidan ularning tashqi ifodalovchilari (noverbal vositalar, nutq) vositasida anglanish san'atini nazarda tutamiz. Tushunishdan maqsad – ifodalovchidan belgining mohiyatiga borish,

ifodalovchi orqali undan tashqariga chiqish demakdir. Tushunishdan talqinga o'tish esa belgining moddiy asosga egaligi, bu moddiy asosning modeli yozuv ekanligi bilan belgilanadi. Har qanday dog', iz, har qanday hujjat yoki yodgorlik, har qanday arxiv yozuv bilan qaydlangan bo'ladi va u tadqiqotchini talqinga chorlaydi. Shunga qat'iy rioya qilish kerakki, *tushunish* atamasi bir ongning ikkinchi ongni tashqi, moddiy ifodalovchi orqali oddiy anglashi bo'lsa, *talqin*, *tushuntirish* atamasini qaydlangan, belgining yozma shakliga yo'naltirilgan tushunishga nisbatan qo'llash maqsadga muvofiqdir"[6; 3].

Metaforaning talqini, metaforani tushuntirish matn orqali amalga oshar ekan, uni germenevtik yondashuv sifatida baholash to'g'ri bo'ladi. Tilshunos O.N.Laguta metaforik matndagi metafora va ramzlar sistemasi eng murakkab hodisalarni ham tushuntirib berish darajasida bo'ladi"[5;4] Konfessional metaforalarni milliy metaforik qadriyatlar asosida tushuntirib berish muammosi esa maxsus tadqiq qilinishi lozimligi tilshunoslar tomonidan aytilgan.

Ko'rinadiki, metaforaning germenevtik tadqiqi masalasi milliy va diniy qadriyatlar tarixi bilan bog'lanib ketadi. Bu masala bilan metaforologiyaning lingvoaksiologik yo'nalishi mashg'ul bo'ladi. Bu borada Dj.Lakoff, M.Djonson, L.Laudov, L.B.Alberti, M.Veber, A.N.Baranov, V.I.Karasik, G.N.Sklyarevskaya, I.I.Dubrovina, Praxonskiy, Filyushin, N.A.Lukyanova kabilarning olib borgan tadqiqotlari e'tiborga molikdir.[4]

Lingvoaksiologik qarashlar zahirida metaforani milliy mental fenomen sifatida tan olish yotadi. Dj.Lakoff va M.Djonson ta'kidlaganlaridek, "nisbatan asosiy va fundamental qadriyatlar ushbu madaniyatning asosiy tushunchalarining metaforik strukturasi bilan to'la muvofiq keladi". Ular bir nechta sotsiologik tajribalar o'tkazganlar. Xususan, "baland/past" makon metaforalari asosida qator aksiologik modellar yaratganliklari tilshunoslikda qayd etilgan. Ular G'arbiy Yevropa va Shimoliy Amerika madaniy hududlarida quyidagicha namoyon bo'lishini aniqladilar: "ko'p (miqdor) – yaxshi", "kattaroq (o'lcham) – yaxshi".Metafora bo'yicha olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlar ta'limiy ahamiyatga ham ega bo'lib, uni o'qitish, til ta'limi samaradorligi nuqtai nazaridan, xususan, xorijiy tillarni o'rgatish talabi asosida talqin qilish lingvodidaktik yo'nalishning mohiyatini tashkil etadi. Metafora milliy mental xarakterga ega bo'lganligi sababli uni o'qitish milliy xarakterni ochish va tavsiflash ishiga yo'naltirilgan bo'lib, murakkab didaktik jarayon sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Dunyo tilshunosligida metaforik lingvodidaktika masalasi bo'yicha N.I.Jinkin, Ye.M.Vereshagin, V.G.Kostomarov, va Ye.D.Averina kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlari e'tiborga molikdir[3;8-9].O'zga ma'naviy olam metaforikasini o'qitish bevosita tarjima amaliyoti va nazariyasi bilan bog'lanib ketadi. Xususan, yuqorida ta'kidlangan milliy tarixiy shaxslar nomining o'zga xalqlar tomonidan metaforik asosda qabul qilinishi yoki ularga metaforik asosda uzatish chuqur va atrorflichiga kognitsiyani namoyon qiladi. Zero, kognitiv kontseptning ham milliy xarakterga ega bo'lishi, boshqacha aytganda,



bilimlarning milliy xoslanganligi bu kontseptlarni tashuvchi metaforik nomlar ham ob'ektiv voqelikka, ham milliy kontseptual bilimga mos kelishi lozim.

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## **APPLICATION OF COMBINED LASER IRRADIATION IN POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD IN PATIENTS WITH COMPLICATED HEPATIC ECHINOCOCCOSIS**

*The article presents an analysis of the results of surgical treatment of patients with complicated liver echinococcosis in 102 patients using laser technology in the postoperative period. The patients were divided into 2 groups. Group I 62 (61%) patients with the use of laser technology in the postoperative period. II group 40 (39%) patients with the traditional method. Due to the use of low-energy lasers in the postoperative period with complicated liver echinococcosis, the proportion of complications was reduced by 3-3.5 times, and the duration of inpatient treatment was reduced by 1.5-2 times*

*Keywords: liver echinococcosis, recurrent echinococcosis, complications, diagnostics, laser technology, surgical treatment, festering echinococcal cyst.*

Human echinococcosis is a severe parasitic disease and continues to be a serious problem in many countries of the world [7-10]. Most often (44-84%) the disease affects the liver [12, 14].

In the last decade, there has been an increase in the incidence of echinococcosis and an expansion of the geographical boundaries of the disease. The current trend is caused by a number of factors, which primarily include increased population migration, deterioration of the sanitary and epidemiological situation, primarily in regions that are endemic for echinococcosis [5].

According to the literature, South America (Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, and Brazil) is the most common place in terms of incidence, where about 30% of the adult population suffers from echinococcosis in rural areas. The territory of Uzbekistan is also one of the endemic foci of echinococcal disease, where the incidence rate is up to 10 people per 1000 population and does not tend to decrease - [6, 10].

Long-term asymptomatic course of the disease leads to untimely referral of patients to a doctor, as a result of which complicated forms of LE are diagnosed, creating tactical and technical difficulties in performing surgical interventions

[7, 14, 15].

Thus, according to some data, more than 85% of LE surgeries are performed against the background of its complications [15].

On average, 2/3 of patients are operated on against the background of complications of echinococcosis. At the same time, there are difficulties in diagnosis, as well as disagreements when choosing the method of surgical treatment and elimination of the residual cavity of an echinococcal cyst. The most frequent are chronic complications: suppuration of the parasitic cyst - 18.4-49%, calcification of the fibrous capsule-4.8-18.1%, and deadmaternal echinococcal cyst in the stage of early postmortem changes-5.6-9.9% [5]. The frequency of acute complications of echinococcosis, such as breakthrough in the abdominal cavity, varies from 2.7 to 13.6%, breakthrough in the pleural cavity- up to 9.6%, breakthrough in the biliary tract with the development of mechanical jaundice and cholangitis - from 1-6 to 63% [5].

Despite the success of modern medicine, diagnosis and treatment of liver echinococcosis (LE) is often a difficult task. Special difficulties arise when recognizing complicated forms of infection, which give a diverse clinical picture depending on the nature and duration of complications [1].

The introduction of ultrasound, CT, MRI, and MSCT into clinical practice has significantly improved the diagnosis of echinococcosis, especially in its early forms. Over the past decades, the increase in the number of detected pathologies and, accordingly, operated patients is largely due to advances in the diagnosis of echinococcosis.

Today, in cases of complicated cysts located in hard-to-reach parts of the liver and contraindications to laparoscopic and puncture treatment, or their ineffectiveness, surgeons usually perform the operation in the traditional way. All of the above leads to the search for other, more effective, minimally invasive methods of surgical treatment, antimicrobial and antiparasitic agents that can make it possible to more safely and adequately treat echinococcal cysts of the liver, including complicated and recurrent ones, regardless of their location and size.

To increase the reliability of antiparasitic treatment, in addition to chemical agents, it is proposed to use physical methods of exposure - "sounding" of the cavity with low-frequency ultrasound, irradiation with various types of lasers (helium-neon, CO<sub>2</sub> lasers), plasma-argon coagulator, pneumothermocoagulation, steam treatment, and a plasma stream of helium [9].

**Objective:** to improve the results of treatment in patients with complicated liver echinococcosis by combining laser technologies in the postoperative period.

**Material and method:** The Department of Abdominal Surgery of the Khorezm Regional Multidisciplinary Medical Center analyzed the results of surgical treatment of complicated liver echinococcosis in 102 patients using combined laser technologies. There were 35 (34%) males and 67 (66%) females.

The patients were divided into 2 groups. I Group I - 62 (61 %) patients with laser technology in the postoperative period. II Group II - 40 (39 %) patients with the traditional method. Complications associated with the death of the parasite in the form of suppuration of the cyst were noted in 67 (66 %) patients, partial or complete calcification of the fibrous capsule of the parasite in 19 (17%), breakthrough of cyst elements into the free abdominal cavity in 5 (5 %), into the pleural cavity in 4 (4%), into the common bile duct in 6 (6 %), in the gallbladder in 1 (0.9%).

Patients with complicated primary echinococcosis were 85 (83%), with recurrent -17 (17 %). In the recurrent group, patients underwent from 1 to 4 surgical interventions.

The main contingent of patients with complicated liver echinococcosis was represented by people of the most able-bodied age, from 20 to 70 years.

Complicated parasitic cysts were located mainly in the right lobe of the liver, in 87 (85 %), in the left lobe in 10 (10%), damage to both lobes was detected in 5 (5%) patients.

In complicated forms of liver echinococcus, a semi-closed method was used in all patients, after reducing the volume of the cavity by capitonage along the Delbe and invagination of the cyst edges.

Ultrasound examination of the abdominal organs was performed in all patients in the postoperative period as the main method for determining the localization, depth, size of complicated parasitic cysts of the liver, the condition of large vessels and bile ducts of the liver.

**Results and discussion:** In I Group I, drainage laser irradiation of the residual liver cavity was performed using two lumen silicone tubes in the postoperative period. Through drainage laser irradiation of the residual liver cavity, starting from the first days of the postoperative period, was carried out using special glass fiber light guides based on the AFL-1, AFDL-1 apparatus (power of 10-15 MW, length of 0.63 microns) laser therapy sessions were performed daily for the first 2 to 5 minutes, the next 6-10 days for 10 minutes. Endobiliary laser irradiation was performed in 4 patients with purulent cholangitis caused by a breakthrough of an echinococcal cyst into the bile ducts with compression of the biliary tract by an echinococcal cyst.

All patients regularly underwent dynamic monitoring of the OP condition by ultrasound, the residual cavity was preserved, but after providing rehabilitation of the OP with antiseptics dekasan, furatsilin, and laser for 30 days, the OP decreased. After stopping the discharge from the drainage tube, reducing the OP to 1.0 cm in diameter, the drainage tubes are removed. Later, they were prescribed antibacterial, general strengthening therapy. In general, the time frame for the complete elimination of OP corresponded to approximately  $40.5 \pm 15.5$  days. The average hospital stay was 15 days.

In addition, in the postoperative period, 42 (41%) patients used a semiconductor laser "Uzor" (frequency of 8 Hz irradiation 120 seconds) to

relieve pain.

Of the total number of postoperative complications after radical surgical interventions in patients of group II operated in the traditional way, bile discharge was noted in 5 patients, in the form of the presence of bile fistulas in the OP with bile discharge, which in all cases were eliminated independently without additional medical measures, in terms of  $32.5 \pm 5.5$  days.

In 5 patients with suppuration of the residual cavity from this category of patients, percutaneous drainage of the OP was performed under the control of ultrasound, followed by their sanitation with antiseptics. The OP was liquidated.

Of the general complications, 2 had cardiovascular complications, 1 had pulmonary complications, and there were no deaths.

Evaluation of long-term results in 42(41%) patients after 1-3 years. Satisfactory results were observed in all patients. There were no complaints indicating a relapse of the disease.

### **Conclusion:**

1. The use of low-energy lasers in the postoperative period for complicated liver echinococcosis creates conditions for faster healing of residual cavities, closing fistulas, reducing the specific weight of complications by 3-3.5 times, which will reduce the time of inpatient treatment by 1.5-2 times.

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## **RECOMMENDING MEASURES TO ENSURE PEDAGOGICAL MECHANISMS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE ENGINEERS**

*Abstract: As the world witnesses unprecedented technological advancements and societal challenges, the demand for highly competent engineers continues to grow. The engineering profession plays a pivotal role in shaping our future, requiring professionals with a strong foundation of technical knowledge, critical thinking abilities, and problem-solving skills. To meet these evolving demands, it is essential to focus on providing effective pedagogical mechanisms to nurture the professional competence of future engineers. This article explores the significance of these mechanisms and how they contribute to producing well-rounded and proficient engineers.*

*Keywords: engineer, pedagogical mechanism, reflection, evaluation, cooperative education, mastered education, projects.*

As the world witnesses unprecedented technological advancements and societal challenges, the demand for highly skilled engineers continues to grow. The engineering profession plays an important role in shaping our future, requiring professionals with technical knowledge, critical thinking skills and problem-solving skills. In order to meet these evolving demands, it is necessary to focus on providing effective pedagogical mechanisms for training the professional competence of future engineers. This article explores the importance of these mechanisms and how they contribute to producing well-rounded and skilled engineers [1]. The field of engineering is different from other fields. Engineers create new ideas, solve problems, and innovate. This requires engineers to have professional competencies. Pedagogical mechanisms should be improved to develop the professional competence of future engineers. It requires the development of professional competence of future engineers, the selection and implementation of changes in the world. Professional competencies such as faster problem solving, finding innovative solutions, working with the community and retraining are of great importance for engineers to achieve great success. Therefore, we need to further improve educational systems in the field of engineering and use innovative pedagogical methods. In this model, students will have the opportunity to learn theoretical knowledge in practice. They develop professional skills through hands-on problem-solving, laboratory work, and practical training. Such a method helps to

introduce the real life of engineering. 2. Integrative learning model is also important. In this way, different subjects are connected and give students additional skills. In engineering problem solving, it is important for students to make connections between multiple disciplines and find innovative solutions to common problems. 3. Reflection and evaluation play an important role in the development of professional competences. It is necessary to use reflection and evaluation to ensure a regular relationship between students, teachers and training specialists, to analyze the problems they have mastered and to consider ways of solving them. In this process, students develop themselves further and it also helps in mastering the learning process. 4. Research and innovation are also important in the development of professional competences. The use of the latest pedagogical technologies and methods allows learning and introducing new experiences. Educators and training professionals need to find innovative ways to develop themselves and learn how to apply innovations in engineering education. Cooperation with organizations and training centers is of great importance for the development of professional competences of engineers. Organizations play an important role in identifying and demanding new areas, desirable disciplines, and fields of professional training in engineering. Learning centers are important in developing innovative learning methods and providing additional learning resources to students [2].

Pedagogical mechanisms of professional competence development of engineers should be further improved. Methods such as active learning, integrative learning, cooperative learning, reflection and evaluation, research and innovation, collaboration with organizations and learning centers are important in developing professional competencies in engineering. These mechanisms help the students to develop their professional skills in accordance with the basic fundamentals and to move along with the requirements in the field of engineering. You can develop future engineers in the process of professional training using pedagogical mechanisms. This helps to train them to acquire the necessary skills for faster professional development and to perform useful tasks for the public. Also, the voluntariness of each student is very important in the process of improving pedagogical mechanisms. There was a need for students to research and provide feedback on career-oriented tasks. All of the pedagogical mechanisms presented here are very useful for developing the professional competence of future engineers. Therefore, do them correctly and remember that you need to provide special education for each student.

As I say in conclusion, further improvement of educational systems in the field of engineering, development of professional competences and preparation of more successful students in the field of engineering is the key basis. To implement these, it is necessary to improve pedagogical mechanisms. This will lead to more qualitative and innovative development of the engineering field, renew the engineering processes on the world surface and open to progress without construction. To do this, every teacher and organization should be able



to easily join the news about the development of professional competences and be close to the students. At the same time, the engineers of the future will participate in new ceremonial processes and strengthen global tasks. And also, the provision of effective pedagogical mechanisms is instrumental in nurturing the professional competence of future engineers. Active learning, interdisciplinary approaches, industry partnerships, technological innovations, ongoing assessment, and a culture of lifelong learning collectively contribute to producing proficient and adaptable engineers. As engineering continues to play a vital role in shaping our world, investing in these mechanisms ensures that our future engineers are well-prepared to tackle complex challenges, drive innovation, and contribute positively to society. By prioritizing professional competence development in engineering education, we pave the way for a brighter and more sustainable future.

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## **USE OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES INLAND MANAGEMENT, CADASTRE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

*Annotation. This article discusses the advantages of using drones over traditional surveying methods in cadastre, land surveying, and urban planning, as well as areas of application for drones.*

*Key words: unmanned aerial vehicles, cadaster, dron, urban planning, urban development.*

Progress in the modern world does not stand still. Twenty years ago it was impossible to imagine that almost everyone would have access to a computer, TV or smartphone with Internet access. Land surveyors of those times carried out measurements with measuring tapes, theodolites using rails, made calculations of measurements manually, and drew plans in ink.

Currently, one of the most popular methods for determining coordinates during cadastral work is the method of satellite measurements. Despite the backward regulatory framework governing the use of this method for determining the coordinates of real estate objects, cadastral engineers actively use it, since it is the least labor-intensive, fairly accurate and very convenient with a small amount of geodetic work.

Along with traditional methods of aerial photography, shooting with the help of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) is becoming more and more popular. This process has manifested itself especially in recent years - against the backdrop of an exponential growth in the popularity of ultra-light aircraft UAVs (the common name for these UAVs abroad is drones) and helicopter types.

Unmanned aerial vehicles are developing at an amazing speed in our time, it is advisable to use unmanned aerial vehicles in almost all areas of activity. The method of remote mapping using UAVs is becoming an increasingly promising way to obtain a geodetic basis in urban planning and cadastral work, primarily for creating digital actual large-scale maps.

For the purposes of land management, cadastre and urban planning, satellite imagery data are most often used in our time. But the main disadvantage of space photography is the insufficient accuracy of the coordinates of the images. The error can be from one to ten meters, which does not allow you to perform a number of tasks that require higher accuracy. Climatic, seasonal and other factors also influence information perception, interpretation of terrain objects.

With the existing disadvantages, such as the high price of hardware and software, UAVs have a number of advantages over other methods of collecting information. This is a high resolution on the ground, achieved due to the low flight altitude, even small details of the relief are visible, low cost compared to traditional methods of aerial photography, efficiency, because the whole process from leaving the site to obtaining data takes several hours, environmental safety, since electric engine, the ability to choose the time of day and weather conditions is also important.

In addition, these technologies, based on the achievements of science, scientists' research and experiments, allow accurate and thorough implementation of the processes from tillage to the finished product without excessive labor and costs, using advanced techniques and digitized equipment. As a result, the scope of introduction of digital information systems on agricultural lands in our country is expanding. For example, the specialists of the Tashkent State University of Economics, Tashkent State Agrarian University and the Cadastre Agency "Geoinnovation Center" under the Tax Committee, working within the scientific-practical project of digitalization of agricultural activities based on modern drone technologies, have also started to achieve preliminary results in this direction.. The project is implemented on the basis of the Decree of the President of February 3, 2021 "On the further development of the system of knowledge and innovation in agriculture and the provision of modern services" and other relevant decisions. In March of those year, the first experimental work was successfully conducted on 10 hectares of grain area, 4 hectares of vineyard area and 5 hectares of plowed land in Qibray district of Tashkent region. One self-flying drone device used in the process completed surveillance work in designated areas in just 6 minutes.

For urban planning purposes, aerial photography is necessary, first of all, to create three-dimensional models of entire cities, because now many urban planning plans are outdated and lose their relevance every year. Of course, various surveys are carried out to create maps and plans, but basically, these plans are created for small areas when planning construction, and a situation often occurs when planned objects, such as power lines, underground utilities, are shifted due to various factors and errors, but on city planning plans, these changes are not made. Particular attention should be paid to underground utilities, the exact location underground, coordinates, because the slightest mistake in them will lead to disastrous results. The use of a drone at all stages of construction will help create accurate schemes and plans for territories, residential complexes and entire cities. Also, the use of UAVs can be used to detect illegal buildings and objects of construction in progress.

In conclusion, we can present the prospects and opportunities for the use of UAVs for the purposes of cadastre and land management. The obvious advantage of using this type of survey is the creation and updating of digital maps and plans of those territories for which there is no practical possibility or

economic feasibility of a detailed study of the terrain and determination of numerical characteristics using satellite images or traditional aerial photography materials, and the photorealistic and high-precision 3D view of the processed data is even more expands areas of use.

The scope of unmanned aerial vehicles is truly limitless. At present, the use of UAVs in relation to agricultural lands, hard-to-reach lands, forest and water fund lands will be especially relevant.

Possible improvements from the use of unmanned aerial vehicles:

- Efficiency;
  - Increasing the accuracy of topographic and geodetic data;
  - Creation and updating of various digital maps and plans;
  - Creation of 3D terrain models;
  - Control over the state of agricultural land;
  - Timely detection of illegal logging and control of the forest fire situation;
  - Monitoring and inventory of land;
  - Identification of illegal construction sites.
- Factors hindering the development of the market:

-lack of a regulatory framework that ensures the performance of topographic and geodetic works for the integration of UAVs into a single airspace;

-issues of certification, registration, technical requirements and operating conditions of the equipment are not regulated.

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## **THE PROCEDURE FOR ASSIGNING A CADASTRAL NUMBER TO LAND PLOTS, BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

*Annotation. This article contains information about the procedure for assigning cadastral numbers to land plots, buildings and structures in Uzbekistan and the procedure for dividing the territory of Uzbekistan by cadastre.*

*Key words: Cadastre, cartography, cadastral numbers, cartographic basis, zone.*

**Introduction.** When maintaining state cadastres, first of all, it is necessary to carry out registration works, and for registration, it is necessary to divide the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan according to cadastre and give cadastral code numbers. Cadastre division is the division of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan into cadastral units (zones, massifs, areas) in cartographic materials (maps, plans, schemes) in the prescribed manner.

Division of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan by cadastre and formation of cadastral numbers of land plots, buildings and structures is carried out according to the Regulation on the procedure for division of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan by cadastre and formation of cadastral numbers of land plots, buildings and structures.

**Materials and methods.** The cadastral division of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out for the purpose of creating a unified system of accounting for immovable property and assigning cadastral numbers to land plots, buildings and structures. Cadastre includes the provision of uniform identification of all land plots, buildings and structures in the unified system of registration of immovable property.

The distribution of territories according to the cadastre is carried out in each district and the cities of the Republic of Korakalpakistan as well as the provinces. The cadastral zones (combination of several cadastral areas) and cadastral areas (combination of several land plots) of the Republic of Korakalpogistan and regions, Tashkent city, districts (cities) are divided. In some cases, depending on the characteristics of the district and city territory, the number of land plots, whether they are large or small, some zones may consist of one massif, some massifs may consist of one region, and some regions may consist of one land plot.

**Discussion.** At the level of regions, districts (cities), the cadastral division boundaries must correspond to the administrative-territorial division boundaries. The territory of the administrative district (city) is divided into cadastral zones accordingly. The territory of the administrative district (city) is divided into cadastral zones accordingly. When demarcating the territory of the administrative district, the cadastral zones are considered to be the territories of villages, villages and cities (towns) belonging to the district. If there are urban districts as cadastral zones in the demarcation of the cities belonging to the Republic of Pakistan and the province, or parts of the cities that are distinguished by their characteristics (such as the nature of the construction of various natural buildings, the purpose of use), such as industrial zones, residential areas, recreation parks, recreation areas and so on. etc. are accepted.

In determining the cadastral zones and boundaries, it is appropriate for the outer limits of the cadastral massifs to pass along natural objects (rivers, railways, main canals, collectors, other regular objects). The cadastral zone itself is divided into cadastral arrays. In rural areas, cadastral massifs are considered to be rural settlements, rural economy and land for other purposes. In this case, the border of the cadastral arrays must extend along the outer borders of the cadastral districts and coincide with the streets or outer borders of the settlements.

When dividing the territory of the cadastral massif into cadastral areas, the land used for agricultural and other purposes, the territory of horticulture and viticulture companies are accepted as cadastral areas in rural areas.

In cities and towns, as a cadastral massif, land plots that are distinguished by conventional signs (characteristics of the construction of a natural building, purpose of use, etc.) total accepted.

The territory of the cadastral districts should be formed in such a way that the number of land plots in them should not exceed a four-digit vowel number (that is, 9999). If such a situation occurs in practice, this cadastral region should be divided into two.

According to the cadastre, the primary unit of division is the land plot formed in the prescribed manner. Commonly used lands (streets, squares, orchards, reserve lands) that are not attached to specific legal entities and individuals are not divided according to the cadastre and are not assigned a cadastral number.

The composition of the cadastral number of land plots, buildings and structures and the procedure for their formation and issuance. The system of identification of land plots, buildings and structures in the Republic of Uzbekistan is created according to the single principle, based on the cadastral number of the land plot.

The cadastral number is a number that cannot be repeated on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan for a plot of land, a building, or a structure. The cadastral number is issued according to:

-The code of the administrative district within the territories or the cities subordinate to the Republic of Korakalpagistan and regions;

-Cadastral zone code;

-Cadastral array code;

-Cadastral district code;

-Land plot code;

-Code of the building structure;

-The code of one part of the building structure.

The cadastral number of real estate objects has the following structure:

AA., GG., CC., EE., DDDD., YYYY., XXX:

in this; Two-digit vowel number indicating the code of AA-regions (regions of the Republic of Korakalogiston and the city of Tashkent);

AA - a two-digit consonant number denoting the code of administrative territorial structures (administrative districts, cities subordinate to the Republic of Korakalpagistan, regions);

GG - a two-digit vowel number indicating the code of cadastral areas within cadastral zones;

CC - a two-digit vowel number indicating the code of cadastral zones;

EE - a two-digit consonant number indicating the code of cadastral areas within cadastral arrays;

DDDD - a vowel number indicating the code of land plots within cadastral districts;

YYYY- four-digit vowel number indicating the code of buildings and structures within land plots;

XXX- is a three-digit vowel indicating the code of one part of buildings and structures hip;

Based on this procedure, the cadastral number of land plots must consist of 14-digit vowel numbers. The cadastral number of buildings and structures, after the cadastral number of the plot of land on which these buildings and structures are located, the four-digit vowel code given to the building and structure is added to form an 18-digit vowel number.

For example, cadastral zones, arrays within cadastral zones, as well as the numbers of districts within the arrays within the administrative district, cities belonging to the Republic of Korakalpagistan and regions are carried out by dividing them into zones, arrays and districts.

Cadastral zones, arrays and areas are designated in all documents by their code, they are not named. The boundaries of cadastral zones, massifs and regions are generally accepted as the administrative boundaries of cities, urban districts, villages, villages. Later, if the administrative borders changed, the appropriate changes were made to the cadastral division system.

Assigning a cadastral number to a plot of land is carried out in the process of filling out the district (city) land cadastral book after the plot of land is

formed as an immovable property object. The cadastral number assigned to land plots is reflected in their registration register.

The land on which long engineering objects (canals, collectors, roads and railways) are located in the area cadastral located in the territory of the district (city), which are counted separately by name or number, are considered independent land plots, and within the district (city), they are one cadastral number is given regardless of the location in the zone, massifs and districts.

When forming the cadastral number of long land plots, the main part of them is determined by the code of the zone, if the bridge is located in the area of the zone, the code of the area, if the bridge is located in the area of the area, the code of the area and the code of the next land plot in this area.

**Result.** If a new plot of land is separated from the territory of several districts, if this plot of land is located in a bridge in which district, the code of that district is given and appropriate changes are made to the cartographic materials for the division of its territory according to the cadastre. Mandatory elements (codes) that make up the cadastral number of a plot of land, buildings and structures (except for a part of them) are not changed during the process of re-photographing (making corrections), registration, preparation of new cadastral maps (plans).

The cadastral number of buildings and structures is formed by assigning consecutive numbers to each of the buildings and structures on a given plot of land, starting from the first one.

In the certificates and other cadastral documents about the transfer of the rights to buildings and structures in the database of buildings and structures, its code is written in the form 0001-5, for example, in addition to the cadastral number of the land plot, and the number "5" means that there are five buildings and structures on this land plot.

On the blank page of the certificates of the transfer of the right to buildings and structures to the state register, the serial number of each building and structure in the plan, the cadastral number and the type of the building are written.

The cadastral number of a part of buildings and structures is formed as a part of the main building with the order of numbering.

Some of its rooms (apartments, separate rooms and other parts separated from them) that have a different legal status than the main building (the official owner is another person) are considered to be a part of the building and constructions.

In the process of creating a cadastral number for apartments in two-story houses, the land plot of the housing owners' association or other organizations that use this house and the cadastral number of the house itself are the basis is taken. As a part of the building on the plot of land, the apartment number is accepted.



The cadastral number of the buildings and structures is given after the preparation of the plan of the land plot showing the buildings and structures during the state registration of the rights to these buildings and structures.

The cadastral number of these immovable property objects does not change when the right to buildings and structures on the entire plot of land is transferred to another person and (or) the type of right to them changes.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, it should be noted that when the boundaries and area of land plots are changed as a result of dividing them or burning a part of them, as well as when a new land plot is established, they are assigned a new cadastral number according to the established procedure. The cadastral numbers issued earlier are invalid and cannot be used later. The cadastral numbers assigned to real estate objects are reflected in the land cadastral register, the state register of land rights, the cadastral register of buildings and structures, the register of accounting of buildings and structures and other cadastral documents.

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## **INTENSIFICATION OF PRACTICE AND LABORATORY WORK IN PHYSICS CLASSES**

*Annotation. This article describes the importance and prospects of organizing laboratory work in physics with the help of computer technologies. There are insufficient tools and equipment for demonstration, laboratory, and practical training in the teaching of physics departments and subjects in general secondary schools.*

*Key words: technology, methodology, education, innovation, laboratory, experiment, virtual laboratory, universe, existence.*

"Education as the main factor ensuring sustainable development" was recognized on a global scale, and in the international concept of education until 2030 adopted by UNESCO, "creating opportunities for quality education throughout life" was accepted as an urgent task. The implementation of innovative scientific achievements in the educational system is the basis for the development of effective mechanisms for the training of highly qualified specialists, the adaptation of the assessment of the quality of education to international standards, and the achievement of high results in the modernization of the educational system. In particular, the organization of laboratory work in physics classes with the help of computer technologies creates the basis for students' understanding of nature as a whole, and the formation of a single natural- scientific view of the world in their thinking.

"In the concept of development of the system of public education of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, the actual current state of physics education and existing problems are presented, based on the current requirements of STEAM, the lack of attention paid to the integration and practical approach to general education subjects in the education of students at the international level, the insufficient development of educational and methodological support for physics, i.e. multimedia products, didactic materials and other existing problems are identified. In order to solve such problems, in order to ensure the integration of theory and practice in physics lectures in general education schools, the development of a virtual package of demonstration experiments and its application to the educational process serve as an important basis for educating students' creativity and developing their interests.

There are insufficient tools and equipment for demonstration, laboratory, and practical training in the teaching of physics departments and subjects in general secondary schools. Therefore, it is appropriate to introduce existing virtual simulators in the in-depth study of physical phenomena by students. Specially created visual simulators on the basis of a computer model for each

topic are ideal visual models of physical processes and, depending on the professional skills of the teacher, allow the student to imagine the full essence of the physical law. Based on programming technologies in the computer model of physical processes, the addition of many factors serves to develop a natural model of the physical process. A computer model of this physical process ensures the naturalness of the physical experiment being conducted.

It is known that a large set of different models are installed in the virtual environment: measurements of physical quantities, constructions of physical objects, simulators, multimedia environments, etc. They ensure the maximum study of the physical event being conducted, provide the demonstration principle of the physical event. The use of virtual models ensures the ease of teaching, ensures the quality of the educational process, and ensures the acquisition of the necessary knowledge and skills.

A set of ready-made laboratory equipment or accessories is necessary for the determination of physical quantities in the teaching of physics in general secondary schools. Physical quantities to be determined and measured in computer models are entered by software tools. In addition to the demonstration of the physical phenomenon used in the educational process, computer models can be used to teach the essence of the physical law in depth by including other parameters in the phenomenon and the studied process.

There are two components of computer modeling: the process of creating a computer model, the process of using the created model in the educational process, that is, the measurement of physical quantities by modeling a physical object, and the physical the process of confirming the correctness of the formula and the law. Concepts of models in explaining physical phenomena existed before the computer era: material point model, ideal gas model, planetary model of an atom, etc. In creating computer models, a physical phenomenon is taken as an object. The information model of a real physical object is analyzed by an expert. Algorithms of all properties of physical phenomena are created in relation to physical formulas, and the corresponding multimedia program is written, interactive components are created, and the design is adjusted.

Pedagogical software tools are didactic tools designed for partial or complete automation of the educational process with the help of computer technologies. They are considered one of the promising forms of increasing the efficiency of the educational process and are used as a teaching tool of modern technologies.

The development of science and technology and the achievements in the field of information technology allow to solve various new problems facing humanity. Raising the level of quality indicators of the organization of the educational process in the educational system to the level of world standards, creating a methodology for the widespread

introduction of modern pedagogical and information technologies in our country are considered urgent methodological issues.

The article reveals the features of the technology for the formation of key competencies in laboratory work in physics on the example of the 7th grade from the standpoint of modular learning. Presenting the structure of the laboratory work module, the list of developed modular laboratory works in physics for the 7th grade and the methodology for the formation of key competencies on them.

The concept of a competency-based approach in education implies the effective development of a student, increasing the possibilities of his preparation for adaptation in modern society. It is based on the idea that the source of development is in the student himself, in his subjective experience. With modular education, the student is the subject of the educational process, independently determining the level of knowledge acquisition and actively influencing the course of the educational process, which leads to the creation of a developing educational environment that allows the implementation of individual educational programs through level differentiation of the content of education.

Having considered a number of definitions of the concept of competence, we came to the conclusion that they have in common the understanding of competence as the ability of an individual to solve various problems, applying a set of knowledge, skills and abilities in practical activities. Key competencies can be called those that every member of society should have and which are universal and applicable in different situations (for example, to organize the interconnection of one's knowledge and organize it). At the moment, there is no single approach to defining a set of key competencies. According to the Russian researcher A. V. Khutorsky, the following key competencies characteristic of Russian education can be distinguished: value-semantic competence, general cultural competence, educational and cognitive competence, information competence, communicative competence, social and labor competence and personal competence self-improvement. They are formed in a wide variety of activities, including educational activities, including activities for the assimilation of physical knowledge. The process of forming key competencies in teaching physics is also complex and includes different types of activities, it is essential that the assimilation occurs precisely in the student's independent work, and laboratory research occupies a special place here.

The main result of the application of this technology is that the activity of performing a physical experiment of experiments is transformed from a reproductive-reproducing activity into an activity of a creative, research nature. This ensures the development of students' independence and ability to solve various problems in practical activities, i.e., the implementation of a competency-based approach.

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## **SOLVING PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE TRANSLATION OF TEXTS WITH A HISTORICAL FOCUS**

*Abstract. The relevance of this article is related to the ongoing demand for translators of historical texts. Since the dawn of writing, there has been a demand for translations of various chronicles, scrolls and manifestos. A similar situation persists to this day, only now the popular history genre is gaining more and more popularity. A historian, like a writer, can recreate events and the face of the past, although this scientific recreation differs from the artistic one. Based on historical data, the writer at the same time always takes the path of creative fiction, without which art is impossible, and the historian depicts only what was, historically based facts. An informative historical text does not tolerate fiction, yet it is an excellent source for gaining knowledge and learning about history.*

*Key words. Adherents, extensive trade, forenization, mythological and biblical characters, political relations.*

The translator has to deal with texts of different stylistic orientations in the course of his or her professional activities. Each style is unique and demands a specific approach to translation. In some cases, specific textual characteristics make it necessary to conduct a systematic analysis of translation practice and further classify it.

As history shows, the first translators appeared in Ancient Egypt. Ancient Greece did not lag behind either. Because of the extensive trade and political relations there was a need for specialists who knew foreign languages. With appearance of writing the demand for translators multiplied. The most famous written translation is the Bible, which is still a handbook for many people around the world. Over the years, the demand for translations of historical texts has not diminished. Translations of historic texts make the knowledge of previous generations available to every reader. Translations of historical texts are needed more frequently by museums, educational institutions and cultural organizations.

As for fiction, the characters of the analyzed work of fiction are often compared with historical personalities, mythological and biblical characters or characters from other works, which helps the author to reveal the nature of his character without resorting to lengthy descriptions. Sometimes, when referring to a historical event or period, the author does not say it directly, but mentions the place where it happened, or mentions the names of famous people of the time. In this case, the notion of a linguistic picture of the world as well as background knowledge and the adequacy of the translation are central to the translation of historical texts. When creating a translation of a historical novel, it

is necessary to know the culture and history of the country where the action takes place, the peculiarities of the linguistic picture of the world of the source language, to obtain the necessary background knowledge.

If we pay attention to the peculiarities of the construction of a popular scientific text, we can notice that structurally it looks much simpler than a scientific one. This should make us think that the text is easier to translate, but in fact it isn't, because although the syntactic structures of a non-popular text are simpler, the communicative task is more complicated, which means that it has a larger variety of linguistic means. The author of a popular science text aims to convey cognitive information to the reader, as well as to engage the reader with this information. Among the emotional means of introducing the topic and arousing interest in it, the means peculiar to the fictional text are also noted, i.e. those that formalize aesthetic information.

In order to establish the relationship between these means, it is necessary to identify the source and the recipient of a popular science text. The source in a popular science text is a specialist in a certain field whose information is reliable and objective. It does not, however, fully demonstrate its competence in the subject, because the reader of its text is an incompetent or totally incompetent recipient. The way in which the author makes the information available to his incompetent recipient is up to the author, but the means of popularization of scientific knowledge in most authors are the same. The only difference is the layout of the means and the order in which they are used.

At the same time, the text under study has a historical orientation, so it is worth mentioning the peculiarities and difficulties in translating this kind of texts. One of the main difficulties in translating historical texts is the same as in translating fiction: accurately reproduce the stylistic features of the original in a natural, lively language. Translators of historical documents often try to follow the original as closely as possible, avoiding any subjectivity and therefore have to artificially expand the boundaries of the target language in order to produce a non-idiomatic text. However, it also happens that the translator borrows individual words and phrases from the original language in order to convey a "local flavour".

In recent decades, many adherents of the so called "non-transparent translation" have emerged. At the same time, terms such as "forenisation" and "domestication" have emerged. F. Schleiermacher defined domestication as "ethnocentric reduction of the original text in accordance with the cultural values of the target language", i.e. as "a way of representing an alien and incomprehensible text in understandable terms of the host culture". It should be noted that the strategy of domestication has been used by translators since the Roman Empire. In those days, translators, when translating Greek texts into Latin, omitted Greek cultural markers, adding allusions to Roman culture, and changed the names of Greek poets to Roman ones. In the Romanticist period, by contrast, translators insisted on preserving the "foreign culture" of the translated

text. Thus, in the Romantic period, forenization was considered to be the most preferable translation strategy.

According to F. Schleiermacher, forenisation is "an ethno-deviant resistance to the cultural values of the translated language, fixing the linguistic and cultural differences of the original text". Thus, if the translator translates a text from another culture in accordance with the values of his own culture, imposing the values of the culture of the target language on the reader, we are talking about domestication. If the norms and values of a foreign culture are imposed on the reader, the translator opts for forenification. It is worth noting, however, that there can be no "pure" domestication or forenification in translation. Each translated text is a combination of these strategies, which complement each other rather than in conflict. The translator cannot avoid domestication when translating, as the text entering a foreign culture through translation in one way or another becomes a phenomenon of that culture.

It should be noted that, according to L. Venuti, the main characteristics of a domesticated text are such characteristics as ease of perception, transparency, when the text reflects the personality and intentions of the author, creating the impression that we are reading the original and not the translation. In the case of forenification, however, there is an "opaqueness" in the text, there are "dark places" in it and we read it as a translation.

Summarising all of the above, it is not typical for a translator to adhere to one of these strategies when translating. In order to produce a high-quality, equivalent translation, we must strike the right 'golden mean' without going from one extreme to the other. A specialist translator is endowed with a special flair that tells him or her how to maximise the content of the text while keeping it comprehensible to the reader.

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## **IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN EDUCATING STUDENTS BASED ON UNIVERSAL VALUES**

*Annotation: This article describes in detail the improvement of the system of professional competence in educating students based on universal values, the introduction of universal values into the educational system, the improvement of students' skills and knowledge, the increase of professional competence, the orientation of educational values to the social and personal factor.*

*Keywords: universal values, professional competence, educational system, social factor.*

### **Introduction:**

The national consciousness, national pride, national pride, and spiritual world of our people are getting richer day by day. This is the moral basis of our independent state. So, spirituality was formed to the extent that it served the development. National renaissance, national pride, and restoration of national feeling is a natural legal process that is inextricably linked with national development.

The reforms carried out in our society can be successfully implemented only when our national values, customs and traditions are revived and further developed because only a person who is spiritually mature, enlightened, spiritually strong, and can think in a new way can walk the path of independence and development with honour. Therefore, studying the cultural heritage and high spiritual values of our people deeply and comprehensively, inculcating them in the mind of every person living in our Republic, especially raising the young generation to be spiritually mature and selfless people is one of the urgent problems.

### **Literature analysis and methodology:**

Students educated based on universal values can have a positive attitude towards others, show social responsibility and have strong moral feelings. This, in turn, can improve their professional skills and their ability to work collaboratively with others. In addition, developing universal values can enhance critical thinking and problem-solving skills that are important in the workplace.

It reveals the orientation of educational values to social and personal factors. The goal is that social values, including educational values, serve to form a person, increase his value, ensure recognition by pedagogues of the individual factor as the leading subject of educational processes, and help him to

form free and independent thinking, as well as social activity skills. Therefore, the need to raise a competent person and a qualified specialist to adulthood acquires a more urgent meaning and essence in the current conditions where new social relations are developing and being decided.

"We need to educate free, well-rounded people who recognize their rights, rely on their strength and capabilities, have an independent attitude to the events happening around them, and who at the same time build their interests in harmony with the interests of the country and the people." And it depends on educational values. That is why he emphasizes the relevance of the chosen topic by teaching educational values to young people.

It is important to develop a comprehensive approach that incorporates several strategies to instil universal human values into the education system. This includes developing a curriculum that emphasizes universal human values, implementing experiential learning opportunities that allow students to apply these values in real-world settings, and incorporating technology that enhances the student learning experience.

When studying national values, it is necessary to form a sequence of concepts of the national idea, national consciousness, and national pride in students. Because a person without national pride will never appreciate the wealth of the Motherland, he will not even think of preserving it, that is, he will not be able to become a patriotic, selfless person.

Values are divided into several types according to their essence. In particular, a person and his life are considered the highest value. It is absurd to talk about the value of something in the absence of a person. That is why honouring the dignity of a person, improving his life, developing his knowledge and cultural level, maintaining his health, and protecting his life are the main directions of our state's policy.

All fundamental changes and reforms taking place in our society are aimed at ensuring that people's lives are full, rich and beautiful, that people feel truly free, and that they become the owners of the results of their work, their destiny, and their country. The results of this research show that the introduction of universal human values into the educational system leads to the improvement of students' skills and knowledge, and professional competence.

The development of universal values can form a positive attitude towards others, a sense of social responsibility, and strong moral feelings. Values and tasks related to their use in the process of organizing social and pedagogical relations should be included in the basis of the organization of the content of education, its process and mutual relations in the "pedagogue-student" system.

It is also necessary to solve the problems of pedagogical relations. Pedagogical phenomena related to the training of future elementary teachers cannot be ignored. This complex and multifaceted process of socialization requires special attention as an important creative direction and socio-pedagogical value today.

In general, in the centre of pedagogic attention and attention on the humanization of education and training lies the activity of forming the attitude of children toward the human personality as the highest and most priceless wealth in the world.

With the superiority of national and universal values in education, it is impossible to understand the national identity and the sense of national pride without deep knowledge of the people's centuries-old values, and huge and rich heritage. Therefore, it is necessary to inculcate national traditions, customs, ceremonies, folklore, national games and the ideas expressed in them into the minds of students, to establish respect for these ideas in them.

The method of analyzing the results of the experimental work took a special place in the process of experimental work organized based on the problem of using national values in preparing students for family life. This method is a unique parameter that shows the appropriateness of the theoretical and practical activities carried out within the framework of the problem.

As a result of conducting the content of spiritual and moral education of students of pedagogical higher education institutions based on the methods and tools mentioned above, the possibility of preparing future primary school teachers for the meaningful organization of the system of educational work in their future pedagogical activities will be expanded.

#### **Results:**

Instilling universal values can enhance critical thinking and problem-solving skills that are important in the workplace. In addition, students who are educated based on universal values can have a positive attitude towards others, show social responsibility and have strong moral feelings.

Value includes universal human values - certain moral standards, and advanced, progressive cultural heritage. Values are divided into material, social, political, and spiritual values and positive and negative values. Values are not only valuable for the past, but they are also valuable for the development of the future. A comprehensive approach, including several strategies, is required to introduce universal human values into the education system.

This includes developing a curriculum that emphasizes universal human values, implementing experiential learning opportunities that allow students to apply these values in real-world settings, and incorporating technology that enhances the student learning experience. Educators play a crucial role in the education system and must be equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively teach universal values. This may include curricula that help teachers develop an understanding of universal values and how to incorporate them into the curriculum.

Regular evaluation of the system of professional competence in teaching students based on universal values is important to ensure that it is achieving its intended results. This may include monitoring student outcomes, evaluating the

effectiveness of curriculum and instructional strategies, and soliciting feedback from stakeholders.

Providing information about the traditions and customs that are valuable and honourable for the whole of humanity, relevant for the past, present and future of humanity, instilling in them a feeling of love, support, fighting for noble ideas. should be done in the process.

Training for preparing students for family life was held in whole groups or groups, some with boys, and some with girls individually. But they are different from the usual training, and the conversations are conducted in a sincere, reliable manner, fully obeying the moral standards. In such conversations, the actions of the parents in the student's family and the situation in their families should not be discussed.

The development of spiritual and moral qualities in young people is guaranteed by ensuring coherence and continuity in the educational process. The most basic of the rules of education in general pedagogy in the block of general professional subjects of the curriculum of higher educational institutions of pedagogy is the rule of education.

Because in the future, in raising the young generation to be mature in all aspects, it is important to raise positive qualities in them that correspond to the norms of behaviour. At this point, it is appropriate to work taking into account the methodology of moral and moral education of students.

General methods and tools of pedagogy are used in the spiritual and moral education of students. In particular, individual-oriented education gives the student the privilege of choosing the content of the educational material, tasks or tasks, methods and methods of activity. The possibility of choice encourages the student to make decisions, search independently and feel responsible.

Therefore, it is appropriate to develop alternative models of educational activities and offer them to students. "The main task of the methods and methods of moral education is to create the experience of social behaviour and relationships in students. These methods and methods include teaching and practising forms of social behaviour, organizing various activities of students, and leading their activities.

#### **Discussion:**

Along with instilling universal human values into the educational system, it is important to form a culture of universal human values in educational institutions. This may include promoting values such as respect, empathy and social responsibility and modelling these values in daily interactions with students and colleagues.

The basis of universal human values is to advance science on earth, maintain peace and stability in the world, search for solutions to environmental problems, stop the nuclear arms race, prevent various international risks, prevent various diseases, protect nature, end poverty and illiteracy, and industry.

problems related to raw materials, improvement of energy sources, exploitation of space and world ocean resources, etc.

Events that prevent us from solving the socio-political, economic, cultural, and spiritual problems that are in front of us belong to reactionary values. Inculcating universal human values into the educational system increases the professional skills of students. By developing a comprehensive approach that incorporates a range of strategies, educational institutions provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in their careers.

Preparing students for family life is not a random activity, but relies on a scientific basis and solid practice. Several scientific monographs on preparing teenagers for family life were conducted on the example of general secondary education schools on this problem, but the problem of preparing students for family life was left out of consideration.

The study of monograph works, programs and training manuals shows that there are certain experiences in the general secondary education system regarding specific ways, methods and methods of preparing students for family life. These experiences go a long way in preparing young people for family life. Because the preparation of the young generation for family life is continuous, its consistent continuation and creation of scientific and pedagogical foundations is the need of the hour.

Other methods of ideological education, education of youth in the spirit of national values, in particular, explaining, persuading, enlightening, stratified approach, systematic, approach, and self-conviction are determined depending on the period, conditions, environment, object, and situation. Accordingly, in the process of educating young people in the spirit of national values, it is necessary to use all these methods, it is more inappropriate to show them as a priority without conditions, environment, or.

However, the main goal of all of them is the national idea, the main goal of the national ideology is to build a free and prosperous country, a free and prosperous life, their main ideas are the development of the country, the peace of the country, the well-being of the people, the perfect person, social cooperation, inter-ethnic harmony, inter-religious tolerance. and others must be inculcated in the public mind, first of all in the minds and hearts of young people.

It is also important that students develop skills and abilities to apply what they have learned in practical activities. This is done based on the management method. In it, it is planned to make a list of weekly meals for the family, plan homework, consider the amount of daily work in the family, distribute it among family members, husband and wife, and make any changes to it. Questionnaires are also used.

Students approach all these works creatively. Student activity gives effective results in creating pedagogical problem situations. Solving problems related to family education will be successful if it is organized based on

conversations and role-playing games. Encouragement in problematic situations and showing the way to the future is manifested in the mutual relations of family members, and the friendly relations of students with each other in the group.

### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, it should be said that students should be encouraged to draw their conclusions from the conversations in the audience about their family and parents. The effectiveness of classes in preparing young students for family life depends on the forms and methods of education used in conducting them.

The main forms of training can be training sessions, seminars, etc. It is also important to give them a cheerful spirit, to increase the interest of students in these activities, to solve the discussed topics together with the teacher, and to create current problems and situations to solve them.

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## **POPULATION THE DIRECTIONS OF ENSURING EMPLOYMENT**

*Annotasiya. In this article the employment of the population, ensuring the directions of unemployed interactionng factors more coverage has been given. Of the republic of uzbekistanand the employment of the population are unemployed atilevel ksi, they change the dynamicsi and the population bandlion the areas on the analysis made. Also, the populationof oil and gas on reducing the level of unemployment and employment offerproducts developed.*

*Keywords: population bandlion labor resources, unemployment, work places, and migrant labor, self-employed make.*

### **Introduction**

Today, astate of employment, the timecat any state reforms and global projects done oirilmoqda. In particular, the international labor organization, the population of bandliof the ministry of finance, sustainablespotted to ensure the global statei's technical, organizational and support capabilities institusionalhas b.

Global chekinayotgan in uzbekistan in the year 2020 in a number of countries also pandemiya pandemiya unemployed for a reason arising from the social index, the decrease in the recovery jobs are available. However, employment of the population before pandemiyanadanback to the position have in the period ngil don't. The main reason for this migration is associated with the foreign.

The ministry of employment and labour relations, according to data today who go to other countries to work in the country, the number of migrant labor 2of 6 million. them more than 7.5 percent of the total population and this figure 13, 6 percent of the total number of labor resources while diagnosis is establishedadi. Pandemiya, and the closure of many conditions in the workplace in regard difficult living conditions, most of the migrant labour returned to our country. This unemployment rate's growth and led to the decline of income populations.

Therefore, our state-rahb of the initiative is active, stimulate entrepreneurship, investment climate and improving the business environment and create new jobs throughaims to consistent measures are being implemented. In particular, in the year of 2018 on June 14 the president of the republic of uzbekistan "on measures to increase the efficiency and improvement of work in the area of employment"pp-3856-resolution [1] is received. Also, every year on the employment of the population in the republic approved the implementation of programs, and the improvement of mechanisms empty kvotalanadigan jobs,



job placement, self-employed in the development of effective forms of effective measures taken.

However, the territory still in the labor market-still remains at a high level of tension, the creation of permanent jobs, young people, women, the employment of members of poor families, especially in rural areas, to ensure as well as the issues of foreign labour migration processes regulation there is no solution. In this regard, we are following the theme of this research works had taken the actual shows the need.

### **Analysis of the literature on the subject**

The employment of the population for always providing also come to be one of the pressing issues. Especially, in the context of global pandemic has shown once again that the issue of employment is one of the global problems in this regard and further more scientific research work had taken requires ne. Including:

Foreign scientists from the state in the employment of the existing problems on the solution d. b. Breev [2], bandli informalk of his state and the financial impacts on V. from sali N. and v. v. Narbut [3], on the analysis of employment and unemployment statistics Dolgix e. a. [4], self-employment and long work as a result of cardiovascular diseases risk on C. Krittanawong A. 'smar, Z. Wang, d. l. Bhatt, and with due regard for the u. [5], the demographic change of the world's population, ensuring the effect of work on the P. Ge, W. Sun, and Z. zh-leader [6] and COVID-19 pandemic in the period of self-employment duration and ensuring raqobatdosh social analysis on s J. Grashuis [7] the european research horse are out of work moqda.

Local scientists from D.A. Nasimov [8] raqamli of the economy in the context of employment, the introduction of modern forms, methodology and the improvement of the methodological basisto, M.K. Abdullaev and D.B. Begalovas [9] in the country, employment indicators and their analysis of the world to see, s. a. Bozorova [10] the status of the service sector of the population, increasing employment, see, a. b. irmatov in [11], being busy with the problems of women's intellectual work, see A. Tashpulatov [12], and Sh.R. Xolmuminov, b. h. Umurzakov, t. a. Makhmudovs [13] of employment of the rural population and of them is the reduction of informal employment both strategic socio-economic importance to research diagnosis sib comemoqda.

The results of these surveys in them based on the research offers practical recommendations and conclusions without added it is worth noting that the employment of the population of working with respect for existing problems and to take time off to statistical analysis for organizational performed without resolving the issue of economic and institutional aspects of the scientific aspects of further studies, as well as innovative approaches to develop should be.

### **Research methodology**

This tadqiqotat expert reviews, comparison, comparative analysis and systematic approach to methods of statistical tables are and the chart and the

chart of the world from, as well as the international labor organization of the republic of Uzbekistan state statistics committee the ministry of employment and labour relations as official statistical data and research on the topic of related to x and local or ijy of scientists and scientific research works from a wide use of led.

### **Analysis and results**

Integrasiyalashuvi of the state of the economy and the interstate socio-economic, the development of strategic communication, as well as because of the lack of birth, or steady population growth, low level of countries (European countries, Russia, South Korea are like) at the expense of international mehnat of migration increasingly expanded has been b.

This process will bring benefits to every state. That is, mehnat muchhoji who go for the country's growth and development to their contribution to the world qo'shSalar, money transfers and they experience the position from his country to great benefit keltirishadi.

However, the migration process to management work, the protection of immigrant labor, migration and development relations and international cooperation in the regulation of complex is one of the issues.

The population growth rate is high and most emerging and developing countries with low population work in ensuring an adequate level of problems. For example, lack of jobs, low wages, the ministry of labour resources of the professional skills and the lack of it may also include the level of knowledge.

Five main reasons of unemployment in the economy, there are:

- the introduction of new technologies in the economy and are associated with other structural changes;
- economic decline which led to the decline of the labor resource requirements;
- state policy, and therefore the decrease of the labor force required to increase the minimum wage;
- seasonal fluctuations in some sectors of the economy;
- Demographic changes, that is-bodied population growth.

Also on employment of the population with a job in the country today, practical measures are being implemented. In particular, entrepreneurship and small business, family business and self-employed support and their comprehensive development through to create favorable conditions for the promotion of foreign employment on the basis of the population to create new jobs and include it.

As of January according to the year 2021, the number of the population in the country 34, 6 million. students organisation 17, 5 million. of them in the city 17, 1 million. persons living in rural areas.

Population density and republic on 1 sq.miles about 77 thousand people come on. However, dramatically different location on the territory of the population, in particular blackqalpog'iston republic in 1 sq.about miles 11, 5

thousand people come on, 741, 4 in andijan thousand, and visit 48, 4 thousand, April 66, 5 thousand, thousand 116, 7 in kashkadarya, Veteran 9, 1 thousand, March 385, 4 thousand, in samarkand 235, 4 thousand, thousand 133, 4 in surkhandarya, syrdarya in 201, 2 thousand, In 196, 3 thousand, thousand 565, 1 Fergana, in architecture in the city of Tashkent, one thousand and 312, 9 esa thousand people 7874, 1 consists of. This socio-economic development of internal labor migration on areas that are at different levels of potent means.

According to the analysis, in the republic of labor resources, the number of 19, 1 million. the organization of man, this permanent a population's 55, 9 percent are foreign to it. Total labor resources, 19, 0 of 1 million. students or 99, 5% mehnat capable-bodied population age up, his 0, 09 million. students or 0.5 percent mover the age of ehnat who work in the age of the small and large capable consists of (1 table).

1-table

**Uzbekistan, republic of the structure of the dynamics at work and the resources (thousand people)**

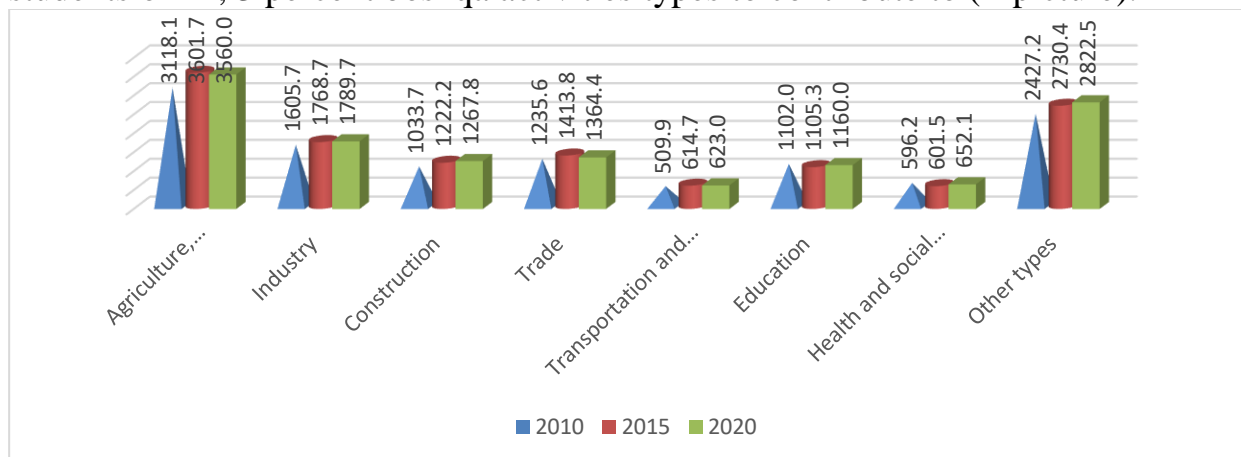
<b>Labor resources the content of the</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2020</b>
labor resources	14048, 8	15685, 7	17564, 3	18488, 9	19142, 3
<i>compared to the permanent population, percent</i>	equals to 54, 3	57, 5	59, 0	58, 1	55, 9
including:					
Mehnat capable-bodied population age	13880, 4	15474, 6	17451, 5	18371, 7	19052, 0
<i>compared to the permanent population, percent in</i>	53, 7	56, 7	58, 6	57, 7	55, 7
<i>labor resources in relation to percent</i>	98, 8	98, 7	99, 4	99, 4	99, 5
M capable ehnat who work in the age of large and small over the age of	168, 4	211, 1	112, 8	117, 2	95, 1
<i>compared to the permanent population, percent</i>	0, 6	0, 8	0, 4	0, 4	0, 3
<i>compared to labour resources, in percent</i>	from 1.2 to	1.3, an increase of	0, 6	0, 6	0, 5

*Source: data of the state statistics committee of the republic of Uzbekistan.*

Total labor resources 77, 3 % or 14, 8 million. their economic active population. Also, 13, 2 million. labor resources of a person or 69, 2 percent is employed in the economy.

According to the analysis, by the year 2020, ibusy city population of 3, 6 million. them or q 26, 9 percentishloq, forest and fish resources, 1, 8 million. them or 13, 5 s percentof ano, 1, 3 million. students or 9, 6 percent qhit, 1, 4 million. students or 10, 3 percent sav tool, 0, 6 million. students or 4, 7 percent

tashi and maintenance, 1, 1 million. students or 8, 8 percent ta'lim, 0, 7 million. students or 4, s 9 percentog'liqni care and social services, and 2, 7 million. students or 21, 3 percent boshqa activities types to contribute to (1-picture).



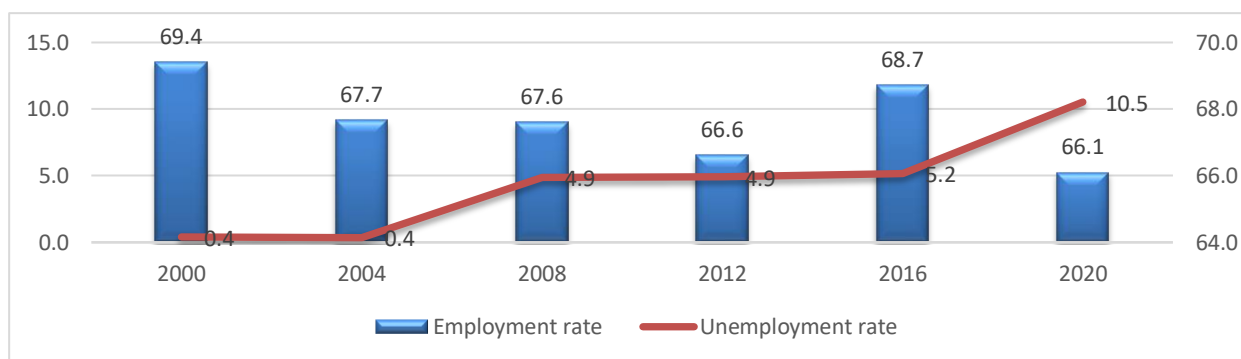
**1-picture. Of the employed population iqtisodiy on the composition of business types (thousand people).**

*Source: data of the state statistics committee of the republic of Uzbekistan.*

Analysis shows that in the year 2020 with work compared to 2010, the employment rate 113, 9 percent, percent 101, 4 than the year 2015, if the type of economic activity respectively qishloq, forest and fish resources and 114, 2 98, 8 percent, sof ano 111, 5 percent and 101, 2, qto hit and 122, 6 103, 7 percent, sav tool and 110, 4 96, 5 percent, tashi and maintenance 122, 2 and 101, 4 percent, ta'lim 105, 3 and 104, 9 percent, the sog'liqni care and social services 109, 4 and 108, 4 percent and boshqa business type on 116, 3 and 103, 4 percent growth observed.

Also, of the employed population by type of ownership, according to the results of the analysis, the number of employed in the public sector, 2.5 million in the year 2020. man and the non-governmental sector, while at 10, 7 are employed in mn. the man was up. In recent years, the public sector of the populationsbusy ida has increased the number of those who are. In particular, the growth rate of the public sector bank in 2012 year (compared to 2010) 98, 0 percent, 2014 years (2012 years compared to) 98, 4 percent, 2016 years (2014 compared to years) 100, 2 percent, 2018 years (2016 years) 104, 1 percent 2020 years (2018 years compared to) 102, 9 percent to grew.

As of January according to the year 2021 in the country, the number of unemployed registered with the labour office has 37, 1 thousand people. This figure is increased to 2.3 times compared to the year 2010, his growth rate was 2000 in 0, 4 percent, 2004 years 0, 4 percent, 2008 year 4, 9 percent, 2012 years 4, 9 percent, 5.2 percent in 2016 and in 2020, the year 1 to 10, 5 percent (3-picture).



### 3-point. Surpassed the level of employment and unemployment rate (percent).

*Source: data of the state statistics committee of the republic of Uzbekistan.*

In the country the number of employed-bodied population in relation to age, the number of band levelci over the years 2000-2020 average 67, 7 per cent came from. In particular, in the year 2000, plummeted 69.4 percent in 2004, 67, 7 percent in 2008 67, 6 percent in 2012 66, 6 percent in 2016, 68, 7 percent in 2020 and the year 66, 1 percent.

#### Conclusion and suggestions

The population in the country of employment policy with the work and reducing the level of unemployment, by will be worthwhile to take into account the following:

1. The problems in regard to the increase of employment of the population was below up until a deep analysis and practical solutions to make to develop and practice should be to monitor the implementation.

2. Ya usually plays an important role in reducing the addiction of sweet unemployed in the economy. Therefore, the hidden economy in the fight against byurokratik is not the way, but the economic benefits of applying to should be established by.

3. Paralel to change the demographic of the population increases, new jobs, and from the experience of developed countries in this regard go to use established should be.

4. In the process of digitization of the economy that appears new profession than his arising as a result of the level of unemployment will be higher. So, state and non-state sector to increase the number of jobs that require high skills and, in particular self-handleshould encourage more.

5. Today vacancies on the database, the non-governmental sector between a number of online platforfalar are established on the basis of. However, the web site vacancies in the public sector, are very rare and the majority of data on the recruitment process is carried out in a closed and narrow scale. This not only employment, but also work in the office also has a negative impact on productivity. In this regard, the state and non-state-sector jobs in the loosei must be on a single platform the creation of online information is complete.

6. Social protection and in need of struggling to find work, for individuals as well as state and non-aged marks the expansion of the activities of t as well as the need to strengthen control over them.

Conclusion it is worth noting in place, primarily on the population had lovdan real and should be held to. This demographic change and ensuring employment of the population of studies and analysis will serve to increase the effectiveness of the results. Also, of the population, employment, unemployment promising strategies to improve living conditions and reduce the level of Real allows us to work out. In general, creating new jobs to work at the appropriate rate of pay for the use of not only labor productivity has a positive effect, but also socio-economic development, the level of increase also leads.

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## **TOURISM POTENTIAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN: AN EXPLORATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND NATURAL BEAUTY**

*Abstract. This article explores the tourism potential of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, an autonomous region in Uzbekistan. The study investigates the cultural heritage, natural landscapes, and environmental regeneration efforts in the region. A literature review provides a comprehensive overview of previous research on Karakalpakstan's tourism potential. The methodology section outlines the research approach, including data collection and analysis methods. Results highlight the diverse cultural traditions, archaeological sites, and natural attractions that make Karakalpakstan an appealing destination. The discussion examines the region's current tourism infrastructure and future development prospects. The conclusion emphasizes the importance of sustainable tourism practices to maximize Karakalpakstan's tourism potential.*

*Keywords: Karakalpakstan, tourism potential, cultural heritage, natural beauty, environmental regeneration, sustainable tourism.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Republic of Karakalpakstan, located in western Uzbekistan, possesses significant tourism potential due to its rich cultural heritage, stunning natural landscapes, and ongoing environmental regeneration efforts. This article aims to shed light on the diverse attractions and resources that make Karakalpakstan an alluring destination for travelers seeking unique experiences. By examining existing literature, conducting field research, and analyzing available data, this study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of Karakalpakstan's tourism potential.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan has been steadily growing as a tourist destination in recent years, attracting both domestic and international visitors. The region's unique cultural heritage, historical sites, and stunning natural landscapes contribute to its appeal. Although tourism in Karakalpakstan is still developing, efforts are underway to enhance the tourism infrastructure and promote sustainable practices.



**Figure 1: The types of tourism that can be found in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**



### **Cultural Tourism**

Karakalpakstan offers a wealth of cultural experiences for tourists. The traditional lifestyle of the Karakalpak people, including their music, dance, and crafts, provides visitors with an authentic glimpse into the region's cultural heritage.

### **Historical and Archaeological Sites**

The region is home to several significant historical and archaeological sites. Khiva, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is renowned for its well-preserved ancient city, featuring magnificent mosques, mausoleums, and palaces.

### **Natural Attractions**

Karakalpakstan's natural beauty is a major draw for tourists. The Ustyurt Plateau, with its dramatic cliffs, canyons, and diverse flora and fauna, offers opportunities for hiking and wildlife observation. Sudochie Lake, a picturesque saline lake, attracts birdwatchers and nature enthusiasts.

### **Ecotourism and Environmental Conservation**

The Aral Sea region is a focal point for ecotourism and environmental conservation in Karakalpakstan. Travelers can witness the ongoing efforts to restore the Aral Sea's ecosystem, including the construction of the Kokaral Dam and the reintroduction of native fish species.

### **Challenges and Future Prospects**

Despite its tourism potential, Karakalpakstan faces several challenges in further developing its tourism industry. These challenges include limited

transportation options, inadequate accommodation facilities, and a need for more trained tourism professionals.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Previous research has highlighted Karakalpakstan's cultural diversity and heritage as key drivers for tourism development. Studies have emphasized the distinct traditions, art, music, and dances of the Karakalpak people, offering visitors an immersive cultural experience. Archaeological sites, including the UNESCO-listed Ancient Khorezm Civilization, have also been explored, showcasing the region's historical significance. Additionally, the natural beauty of Karakalpakstan, such as the Ustyurt Plateau and the Aral Sea, has drawn attention due to their captivating landscapes and ecological regeneration efforts.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan, situated in western Uzbekistan, possesses immense tourism potential due to its rich cultural heritage, historical significance, and stunning natural landscapes. This literature review aims to provide an overview of existing research and studies that explore the tourism potential of Karakalpakstan. By examining these sources, we can gain valuable insights into the unique attractions and opportunities offered by this region.

#### **Cultural Heritage**

Karakalpakstan is known for its diverse cultural heritage, shaped by the traditions and customs of the Karakalpak people. Research by Ahmedov (2017) highlights the significance of cultural tourism in the region, emphasizing the preservation and promotion of traditional arts, music, and dances. The study suggests that cultural festivals, such as "Zulfiya" and "Ayim-Ata," play a crucial role in showcasing the Karakalpak way of life and attracting tourists interested in authentic cultural experiences.

#### **Archaeological Sites and Historical Significance**

The historical sites of Karakalpakstan, particularly those related to the ancient Khorezm civilization, have attracted the attention of researchers and tourists alike. The work of Nasretdinova and Islamova (2019) delves into the archaeological treasures of Karakalpakstan, highlighting the significance of sites such as Khiva, Nukus, and Mizdakh. These ancient cities offer insights into the region's historical importance and provide a captivating backdrop for historical tourism.

#### **Natural Landscapes and Ecotourism**

Karakalpakstan boasts remarkable natural landscapes, contributing to its potential for ecotourism. The research conducted by Ivanov and Kozlov (2018) explores the Ustyurt Plateau and its unique geological formations, highlighting its appeal to adventure and nature enthusiasts. The study also emphasizes the potential for birdwatching and wildlife observation in the Sudochie Lake area. Furthermore, the Aral Sea region, despite its ecological challenges, offers a distinctive opportunity for visitors to witness environmental regeneration efforts and engage in eco-conscious tourism (Larson, 2020).

## **Tourism Infrastructure and Development**

Several studies discuss the challenges and prospects of tourism infrastructure in Karakalpakstan. Abdullaev et al. (2018) examine the state of tourism development and identify the need for improved transportation systems, accommodations, and services to cater to the growing number of visitors. The study emphasizes the importance of public-private partnerships and investment in infrastructure to unlock the region's tourism potential. Similarly, Karimov (2020) addresses the role of community-based tourism initiatives in Karakalpakstan, emphasizing the significance of involving local communities in tourism development to promote sustainable practices and empower local residents.

The literature reviewed demonstrates the vast tourism potential of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, encompassing its cultural heritage, historical sites, natural landscapes, and environmental regeneration efforts. The existing research highlights the significance of cultural tourism, archaeological treasures, and ecotourism in attracting visitors to the region. However, challenges remain, including the need for improved infrastructure, capacity building, and sustainable tourism practices. Further research and collaboration between stakeholders are crucial for maximizing the tourism potential of Karakalpakstan and ensuring its long-term success as a sought-after destination.

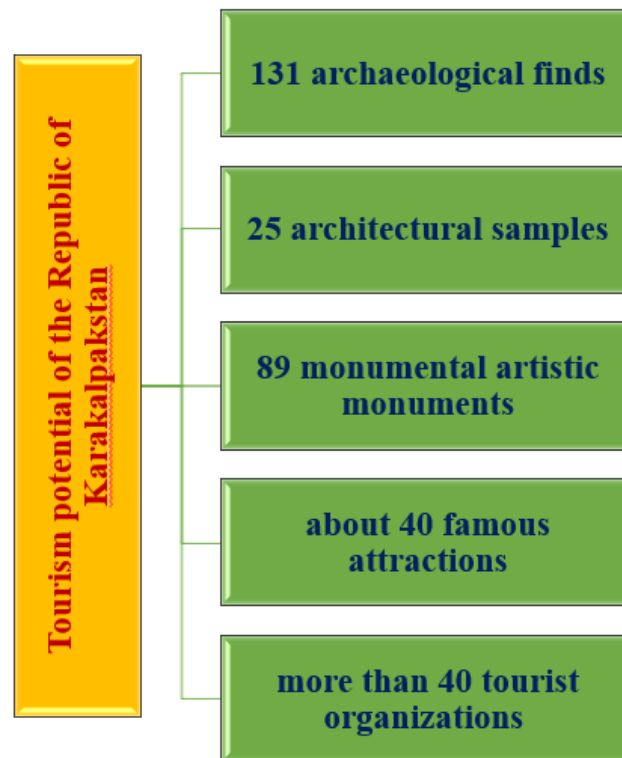
### **METHODOLOGY**

This study adopts a mixed-methods approach. Primary data is collected through interviews with local residents, tourism officials, and community leaders to gain insights into the current state of tourism in Karakalpakstan. Field observations and site visits are conducted to assess the cultural attractions, natural landscapes, and tourism infrastructure. Secondary data, including reports, publications, and tourism statistics, are analyzed to supplement the primary data. The findings are then synthesized to provide a comprehensive understanding of the tourism potential of Karakalpakstan.

### **RESULTS**

The results reveal a wealth of tourism potential in Karakalpakstan. The region's cultural heritage, including the traditions and artistic expressions of the Karakalpak people, presents a unique opportunity for cultural tourism. Archaeological sites such as Khiva, Nukus, and Mizdakhon showcase the region's historical significance and attract history enthusiasts. The natural beauty of the Ustyurt Plateau, Sudochie Lake, and the Aral Sea region provides breathtaking landscapes for nature lovers. The ongoing environmental regeneration efforts in the Aral Sea region offer a unique experience for travelers interested in eco-tourism and sustainability.

Figure 2: Tourism potential of the Republic of Karakalpakstan



## DISCUSSION

Despite the promising tourism potential, Karakalpakstan's tourism infrastructure is still developing. Investments in transportation, accommodations, and services are needed to enhance visitor experiences. Collaboration between the regional government, local communities, and private enterprises is crucial to ensure sustainable tourism practices that preserve cultural heritage and protect the environment. The promotion of Karakalpakstan's tourism potential at national and international levels can help attract more visitors and foster economic growth.

## CONCLUSION

The Republic of Karakalpakstan possesses significant tourism potential, as evidenced by the rich cultural heritage, historical sites, and stunning natural landscapes found within the region. The literature review highlights the importance of cultural tourism, with an emphasis on preserving and promoting the traditional arts, music, and dances of the Karakalpak people. The archaeological sites of Khiva, Nukus, and Mizdakhn stand as testament to the region's historical significance, attracting history enthusiasts from around the world.

While Karakalpakstan's tourism infrastructure is developing, there is a need for continued investment in transportation, accommodations, and services to support the growing number of tourists. Public-private partnerships and community involvement are crucial for sustainable tourism development and ensuring the empowerment of local communities.

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## **THE CONSTITUTION IN THE NEW EDITION - IN PRACTICE**

*Abstract. This article analyzes the problem of competence, the history of its development and the results of the conducted research. Socially active citizenship is based on the content of competence, the need and conditions for its development in students. Also, the author's proposal and recommendations on developing a corporate system, stages and pedagogical model of developing socially active civic competence in students are presented in the article.*

*Key words: competence, competence, professional competence, socially active civic competence, corporate system, qualification requirements, model, referendum.*

**Introduction:** Any nation that intends to build a socially just society, where human dignity is great, where the business environment flourishes and has a solid guarantee, is a difficult and honorable path of statehood and legal development. must pass through the line.

In recent years, consistent reforms in the political, economic, social and legal spheres, which essentially require each other, have been implemented in our country. All reforms are aimed at ensuring people's well-being, honoring people and guaranteeing their rights.

Today, the new Uzbekistan is taking steady steps towards becoming a social state based on democratic principles, universally recognized principles and norms regarding human rights and freedoms, and the ultimate goal of which is to create a free, prosperous and prosperous life for the people.



The new version of the Constitution is significant in that it was developed based on the principles "The people are the only source and author of laws" and "All important decisions are made on the basis of direct dialogue with the people and taking into account public opinion."

It is no exaggeration to say that the new Constitution has literally become the shield of man and his rights and interests. The new Constitution provides about 10 important legal guarantees of human rights. In particular, human rights and freedoms belong to everyone from birth, human rights and freedoms are directly applicable and determine the essence and content of the activities of laws, state bodies and their officials, no one can be assigned an obligation that is not specified in the legislation without his consent, legal measures applied to a person are based on the principle of proportionality, everyone has the right to freely move around the country, to choose the place of residence and residence, the conviction of a person and the resulting legal consequences are the basis for limiting the rights of his relatives. Guarantees such as the fact that it is impossible to have created the ground for the full realization of human rights. It is very gratifying that the new Constitution is in harmony with the people-oriented and humanitarian reforms carried out in our country in recent years, and at the same time, it reflects the wishes and goals of our people today.

In the first paragraph of Article 42, everyone has the right to work decently, to freely choose a profession and type of activity, to work in comfortable working conditions that meet the requirements of safety and hygiene, without any discrimination for their work, and in a way that is not less



than the specified minimum amount of remuneration for work. it is established that he has the right to receive wages, as well as to be protected from unemployment in accordance with the law.

Article 43 states that "the state shall take measures to ensure the employment of citizens, protect them from unemployment, and reduce poverty" is a clear proof of our opinion. In his speeches at the first "Central Asia-China" summit held on May 19 of this year in Xi'an, the President of the People's Republic of China emphasized the creation of necessary conditions for the sustainable development of the countries of the region, focusing on the effective fight against poverty. stopped.

Also, the new Constitution has become a real legal protector of entrepreneurs. In particular, Article 65 of the new Constitution stipulates that "The State creates conditions for the development of market relations and fair competition, guarantees freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship and labor, taking into account the priority of consumers' rights", while Article 67 states "The State provides a favorable investment and business environment. "Entrepreneurs have the right to carry out any activity in accordance with the law and to independently choose the directions of their activity, monopolistic activity is regulated and limited by law" means that the legal guarantee for the activities of entrepreneurs and the business environment in our country has reached a new level.

Approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 8, 2023 "On the first priority measures for the implementation of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the new version" No. PF-67 "Uzbekistan in the new version In order to ensure the implementation of the program of measures for the implementation of the tasks arising from the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the regional justice department and the agencies of its system approved the programs for the implementation of the promotion of the new version of the Constitution in the regions, and the composition of the promotion groups was formed..

**Conclusion:** In close cooperation with all state bodies and organizations in the region, the first measures to explain the essence of the new Constitution to the employees of offices and organizations and representatives of the population have been determined and are being implemented.

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## **ORGANIZING PERIODIC COMPARISON OF ACCOUNTING INSTRUMENTS IN THE FIELD OF STANDARDIZATION**

*Abstract. Periodic comparison of metering devices is organized by the electricity supply company. In this case, a plan for the comparison of measuring devices for the next year will be developed and approved by the head of the regional power grid company by December 20 of each year. At least one month before the end of the intercomparison interval of the metering device, the electricity supply company shall provide the consumer with a signed notice.*

*Key words: Account, tools, consumer, data, electricity supply, notification.*

**Introduction:** The notification is made in two copies. One copy of it is given to the consumer, and the second copy, signed by the consumer, is left at the electricity supply company. The following information should be indicated in the notification: the time when the inter-comparison interval of the accounting instrument expires; the amount to be paid according to the established tariff for the comparison of the accounting instrument; the day when the employee of the electricity supply company goes to remove the recording device; requisites of the electricity supply company to which the notice is sent; other necessary information. A payment document indicating the amount to be paid according to the established tariff for comparison shall be attached to the notice. If the person who brought the report does not find the consumer at his place of residence, the report is sent to one of the older family members who live with him or to an adult person who lives in the same house with him, or if they are not available, to the self-government body of citizens. In such cases, the person who received the notification must indicate his surname, first name and patronymic, as well as the identity of the consumer to whom the notification was sent (husband or wife, father, mother, son, daughter, etc.) in the second copy.. The person who received the notification must deliver it to the consumer as soon as possible. If the consumer has gone somewhere temporarily, the person who brought the notification shall write on the second copy where the consumer has gone and when he is expected to arrive. This information must be confirmed by the self-governing bodies of the relevant citizens. Payment for the comparison must be made by the consumer before the comparison begins. Low-income consumers, based on a document confirming their low income, can pay the amount due for the comparison of the accounting instrument within 6 months. In this case, the payment for the comparison is carried out at the expense of the electricity supply company, based on the agreement concluded between the electricity supply company and the consumer on the performance of the comparison works.

Removal (dismantling) of the consumer's metering device, delivery of the meter that has passed the comparison to the consumer, installation (assembly) of the metering device in place is carried out by the employee of the state electrical engineer of the electricity supply company (hereinafter referred to in the text is carried out by an authorized employee). The comparison work must be completed within 15 days after the registration instrument is removed. removal of accounting instruments for periodic comparison After the payment for the comparison is made by the consumer, an authorized employee is sent by the electricity supply company to remove the meter within three working days. An authorized employee has the right to come from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. to remove and install the consumer's accounting device. In this case, the authorized employee must show his service certificate to the consumer. When removing the accounting instrument, the authorized employee checks the integrity of the accounting instrument and installed seals in the presence of the consumer, and draws up a document in three copies stating that the accounting instrument has been removed. In this case, one copy of the document is given to the consumer, the second copy remains at the electricity supply company, and the third copy is submitted to the state metrology service. All copies of the document are signed by the authorized employee and the consumer. The type of recording device, factory number, manufacturer's trademark and indicators at the time of removal, as well as other necessary information are recorded in the document. The consumer must create the necessary conditions for the authorized employee to perform his duties. When there is a replacement fund of the benchmarked metering devices at the electricity supply enterprise, after the consumer's metering device is removed, a benchmarked metering device is installed in its place from the replacement fund in the prescribed manner, and a certificate will be issued in the prescribed manner. In the absence of a replacement fund of the electricity supply company, after removing the metering device, the authorized employee shall connect the consumer's electrical devices directly to the power grid for the period of the comparison work. connects without a recording device. When the measuring instrument is accepted for comparison, a contract on the comparison of measuring instruments is concluded between the enterprise of regional electric networks and the body of the state metrology service. Periodic comparison and repair of accounting equipment The measuring instrument will be compared by the state metrology service within three working days. If, according to the results of the comparison, the measuring instrument is found suitable for use, the employee of the state metrology service shall draw up a certificate confirming that the measuring instrument has been compared and hand it over to the authorized officer. In order to prevent unauthorized interference with the calculation mechanism and adjustment elements of the recording device, the place where the boxes of the recording device are fixed is sealed by the state metrology service body. If, according to the results of the comparison, the measuring instrument is later found to be unusable, the

employee of the state metrology service body shall notify the authorized officer that the measuring instrument is unusable. The notification indicates the reasons for the invalidity of the recording device, as well as whether the recording device can be repaired or not. If it is possible to repair the recording device based on the notification issued by the employee of the state metrology service, the authorized employee will inform the consumer about this and hand it over to the repair organization on the basis of the contract. After the recording instrument is repaired, a certificate of its repair is drawn up in two copies, and one copy is given to the authorized employee, and the second copy is left at the repair organization. After the recording device is repaired, it must be submitted to the state metrology service body for comparison by an authorized employee.

16 If the result of re-calibration of the recording instrument is positive, the employee of the state metrology service shall issue a certificate on the same day that the recording instrument has been compared and seal the place where the recording instrument's sockets are fixed. In cases where the metering device is found to be unusable even after re-comparison, it is included in the State Register of Measuring Instruments of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the procedure established by the electricity supply company for the consumer and the automated system of accounting and control of electricity consumption another accounting tool that can work with it will be installed. In cases of violation of the electricity metering device provided for in the rules of electricity use, approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers dated August 22, 2009 No. 245, replacement, comparison, repair, installation of the metering device costs and fees for services provided are paid by the consumer. Interested persons or their representatives can directly participate in the expert comparison of the accounting instrument. Installing the comparative calculation instrument. An authorized employee installs the calibration device, seals its terminal cover (circuit) and gives the consumer the original copy of the calibration certificate. After the recording device is installed, a deed is drawn up in duplicate. The type of recording device, factory number, manufacturer's trademark and indicators at the time of its installation, as well as other necessary information are recorded in the document. The document is signed by an authorized employee and the consumer. One copy of the document is given to the consumer, and the second copy is kept at the electricity supply company.

**CONCLUSION:** The teacher presents the conclusions for students to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills on this subject based on the information given to the students on the subject, analysis in the form of modern pedagogical interactive technologies during the training session.

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## **QORAQALPOG‘ISTON RESPUBLIKASI AHOLISINING TABIIY O‘SISHI**

*Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi hamda tumanlaridagi tug‘ilish darajasi, o‘lim darajasi, tabiiy o‘shishi ko‘rib chiqildi. Respublika statistika boshqarmasining 2010-2022 yillardagi statistic ma‘lumotlar asosida tahlil qilingan.*

*Kalit so‘zlar: Demografiya, tug‘ilish darajasi, o‘lim darajasi, tabiiy o‘shish, promille, aholining tabiiy harakati.*

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## **NATURAL GROWTH OF THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAGISTAN**

*Annotation. This article examines the indicators of fertility, mortality, and natural population growth in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and its districts. The analysis was carried out on the basis of statistical data of the Republican Department of Statistics for 2010-2022.*

*Key words: demography, birth rate, mortality, natural growth, ppm, natural population movement.*

Demografik jarayonlarnitadqiq etish ma‘lum bir mamlakat yaki mintaqaning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishini rejalashtirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Binobarin, aholisoni, tug‘ilish darajasi, o‘lim darajasi, yoshi, jinsi, aholining tabiiy harakati, iqtisodiy farqi hamda boshqada asosiy tavsiflar davlat darajasida zarur yechimlar qabul etish uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat etadi. Shuning uchun ham demografik jarayonlarga, masalan, tug‘ilish darajasiga, aholining tabiiy o‘shishiga, nojo‘ya tasir etadigan omillarni aniqlash, uning yechimlarini o‘rganish dolzarb vazifalar sirasiga kiradi.

Tabiiy o‘shish asosiy demografik ko‘rsatkishlarning biri hisoblanadi, bu tug‘ilish va o‘limchilik soni orasidagi farqdir. Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasida turli omillar tasiri ostida o‘rganilgan vaqt oralig‘ida sezilarli o‘zgarishlar bo‘ldi.

2010-2022 yillar oralig‘ida Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi aholisining tabiiy usish dinimikasini tahlil qilish.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika agentligi ma'lumotlariga asoslanib tug'ilish va o'limning statistik ko'rsatkislari baholandi.

Statistika agentligi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi eng ko'p tug'ilish 2022 yilga to'g'ri keladi (42835 kishi). 2011 yilga kelib, tug'ilganlar soni 35840 kishini tashkil etdi.

1-jadval.

Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi bo'yicha tug'ilganlar soni 2010-2022 yillar.

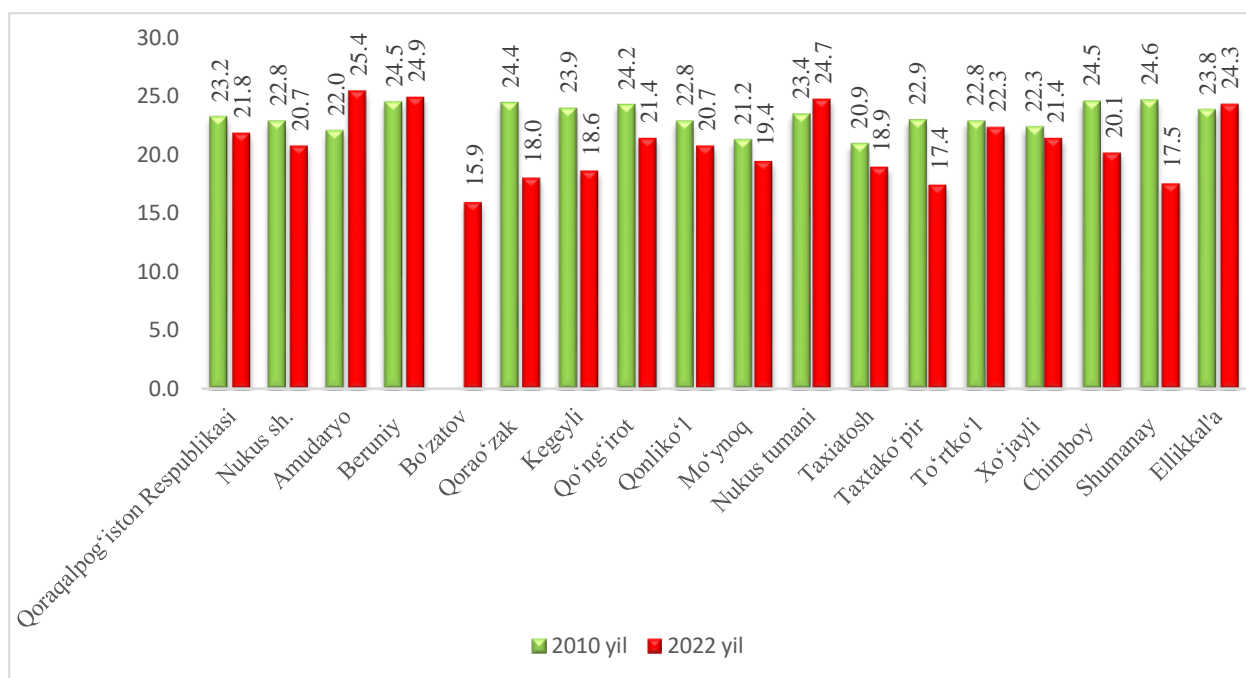
	Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi bo'yicha tug'ilganlar soni			
	Jami	Shu jumladan:		har 1000 kishiga nisbatan promille
		Qiz bolalar	o'g'il bolalar	
2010	37 942	18 406	19 536	23, 2
2011	35 840	17 369	18 471	21, 3
2012	38 207	18 474	19 733	22, 6
2013	39 100	19 004	20 096	22, 8
2014	40 883	19 563	21 320	23, 4
2015	41 345	19 958	21 387	23, 3
2016	39 427	18 991	20 436	21, 9
2017	37 754	18 367	19 387	20, 6
2018	40 108	19 627	20 481	21, 6
2019	41 137	19 892	21 245	21, 8
2020	39 286	19 064	20 222	20, 6
2021	40 272	19 338	20 934	20, 8
2022	42 835	20 807	22 028	21, 8

Qoraqalpog'iston Respublika statistika boshqarmasi rasmiy veb-sayti ma'lumotlari asosida tuzilgan. [Elektronresurs] - <http://www.qrstat.uz/kk/rasmiy-statistika-2/demography-2>

Tug'ilish darajasi. 2022 yilning yanvar-dekabr oylarida tug'ilganlar soni 42 835 kishini tashkil qildi va 2010yilning shu davriga (37942 kishi) nisbatan 4893kishiga yoki 12, 9foizga ko'paydi. Tug'ilish koeffitsienti mos ravishda 21, 8 promilleni tashkil qildi va 2010yilning shu davriga (23, 2promille) nisbatan 1, 4 promillega kamaydi.

Aholining tabiiy harakati koeffitsientlari(2010-2022 yillarida) (1000 aholi soniga nisbatan promille)

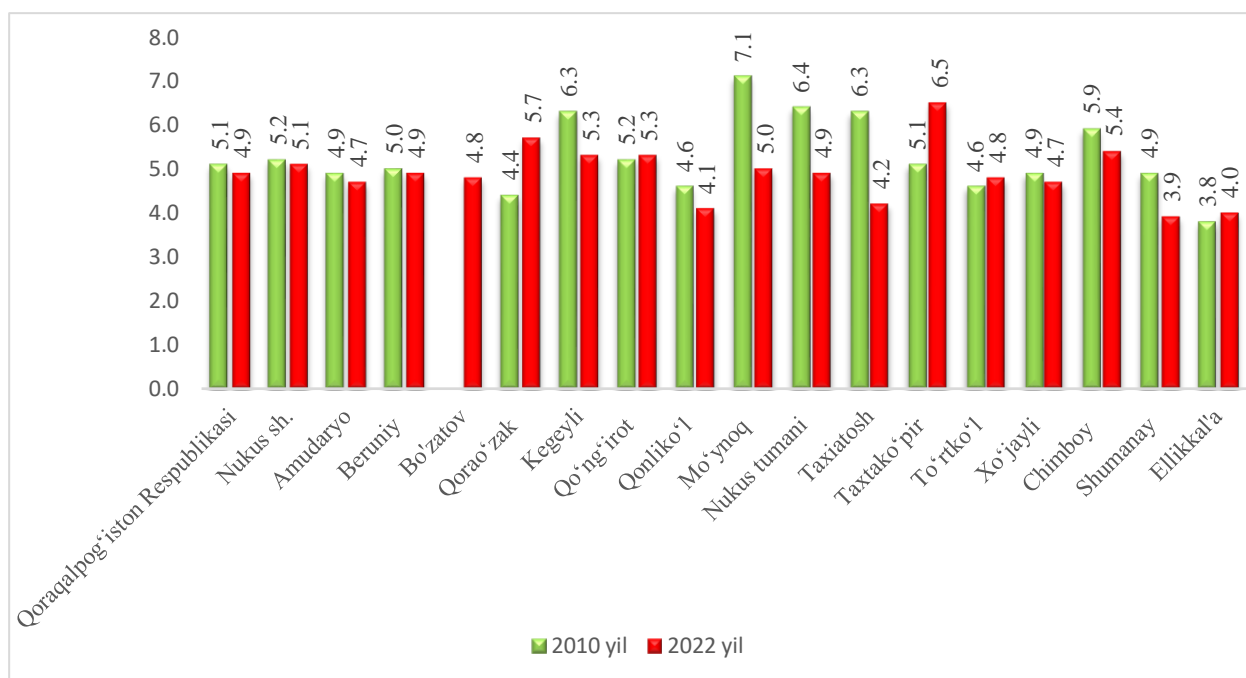




Qoraqalpogʻiston Respublikasi statistika boshqarmasi rasmiy veb-sayti maʼlumotlariga asosida tuzilgan. [Elektron resurs] - <http://www.qrstat.uz/kk/rasmiy-statistika-2/demography-2>

Tugʻilish darajasining kamayishi Respublikaning deyarli aksariyat hududlarida aqaydetildi. Tugʻilish darajasi Amudaryo tumanida 22, 0 dan 25, 4 promillega, Beruniyda 24, 5 dan 24, 9 promillega Nukus tumanida 23, 4 dan 24, 7 promillega, va Ellikqalʼada 23, 8 dan 24, 3 promillega koʻpayish kuzatilgan.

Oʻlim darajasi Respublikada 2022 yilning yanvar-dekabr oylarida oʻlganlar soni 9585 kishi tashkil qilgildi va 2010 yilning shu davriga (8342 kishi) nisbatan 1243 kishi koʻpaydi. Mosravishda oʻlim koeffitsienti 4,9 promil tashkil qilgildi (2010 yilning yanvar-dekabr oylarida 5,1 promille). Respublikada 1000 aholi soniga nisbatan oʻlim darajasining kamayganini koʻrsatadi. Oʻlim koeffitsientlari



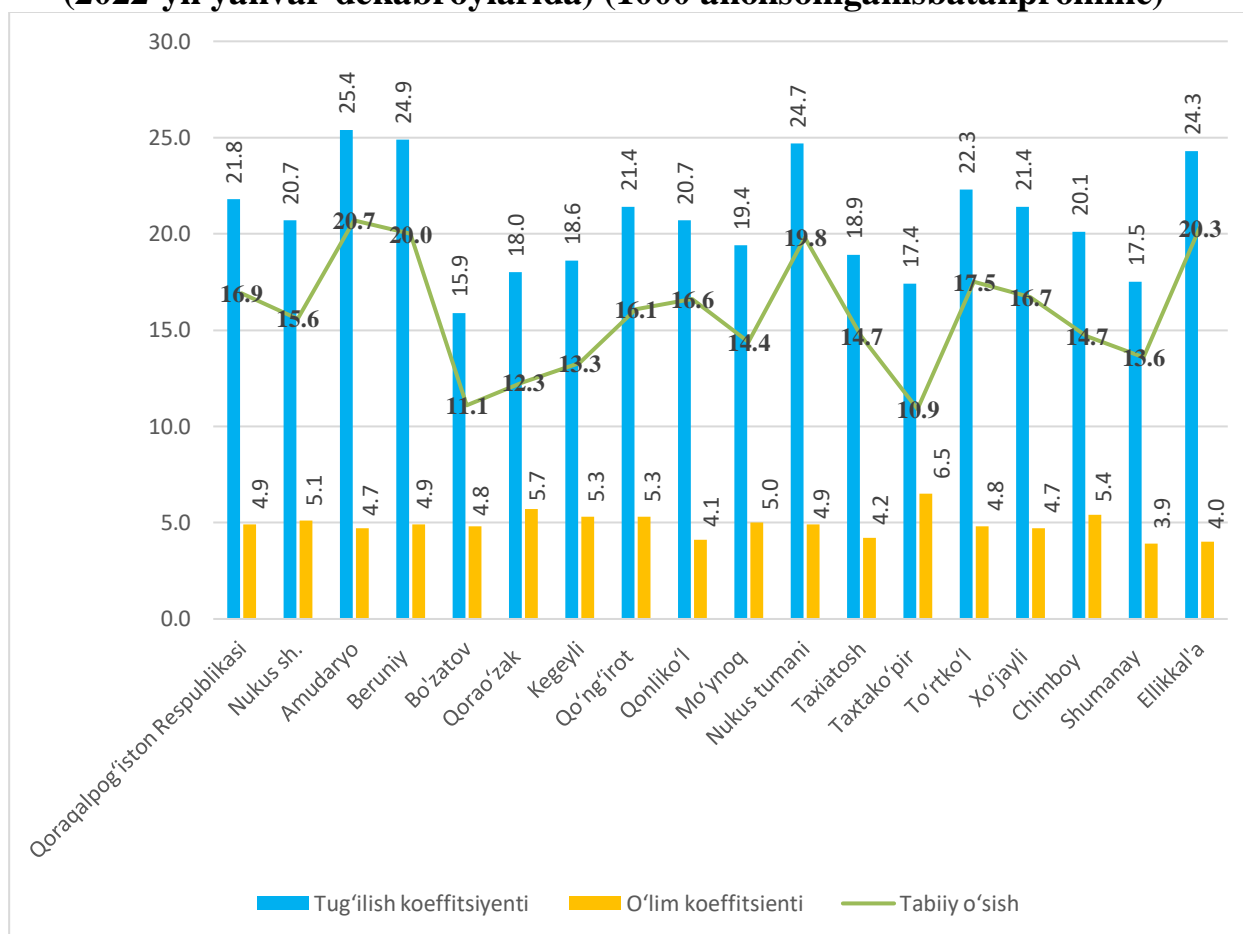
Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi statistika boshqarmasi rasmiy veb-sayti ma‘lumotlariga asosida tuzilgan. [Elektron resurs] - <http://www.qrstat.uz/kk/rasmiy-statistika-2/demography-2>

O‘lim ko‘rsatkichlarining yuqoridagi jasi Qorao‘zakda (4, 4 dan 5, 7 promillega), Taxtako‘pirda (5, 1 dan 6, 5 promillega), Qo‘ng‘irotda (5, 2 dan 5, 3 promillega), To‘rtko‘lda (4, 6 dan 4, 8 promillega) va Ellikkal‘ada (3, 8 dan 4, 0 promillega) ko‘payish kuzatilgan.

#### Yanvar-dekabr oylarida aholining tabiiy harakati

	kishi			har 1000 kishiga nisbatan promille	
	2010	2022	o‘shish, kamayish	2010	2022
Tug‘ilganlar	37 942	42 835	4 893	23, 2	21, 8
O‘lganlar	8342	9585	1 243	5, 0	4, 9
Tabiiy o‘shish	29 600	33 250	3650	18, 2	16, 9

**Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi bo‘yicha tug‘ilish, o‘lim darajasi va aholining tabiiy o‘sishi (2022-yil yanvar-dekabr oylarida) (1000 aholisoniga nisbatan promille)**



Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi statistika boshqarmasi rasmiy veb-saytiga ma’lumotlar asosida tuzilgan. [Elektron resurs] - <http://www.qrstat.uz/kk/rasmiy-statistika-2/demography-2>

Qaydetish joizki, 2010-2022-yillarda Qoraqalpog‘istonda jami tabiiy o‘shish koeffitsiyenti 18, 2 % dan 16, 9 % gacha kamaydi. Bu ko‘rsatkich 2022-yilning yanvar-dekabr oylarida Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi bo‘yicha 3-rasmda tasvirlangan. Tabiiy o‘shishning eng yuqori ko‘rsatkichi Amudaryo (20, 7), Ellikkal‘a (20, 3), Beruniy (20, 0), Nukus tumani (19, 8) larida qayd etilgan, past ko‘rsatkichlari Qorao‘zakda (12, 3), Bo‘zatov (11, 1), Taxtako‘pir (10, 9) tumanlarida kuzatilmoqda.

Shunday qilib, hududlar va tarmoqlarni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning barcha rejalari, dasturlari va ko‘rsatkichlari, shuningdek, ijtimoiy sohaga mablag‘lar ajratilishi demografik ko‘rsatkichlarga asoslanadi. Aholining o‘shish sur‘atlari va ularning tarkibiy qismlari (tug‘ilish, o‘lim darajasi) hisobga olinadi. Kelajakdagi barcha tarmoq va hududiy dastur va strategiyalar ham demografik ko‘rsatkichlar bilan chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lishi kerak.

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## **LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE CONCEPT OF "RESPECT" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE WORKS**

*This given publication work aims at revealing different stylistic means of expressing respect in English and analyse these means in the thesis. The aim of the thesis is to discuss the usage of stylistic means for showing respect.*

*Key words: respect, language, difference, tongue.*

Stylistics helps linguistics to use different words in various style of speech with stylistic colouring and stylistic means. Since stylistics aims at using words colourfully stylistic means are very important in the sphere of Stylistics. With an activity-based understanding of style, any linguistic methods and stylistic means aimed at reflecting the content-specific originality of the text in its speech organization become styleforming: in the interconnections of text units specific to the sphere of communication. Stylistic means are: linguistic units, tropes and figures of speech, as well as stylistic devices, speech strategies and tactics used in expression style. Traditionally sentence with name only such linguistic units that have extra contextual stylistic connotations. This is due to the fact that in the linguistic style of the first half of the XX century. the understanding of style as a certain set of linguistic units of the same type prevailed, i.e. as a site of the linguistic structure. Wed variety of stylistic connotations in synonymous series, for example: drunk, drunk, walked around, oblique, drunk, under steam, under a fly, writes monograms with his feet, makes a pretzel with his feet, does not turn his tongue, does not knit bast, dad-mom cannot say etc. See what “Stylistic means” is in other dictionaries: – stylistic possibilities of syntax means, their role in generating stylistically marked statements; the ability of syntactic units to act as expressive stylistic means, i.e. associated with the achievement of... – stylistic devices- Subjective linguistic factor of text formation, reflecting a special way of text organization, chosen by the author for the most adequate reflection of his vision of the world and the described situation. Stylistic techniques that enhance... – stylistic devices- Subjective linguistic factor of text formation, reflecting a special way of text organization, chosen by the author for the most adequate reflection of his vision of the world and the described situation. Stylistic techniques that enhance... Tropes (from the Greek tropos – turn, turn of speech) is a transfer of a name, which consists in the fact that a word, a sentence, traditionally calling one object or phenomenon, a process, is used in a given speech situation to designate another object or phenomenon. The mechanism of action of tropes is the combination in one word or statement of two semantic plans: a collective-linguistic one, corresponding to the literal

meaning of a linguistic unit, and a situational one, related to a given case. Figures of speech – 1) in a broad sense: any linguistic means, including tropes that give speech imagery and expressiveness; 2) in narrow sense: syntagmatically formed means of expression. Stylistic means have a kind of radiating effect. They noticeably colour the whole of the utterance no matter whether they are logical or emotional. Not every stylistic use of a language fact will come under the term SD, although some usages call forth a stylistic meaning. There are practically unlimited possibilities of presenting any language fact in what is vaguely called its stylistic use. For a language fact to be promoted to the level of an SD there is one indispensable requirement, which has already been mentioned above, that it should so be used to call forth a twofold perception of lexical or/and structural meanings. Even a nonce use can and very often does create the necessary conditions for the appearance of an SD. Only when a newly minted language unit, which materializes the twofold application of meanings, occurs repeatedly in different environments, can it spring into life as an SD and subsequently be registered in the system of SDs of the given language. Stylistic and rhythm-creating forms of cohesion in many cases interlace, as the above, mentioned forms also do by the way. For example, The euphemism Lady for a woman. As P. Trudgill observes, English speakers tell their children that it is impolite to call or refer to someone as a woman (but not as a man). Shop assistants in Britain may be referred to as sales ladies (but not sales gentlemen). Ladies' wear can be found for sale. A euphemism has become necessary because of the unfavourable connotations that the word "woman" has for some people. This is as a result of the low status women typically has in a society, and because of the sexual implications that the word has in a male-dominated society. In comparison with Uzbek culture euphemisms "lady", and "girl" instead of woman, which are used among English speakers, are also common in Uzbek speakers but it has another more beautiful alternatives. They are "qiz" (young female), "ayol" (adult female), onakhon (senior female). In Uzbek language the root of euphemism is closely connected with religion. In Muslims' religion speaking bad words, even making someone sad by telling straightforward words is considered a sin. For example: it is shame to call husband with his name in front of others, so that instead of it "dadajonisi" (father of my children), with the name of the eldest child, "turmush o'rtoq" (companion during my life), "jufti halolim" (my halal couple). Wives also have several euphemistic words as: "onasi" (mother of my children), "rafiqam" (my beloved), "bolalarim" (my family), "turmush o'rtoq" (companion during my life), "jufti halolim" (my halal pair). Above mentioned examples show that stylistic means are important in order to use words in different colours in different styles. In both languages in English and Uzbek stylistics means are in the same task as in both languages they have main role and these are effective ways in order to show respect.

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## **OCHIQ BANKLAR OPERATSIYALARI TIZIMIDA API NING ROLI**

*Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola API tizimi va uning ochiq bank sektoridagi roli haqida ma'lumot beradi. Hozirgi vaqtda mavjud bo'lgan API texnologiyasi sohalari o'rganildi. Shuningdek, ochiq bank sektorida ushbu texnologiyadan foydalanishda qanday natijalarga erishish mumkinligi tahlil qilinadi.*

*Kalit so'zlar: API, ochiq bank, innovatsiyalar, moliyaviy platformalar, PSD2.*

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## **THE ROLE OF API IN THE SYSTEM OF OPEN BANKING OPERATIONS**

*Annotation. This article provides information about the API system and its role in the open banking sector. Areas of API technology currently available are explored. It also analyzes what results can be achieved using this technology in the open banking sector.*

*Keywords: API, open banking, innovation, financial platforms, PSD2.*

API - bu ikkita kompyuter ilovasiga ular tushunadigan umumiy tildan foydalangan holda tarmoq orqali bir-biri bilan muloqot qilish imkonini beruvchi texnologiya. API-lar kengaytiriladigan, xavfsiz va standartlashtirilgan bo'lib, shuning uchun ularni ishlab chiqish xarajatlari juda past bo'lgan turli xil sozlamalarda qayta ishlatish mumkin. Devid Berlind, ProgrammableWeb.com bosh muharriri, bir vaqtlar ularni taxminiy naqshlari bo'lgan elektr rozetkalari deb ta'riflagan edi, bu naqshlarga mos keladigan boshqa ilovalar ham elektr qurilmalari elektr energiyasini iste'mol qiladigan ulanadi va ularni iste'mol qiladi.

Axborot almashishning bu tizimli usuli tashkilot bo'ylab jamoalarga axborotdan zarur bo'lganda va qayerda hamkorlik qilishini va undan foydalanishini osonlashtiradi, xizmatlar va biznes jarayonlarini bog'lashga, xodimlarning mahsuldorligini oshirishga va hatto mijozlar uchun yaxshi omni kanal tajribasini yaratishga yordam beradi. Xuddi shunday, API lar axborot, xizmat yoki mahsulot kabi biznes aktivlarini tashqi auditoriyaga ko'rsatish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin, shuning uchun u firma chegarasidan tashqariga chiqadi. Bunday tashqi API-lar kompaniyaga hamkorlar bilan qo'shimcha integratsiyani ta'minlaydigan tashkiliy ma'lumotlarni iste'mol qilish imkonini



beradi va uchinchi shaxslarga o'zaro savdo va sotish uchun imkoniyatlar yaratadi.

Bankdagi API-lar yangi bo'lmasa-da, ular asosan tashkilot bo'ylab ma'lumotlar resurslarini ochish uchun ichki yoki yopiq foydalanish bilan cheklanadi va yangi ilovalar va tizimlar ma'lumotlaridan foydalangan holda ma'lumotlar siloslarini buzishga harakat qiladi. Biroq, API-larning eng innovatsion va o'yinni o'zgartiruvchi ilovasi ularning ochiq amalga oshirilishi bo'lib, u yagona firma chegarasidan tashqarida soddalashtirilgan va standartlashtirilgan ulanishlarni o'rnatadi. Moliyaviy xizmatlarda API'lardan bunday foydalanish odatda karta tarmoqlaridagi infratuzilmani (VISA va Mastercard kabi) tanlangan elektron tijorat hamkorlari bilan birlashtiradi va bu ko'proq funktsionallik va mijozlar tajribasini yaxshilashga olib keladi.

Yaqinda butun dunyo bo'ylab va ayniqsa Buyuk Britaniya, Yevropa Ittifoqi va Avstraliya kabi geografiyalarda ochiq bank faoliyatini tartibga soluvchi bazalarning paydo bo'lishi bank ishida ochiq API-larni qabul qilishni yanada ixtiyoriy va talabchan qiladi. Har bir mamlakatda yurisdiksiya va ochiq bank amaliyotiga qarab, API-lar hisob va tranzaksiya ma'lumotlarini uzatish, shuningdek, to'lovlarni boshlash va hisoblarni yaratish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. API qanchalik ochiq bo'lsa, sanoatdagi tub o'zgarishlarning salohiyati shunchalik yuqori bo'ladi.

API-larni to'rtta asosiy usulda kontseptsiyalash mumkin. Birinchidan, API-larni tizimlarda o'zaro ishlash va modullikni ta'minlaydigan integratsiyalashgan texnologiya sifatida tushunish mumkin. Ularning asosiy afzalligi shundaki, ular interfeyslar, xizmatlar va ilovalar bilan uzluksiz ulanishni ta'minlab, raqamli kontentning keng doirasiga kirish imkonini beradi.

API texnologiyasi standart interfeys (kelishilgan standartlar to'plami asosida) va murakkablikni kamaytiradigan va API-ni iste'mol qiluvchi tizimlarga API provayder tizimlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini bilish zaruratisiz "plug-and-play" imkonini beruvchi abstraksiya qatlamini taqdim etadi.

Ikkinchidan, API-lar innovatsiyalar uchun chegara resurslari bo'lib, dasturiy ta'minot vositalari va [o'rnatilgan] qoidalarga aylanadi, ular platforma egasi va dastur ishlab chiqaruvchisi o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqa uchun interfeys vazifasini bajaradi.

Shu munosabat bilan, tashkilotlar dasturiy platformaga asoslangan asosiy funktsionallikni baham ko'rishlari va tashqi ishlab chiquvchilarga u bilan o'zaro aloqada bo'lgan modullarni ishlab chiqarishga ruxsat berishlari mumkin, bu esa platformada iste'molchilarga ko'proq qiymat qo'shishi mumkin. Ushbu ramka quyida muhokama qilinadigan platforma biznes modellari uchun muhimdir.

Uchinchidan, API-lar iqtisodiy faoliyatni mo'tadillashtirishi va qayd etishi mumkin (ularning shartlari va xizmat ko'rsatish darajasidagi kelishuvlarni hujjatlashtirish orqali) va shu tariqa ekotizimdagi iqtisodiy agentlar o'rtasidagi shartnomalar sifatida harakat qiladi. Iqtisodiyot nazariyasida shartnomalar

bitimlar bilan bog'liq muzokaralar xarajatlarining katta qismini tashkil qiladi va tashkiliy tuzilma va ishlab chiqarish jarayoniga ta'sir qiladi.

Oddiy va kengaytiriladigan texnologiya bilan bunday xarajatlardan voz kechish firmaning tashkil etilishi va uning iqtisodiy faoliyati uchun inqilobiy bo'lishi mumkin. Nihoyat, API-dan foydalanish alohida bo'lgani uchun va ularni yozib olish va boshqarish mumkin bo'lganligi sababli, API-larni o'z foydalanuvchilarining talablari asosida baholanishi, sotilishi va ishlab chiqilishi mumkin bo'lgan mahsulotlar sifatida ko'rish mumkin.

Evropa Ittifoqidagi PSD2 va Buyuk Britaniyadagi Open Banking kabi ochiq bank faoliyatini tartibga soluvchi ma'lumotlar bazalari bank platformalari kabi yangi biznes modeli g'oyalari bilan tajriba o'tkazish uchun noyob imkoniyatni taklif qilish uchun ma'lumotlar shaffofligini (ko'pincha ochiq API orqali) talab qiladi.

API-lardan foydalangan holda, yangi banklar bozorga osonroq kirishi mumkin, chunki mavjud banklardagi mijozlar ma'lumotlariga ulanish imkoniyati ushbu yangi ishtirokchilarga mijozlar ma'lumotlarini qanchalik yaxshi tahlil qilishlarini ko'rsatish orqali mijozlarni almashtirish imkonini beradi, masalan, ko'proq moslashtirilgan xizmatlarni taklif qilish. va undan pulni boshqarish vositasi sifatida foydalaning. Ushbu yangi ishtirokchilar odatda cheklangan miqdordagi mahsulotlar (masalan, joriy va/yoki jamg'arma hisoblari) bilan boshlanishini hisobga olsak, aksariyat platformalar biznes modeliga amal qiladi, bu esa mijozlarga raqamli platformaga ulanish orqali bir nechta fintech provayderlarining moliyaviy xizmatlaridan foydalanish imkonini beradi mobil ilova shaklida. Shunday qilib, moliyaviy bozorlar deb ham ataladigan birinchi biznes-mijoz moliyaviy platformalari an'anaviy banklarning takliflariga bevosita raqobatchi sifatida paydo bo'ldi. Bank ishi platforma sifatidasifatida ishlab chiqilgan bu harakat banklar platforma strategiyasi modelini qabul qilishi va raqobat qoidalarini o'zgartirishi mumkin bo'lgan binolarni tasvirlaydi.

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## **MOLIYAVIY XIZMATLARDAGI IQTISODIY KELISHMOVCHILARLAR VA MAHBURIYATLAR**

*Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada moliyaviy xizmatlarning iqtisodiyotdagi, kompaniyalar faoliyatidagi o'рни va vazifalari haqida batafsil ma'lumot berilgan. Shuningdek, moliya bozoriga sarmoya kiritishning salbiy va ijobiy oqibatlari hamda sug'urtaning kelajakda kutilayotgan tavakkalchiliklari muhokama qilindi. Maqolada tarmoq effekti va keng ko'lamli iqtisodiyot haqida ham ma'lumot berilgan.*

*Kalit so'zlar: To'lov, investisiya, moliyaviy xizmatlar, birja, moliyaviy vositachilar.*

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## **ECONOMIC CONFLICTS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN FINANCIAL SERVICES**

*Annotation: This article provides detailed information about the role and functions of financial services in the economy, in the activities of companies. The negative and positive consequences of investing in the financial market and future risks of insurance were also discussed. The article also provides information about the network effect and large-scale economy.*

*Key words: payment, investment, financial services, exchange, financial intermediaries.*

Asosan, moliyaviy firmalar boshqa firmalar kabi, o'zlarining mavjudligi uchun tranzaksiya xarajatlari uchun qarzdordirlar. Tomonlar o'rtasida to'liq ishonch bo'lmasa, ishlab chiqarish va iste'molchi tomonidagi bozor o'zaro ta'siri asosiy agent muammolari va to'liq bo'lmagan yoki assimetrik ma'lumotlar kabi xavflar bilan tavsiflanadi. Xavfni kamaytirish va ishonchni mustahkamlash uchun ularga murojaat qilish ham muassasalar, ham iste'molchilar uchun, jumladan, shartnoma tuzish, qidirish va tekshirish xarajatlarini talab qiladi. Misol uchun, kreditlash ma'lumotlardagi oldingi nosimmetrikliklar bilan tavsiflanadi, chunki kreditorlar potentsial qarz oluvchilarning risk profilini aniqlashlari kerak, chunki ular qarz oluvchilarning to'lov qobiliyatini nazorat qilishlari kerak. To'lov bozorlarining asosiy xususiyati - to'lov majburiyatlarini kuzatish va hisob egalarining shaxsini yoki to'lov belgilarining haqiqiylikini tekshirish zarurati.

To'lovlarni qayta ishlash zanjirining turli ishtirokchilari boshqa munosabatlar ularni firibgarlik yoki mas'uliyatga duchor qilmasligiga ishonch hosil qilishlari kerak va mijozlar ishonchli kontragentlardan mablag'lar va ularni etkazib berish uchun ishonchli jarayonlar bilan ta'minlashni talab qilishlari kerak.

Moliyaviy bozor investitsiyalari va sug'urta kelajakdagi natijalar, salbiy tanlovlar va ma'naviy xavf atrofida noaniqlikka duch keladi. Investitsion mahsulotlarni yaratuvchilar o'z mijozlariga sifatli mahsulotni taklif qilish uchun ishonchli andarrayting va ijro xizmatlariga tayanadilar. Mijozlar, o'z navbatida, sotib olish va sotish qobiliyatiga asoslanib, investitsiyalar va bitimlarning ishonchliligiga ishonishlari kerak.

Boshqa sohalarida bo'lgani kabi, yagona moliyaviy xizmatlar firmasi ichidagi faoliyatni ichkilashtirish manfaatlarni muvofiqlashtirish va harakatlarni kuzatish uchun asosiy agent va assimetrik ma'lumotlar muammolarini bartaraf etadi. Bu jamoalar o'rtasida ishonchli aloqalarni ta'minlaydi. Depozitlarni qabul qilishni kreditlash bilan bog'lash aktivlar va passivlarni boshqarishni yanada yaqinroq muvofiqlashtirish imkonini beradi.

To'lovni amalga oshirishni hisobni boshqarish bilan birlashtirish provayderga pul o'tkazish bo'yicha ko'rsatmalar bajarilgunga qadar pul mablag'lari mavjudligini tekshirish imkonini beradi. Andarrayting, sotish va sotishni bog'lash firmalarga bozor sharoitlari va investorlarning xohishlariga ko'ra yangi investitsiya mahsulotlarini loyihalash imkonini beradi.

Qarz oluvchining bankrot bo'lishi kabi kelajakdagi natijalar haqida noaniqlik mavjudligi qo'shimcha ishqalanishni keltirib chiqaradi. Chunki dunyoning barcha potentsial bo'lajak davlatlari uchun shartnoma tuzish qiyin - shuning uchun qarz oluvchining to'lov qobiliyati maqomi - bozorlar to'liq mazmunli emas. Natijada, resurslarni taqsimlash samarasiz bo'lishi mumkin: ba'zi qarz oluvchilar kreditorga kutilayotgan (lekin shart emas) yo'qotishlarni qoplash uchun yuqori foiz stavkalarini to'lashlari, qimmat sug'urta talab qilinishi yoki ba'zi kreditlar umuman mavjud bo'lmasligi mumkin.

Umuman olganda, assimetrik ma'lumotlar yoki natijalardagi noaniqlik tufayli mahsulotlarni turli mijozlarning o'ziga xos shartlariga moslashtirishning qiyinligi narxlash, etuklik yoki boshqa shartlar muqarrar ravishda ba'zi mijozlarning shartlariga to'liq javob bermasligini anglatadi. Ular taklifni rad etishlari mumkin yoki vositachi ba'zi segmentlarni tijorat uchun yaroqsiz deb topishi mumkin. Biroq, ba'zi mijozlarga xizmat ko'rsatilmaydi. Moliyaviy xizmatlar kompaniyalari vositachilik bilan bog'liq bo'lgan aniq ma'lumot bo'shliqlari va ishqalanishlarni bartaraf etish uchun tashkil etilgan.

Banklar omonatchilarning kelajakdagi likvidlikka bo'lgan ehtiyojlari to'g'risida to'liq ma'lumotga ega bo'lmaganligi sababli muddatlarni o'zgartirish masalasini hal qilish uchun mo'ljallangan. Ular, shuningdek, boshqa kontragentlar haqida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ma'lumotga ega bo'lmagan yoki boshqa joylarda amalga oshirilgan iqtisodiy faoliyat to'g'risida ma'lumotga ega

bo'lmagan jismoniy shaxslar o'rtasidagi vositachilik investitsiyalarining tranzaksiya xarajatlari va risklarini qoplaydi. boshqaruv ehtiyojlarini hisobga oladi.

Natijalarning noaniqligini yaxshiroq boshqarish uchun banklar ko'plab qarz oluvchilarni diversifikatsiya qilmoqdalar. Birjalar va brokerlar alohida emitentlar va investorlarning qidiruv va tranzaksiya xarajatlarini hisobga oladilar, listing talablari va narxlarini e'lon qilish orqali ma'lumotlar assimetriyasini kamaytiradi va notanish xaridorlar va sotuvchilar o'rtasidagi tranzaksiyalarni osonlashtirish va imkon berish uchun infratuzilma va xizmatlarni taqdim etadi. taklif. Vositachilik jarayonining ko'p qismi mijozlarga osonlikcha ko'rinmasligi va xavf-xatarlar faqat uzoq vaqtdan keyin amalga oshirilishi mumkinligi sababli, iste'molchining ishonchli provayderlarga bo'lgan ehtiyoji boshqa sohalarga qaraganda ancha aniq.

Bitta mahsulot bilan mijozlar ishonchini qozongan provayder ushbu ishonchdan boshqa xizmatlarni taklif qilish uchun foydalanishi mumkin. Ushbu xizmatlarni ko'rsatish nafaqat axborot va moliyaviy resurslarni, balki real resurslarni ham talab qiladi. Bularga moliyaviy shartnomalar tuzish, hisob-kitoblarni boshqarish va mijozlar operatsiyalarini qayta ishlash uchun mehnat, asbob-uskunalar va binolar kiradi.

Mehnat, jismoniy kapital, moliyaviy kapital va ishonchli kapitalning aralashmasi biznes turiga qarab tez o'zgarib turadi va o'zgaradi. Biroq, moliyaviy xizmatlar ishlab chiqarish boshqa tarmoqlardagi ishlab chiqarishga turli darajada ta'sir qiladigan bir xil ishqalanishlarga duchor bo'ladi, shu jumladan real resurslar va doimiy xarajatlarning bo'linmasligi. Shunday qilib, moliyaviy vositachilik kamdan-kam ma'lumotlar va tranzaksiya ishqalanishlariga duchor bo'lsa-da, sanoat sifatida u tarmoqlar bo'ylab kuzatilgan tanish iqtisodiy kuchlarga ham bo'ysunadi.

Asosiy iqtisodiy kuchlar moliyaviy firmalar foydalanadigan moliyaviy va real resurslarda o'ynaydi. Bularga quyidagilar kiradi:

➤ Masshtabli iqtisodiyotlar. Ta'minot tomonida an'anaviy moliyaviy firmalar iste'molchi bilan bog'lanish uchun back-ofis tizimlari va jismoniy tarqatish tarmoqlarini yaratish va qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun katta qat'iy investitsiya ehtiyojlariga ega. Normativ hujjatlarga muvofiqlik operatsiyalari uchun minimal kapital talablari va qat'iy xarajatlar ham bo'lishi mumkin. Ruxsat etilgan xarajatlarga ega bo'lgan har qanday sanoatda bo'lgani kabi, miqyosli iqtisodlar yirik ishlab chiqaruvchi ushbu xarajatlarni kattaroq mijozlar bazasiga amortizatsiya qilishi mumkin bo'lganda paydo bo'ladi. Shkala, shuningdek, likvidlik va kredit riskini yaxshiroq boshqarish uchun diversifikatsiyalangan balansni ishlab chiqishga imkon beradi. Skala xavfning marjinal narxini pasaytiradi va yaxshi narxlash va/yoki kengroq mijozlarga xizmat ko'rsatish imkonini beradi.

➤ Amaliy iqtisodiyotlar. Shuningdek, ta'minot tomonida moliyaviy vositachilar bir xil jismoniy mijozlar interfeyslari orqali yetkazib berilishi va bir

xil balansdan foydalanishlari mumkin bo'lgan o'zaro bog'langan moliyaviy xizmatlarni birlashtirib, yirik iqtisodlardan foyda ko'radi. Kredit va sug'urta mahsulotlarini o'zaro sotish, shuningdek, aktiv va majburiyat mahsulotlarini taklif qilish sinergiya yaratishi va xarajatlarni kamaytirishi mumkin. Ko'lamli iqtisodlar talab tomoni bilan yanada mustahkamlanadi, chunki ko'plab mijozlar qulay taklif qilinadigan mahsulotlar to'plamini afzal ko'rishadi. Shuningdek, u muassasaning mijozga darvozabon sifatidagi rolini kuchaytiradi.

➤ Tarmoq effektlari. Talab tomonida tarmoq effektlari (yoki tashqi tomonlar) to'lovlar kabi moliyaviy xizmatlarda muhim ahamiyatga ega va ulangan foydalanuvchilar soni ortishi bilan tarmoqning barcha foydalanuvchilar (ham to'lovchilar, ham oluvchilar) uchun qiymati ortadi. Korxonalar, yetkazib beruvchilar va mijozlarga xizmat ko'rsatuvchi bank tezroq to'lovlarni amalga oshirish va aylanma mablag' bilan ta'minlash uchun kontragentlarni yanada samarali bog'lashi mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, mavjud texnologiya va amaldagi qoidalarni hisobga olgan holda, bu kuchlar tarixan "birinchi harakatlanuvchilar" va yirik, vertikal va gorizontaal integratsiyalashgan o'yinchilarga nisbatan afzalliklarga ega edi. Bu, ayniqsa, kredit berish, iste'molchilarning jamg'armalarini xavf ostiga qo'yadigan institutlar va depozitlar va to'lovlar kabi kapitalni ko'p talab qiladigan mahsulotlar uchun to'g'ri keladi.

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**IMPROVING PRACTICALITY AND INNOVATING TEACHING  
METHODS OF THE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF  
VIETNAM WITHIN VIETNAMESE EDUCATION SYSTEM**

*Abstract: Improving practicality and innovating teaching methods of the History of the Communist Party of Vietnam is an essential task of the higher education system in Vietnam. This research endeavors to improve the efficacy of teaching and learning Communist Party of Vietnam history, commensurate with the subject's significance. Employing historical, logical, analytical, and synthesizing research methods, this study identifies critical directions for Vietnam's education system in while proposing specific methods to improve the practicality of teaching the History of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Vietnamese universities and colleges.*

*Keywords: history of the Communist Party of Vietnam, innovation of methods, improving the practicality, Vietnamese education system.*

**INTRODUCTION.**

Education, as a social phenomenon, has emerged and coexisted with the appearance and existence of human societies. The fundamental task of education is to prepare the younger generation to enter life based on the assimilation, inheritance, and development of the experiences and knowledge accumulated by humankind. To achieve high quality and efficiency, the educational process needs to adhere to a series of principles, such as the principle of "learning with practice" and "associating theory with practice" - a principle that has always interested educators and in each period of history, it has been ever-changing and constantly manifesting new methods.

In Vietnam, the study of the Communist Party of Vietnam's history is compulsory within the national education system. This subject encompasses theoretical, practical, and goal-oriented content, conveying the Communist Party of Vietnam's viewpoints, policies, and laws. It aims to instill a thorough understanding of the Communist Party of Vietnam's role in revolutionary leadership, provide education, and foster revolutionary ideals. Therefore, improving the quality of teaching and learning the History of the Communist Party of Vietnam is one of the critical educational issues that the Communist Party and the Vietnamese Government pay special attention to.

Intending to find solutions to improving practicality and innovating teaching methods of the History of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the article has evaluated the direction of Vietnamese education in improving practicality

and proposed various teaching methods to make the subject of the History of the Communist Party of Vietnam more interesting. The teaching and learning process results are more closely related to reality and would serve future practice more effectively.

## **MAIN CONTENT**

### **1. Directions to improve practicality in the Vietnamese education system.**

Education - is one of the critical subjects playing a significant role in the sustainable development of each country. Education is both a goal and a driving force for nation-building, a key to opening the door to the future. Vietnam is no exception to that rule - Vietnam's "planting people" strategy aims at producing competent personnel.

According to President Ho Chi Minh, "an ignorant nation is a weak nation" because the fundamental cause that leads to weakness, wrongdoing, and poverty in the nation is ignorance (Ho Chi Minh, 2000 [Vol. 4, p. 16]). Therefore, education must first adhere to social needs and serve national development goals to improve practicality.

There have been many mentions in Eastern and Western educational philosophies about the role and purpose of education, but in Vietnamese culture - one favors flexibility, inclusive thinking, morality, and gratefulness. The purpose and role of education must originate from practical needs, serve reality and have specific practical significance, putting people/students at the center of all educational activities. The role of education must be for the people and aimed towards the comprehensive development of Vietnamese people - the people of a socialist society. It is a new form, educating "useful citizens for Vietnam, an education that fully develops the human capacity" [4, p. 40], and, at the same time, directing the purpose of learning into specific and detailed contents. That is: "One learns to work, to be a person, to be a good cadet Learn to serve the union, the class, and people, the country and humanity"[5, p. 684]. The direction of Vietnamese education not only allows learners to become a teacher, an engineer, or a worker but also to lets learners "realize that one studies also to serve the country and the people"[6, p. 25]. Learning to live together, serving the country, and serving the people is considered the main principle in improving the practicality of Vietnam's educational direction. Teaching and learning must come from the practical necessity of life, "teaching and learning must follow the needs of the people and the State. Teachers teach well, students study well, providing enough staff for agriculture, industry, economic and cultural branches" [6, p. 138]. Thus, Vietnamese education aims not to be based on degrees but to create people with skills, morals, and knowledge to serve the country. It is an education that combines scientific theory with practice while learning advanced knowledge from other countries to practically help nation-building [6, p. 81].



To improve practicality and serve the practical needs of education, the content needs to ensure comprehensiveness and the concept of "Virtue, Intellect, Body, Grace"<sup>10</sup>. Those four concepts of education were summarized by President Ho Chi Minh in his two words "talent" and "virtue" and the two words both "soft" and "specialized", meaning both qualified and capable. If one of the two above is missing, it would not be "human in the true sense of the word. Therefore, the activity of teaching as well as learning must focus on both talent and virtue" [7, p. 331], which would aim towards the goal of developing oneself. Which means to love the homeland, love the people, love science, love morality, make people have enough virtues and talents to serve the country and its people. The comprehensive and practical education that Vietnam aims to achieve is a learner-centered education, evoking independent thinking and forming an independent person, with a noble ideal of life and necessary skills for personal development and successful career. It is completely different from the "indifferent to society, to the working life and struggle of the people" [6, p. 80] education, only pursuing paper qualifications, money, authority.

Thus, improving practicality in Vietnamese education is to make education rooted in life's necessities and to serving life improvement, putting learners at the center of all development. The product of practical education is training people to work and think independently, fully converging the concept of "Virtue, Intellect, Body, Grace" towards the goal of self-improvement, serving and bringing glory to the homeland.

To achieve those goals of education, innovating educational methods and improving the practicality of education play an important role. The right educational method makes learners have a positive and self-disciplined attitude towards learning and self-discipline so that education would be effective, going hand in hand with practice and real experience.

## **2. Innovating teaching methods to improving the practicality of the History of the Communist Party of Vietnam subject.**

Teaching method, in a broad sense, includes both the way of operation and interaction between the teacher (through means such as books, listening, seeing..) with the learners, together to accomplish the goals and tasks of education. Therefore, to carry out the teaching process effectively, the right teaching methods are of great importance and play a decisive role. Teaching method is an important component of the training process, a decisive factor to the quality of education and makes an important contribution to the realization of learning objectives.

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<sup>10</sup>Ho Chi Minh (2000): *Full document, Vol. 8*, National Political Publishing House, p. 74: "Body: To strengthen the physical body, it is essential to maintain personal hygiene and public sanitation simultaneously. - Intellect: Review what has been learned and acquire new knowledge. - Beauty: To distinguish between what is beautiful and what is not. - Virtue: To love the homeland, love the people, love labor, love science, and value public property".

Currently, Vietnam's education system has accomplished numerous achievements. However, under the influence of the market economy and the trend of integrating, the education system still has many shortcomings that need to be improved, such as: paying too much attention to "education must have human interactions"; focusing heavily on teaching theory, lighter on practice; not paying enough attention to developing thinking and creative capacity, etc. The education in political, ideological, ethical, lifestyle fields has not been given its due attention and less the process of learning less effective. The adjustments of education programs and methods are still slow. That has led to the a few consequences: A large percentage of students, after graduating from universities and colleges, are received by businesses need to be retrained to meet work requirements. In more than 400 universities and colleges, 2/3 of them conduct Information technology education; but surveys results show that about 70% of the graduates in the field of IT need to be retrained to meet work requirements. The majority of students do not grasp their field of work, 72% of students lack practical skills and experience, 42% of students lack teamwork skills. Among fresh graduates, only about 15% meet the requirements of businesses; over 80% of new graduates in the field of computer programming need retraining [8]. That result is one of the important bottlenecks that causes Vietnam's human resources to be underestimated. According to the World Bank's assessment (2016), Vietnam had a score of only 3.79/10, ranking 11th out of 12 countries surveyed in Asia (Korea reached 6.91 points; India reached 5.76 points; Malaysia reached 5.59 points). This assessment also shows that Vietnamese human resources have many weak elements, have a lack of dynamic qualities and creativity, industrial working capabilities, practical skills and soft skills [1, p. 125, 180]

Faced with the above situation, the Communist Party of Vietnam directed to continue accelerating the implementation of Resolution 29 (8th Central Conference, XI session, dated November 4, 2013) on fundamental and comprehensive readjustments of education and training. In particular, at the 13th National Party Congress, the Party emphasized: the need to fundamentally and comprehensively innovate education and training to improve the quality of the countries' human resources and develop people. The Party affirmed that, in order to improve the quality of human resources, education and training must: "Pay more attention to education on morality, personality, creative capacity and core values, especially on patriotism, national tradition, history, and a sense of social responsibility for all classes of people, especially the young generation; preserve and promote the national cultural identity of the Vietnamese people; arouse the aspiration to develop a prosperous country and to protect Vietnamese homeland" [3, p. 136, 137).

To overcome the aforementioned challenges and limitations in teaching and learning, particularly in the context of teaching the history of the Communist Party of Vietnam, it is essential to innovate teaching methods, enhance the quality of education, and implement proactive teaching strategies.

Universities and colleges is an important component in the Vietnamese education system, and History of the Communist Party of Vietnam is a compulsory subject in the training program. Teaching and learning the subject is an activity in the educational process. It is the process by which educators (lecturers) affect the educational object (students) through scientifically transmitting, interpreting and analyzing the contents of political theory subjects, allowing students to grasp basic and core knowledge, and building a scientific basis for perception and belief.

In the process of educating the History of the Communist Party of Vietnam subject, educators need to develop teaching methods so that the students can understand the development process of the Communist Party of Vietnam alongside the policies and directional development through the stages of the Vietnamese revolution. One of the guidelines for great nation-building and human development is identified by the Communist Party of Vietnam as: "The human is the center of the development strategy, and at the same time the subject of development" [2, p. 71] and education has the mission of "raising people's knowledge, developing human resources, fostering talents, making an important contribution to the development of the country, building Vietnamese culture" [2, p. 77]. To fulfill that mission, the strategic goal of education is to form classes of people who are capable of absorbing new things, able to adapt to the new world environment, for survival and development - they are people with *strong personality, life skills*, the ability to improve society. Therefore, the process of innovation needs to focus on improving the practicality in teaching so that the subject becomes more interesting, attractive to the students, and especially so that the people could understand the noble purpose of education and the History Communist Party of Vietnam subject in particular.

*Improving the practicality of education* is a prerequisite for the innovation of teaching methods. History of the Communist Party of Vietnam is a course that summarizes the application of principles and development theories of the Vietnamese Party and Government in the practical conditions of Vietnam. Therefore, the subject itself contains the connection between the theory and practice pair of categories, which is the high unity of "learning coupled with practice", linking theory with practice. Therefore, in order to impart such highly theoretical and practical knowledge, educators cannot exaggerate and hyperbolize but need to be approached from a dynamic view. Teaching the History of the Communist Party of Vietnam subject shouldn't only be about facts and policies, but also about how to apply and compare that knowledge with complex developments, to summarize reality to draw lessons from experience. Without the ability to apply theory to practice, the lecture will lose its meaning. It will make the knowledge received after the learning become superficial; make the learners thinking and creative ability in practice limited.

For learners, in order to improve practicality, "one must think, learn to integrate knowledge with reality, must to experiment and practice. Learning

must come practice” [7, p. 333]. It is an active educational method, which attaches importance to self-study with a combination of directional discussion, avoiding "only learning by heart, in order to show off, therefore making theory also useless... Therefore, one must try to learn, and at the same time one must also practice" [5, p. 472].

Currently, while teaching History of the Communist Party of Vietnam, most of the lecturers use traditional methods (presentations, monologues, students taking notes). The teacher assumes all three functions: creating lecture materials, managing class, adjusting activities. To a certain extent, the teacher has not awakened the passion and thinking ability of the learners with an arid theory, and has not shed light on the complex issues of life. That makes students less interested in the subject and significantly affects the quality of teaching. Additionally, surveys of studying History of the Communist Party of Vietnam shows that: Many students consider this only as a compulsory subject, a "political" subject, so the student's learning purpose is heavily exam-oriented. Students only need to rewrite what the teacher has said, record the contents of the textbook, memorize it, take the final exam. This leads to an passive attitude, lack of practicality, unattractive form of learning, making students' learning efficiency low, which in turn, leads to incorrect perceptions. In order to limit the above situation, educators must skillfully combine the method of "learning with practice" in the training process. It is “theory must be put into practice. Practice must aim at theory... Theory is for practical application” [5, p. 472]. Educators must have clear, easy-to-understand teaching methods, and make the students think independently, freely, want to learn anywhere because "to become a complete intellectual, you must put that knowledge into practice" [5, p. 472];

However, in order to direct students to learn problem-solving skills, achieve professional competence, and allowing students the means to focus more on practical activities, the lecturer needs to first be inspired by the subject. This is considered as a necessary starting point of the education innovation process.

*Inspiring students is a form of active teaching method that provokes them to think, reason, ask questions, present and debate, and most importantly, touch learners' emotions. Inspiration focuses largely on promoting the active roles of students in the learning process. Students are able to speak, share their thoughts, voice their questions about the subject, shape their own core values. Inspirations will make the subject History of the Communist Party of Vietnam touch the emotions of the learners, because the learners become the center of education; and lecturers have focused on creating conditions for learners to develop their own capacity.*

Teaching and learning the history of the Communist Party of Vietnam is a process in which educators (instructors) impact the educational subjects (students) through the scientific transmission, interpretation, and analysis of subject matter. This process aims to equip students with fundamental, core, and

essential knowledge, laying the scientific foundation for their cognition and beliefs. Through this cognitive process, the subject emphasizes nurturing an ideal way of living, revolutionary ethics, and love for the homeland. It also provides specialized knowledge for practical application and enhances individuals' sense of responsibility towards their families and communities. By delving into historical events, laws, and societal mechanisms through the content of this subject, students develop necessary skills to navigate successfully in natural and social relationships. It directs students towards the ability to identify and solve problems, facilitating the transition from the realm of learning to practical application.

However, to achieve these values, the subject of Communist Party of Vietnam history needs to evoke the emotions of students and, most importantly, make them realize that knowledge and the subject hold positive significance for their personal development. For Vietnam, history plays an immensely vital role as it awakens national pride, ignites and harnesses the nation's internal strength, empowering the present and future. Drawing upon the past and entrusting faith in history, every Vietnamese individual learns to love their country and dedicate themselves when necessary for the survival of the nation and its people. In light of these meanings, teaching and learning Communist Party of Vietnam history aim to contribute to nurturing intellect, fostering cognitive abilities, and emotional education. It seeks to build and refine students' characters, nurturing enduring ethical and cultural values of the nation, and shaping individuals into virtuous beings.

In addition to inspiring students, instructors emphasize the implementation of the seminar method on the platform of Blended Learning, which maximizes students' digital capabilities in academic subjects like Communist Party of Vietnam history. By allowing students to actively choose their study time and offering flexibility in instructional formats, this approach enables learners to select topics and engage in activities such as role-playing, drama performances, or creating historical video clips, guided and directed by the instructor's guidance. Subsequently, the instructor organizes group discussions and exchanges between students. In these discussions, students play an active and proactive role, awakening their fullest potential. The instructor's role in this process is merely to guide, facilitate, and foster a shared understanding among the students.

Successfully conducting seminars to meet the requirements of expanding knowledge and educating students' ideologies is by no means a simple task; in many cases, it can even be more challenging than traditional lecturing. During seminars, the instructor must proactively guide the discussions; otherwise, they may be influenced by the students' inputs. Moreover, unexpected opinions might arise, leading to potential confusion if the instructor lacks proficiency in the subject matter. Therefore, when conducting seminars, instructors must invest in preparation and continuously broaden their understanding of historical and

practical aspects, both domestically and within the region and the world. This preparation is crucial to maintain control and facilitate fruitful discussions, fostering a conducive learning environment for students.

In conclusion, the purpose of proactive teaching is to bring about fundamental changes by enhancing students' proactive and positive attitudes while strengthening the instructor's role as a guiding, directing, and adjusting figure. Thus, instead of the traditional lecturing approach, the emphasis should be placed on guiding students towards self-directed learning. Within this framework, the seminar method, particularly when conducted effectively, serves as a highly beneficial tool, fostering interactive and engaging learning experiences.

The aforementioned are some fundamental solutions to enhance the quality of teaching Communist Party of Vietnam history by inspiring students and implementing seminars through Blended Learning, thereby elevating the practicality of the subject.

### **CONCLUSION**

Education and training cultivate talents, nurture and preserve the national essence, with teachers being at the core of this entire process. Teachers play a vital role, not only in imparting knowledge but also in guiding, nurturing, and instilling human values in their students. Innovation is an arduous struggle, requiring the abandonment of outdated habits, thought patterns, management methods, and work styles. It is about becoming the best version of oneself compared to the past. Despite the challenges and potential setbacks involved in the process of innovation, teachers and educators have embraced a mindset of continuous efforts towards renewal, seeking to enhance the quality of education and training. With their profound responsibility, teachers have committed themselves to this noble mission of fostering innovation and improving the educational landscape.

In reality, there is no absolute method in education, but rather a combination of various approaches. For instructors teaching the history of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV), the transmission of content involves conveying information with a specific direction - the viewpoints, policies, and laws of the state. This knowledge can be relatively dry and principle-based. Therefore, when imparting such theoretical and practical knowledge, instructors cannot solely rely on events, ideologies, and purely academic knowledge. Without connecting it to practical applications and igniting students' emotions, thoughts, and creative abilities, the instructor's lecture loses its significance and persuasiveness. The knowledge and skills acquired through the learning process become superficial, and the students' critical thinking and creative capabilities in practice are limited. Thus, life skills, creativity, critical thinking, and character development are not merely outcomes but also requirements to be enhanced throughout the entire educational process.

From the perspective of modern education, instructors not only serve as guides and motivators but also fulfill three roles simultaneously - that of an expert, a facilitator, and an organizer. Therefore, instructors play a significant role in the process of "teaching the subject" and "teaching the person." As such, instructors are the starting point and the beginning of touching the hearts and minds of students.

There is no singular method or principle in education that can achieve the desired educational outcomes. Education methods and principles need to be combined and integrated seamlessly and flexibly. To instill enthusiasm for the subject and achieve educational goals, a synchronized and diverse application of educational principles and methods is necessary. Only then can teaching the history of the CPV in a way that links theory with practice yield optimal results.

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**A. ARBERRI – TASAVVUFSHUNOS (“MISTITSIZM” ASARI  
BO‘YICHA TAHLILLAR)**

*Annotatsiya. Ushu maqolada ingliz sharqshunosi va tasavvufshunosi A.Arberrining hayoti va ijodi hamda uning “Mistisizm” asaridagi ilk tasavvuf namoyandalari borasidagi tahlillar keltirilgan bo‘lib, maqola oxirida olim tomonidan amalga oshirilgan nashr ishlari ro‘yxati berilgan.*

*Kalit so‘zlar: Arberri, Qur‘onshunoslik, islom ilohiyot va falsafasi, tasavvuf, fors va arab tillari*

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**A. ARBERRY – SUFIST (ANALYSIS OF THE WORK "MYSTICISM")**

*Annotation. This article deals with the life and works of the English orientalist and mystic A. Arberry and the early figures of Sufism are analyzed by means of his work "Mysticism".*

*Keywords: arberry, Qur'anic studies, Islamic theology and philosophy, Sufism, Persian and Arabic languages.*

Ingliz sharqshunosi Artur Arberri 1905-yil 12-mayda Buyuk Britaniyaning janubiy qismidagi Xempshir grafligigiga qarashli Portsmut shahrida tavallud topgan. U 1924-yilda klassik stipendiya bilan Kembrij universitetiga o‘qishga kiradi va keyinchalik R.A.Nikolson va boshqa taniqli olimlardan fors va arab tillarini o‘rganadi. O‘qishni tamomlab Qohirada tahsil oladi. Undan so‘ng, shu vaqt ichida u Falastin, Livan va Suriyaga ham tashrif buyuradi.

1932 yilda Arberri Qohira universitetining klassika bo‘limi mudiri etib tayinlanadi, ammo 1934 yilda Londonga qaytib kelib, “India ofis”(“India office”) kutubxonasida kutubxonachi yordamchisi sifatida ishlay boshlaydi. 1939 yilda Ikkinchi Jahon urushi boshlanishi bilan u Harbiy idoraga, so'ngra Londondagi Axborot vazirligiga o‘tkaziladi. Aynan shu davrda forscha “**Rūzgār-e now**” (“Yangi asr”) jurnaliga hamda fors va arab tillaridagi boshqa nashrlarga muharrirlik qiladi. 1944 yilda u London universiteti Sharq va Afrika tadqiqotlari maktabidagi fors tili kafedrasida (V.M.Minorski<sup>11</sup> o‘rniga) soha mutaxassisi sifatida faoliyat yuritadi hamda 1946 yili arab tili kafedrasiga o‘tadi.

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<sup>11</sup> Ma'lumot uchun qarang: <https://centrasia.org/person2.php?st=1094762673>; <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki>



1947 yilda u Kembrijdagi Ser Tomas Adams<sup>12</sup> arab tili professorligiga tayinlandi va u yerda umrining so'nggiga qadar (1969 yil 2 oktyabr)gacha ishladi.

A.Arberri 1963 yil Malta universitetining faxriy doktori unvoniga, 1964 yili Eron shohi tomonidan berilgan birinchi darajali “**Neshan-e Danes**” ordeniga sazovor bo'lgan, shuningdek, Eron Akademiyasi, Qohiradagi Arab tili Akademiyasiva Damashq arab akademiyasi a'zoliciga qabul qilingan. Uning to'liq bibliografiyasida u yozgan, tarjima qilgan yoki tahrir qilgan jami to'qsonga yaqin kitob, shunga o'xshash miqdordagi ilmiy maqolalar, ko'plab sharhlar va boshqa qisqa ishlar keltirilgan. Uning yozuvlari orasida fors va arab tilidagi asarlarning tahrirlangan matnlari, mumtoz fors va arab she'riyatining tarjimalari, Qur'onshunoslik, islom ilohiyot va falsafasi, tasavvuf, fors va arab tili, bibliografiya va kutubxonalar kataloglari, talabalar uchun kitobxonlar va antologiyalar, Malta adabiyoti va mashhur adabiyotlar mavjuddir.

A.Arberri eng maqtovg'a sazovor ishi Qur'oni karimning ingliz tilidagi tarjimasini bo'lib, uning ulkan ishi ushbu sohadagi avvalgi barcha sa'y-harakatlarning o'rnini bosib ketdi. Uning “India ofis” (“India office”), Kembrij universiteti va Chester Bitti kutubxonalaridagi sharq qo'lyozmalari kataloglari islom sohasida faoliyat yuritayotgan barcha olimlar uchun muhim vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

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A.Arberri dunyoning deyarli barcha islomshunos va tasavvufshunoslariga shu mazmundagi asarlari bilan ma'lum va mashhurdir. Bugungi o'zbek tasavvufshunoslari ham bevosita xorijda olib borilgan va shu kunlarda hamon yirik tadqiqotlar kuzatilayotgan bir davrda ayni tadqiqotlarni e'tibordan chetda qoldirmasliklari zarur bo'ladi. Tadqiqotimizning oldiga qo'ygan maqsadi ham xorijdagi tasavvufshunoslikka bo'lgan munosabat hamda undagi yutuqlar va kamchiliklarga xolis baho berishdan iboratdir.

Ushbu maqolamiz ham bir jiddiy tadqiqotda keltirilgan mashhur so'fiylarning ilk namoyandalariga bag'ishlangan. Artur Arberri islom tasavvufi bilan ham qiziqqan bo'lib, u o'zining yirik “Mistitsizm<sup>13</sup>” deb atalgan tadqiqotida tasavvufning eng ilg'or taraqqiy etgan davri sifatida shunday deydi: *“IX asrdan boshlab sodda ko'rinishdagi zohidlik murakkab ilohiy ta'limot nazariyasiga o'tdi. Shundan keyin teosofiyaning rivojlangan yuqori ko'rinishiga o'tish holati yuz berdi. Ayni shu davrning so'fiylaridan Shaqiq Balxiy (vafoti 194/810) tasavvufda mavjud bo'lgan ilohiy hol va tavakkul kabi masalalarni yechishga muvaffaq bo'ldi”*. Yuqoridagi qarashlarni berish bilan birga olim o'z fikrini qisman inkor etib, ular eski qarashlarga munosibligini, Shaqiq Balxiyning davriga kelib maqom va hol o'rtasidagi tafovut allaqachon isbotlab berilganligini aytadi.

<sup>12</sup> Ma'lumot uchun qarang: <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki>

<sup>13</sup> Arberry A.J. Mysticism. The Cambridge History of Islam. Vol-2B. Edited by P.M. Holt. Pp.604-631

Yana bir mashhur soʻfiy Qushayriy (vafoti 465/1072) esa ilohiy taʼlimot nazariyotchisi sifatida hollarga taʼrif berib<sup>14</sup>, ularni “neʼmatlar, maqomlarning mehnat mahsuli” degan. Bulardan keyin yuqorida taʼkidlangan maʼrifat (gnosis) tushunchasi yuzaga kelganligi haqida aytiladi. Olimning yozishicha, maʼrifat tushunchasi VII asrdayoq Abdulloh Ibn Muborak Marviy (vafoti 181/797)ning asarlarida tilga olingan. Bu olim mashhur anʼanachi boʻlib, Paygʻambar (s.a.v.)ning zuhd haqidagi fikrlarini (Hadislar orqali) toʻplagan. Zunnun al-Misriy(vafoti 246/861) maʼrifat tushunchasini soʻfiylarga toʻliq bogʻlangan maqom sifatida taʼriflagan. Chunki maʼrifatsiz haqiqatga erishib boʻlmaydi. U ayni maqom soʻfiylarda boʻlishi kerak boʻlgan ilm ekanligini taʼkidlab, maʼrifat haqida shunday deydi: “Maʼrifat xususida iddao (oʻzini ulugʻ bilimdon deb fahmlash) sohibi boʻlishdan saqlan! Chunki maʼrifat iddaosi kishini mahv va halok etishi mumkin<sup>15</sup>”. A.Arberri Zunnun al-Misriy haqida quyidagicha maʼlumot beradi: “U alkimyoga oid koʻplab afsonalar aytib, ierogliflarning maʼnosini ochib beradigan hamda karomatlar koʻrsatishqobiliyatiga ega boʻlgan<sup>16</sup>”. Zunnun al-Misriy oʻsha vaqtda (yaʼni oʻz davrida – Q.I.) soʻfiylar harakati bir tarmoq sifatida mavjud boʻlganligi haqida ham maʼlumot bergan. Lekin “Mistitsizm”da ushbu tarmoqlar haqida batafsil maʼlumot keltirilmaydi. Zunnun al-Misriy oʻsha paytlarda kuchli ilm sohibi boʻlganligi tufayli eronlik dindorlar tomonidan, bagʻdodliklarning bidʼatga yoʻl qoʻyayotganliklari tufayli Misrga ushbu muammoning oldini olish uchun chaqirtirilgan edi. U Misrdalik paytida ikki asosiy teosofiya maktabi bilan yaqindan tanishdi. Zunnun al-Misriy 246/861 yili vafot etadi. Uning qabri esa Misr ehromlari yaqinida.

“Mistitsizm”da keltirilgan yana bir shaxs, mashhur olim Abu Yazid (Boyazid) Bistomiy (vafoti 261/875) Xurosondagi “zavq” ilohiy maktabining hurmatli kishilaridan biri boʻlgan. U Alloh bilan bandaning oʻrtasidagi bogʻliqlik borasidagi qarashlarini ilgari surgan. Ushbu soʻzlar unga taalluqli: “Subhani ma azamati shaʼni!” (Glory be to me! How great is my majesty!)<sup>17</sup>. U Paygʻambar (s.a.v.)ning Meʼrojga qilgan safarlaridan qattiq mutaassir boʻlgan<sup>18</sup>.

Oʻsha davrda yashab oʻtgan soʻfiylardan yana biri, Bagʻdod ilohiyot nazariyasi maktabining asoschisi Al-Xaris ibn Aʼsad al-Muxasibiy (165/781 yili *Basrada tavallud topgan, uning vafoti 243/837 yilga toʻgʻri keladi*)dir. Muxasibiyning “Al-Riʼaya li-huquq Allah” (“Alloh buyruqlariga rioya qilish”) asari ilohiy taʼlimot asoslariga bagʻishlangan boʻlib, undan keyingi yozuvchilar bu asardan ham foydalanganlar. Uning “Kitob al-nasaʼih” (“Bahslar kitobi”)asari islom dinidan ajralib qolgan 70 tarqoq firqadan omon qolishga bagʻishlangandir.

<sup>14</sup> Qarang: Иброҳим Ҳаққул. Тасаввуф сабоқлари. Бухоро-2000. – Б. 91-94.

<sup>15</sup> Иброҳим Ҳаққул. Тасаввуф сабоқлари. Бухоро-2000. – Б. 82-83.

<sup>16</sup> Oʻsha asar: *Mysticism...* – P. 607.

<sup>17</sup> “Oʻzing yorlaqagin! Tangrim naqadar buyukdir!”

<sup>18</sup> Oʻsha asar: *Mysticism...* – P. 608.

Soʻfiylar tomonidan koʻplab asarlar yozilishi bilan birga Qurʼoni karimga ham sharhlar berilgandir. Birinchi boʻlib Qurʼonga sharh bergan kishi Sahl ibn Abdulloh al-Tustariy (vafoti 283/896) boʻlib, u maktublar va yorugʻlik taʼlimoti<sup>19</sup>ning rivoj topishiga sabab boʻldi. Ushbu taʼlimot keyinchalik Ibn Masarradan Ibn al-Arabiya gacha oʻz taʼsirini koʻrsatdi. Ular Andalus maktabiga tegishli zotlardir. Yana shuni taʼkidlab oʻtish kerakki, oʻsha paytlarda Abu Abdulloh at-Termiziy va Ibn al-Arabiyning ilohiy taʼlimotga bagʻishlangan koʻplab asarlari ham olam yuzini koʻrdi.

Tarixda oʻzining gʻayritabiiy holatlari va gaplari bilan koʻpchilikni lol qoldirgan, Alloh ishqida hatto oʻzini yoʻqotib qoʻyish holatiga ham borgan va ayni shu – shath (ekstaz) holatida “Anal Haq”ni aytib yuborgan soʻfiy Mansur Xalloy, koʻpchilik olimlar tomonidan turlicha talqin qilingan. A.Arberri ham bu haqda, yaʼni Mansur Xalloy va uning boshiga tushgan holatlariga oʻz fikrlarini bayon qiladi. Mansur Xalloy 244/858 yilda Eron viloyatlaridan birida tavallud topgan. U ortodoksal islomdan chetda boʻlgan soʻfiy boʻlib, darveshlikda musulmon oʻlkalarining juda katta hududlarida hamda Hindistonda, hatto Xitoy chegaralarida ham boʻlgan. Ayni jahongashtalik davrlarida soʻfiy hamrohlarini oʻzining gʻayritabiiy harakatlari va gaplari bilan hayratga solgan hollari juda koʻp boʻlgan. U 309/922 yili Bagʻdodda “shirk keltiruvchi, kofir” sifatida dorga osiladi. A.Arberri Xalloyning asari “Kitob at-Tavosin”dan bir necha satr keltiradi. Olimning yozishicha, ushbu satrda “Anal Haq” iborasi Mansur Xalloyning dushmanlari tomonidan “oʻzini maqtash”ga yoʻyilgan.

Oʻsha satrlar garchi toʻgʻridan-toʻgʻri tushunilganda, gʻayritabiiydektushunilsa-da, uni keltirib oʻtishni joiz deb bilamiz:

- *Agar Xudoni tanimasangiz, loaqal Uning belgilarini biling. Men oʻsha belgiman, Men Haqman, chunki Haq orqali men boqiy haqdirman. Mening doʻstlarim va ustozlarim Iblis va Firʼavnlardir. Iblis doʻzax oʻtiga mahkum etilgan boʻlsa-da, hamon u oʻz soʻzidan qaytmadi. Firʼavn dengizga choʻktirilgan boʻlsa-da, Xudo bilan oʻzining oʻrtasidagi hech bir narsani tan olmadi va oʻz soʻzida qoldi. Meni ham garchi azoblab oʻldirsalar-da, qoʻl oyoqlarimni kessalar-dasoʻzimdandan tonmayman...*

Albatta, bu satrlar Mansur Xalloyga tegishli boʻlib, bizningcha, bu soʻzlar uni aybdor, gunohkor sanab yurishgan paytlarda yozilgandir. A.Arberriyning yozishicha, uning oʻlimi bilan bogʻliq afsonani, nasroniylarning chormix (krest)ga tortish haqidagi hikoyasi bilan qiyoslash mumkin<sup>20</sup>.

A.Arberri, garchi ingliz boʻlsa-da. arab va for tillari boʻyicha yirik mutaxassisga aylandi hamda ushbu sohada jiddiy asarlar va tarjimalarni amalga oshirdi. Bugun oʻzbek mumtoz adabiyotini tasavvufsiz tasavvur etib boʻlmasligi

<sup>19</sup> Bu yerda maktublar va yorugʻlik taʼlimoti haqida soʻz ketgan, lekin ularga oydinlik kiritilmagan, shuning uchun ularni batafsil yoritishning imkoni boʻlmadi.

<sup>20</sup> Nicholson A., The idea of personality in Sufism (Cambridge, 1923, 32; “Mysticism”, in T.Arnold; A. Guillaume (edd), The legacy of Islam (Oxford, 1931), 217.

barchamizga oydek ravshan. Shuningdek, tasavvufga munosabat bildirishda, uning ilk – kelib chiqish davri, tarixi haqida ham ozmi-ko‘pmi ma’lumotga ega bo‘lishimiz zarurdir. Buning uchun G‘arb olimlari tomonidan olib borilgan ko‘plab jiddiy tadqiqotlarga ehtiyoj sezilmoqda. Shuni e’tiborga olgan holda, ushbu maqolamizda faqat birgina yirik tadqiqotdan bir shingil ma’lumot berishga muvaffaq bo‘ldik. Yuqorida zikr etilgan ilk so‘fiy namoyandalari haqidagi ma’lumotlar bugungi o‘zbek tasavvufshunosligida: ilmiy tadqiqotlarda, ilmiy-ommabop nashrlarda ham, qaysidir ma’noda, sharhlab o‘tilgan bo‘lsa-da, biz keltirib o‘tgan ma’lumot va voqealar tafsiloti, bizningcha, ma’lum ma’noda yangilik kasb etishi mumkindir.

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## **THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATION AND EXCHANGING INFORMATION IN TEACHING ENGLISH**

*Abstract. Communication and collaboration are essential skills for educational leaders who want to foster innovation and improvement in their schools and communities. In this article, you will learn how to integrate these skills into the curriculum and assessment of students, and how to model them as a leader.*

*Key words: concept, wedding concept, lexical field, national cultural units, linguocultural linguistics, ethnography.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Communication is essential to any learning environment, particularly in a classroom setting. Effective communication between teachers and students is crucial for transferring knowledge and skills that form the foundation of academic success. However, communication barriers can significantly impede the teaching and learning process. These barriers can arise from various factors such as language, culture, technology, personal biases, and learning disabilities. Therefore, educators must identify and understand these barriers to create an inclusive learning environment that fosters effective communication and promotes academic success for all students. In this response, we will delve deeper into the different types of barriers to classroom communication and how they can impact the teaching and learning process. Effective classroom communication refers to the ability of teachers and students to exchange information, ideas, and feedback in a manner that is clear, concise, and easily understood. In an effective communication process, both parties understand the message being conveyed and can respond appropriately. Effective communication is crucial for successful teaching and learning outcomes as it facilitates knowledge transfer, fosters understanding, and promotes the development of critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Effective classroom communication is characterized by active listening, feedback, and mutual respect between teachers and students.

### **Importance of good communication between teachers and students important?**

Effective communication between teachers and students is vital for the success of the teaching and learning process. The ability of teachers to communicate effectively with their students helps to facilitate a positive learning environment that fosters academic success. Some reasons why effective communication between teachers and students is essential are.

1. Facilitates understanding: Effective communication helps students understand the concepts taught in class. When teachers use clear language and explain complex ideas in a way that students can understand, it helps to build their knowledge and confidence.

2. Promotes active learning: Effective communication encourages students to participate in class discussions, ask questions, and seek clarifications. This promotes active learning, which is crucial for knowledge retention and critical thinking skills.

3. Builds trust: When teachers communicate effectively with their students, it helps to build trust and establish a positive learning environment. Students feel comfortable asking for help, sharing their thoughts and ideas, and taking risks in their learning.

4. Encourages feedback: Effective communication enables students to provide feedback to their teachers about their learning experiences. This helps teachers understand their students' needs and concerns and adjust their teaching methods accordingly.

5. Enhances critical thinking: Effective communication encourages students to think critically and develop problem-solving skills by engaging in class discussions, sharing ideas, and exploring new concepts.

6. Promotes respect: Effective communication helps to promote respect between teachers and students. This fosters a positive learning environment where students feel valued and respected.

7. Helps to identify learning challenges: Effective communication helps teachers identify learning challenges their students may be facing. This allows them to provide additional support and guidance to help students overcome these challenges.

8. Supports student success: Effective communication is essential for helping student success by providing feedback, addressing concerns, and offering guidance when needed.

9. Improves student engagement: Effective communication helps to enhance student engagement in the learning process. This promotes a more positive attitude toward learning and allows students to stay focused and motivated.

10. Fosters lifelong learning: Effective communication helps to foster a love of learning in students that can carry over into their adult lives. It encourages them to seek new knowledge, explore new ideas, and continue growing and developing throughout their lives.

In conclusion, effective communication between teachers and students is essential for promoting academic success, building relationships, and fostering a positive learning environment. When teachers communicate effectively with their students, it helps to facilitate learning, promote critical thinking, and support student success.

### **Barriers to classroom communication**

Communication is an integral part of teaching because the students must understand the message the teacher is trying to convey. Students also have to be able to communicate effectively with each other. Several factors in the classroom (and many of these factors exist in day-to-day life as well) can act as barriers to effective communication.

#### **1. Verbalism:**

Excessive verbalism can no longer be condoned, particularly in today's world of communication, which offers much more effective substitutes from other avenues of expression. Such verbalism is a limiting barrier to effective classroom communication.

2. **Anxiety:** One of the significant emotional causes of communication barriers is a student's anxiety. Students who are anxious and unsure are less likely to speak up in class. This is true even when a student doesn't understand the teacher's words and needs clarification. Anxiety stops students from participating in group discussions because they don't want to be made the center of attention and are afraid of other people's opinions of them.

#### **3. Language:**

Language is the primary way of communicating thoughts and ideas. This can be a significant communication barrier if the teacher and the students don't speak the same language. If the teacher speaks English, and the students are mostly English as Second Language students, there will be communication problems since the students may not understand everything the teacher says.

#### **4. Expression:**

Communication is never exact. The initiator tries to put his ideas into words, and then the recipient has to decode those words to understand the concept. When the teacher or student can't choose the proper words to describe the ideas they want to convey, this will create a communication barrier in the classroom. An example of this could be a teacher who is a professional mathematician but an ineffective math teacher because the only way she can convey ideas is to use math jargon that the students cannot understand.

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## **KARTOSHKANING VIRUSLARI VA ULARDAN HIMOYALANISH CHORALARI**

*Anotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada kartoshka viruslarining turlari, ulardan samarali himoyalaniş usullari, kartoshka virusining o'ziga xos tomonlari aks ettirilgan. Qishloq xo'jaligining asosiy ekinlaridan biri kartoshka (*Solanum tuberosum*L) ekini xisoblanib, dunyo bo'yicha sholi, bug'doy va makkajo'xori ekinlaridan keyingi o'rinda turuvchi ekindir. Keyingi yillarda kartoshka ekinining xosildorligiga zararkunanda xashoratlar, tabiiy omillar, turli xil kasallik qo'zg'atuvchi viruslar katta zarar keltirmoqda. Kartoshkani zararlovchi viruslarning tasnifi va guruhlari biologik tavsifi va sistematikadagi o'rni haqida so'z yurutilgan.*

*Kalit so'zlar: Kartoshka sariq virusi, kartoshka Y virusi, deformatsiya, kartoshka N virusi.*

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## **VIRUSES OF POTATO AND MEASURES OF PROTECTION AGAINST THEM**

*Annotation. This article describes the types of potato viruses, the methods of effective protection against them, and the specific aspects of the potato virus. Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L) is one of the main crops of agriculture, and it is the second most important crop in the world after rice, wheat and corn. In recent years, harmful insects, natural factors, and various disease-causing viruses cause great damage to the productivity of the potato crop. The biological description of the classification and groups of potato-damaging viruses and their role in systematics is discussed.*

*Key words: Potato yellow virus, potato Y virus, deformation, potato N virus.*

### **KIRISH**

Kartoshkaning virus kasalliklari ham juda keng tarqalagan bolib, dunyo boyicha 20 dan ortiq virus kasalliklari topilgan. Ularning o'ntasi MDX davlatlarida va 4 tasi O'zbekistonda uchraydi. Virus bilan kasallangan o'simlik bargining tomirlari och tusga kiradi, bargida ajinlar paydo boladi. "A" virus bilan kasallangan kartoshka bargida katga-katta dog'li mozaika hosil boladi, keyinchalik barg to'lqinsimon egilib, jingalak boladi. Virusning virulent

shtammlari virusi “X” virusi bilan birga uchrasa kartoshka bargida burmalar, g‘ijmlar paydo bolib barg buraladi, tomirlararo shishlar paydo boladi, barglar mortlashib, oson sinadi. Kartoshka “K” virusi bilan kasallangai bolsa, o‘simlikning yukori yarusidagi yosh barglarda kuchsiz doglar paydo boladi.

Kartoshka “U” virusi bilan kasallansa, yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadigan anik simptomlar ko‘zga tashlanmasligi ham mumkin. Agarda “U” virusi boshqa viruslar bilan birgalikda uchrasa mozaika, yo‘l-yo‘l shtirixlardan iborat (“strik”) mozaika hosil boladi. Bazan boshqa kartoshka viruruslari bilan uchraganda o‘simlikda pakanalik (karlikovost) alomatlari kuzatiladi.

#### **ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA.**

Virusologiya tarixi juda g‘ayrioddiy. Virusli infektsiyani oldini olish uchun birinchi emlash-chechak ingliz shifokori tomonidan taklif qilingan NS. Jenner 1796 yilda, viruslar kashf qilinishidan deyarli yuz yil oldin, ikkinchi emlash - antirabiylar, mikrobiologiya asoschisi L. Paster 1885 yilda - viruslar ochilishidan etti yil oldin taklif qilgan.

Sankt -Peterburg universitetining talabasi sifatida u tamaki kasalligining sabablarini o‘rganish uchun Ukraina va Bessarabiyaga safar qilgan, keyin universitetni bitirgach, Yalta yaqinidagi Nikitskiy botanika bog‘ida tadqiqotlarini davom ettirgan. U zararlangan barg tarkibida bakteriya topa olmadi, ammo kasal o‘simlik sharbati sog‘lom barglarga zarar yetkazdi. Ivanovski kasal o‘simlikning sharbatini eng kichik bakteriyalarni ushlagan Chamberlen shamchasidan suzdi. Natijada, u aniqladiki, filtrat tamaki barglarida kasallik qo‘zg‘atishda davom etar ekan, patogen hatto bunday teshiklardan ham o‘tib ketgan. Uni sun‘iy oziqlantiruvchi muhitda etishtirish imkonsiz bo‘lib chiqdi. D. I. Ivanovski patogenning g‘ayrioddiy tabiati bor degan xulosaga keladi: u bakterial filtrlar orqali filtrlanadi va sun‘iy ozuqa muhitida o‘sa olmaydi. U yangi turdagi patogenni “filtrlaydigan bakteriyalar” deb atadi.

Virusologiya tekshirish obyektiga ko‘ra qishloq xo‘jaligi, veterinariya va tibbiyot virusologiyasiga bo‘linadi. Virusologiyaning rivojlanishi molekulyargenetika bilan uzviy bog‘liq. 1952- yil virus DNKsi, 1956- yil virus RNKsi, 1955- yilvirus zarralarining RNK va oqsildan o‘z-o‘zidan to‘planishi hodisasi aniqlandi, 1957-yil viruslar interferensiyasi, DNK-sintezi kashf etildi.

O‘zbekistonda Virusologiya sohasidagi tadqiqotlar 20-asr o‘rtalarida boshlangan. D. X. Vahobov, A. Yu. Abdukarimova, N. K. Tursumetova, M. Z. Isamuhamedov, Mirzahmedov va boshqalarning ishlari g‘alla, g‘o‘za, sabzavot vaboshqa ekinlar viruslarini ajratib olish, virus kasalliklarini aniqlash va ularga qarshikurash choralarini ishlab chiqishga bag‘ishlangan.

Yuqorida keltirilgan ma‘lumotlarga asoslanib ushbu ilmiy tadqiqot ishida kartoshka o‘simligida uchraydigan virusli kasalliklarning umumiy xususiyatlario‘rganildi. So‘nggi yillarda o‘simliklarni kasallantiradigan 1000 dan ortiq fitoviruslaraniqlangan bo‘lib, bu viruslar yovvoyi o‘simliklar bilan bir qatorda muhim qishloq xo‘jalik o‘simliklarini kasallantirib, hosildorlikni va mahsulot sifatini pasaytirib, xalq xo‘jaligiga katta zarar yetkazmoqda. Bunday

o'simliklar qatoriga pomidor, bodring, kartoshka, baqlajon, beda va loviya kabilarnikeltirib o'tish mumkin. Jumladan kartoshka o'simligini kasallantiruvchi viruslarning ham 50 dan ortiq turi aniqlangan bo'lib, ular o'simlikni turli darajada kasallantirib, qishloq xo'jaligiga katta zarar keltiradi.

Potato Y virusi o'simlik virusi bo'lib, kartoshka va Solanaceae oilasining boshqa o'simliklariga, jumladan, pomidor va qalampirga ta'sir qiladi. Virus infektsiyalangan urug' tuproqlari, tuproq va hasharotlar tashuvchilari orqali tarqaladi. Virus kartoshka ekinlarida hosilning jiddiy yo'qotilishiga olib kelishi mumkin va zararlangan o'simliklar kichikroq ildiz hosil qilishi yoki umuman ildiz hosil qilmasligi mumkin. So'nggi tadqiqotlarga ko'ra, kartoshka Y virusi butun dunyo bo'ylab kartoshka ekinlarida aniqlangan. Qo'shma Shtatlarda virus Tinch okeanining shimoli-g'arbiy qismidagi kartoshka yetishtiriladigan hududlarda keng tarqalgan bo'lib, u erda fermerlar uchun katta iqtisodiy yo'qotishlarga olib keladi. Evropada virus kartoshka ekinlarida keng tarqalgan va kartoshka sanoati uchun jiddiy tashvish tug'diradi.

Kartoshka Y virusi infektsiyasining belgilari kartoshka turiga qarab farq qilishi mumkin, ammo umumiy belgilarga barglarning sarg'ayishi va xiralashishi, o'sishning sekinlashishi va hosilning pasayishi kiradi. Infektsiyalangan o'simliklar barglari va poyalarida nekrotik halqalarni va jarohatlarni ham ko'rsatishi mumkin, bu esa o'simlikning so'lishi va o'limiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Kartoshka ekinlarida Kartoshka Y virusi tarqalishining oldini olish sog'lom hosilni saqlash va katta iqtisodiy yo'qotishlarning oldini olish uchun juda muhimdir. Oldini olish chora-tadbirlari sertifikatlangan urug'lik kartoshkasidan foydalanish, infektsiyalangan tuproqdan foydalanishdan qochish va shira kabi hasharotlar vektorlarini nazorat qilishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Kartoshkaning sariq pakanaligi virusi (KSPV) AQShda, Kanadada keng tarqalgan bo'lib, boshqa mintaqalarda esa tor doirada tarqalgan. Bu virus bilankasallangan o'simlikning o'sishi sekinlashadi, nekrotik dog'lar paydo bo'ladi, bo'g'imlar orasining qisqarishi, o'sish nuqtasining qorayishi, gullarning to'kilishi, bargning kuchli sarg'ayishi, tugunakning deformatsiyalanishi, yorilishi, ichki dog'lanish kabi kasallik alomatlari paydo bo'ladi.

Kartoshka virusi N - bu Potyvirus avlodiga mansub bir zanjirli RNK tutuvchi virus hisoblanib, birinchi marta 1997-yilda aniqlangan va shundan beri butun dunyo bo'ylab kartoshka ekinlarida topilgan. PVN shira orqali yuqadi, ular virusni yuqtirganlardan sog'lom o'simliklarga tarqatadi. PVN belgilari barglarning sarg'ayishi va so'lishi, o'sishning sekinlashishi va hosilning pasayishini o'z ichiga oladi. PVN bilan kasallangan kartoshka ikkilamchi infektsiyalarga ham ko'proq moyil bo'ladi, masalan, barglarining kuchli sarg'ayishi, tugunaklarning deformatsiyalanishi kabi kasallik alomatlari paydo bo'ladi.

Virusli kasalliklarning zararini pasaytirish bo'yicha ishlab chiqiladigan chora tadbirlar har bir hududning agroiklim sharoitiga bog'liq ravishda ishlab

chiqilishi zarur va viruslarni o'rganish hamda identifikatsiya qilishning zamonaviy usullariga tayangan bo'lishi lozim.

### **NATIJAR VA MUHOKAMA**

Virusli kasalliklarni oldini olishda, virusga qarshi tozalash, jumladan, infeksiya manbalaridan madaniy o'simlikni izolyatsiyalash, yovvoyi rezervator-o'simliklarni yo'q qilish, virus tashuvchi hasharotlar va boshqa tashuvchilardan kimyoviy vositalaryordamida himoyalash, o'simliklarni kontakt usulida infeksiya yuqishidan himoyalash, o'simliklarni yetishtirishning optimal sharoitini yaratish kabilarni qo'llash muhim hisoblanadi.

Kartoshkani turli viruslar tashuvchilaridan himoya qilish uchun o'simlik rivojlanishining barvaqt fenofazalarida kasallik alomatlarini aniqlash imkoniniberuvchi bir qator kompleks agrotexnik usullari qo'llaniladi. Bunday kompleksusullarga ekish oldidan tugunakni nurlar yordamida va harorat ta'sirida ishlov berish, barvaqt va yuza ekish, shu bilan bir qatorda kartoshka o'simligi yer ustki qismlarini barvaqt yoki kimyoviy moddalar yordamida yo'qotish kabilarni o'z ichiga oladi.

### **XULOSA**

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Kartoshka viruslari butun dunyo bo'ylab kartoshka ekinlari uchun jiddiy tahdiddir. Fermerlar, agronomlar va olimlar virus tarqalishining oldini olish va kartoshka ekinlarini himoya qilish uchun birgalikda harakat qilishlari kerak. Sertifikatlangan kartoshka urug'idan foydalanish va kasallikka qarshi to'g'ri chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish orqali biz Kartoshka viruslarining kartoshka yetishtirishga ta'sirini kamaytirishimiz mumkin.

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## **LINGUISTIC-CULTURAL FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH PHYTONYM COMPONENT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

*Abstract. This article is dedicated to the linguacultural features of phraseological units as well as the interconnected issues of language and culture and their impact on understanding and enforcing semantic structures of English phraseological units, and to clarify their grammatical, lexical, and semantic-syntactical features, the reasons for their use, while taking national and cultural considerations into account.*

*Key words: concept, wedding concept, lexical field, national cultural units, linguocultural linguistics, ethnography.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Language not only represents reality, it also deals with how it is interpreted, resulting in a unique reality in which humans live. Language has a variety of purposes. It is often known as the primary medium by which people express themselves and communicate with one another. Language is used to collect and preserve culturally significant material. Various linguists have referred to language as "the house of objective reality" and the means by which we can delve not only into modern nationalism, but also into ancient people's perspectives on the world and culture. Proverbs, sayings, phraseological units, metaphors, and cultural representations represent events that occurred several years ago and have survived through the centuries. They are regarded as important sources of knowledge about the nation's culture and mindset, as well as myth, legend, and tradition.

**METHODOLOGY.** Human communication is currently one of the most critical topics on which linguists, anthropologists, psychologists, and philosophers are working. Since language is the most important means of communication among humans, the relationship between language and culture, as well as their mutual interactions, is extremely important. Since the 1990s, large sections of linguistics – including anthropological linguistics, sociolinguistics and research into intercultural (language) communication, translation, language acquisition and language teaching – have to an increasing extent highlighted the relationship between language and culture. This has led to intensified research into how cultural differences express themselves and are created via various forms of linguistic practice and discourse, how culturally different conceptual systems and world views are contained in the semantic and pragmatic system of various languages, and how language development of cultural identities and cultural models of the world. The relevance of the

problem “language and culture” was initially put forward by V. Humboldt, who claims that language expresses “the objective reality of the nation” and “cultural spirit”<sup>6</sup>. He outlined the following basic concepts: 1) the material and spiritual cultures are embodied in language; 2) any culture has its national character presented in language; 3) language of one specific culture is an expression of “national spirit”; 4) the subject of “language and culture” is studied an individual or community. Language reflects the cultural reality of social groupings, i.e., words reflect the writers' attitudes and views, as well as those of others. Members of community social groups, for example, not only express, but also generate experience through language. They give it meaning through the use of the way they communicate with one another, such as talking on the phone or in person, writing letters or sending e-mails, reading the newspaper, and so on. Through a speaker's tone of voice, accent, conversation style, gestures, and facial expressions, the way people speak, write, or use visual media develops meanings that are understandable to the group they belong to. Language represents cultural reality in all of its verbal and nonverbal elements. The history of cultural linguistics study begins with the ideas of Wilhelm von Humboldt, who believed that the cultural ingenuity and construction of the language are interconnected and accompaniment with each other. The scientists who did their best in this field are: A. Wierzbickaya, R.M. Keesing, R. Langacker, V. Maslova, V. Karasic, S. Vorcacev, V. Telia, V. Shaklein, F. Vorobev, J. Stepanov, E. Levchenko, V. Kononenko, V. Zhayvoronok. A number of works are being carried out in the field of linguoculturology in Uzbek linguistics. In particular, Ashurova D. U and Galiyeva M. R “Cultural linguistics”, Mamontov A.S. “Language and culture: a comparative aspect of the study” A.Nurmonov's "Linguoculturological direction in the Uzbek language", N.Mahmudov's "In search of perfect research ways of language", Sayidrahimova's articles "Some remarks on the scientific basis of linguoculturology", "Components of linguoculturology", D.Khudoyberganova's "Anthropocentric study of the text" articles and monographs can be marked as a fact of the researches that are being carried out in the field. The essence, subject and objects of linguoculturology were investigated in the above-mentioned works. The method of the research are as follows: 1. Descriptive method (to describe main points of the research work), 2. Comparative analysis (to compare English phraseological units with their equivalents in Uzbek and identify their similar and dissimilar peculiarities), 3. Lingual-cultural analysis (to link the study of phraseological units with the study of cultural issues and national peculiarities of nation that use them). RESULTS AND DISCUSSION In Linguistics, phraseology is the study of set or fixed expressions, such as idioms, phrasal verbs, and other multi-word lexical units, in which the component elements of the expression take on a meaning that is more specific than or otherwise unpredictable when used alone. In a composite system of linguistic units, there is a collection of pointers that serve as carriers and providers of national-cultural information, and most visibly depict the people's



national-cultural characteristics. According to V. A. Maslova, idioms play a crucial role in identifying national and cultural differences. They are the soul of every national language; they exemplify the language's spirit and the people's uniqueness. Phraseological units are called to interpret, assess, and convey our subjective attitude toward the world around us, not just to describe it.<sup>1</sup> In Uzbek language there are lots of phraseological units which formed in terms of agriculture: - qovun tushurib qo'ymoq - to come down in awkward situation - xirmonni katta ko'tarmoq - to dream about something very big which gives lots of money or derive benefit - ildiz otib ketmoq - to become very stronger or more powerful - qo'ynini puch yong'oqqa to'ldirmoq - someone's hopes turn out a complete fiasco. - nihol yozmoq - to settle in one place and become stronger day by day - bog'ini so'raguncha uzumina yemoq - it means that do not be interested in everything - tarvuzi qo'ltig'idan tushmoq - someone's hopes turn out a complete fiasco. - bemaza qovunning urug'i ko'p - it means that something is very useless We found several groupings of phraseological units, joined by a shared semantics, using definitional analysis, which allowed us to determine the semantic components of phraseological meaning. The definitions of the phraseological units were derived from the "Cambridge Dictionary" and "Oxford English Dictionary" online resources.

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## **THE IMPORTANCE AND THE USE OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVICES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

*Annotation. Technological devices have become an integral part of modern education, and their use in teaching foreign languages has become increasingly popular. The importance of technological devices in language teaching lies in their ability to enhance the learning experience and make it more interactive and engaging for students. This article gives information about some of the key benefits of using technological devices in foreign language teaching.*

*Key words: technology, class, system, online, language learning, platform, education, Internet.*

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Electronic communication tools such as computers, laptops, mobile phones, global communication system, Internet and other technologies such as video and audio conferencing, video telephony, webcasts and chat rooms have become an integral part of language teaching and learning from them. Widespread use is also increasing in other public spheres. Thus, technology-based education has emerged as a learning process with the help of electronic technologies and has greatly expanded language learning, which is no longer limited to the traditional school educational environment. It has tremendous learning potential both in and out of the classroom environment, as it allows students to easily access a variety of learning materials using a variety of learning platforms, including lessons from students' native speakers and learning facilitates familiarization with manuals and participation in various online courses. Technology-based learning experiences include the use of technology and the Internet, as well as audio-visual tools and equipment, to help students complete homework, practice exercises, and expand their knowledge of topics discussed in class by teachers. If students are carefully guided through the process and directed toward purposeful use of technology, they are well on their way to achieving learner independence and becoming autonomous and self-directed learners. Teachers play an important role in this process, influencing the intellectual, emotional and social development of students through their educational practices and role models. They should guide students to find the best approach to learning and create a positive environment among students when using technology.

The term technology-based learning encloses some related terms, such as “computer-assisted language learning” (CALL), “computer-mediated communication” (CMC), “information, communication and technology” (ICT), “technology-enabled active learning” (TEAL) or “electronic learning” (e-learning) and these terms have been used simultaneously and sometimes interchangeably. Still, the term “technology-based learning” or TBL will be maintained as a designation in the current research. [1-4]

## II. METHODS

The use of technological devices in teaching foreign languages has become increasingly popular in today's world. With the rapid advancement of technology, educators have recognized the importance of incorporating these devices into their teaching practices to enhance the learning experience for students. In this article, we will explore the benefits of using technological devices in teaching foreign languages and their impact on language learning. Technological devices such as tablets, laptops, and smartphones have revolutionized the way language is taught. The use of multimedia elements such as videos, audio recordings, and images in lessons has made them more interesting and engaging for students. This has resulted in increased student participation and motivation, which is essential for language learning. For instance, teachers can use online resources such as YouTube videos and podcasts to supplement their lessons and provide students with authentic language input. Technological devices have also improved accessibility for students who may have difficulty accessing traditional classroom materials. For example, students with visual impairments can use screen readers to access digital texts, while those with hearing impairments can benefit from captioned videos. This ensures that all students have equal access to learning materials, regardless of their individual needs. Technological devices can be used to create personalized learning experiences for students. With the help of online tools and apps, teachers can create individualized learning plans that cater to each student's unique needs and abilities. For example, students who struggle with grammar can be provided with additional practice exercises, while those who excel in reading comprehension can be given more challenging texts. This not only helps students learn at their own pace but also ensures that they receive the support they need to succeed. Technological devices can facilitate collaboration between students and teachers. For example, online discussion forums and collaborative writing tools can be used to encourage students to work together and share ideas. This not only helps students develop their language skills but also fosters a sense of community and teamwork in the classroom. In addition, teachers can use online tools such as Google Docs to provide real-time feedback on student writing, allowing students to improve their work and learn from their mistakes. Technological devices can provide immediate feedback to students, allowing them to track their progress and identify areas where they need to improve. This can help students stay motivated and engaged in the learning

process. For example, online quizzes and interactive exercises can provide instant feedback on student performance, allowing them to see where they need to focus their efforts. This not only helps students improve their language skills but also helps them develop a growth mindset, where they see mistakes as opportunities for learning.

The challenges teachers face in the digital age are many. First, teachers should have a general understanding of how information technology can be used in and outside the classroom for language learning, its advantages and disadvantages, and how it can be combined with traditional teaching methods. Using technology for a specific task requires careful planning and consideration by the teacher (when and how to incorporate technology into lessons, whether its use will benefit students, what types of activities are appropriate for students, how they should be implemented, etc.). Except in situations that make face-to-face teaching impossible (for example, the Covid epidemic has shifted teaching to online classrooms), teachers have the freedom to decide whether or not to introduce technology in the classroom. Technology-mediated activities can lead to an overall positive learning experience if they meet the needs and expectations of students; therefore, teachers are encouraged to consider the factors that play a role in student motivation and how they can be linked to technology use. Task-based activities can be beneficial for students because they feel at home and can use their full potential (language skills as well as creativity and critical thinking) to learn. offers an environment.

Teachers should enable students to use language skills not only in class, but also in everyday life. Although the Internet and Web 2.0 technology contain valuable resources for learning, students may be unaware of them. Drawing students' attention to such databases and giving them tasks that involve the use of such resources can have a positive effect on language learning. In addition, teachers can encourage students to direct their knowledge and discover things for themselves, which can lead to incidental learning in an enjoyable and easy way. In general, teachers should take on the role of a mentor who motivates, guides and supports students in their learning. Next, an understanding of the main aspects of the teacher's role in teaching with the help of technology is given. They include learning about ways to use information technology in language learning, barriers to using technology in the classroom, advantages and disadvantages of technology-mediated tasks, and things to consider when planning to use technology. Information technologies (Internet, Web 2.0 technology, computer technologies, smartphones) can be used in language learning in various ways. Task-based learning activities that place students in real-life situations can be particularly effective for all ages and levels. Such activities are often held in small groups, so students work together on a given task, try to create something, discuss some topic or find a solution to a problem. They can be done in class or given as homework, depending on how long it takes to complete the given task. There are also tasks that are more suitable for

individual work, giving language learners the opportunity for individual development.

An example of a task-based activity would be to watch a video (eg a TED video) on a specific topic and discuss it in pairs or small groups (3 to 4 students) and focus on some discussion points. Depending on the level of the students, the teacher may need to prepare a list of unknown words and phrases and introduce them to the students before the activity. Other tasks may involve students (working in pairs or small groups) using the Internet to search for information on a topic (each group searches for different information), then sharing this information with the class. possible In addition, they may be asked to evaluate information found on the Internet. Quizzes and games are also a great way to introduce students to a topic or test their knowledge of it: e.g. sad! team-based activities (students working in small groups sharing the same device) or googleforms are not only suitable for such activities, but they also lighten the mood of the classroom. Similarly, digital flashcards (such as those created on quizlet.com) can be used for a variety of group activities involving the use of specific vocabulary (for example, asking students for specific words or phrases asking to write definitions or make flashcards). themselves on the discussed topic, etc.) and games (for example, charades, where groups play against each other and have to guess each other's cards; in this case, the teacher separates for each group may need to prepare cards).

Technology can also be used for tasks that require creative thinking and problem-solving skills. From giving a lecture on a given topic in front of the class to making a short film or poster on the given topic, showing students a silent short film and asking them to write a script for it, a particular product It can be up to writing an advertisement for. (for example, in a business English class) and so on. While these activities are more suitable for advanced learners as they already require a good command of English, there are other activities that may be interesting for lower level learners. have, for example, asking them to read. pictures related to a certain topic discussed in advance and present to their colleagues, watch a short film with subtitles in class and then have students reconstruct the story line in small groups, gives students a summary of the story, also includes some inconsistencies that students need. correction, asking to finish the story he read or watched in advance, etc. All these activities are best done in small groups, the time allocated to the task depends on the level of the students as well as the complexity of the given task. Learning a foreign language requires students to be in regular contact with the language outside of the classroom. There are several free reading and listening resources available online that can be used for individual language practice at home. There are many opportunities to use Web 2.0 technologies, so many websites offer different levels of reading and listening activities. These websites often have exercises that test students' use and understanding of the language, but creating tasks that

engage students in a creative way (focusing on them and their experiences) is more appealing to them.

Despite being a widely debated topic in the last few decades, how technology affects language learning and whether teaching methods based on the use of such technologies are more effective than traditional methods there is no general agreement. Several studies have focused on the use of information technology in the classroom, looking at its possible advantages and disadvantages. shows. An advantage of technology-mediated tasks often mentioned in these studies is that they improve the performance of students, especially shy language learners who may be inhibited in traditional classroom settings. By offering familiar learning environments to students (as digital natives), digital technology gives students a greater degree of control over the way activities are carried out and makes them feel more in charge of the learning process. they can do. In addition, the technology offers flexibility in how and when to use it, and also encourages individualized language learning, allowing users to complete activities at their own pace and time.

### III. RESULTS

It also creates a personalized learning opportunity where students can try a particular activity again and again without feeling pressured by their teacher or peers. Other advantages of technology-based learning include that students have access to authentic materials and receive immediate feedback on their work (some learning platforms even have explanations for using specific constructs). An important disadvantage of technology-based learning is that it can distract students from the lesson, especially if the website interface is difficult to use (its design is not user-friendly) or if there are special visual and sound effects that are distracting. This can lead to teachers and students becoming frustrated because they cannot complete the task properly, losing interest in the task at hand, and ultimately teaching technology instead of teaching with technology. To be effective, technology meditation tasks must be goal-oriented, communicative, and focused on the concept of learning by doing. They should also be suitable for the level and age of the students, sufficiently stimulating for them and attracting their attention; similarly, they relate to the lesson material (so that students can see how the task relates to what is being learned) and, last but not least, to group dynamics (some groups are more inclined to action and open to new experiences should be) others). Another aspect that teachers should consider is whether the use of a particular digital tool is more suitable for individual work or group work (or even whole class activity), or both. Regarding group work, it is important that the teacher allocates enough time to the activity (depending on the level of the group and the complexity of the task), and also that each student takes a certain task within the group and holds himself equally responsible. make it happen. Students often determine who does what within the group, and if they don't, teachers should ask them to do so, making sure that all students know what they are supposed to do and feel that their contribution is

important. Technology-mediated tasks offer a language learning environment in which students focus more on a particular interface and the opportunities it provides than on the teacher. While this has the advantage of making students more engaged in a particular task, teachers need to get feedback from students to make sure they understand the assignment and that all their questions are answered.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

Modern language teaching and learning technologies include language labs, digitization, multimedia devices, mobile phones, audio/visual multimedia content, EdTech solutions, and social media that facilitate faster and more extensive language learning. For example, the use of multimedia content in the classroom can combine printed texts, video, educational games and the Internet to introduce students to the vocabulary and structure of the language or to practice pronunciation and speaking with native speakers. In a technology-based learning environment, flexible classrooms that incorporate connected devices, audiovisual aids, and purpose-built furniture facilitate positive student engagement and a mix of independent, small-group, and whole-class learning. student success. Compared to traditional language teaching methods that can make students passive and bored, modern language teaching strategies are primarily uses multimedia, communicative language teaching approaches, various available resources and educational games to meaningfully increase students' interest in the target language and allows you to create your own knowledge. Language teachers can use a wide range of digital resources such as e-books, audio files, videos and online articles to supplement their teaching materials. These resources are flexible and can be easily updated, making them a valuable tool in language teaching.

Technologies such as videos, images and software solutions in the classroom allow teachers to bring the larger real world into the classroom. Turning theories into practical experience encourages students to practice and immerse themselves in language learning. Technology provides tools and platforms to help teachers plan, organize and share their lessons more effectively. Dedicated language teaching platforms such as Learning Management Systems (LMS) and Sanako Connect allow teachers to manage course content, assignments and assessments in a centralized online location. Online courses, educational videos, webinars, and e-conferences allow language teachers to continue their education and develop new skills related to educational technology and language teaching methodology.

Technology increases the opportunity for students to interact authentically with native speakers and other language learners on a variety of levels, inside or outside the classroom. Practice makes perfect, and learning a technology-rich language does just that. By moving from passive receivers to active learners, students can be more excited about language learning and motivated to practice more using devices that can practice language through features such as voice

recognition and interactive multimedia exercises. Students are given more freedom in the classroom in how they approach the language and when and where they choose to learn outside of the classroom. Self-determination and individual responsibility encourage deeper and more enriched language learning.

Technology has made it possible to create flexible learning systems that can track student progress and adjust lessons accordingly. This helps provide a more personalized learning experience, making it easier for students to learn at their own pace and focusing on areas that need improvement.

#### V. CONCLUSION

The use of technological devices in teaching foreign languages is essential for creating a more engaging, interactive, and effective learning experience for students. By incorporating technology into their teaching practices, teachers can enhance accessibility, personalize learning, facilitate collaboration, and provide immediate feedback to students. In today's world, where technology is rapidly advancing, it is important for educators to embrace these tools and use them to their full potential. By doing so, they can help students develop the language skills they need to succeed in an increasingly globalized world.

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## **THE MOST EFFECTIVE METHODS OF IMPROVING SPEAKING SKILLS IN ENGLISH THROUGH OTHER SKILLS**

*Annotation. The article gives data about worldwide and productive ways of enhancing English speaking abilities. As it is obvious speaking skill of English is connected with other skills and mastering them has an impact on speaking. There are some authentic ways and methods to enhance English speaking by improving listening, reading and grammar.*

*Key words: speaking, learner, reading, listening, methods, vocabulary, comprehension, communication.*

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Speaking skill is an important component of English language learning as it allows learners to communicate effectively with others. Good speaking skills enable learners to express their ideas, opinions, and thoughts clearly and confidently. It also helps them to interact with native speakers and understand their culture and customs. Moreover, speaking skill is essential for academic and professional success, as it is often required in presentations, meetings, and interviews. Therefore, improving English speaking skills through reading can help learners become more fluent, accurate, and confident in their communication. English is the most widely spoken language in the world, and it has become the language of international communication. Whether you are a student, a professional, or a traveler, being able to speak English fluently can open up a world of opportunities. However, for many non-native speakers, speaking English can be a challenge. In this article, we will explore some of the most effective methods for improving English speaking skills.

The most effective way to improve your English speaking skills is to practice as much as possible. This means speaking English every day, even if it is just for a few minutes. The more you practice, the more comfortable you will become with the language, and the better your speaking skills will become.

One way to practice is to find a language exchange partner. This is someone who is also learning English and is willing to practice speaking with you. You can find language exchange partners online or through language schools. You can also join conversation groups or clubs where you can practice speaking with other learners.

Listening to native speakers is an excellent way to improve your English speaking skills. This will help you develop your pronunciation, intonation, and fluency. You can listen to English podcasts, watch English movies or TV shows,

or listen to English music. This will help you get used to the rhythm and flow of the language.

To speak English fluently, you need to have a good grasp of vocabulary and grammar. You should learn new words and phrases every day and practice using them in sentences. You should also study grammar rules and practice applying them in your speech. One way to learn vocabulary is to use flashcards or mobile apps that help you memorize new words. You can also read English books or articles and underline new words that you don't know. You should then look up these words in a dictionary and practice using them in sentences.

To improve your English speaking skills, you should try to use English in your daily life as much as possible. This means using English when you shop, order food, or make appointments. You can also try to think in English and talk to yourself in English when you are alone.

Getting feedback from others is an important part of improving your English speaking skills. You should ask your language exchange partner or teacher to give you feedback on your pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. You can also record yourself speaking and listen to it later to identify areas where you need to improve.

When you are speaking English, it is important to focus on fluency rather than accuracy. This means that you should try to speak without worrying too much about making mistakes. You should focus on communicating your ideas effectively and using the vocabulary and grammar that you know.

Taking English classes is a great way to improve your speaking skills. In a classroom setting, you will have the opportunity to practice speaking with other learners and receive feedback from a teacher. You will also have the opportunity to learn new vocabulary and grammar rules.

## II. METHODS

Listening is a crucial aspect of improving English speaking skills. By listening to native speakers, learners can develop their pronunciation, intonation, and fluency. In this article, we will explore some effective methods for improving English speaking through listening. Watching English movies and TV shows is an excellent way to improve English speaking skills. This will help learners get used to the rhythm and flow of the language. They can observe how native speakers use intonation and pronunciation in different situations. Moreover, watching movies and TV shows can help learners learn new vocabulary and phrases.

To make the most out of this method, learners should choose movies and TV shows that they are interested in. They can also watch with subtitles in English to help them understand the dialogue better. As they get more comfortable with the language, they can gradually remove the subtitles.

Listening to English podcasts is another effective way to improve English speaking skills. There are many podcasts available on various topics, from news and current events to entertainment and culture. Learners can choose a podcast

that interests them and listen to it regularly. By listening to podcasts, learners can improve their listening comprehension skills and learn new vocabulary and phrases. They can also observe how native speakers use intonation and pronunciation in different situations. Moreover, podcasts are an excellent way to expose learners to different accents and dialects.

Language learning apps like Duolingo, Babbel, and Rosetta Stone are excellent tools for improving English speaking skills through listening. These apps offer listening exercises that help learners develop their listening comprehension skills. They also provide opportunities for learners to practice speaking and receive feedback. Moreover, language learning apps have features that allow learners to listen to native speakers and repeat after them. This helps learners develop their pronunciation skills and get used to the rhythm and flow of the language.

Listening to English music is a fun and effective way to improve English speaking skills. Learners can choose songs that they enjoy and listen to them regularly. They can also sing along to the lyrics to practice their pronunciation and intonation. Moreover, listening to English music can help learners learn new vocabulary and phrases. They can also observe how native speakers use intonation and pronunciation in different situations. Attending English-speaking events is an excellent way to improve English speaking skills through listening. These events can include public speaking events, conferences, and seminars. By attending these events, learners can listen to native speakers and observe how they use intonation and pronunciation in different situations and attending English-speaking events can help learners learn new vocabulary and phrases. They can also practice their listening comprehension skills by listening to different speakers.

Reading is a powerful tool for improving English speaking skills. By reading books, articles, and other written materials in English, learners can expand their vocabulary, improve their grammar, and develop their comprehension skills. In this article, we will explore some effective methods for improving English speaking through reading. Reading English books is an excellent way to improve English speaking skills. Learners can choose books that interest them and read them regularly. This will help them expand their vocabulary and learn new phrases and expressions. Moreover, reading books can help learners improve their comprehension skills. They can practice understanding the context of different sentences and paragraphs. They can also observe how native speakers use grammar and sentence structure in different situations.

To make the most out of this method, learners should choose books that are appropriate for their level of English proficiency. They can start with simple books and gradually move on to more complex ones as they get more comfortable with the language. Reading English news articles is another effective way to improve English speaking skills. There are many online news

sources available, such as BBC News, CNN, and The New York Times. Learners can choose articles that interest them and read them regularly. By reading news articles, learners can expand their vocabulary and learn new phrases and expressions related to current events. They can also improve their comprehension skills by practicing understanding the context of different sentences and paragraphs. Furthermore, reading news articles can help learners become more familiar with the culture and customs of English-speaking countries. This can be useful when communicating with native speakers. Language learning apps like Duolingo, Babbel, and Rosetta Stone are excellent tools for improving English speaking skills through reading. These apps offer reading exercises that help learners develop their comprehension skills. They also provide opportunities for learners to practice speaking and receive feedback.

Reading English blogs and websites is another effective way to improve English speaking skills. There are many blogs and websites available on various topics, from travel and food to technology and business. Learners can choose a blog or website that interests them and read it regularly. By reading blogs and websites, learners can expand their vocabulary and learn new phrases and expressions related to their interests. They can also improve their comprehension skills by practicing understanding the context of different sentences and paragraphs. Moreover, reading blogs and websites can help learners become more familiar with the language used in different contexts. This can be useful when communicating with native speakers.

Reading English social media posts is a fun and effective way to improve English speaking skills. Learners can follow English-speaking social media accounts on platforms like Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook. They can read posts and comments and interact with other users in English. By reading social media posts, learners can expand their vocabulary and learn new phrases and expressions related to social media. They can also improve their comprehension skills by practicing understanding the context of different posts and comments. Thus, reading social media posts can help learners become more familiar with the informal language used in social media. This can be useful when communicating with native speakers in casual settings.

### III. RESULTS

Grammar is an essential component of English language proficiency. It involves the rules that govern how words are used in sentences, including their structure, tense, and agreement. Improving grammar skills can help learners speak more fluently and accurately. In this article, we will explore some effective methods for improving English speaking through grammar. The first step in improving English speaking through grammar is to learn the rules. Learners should study the basic rules of grammar, including verb tenses, subject-verb agreement, and sentence structure. They can use textbooks, online

resources, or language learning apps like Duolingo or Babbel to learn these rules.

Moreover, learners should practice applying these rules in different contexts. They can write short sentences or paragraphs and check if they are grammatically correct. They can also practice speaking with a language partner or tutor and receive feedback on their grammar usage.

Grammar exercises are a great way to improve English speaking through grammar. There are many online resources available, such as Grammarly, Englishpage.com, and ESLgold.com. These resources offer grammar exercises that help learners practice different aspects of grammar. Moreover, language learning apps like Duolingo or Babbel offer grammar exercises that are tailored to learners' proficiency levels. These exercises provide immediate feedback on learners' grammar usage and help them improve their speaking skills.

Reading English books is another effective way to improve English speaking through grammar. Learners can choose books that interest them and read them regularly. This will help them expand their vocabulary and learn new phrases and expressions. Moreover, reading books can help learners improve their comprehension skills. They can practice understanding the context of different sentences and paragraphs. They can also observe how native speakers use grammar and sentence structure in different situations. To make the most out of this method, learners should choose books that are appropriate for their level of English proficiency. They can start with simple books and gradually move on to more complex ones as they get more comfortable with the language.

The most important method for improving English speaking through grammar is to practice speaking. Learners should find opportunities to speak English with native speakers, language partners, or tutors. They can join language exchange programs, attend language classes, or participate in online language communities. By practicing speaking, learners can apply the grammar rules they have learned and receive feedback on their usage. They can also improve their fluency and accuracy by speaking in different contexts and situations.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

Reading is an essential component of language learning. It can help learners improve their vocabulary, comprehension, and speaking skills. By reading English books, learners can expose themselves to different sentence structures, expressions, and grammar rules. In this article, we will explore some effective methods for improving English speaking through reading. The first step in improving English speaking through reading is to choose the right books. Learners should choose books that are appropriate for their level of English proficiency. They can start with simple books and gradually move on to more complex ones as they get more comfortable with the language. The second step in improving English speaking through reading is to read regularly. Learners should set a reading goal and try to read for at least 30 minutes every day. This

will help them develop a reading habit and improve their comprehension skills. Moreover, learners should read actively. They should highlight new words or phrases and try to understand their meanings from the context. They can also take notes on grammar structures and sentence patterns. The third step in improving English speaking through reading is to practice speaking. Learners should find opportunities to speak English with native speakers, language partners, or tutors. They can join language exchange programs, attend language classes, or participate in online language communities. By practicing speaking, learners can apply the vocabulary and grammar rules they have learned from reading. They can also improve their fluency and accuracy by speaking in different contexts and situations.

Reading comprehension exercises are a great way to improve English speaking through reading. There are many online resources available, such as Englishclub.com, Eslflow.com, and Breakingnewsenglish.com. These resources offer reading comprehension exercises that help learners practice different aspects of reading, such as vocabulary, grammar, and comprehension. Language learning apps like Duolingo or Babbel offer reading comprehension exercises that are tailored to learners' proficiency levels. These exercises provide immediate feedback on learners' reading comprehension skills and help them improve their speaking skills.

#### V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that communication without proper vocabulary and sentence structure is not very valuable. One of the most useful ways to improve our communication skills is to read widely. Extensive reading helps to develop the ability to express ideas, feelings and emotions, and also increases the size of vocabulary. Vocabulary knowledge is one of the important factors affecting the fluency of speech. Reading exposes students to a wider range of language and contexts. Reading helps students develop better grammar skills. As students develop strong reading skills, they will have advanced speaking skills. Hence, speaking and reading skills are interrelated. So it is advisable for teachers to teach each skill together and it is not appropriate to practise for only one skill after another.

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## **HISTORY OF NOSO GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH AND ITS SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL ISSUES**

*Annotation. The article briefly covers the history of the formation and development of nosogeography, which is considered the main direction of medical geography. Also, the main issues of nosogeography or the geography of human diseases, the general geographical laws of the spread of human diseases, the nosocomplexes and nosoareas of individual diseases, and the features of researching their dynamics are also described.*

*Key words: nosogeography, public health, nosocomplex, nosoarea, nosogeocomplex.*

**Introduction.** The development of the economy in the world has a great impact on the quality of life of the population, as a result, people continue to live longer and live more healthy years. Global life expectancy increased from 66.8 years in 2000 to 73.3 years in 2019, and healthy life expectancy increased from 58.3 to 63.7 years. However, inequities in the health care system create disparities in life and health. Both life expectancy and healthy life expectancy are at least 10 years lower in low-income countries than in high-income countries. Overall increases in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy reflect dramatic changes in mortality and morbidity. Indeed, since 2000, inequalities in mortality and morbidity profiles have been a major driver of life expectancy and healthy living. In the last 20 years, progress has been made in the field of maternal and child health, in particular, the global maternal mortality rate and the under-five mortality rate have decreased by approximately 40% and 60%, respectively [14].

At present, the problem of environmental pollution, issues of environmental safety of the population and regions are gaining urgent importance in the world. According to the World Health Organization, 24% of all diseases and 23% of deaths are caused by preventable environmental factors. "Negative exogenous factors around the world cause the death of more than 13 million people every year, and one out of three children under the age of five get sick" [15].

Globally, regionally and locally, geographical differences in life expectancy and morbidity are associated with regional variability of natural and socio-economic factors that negatively affect the health of the population. The current direction of "Environment-health" relations, not only with natural conditions, but also with environmental factors, as well as with the need to determine the causes of the connection between population diseases and the environment, includes the medical-geographical situation in the world and in its

specific regions. creation of reflective maps, development of medical-geographic forecasts for the country and their regions, and as a result of this, it is connected with taking into account regional differences in population morbidity in the organization of the medical service system [12].

**Discussion and result.** It is known that nosogeography, or the geography of human diseases, is one of the main components of medical geography, which studies the diseases spread around the globe, the causes and laws that cause them. Since the emergence of medical geography, nosogeography has been formed as one of the main directions of this science. Scientific research in this regard began in the 18th century. The main part of the conducted researches is focused on some human diseases, in particular infectious-parasitic diseases. These studies emerged as a separate direction of medical geography at the beginning of the 18th century. In addition, the necessity of scientific cooperation with other fields of medicine (epidemiology, parasitology) was felt in carrying out research in this regard, that is, in determining the features of geographical distribution of diseases.

Over time, special theoretical and practical studies were carried out to determine the causes of the occurrence and spread of diseases. For example, in the period of the former Union, these studies were carried out within the framework of parasitology, landscape epidemiology and other scientific directions. The main research in this regard was carried out by Y.N. Pavlovsky, K.N. Skryabin, G.Ya. Zmeev, V.Y. Podolyan. It is also reflected in the map and atlases [5, 2, 3, 11, 13].

The medical geography section of the XVIII International Congress of Geography played an important role in solving the geography of human diseases. This congress was held in Rio de Janeiro in August 1956. At the Congress, the International Society of Pathological Geography put forward the idea of studying "the relationship between diseases and the geographical environment". The International Cancer Alliance was engaged in studying the geographical spread of cancer.

During the time of the former Union, great attention was paid to conducting researches related to medical geography. An example of this is the scientific conference on the state and future of medical geography held in Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) in 1962. The second convention (conference) was held in this city in 1965, and it was devoted to the issues of public health and geographical environment. The third conference (Leningrad, 1968) directly discussed the geography of human diseases, and the fourth (1973) discussed the problems of medical geographic cadastre [6]. The next scientific conference was held in Kirishi, Russia in 1979 and was devoted to medical geographic regionalization and its forecasting. At the meeting in 1983, problems related to the theoretical foundations of medical geography were considered.

It is worth saying that the main issue of nosogeography is to determine the general geographical laws of the spread of diseases in humans, to study the



nosocomplexes and nozoareas of individual diseases, and their dynamics. Therefore, nosogeography is a special direction of medical geography that has its own research object. He also deals with the condition of certain diseases in the past and in different periods. Because the evolution of the geography of diseases, the complete disappearance of some diseases, on the contrary, the spread of some diseases over wide areas, means that such research acquires an important theoretical importance.

Scientific research aimed at improving the health of the population and identifying unfavorable conditions of the natural environment is conducted in the world's leading scientific centers and higher education institutions, including the University of North Carolina (USA), Harvard University (USA), Institute of Geography (Great Britain), Oxford University (Great Britain), Moscow State University (MSU, Russia), St. Petersburg Military Medical Academy (S-PHTA, Russia), Siberian Department of the Institute of Geography of Siberia and the Far East, Institute of National Economy Forecasting of the Russian FA (Russia) is being conducted.

As a result of research conducted in the world to improve the health of the population and a number of its indicators, a number of scientific results have been obtained, including the following: methods of monitoring the impact of climate on human health have been developed, nosogeographic maps of the world's leading natural foci diseases have been compiled (USA, University of North Carolina); theoretical problems of medical ecology and human ecology are identified (USA, Harvard University); alternative options for improving the quality of the healthcare system have been developed (Great Britain, Oxford University); global changes of the natural environment were analyzed and a system of environmental control was developed (Great Britain, Institute of Geography); the effects of natural outbreak diseases and natural and socio-economic factors on the human body have been determined (Russia, St. Petersburg Military Medical Academy, Sochava Institute of Geography, Siberian Branch of RFA); developed medical-geographic modeling, theory and methodology of medical geography (Russia, MSU); medical-geographical forecasting was carried out and medical-geographical and ecological maps were compiled (Geographical Institute of RFA, Russia).

In the world, a number of researches are being carried out in the field of medical geography, including in the following priority areas [12]: - determination of the influence of climatic and geographical conditions on the health of the population and the creation of medical geographical maps; - development of medical-geographical forecasts for underpopulated, economically weak developed regions; - forecasting the impact of changes in geosystems that occur as a result of human changes in nature on the health of the population and its morbidity.

Currently, nosogeography as an important direction of medical geography deals with a number of issues. Including:

- studies the theoretical and methodological foundations of the geography of human diseases;
- assesses the impact of natural and socio-economic factors on the emergence and geographical spread of human diseases;
- analyzes the laws of the geography of certain diseases and creates relevant (thematic) nosogeographic maps;
- nosogeography researches, regionalizes regional complexes and nozoareas of various diseases occurring in humans;
- based on the assessment of the Nosogeographical situation, forecasts the main directions of its improvement, etc.

The analysis shows that studies in the field of nosogeography are primarily focused on infectious diseases that occur in humans. In the former Union, the main part of these studies was conducted on natural outbreaks, transmissible diseases and helminthiasis. In this regard, great scientist and academician Y.N. Pavlovsky made great contributions. He created the scientific doctrine of the "hotbed" of diseases found in certain natural landscapes, characteristic and suitable for them (Pavlovsky Y.N., 1964) [7]. Y.N. Pavlovsky's doctrine of natural foci of infectious diseases is based on the regional unity of warm-blooded animals and arthropods that harbor parasites in certain natural conditions and diseases transmitted by humans.

Uzbek geographers, ecologists, experts working in the fields of medicine, biology and hygiene recognize the need for complex and systematic research in this regard - nosoecology (R.M. Razzakov, A.A. Rafiqov), O.A. Ataniyazova, A.S. Soliyev, N.Q. Komilova, T.I. Iskandarov). For example, in 2012, N.Q. Komilova defended her doctoral dissertation on the topic "Territorial analysis of the medical geographical conditions of Uzbekistan and population health problems" and laid the foundation for the development of the science of medical geography in Uzbekistan. Geographical problems of population health, urbo-ecological research Kh.T. Tursunov (1994), I.R. Turdimambetov (2005, 2016), M.O. Hamroyev (2009), N.J. Mukhammedova (2019), A.Kh. Ravshanov (2020), etc. researched by.

In recent years, research in this direction has been carried out not only on infectious diseases, but also on non-infectious diseases. As a result of practical research in the field of nosogeography, all types of diseases in humans can be divided into three groups:

- 1) infectious and parasitic diseases;
- 2) non-infectious natural-endemic diseases;
- 3) other non-infectious diseases and poisonings.

In general, various diseases form a large group of diseases. Natural or socio-economic factors play a key role in their creation. Diseases in humans occur only when the interaction and balance between external environmental factors and the organism is disturbed. Therefore, studying the influence of endogenous or exogenous factors that cause this is of great practical importance.

Nervous and mental disorders, infections and intoxications, metabolic disorders, hereditary or defects in the development of certain organs, and other endogenous factors are included. Exogenous factors include social and household factors, inconveniences in working conditions, high and low temperature [11, 13, 16].

It is known that territorial complexes (complexes) play an important role in economic and social geography and geography in general. For this science, the complex approach, the determination of various territorial systems, territorial composition and territorial complexes is of great methodological importance. From this point of view, it is necessary to study such complexes in the geography of human diseases - nosogeography.

Nosogeographical complexes or nosogeographical complexes are a territorial combination and unity of various diseases that occur in a certain natural geographical and socio-economic, social environment (space), under their influence. In other words, the main disease that occurs on the basis of a certain landscape-ecological and social environment and the unit of diseases related to it or caused by it is called a regional set of diseases. This theoretical idea is based on the ideas of regional complexes and energy production cycles created by Chicago medical scientists in human ecology and economic-social geography.

Territorial complexes of diseases are not a nosogeographic region, but its basis. Because in any nosogeographic region, there are other diseases that occur separately in addition to the regional set of diseases. As the landscape-ecological and socio-geographical factors of the regions influence the pathological processes, their study is theoretically important. So, it can be said that the regional complex of diseases is methodologically a method of analysis of nosogeographical regions and at the same time forecasting. Such complexes are usually associated with natural geographic and economic landscapes and a specific sociogeographical environment. At the same time, the role of biogeocenoses in the emergence of diseases in the form of a complex is also great. When studying nosogeocomplexes, first of all, it is necessary to understand the direct or indirect influence of the conditions that created them. Such socio-geographical complexes are a whole system, the change of one part of which changes the other part. Therefore, the process of studying nosogeocomplexes requires extensive practical and theoretical research. For example, endemic goiter is caused by iodine deficiency in water and food products in the human body. Enrichment of food with iodine is aimed at protecting against this disease [8, 9, 10, 12, 13].

Speaking of nosogeocomplexes, it is appropriate to say that the interaction between the external environment and the organism is simple or direct, and sometimes depends on three or more factors. Many transmissible and parasitic diseases (leishmaniasis, malaria, etc.) can be found in such regional complexes. It takes at least 20-30 years for changes to occur in nosogeocomplexes. With the passage of time, some types of diseases decrease, and some new forms appear.

In particular, in recent years, the types of tuberculosis that cause death have been disappearing. Infectious intestinal infections, especially amebiasis and giardiasis, are increasing significantly.

Noncomplexes can be divided into the following groups:

1. Climate-related anomalies - in this case, the influence of air temperature and humidity, atmospheric pressure, etc. on their formation and development is primary.

2. Hydrogen anomalies - surface water sources, including canals, swamps, rivers or lakes, are recognized as a leading factor in the emergence and spread of diseases (malaria, cholera, etc.).

3. The disease-causing effect of underground water on hydrogeogenic anomalies plays a key role, for example, diseases of the kidney, excretory system, diseases caused by metabolic disorders.

4. Hemogenic anomalies - the geochemical composition of landscapes, including the formation of one or another disease (endemic goiter, urolithiasis, etc.) related to the deficiency or excess of some microelements.

5. Biogenic disorders are a complex of diseases that are caused by living organisms (viruses, bacteria and other microorganisms; insects, rodents, etc.) and are caused by them.

6. Socio-economic disorders - mainly in industrial or transport nodes, in areas with high demographic pressure. Heart, blood vessel, nervous system, malignant tumor diseases are more common in such anomalies.

It is appropriate to divide natural nosogeographic nosocomplexes into two types according to their structure. These are: non-zoocyclic and regional structures. Territorial structures, in turn, are further divided into two (zonal and areal forms).

Studying their nosoareas is also important in determining the causes and laws that cause diseases. The distribution of diseases in a certain area is their range. As we mentioned above, the term "area of diseases" or "hotbed" was first explained in the works of the Russian scientist Y.N. Pavlovsky. It is these areas that should be the main object of nozogeographic research [4].

When studying the distribution of human diseases, it can be seen that some diseases are spread in all parts of the globe, and some are spread along a certain border or in a certain region. In nosogeography, wide-ranging, large-area diseases are called eurychore diseases (from the Greek "euris" broad, "horos" shell, area). Diseases that spread only in limited areas are called local or "stenochor" (Greek "stenos" narrow, "horos" shell, area) diseases. It should be noted that almost all infectious diseases have local (native) areas. Most of the non-infectious diseases are eurychore diseases [8, 9, 10].

The study of the distribution of nosoreal types and the laws in their dynamics serves as a theoretical and practical basis for determining the role of one or another nosoreal in the acceleration of population disease. Nosoareas can be divided into two main groups, i.e. dense or scattered nozoareas. In turn,

scattered areas are divided into types that spread within the nosogeographic focus and along a straight line. These areas are also called widespread areas, that is, in such areas, diseases are widespread throughout the entire area. These diseases are a product of the typical natural and socio-economic conditions of a certain region.

Diseases specific to endemic areas include many natural foci and infectious diseases, as well as nosological forms that occur in the human body under the influence of various natural factors. Some diseases spread in the form of a straight line in some parts of the regions according to their geographical features. For example, diseases spread on the shores of rivers or lakes, in the direction of surface communication routes, are among them.

Scattered ranges are characteristic of human diseases that occur within separate limited areas, including endemic smallpox. In general, the term "fireplace" is often used in nosogeography. "Focus" means the places where an infectious disease can occur or where the disease has occurred, and they occur in a natural geographic (in certain types of landscape) or social geographic environment (densely populated areas).

According to L.I. Gromashevsky, the center of an infectious disease is defined as the place where the source of infection is located and the area around it where the infection can spread from this source in this specific situation. The spread of diseases from this source also reminds of the idea of "diffusion of news" created by the Swedish scientist T. Hegerstrand in social geography [2, 13].

Natural processes play an important role in the transmission of infection, in particular, open water bodies are more polluted with running water and cause the spread of typhoid epidemics spread through water during the cold season. If people spend a lot of time indoors in winter, this time of the year leads to the transmission of respiratory infections, while walking around in warm clothes without observing the rules of personal hygiene causes the proliferation of lice, the spreaders of typhus and typhus [1].

**Conclusion.** Social factors influence the course of the epidemic process more than natural factors. The social factor refers to all the conditions of the population's life: residences, the number of people living in them (density), sewerage, the condition of household facilities, the material well-being of the population, the composition of their food, the level of sanitary culture, migration processes, the type and conditions of work of the population, health the status of the storage system and others are understood. In addition, the analysis of the regions from the point of view of the nosogeographical situation in medical geographical research also has a deep meaning. In our opinion, a nosogeographic situation or situation is, first of all, the mortality rate of the population in a certain place or region, including the child mortality rate, the average life expectancy and the general morbidity rate, the death rate of certain groups of diseases. It is characterized by the presence of foci or areas. The

nosogeographic situation, in turn, is closely related to the demographic and ecological situation. From this point of view, identification and assessment of the nosogeographical situation is of great importance in social geographical research.

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## **PEST ANALYSIS OF THE MACRO ENVIRONMENT OF E-COMMERCE ORGANIZATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN**

*Annotation. The article provides a PEST analysis of the macro-environment of e-commerce organizations in Uzbekistan in the context of the growing influence of online commerce on customer preferences. Many trade organizations, when opening websites, channels through social networks, initially envisaged the goals of promoting goods, informing about sales promotion, today the tactics of trade structures are changing dramatically: online platforms do not just accompany the selection process, but already involve most of the consumers in online shopping based on a comprehensive analysis needs, development of features of a portrait of a modern consumer through business analytics methods.*

*Key terms: PEST analysis, e-commerce, e-commerce, B2B, B2C. B2G, SMM, Big Data.*

**Relevance of the topic.** The share of e-commerce in the total volume of trade in the Republic of Uzbekistan is characterized by rapid growth, over the past 6 years, in the context of fundamental changes, the share of e-commerce has increased to 0.6%, while in 2017 it barely reached 0.01%. The maximum turnover of e-commerce was observed during the periods of the pandemic, when B2C trade reached a record level in all countries.

In addition, in Uzbekistan, already at the first stage of the reform, a number of effective measures were taken to stimulate electronic commerce:

1) Adoption of legislative documents regulating electronic business in Uzbekistan;

2) development of a system of benefits and preferences for entities engaged in electronic commerce and online payments;

3) creation of a modern telecommunications base, the tasks of creating a modern fiber-optic infrastructure are being solved;

4) creation of the "Electronic government" system;

5) implementation of the "Digital Bank" system;

6) national online trading platform "Unisavdo.uz" has been created, where domestic entrepreneurs have the opportunity to put their products up for auction. In May, its mobile version was launched.

All this leads to a rapid outflow of consumers from traditional trade to online trade, and growing into the cross-border space for the export and import

of goods and services. The annual growth in the share of e-commerce in the country's GDP is estimated at 30%. At the same time, the total capacity of the e-commerce market in Uzbekistan is estimated by experts at 12–15 billion US dollars. The government is actively developing specialized strategies and programs for the development of e-commerce, partially taking into account the specifics of a new type of relationship between participants in the e-commerce process, taking into account horizontal measures that contribute to the formation of systems that affect the entire value chain, including related processes that support e-commerce.

The introduction of new business models has led to the emergence of more complex operations and creates new challenges and tasks that need to be addressed quickly and efficiently. First of all, we are talking about the blurring of the border between goods and services and the resulting uncertainty in the application of trade rules. In the production process itself, the share of services is growing - design, design, research and other services, often coordinated electronically, services are becoming an integral part of "smart goods". Companies are changing the focus of their core business, breaking down the boundaries between traditional sectors.

The customer-oriented approach of trade organizations is a key factor in increasing the competitiveness of both an individual organization and an industry and national one. The economic entities of countries that are not involved in the renewal of global supply chains are losing their competitiveness. Consumer orientation is especially important for marketplaces, for which customer loyalty is their main asset. In an effort to improve the user experience, platforms and manufacturers selling via the Internet offer more and more new services, strive to speed up supply chains and create new trade channels. The consumer actively participates in the process with their data, and also creates content on their own in the form of feedback, comments and complaints. Ultimately, it is consumers and digital platforms that determine what patterns of interactions between participants develop in the digital space. This is especially important in the context of the expansion of the influence of electronic commerce on the preferences of buyers, which is observed in the republic. Many trade organizations, when opening websites, channels through social networks, initially envisaged the goals of promoting goods, informing about sales promotion, today the tactics of trade structures are changing dramatically: online platforms do not just accompany the selection process, but already involve most of the consumers in online shopping based on a comprehensive analysis needs, development of features of a portrait of a modern consumer through business analytics methods.

**Analysis.** For an in-depth analysis of the macro environment of organizations engaged in electronic commerce, we will conduct a PEST analysis, which is a strategic method for studying environmental factors: political (Political), economic (Economic), social (Social) and technological



(Technological) aspects (Table 1.). This will allow, based on an analysis of the macro-environment factors, the degree of their influence on the organization of electronic commerce, the likelihood of manifestation and an integral assessment, to develop tactics and a long-term strategy for the development of organizations. In the process of PEST-analysis, the factors that create threats and opportunities for the development of electronic commerce are identified. Moreover, the lowest score of 1 is assigned to the factor that has the least impact, the highest 3 points to the factor that has the greatest impact. The integral indicator is determined on the basis of the degree of influence of the macro-environment factor on the trade organization and the probability of this factor manifestation. The absolute size of the integral indicator is 8 points (the factor can be in the range from 1 to 9). On the basis of the integral indicator, the management determines on which factors the activity depends to the greatest extent, on the basis of which a further development strategy is developed. Strategic alternatives contribute to the prevention of threats and the application of identified opportunities based on identified factors. Among the political factors that create threats in the future: legislative documents that ensure confidentiality, security of e-commerce transactions. Of course, in the context of the rapid development of cross-border trade, the problems of security and confidentiality are the main ones, the solution of which depends not only on the efforts of the state, but also on the level of scientific achievements in this area. To this end, the Strategy for Innovative Development in the Republic provides for the creation of an S2B (science to business) platform that supports innovative organizations with the results of scientific activities in the cyclic process “industry-region-scientific/higher educational organization”. To date, the republic has not developed a regulatory legal act that allows identifying an organization as a participant in electronic commerce and regulating tax and statistical accounting of income from electronic commerce. Unfortunately, most of the income, especially between individuals (self-employed and customers), still remains in the shadows, as a result of which the budget does not receive additional funds. In order to ensure data security in the republic, on April 15, 2022, the Law “On Cybersecurity” was adopted, which regulates relations in the field of cybersecurity, which directly affects the state and prospects for the development of electronic commerce in the republic.

**Table 1**

**PEST analysis of the macro environment of e-commerce organizations in Uzbekistan \***

	<b>Probability of manifestation (1-3)</b>	<b>Degree of impact on the organization</b>	<b>Integral assessment (in points)</b>	<b>Impact on electronic commerce</b>	<b>Strategic directions for the development of the organization</b>
<b>THREATS</b>					
<b>Political factors</b>					
Legislative documents ensuring confidentiality and security of e-commerce transactions	3	2	6	Lack of national ecommerce consumer protection legislation reduces demand for online shopping	Raising the level of skills and knowledge in the field of information and communication technologies and information security of users, prompt response and taking appropriate measures to eliminate threats and eliminate the consequences of incidents.
Political instability in neighboring countries	3	1	3	Delay of imported goods, complication of logistics, rise in prices for certain categories of goods	Search for alternative suppliers and manufacturers in the region, thereby reducing import dependence
Excessive regulation of certain types of electronic commerce (customs procedures, sanitary and epidemiological norms)	2	2	4	In the case of cross-border trade, there are customs restrictions, clearance difficulties, and additional costs. Systematic reviews by supervisory authorities	Improving electronic trade between business entities and regulatory and supervisory authorities, the results of inspections should be publicly available to the business entity.
<b>Economic factors</b>					
Rapid growth of domestic and foreign e-commerce entities	3	2	6	Increasing the competitiveness of e-commerce entities through the introduction of innovative sales methods and trade personalization	Consolidation of domestic trade organizations with large foreign trade organizations that have already proven themselves in the Internet

\* conducted by the author

					space.
Tax preferences and incentives stimulate trade organizations to trade online	1	1	1	In the republic, the established income tax rate for trade organizations that received most (at least 90% share) of income from e-commerce is 7.5%, while from ordinary trade 15%	A lower rate of tax on profits from electronic commerce should be applied on the basis of reducing the share of electronic commerce to 50%. This encourages many supermarkets to work effectively in this area.
Widespread development of alternative forms of employment	1	1	1	E-business generates demand for new professions, personnel and competencies, which solves the problem of youth employment, housewives, provides inclusive employment	Raising the level of skills and knowledge in the field of information and communication technologies and information security of users, prompt response and taking appropriate measures to eliminate threats and eliminate the consequences of incidents.
<b>Social factors</b>					
Social networks are changing the face of consumers and creating new trends in perception	2	2	4	Social networks influence the minds of the majority of the population, this allows for effective advertising through SMM marketing, which draws businesses into the electronic space by opening blogs, profiles, websites, etc.	Social networks are used by trade organizations as a space for advertising their activities, familiarizing themselves with new product ranges, changes in work, rebranding, etc.
<b>Technological factors</b>					
Technical problems of site operation	3	3	9	Slow loading sites, errors, poor data security	Use of open-source software
Uneven Internet coverage across the country. In some rural areas there is no Internet and communication	3	2	6	Social and economic backwardness of remote regions of the country, which hinders the development of e-business	Based on the experience of China, develop e-business in rural areas, when farms exhibit their organic products on websites and find buyers. Organization of information technology training centers for rural youth.
<b>VISTA</b>					

<b>Political factors</b>					
Legislative acts regulating e-commerce and ensuring cyber security	2	2	4	The adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Cybersecurity" increases the confidence of consumers, foreign partners and investment attractiveness	Horizontal and vertical diversification of e-commerce, the emergence of new formats of market places, the introduction of international standards for cross-border trade, the growth of its share in the total volume of the country's trade
Political instability in neighboring countries	3	2	6	The flow of capital and labor leads to an increase in business activity and the opening of foreign marketplaces against the backdrop of rising consumption	Opening of marketplaces together with foreign e-commerce leaders (China, Russia, USA), development of postal services and courier delivery services
<b>Economic factors</b>					
Rapid growth of domestic and foreign e-commerce entities	3	2	6	Increasing the competitiveness of e-commerce, business integration and consolidation, the emergence of new market segments and the transformation from offline to online.	Consolidation of domestic trade organizations with large foreign trade organizations that have already proven themselves in the Internet space.
Tax incentives and mobile banking encourage small businesses to trade and apply for loans online	3	3	9	In the republic, the established income tax rate for trade organizations that received most (at least 90% share) of income from e-commerce is 7.5%, while from ordinary trade it is 15%. The facilitated mode of obtaining loans through the platform makes it possible to develop a family business in rural areas	Providing credit preferences: low interest rate, long-term lending and tax preferences.
<b>Social factors</b>					
Sociality of assortments of trading platforms	1	1	1	A high proportion of products that meet primary needs. Buyers turn to online markets to buy cheaper or exclusive goods.	Supermarkets, in order to increase interest in the online store, should present a range of goods that is different from those displayed on the

					shelves, or a similar range, but at reduced prices.
<b>Technological factors</b>					
The level of innovation and technological development of e-commerce	3	2	6	Increasing competitiveness is possible only through the introduction of innovations	Work based on the development of S2B cooperation, the creation of scientific and technolaboratories

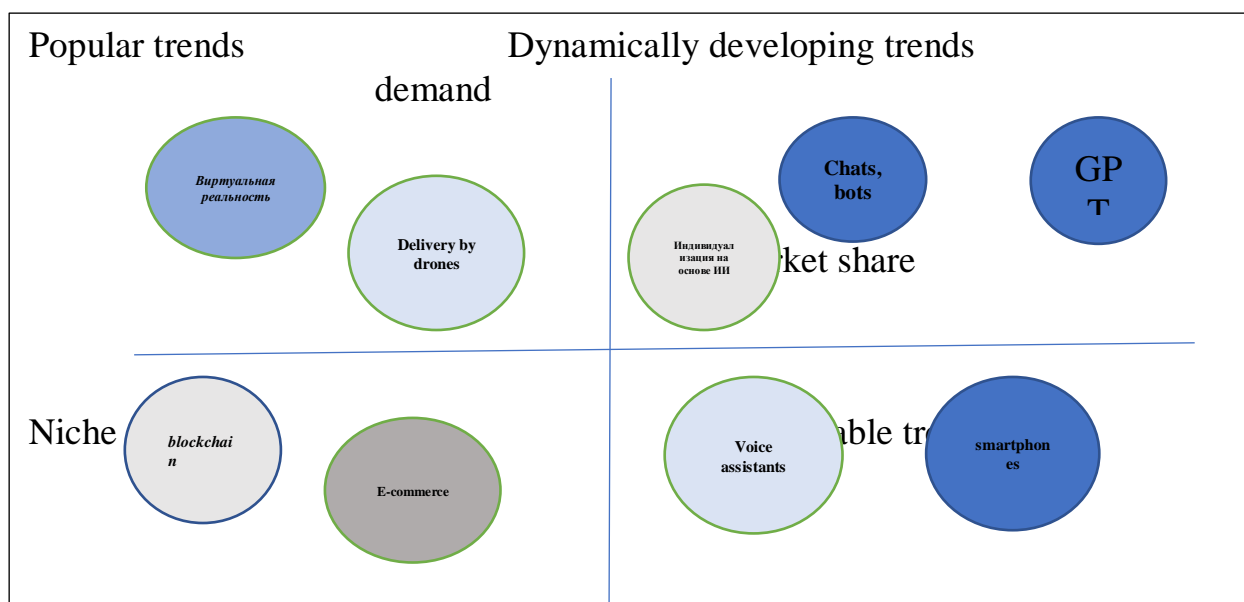
In 2021, the Cyber Security Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan identified more than 17 million cases of hacker attacks, the main purpose of which was to gain access to confidential information. Such actions create serious risks of losses and a decrease in business value, customer confidence and losses associated with the elimination of the consequences of attacks and the payment of compensation.

Table 2

<b>№</b>	<b>Description of integral indicator ranges</b>	<b>quantity</b>
1	<b>High Influence</b>	<b>6, 0-9, 0</b>
2	<b>Average level of influence</b>	<b>3, 0-5, 0</b>
3	<b>Low Influence</b>	<b>1, 0-3, 0</b>

Among the economic factors that create threats for organizations is a high level of concentration of foreign marketplaces in the domestic market, greater consumer confidence in them due to brand popularity, high-quality logistics, and convenience and omnichannel service platforms. The presence of global marketplaces in the e-commerce market raises the requirements for conducting e-commerce and, accordingly, the quality of the trading platform. The ubiquity of marketplaces around the world simplifies logistics and improves the quality of service. Therefore, at the present stage of development of e-commerce, it is advisable to consolidate domestic trade organizations with large foreign trade organizations that have already proven themselves in the Internet space, create a network based on a franchise or a global trade cluster, which will allow domestic trade organizations to save money on promoting their own brand, to obtain innovative technologies. and experience in global trade.

Problems with the operation of sites and bots of trade organizations reduces their competitiveness and leads to an outflow of customers towards traditional trade and, in general, is a factor hindering the development of electronic commerce. To solve this problem, it is necessary to introduce innovative methods of trading platforms based on technological trends in the field of electronic commerce (Fig. 2.3.)



**Fig. 2.3. Technological trends in the e-commerce market \***

Customer focus, an individual approach to the development of marketing strategies for trade organizations, which is a characteristic feature of electronic commerce in the future, should be improved on the basis of artificial intelligence. Such innovations will certainly create a portrait of a typical buyer and allow business entities to a priori determine consumer expectations and build sales tactics based on their preferences.

The economic factors of the e-commerce macro-environment that have the greatest positive impact on its development are tax and banking preferences provided by the state to entrepreneurship, and additional ones in favor of small businesses. We are talking about innovative entrepreneurship, where the majority (share of at least 90%) of income is income from e-commerce, subject to taxation at a reduced income tax rate of 7.5% (from ordinary trade 15%). The facilitated mode of obtaining loans through the platform makes it possible to develop a family business in rural areas. However, this can be done through advanced training and knowledge in the field of information and communication technologies and information security of users.

**Conclusion.** Retail organizations in the republic are facing global challenges, manifested in a change in consumer preferences in the choice of goods and services, when, in an effort to save time and get bonuses and discounts, online trading is replacing the process of traditional trading. At the initial stage of the transformation of supermarket trade, marketplaces performed more of an introductory function, sales promotion, today supermarkets must make active transformations and connect special technological capabilities to existing sites, taking into account market needs, such as the ability to make

Prepared by the author based on material from the HSE ISSEK Center for Market Research BigCommerce. <https://www.bigcommerce.com/blog/ecommerce-trends/#14-ecommerce-trends-leading-the-way>

payments, receive consumer loans, or purchase in installments, access to courier services. Of course, the modernization of websites and mobile applications, the introduction of innovative services in the implementation of electronic commerce, the geography of which significantly exceeds the coverage of supermarkets, which are often focused on consumers living in nearby areas.

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## **GEOGRAFIK NOMLARNI TASNIFLASHGA INOVATSION YONDASHUV**

*Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada geografik nomlarni tasniflashga oid yondashuvlar ko‘rib chiqilgan. Shuningdek, geografik nomlarni tasniflashning ma‘lum bo‘lgan yo‘nalishlariga qo‘shimcha ravishda ekologik funktsiya bajaruvchi geografik nomlarni tasniflashga innovatsion yondashuv sifatida toponim, geografik nom, geokonsept tushunchalari taxlil etilgan va geokonsept g‘oyasiga asosan geografik-ekologik nuqtai-nazardan yondashish natijasida nomlar guruhlariga bo‘lingan.*

*Kalit so‘zlar: Nomlarni tasniflash, ekologik toponimlar, topos, geografik nom, geokonsept, geografik-ekologik yondashuv.*

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## **INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO CLASSIFICATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES**

*Annotation. This article covers approaches to the classification of geographic names. Also, as an innovative approach to the classification of geographical Names, which performs an ecological function in addition to known directions of classification of geographical Names, the concepts of toponym, geographical name, geoconcept are formulated and, as a result of an approach to the idea of geoconcept from a geographical-ecological point of view, the names are divided into groups.*

*Key words: classification of names, ecological toponyms, topos, geographical name, geoconcept, geographical-ecological approach.*

**Kirish.** Maqola mavzusining dolzarbligi. Geografik nomlar turli soha olimlarining e‘tiborini o‘ziga tortib kelmoqda. Geografik nomlarga oid bo‘lgan masalalar geografiya, tarix, tilshunoslikka oid adabiyotlarda yoritilib kelinmoqda. Shu nuqtai-nazarda bugungi kunda mamlakatimiz hududidagi geografik nomlar bir-biridan kelib chiqish tarixi, shakllanishi, mazmun-mohiyati, geografik tarqalishi, yozilishi, ma‘nosi, qaysi turga va tilga oid ekanligi va boshqa xususiyatlari bilan farqlanadi. Ma‘lum hudud uchun xos

bo‘lgan geografik nomlarni tadqiq etishda ularni tasniflash muxim ahamiyatga ega. Geografik joy nomlarini tasniflashga oid bir qator tadqiqotchilar ilmiy izlanishlar olib borgan bo‘lib, ular o‘z tasnifini taklif etganlar. Geografik nomlarni tasniflash ancha murakkab jarayon bo‘lganligi uchun olimlar tomonidan hanuz yagona tasnif turi taklif etilgani yo‘q. Geografik nomlarning hamma uchun tushunarli bo‘lgan tasnif turini mavjud emasligini, toponimikaning integral fan, lingvistika, tarix va geografiya fanlariga taalluqli ekanligi bilan ham izohlash mumkin. Tadqiqot maqsadi va yo‘nalishidan kelib chiqib xar bir fan nuqtai-nazaridan tasniflash mezonlaridan foydalanish mumkin.

Shu bilan birgalikda nomlarni tasniflash xaqida to‘xtalganda, avvalo tasnif nima va u nima uchun kerak degan savolga javob berish zarur deb bildik. O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasida “tasnif” ga quydagicha ta’rif berilgan: “Tasnif (arab. — saralash, tartibga solish), klassifikatsiya — ilm yoki inson faoliyatining biror sohasiga oid o‘zaro bir xil tushunchalar sistemasi. Tasniflash har bir fanga xos muhim mantiqiy amal bo‘lib, uning vositasida shu fan doirasida to‘plangan bilimlar qat’iy tartibga solinadi. Fanni o‘rganishda bunday tasniflash qulaylik tug‘diradi. Tasniflash natijasida fanda muhim ahamiyat kasb etuvchi jadvallar, chizmalar, grafiklar, kodekslar vujudga keladi”. Demak, tasnif tushunchasi ilmiy terminlardan biri bo‘lib, mavjud geografik nomlarni xususiyatlariga qarab saralash, tartibga solish va shu asnosida maxsus tartibda guruhlariga ajratish kabi ma’nolarda qo‘llaniladi. Shu tufayli mazkur tushuncha ilmiy ishlarda faol ishlatiladi.

**Asosiy qism.** Geografik nomlarni tasniflash masalalari, H.Hasanov (1985), N.Oxunov (1989), S.Qorayev (2006), T.Enazarov (2013), P.G‘ulomov (2013), M.Mirakmalov (2020), V.Juchkevich (1968), E.Murzayev (1979), A.Superanskaya (1985) kabi olimlarning ishlarida batafsil yoritilgan [1].

H.Hasanov geografik nomlarni tasniflashga to‘xtalib, joy nomlarini 10 ta guruhga ajratadi [7]: 1)Joyning xolati, xosiyati, yer yuzasi va iqlimga bog‘liq nomlar; 2) Suvga bog‘liq nomlar, ya’ni gidronimlar; 3) O‘simlik va hayvonlarga bog‘liq nomlar; 4) Foydali qazilmalarga bog‘liq nomlar; 5) Xunar-kasbdan va ma’muriyatdan olingan nomlar; 6) Xalq, qabila va urug‘larga bog‘liq nomlar; 7) Shaxslarning ism-familyalariga qo‘yilgan nomlar; 8) Afsonaviy va diniy nomlar; 9) G‘aroyib nomlar; 10) Yangi zamon nomlari.

H.Hasanov toponimlarni turlarga ajratishda xar bir nomni birinchi navbatda til qoidalari nuqtai-nazaridan va shakllanish bosqichlariga ko‘ra taxlil qilish o‘rinli bo‘lishini aytib o‘tadi [7].

E.M.Murzayev toponimlarni semantik jihatdan 10 ta turga ajratadi. Bular quyidagilar [5]:

1. Relyefning muayyan xususiyatlariga bog‘liq vujudga kelgan toponimlar.

2. Suv obyektlariga, ularning belgilariga bog‘liq paydo bo‘lgan joy nomlari.

3. O‘simlik turlariga bog‘liq joy nomlari-fitotoponimlar.
4. Hayvonlar turlari bilan bog‘liq paydo bo‘lgan toponimlar – zootoponimlar.
5. Insonlar ismi, familyasi, taxallusi bilan bog‘liq vujudga kelgan toponimlar – antroponimlar.
6. Ishlab chiqarish bilan bog‘liq toponimlar. Bularga kasb-korlik, foydali qazilmalarni qazib olish, qazilma boyliklar konlari bilan bog‘liq holda vujudga kelgan joy nomlari kiritiladi.
7. Savdo va transport bilan bog‘liq holda paydo bo‘lgan joy nomlari.
8. Ijtimoiy nomlar. Aholining ijtimoiy qatlamlari bilan bog‘liq nomlar.
9. Etnotoponimlar - xalq, urug‘, qabilalar nomlari bilan bog‘liq vujudga kelgan nomlar.
10. Mafkura - siyosatga oid nomlar. Bunday nomlar hukmron sinflar dunyoqarashini aks ettiradi.

E.M. Murzayev (1963) toponimik tizim geografik nomlarning shakllanish jarayonida va ularning hozirgi zamon barqarorligida qonuniy ravishda takrorlanib turadigan o‘ziga xos xususiyatlar yoki belgilar yig‘indisidir, deb hisoblaydi [6].

Geografik obyektlarni tasniflashda amal qilinadigan, tadqiqotlar markaziga qo‘yiladigan yana bir muhim jihatlaridan bu – nomlarning o‘ziga xos funktsiya bajarishligi hisoblanadi. Bu haqida V.D.Belenkaya quydagi fikrlarni aytib o‘tgan [2]:

1. Geografik nomlarda hudud uchun xos bo‘lgan ko‘rsatkichlar(ijtimoiy-tabiiy), adreslilik (manzil) funktsiyasi;
2. Geografik nomlarda obyektning ko‘rsatkichlaridan tashqari nomning belgisini (oronim, gidronim, fitonim, zoonim) bildiruvchi funktsiyasi;
3. Geografik nomlarning **ko‘rsatkich+mafkuraviy g‘oya** ya’ni, geografik obyektning o‘zini-o‘zi aniqlash, uning noyobligi, yagonaligini ko‘rsatuvchi funktsiyasi;
4. Geografik nomlarning **ko‘rsatkich+his-tuyg‘uni (emotsiya)** ko‘rsatib beruvchi funktsiyani ya’ni afsonaviy va g‘aroyib nomlar hisoblanadi.

Amerikalik tarixchi, toponimist George R. Stewart (1954) toponimlarning tasniflari to‘g‘risida o‘zining “A Classification of Place Names” maqolasida geografik nomlarni 9 ta guruhga ajratadi [9]: 1) Ta’riflovchi (tavsifiy) nomlar; 2) Egalik nomlar, ya’ni ayni bir shaxsga tegishli shuningdek xalq, urug‘, qabilaga taluqli bo‘lgan, egalik xissini shakllanturuvchi nomlar; 3) Biror-bir voqea-hodisa asnosida qo‘yilgan nomlar; 4) Esdalik ya’ni memorial nomlar; 5) Aytishga noqulay bo‘lgan nomlar; 6) Ishlab chiqarish bilan bog‘liq nomlar; 7) Ko‘chma, o‘zlashma nomlar; 8) Xalqona etimologik nomlar; 9) Xato nomlar. Shuningdek ushbu guruhlar yana kichik guruhlarga bo‘lingan.

Keyingi yillarda M.T.Mirakmalov (2020) geografik nomlarni tasniflash masalasiga to‘xtalar ekan, bu borada turlicha qarashlar mavjudligini aytib o‘tadi. Shuningdek, H.Hasanov tomonidan taklif etilgan geografik nomlarning tasnifi

asosida toponimlarni quyidagi guruhlarga ajratadi [4]: joyning holati va o'ziga xos xususiyati bilan bog'liq nomlar, joyning geografik o'rniga bog'liq nomlar, relyef bilan bog'liq geografik nomlar (geomorfonimlar), iqlim va ob-havo bilan bog'liq nomlar, suv obyektlari bilan bog'liq nomlar (gidronimlar), o'simliklar bilan bog'liq geografik nomlar (fitonimlar), hayvonot olami bilan bog'liq geografik nomlar (zoonimlar), foydali qazilmalar va tog' jinslari bilan bog'liq nomlar, kasb-hunardan olingan geografik nomlar, xalq, urug'-qabila bilan bog'liq geografik nomlar (etnonimlar), shaxslarning ism-familiyalari, taxalluslariga qo'yilgan nomlar (antropotoponimlar), afsonaviy nomlar, diniy nomlar, g'aroyib nomlar, zamonaviy nomlar.

Yuqoridagi tasnifiy tamoyillar asosida o'tkazilgan guruhlashtirish geografik nomlarining ilmiy jihatidan tadqiq etishda, etimologiyasini ochib berishda, toponimik rayonlashtirish o'tkazishda muhim vosita bo'lib hizmat qiladi.

**NATIJALAR VA MUHOKAMA:** Geografik nomlarni tasniflashda ekologik-geografik yondashuv asosida o'tkazilayotgan ilmiy izlanishlarga e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Geografik nomlarni uzoq vaqt saqlanib qolishligidan bugungi kunga kelib tabiat va jamiyat o'rtasida kechayotgan salbiy tabiiy geografik jarayonlarnomlarda aks etishi va bu holat tabiiy-atrof muxitga antropogen omil ta'sirini baxolashda qo'shimicha material sifatida xizmat qilmoqda. Joy nomlari hududning o'ziga xos geografik va ekologik xususiyatlarini o'ziga mujassamlashtiradi. Bunday nomlarni fanda ekologik toponimlar deb atalmoqda [8]. Ekologik toponimlar tushunchasini ilmiy adabiyotlarda ilk marta 1993 yilda Dog'istonlik olim X.L.Xanmagomedov tomonidan ishlatildi [8]. Ekologik toponimlar deb o'tmishdagi tabiiy geografik sharoit va landshaftlar haqida, etnoslarni yangi ijtimoiy-geografik va landshaft muhitiga joylashishi hamda moslashishiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar, antropogen ta'sir natijasida yo'q bo'lgan landshaftlar, alohida o'simlik va xayvonlar haqida ma'lumot beruvchi toponimlarga aytiladi. Bu yo'nalishda ham tadqiqotning mazkur toponimlarni tasniflashdan boshlash maqsadga muvofiqdir. Geografik nomlarning ekologik jihatlarini tasniflash va tadqiqot yo'nalishlarini belgilashda MDX olimlaridan E.M.Murzayev (1979), E.B.Nuriyev (1979), R.M.Yuzbashev (1979), G.I.Xornauli (1979), V.S.Jekulin (1982), X.L.Xanmagomedov (1993), S.Z.Maxacheva (1993), A.N.Gebekova (1993), V.D.Belenkaya (1969), V.N.Kalutskov (2009), O'zbekistonlik olimlardan S.Gubayeva (1973), H.Hasanov (1965), S.Qorayev (2006), N.Oxunov (2005), Q.Xakimov (2010), Y.Axmadaliyev (2018) kabi olimlarning xissalari katta hisoblanadi [1].

Geografik nomlarni tabiiy geografik landshaft asosida tadqiq etishga mutlaqo yangi ekologik asosdagi yondashuvni V.N.Kalutskov (2009) tomonidan amalga oshirildi. U tomonidan muayyan hududdagi madaniy landshaftga nom berilishi, insonlar tomonida foydalanishni boshlanishi bilan nomning hududiy, tashqi ko'rinishidagi va ana shu nomning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi **topos** vujudga keladi. V.N.Kalutskov tomonidan toposning oddiy

formulasi **topos=joy+toponim** amalga oshirildi [3]. Bunday yondashuv asosida toponimlar asosan filologlar, tarixchilar, etnograf mutaxassislar tomonidan yig'iladi va o'rganiladi. Toponim-geografik obyektning o'zini-o'zi aniqlash usuli, uning yakka va noyobligini ta'kidlash vositasi hisoblanadi. Toponimlarga kichik, mayda geografik obyektlarni o'zida mujassamlashtiruvchi mikrotoponimlar xos bo'lib, ular tilda uzluksiz paydo bo'lishligi va tez-tez almashib, o'zgarib turishi, ularning asosiy xususiyatlari hisoblanadi. Keyinchalik toponimga turli xil terminlar qo'shilishi, shuningdek toponimni yirik va mayda masshtabli xaritalarga tushishi orqali **geografik nomga** aylanadi. Toponimlarning geografik nomga aylanishi uchun ma'lum shaklga ega bo'lgan obyektga nom beriladi. Masalan, Toshkent-toponim, Toshkent viloyati yoki shahri ma'lum hududiy shaklga (viloyat va shahar) ega bo'lgan **geografik nomdir**. Demak, yirik geografik obyektlar-okean va dengizlar, qit'alar va materiklar, daryolar va tog'lar, mamlakatlar va o'lkalar hamda shaharlarning nomlari geografik nomlarni tashkil etadi va ular makrotoponimlar hisoblanadi. Tarixiy davrlarda qadimiyligi, uzoq vaqt saqlanib qolishi va kam o'zgarishi makrotoponimlarga xos bo'lgan asosiy xususiyatlardan biridir. V.N. Kalutskovning ta'kidlashicha, toposning moddiy asosini "**joy**" tashkil etadi va ko'p hollarda toponim uning xususiyatlarini o'zida aks ettiradi [3]. Toponim orqali joyning tarixi davom etadi, uning ijtimoiylashuvi yuz beradi. Keyinchalik toponim ma'lum jamoaning mulkiga aylanadi va jamoaning madaniy tafakkurida o'z o'rnini topadi. Ma'lum kishilik jamoasi uchun ahamiyati yuqori bo'lgan, o'ziga xos qadr-qimmatga ega bo'lgan va barqaror o'zgarimas qiyofasiga ega bo'lgan geografik nomlar – **geokonsept** hisoblanadi. Geokonseptni **toponim +qiyofa +joy (hudud)** formulasidatasavvur qilish mumkin [3]. Geokonseptni boshqa geografik nomlardan farqli tomoni aniq chegaraga ega emasligi, biroq doimo aniq ifodalangan o'zining madaniy, tarixiy, va geografik qiyofasiga ega bo'lganligi bilan ifoda etiladi [1]. Masalan, Qo'qon, Xorazm, Buxoro, Farg'ona oddiy toponim yoki geografik nom emas balki yuqorida ta'kidlangandek madaniy, tarixiy va geografik qiyofasiga ega bo'lgan geokonsept hisoblanadi.

Geokonsept g'oyasiga geografik-ekologik nuqtai-nazardan yondashish natijasida asosan geografik nomlardan amalda foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan jihatlariga va bajaradigan vazifasiga qarab quydagi guruhlariga bo'lishni taklif etish mumkin:

1) Hozirgi vaqtda antropogen ta'sir natijasida yo'q qilib yuborilgan o'simlik va hayvonot dunyosi haqida ma'lumot beruvchi geografik nomlar;

2) Xududning tabiiy-geografik holati va undan foydalanish jarayonida yuz berishi mumkin bo'lgan salbiy ekologik o'zgarishlar haqida xabar beruvchi geografik nomlar;

3) Noyob tabiat obyektlarini, xushmanzara go'shalarni asrashga xizmat qiluvchi, geoeologik nomlar;

4) G‘aroyib, qo‘rqinchli, afsonaviyxarakterga ega bo‘lgangeografik nomlar;

5) Kishilar va ularning alohida jamoalarida tabiiy-antropogen obyektlarga nisbatan egalik xissini shakillantiruvchi geografik nomlar.

XULOSA o‘rnida aytish mumkinki, geografik nomlarni o‘rganishda ularni tasniflash, ya’ni turlarga ajratib o‘rganish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Geografik nomlarni tasniflashda tabiiy geografik landshaft asosida tadqiq etishga mutlaqo yangi geografik-ekologik asosdagi yondashuvni V.N. Kalutskov tomonidan amalga oshirilgan bo‘lib, mazkur maqolada ana shu g‘oya asosida geografik nomlarni tasniflash amalga oshirildi. Shuningdek toponim, geografik nom va geokonsept tushunchalari taxlil etildi.

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## **EMPLOYING HOLOGRAM TECHNOLOGY IN SYRIAN CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES AND ITS ROLE IN TOURIST ATTRACTIONS**

*Abstract. Hologram technology is considered one of the modern techniques used in cultural heritage sites, contributing greatly to attracting tourists. This technology allows visitors to interact directly with those sites, using images sounds, and movements that represent various elements of those locations in order to shed light on the history and culture surrounding each site. The research aims to analyze the reality of heritage sites in Syria and to introduce the importance of hologram technology in creating virtual scenes and its role in tourist attractions, in addition to how to apply the technology to create virtual scenes to support tourism. Given the current situation in Syria, hologram technology could be used to highlight the historical and archaeological sites destroyed by war, providing an opportunity for visitors to explore those places, learn about their rich past, increase their cultural awareness, and enjoy themselves. In this way, technology can contribute to reviving cultural heritage and raising awareness of its importance.*

*Key words: Hologram, cultural heritage, tourist attraction, tourism, Syria.*

**1. Introduction.** Technological development is increasing day by day, opening up new horizons for us in the tourism sector through the use of hologram technology. The technology will create a new type of exciting tourism experience that provides the visitor with an opportunity to discover a new world and sites of which only ruins remain.

**Research problem.** Syria has many archaeological sites, which are considered an important tourist attraction. These sites can be exploited in the tourism sector through the use of modern technology, many heritage sites are difficult to access and visit, so technology can be used to create virtual scenes in the area to be studied, from here the research problem revolves around the following questions:

1. Are modern technologies important and required in the tourism sector?

## 2. How to use hologram technology in tourism?

**Research objectives** .The research aims to analyze the reality of heritage sites in Syria and to introduce the importance of hologram technology in creating virtual scenes and its role in tourist attractions, in addition to how to apply the technology to create virtual scenes to support tourism.

**Methodology of the research.** This study relies on the following approaches: the historical approach and the descriptive approach

**2. Hologram technology and cultural heritage.** Virtual reality is an artificial digital environment that completely replaces the real world. Users experience artificial sounds and scenes and feel as if they are in a digital world.

Holograms are stereoscopic images or holographic imaging, and it can be defined as a technique or device that relies on a group of light waves that is responsible for three-dimensional imaging of objects with high efficiency. Imaging begins when these light waves collide with the target intended to be photographed. The hologram device, in turn, plans the object to be photographed and then transmits information this is due to the dependence of this technology on monitoring the wave of the body, as this device allows the possibility of repeating the creation of wave images again in the event of lighting the hologram [6].

Stereoscopic imaging requires the availability of several requirements, the most important of which is the presence of a specific object to be the point of imaging, in addition to a source of laser radiation so that its beam falls on the target object to be imaged alongside a recording medium to collect the scattered rays from the body [7].

For the success of stereotaxic imaging, it is required that the target object to be photographed is composed of suitable materials and environment to show the stereoscopic image resulting from the intersection of laser beams in its best form. The medium of recording, provided that it does not conflict with the image resulting from the beam reflected from the body to create harmony between them, and implements the target image by means of the hologram [12].

### 3. Areas of use of hologram technology.

1. Arts: It is one of the most enjoyable uses of the hologram technology, as many artists were involved in photographing their works through it, and many ancient works of art were embodied and presented to recipients in theatrical performances such as the photo exhibition that was held in London [4].

2. in the field of education: which made the educational process more sophisticated, as it enabled learners and students to attend lessons as if they were present inside the classroom [2].

3. in the field of marketing: by making three-dimensional models of products that the user can preview in the real world and in real size

4. Water Museums: Imagine the sea world through the use of virtual reality and projection technology [1].

5. Tour guide: a virtual guide will roam with the visitors [2]



#### **4. The importance of hologram technology in tourism science:**

**The role of technology in creating virtual museums.** Hologram technology is used in stereoscopic exhibitions by displaying 3D models in space via transparent media to fully simulate original artifacts and blend into the surrounding space. This was used by the Heritage Documentation Center to mimic the original mask of Tutankhamun during its restoration so that museum visitors can see the mask and its details as precisely and clearly as the real mask [11].

In addition to the possibility of displaying the pieces that the restorers could not restore or the pieces that were completely lost, which were used by the Museum of Islamic Art to display two enamelled glass bottles from the Mamluk era, which are among the rarest archaeological glass in the world [12].

**Reconstitution of movable tangible heritage.** The technology can bring famous personalities from the past back to life to talk about themselves, as we can bring any character from the studied site as a 3D guide to accompany visitors on the tour in the museum. In the Egyptian Museum in Cairo after the transfer of heritage, whatever it is, it must be documented, as the documentation and registration process is one of the most important procedures that guarantee the preservation and protection of either buildings or artifacts and sites [9]. It is necessary to preserve history and data because the documentation process is an identification card of the original and current value and condition. Therefore, the preservation process must be based on a study a comprehensive understanding of the conditions experienced by the tangible heritage, either movable or immovable, because the process of archaeological documentation is a complex process that includes several stages of collecting historical, design and construction information to reach the final result. Documentation is also considered the first and most important step that precedes the process of preservation, maintenance and restoration [8].

In National Museum of Damascus, we can apply to two artifacts, in principle, the first piece is the head of a stone statue from the early first century in Amrit, where its height is 10 cm. The hair is in the form of hairlines up to the neck, and the features of the face are distorted and unclear. Here, by using the hologram technology with artificial intelligence technology, the features of this head can become clear, so we have a clear three-dimensional projection [3-5].

The second model is the statue of Minerva, the goddess of war and wisdom, which was found in the city of As-Suwayda, where she wears a high war helmet and holds an oval shield in the middle of which is the head of a Gorgon and raises her hand that once held a spear, and on the base on which she stands are written (for the health of our ruler). In this model, virtual reality and augmented reality can be combined to fully form the statue, while she holds the lost spear in her hand. The translation of the writing can be displayed in the base on which she stands and placed in the projection model to be made [10].

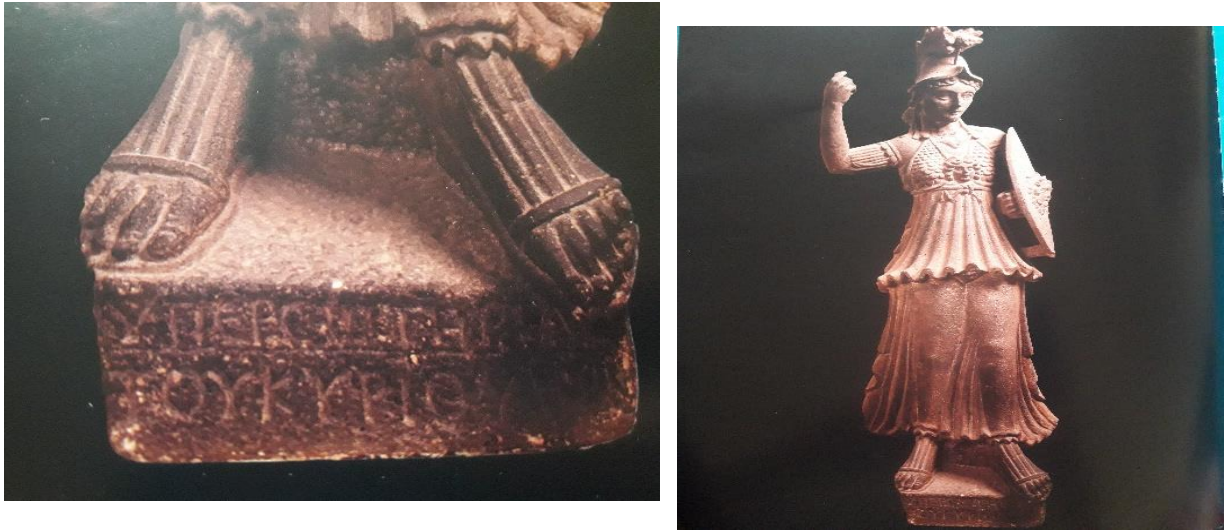


Fig. 1- Minerva statue [4-7].

### **Virtual scene industry.**

It is done through augmented reality, as it must present three-dimensional images and allow them to be viewed from any angle according to the user's perspective. Stereoscopic image quality has evolved greatly over the years as improvements have been made in the process of replicating visual effects such as textures, shadows, and transparency (Fig. 2) [4].

All output devices are designed for use by one person, but other devices allow use by several people to give an experience of augmented reality at the same time. For example, large panoramic screens can be equipped to provide a visual experience that many users can share. Special glasses can also be used to view three images. The dimensions are displayed through a virtual table or a computer-supported virtual medium such as the (CAVE) system, so that it projects this image on all sides inside a closed room, and when virtual images are placed or superimposed on the real reality, through augmented reality (AR), then users can Share the experience (Fig. 3). [5].



Fig. 2- VR glasses picture [7] Fig. 3- Virtual reality show [6]

### 5. research results

1. The results of the study showed that the use of hologram technology in cultural heritage sites may lead to opening new horizons in the field of tourism.
2. The study showed that it is possible to focus on the issue of community awareness about the importance of technology in the tourism sector.
3. The results showed that it is necessary to include at least one hypothetical site in a plan for a tourist route in the Syrian cities.
4. The study indicated the need to activate the role of the National Museum in Damascus to create virtual scenes of heritage sites

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## **HOZIRGI O‘ZBEK ADABIYOTI TARAQQIYOTIDA ABDULLA QAHHOR IJODINING TA’SIRI**

*Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada taniqli yozuvchi va shoir Abdulla Qahhor ijodining zamonaviy o‘zbek adabiyotiga ta’siri o‘rganiladi. Muallif adabiy tanqidni ko‘rib chiqadi, Qahhor asarlarini tahlil qiladi va ularni adabiyot olamidagi hozirgi tendentsiyalar va tendentsiyalar kontekstida ko‘rib chiqadi. Maqolada uning ijodining zamonaviy yozuv san’atini rivojlantirishdagi ahamiyati ta’kidlangan va uning uslubi va mavzusining xususiyatlari o‘rganilgan. Uning asarlarini tanqidiy tahlil qilish va talqin qilish asosida Muallif Abdulloh Kahhar asarining zamonaviy o‘zbek adabiyotiga ahamiyati va ta’sirini aniqlab, uning innovatsion g‘oyalari va ushbu san’at sohasini rivojlantirishga qo‘shgan hissasini ochib beradi.*

*Kalit so‘zlar: Ijodiy meros, gumanizm g‘oyalari, o‘ziga xoslik va rang-baranglik, oliyjanoblik ruhi, stilistik usul, avtobiografik asar, obyektiv lavhalar, lakonik, badiiy obrazlar, estetik zavq.*

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## **THE INFLUENCE OF THE WORK OF ABDULLAH QAHHOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CURRENT UZBEK LITERATURE**

*Annotation. This article explores the influence of the work of Abdullah Kahhar - an outstanding writer and poet - on modern Uzbek literature. The author reviews literary criticism, analyzes the works of Kahhar and examines them in the context of current trends and trends in the world of literature. The article emphasizes the importance of his work for the development of modern literary art and explores the features of his style and subject matter. Based on the critical analysis and interpretation of his works, the author determines the importance and influence of Abdullah Kahhar's work on modern Uzbek literature, revealing his innovative ideas and contribution to the development of this field of art.*

*Keywords: Creative heritage, ideas of humanism, originality and colorfulness, spirit of sublime, stylistic method, autobiographical work, objective plaques, laconic, artistic images, aesthetic pleasure.*

*«Iqtidorli odam hamma sohada iqtidorli»*

Abdulla Qahhor haqli ravishda qisqa hikoyaning taniqli ustasi, o'zbek nasrining asoschilaridan biri hisoblanadi. Uning hikoyalarida insonning yorqin tasvirlari, hayotdagi ziddiyatlar va muammolar chuqur ochib berilgan. Abdulla Qahhorning asarlari bugungi kungacha dolzarb bo'lib, unda inson illatlari, oddiy odamlarning hayoti tasvirlangan. Abdulla Qahhorning ijodiy merosi yosh avlodni Vatanga muhabbat va sadoqat ruhida rivojlantirish, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni shakllantirish uchun katta ahamiyatga ega ekanligini inobatga olgan. Uning qahramonlari ularni ilgari surgan muhitning hayoti, urf-odatlarini, amallari va an'analari bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. U o'zbek adabiyotiga hikoya janrining beqiyos ustasi sifatida kirdi, uni o'zbek Chexov deb atashadi.—U o'zbek yozuvchilari va tanqidchilari orasida birinchilardan bo'lib, so'zning buyuk ustasi A. P. Chexovni o'rganishga murojaat qildi. Uning Chexov haqidagi maqolalari chuqur tushuncha bilan ajralib turadi, chunki Abdulla Qahhor Chexovni o'zining ustozini, o'rnak sifatida ko'rgan. Anton Chexov ijodida Qahhor oddiy xalqning butun hayotiga qarama-qarshi bo'lgan gumanizm g'oyalari asosiy deb hisoblagan. Qahhor o'zbek xalqining eng yaxshi xususiyatlarini - aniq aql, kundalik donolik, hazilga moyillikni ochib beradi. Uning tili lakonik, aforizmlarga to'la va o'zbek nasri uchun an'anaviy bo'lgan o'ziga xoslik va rang-baranglikdan iborat.

Zamonaviy yozuvchilar ijodiga ta'sir ko'rsatgan o'zbek so'zining buyuk rassomlari qatorida Abdulla Qahhor alohida o'rin tutadi. U o'z ijodi bilan butun Sharqning badiiy tafakkurini rivojlantirishda yangi sahifa ochgan o'zbek yozuvchilarining ajoyib galaktikasiga tegishli. Qahhorning ajoyib asarlarida yozuvchilarning bir qator avlodlari tarbiyalangan, undan haqiqatni, badiiy tasvirini – realizmning tasviriy san'atini o'rgangan va bugungi kungacha o'rganib kelishmoqda.

"O'g'ri" hikoyasida eskining yangisi bilan to'qnashuvi ko'rsatilgan, u yerda muallif ota va o'g'ilning dushmanlik munosabatlarini ko'rsatishga muvaffaq bo'lgan. U o'z qahramonlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini tasvirlaydi. A. Qahhor o'z asarlarida o'quvchiga notalar va ko'rsatmalar bilan emas, balki badiiy obrazlar bilan ta'sir o'tkazishga intiladi. Baxtsiz o'zbek mehnatkashlarining og'ir ulushi haqidagi hikoyalarda yozuvchi muallifning nutqi va personajning nutqi o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning stilistik usulidan foydalanadi, bunda oxirgi, ya'ni o'z-o'zidan bo'lmagan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri nutq xarakter, yoki ichki monolog deb ataladi, muallifning kontekstiga qo'shiladi. U badiiy mahoratni o'zlashtirdi va shu bilan o'zbek milliy novellistining muvaffaqiyatli rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shdi. "O'g'ri", "Anor", "Bemor" hikoyalarida Qahhor amaldorlarni qoralaydi, ularning yomon ishlarini ko'rsatadi va shohlik davridagi axloqqa bo'ysunadi. Hikoyalaridagi satira va hazil Qahhorning o'tmish qoldiqlari zamonaviy mavzuda kaltaklanadi. Masalan, "Boshsiz odam", "Sevishganlar", "San'atkor" va "Adabiyot muallimi", hikoyalarida muallif vijdotsiz amaldorlarni, burjua fikrli odamlarni

ko'rsatadi.«Bemor» hikoyasida qattiq og'rib, vafot etgan ayol taqdiri va unga biror yordam berishdan batamom o'jiz, qo'li kalta Sotiboldining ahvoli, uyquga to'ymagan, hali aniq shakl olmagan jujuq tilda onaizoriga tuni bilan xudodan shifo tilab chiquvchi «begunoh go'dak» - qizcha holati bayon etilgan. Ona esa har qanday vaziyatda ham o'z bolasini o'ylaydi. Bu hikoyaga «Osmon yiroq, yer qattiq», maqoli epigraf qilib olingan.

Uning asarlari noyob uyg'unlik shakli va asarlarning mazmuni bilan ajralib turadi. «Mingta shaklda ikki misra bilan o'ralgan fikrni ifodalash mumkin, ammo mingta variantning hech biri uni ikki misra kabi sodda, qisqa, kuchli va ta'sirchan tarzda etkaza olmaydi.<sup>21</sup>». Mavzudan qat'iy nazar, hikoyalarning bitta vazifasi bor - odamlarni oliyjanoblik ruhida tarbiyalash. A. Qahhorning o'quvchiga maksimal estetik zavq bag'ishlash, aks ettirish, ovqat berish istagi kabi edi go'yo. Ajablanarlisi shundaki, odamlarni ma'rifat va tarbiyalash mavzusi ustuvorligi hozirgi yozuvchilarning eng dolzarb mavzularidan biridir.

O'zbek nasrining rivojlanishida uning «Anor» hikoyasi, «Qo'shchinor chiroqlari», shuningdek «Sinchalak» va «O'tmishdan ertaklar» romanlari muhim o'rin tutadi. «O'tmishdagi ertaklar» da muallif uning xotirasida chuqur iz qoldirgan odamlar haqida hikoya qiladi. Abdulla Qahhorning o'zi shunday degan: «Men bolaligimda o'zim guvoh bo'lgan narsani tasvirladim. men haqiqatni yozdim, faqat haqiqat. va agar bu haqiqat sizga, zamonaviy yoshlarga, dahshatli darajada aql bovar qilmaydigan bo'lib tuyulsa, demak, men o'zimning achchiq, ammo oxirigacha haqiqiy hikoyani ertak deb atayman!»<sup>22</sup> Bu qissamuallifning bolalikda ko'rgan-kechirganlari haqidagi avtobiografik asar, biroq o'zbek adabiyotidagi mavjud avtobiografik asarlardan, jumladan, zamondoshi Oybekning «Bolalik» qissasidan keskin farq qiladi. «Bolalik»da lirik talqin, hodisalarning shoirona idrok etish ustun. Bola obrazi Oybek qissasida birinchi planda ko'rinsa, uning ko'rgan – kechirganlari sarguzashtlari, shu kechinmalari tufayli murg'ak qalbida tug'ilgan rangba-rang tuyg'ular ifodasi asar asosini tashkil etsa, «O'tmishdan ertaklar»da bola Abdulla obrazi orqa o'rinda turadi, u asosan «kuzatuvchi», «guvoh», «xolis hikoyachi» tarzida beriladi; yozuvchilar asosiy diqqat-e'tibori bola guvohligida oilada, oila tevaragida yuz bergan voqealarni – turmushning obyektiv lavhalarini chizishga qaratilgan. Umr bo'yi adibga tinchlik bermagan, butun ijodida temirchi o'chog'idagi cho'g'dek yallig'lanib turgan inson sha'ni, qadri bilan bog'liq alamli o'y-tuyg'ular, jaholatga qarshi isyon bu qissada adibning so'nggi faryodi- fig'oni kabi yangrardi.

O'z asarlarining mazmunini boyitish va ularning janr xilma-xilligini kengaytirish uchun tinimsiz ishlaydigan o'ychan va talabchan yozuvchi A. Qahhor romanchi sifatida ham ishlaydi. «Sarob romani» kitob bo'lib chiqqanidan buyon to hozirga qadar uning tevaragida qizg'in bahs-munozaralar

<sup>21</sup> Irina Borolina. Abdulla Qahhorning ijodkorlik inshosi 2020. 49-b.

<sup>22</sup> Abdulla Qahhor. O'tmishdagi ertaklar. 1971.4-b

davom etib keladi. U haqida ko‘p nohaq ta’nalari ham aytilgan. Adib tarjimayi holidan shunday yozadi: “«Sarob»ni to‘rt yilda yozib tugatdim... Uni kitobxon xush qabul qildi, lekin ba’zan arzon shuhratparastlik, ba’zan siyosiy demagoglik, ba’zan esa to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri jaholat natijasi bo‘lgan tanqid nayza ko‘tarib qarshi oldi. Bu nasrda hatto farosatli odamlarni ham chalg‘itdi.” Adabiy davralardan birida «Sarob» tanqidi munosabati bilan berilgan savolga yozuvchi: «Tanqid shu paytga qadar «Sarob»dan nuqul siyosat izladi. Romandagi odamlarning dardi-dunyasini, oh-u zorini eshitadigan bir azamat topilmadi», deya afsus bildirgan edi. Biroq «Sarob» siyosat asari emas. Romandagi asosiy narsa undagi yetakchi personajdir – Saidiy bilan Munisxon qismati, ruhiyati tahlili ifodasidir. Bu roman birinchi galda xazon bo‘lgan muhabbat, uvol bo‘lgan umr dostonidir.

Adabiyotimizga katta bir to‘lqin bo‘lib kirib kelgan va dastlabki asarlari bilan jamoatchilik nazariga tushgan iste’dodli yoshlarning ijodiy izlanishlarini bu qadar sinchkovlik va xayrihoxlik bilan kuzatib borgan va ularning ijodiy yutuqlarini ham, xato-kamchiliklarini ham o‘z vaqtida payqab, ularni badiiy ijodning katta yo‘liga boshlay olgan Qahhorning xizmatlari beqiyosdir.

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## **OILA MUHOFAZASI TUSHUNCHASI**

*Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada bugungi kunda oila tushunchasining mohiyati va mazmuni, oila muhazasining ahamiyati va uni mustahkamlash imkoniyatlari muallif tomonidan ochib berilgan.*

*Kalit so'zlar: oila, muhofaza, jamiyat, ma'naviyat.*

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## **CONCEPT OF FAMILY PROTECTION**

*Abstract. In this article, the essence and meaning of the concept of family today, the importance of the family concept and the possibilities of its strengthening have been revealed by the author.*

*Key words: family, protection, society, spirituality.*

Oila jamiyatning asosiy bo'g'inidir. Jamiyat oilalardan iborat. Bu oilalar qanchalik mustahkam bo'lsa, jamiyat ham shunchalik mustahkam bo'ladi. Biz qurayotgan adolatli fuqarolik jamiyatida oilaning asosiy qomusimiz bo'lgan konstitusiyada ham oila mavzusiga alohida bob ajratilganligi oilaning bu xususiyati birinchi navbatda uning jamiyat manfaatlari bilan bog'liqligida hamda ijtimoiy vazifalarda ifodalangan. Mamlakatda har bir oila va har bir insonning turmush farovonligini, fuqarolar totuvligini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan dasturiy maqsadlarga asoslanib ish olib borilmoqda.

1998-yil respublikamizda "Oila yili" deb ye'lon qilindi. Shu yilning 30-aprelida O'zbekiston Respublikasining Oila kodeksi tasdiqlanib, 1-sentabridan amalga kiritildi<sup>23</sup>. Adolatli fuqarolik jamiyatini shakllantirishni maqsad qilgan yekanmiz, jamoat birlashmalari, notijorat va nodavlat tashkilotlari, jumladan, fondlarning ahamiyati, oilani muhofazasiga bo'lgan yetibor oshib boraveradi. Jamiyat hayotida nodavlat va jamoat tashkilotlarining o'rni va ahamiyatini kuchaytirish, ya'ni "Kuchli davlatdan kuchli jamiyat sari" tamoyilini hayotga joriy yetish demakdir.

Oila o'z ichki munosabatlariga asoslanadi. Oilaning ichki munosabatlari qonun hujjatlariga, milliy va axloqiy qadriyatlarga asoslanadi. Oilaviy

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<sup>23</sup> F.M.Karaxodjayeva, N.M. Akayeva, Sh.R. Yuldasheva, Fuqarolik va oila huquqi. -T.: ILM ZIYO 2012-yil 9-bet

munosabatlar tabiiy, iqtisodiy, ma'naviy yehtiyojni qondirish zarurati yuzasidan vujudga keladi.

Bugungi kunda respublikamizda o'n mingtaga yaqin mahalla va qishloq fuqarolari yig'inlari oilalar bilan jamoatchilik asosida katta tashkiliy va ommaviy ishlarni olib bormoqdalar, oilalarni saqlab qolish va ularni mustahkamlashga, voyaga yetmagan bolalar manfaatlarini himoya qilishga o'z hissalarini qo'shib kelmoqdalar. Oila davlat muhofazasida davlat tomonidan oilaga kun sayin g'amxo'rlik qilish, unga har taraflama moddiy yordam berish insonparvar demokratik huquqiy davlatning muhim vazifalaridan biridir.

Ikkinchi chaqiriq O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi birinchi sessiyasi kun tartibida "Oila va ayollar muammolari komissiyasi" tashkil yetildi. Ushbu komissiya oila va ayollar muammolari bo'yicha davr talablariga javob beradigan oilani saqlash va mustahkamlashga, kelajaravlodni tarbiyalashga qaratilgan yangi qonunlar loyihalarini tayyorlash vazifalarini o'z oldiga qo'yadi. Oilaning davlat muhofazasida yekanligi Respublikamiz prezidentining farmonlarida o'z aksini topmoqda. Prezidentning birinchi farmoni 1990-yil 3-mayda qabul qilingan bo'lib, "Ko'p bolali onalarga nafaqa miqdorini ko'paytirish to'g'risida" deb nomlangan. Unda ko'p bolali onalarning moddiy ahvolini, yosh avlodning o'sish sharoitlarini yaxshilash maqsadida onalarga to'lanadigan oylik nafaqa ikki marta ko'paytirildi. Mazkur Farmon o'zbek xalqining bolajonlik tabiatini ko'rsatadi. Faqat keyingi yillarda Respublika Prezidentining oilaga aloqador bir qator farmonlari qabul qilindi. 1998-yil 27-yanvarda "Oila manfaatlarini ta'minlash borasida 1998 yilda amalga oshiriladigan tadbirlar davlat dasturi to'g'risida" O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori imzomlandi. O'zbekistonda "Sog'lom ona va bola yili" deb ye'lon qilingan joriy yilda ham bu boradagi ishlar izchil davom ettirilib, yanada kengaytiriladi. 2016-yil 9-fevralda davlat rahbari tomonidan "Sog'lom ona va bola yili" Davlat dasturi (11-bo'lim 88-moddadan iborat) tasdiqlandi<sup>24</sup>. Unda "Ona va bola sog'lom bo'lsa, oila baxtli, oila baxtli bo'lsa, jamiyat mustahkam bo'ladi" degan hayotbaxsh qadriyat va olijanob g'oyani jamiyatimizda teran anglash va qaror toptirish, oilani, onalik hamda bolalikni muhofaza qilish tizimini takomillashtirish, jamiyatda onalarga alohida hurmat-yehtrom muhitini mustahkamlash, barkamol avlodni tarbiyalash, oila institutini mustahkamlashda davlat hokimiyati organlari va jamoat tashkilotlarining hamkorligini kuchaytirishga qaratilgan kompleks chora-tadbirlar ko'zda tutilgan.

"Milliy qonunchiligimiz oilani mustahkamlash, oilaviy munosabatlarni mustahkam huquqiy asosda qurishga ko'maqlashmoqda. 1998-yil 30-aprelda qabul qilingan Oila Kodeksi ushbu sohadagi asosiy huquqiy hujjat hisoblanadi.

Oila Kodeksini oilada tinchlik, totuvlik va osoyishtalikni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladigan huquqiy hujjat sifatida qabul qilishimiz xato bo'lmaydi. Oila qurish avvalo bu katta mas'uliyatli ish bo'lib, yoshlarning o'zlari uchun yangi

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.norma.uz/oz/> . 2016-yil 9-fevralda davlat rahbari tomonidan "Sog'lom ona va bola yili" Davlat dasturi (11-bo'lim 88-moddadan iborat).

bo'lgan ijtimoiy maqomga har tomonlama tayyorgarlik ko'rishlarini taqozo yetadi. Ularni oiladagi munosabatlarini tartibga solishda qonunchilikning o'zni ajralib turadi. Yoshlarning oila to'g'risidagi qonunchilikni bilib o'rganish o'z huquqlarini himoya qilish, mustahkam va sog'lom oila qurish uchun zarurdir.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitusiyasi 65-moddasini 2-qismi va Oila kodeksining 4-moddasi 1-qismiga binoan oila, onalik, otalik va bolalik davlat himoyasidadir. Insonni dunyoga kelishligi juda katta bahtdir. U muomala layoqatiga to'lib mustaqil ravishda o'z xohishi bilan nikoh munosabatiga kirib oilasida bolalar tug'lsa unga berilgan yeng ulug' nom, unvon bu onalik, otalik va bolalikdir. Onalik. Demokratik huquqiy davlat va adolatli fuqarolik jamiyatida onalikni himoya yetishga alohida ahamiyat beriladi. Chunki ayolning asosiy vazifasi insoniyat zanjirini bardavom yettirish, onalik ham jamiyat hayotidagi muhim bir ish bo'lib qoladi. Onalikni boshqa hеч bir vazifa bilan almashtirilishi mumkin yemas. Ayol kishi uchun dunyoda onalik baxtidan buyukroq baxt yo'q. Ona bo'lish, farzand ko'rish, alla aytish ayol uchun baxtdir. Otalik. Oila huquqining tamoyili bo'lgan "Onalik va bolalikni muhofaza qilinishi" jumlasini yoniga amaldagi Oila kodeksiga "Otalik" degan so'z ham qo'shildi. Bu mustaqillik sharofati tufayli bo'ldi. Chunki to'liq ma'noda "Oilaning, onalik, otalik va bolalikning muhofaza qilinishi" bilan belgilanadi. Xotinni homiladorlik davri bo'lajak ota uchun ham jiddiy sinovdir. Bu davrda yer bo'lajak ona va bola to'g'risida g'amxo'rlik qilishi, xotinning yesonomon qutulib olishga tayyorlanib borishi uchun yaxshi shart-sharoit yaratib berishda qo'lidan kelgancha harakat qilishi lozim. Unga tegishlicha ruhiy-iqtisodiy muhitning yaratilishi homiladorlikning sog'lom kechishini ta'minlaydi. Otalikning davlat tomonidan himoya qilish kafolati sifatida oilasida har bir bola tug'ilganda yerkaklarga ish haqi saqlangan holda bir haftalik ta'til berilsa maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi, chunki oilada bolani dunyoga kelishida yerkak ham ayol bilan teng ishtirok yetib u ham imtyozli huquqqa yega bo'lishi belgilansa to'g'ri bo'ladi.

2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan "Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyoti strategiyasining 20-maqsadida, faol fuqarolik jamiyatini rivojlantirish hamda fuqarolar o'rtasida qonunga xurmat va itoat qilish hissini shakllantirish.

Oila kodeksi haqida to'xtalib shuni aytish kerakki, uning muvaffaqiyatli jihatlardan biri, Kodeksning 4-moddasiga oila, onalik, otalik va bolalikning davlat himoyasiga olinganligi, shuningdek, onalik va otalik izzat-ikromga hamda hurmatga sazovorligi normalanganligi oilaga bo'lgan hurmat-ye'tiboming yuqori pog'onaga ko'tarilganligini ko'rsatadi.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, respublikamizda oila jamiyatning asosiy bo'g'ini bo'lib uning muhofazasi davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarilgan. So'nggi yillarda oila muhofazasiga oid qonun hujjatlarini takomillashtirish va amaliyotga jalb yetish orqali oila muhofazasini ta'minlashga harakat qilinmoqda. Bunga yaqqol misol qilib Prezident farmonlari, Vazirlar Mahkamasini qarorlari soha rivojiga xizmat qilmoqda.

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## OILANI MUHOFAZA QILISHNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

*Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada bugungi kunda oila tushunchasining mohiyati va mazmuni, oilani muhofaza qilishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari muallif tomonidan ochib berilgan.*

*Kalit so'zlar: oila, muhofaza, jamiyat, ma'naviyat.*

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## SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILY PROTECTION

*Abstract. In this article, the essence and meaning of the concept of family today, the specific features of family protection are revealed by the author.*

*Key words: family, protection, society, spirituality.*

**Oila** qon-qarindoshlik, qarindoshchilik (nikoh orqali) yoki birga istiqomat qilish orqali bog'langan odamlardan iborat ijtimoiy guruhdir. Ko'p jamiyatlarda oila bolalar ijtimoiylashuvi uchun asosiy institut vazifasini o'taydi. Antropologlar oilalarni matrilokal (ona va uning bolalari), er-xotin (bolalari bo'lsa, nuklear oila deyiladi) va qon-qarindosh (nuklear oila va qaynata-qaynana birga yashovchi) tiplarga ajratishadi.

**Oila** — nikoh yoki tug'ishganlikka asoslangan kichik guruh. Uning a'zolari ro'zg'orining birligi, o'zaro yordami va ma'naviy mas'uliyati bilan bir-biriga bog'langan. Oilaning eng muhim ijtimoiy vazifalari — inson zotini davom ettirishdan, bolalarni tarbiyalashdan, oila a'zolarining turmush sharoitini va bo'sh vaqtini samarali uyushtirishdan iboratdir. Oilaviy munosabatlar nisbatan mustaqil hodisa sanalsa-da, jamiyatdagi mavjud ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, mafkuraviy munosabatlar bilan belgilanadi va ular ta'sirida o'zgarib boradi. Shunga muvofiq, har bir jamiyat o'zgarib mos oila tipini, oilaviy munosabatlarni o'rnatadi.

Oila jamiyat tarixida azaldan mavjud bo'lmagan. Ibtidoiy jamoa tuzumining birinchi bosqichida, kishilar to'da-to'da bo'lib yashayotgan davrda jinlar orasidagi munosabatlar muayyan tartib-qoidaga ega bo'lmay, to'dadagi barcha erkaklar va ayollar bir-birlariga umumiy er-xotin hisoblangan. Tarixiy taraqqiyot jarayonida jinsiy munosabatlar asta-sekin muayyan tartibga solina boshlandi. Dastlab ota-ona bilan farzandlar, so'ngra aka-uka va opa-singillar orasidagi jinsiy munosabatlar taqiqlanib, guruhli oila paydo bo'lgan,

lekin bu oilalarda hali er-xotin nikohi barqaror alohida xo'jalikka ega bo'lmagan. Bu davrda tabiiy omil o'z vazifasini tugalladi, ya'ni jinsiy munosabatlar doirasidan qon-qarindoshlar istisno qilindi, jinsiy munosabatlar faqat bir erkak va bir ayol munosabatiga aylandi (yana qarang: Patriarxal oila, Poliandriya, Poligamiya, Poliginiya).

Oila Kodeksini oilada tinchlik, totuvlik va osoyishtalikni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladigan huquqiy hujjat sifatida qabul qilishimiz xato bo'lmaydi. Oila qurish avvalo bu katta mas'uliyatli ish bo'lib, yoshlarning o'zlari uchun yangi bo'lgan ijtimoiy maqomga har tomonlama tayyorgarlik ko'rishlarini taqozo yetadi. Ularni oiladagi munosabatlarini tartibga solishda qonunchilikning o'rni ajralib turadi. Yoshlarning oila to'g'risidagi qonunchilikni bilib o'rganish o'z huquqlarini himoya qilish, mustahkam va sog'lom oila qurish uchun zarurdir.

Oila a'zolariga yoki oilaning sobiq a'zolarida tegishli, qonun bilan himoya qilinadigan axloqiy va moddiy qadiryatlar yuzasida oila huquqi subektlari qabul qiladigan harakat va qarorlar oilaviy huquqiy munosabatlarning obektlari bo'lishi mumkin;

Bir-biriga nisbatan uyzaga kelgan muommolarni hal qilish jarayonida oilaviy huquqiy munosabatlarning subektlariga ega bo'lgan huquq va majburiyatlarning yig'indisi huquqiy subyektlardir.

Ma'lumki ibtidoiy jamoa tzumidan boshlab nikoh munosabatlari mavjud. Ilk davrda odamlar bilar-bilmas er-hotin, farzand tuyg'ularini his qilib, bir-birlari orasida burchlarini ham bajarar edilar. Avvalo, bu munisabatlar "guruh nikoh", keyinchalik "juft nikoh" deb ataladi. Jamiyatda inson ongi rivoj topgan sari nikoh munosabatlarida ham o'zgarishlar yuzaga keldi. Jamiyatdagi urug'chilik davri-onalik davridan patriarxat-otalik davriga o'ta boshladi. Bu davrga kelib erkaklar o'z hotiniga, ulardan tug'ilgan farzandlarga, topilgan daromadiga o'zi ega bo'lishi tuyg'usi vujudga keldi. Bu davr sivilizatsiya deb atalib yakka nikoh monogamiyaning kelib chiqishiga asos soladi. Shunday qilib, nikoh munosabattidagi o'zgarishlar, oilada ham ulkan o'zgarish tug'dirdi.

Urug'chilik davrida ham, bugun ham oilaviy munosabatdagilarning asosiy maqsadi bir-birlariga yordam berish, tarbiyalash, g'amxo'rlik qilish hysusiyatlari bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu tashkilotda eng yaqin insonlar birlashadi. Ma'lumki, kishi oilada rivojlanadi, kamol topadi. Mustaqil Respublikamiz kelajagiga o'z hissasini qo'shadigan shaxs eng avvalo oilada tarbiyalanadi. Oila, nikohdailarning o'rtasida ahillik bo'lsagina, mustahkam bo'la oladi. Shuning uchun nikoh nima, qanday tuziladi, jamiyatimizda uning o'rnini o'rganish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Oila bu ota-ona, er-hotin, farzand va qarindosh-urug'lardan tuzilgan uyushma bo'lib, oila a'zolari o'rtasida mulkiy va shaxsiy huquq, majburiyatlarni vujudga keltiradi. Oila, davlat himoyasidadir.

Oilaning davlatimizning kelajagidagi o'rniga keng baho berib, asosiy qonun Konstitutsiyaning "jamiyat va shaxs" bobida oila jamiyatning asosiy

bo'g'ini ekanligi, u davlat muhofazasida bo'lish huquqiga ega ekanligi tasdiqlangan.

Oila munosabatlari "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oila kodeksi" bilan tartibga solinadi. Bu munosabatlarni nikoh, er-hotin, ota-ona, farzandlar, oilaning boshqa a'zolari o'rtasidagi munosabatlardir.

Oila qonunlarning asosiy vazifalari oilani mustahkamlashdan, oilaviy munosabatlarni o'zaro muhabbat, ishonch va hurmat, hamjihatlik, bir-biriga yordam berish hamda oila oldida uning barcha a'zolarining mas'ullik hissi asosida ko'rishdan, biron bir shaxsning oila masalalariga o'z boshimchalik bilan aralashishga yo'l qo'ymaslik, oila a'zolari o'z huquqlarini to'sqinliksiz amalga oshirishni hamda bu huquqlarini himoya qilishdan iboratdir.

Oila bu - jamiyatning bir bo'lagi, kichik bir vatan, insoniy muhabbat ifodasi, insonni dunyoga keltiradigan makon, ilk tarbiya o'chog'i yurt boyligi va tayanchi, mehr-muhabbat ramzi. Bu barcha fuqorolardan o'z oilasini mustahkamlash, uning har bir a'zosini vatanparvar, davlatimiz uchun sidqidildan xizmat etuvchi, sodiq farzand qilib tarbiyalashni talab qiladi.

Oila-jamiyat taraqqiyotining muayyan bosqichida vujudga keladigan ichtimoiy hodisa bo'lib, u muayyan ijtimoiy munosabatlarni o'zida aks ettiradi. Respublikamizning Birinchi Prezident I.A. Karimov takidlaganidek: "Oila-bu jamiyatning asosi va boshlang'ich zarrachasidir. Oila farovonligi, bolalarni ma'naviy va jismoniy jihatdan sog'lom qilib tarbiyalash mamlakat boyligining va kuch-qudratining negizidir".

Respublikamizda oilaning jamiyatdagi tutgan o'rni va ishtirokini yanada oshirish oilaning huquqiy, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy ma'naviy-axloqiy manfaatlarini va farovonligini davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvatlashni kuchaytirish maqsadida bir qator ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan "Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyoti strategiyasining 20-maqsadida, faol fuqarolik jamiyatini rivojlantirish hamda fuqarolar o'rtasida qonunga xurmat va itoat qilish hissini shakllantirish.

Oila kodeksi haqida to'xtalib shuni aytish kerakki, uning muvaffaqiyatli jihatlaridan biri, Kodeksning 4-moddasiga oila, onalik, otalik va bolalikning davlat himoyasiga olinganligi, shuningdek, onalik va otalik izzat-ikromga hamda hurmatga sazovorligi normalanganligi oilaga bo'lgan hurmat-ye'tiboming yuqori pog'onaga ko'tarilganligini ko'rsatadi.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, respublikamizda oila jamiyatning asosiy bo'g'ini bo'lib uning muhofazasi davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarilgan. So'nggi yillarda oila muhofazasiga oid qonun hujjatlarini takomillashtirish va amaliyotga jalb yetish orqali oila muhofazasini ta'minlashga harakat qilinmoqda. Bunga yaqqol misol qilib Prezident farmonlari, Vazirlar Mahkamasini qarorlari soha rivojiga xizmat qilmoqda.

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## **TEACHING ENGLISH IN ELEMENTARY GRADES THROUGH THE MONTESSORI METHOD**

*Annotation. This article explores the benefits of using the Montessori Method to teach English in elementary grades. The Montessori approach, known for its emphasis on self-directed learning and hands-on activities, offers a unique and effective way to foster language acquisition skills among young learners. By creating an engaging and interactive environment, students can develop a solid foundation in English while also nurturing their creativity and independence.*

*Keywords: Montessori method, English language teaching, elementary grades, language acquisition, student-centered learning.*

### **Introduction:**

Teaching English as a second language (ESL) to elementary students is a challenging task that requires innovative and effective instructional approaches. The Montessori method, known for its child-centered philosophy, has gained recognition as a valuable pedagogical framework in early childhood education. This article explores the application of the Montessori method in teaching English to elementary students, emphasizing its potential to enhance language acquisition, foster independence, and cultivate a love for learning.

### **Methods:**

The Montessori method in English language teaching follows a student-centered approach that promotes active learning and self-discovery. The key principles guiding its implementation include:

1. Prepared Environment: The classroom is carefully designed with materials that promote language development. Engaging and multisensory materials, such as language cards, movable alphabets, and picture-word matching activities, are utilized to facilitate vocabulary acquisition, sentence formation, and reading skills.

2. Individualized Learning: Montessori classrooms prioritize individual progress, allowing students to work at their own pace. Language activities are tailored to meet each student's needs, ensuring a personalized learning experience. This approach promotes self-confidence and enables students to acquire language skills at their own comfort level.

3. Hands-on Manipulation: Concrete materials play a vital role in the Montessori method. Students engage in hands-on activities that encourage active participation and sensory experiences. For example, using movable alphabets to build words or manipulating objects to understand prepositions enhances comprehension and linguistic competence [1;22].

#### **Results:**

Research studies indicate several positive outcomes associated with implementing the Montessori method in teaching English to elementary students:

**Improved Language Acquisition:** The Montessori method fosters an immersive and interactive learning environment, enabling students to develop language skills more naturally. Students who learn English through this approach demonstrate higher levels of proficiency in speaking, listening, reading, and writing.

**Enhanced Cognitive Abilities:** The Montessori approach stimulates critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity. By engaging students in self-directed activities, it promotes cognitive growth and the development of language-related cognitive skills, such as memory, attention, and sequencing.

**Increased Motivation and Engagement:** The student-centered nature of the Montessori method instills a sense of autonomy and responsibility. Students actively participate in their learning process, leading to increased motivation, engagement, and a deeper connection with the English language.

Teaching English in elementary grades through the Montessori method can be a wonderful approach that combines language learning with the principles of Montessori education. The Montessori method emphasizes individualized learning, hands-on activities, and a child-centered approach, which can greatly benefit English language learners in the elementary grades. Here are some key considerations and strategies for teaching English using the Montessori method:

- **Create a Prepared Environment:** In a Montessori classroom, the environment is carefully arranged to promote independent learning. Set up a language area with various materials, such as phonics cards, vocabulary cards, books, and writing materials, to encourage exploration and engagement with the English language.

- **Use Montessori Language Materials:** Montessori language materials, such as the sandpaper letters, movable alphabet, and phonetic word cards, can be effective tools for teaching English. These materials provide tactile experiences and support children in learning letter sounds, blending words, and building sentences [2;45].

- **Incorporate Hands-On Activities:** Montessori education emphasizes hands-on learning experiences. Integrate activities that involve manipulatives, games, and sensory elements to engage students and reinforce language

concepts. For example, use objects or pictures to teach vocabulary, or engage in role-playing activities to practice conversational skills.

- **Foster Independence:** Encourage students to take ownership of their language learning. Provide opportunities for self-correction and self-assessment by incorporating activities like independent reading, journal writing, or peer editing. Scaffold instruction to gradually build their skills and confidence.

- **Follow the Child's Interests:** Montessori education recognizes the importance of following the child's interests and incorporating them into the curriculum. Allow students to choose reading materials or topics for discussion to foster their enthusiasm for English learning. Provide a variety of literature genres and reading materials to cater to different interests and reading levels.

- **Integrate Language Across Subjects:** Montessori education promotes an integrated curriculum. Connect English language learning with other subjects, such as science, geography, or history. For example, students can read informational texts about animals or countries, write reports, and engage in discussions related to these topics.

- **Create a Language-Rich Environment:** Surround students with opportunities to practice English in meaningful ways. Designate areas for reading corners, writing centers, and listening stations. Display vocabulary words, anchor charts, and student work throughout the classroom. Incorporate language activities during practical life exercises, such as following recipes or writing shopping lists [3;17].

- **Promote Collaboration and Peer Learning:** Montessori classrooms often encourage collaboration and peer learning. Incorporate activities that involve pair work, group discussions, or language games. Provide opportunities for students to practice speaking and listening skills with their peers.

- **Emphasize Multisensory Learning:** Engage multiple senses in language learning to enhance understanding and retention. Incorporate activities like songs, chants, gestures, and movement to reinforce vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar concepts.

**Assess Progress Individually:** Montessori education values individual progress over standardized assessments. Observe and document students' language development through ongoing assessments, checklists, and anecdotal records. Use this information to guide instruction and provide targeted support [4;87].

Remember, the Montessori method encourages flexibility and adaptability based on the needs of each child. Adjust your teaching strategies as you observe individual learning styles, interests, and progress. By combining the Montessori approach with English language instruction, you can create a nurturing and engaging environment that promotes language acquisition and fosters a love for learning.

### **Discussion:**

The Montessori method's emphasis on individualized learning, hands-on experiences, and a supportive environment contributes significantly to the success of English language teaching in elementary grades. By incorporating the principles of the Montessori method, teachers can create a nurturing environment that facilitates language acquisition and enhances students' overall educational experience.

### **Conclusions and Suggestions:**

Teaching English in elementary grades through the Montessori method offers several advantages and positive outcomes. However, successful implementation requires careful planning, teacher training, and continuous evaluation of students' progress. To fully utilize the potential of this approach, educators should consider the following suggestions:

1. **Professional Development:** Teachers should receive specialized training in the Montessori method for English language teaching. This training equips educators with the necessary skills to create a stimulating language-rich environment and implement effective instructional strategies.

2. **Resource Integration:** Montessori-based English language teaching should be supported by a range of age-appropriate resources, including language materials, books, multimedia, and technology. These resources should align with the Montessori philosophy and facilitate students' language development.

3. **Collaboration and Reflection:** Teachers should collaborate with colleagues and engage in regular reflection and assessment of their teaching practices. Sharing experiences, discussing challenges, and implementing effective strategies together can enhance the effectiveness of the Montessori method in English language teaching.

By embracing the Montessori method's principles, elementary educators can unlock the potential of their students and foster a lifelong love for English language learning. Through its student-centered approach and emphasis on hands-on experiences, the Montessori method offers a promising pathway to language acquisition and overall educational success.

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## **CROSS ANALYSIS OF TERMS RELATED TO TRADITIONS AND CEREMONIES IN FOLKLORE (IN THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)**

*Abstract. Studying traditional terms in typology can provide valuable insights into the cultural and linguistic history of a particular language or language family. Traditional terms often reflect the values, beliefs, and customs of a community, and their use can shed light on the social and historical context in which a language developed. Therefore, the article presents the comparison of terms related to tradition in English, Uzbek and Karakalpak languages.*

*Keywords: reading, civilization, skill, education, analysis.*

Comparing traditional terms in English, Karakalpak and Uzbek is important because it allows for a better understanding of the similarities and differences between cultures. It helps to identify the values, beliefs, and customs that are important to each culture and how they have been passed down through generations. By comparing these terms, we can also gain insight into the historical and cultural influences that have shaped each culture. This can lead to a greater appreciation and respect for different cultures and traditions [6, 128]. Furthermore, comparing traditional terms can help with communication and understanding between people from different cultures. It allows us to find common ground and build bridges between different communities. Also, comparing traditional terms can help linguists better understand the cultural and linguistic diversity of a region, as well as the historical and social factors that have shaped its languages and dialects [1, 34-38]. For example, the traditional terms for family relationships in Uzbek and Karakalpak demonstrate the importance placed on familial ties and respect for elders in these cultures. Similarly, the traditional terms for bravery and honesty in these languages reflect the values of courage and integrity that are highly valued in Central Asian societies. By studying traditional terms, linguists can also identify patterns of linguistic borrowing and language contact between different communities. For instance, the use of the term "jigit" in both Uzbek and Karakalpak suggests a shared Turkic heritage and linguistic influence. While in English it has two variations as man and boy. Factors affecting the comparison of traditional terms in English, Karakalpak and Uzbek languages: 1. Historical and cultural context: The historical and cultural context in which traditional terms have developed can greatly affect their meaning and usage in both English and Uzbek. Understanding the historical and cultural context is important for making accurate comparisons. 2. Linguistic differences: English and Uzbek are two

different languages with different linguistic structures, grammar, and vocabulary. These differences can make it challenging to compare traditional terms accurately. 3. Regional variations: Traditional terms can vary from region to region within a country or language. This can make it difficult to make generalizations about the meaning and usage of traditional terms in English and Uzbek. 4. Cultural values and beliefs: Traditional terms often reflect the cultural values and beliefs of a society. These values and beliefs can differ between English and Uzbek cultures, which can affect the meaning and usage of traditional terms. 5. Translation challenges: Translating traditional terms from one language to another can be challenging because of the nuances and complexities of language. Accurate translation is important for making meaningful comparisons between English, Karakalpak and Uzbek traditional terms.

Importance of comparing traditional terms in English and Uzbek

Comparing traditional terms in English, Uzbek and Karakalpak is important for several reasons:

1. Cross-cultural communication: Understanding the meanings and usage of traditional terms in both English and Uzbek can help facilitate cross-cultural communication and promote mutual understanding between speakers of both languages.
2. Preservation of cultural heritage: Traditional terms are an important part of a culture's heritage and identity. Comparing these terms in English and Uzbek can help preserve and promote cultural heritage.
3. Education and research: Comparing traditional terms in English and Uzbek can provide valuable insights for researchers and educators studying language, culture, and history.
4. Business and trade: In today's global economy, businesses and organizations need to communicate effectively with partners and customers from different cultures. Understanding traditional terms in both English and Uzbek can help facilitate business and trade relationships.
5. Personal enrichment: Learning about traditional terms in different languages can be personally enriching, broadening one's understanding of different cultures and ways of thinking [3].

There are several similarities and differences in traditional terms in English, Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. Some similarities include:

1. Many traditional terms in these languages relate to nature, such as words for plants, animals, and natural phenomena.
2. These languages have terms related to family relationships, such as mother, father, brother, and sister.
3. Certain cultural concepts are expressed similarly in both languages, such as hospitality, respect, and honor.

However, there are also significant differences in traditional terms between these languages. For example:

1. Uzbek and Karakalpak have a rich vocabulary related to traditional crafts and skills, such as weaving, pottery, and metalworking, which may not have direct equivalents in English.
2. English has many terms related to Christianity and Western cultural traditions that may not be found in Uzbek and Karakalpak.
3. Uzbek and Karakalpak have a complex system of honorifics and titles that reflect social status and respect, which may not have direct equivalents in English [4].

There are some challenges in the comparison of terms related to tradition in English,

Uzbek and Karakalpak languages: 1. Historical and cultural context: Traditional terms in both languages are shaped by their respective historical and cultural contexts. It is important to consider the historical and cultural factors that have influenced the development of these terms. 2. Linguistic structure: English, Uzbek and Karakalpak have different linguistic structures, which can affect the way traditional terms are formed and used. For example, Uzbek has a complex system of case endings that can change the meaning of a word, while English relies more on word order and prepositions. 3. Cultural values: Traditional terms reflect the cultural values of a society. Comparing traditional terms in English and Uzbek can reveal differences in the values and beliefs of the two cultures. 4. Regional variations: All Karakalpak, English and Uzbek are spoken in different regions, and traditional terms can vary depending on the region. It is important to consider regional variations when comparing traditional terms in the two languages. 5. Translation challenges: Translating traditional terms from one language to another can be challenging, as the concepts and meanings may not have exact equivalents. It is important to consider the nuances of meaning when comparing traditional terms in English, Uzbek and Karakalpak [5]. 6. Historical changes: Over time, the meanings and usage of traditional terms can change. Comparing traditional terms in English and Uzbek from different time periods can reveal how the meanings and usage have evolved. 7. Cultural appropriation: Traditional terms can be appropriated by other cultures, leading to changes in meaning and usage. It is important to consider the cultural context when comparing traditional terms in English and Uzbek. 8. Idiomatic expressions: Traditional terms can also be expressed through idiomatic expressions, which may not have direct translations in the other language. It is important to consider the idiomatic expressions when comparing traditional terms in English and Uzbek. 9. Religious influences: Religion can also influence traditional terms, as certain terms may have religious connotations or origins. Comparing traditional terms in English and Uzbek can reveal differences in religious beliefs and practices. 10. Societal changes: As societies change, traditional terms may become outdated or no longer relevant. Comparing traditional terms in English and Uzbek can reveal how societal changes have influenced the development of language and culture.

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## **ENHANCING TECHNIQUES FOR DELIVERING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION TO MONITOR CLUSTERING ACTIVITIES OF DIFFERENT REGIONS AND ESTABLISHING THE FOUNDATION FOR WEB-BASED MAPS**

*Abstract. The rapid advancements in technology have led to an increased need for effective monitoring of clustering activities in different regions. This article presents a comprehensive study on the enhancement of techniques for delivering geographical information to monitor clustering activities and the establishment of a solid foundation for web-based maps. The research explores various methods and technologies to improve the accuracy, efficiency, and accessibility of geo-information for monitoring purposes. the findings highlight the importance of these enhancements in facilitating informed decision-making and resource allocation.*

*Key words: monitoring clustering activities, establishing the foundation, web-based maps, geo-information, data collection, remote sensing, geospatial surveys, satellite imagery, geographic information system (GIS), data integration, data visualization.*

### **Introduction**

The monitoring of clustering activities in different regions plays a crucial role in various fields such as urban planning, disaster management, and economic development. Accurate and up-to-date geographical information is essential for effective monitoring and decision-making processes. This article aims to explore and enhance the techniques for delivering such information, focusing on the establishment of web-based maps as a foundation for monitoring clustering activities [1, 2].

### **Methods**

To improve the delivery of geographical information, a multi-faceted approach is adopted. Firstly, advanced data collection techniques such as remote sensing, geospatial surveys, and satellite imagery are utilized to gather accurate and comprehensive data on the regions of interest. These data sources are then integrated and processed using Geographic Information System (GIS) technologies to generate detailed maps and spatial datasets. Next, the article focuses on enhancing the accessibility and usability of the generated geo-

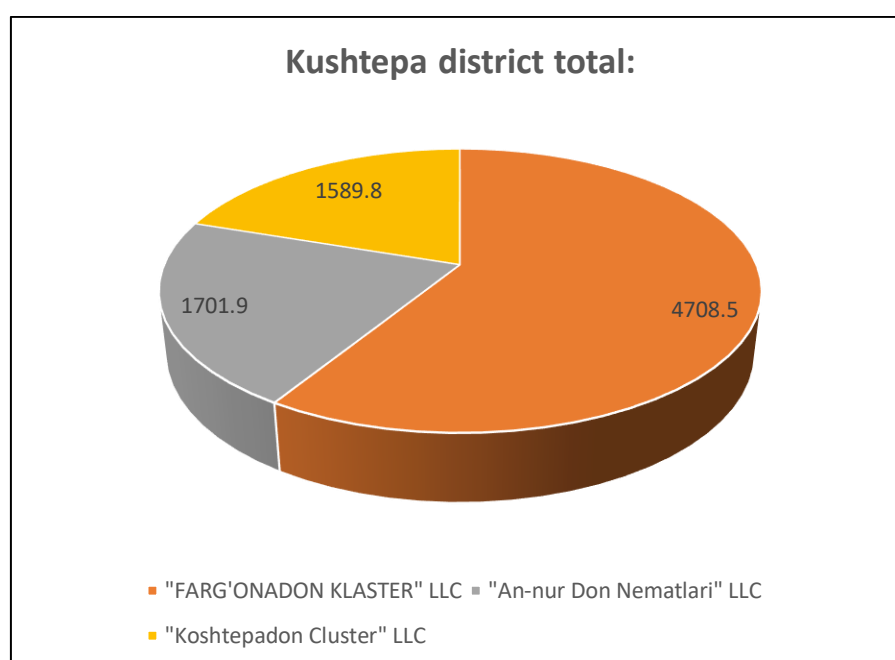
information [3]. This involves the development of user-friendly web-based maps that allow stakeholders to visualize and analyze clustering activities in real-time. Additionally, data visualization techniques, such as heatmaps and clustering algorithms, are employed to highlight areas of high activity and identify patterns and trends [5].

### Results

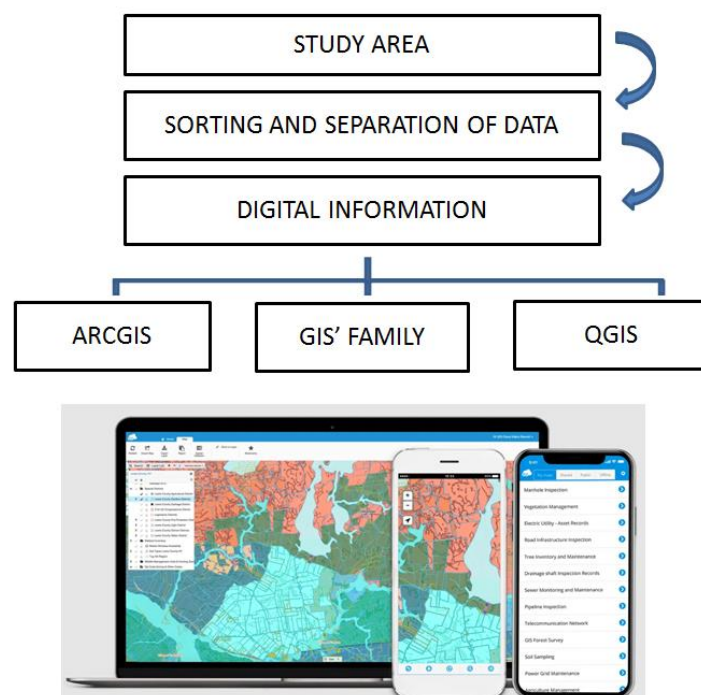
The implementation of enhanced techniques for delivering geographical information has yielded significant improvements in monitoring clustering activities. The integration of advanced data collection methods has increased the accuracy and reliability of the gathered data. Moreover, the utilization of GIS technologies has facilitated the generation of detailed and dynamic maps that provide a comprehensive view of the regions under observation. The development of web-based maps has revolutionized the accessibility and usability of geo-information. Stakeholders can now access and analyze relevant data from any location with an internet connection. Real-time updates and interactive features allow for better decision-making and collaboration among different stakeholders involved in monitoring clustering activities [6, 7].

**Table 1. Cluster enterprises in Kushtepa district.**

Kushtepa district total:	
"FARG'ONADON KLAUSTER" LLC	4708, 5
"An-nur Don Nematlari" LLC	1701, 9
"Koshtepadon Cluster" LLC	1589, 8



**Figure 1. Share of cluster enterprises located in Kushtepa district**



**Figure 2. create maps using available statistical data.**

### **Discussion**

The enhanced techniques for delivering geographical information have various implications for different sectors. In urban planning, the ability to monitor clustering activities in real-time enables better management of infrastructure development, resource allocation, and population distribution [8-10]. In disaster management, the timely identification of clustered areas aids in effective evacuation planning and response strategies. Economic development can also benefit from monitoring clustering activities by identifying potential investment opportunities and optimizing resource allocation. However, challenges and limitations exist in implementing these enhanced techniques [11, 12]. Issues such as data privacy, data integration, and technological infrastructure need to be addressed to ensure the seamless delivery of geo-information. Furthermore, the continuous advancement of technology requires ongoing research and development to stay up-to-date with emerging trends and improve existing methodologies [13-19].

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the enhancement of techniques for delivering geographical information to monitor clustering activities in different regions is crucial for informed decision-making and resource allocation. The establishment of a solid foundation for web-based maps has revolutionized the accessibility and usability of geo-information. This article highlights the various methods and technologies involved in these enhancements, along with their implications and challenges. Future research should focus on addressing the limitations and advancing these

techniques to further improve the monitoring and analysis of clustering activities.

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## **DETERMINING THE EXTRACTION METHOD OF BENZENE- TOLUENE FROM REFORMATE COMPOSITION**

*Abstract. In this article, the extraction of aromatic hydrocarbons from gasoline fractions, especially the catalyst of the reforming process, by extraction or extractive rectification, its advantages over other methods, the extraction of aromatic hydrocarbons from gasoline fractions using diethylene glycol, and the relative composition of catalytic reforming gasoline extraction products were studied.*

*Keywords: diethyleneglycol, tetraethyleneglycol, dimethylsulfoxide, N-formylmorpholine, sulfolane, aromatic hydrocarbon, extraction.*

### **INTRODUCTIONS**

Extraction or extractive rectification of aromatic hydrocarbons from automobile gasoline fractions, especially the reforming process catalyst, has shown its advantages over other methods.

In the industry today, the following selective solvents are widely used for extracting aromatic hydrocarbons from oil fractions: sulfolane, diethylene glycol (DEG), triethylene glycol (TEG), tetraethylene glycol, dimethylsulfoxide, N-formylmorpholine and their mixtures with each other.

### **METHOD**

Diethylene glycol ( $\text{HO} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{O} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{OH}$ ) is the second representative of glycols and is completely soluble in water. DEG boiling point – 244, 8 °C, melting point – 10 °C, density at 20 °C – 1, 117.

Diethylene glycol can be used in the extraction of C<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>7</sub> and C<sub>8</sub> aromatic hydrocarbons from the composition of the gasoline fraction, as well as from the catalytic reforming catalyst.

In the process of extraction of aromatic hydrocarbons, a mixture of diethylene glycol and water is used. This compound is characterized by high solubility, good selectivity and stability at the operating temperatures of the process. Due to the high boiling point of the solvent, the aromatic hydrocarbons released by the solvent are removed by driving off the saturated solvent. As a result, operating costs for steam and water are reduced.

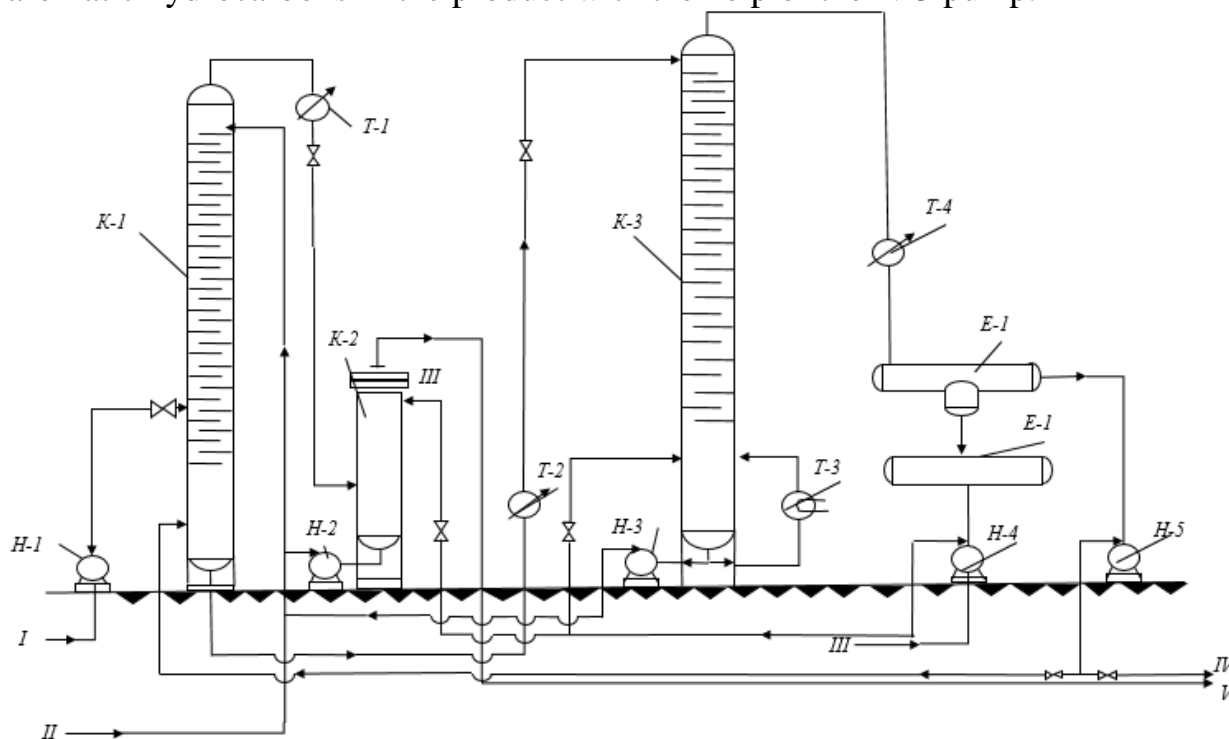
It is advisable to choose the ratio of solvent and water based on the selectivity and solubility in extracting aromatic hydrocarbons from different raw materials.

## RESULTS

Figure 1 below shows the principle scheme for extracting aromatic hydrocarbons from gasoline using diethylene glycol. The process of this variant is used today to extract benzene-toluene fractions from gasoline containing a lot of aromatic hydrocarbons and to produce environmentally friendly gasoline.

Process temperature 160-175°C, pressure 8 atm. up to The solvent contains 10-20% water. The ratio of solvent to gasoline varies between 4:1 and 10:1. It depends on the concentration of aromatic hydrocarbons in gasoline. It is advisable to use raw materials containing 40% or more of aromatic hydrocarbons for the extraction process.

The incoming raw material is sent to the K-1 extraction column using the N-1 pump, and the solvent is introduced from the top of the column using the N-2 and N-3 pumps. From the lower part of the extraction column, the circulating extract in the device is sucked due to the increase in the concentration of aromatic hydrocarbons in the product with the help of the N-5 pump.



**1 – picture. Scheme of the device for extraction of aromatic hydrocarbons from gasoline using diethylene glycol:** K-1 – extraction column; K-2 - washing column with water; K-3 – a column for separating hydrocarbons from a solvent; E-1 – a quencher; E-2 - capacity for water; T-1, T-2, T-4 – coolers; T-3 – heater; N-1, N-2, N-3, N-4, N-5 – pumps. Lines: I– gasoline; II- diethyleneglycol; III – water; IV – aromatic hydrocarbons; V – dearomatized gasoline.

A raffinate solution containing paraffin-naphthene hydrocarbons and a small amount of diethylene glycol is removed from the upper part of the K-1 column. After cooling the raffinate in the T-1 cooler, it is sent to the K-2 column to separate diethylene glycol from the solution using N-2 pumped water from the E-2 tank. Aqueous solution of DEG is sucked by pump N-2 and mixed with anhydrous DEG and fed back to extraction column K-1. The raffinate washed with water is removed from K-2.

The extract solution consisting of DEG, water and aromatic hydrocarbons is removed from the lower part of the K-1 column and after cooling in the T-2 cooler, it is introduced from the upper part of the K-3 evaporator column. From the top of the evaporator column, a mixture of DEG and water and aromatic hydrocarbons is removed from the top of the column as steam and condensed in the T-4 cooler and fed to the E-1 quencher. In this quencher, the mixture is separated into two. The aromatic hydrocarbons in the upper part of the mixture are absorbed by the N-5 pump, and a part is sent to the K-1 extraction column, and the rest to the adsorption device for the removal of unsaturated hydrocarbons, and then separate separation of the mixture of benzene, toluene and ethylbenzene with xylenes is sent to the rectification column for.

**Table 1**

**Relative composition of catalytic reforming gasoline extraction products**

Products	Quantity, %	Content, %				
		benzene	toluene	Xylenes and ethylbenzene	Aromatic hydrocarbons higher than C <sub>8</sub>	A mixture that does not contain aromatic hydrocarbons
Raw material	100	7, 6	21, 2	20, 0	0, 9	50, 3
Refining	50, 3	0, 2	0, 8	2, 2	0, 4	96, 4
Extract	49, 7	15, 2	41, 8	38, 0	1, 4	3, 6

The lower layer (DEG and water) is sent to the E-2 tank, from which it is distributed to the K-2 column and a part to the K-3 column for washing the raffinate solution using the N-4 pump. The DEG N-3 leaving the K-3 evaporator column is returned to the extraction process using a pump.

The approximate composition of the product obtained from the catalytic reforming gasoline extraction process is presented in Table 1 [2; 9-10 pp.].

As a result of purification and rectification of aromatic hydrocarbons, 99.9% pure benzene, 99.8% toluene and 99% pure ethylbenzene are obtained, along with xylenes.



## THE CONCLUSION

The technological description of the catalytic reforming process in which aromatic hydrocarbons are formed in automobile gasoline at local oil refineries and the chemical mechanism of aromatic hydrocarbon formation are presented.

Modern and traditional methods for reducing the amount of aromatic hydrocarbons in motor gasoline and its fractions are presented, and a full analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of these methods is presented.

The modern technologies of extracting aromatic hydrocarbons from reformatе and automobile gasoline fractions were studied, and the equipment and extractants used in them were compared and analyzed.

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## **THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN ELEVATING THE LIVING CULTURE OF THE POPULATION**

*Annotation. This article will talk about the concept of ecological culture, its mission and goals, which is currently one of the most pressing issues, raising the living culture of the population, radically reforming the spiritual and educational and cultural way of life, penetrating even into the most remote areas of the population and attaching great importance to these processes.*

*Keywords: technogenic, objective, subjective, construct, concept, fundamental, crisis.*

Ecological culture is a branch of knowledge about nature, the environment, ecosystems, ethics, responsibility, and intellectual competence, as well as the practical application of this knowledge. It emphasizes the importance of a positive and responsible attitude towards the environment and the need to protect it. Ecological consciousness and values are essential for individuals to develop a deep understanding of the natural world, its objects, and phenomena, envisioning conservation measures based on sustainability and harmony.

Ecological responsibility is manifested in how individuals perceive and control their actions and movements in the environment, displaying decisiveness, cooperation, independence, and cleanliness. Shaping ecological culture involves recognizing ecological principles, which include valuing nature, striving to preserve it, avoiding harmful effects on nature, promoting proactive actions, developing new ideas and ecological sciences, and instilling a sense of respect for nature in social beneficial labor. It also requires individuals to take pride in their homeland, show love and compassion for nature, be attentive to their surroundings, and actively participate in preserving the environment and assessing their activities from an ecological perspective.

Ecological culture is an integral part of general culture and has evolved over millennia. If we look at the history of ecology, the Greek word "oikos" means "home" or "house," and "logos" means "study" or "knowledge." Thus, ecology has been the science of studying and analyzing the living and non-living components of our planet, dating back thousands of years. Even in the ancient Zoroastrian teachings found in the Avesta, there are wise words about respecting the earth, preserving water, and not harming animals, indicating the long-standing roots of ecological culture.

Ecological culture is shaped by several factors, including love for nature, knowledge and perceptions about nature, ecological education, traditions, and values, as well as ecological recommendations. Love for nature is inherent in every human being, as we are the children of nature, and it provides us with essential blessings such as breathing and nourishment. As we grow, we become closer to nature, enjoying the beauty of flowers, the splendor of the sun's rays, and the refreshing feeling of water, and we marvel at the wonders of the natural world. Showing love for nature benefits humanity both materially and spiritually. On the material side, Mother Earth provides us with sustenance from her numerous blessings. On the spiritual side, it fosters feelings of beauty, joy, and gratitude in our hearts. Ecological responsibility stems from recognizing our role in nature and the interconnectedness of all living beings. It involves being conscious of our actions and their impact on the environment. When we acknowledge our ecological responsibility, we are more likely to make environmentally friendly choices, actively participate in ecological activities, and develop a sense of respect for nature.

Ecological education begins primarily at home, where parents play a crucial role. If parents approach nature with respect and reverence, their children will follow their example and learn to treat nature with care and appreciation. Ecological values often become a habit when parents show a cautious attitude towards the environment. Being a significant part of nature, humans have shaped ecological culture by managing and preserving nature through understanding its laws.

However, it is unfortunate that some individuals have disregarded the balance in nature and disrupted the cyclical nature of ecological phenomena through their impact on the environment. There is a saying in our society: "A person will not value a water well until it dries up." Indeed, over the centuries, human progress has accelerated the process of ecological disruption parallel to their development.

Despite the challenges, it is never too late to instill ecological consciousness in society. By promoting ecological education and raising awareness about the importance of nature conservation and sustainable resource utilization, we can foster a sense of responsibility towards the environment. With collective efforts and proactive measures, we can restore the balance and protect the natural world for future generations. It is crucial for individuals to understand that their actions have consequences and that they can make a positive impact on the environment by adopting eco-friendly practices and being mindful of their ecological footprint. By integrating ecological education into various aspects of life, including school curriculums, community initiatives, and government policies, we can build a society that values and protects the environment.

In general, understanding the relationship between nature and society is a fundamental issue in human theoretical activity. B. The resolution of these

issues has been based on the order of daily life, taking into account the material and spiritual needs and benefits of humanity. In turn, these needs and benefits define the historical development characteristics of nature and society relations. In this regard, it is essential to emphasize that understanding the sharpness of today's environmental conditions and ecological issues also highlights the need for the development of education in this field. The progress made in promoting ecological culture is gratifying until now. The development of the concept of ecological education, the creation of the state educational standard from ecology, the development of various programs and collections, the preparation of methodological manuals, and a series of events held at the Republican level are all part of this progress. Today, our country does not overlook any significant ecological issues of regional and international importance and is actively engaging in addressing them. The existence of legal foundations for preserving nature and ecology in our country also indicates that the good work in this field is ongoing and continuous.

In conclusion, it is crucial to remember that nature is not dependent on us; we are dependent on nature. Nature is not just a gift to us; it is the main source that satisfies our material and spiritual needs. In dealing with issues of preserving nature and promoting ecological culture among the population, we should not forget our young generation's duty, our common goals, and the wings of our dreams. Preserving nature and ensuring clean air are not only a mere gift to us but also a great mission handed down by our ancestors. The task of passing it on to future generations and inspiring and strengthening it with a legal foundation is, first and foremost, our human responsibility. The "Nature-Society-Human" system of relations should be brought to the highest level, which is not only honorable for us but also a highly responsible task.

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## **THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUMS IN THE UPDATED UZBEKISTAN**

*Annotation. This article will talk about the attention paid to the objects of independence and cultural heritage in recent years, in particular about the development of museums, the work carried out for the development of the industry, the huge results achieved at exhibitions and competitions at the international level and museums located in the regions of the Republic, which are currently operating.*

*Keywords: memorial, exhibit, scientific thinking, motivation, exposition, civilization, archaeology, catalog.*

During the happy years of independence, the attention to museums, among many other areas, increased even more. Paying tribute to the numbers, in particular, the number of museums in the care of the state in the next 10 years is 140. Of these, there are 75 museums of history, 23 Museums of local lore, 10 Fine Arts koshonas, 20 memorial institutions, 8 museums of literature, 4 museums of nature. At the moment, there are more than 1 million 600 thousand exhibits in these. [1]

It is the same fact that they say that beauty saves the world. Human beings are always striving for beauty, unable to live without being able to appreciate it without feeling beauty.

Among the many ancient peoples of the world, the Uzbek people also have a unique and suitable place, position. Since ancient times, the people's psyche has created works of applied art that embody living conditions. Naturally, folk works of Applied Art, which are the product of material culture, are inherited from one stage of social life to another, becoming an incomparable cultural wealth of generations. Museums also attach importance to kata in increasing the spiritual, moral maturity, worldview, spiritual and spiritual maturity of the growing younger generation, not only the representatives of the younger generation, but also the whole society. Taking into account such important aspects, additional orders on strengthening spiritual and educational work among students and students of Republican higher and secondary-special, vocational and secondary educational institutions adopted in June 2002, and on this basis, the decision, event plans and instructions of the regional authorities provided ample opportunities for establishing a strong connection between museums and educational institutions and for.

The State Museum of the history of the Temurians, opened in Tashkent on October 18, 1996, has become a major historical and cultural monument and a

center of scientific thought in relation to the educational and spiritual work carried out in Uzbekistan. The exhibits of the museum are of very high historical value, including the clothing of the Timurid army and ordinary warriors, musical instruments, equipment typical of that time, Amir Temur, Babur manuscripts, the astronomical devices of Ulugbek and other cultural assets.

In the same year, on September 1, 1996, The Olympian Museum of Fame, unique and unique in Asia, was opened in Tashkent. This museum is not only limited to displaying the successes and medals that Uzbek athletes have achieved in various prestigious international competitions, but also serves as a center for the development of sports movement in our country and another important factor - a lesson school for young sports enthusiasts, a source of motivation. Museums like this have been established in many of our republic.

Fire poet Boborahim Mashrab museum opened in May 1992 in Flower City Namangan. In September 1992, a museum was opened in the Khonka District of the ancient Khorezm region, consisting of unique, unique and unique masterpieces named after Khojikhon Boltaboyev, a famous performer of national classical music and Kular, founder of the Khwarazm hofiz school, founder of the SANA'timiz Dargah. The Museum of ancient Khwarezmian Applied Arts and history was also opened in Kohna Uchganch in the same month. The expositions of this museum are made up of about three thousand different exhibits - historical documents, household utensils used by the ancient khwarezmians, sewing and carpet products, various osori-atiqas, weapons of Labor.

In November 1992, for the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, a museum of ironwork was opened in Bukhara. The House-Museum of the Islamic poet Nazar son of the people's bakhshisi, opened in December 1992 in the city of Oqtosh, Samarkand region, received the first guests.

Today, more than 510 museums are working in large and small cities, districts of the Republic, showing the glorious and honorable, historical and cultural masterpieces of the people. The role and importance of museums in the spiritual and moral maturation of society, in the Enlightenment of the masses of the general population, especially the younger generation, is invaluable. Almost 29 years ago, the example of a river in which our people have gained independence is spiritually inflating and moving forward from the path of independence. Hur, who in a short time passed the milestone of recognition and attention, proud praise, and realized his historical identity, today feeds Uzbekistan with the eyes of the most developed countries of the world. Every Uzbek living in Uzbekistan is happy with his marriage today, his eyes are shining with happiness and gratitude.

It is known that our land is one of the most ancient settlements and centers of world history and civilization. Hundreds of priceless archaeological architects and written monuments preserved on the territory of the Republic, examples of Applied Art and folk art - all this is a rich and unique historical spiritual heritage

of our people. To study this heritage, to preserve it avidly and to convey to future generations a cradle and integrity is our duty and duty of contemporaries, representatives of the future generation, honorable and responsible at the same time. "The preservation and repair of unique historical monuments created by the Uzbek people and which remain our national heritage is a very important part of our spiritual program. This national wealth has inherited us from our ancestors, consequently, we must preserve it as avidly as an eyeball and hand it over to future generations, " said I.A. Karimov spoke at the first session of the Supreme Assembly. Indeed, in our Republic, more than 7 thousand monuments, including 2, 500 monuments of Architects, more than 2, 700 monuments of Archaeology, more than 1, 800 monumental works of art, have been placed under state protection. Currently, on the basis of scientific research work, the preservation and repair of certain monuments in all regions of Uzbekistan, even in remote districts, has been transferred to the restoration of entire architectural complexes and historical centers of kohnan cities.

In recent years, according to the decrees of our head of State Shavkat Mirziyoyev, research on fundamental scientific problems has been established in the museum, the reforms carried out in this regard have paid off.

In short, the fact that we can count many achievements and successes in a short time in the development of all spheres in the changing Uzbekistan is an equally pleasing situation for all of us. The development of museums is also boldly moving towards the supas of progress, in tune with the time of intense development. Museums on this honorable and responsible path you-he needs our help. Because now there are unique treasures of history that we enjoy, and in their ancient wealth there is also the right of the future generation. It is our duty and duty to convey it to generations in an impeccable and unshakable, polished state. Let's head out of a collar on this glorious road and be on the belt. This history is mine, this history is yours, this history is ours and this history is ours.

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## **LEXICAL AND COMPOSITE SEMANTIC - AS TYPES OF SEMANTIC**

*Abstract. Each language unit has its own importance in linguistics, and the field of semasiology is one of these fields. Semasiology is also called semantics. Since semantics studies the meanings of words and phrases in the text and outside the text, the issues of semantic analysis are of great importance in linguistics.*

*Key words: semantics, denotative, connotative, language segments.*

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## **LEKSIK VA TARKIBIY SEMANTIKA – SEMANTIKANING TURLARI SIFATIDA**

*Annotatsiya. Har bir til birliklari tilshunoslikda o'ziga xos ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, semasiologiya sohasi ham shunday sohalardan bir hisoblanadi. Semasiologiya – semantika deb ham ataladi. Semantika so'z va iboralarning matndagi va matndan tashqari ma'nolarini o'rgananligi bois, tilshunoslikda semantik tahlil masalalarining ahamiyati katta.*

*Kalit so'zlar: semantika, denotativ, konnotativ, til segmentlari.*

### **KIRISH**

Har bir tilning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari mavjud bo'lib, ularning til xususiyatlari madaniyat bilan bog'liqdur. Shu o'rinda ayta olamizki, millatning umumiy dunyoqarashi, tilshunoslikdagi o'ziga xoslikni namoyon eta oladi.

Semantika yoki semasiologiya tilshunoslikda so'zlar va iboralarning ma'nosini o'rganadi, yahlil qiladi. Ya'ni nutq jarayonida yoki yozayotganda so'zlar qanday ma'noni anglatishini o'rganadigan fan sohasi hisoblanadi. Ushbu soha tilshunoslik faniga dastlab, Mishel Breal tomonidan 1833-yilda alohida soha sifatida fanga kiritilgan.

### **MATERIALLAR VA METODLAR**

Semantika sohasining maqsadi ma'nolarni semalar yoki semantik xususiyatlar deb ataladigan kichik birliklarga ajratish vabu so'zlarning ma'nosini segmentlarga ajratish, shuningdek, o'xshash ma'noga ega so'zlarni va qarama-qarshi ma'no so'zlarini farqlash imkonini beradi. Boshqa tarafdin tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, lingvistik semantika so'zlarning denotatsiyasi va konnotatsiyasini o'rganishga mas'uldir, xabar obyektiv ifoda etilganda, uning ma'nosi denotativ



deb aytiladi va obyektiv aloqaga imo-ishora yoki intonatsiya orqali ba'zi shaxsiy baho qo'shilsa, uning ma'nosi aytiladi vabu konnotativ hisoblanadi.

So'zlarni o'rganishni quyidagilarga bo'lish mumkin:

1. Sinonimiya - bir xil belgini bir nechta belgi bilan ifodalash mumkin bo'lganda paydo bo'ladi, masalan: qulash, qulash, qulash va boshqalar.

2. Antonimiya - xarakterlanadi, chunki belgi boshqasiga nisbatan qarama-qarshi ma'noga ega, masalan: sovuq - issiq.

3. Polisemiya - ishora qiluvchi bir nechta ma'noga to'g'ri kelganda paydo bo'ladi, agar oyoq so'zi bo'lsa, u hayvonga ham, mebelning oyog'iga ham mos keladi.

4. Omonimiya - bu ma'nolarning o'xshashligi, omonim so'zlar yozishda turlicha bo'ladi, masalan: had (have fe'l) va tube (silindrsimon ob'ekt).

So'z ma'nolarini tahlil etar ekanmiz ularning semantic am'nosi haqida ham to'htalib o'tmog'imiz darkor. Semantik maydon - bu sema (belgi) yoki lingvistik ildiz deb ataladigan umumiy funktsional asosiy birlikka ega bo'lganligi sababli o'xshash ma'noga ega so'zlar yoki iboralar to'plamidir. Semantic maydonda turuvchi so'zlar aynan bir hil sohalarda ishlatilindi. Masalan, bog'dorchilik sohasiga oid semantik maydon so'zlari faqatgina shu sohada ishlatiluvchi leksemalar hisoblanadi.

#### MUHOKAMA VA IZLANISHLAR

Tildagi nominativ birliklarning ma'no tuzilishini o'rganishda tilshunoslikda semantikaning konnotativ jihati tushunchasiga alohida e'tibor beriladi. V.N. Teliya ta'rificha, konnotatsiyabu til birliklari semantikasiga uzual va okkazional ravishda kiradigan, nutq sebyektining borliqni jumlada ifodalashda uning ayni shu borliqqa bo'lgan hissiy-baholash va stilistik munosabatini ifodalaydigan hamda shu axborotga ko'ra ekspressiv qimmat kasb etadigan mazmuniy mohiyatdir.

Til mohiyati, ichki qurilishi jihatdan denotativ (atash, nomlash, nominativ) va konnotativ (emotsional-ekspressiv) ma'no bildirib shu asosda informatsiya (aloqa) vazifasini bajara oladigan vosita ekanligi uning ichki dualizmi, bir tomondan, obyektiv borliqni aks ettirgan tafakkur shakli; ikkinchi tomondan, har bir elementning mohiyati shu elementning boshqa elementlar bilan bo'lgan ichki munosabatidan kelib chiqadigan mustaqil tizim ekanligi bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Agar tilning atash vazifasi uning tafakkur shakli, tushunchalarni qolipga soluvchi bir vosita ekanligi bilan bog'liq bo'lsa, uning ekspressiv vazifasi tilning mustaqil sistema ekanligi, elementlarning mohiyati ularning ichki munosabatlari asosida ochilishi mumkinligi bilan bog'liq. So'z semantikasida denotativ ma'no bilan birga konnotativ ma'no ham mavjud. Konnotativ ma'no so'z semantikasidan denotativ ma'no ajralgandan keyin hosil bo'lgan ayirmaga teng.O.S. Axmanovanning ta'kidlashicha, so'z semantikasida 2 xil konnotatsiya mavjud: 1) ingerent konnotatsiya - so'z matndan tashqari holatida unga xos bo'lgan konnotativ ma'no

2) adherent konnotatsiya-soʻzda maʼlum kontekstda paydo boʻladigan konnotativ maʼno kabilar.

Nutqdan tashqarida, maʼlum bir matnsiz ham soʻzning semantik tarkibiga kiruvchi va paradigmatic munosabatlar bilan belgilanadigan konnotativ maʼno oʻttenkalari sifatida quyidagilarni koʻrsatish mumkin:

1) soʻzlovshining ijobiy-neytral-salbiy munosabati ifodalanadigan soʻzlardagi maʼno oʻttenkalari, masalan, chehra yuz, bashara, oras, bet

2) munosabat darajasi, miqdoriga koʻra farqlanadigan oʻttenkalar, masalan, chiroyli-goʻzal-suluv-hushbichim, kelishgan.

3) soʻzning qoʻllanish doirasiga koʻra: ajab-ajib, doʻppi-kallapoʻsh va boshqalar.

Adherent konnotativ maʼno til elementining sintagmatik munosabatini oʻzgartirish asosida hosil boʻladi. (birikish potentsialini). Neytral konnotativ maʼnoli soʻzlar kontekst taʼsirida u yoki bu konnotativ maʼnolarga ega boʻlishi mumkin. Jumladan, koʻchma maʼno soʻz semantik strukturasi buzish, undagi biror semani tushurish, ikkinchi semaning boʻrttirilishi asosidadur. Misol uchun “poʻlat” soʻzining denotativ maʼnosi metall qotishmasining bir turi ekanligi. Har bir predmet oʻzining maʼlum belgilari bilan xarakterlangani kabi “poʻlat” bizning ongimizda «mustahkamlik», «qattqlik belgilari bilan xarakterlanadi. Bu «poʻlat» soʻzining ichki konnotativ maʼnosini mana shu “qattqlik”, “mustahkamlik” konnotativ semalarni “metall qotishmasi” semasidan ajratib boshqa bir predmetga nisbatan berilsa, kuchli konnotativ koʻchma maʼno hosil boʻladi: poʻlat iroda. Yuqoridagi “poʻlat iroda” birikmasida “poʻlat” soʻzining tildagi sintagmatik munosabati buzilgan. Til bosqichida birikuv yoʻli bilan metall nomlarini ifodalovchi otlar faqat shu metalldan yasalishi mumkin boʻlgan predmetlar nomini anglatuvchi otlar bilan birika oladi: poʻlat pichoq, poʻlat sandiq kabi. “Poʻlat iroda” birikmasida esa bu soʻz abstrakt tushunchani ifodalovchi soʻz bilan birikkan. Ushbu berilgan misollardan kelib chiqib ayta olamizki, semantika soʻz va iboralarning gapdagi va shu gapdan tashqari maʼnolarini ifodalaydi.

Leksik va tarkibiy semantikaga keladigan boʻlsak, leksik semantika soʻzlarni u paydo boʻladigan kontekst bilan hech qanday aloqasiz oʻrganishdan iborat. Oʻz navbatida, strukturaviy semantika, nomidan koʻrinib turibdiki, bunday maʼnolarni tushunish uchun elementar birliklarni qurish va tahlil qilishdan iborat.

#### XULOSA

Xulosa qilganda, semantika tilshunoslikning asosiy sohalaridan bir boʻlib, unda har bir konsept oʻziga hos tarzdaoʻrganiladi va semantic maydonlarga ajratiladi. Soʻz va atamalarni semantik maydonlarga ajratish, shu soʻzlarning oʻrganilish darajasini osonlashtiradi. Bunda umumxalq tilidagi badiiy tasvirga favqulodda mos birliklarni toʻgʻri tanlash, saralash va sayqallash asosida, lisoniy-badiiy qonuniyatlardan kelib chiqqan holda ularga yuklangan xilma-xil badiiy-estetik maʼnolar asosiy hal qiluvchi rol oʻynaydi. Agar soʻz – bu til birligi

bo'lsa, u holda matn – kommunikatsiya ya'ni aloqa, fikr almashinuvi birligi hisoblanadi deya olamiz. Chunki so'zlar muayyan ma'noga, matnlar esa muayyan mazmunga ega.

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## **INGLIZ VA O`ZBEK TILLARIDA WEDDING/TO`Y KONSEPTINING TALQINI VA UNING CHOG`ISHTIRMA ASOSLARIDAN NAMUNALAR**

*Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o`zbek tillarida wedding/to`y konsepti, uning leksik maydonida o`zaro o`xshash va farqli jihatlarining ma`no mazmuni haqida so`z boradi. Shuningdek, lingvokultrologik analizlar orqali ikki xalqning to`y marosimlariga oid etnografik ma`lumotlar haqida ham fikr bildirilgan.*

*Kalit so`zlar: konsept, to`y konsepti, leksik maydon, milliy madaniy birliklar, lingvokultrologik tilshunoslik, etnografiya.*

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## **EXAMPLES OF THE INTERPRETATION OF THE WEDDING CONCEPT AND ITS COMBINATION BASIS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

*Abstract. This article talks about the meaning of the concept of wedding in English and Uzbek, its similarities and differences in the lexical field. Also, an opinion was expressed about the ethnographic information about the wedding ceremonies of the two peoples through linguistic and cultural analysis.*

*Key words: concept, wedding concept, lexical field, national cultural units, linguocultural linguistics, ethnography.*

### **KIRISH**

Ma`lumki, olamning lisoniy manzarasi tahlilida insonni tafakkurga oid milliy madaniy unsurlardan holi tarzda tasavvur qilib bo`lmaydi. Bugungi kunda, tilshunoslik ilmida yangi sohalarining vujudga kelishi matn, til muammolari bilan bog`liq masalalarning yechimini topishda katta samara bermoqda. Jumladan, hozirgi kun tilshunoslari semantika, kognitologiya, lingvokultrologiya, psixolingvistika, sotsolingvistika kabi ko`plab til o`rganishga oid yangi yo`nalishlarga tayanib ish ko`rmoqdalar. Shulardan eng dolzarb ahamiyatga ega bo`lganlaridan biri, "til va madaniyatning uzviy

aloqadorligini, uning shakillanishi va rivojlanishini o`zida aks ettiradigan hodisalar – til va madaniyatni birgalikda o`rganadigan alohida ilmiy soha-lingvokulturologiyadir” [4, 1]. Insonning bilish faoliyati bilan shug`illanadigan kognitiv lingvistikaning markaziy tushunchalaridan biri bo`lgan “konsept” atamasi lingvokulturologiyada ko`p qo`llaniladigan unsir ekanligi, P. Dilbarxon Abdullajon qizining “Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda konsept tushunchasi” maqolasida ko`rsatib o`tilgan [3, 1]. Tilshunoslikda ko`p qirrali tushunchalardan biri konsept lotin tilidagi “konceptus” <tushuncha> so`zining so`zma so`z tarjimasini bo`lib, XX asrning birinchi choragida rus faylasufi S. Askaldov tomonidan ilmiy munosabatga kiritilgan. O`tgan asrning 80-yillarigacha tushuncha so`ziga sinonim sifatida ishlatilgan bo`lsa, bugungi kunda keng qamrovga egaligini kuzatish mumkin. Konsept bir tomondan insonning mental dunyosiga kirsa, boshqa bir tomondan inson konsept yordamida madaniyatga kirib, unga ta`sir ham ko`rsatishi mumkin. Jumladan, N. Mahmudovning “Tilning mukammal tadqiqi yo`llarini izlab”, N. Qurbonnazarovanning “Surxondaryo vohasi to`y marosimi etnografizmlarining semantik va lingvomadaniy tadqiqi” nomli PhD ilmiy ishi, L. Uzoqovanning “o`zbek va ingliz tillaridagi “to`y” leksemasi bilan bog`liq birliklarning lingvokulturologik tadqiqi” kabi maqolasi, ingliz olimlaridan Bradford Jones yetti yillik izlanishlari davomida to`y konseptiga oid birliklarning ro`yxatini ommaga tushunarli tarzda tuzib chiqqan. Taniqli buyuk adibimiz Tohir Malik tabiri bilan aytganda: “To`y-orzu-havaslariga yetilgan saodatli damlardir” [5]. To`y o`zbek madaniyatida millat bilan bog`liq tarzda qadimdan mavjud bo`lgan, xalqning turmushi bilan bog`liq o`ta e`zozlanadigan urf-odatlarini o`z ichiga olgan, qadriyat darajasiga ko`tarilgan muhim marosimdir. “O`zbek tilining izohli lug`ati”da: “to`y konsepti ko`pincha bazim, tomoshalar bilan o`tkaziladigan ba`zi marosimlarning umumiy nomi. 1. Qudalar o`rtasidagi kelishuvga muvofiq kuyov tomonidan qiz tomonga beriladigan pul, sarpo-suruq, masalliq va hu kabilar majmui. 2. Biror voqea hodisaga bag`ishlab ziyofat va o`yin-kulgular bilan o`tkaziladigan tantanalar” ekanligi ko`rsatib o`tilgan [2].

To`y konseptini ingliz va o`zbek tillarida semantik struktur hamda lingvokulturologik jihatdan tahlil qilib quyidagi o`xshashliklar va farqlar yuzaga kelganligini kuzatishimiz mumkin:

*O`xshashliklar:*

- unashiruv marosimi- engagement party;
- nikoh to`yi- wedding ceremony;
- aqifa to`yi- a sip and see party;
- xatna to`yi- newborn circumcisions (judayam shaxsiy fikrga qarab xatna qilinadi, yoki yangi tug`ilgan chaqaloqda biron kasallik bo`lsa);
- uy to`yi- housewarming party;
- ekin to`yi- harvest festival...

To`y konseptining nikoh to`yi bilan bog`liq leksik maydonidagi o`xshash va farqli jihatlar:

### *O`xshashliklar:*

- kelin va kuyov – bride and groom;
- qo`lini so`ramoq – to proposal;
- to`y- wedding;
- kuyovjo`ra- bestman;
- kelinning do`sti- bridesmaid;
- nikoh vadasi- merrige vows...

### *Farqlar:*

Ingliz madaniyatida qadimdan mavjud:

- flower girl- to`y kuni keyin-kuyov yonidan gul sochib ketuvchi qiz;
- ring bearer- uzuklarni olib chiqadigan odam, odatda yosh bolalar;
- wedding bells- to`ydan so`ng ikki yosh rasman oila qurganligini ifodalovchi qo`ng`iroqlar...

O`zbek madaniyatida mavjud:

- kelin salom- to`ydan so`ng kelinni kelganda ko`r, sepini yoyganda ko`r ma`nosida o`tkaziladigan marosim [1];
- charlari – to`ydan so`ng o`tkaziladigan, kelin va kuyovning ota-onalari bir birlarini yanada yaqindan tanishlari va suhbat qilishlari uchun o`tkaziladigan marosim...

va shu kabi ko`plab ham tilshunoslik ilmi uchun ham ikki xalq vakillariga qiziqarli ma`lumotlarni ko`rishimiz mumkin.

### **XULOSA**

Ko`rib chiqilgan tahlillar natijasida shuni aytish mumkinki, ikkala madaniyatda ham to`y konsepti muhim ahamiyatlidir. Ingliz urf-odatlarining bajarilishga qat`iy turishi, o`zbek milliy urf-odatlari o`z o`rnini yo`qotmaganligi bilan ajralib turadi. To`y konsepti juda keng tushuncha bo`lib lisoniy manzarada turli leksik, paremiologik va sintaktik vositalarni ham o`z ichiga oladi.

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**ESHITISHDA NUQSONI BO'LGAN VA ZAIF ESHITUVCHI  
BOLALARNI O'QISHGA O'RGATISHNING O'ZIGA XOS  
XUSUSIYATLARI**

*Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada nutq, o'qish va savodga tayyorgarlikning to'g'ri qo'llanilishi, nutq, o'qish va savodga tayyorgarlikning usul va metodlari hamda o'ziga xos xususiyatlari haqidagi ma'lumotlar keng bayon etilgan.*

*Kalit so'zlar: nutq, o'qish, savod, to'g'ri va ravon nutq, savodga tayyorgarlik.*

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**PECULIARITIES OF TEACHING TO READ TO CHILDREN WITH  
HEARING DEFECTS AND HEARING DEFECTS**

*Annotation. In this article, information about the correct use of speech, reading and literacy training, methods and methods of speech, reading and literacy training, as well as their specific features, is described in detail.*

*Key words: speech, reading, literacy, correct and fluent speech, preparation for literacy.*

Maktabga tayyorlov guruhida ona tilini o'rgatish ishining alohida bo'limi savodga o'rgatish bo'limidir. Mazkur bo'lim eshitishda nuqsoni bo'lgan o'quvchilarda dastlabui o'qish va yozish malakalarini rivojlantirish, aniqrog'i yozma nutqni o'zlashtirish vazifasini amalga oshirilishini nazarda tutadi. Og'zaki nutqdagidek kabi, yozma nutqning impressiv shakli, ya'ni o'qish va ekspressiv shakli – yozuv ajratiladi. Impressiv va yekspressiv nutqni egallashda nafaqatgina kar bolalar, balki eshitadigan balalar xam katta qiyinchiliklarga duch keladilar. Qiyinchiliklar o'qish mexanikasini egallash va o'qiganlarning mazmunini tushunib yetishda ko'zga tashlanadi.

O'qish va yozish malakalari – nutqiy malakalaridir, o'qish va yozish esa nutqiy faoliyatning turlari hisoblanadi. Nutqiy faoliyat va malakalarni egallashda motiv (sabab) va ehtiyojlar katta ahamiyatga ega. Eshituvchi bola tomonidan og'zaki nutq muloqot jarayonida o'z – o'zidan tabiiy ravishda o'zlashtiriladigan bo'lsa, yozma nutq ongli va maqsadli ravishda o'zlashtirilishini talab etadi.

O‘qish va yozuvning psixologik – fiziologik negizini o‘rganib chiqqan psixologlar, tilshunoslar, metodislar nutqiy faoliyatning mazkur turlarini egallash uchun bolalardan iroda, aql, jismoniy kuchning talab etilishini e’tirof etadi. O‘qitishning boshida o‘qish jarayoni sekin kechadi: bola bitta harfni idrok etadi, tanib oladi, kerakli tovushga aylantiradi. So‘zda qancha harf bo‘lsa, shuncha aqliy – irodaviy harakat bajariladi. O‘qishning texnik tomonini o‘zlashtirilishi ham diqqat e’tibor va g‘ayratni talab etadi. Biroq o‘qilgan so‘zning ma’nosi har doim ham bolalar tomonidan yaxshi tushunilmaydi. O‘qilganlarning ma’nosini tushunishi o‘qish bilan bir vaqtda kechmaydi. O‘qish chog‘ida tovushlarni birlashtirish katta qiyinchiliklarni tug‘diradi, bolalar alohida tovushlarni talaffuz etadi, lekin bo‘g‘inlay olmaydi.

Hozirgi paytda umumta’lim maktablarda bolalar sovodini chiqarishda tovushli analitik – sintetik metod qo‘llaniladi. Ushbu metodga ko‘ra o‘qituvchi bolalarga jonli nutqdan so‘zlarni, so‘zlardan bo‘g‘inlarni, bo‘g‘inlardan tovushlarni ajratishni o‘rgatadi. So‘zdagi tovush va uning talaffuzi ajratilgandan keyin o‘qituvchi tovushning belgisini, ya’ni harfni ko‘rsatadi. Keyin bolalar yangi harflardan bo‘g‘in va so‘zlarni tuzishga o‘rganadilar.

Surdopedagogikada mavjud bo‘lgan turli tizimlar doirasida sovod o‘rgatish muassasalariga turlicha yondashilgan. Mimik tizimda asos etib, bolalarning imo ishoralari nutqini rivojlantirilishi olinadi. Yozma nutqga imo ishorali belgilarni garfik belgilariga o‘tkazish orqali o‘rgatilar edi. Yozishga o‘rgatish jarayoni quydagi ko‘rinishda bo‘lgan: buyum va u haqidagi tasavvuridan mimik belgiga, undan yozuvga; o‘qishda – grafik obrazdan – mimik belgiga, undan predmet tasavvurga o‘tiladi.

Tilga o‘rgatishning yozuvli tizimda asos etib, yozma nutq olinar edi. Yozma nutq negizida og‘zaki nutq shakllantiriladi. Yozuvda tushunchalar grafiklarga aylantiriladi, o‘qishda grafik obrazlarda – tushunchalarga o‘tilardi. Ushbu ikki tizim amalyotida savotga o‘rgatish jarayoni grafik obrazlarni eslab qolish bilan taqqoslashga keltirilardi. Savod o‘rgatish yozma nutqni rivojlantirish bilan uyg‘unlikda kechadi, shu sababli nutq o‘stirish deganda savod o‘rgatish ham nazarda tutiladi.

Savodga o‘rgatish muammolariga mamlakatimiz surdopedagoglari U.Yu.Fayziyeva, F.J.Alimxodjayeva, I.K.Kislitsina, X.Gaynuddinovlarning ilmiy izlanishlari bag‘ishlangan. Ilmiy tadqiqotlarda o‘qishga o‘rgatishda analitik – sintetik tovushli metoddan foydalanish yo‘llari ochib beriladi.

Har bir pedagogik tizimning o‘ziga xosligi o‘sha tizimning nazariy asoslari, undan kelib chiqqan ta’lim, yo‘nalishlari konkret tashkiliy sharoit va shakllariga bog‘liqdir.

Surdopedagogikaning barcha tanish bo‘lgan tizimlarida birinchi navbatda ta’limning turli bosqichlari ajratilgan. Til bo‘yicha barcha o‘zlashtiriladigan material bosqichlari bo‘linib mazmun va hajm jixatdan murakkablashib, kengaytirilib borgan.



Ta'limning muayyan bosqichi uchun nutqiy malakalarning rivojlantirishga bitta talablar, keyingi bosqichda murakkabroq talablar qo'yilgan. Ta'limni bosqichma bosqich berilishi ko'p xolda bir tomonlama belgilanib, bolalarga yoki dastlabki bilim asoslarini olish imkonichtlari yaratilgan yoki maktab kursi bo'yicha keng ma'lumot olish sharoiti yaratilgan. To'liq ma'lumot olish imkoniyati bolalarning aqliy qobilyati, eshitish holati, oilaviy tarbiya sharoiti, eshitish qobilyatini pasayish vaqtiga bog'liq bo'lsada, eng muhimi kar bolaning ota – onalarining moddiy – ta'minot ahvoliga bog'lanardi. Ta'lim olish muddati kar bolalar uchun turlicha bo'lgan.

Kar bolalarning zamonaviy maktabida 12 yillik ta'lim olish belgilanib uning davomida umumta'lim maktabining 9 yillik hajmdagi ma'lumot beriladi. Ta'limni bosqichlarga ajratish avvalo ta'limning asosiy maqsadi 9 yillik maktabi o'quv fanlari doirasida umumta'lim ma'lumot berish, o'rta maxsus va oliy o'quv yurtlarida davom etirishi uchun zamin yaratish.

Ta'lim jarayonining bosqichlarga ajratilishi kar bolalarning yosh va psixofizik imkoniyatlariga ham bog'liqdir. Ba'zi tilni egallashga oid va nutqiy malakalarga qo'yiladigan talablar katta yoshdagi bolalar tomonida, psixik bilish jarayonlarining ma'lum darajaga yetgan holdagina o'zlashtirishi mumkun, ayrim talablar faqat boshlang'ich maktabda o'zlashtirilishi mumkin.

Shunday qilib kar bolalar maktabida ona tilini o'qitishni bosqichlarga bo'linishi didaktik (ta'limni xajmi) psixofiziologik, lingvistik omillarga bog'liqdir.

Kar bolalarga ta'lim berish kursi 4 ta asosiy bosqichga ajratiladi.

*Dastlabki bosqich* – maktabgacha davrni o'z ichiga oladi va bolalar maxsus maktabgacha ta'lim muassasasiga borgan xolda 4 – 5 yil davom etadi maktabgacha tayyorgarlik ko'rmagan bolalar maktabning tayyorlov sinfida ta'lim oladilar.

*Ikkinchi bosqich* – 1-4 boshlang'ich sinflarni qamrab oladi. Unda 7-yoshdan 10-11 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalarda ta'lim oladilar.

*Uchunchi bosqich* – 5-7 o'rta sinflarni qamrab, unda 11-13 yoshli o'quvchilar ta'lim oladilar.

*Turtinchi bosqich* – 8-12 sinflarni qamrab oladi.

Ko'rsatilgan bosqichlar ona tili faniga kirgan o'quv fanlarining vazifalari, mazmuni, bolalarni nutqiy rivojlantirish yo'nalishlari, qo'llaniladigan metodik yo'llari bilan farqlanadi.

Tayyorlov bosqichning bosh vazifasi – qisqa muddat ichida muloqot uchun zarur bo'lgan nutqiy materialni egallashini taminlashdir.

Ta'limni mazmuni dastlabki muomilani o'rnatish va egallangan tajriba va bilish faoliyatini nutqida aks ettirishda ishtirok etadigan darak, undov, so'roq gap va so'zlardan tashkil topadi.

Tilga oid qobilyatlarni rivojlantirish nutqni idrok qilish, tushunish, bayon etish va hosil qilish psixofiziologik mehanizmini shakillantirishdir. Bolalar ta'limning dastlabki kunlaridanoq shunday sharoitga tushib qoladiki, ularga

murojat etilgan nutqqa munosabat bildirish, mazmuniga qarab nima so‘rayotgani, nimaga undalyotgani tushunish zarurati to‘g‘iladi.

Nutqni idrok etish talaffuzga o‘rgatish va eshitish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish darslarida o‘rgatiladi. Nutqni qabul qilish va ifodalash jarayonlarini jadallashtirish, maqsadida daktilolamyadan foydalaniladi. Maktabgacha tayyorgarlikni ko‘rmagan bolalar uchun daktilologiya dastlabki nutq shakli bo‘lib, og‘zaki nutq bilan bir vaqtda o‘stiriladi.

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## **DIGITAL ECONOMY AND CURRENT CHALLENGES IN IMPROVING THE QUALIFICATION PREPARATION SYSTEM IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION SECURITY**

*Abstract. This article is devoted to the question of how in the conditions of the digital economy there are significant changes in the way business works, and new problems for information security are created. It tells how the increasing use of digital technologies and the growth of e-commerce have led to an increase in demand for specialists with experience in the field of information security.*

*Key words: digital economy, information security, cyber security, cyber threat, information security specialists.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The digital economy has led to significant changes in how businesses operate and created new challenges for information security. The increasing use of digital technologies and the growth of e-commerce has led to an increased demand for professionals with expertise in information security.

To solve these problems, educational institutions and government bodies can collaborate to develop educational programs that meet the needs of the digital economy. This may include creating standardized curricula and certification programs, funding education and development initiatives, and promoting diversity in the field of information security. In addition, companies can invest in employee training and development programs to enhance the qualifications of their current workforce and fill the skills gap in cybersecurity. By solving this task, we can better prepare information security specialists for the demands of the digital economy and ensure that our systems and data are protected from cyber threats.

### **MAIN PART**

There are a number of problems that need to be solve in the information security training system. Here are some of the current challenges:

1. Lack of qualified specialists: There is a shortage of qualified information security specialists. This is due in part to the rapid evolution of technology, making it difficult for educational institutions to keep up with the latest trends and best practices in cybersecurity.

2. Insufficient funding: Another problem arises in the fact that many educational institutions do not have sufficient funding to purchase the necessary equipment and resources to provide a quality volume in the field of information security.

3. Outdated curriculum: Some educational institutions may have outdated curricula that do not reflect the latest developments in cybersecurity. This can lead to knowledge gaps among graduates who may not have the skills and knowledge needed to address the latest threats and vulnerabilities.

4. Limited practical experience: Many educational programs focus on theory rather than practical experience. This can make it difficult for graduates to apply what they learn to real-world practice.

5. Rapidly changing threat landscape: The information security threat landscape is constantly changing, and it can be difficult for educational institutions to keep up with the latest threats and vulnerabilities. This makes it difficult to provide relevant training that reflects the latest trends and best practices in cybersecurity.

To address these issues, educational institutions and governments should collaboratively develop educational programs that equip students with the skills and knowledge necessary to mitigate the latest threats and vulnerabilities in the field of information security. This may involve investing in newest equipment and resources, updating curricula to reflect the latest trends, and providing opportunities for practical experience through internships and other programs. Additionally, ongoing professional development and training can help information security professionals stay up-to-date with the latest developments and best practices.

Below are some additional details on the challenges of improving the workforce training system in the field of information security in the context of the digital economy:

1. Lack of standardization: There is no standardized educational curriculum or certification program for information security professionals. This can make it difficult for employers to assess the skills and knowledge of job candidates, and educational institutions may find it challenging to develop training programs that meet industry needs.

2. Shortage of cybersecurity skills: The rapid growth of the digital economy has led to a shortage of cybersecurity skills, with more job openings than qualified candidates to fill them. This is a significant problem for

companies and governments that rely on information security specialists to protect their systems and data.

3. Limited diversity: The field of information security is not very diverse, with underrepresentation of women and minorities. This can limit the pool of information security professionals and result in a lack of diverse perspectives and approaches to cybersecurity.

4. Changing role of information security: The role of information security specialists is evolving as the digital economy continues to grow. They are no longer solely responsible for network and system security; they must also be knowledgeable about data privacy, regulatory compliance, and risk management.

Promoting diversity in the field of information security is essential to ensure that the workforce in cybersecurity reflects the diversity of the communities they serve. Here are several ways to promote diversity in the field of information security:

1. Informational and outreach programs: Educational institutions, industry associations, and government bodies can create informational and outreach programs targeted at underrepresented groups, such as women and minorities. These programs can provide mentorship, training, and networking opportunities to encourage more people from diverse backgrounds to pursue careers in information security.

2. Scholarships and grants: Financial barriers can hinder many individuals from pursuing careers in information security. Governments, educational institutions, and industry associations can provide scholarships and grants to help underrepresented groups access education and training in the field of information security.

3. Mentorship and coaching: Organizations can offer mentorship and coaching programs to help individuals from underrepresented groups develop their skills and knowledge in information security. This can help them overcome barriers and succeed in a field where they may face unique challenges.

4. Emphasis on interpersonal skills: Employers can emphasize the importance of interpersonal skills, such as communication and collaboration, when hiring information security professionals. This can attract candidates from diverse backgrounds who may not have traditional technical education but possess other valuable skills in this field.

5. Role models and representation: Representation matters, and organizations can promote diversity by showcasing and celebrating the achievements of information security professionals with diverse backgrounds. By elevating role models and encouraging diversity in leadership positions, organizations can encourage more individuals from underrepresented groups to pursue careers in information security.

In general, promoting diversity in the field of information security requires coordinated efforts from educational institutions, industry associations,

government bodies, and employers. By providing informational and outreach programs, scholarships and grants, mentorship and coaching, emphasizing interpersonal skills, and promoting role models and representation, we can create a more diverse and inclusive workforce that is better prepared to address the challenges of the digital economy.

Underrepresented groups in the field of information security, such as women and minorities, may face a range of challenges that can hinder their career progression and success in this field. Here are some of the problems they may encounter:

1. Stereotypes and biases: Stereotypes and biases can hinder serious consideration of underrepresented groups in information security. Women and minorities may be perceived as less competent or less technical than their peers, leading to a lack of opportunities for career advancement or recognition.

2. Lack of role models: A shortage of role models and mentors with similar experiences can hinder underrepresented groups' ability to succeed in information security. This can lead to feelings of insecurity or isolation in the workplace.

3. Hiring practices: Hiring practices based on traditional credentials or experience can disadvantage underrepresented groups who may not have had the same opportunities or access to resources as their colleagues. This can impede their entry into the field or advancement in their careers.

4. Limited networking opportunities: Networking is crucial for career growth in information security, but underrepresented groups may not have the same access to networking opportunities as their colleagues. This can restrict their access to job opportunities, mentorship, and other resources that can help them succeed in the field.

5. Hostile work environment: Women and minorities may encounter a hostile work environment, including harassment or discrimination, which can hinder their sense of safety and hinder their career success.

## **CONCLUSION**

Addressing the aforementioned problems requires coordinated efforts from employers, educational institutions, and industry associations to create a more inclusive and supportive environment for underrepresented groups in the field of information security. This may include providing mentorship and networking opportunities, promoting diversity in hiring practices, and fostering a safe and respectful workplace culture. By tackling these issues, we can help make the field of information security accessible to all and provide a more diverse and talented workforce to address the challenges of the digital economy.

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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. Fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas are by far the biggest contributors to global climate change: they account for more than 75 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions and almost 90 percent of all carbon dioxide emissions. 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

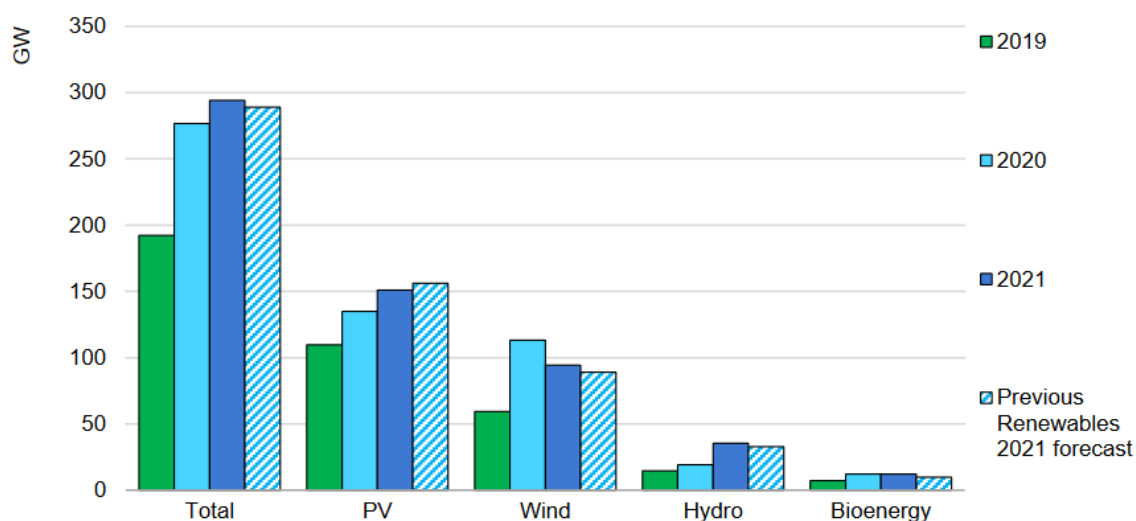


problems of energy supply. The presence of an inexhaustible resource base and the ecological purity of the NWIE are their defining advantages in the conditions of the depletion of organic fuel resources and the growing rates of environmental pollution. Aware that the growing deployment of renewables 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

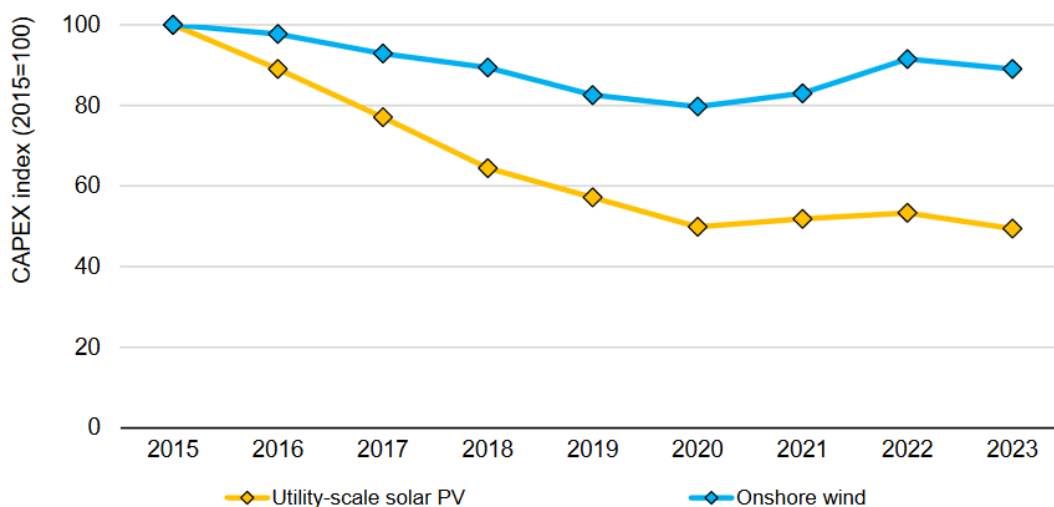
Unconventional and renewable energy sources have recently become one of the important criteria for the sustainable development of the world community. New technologies are being searched for and existing technologies are being improved, the scope of their use is expanding. The main reasons for such attention 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. Unlike fossil fuels, renewable energy sources are available in all countries, and their potential has yet to be fully exploited. 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. This growth is slightly higher than the forecast last year in the IEA's Renewables 2021. Globally, the 17% decline in annual wind capacity additions in 2021 was offset by an increase in solar PV and growth in hydropower installations. The expansion of bioenergy, concentrated solar power (CSP) and geothermal was stable in 2021 compared with 2020. In terms of speed of growth, renewable capacity's year-on-year increase last year was slower, following an exceptional jump in 2020 when Chinese developers rushed to connect projects before the phase out of subsidies, especially for onshore wind.

**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. While significant in absolute terms, the increase in renewables costs have not hampered their competitiveness because prices of fossil fuels and electricity have risen at a much faster pace since the last quarter of 2021. Globally, power prices are breaking historic records in many parts of the world, especially where natural gas is the marginal technology setting the final hourly or daily price in many wholesale electricity markets. This is especially prevalent in European Union countries, where wholesale power prices in Germany, France, Italy and Spain have increased more than six-fold on average compared with mean values from 2016 to 2020.

**Figure 2. Renewable net capacity additions, 2019-2023 [6]**



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<sub>2</sub>), 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<sub>10</sub>) or 2.5 µm (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). Both groups of pollutants originate mainly from human activities related to fossil fuel combustion. [7]

4. Renewable energy creates jobs. Every dollar of investment in renewable energy creates as many jobs as investments in the fossil fuel industry. According to the IEA estimates, the transition to net zero emissions will lead to an overall increase in the number of jobs in the energy sector: by 2030, about 5 million jobs may be lost in the production of fossil fuels, while in the field of clean energy their number will increase by about 14 million, resulting in a net increase of 9 million jobs.

## 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. Will renewable electricity sources defy this global energy crisis and continue to expand quickly despite emerging political and macroeconomic challenges? At the same time, growth in biofuels demand faces significant headwinds from both lower transport demand growth and high biofuel prices.

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**MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TASHKILOTI  
TARBIYALANUVCHILARIDA VATANPARVARLIK, DO'STLIK,  
MEXR – MURUVVATTUYG'ULARINISHAKLLANTIRISH**

*Annotatsiya. Maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida bolalarni yuksak axloqli qilib tarbiyalashda tarbiyachi oldida turgan vazifalar haqida so'z yuritilgan. Bolalarni ilk yoshdan boshlab mehr-muruvvatli qilib voyaga yetkazish, milliy istiqlol goyasini ular ongiga singdirish masalalari yoritilgan. Tarbiyachi oldida turgan vazifalarni hal etish usul va metodlari ko'rsatilib, tavsiyalar berilgan.*

*Kalit so'zlar: tarbiyachi, istiqlol, milliy g'oya, axloq me'yorlari, Vatan, ertaklar, pedagogik texnologiyalar, o'yinlar, rivojlantirish.*

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**DEVELOPMENT OF PATRIOTISM, FRIENDSHIP, KINDNESS -  
FEELINGS OF PATRIOTISM, FRIENDSHIP, KINDNESS IN  
PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL EDUCATORS**

*Abstract. The article talks about the tasks of educators in raising children in preschool educational institutions with high morals. The issues of raising children with kindness from an early age, inculcating the idea of national independence into their minds are covered. Methods and methods of solving the tasks facing the educator are shown and recommendations are given.*

*Key words: educator, independence, national idea, moral standards, Motherland, fairy tales, pedagogical technologies, games, development.*

Bugungi kunda O'zbekistonda milliy istiqlol sharofati tufayli turli jabhalarda har tomonlama qaror topayotgan imkoniyatlar jamiyatimizda yuz berayotgan tub ijtimoiy, siyosiy va ma'naviy o'zgarishlar, umuminsoniy qadriyatlar tizimida shaxs omiliga qo'yilayotgan ma'naviy axloqiy, jismoniy va har tomonlama barkamollikni tarbiyalashni taqozo etadi. Darhaqiqat, bugungi kun tarbiyachilari zimmasiga har tomonlama barkamol, fidoiy, komil hamda mehr – muruvvatli insonlarni tarbiyalash vazifasini yuklaydi. Komillikni har bir inson o'zicha tushunadi va turli yo'llar bilan unga erishishga intiladi. Shuning uchun ham inson komillikka yetaklovchi muhim omillarni falsafiy idrok etishi va anglashi nihoyatda muhimdir. Insonlarni komillashib, o'zligini anglashi

bunyodkorlik, fidoyilik ishlarini amalga oshirish, ezgu maqsadlar yo'lida mehr – muruvvat ko'rsatishi jamiyat taraqqiyotini ta'minlashning muhim kafolati hisoblanadi. Yangi davr bolasini tarbiyalovchi zamonaviy tarbiyachi har tomonlama yetuk, bazaviy va zamonaviy bilim, malaka va ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lishi, bolalarga mehribon yoki mehr-muruvvat namunalarini ko'rsataoluvchi pedagog bo'lishi darkor. Ayniqsa, bugungi kun bolalari o'ta ziyrak, ijodkor, teran fikrlovchi va har tomonlama rivojlanishda jadal. Tarbiyachi bo'lishning o'zi mashaqqatli va mas'uliyatlidir, chunki bolalar bilan ishlashning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari mavjud. Bunda tarbiyachining o'z faoliyatiga tizimli yondashishi samarali natijaga olib keladi, ya'ni yosh avlodni barkamol bo'lishi garovi bo'ladi. Tarbiyachi, avvalo, ma'naviyatli bo'lishi, o'zining yuksak ma'naviyati bilan nafaqat bolalarga, balki ularning ota-onalariga o'rnak bo'la olishi muhim hisoblanadi. Ma'naviyat – insonni ruhan poklanish, qalban ulg'ayishga chorlaydigan, odamning ichki dunyosi, irodasini baquvvat, iymon-e'tiqodini butun qiladigan, vijdonini uyg'otadigan beqiyos kuch, uning barcha qarashlarining mezonidir. Demak, tarbiyachi ruhan pok, irodasi baquvvat, iymon-e'tiqodli, qalbi mehrga to'la bo'lishi, insonlarni yaxshilikka yetaklay oladigan bo'lishi eng muhim talablardan biri. Tarbiyachi qanday axloqiy xususiyatlarga ega ekanligi bolalarda o'z aksini ko'rsatadi. Bolalarni tarbiyalash va ularga bilim berishda, avvalo, ular shaxsini hurmat qilish orqaligina hurmat topish mumkin. Bundan tashqari, buyuk mutafakkir Ya.Raynis aytganidek, "...avvaliga biz bolalarimizga o'rgatamiz. So'ngra o'zimiz ulardan o'rganamiz. Kimki buni xohlamas ekan, o'z davridan orqada qoladi".

Tarbiyachilarning vazifasi ularni mashg'ulot jarayoniga qiziqtirib, bolalarni yuksak axloqli, mehr – shafqatli, mehr – muruvvatli qilib tarbiyalashdir. Buning uchun milliy urf – odat, xalq og'zaki va yozma ijodi, alloma va donishmandlar merosi va ertaklardan foydalanish mumkin. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda mehr–shafqat hislatlarini shakllantirishda Vatanni, uning insonlarini qadrlash, uni sevish, unga mehr – muruhabbat ko'rsatish, mamlakat barqarorligini, osoyishtaligini saqlash, ona yurt dovruq'ini butun olamga yoyish kabi xususiyatlar kamol toptiriladi. Bundastur talablariga ko'ra:

–Maktabgacha ta'lim yoshidagi bolalarning ona Vatan, ona diyor, uning insonlari, turmush tarzi haqidagi bilimlarini kengaytirish;

–Vatanga, ona yurtga, insonlarga mehr – oqibatli, mehr – muruvvatli, mehr – shafqatli bo'lish, boshqa xalqlarga hurmat tuyg'ularini ifodalovchi badiiy adabiyotlardan ko'proq foydalanish;

“Bolalarni mehr –muruvvatli qilib tarbiyalashda zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarning o'rnini ham alohida ta'kidlash mumkin. Tarbiyachi har bir mashg'ulotida zamonaviy pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalaridan unumli foydalanishi, audio, video va multimedialar vositalarini qo'llashi orqali ham erishish mumkin. Hozirda tarbiyachilar samaralibolgan “Aqliy hujum”, “Klaster”, “3x4”, “Zinama-zina”, “Muammo”, “Akvarium”, “Doira”, “Sehrlil

xaltacha”, “Tangram”, “Triz” kabi zamonaviy metodlardan o‘rinli qo‘llab maqsadga erishib kelmoqdalar. Masalan, «Doira» usuli bunda bolalar doira shaklida o‘tirib, turli harakatli mashqlarni bajaradilar, bolalarni qator qilib o‘tkazish usulidan qulay tomoni shundaki, hech bir bola o‘zini ajratilganligini, ya’ni kimdir orqada, kimdir oldinda ekanligini sezmaydi. Har bir bola tarbiyachi nazari va e’tiboridan chetlanib qolmaydi. Hamma o‘zini «teng» his qiladi. Bolalar bir-birlariga qarab mehr va do‘stlikni, bir xildagi e’tiborni ko‘radi. Bu ham ularda yonidagilarga, atrofdagilarga, tarbiyachilariga, oila-a’zolariga va vataniga bo‘lgan mehr kurtaklarini shakllantirib boradi. Mashg‘ulotlarda qo‘llaniladigan didaktik o‘yinlar rang-barang, bir-birini takrorlamaydigan, qiziqarli bo‘lishi har tomonlama axborotlar oqimiga ega bo‘layotgan farzandlarimizni jalb etish, qiziqтира olish imkonini beradi. Har kimning o‘z xonadoni, uy-joyi, o‘z ona yurti naqadar qadr-qimmatli ekanligini o‘zga yurtga safarga, yashashga borgan inson biladi. Vatan ham, vatanga muhabbat to‘yg‘usi ham ilohiy ne‘mat bo‘lib, butun qontomirlarida shu tuyg‘u jo‘sh urgan insonda vatanfurushlik, vatangaxiyonatdek jirkanch yo‘l hech qachon bo‘lmaydi. Vatan muqaddasdir. Undan qimmat, undan aziz, undan shirin, undan ulug‘ ne‘mat, boyluk yo‘qdir. Shu boylukni qadrlagan, undan cheksiz faxrlangan insongina oilasi, xalqi, atrof muxiti, jamiyatiga mehr-muhabbatli bo‘ladi. Inson ona uchun kanchalik jonfidolik qilsa, Vatan uchun xam shunchalik qayg‘uradi, uni ardoklaydi, sevadi, avaylab-asraydi, turli ofatlardan, dushmanlardan qo‘riqlaydi. Kerak bo‘lsa, Ona-Vatan uchun jonini qurbon kiladi. Munis va mo‘tabar Ona insonni shu yorug‘ dunyoga keltirsa, Vatan uni hayot belonchagida o‘stiradi, ulg‘aytiradi, shaxsni shaxs sifatida namoyon etadi. Shu boisdan inson uchun Ona – Vatandan ulug‘roq, mo‘tabarroq, qimmatliroq makon yo‘q. Xalqichida Ona degonda - Vatan, Vatan deganda esa Ona tasavvur etilishida ham majoziy ma’no bor. Ba’zi bir sabablarga ko‘ra, o‘zga yurtlarda yashayotgan vatandoshlarimiz ham «Ona-yurtim», «Ota-yurtim», «Kindikqonim to‘kilgan yurt» deb faxrlanadilar. Bolalarimiz qalbida vatanparvarlik tuyg‘usini shakllantirishni bolaning maktabgacha yosh davridan boshlash ota-onaning, tarbiyachi-murabbiylarning, jamoatchilikning Vatan oldidagi burchlaridir. Shunday qilib, Vatan muqaddasligini saqlash, vatanparvarlik tuyg‘usi bilan xalq, davlat, mamlakat rivojiga ulkan ulush qo‘shish har bir fukaroning jamiyat, kelajak avlod oldidagi burchidir. Bu burchni halol, pok, fidoyilik va jasorat bilan bajargan insongina haqiqiy vatanparvar bo‘la oladi. Vatanparvarlik, insonparvarlik va mehr-muruvvatlilikni shakllantirish tarbiyaning eng muhim qismlaridan biridir. Shuning uchun ham maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar tarbiyasida eng avvalo ularning ruhiy jarayonlarini o‘stirish, rivojlantirish va takomillashtirib borishga yordam beruvchi omillarni hisobga olish katta ahamiyatga ega. Vatan, vatanparvarlik, insonparvarlik va insonda mehr tuyg‘ularining naqadar yuqori tuyg‘u ekanligi va unga sodiq bo‘lib qolish, islom diniga e’tiqod qiluvchi har bir mo‘min — musulmon hayotining mazmuni ekanligining alomalarimiz asarlarida qayd etilgan. O‘zbeklarning urf-odatlari

bo'yicha, o'zi yashab turgan joy muqaddas hisoblanadi. Bu muqaddas tuproqqa nisbatan yovuz niyat, yomon so'z aytilmaydi. Vatan, yurt, millat tushunchalari ulug'vor tushunchalar bo'lib, hamisha mehr-muxabbatdan quvvat oladi. Shu jihatdan qaraganda bu tuyg'ular egizak - qondoshu jondoshdurlar. Bu his tuyg'ularni yosh murg'ak yuragida uyg'atish, uni rivojlantirish va takomillashtirib borish barcha maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari xodimlari faoliyatlarida, ota-ona, maxalla fuqarolari va xokazolarning muqaddas burchlari hisoblanadi.

Shunday ekan, ilk mehr saboqlari bolalar qalbiga eng avvalo oila, so'ngra maktabgacha ta'lim maskanlarida singdiriladi. Ta'lim-tarbiyaning maqsadi ham har jihatdan anashunday shaxsni shakllantirishdan iborat.

Mehr-muruvvat va insonparvarlik hislari tarixan tarkib topgan tushuncha bo'lib, xalqimizning dunyoqarashi, ongu-tafakkuri va fe'l-atvorining uyg'unligidir. Qadim-qadimdan xalqimiz hayotida mehr-muruvvat his-tuyg'ular uning turli ko'rinishlari yuzaga kelgan va rivojlangan. Xalqning diniy qadriyatlari bilan mustakkamlangan urf-odatlar va an'analari zamirida rahm-shafqat ko'rsatishning turlishakllarimujassam topgan. Bolalarni Vatan, millat, xalq, mahalla, oila, ota-ona, aka-uka, yor-do'st, qo'ni-qo'shniga, qolaversa har bir insonga, tabiat va tabobatning har bir bo'lagiga nisbatan mehrli qilib tarbiyalash uchun ularda vatanparvarlik, insonparvarlik va mehr-muruvvat his-tuyg'ularini shakllantirish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladiyu Shuning uchun ham bu yuqori darajadagi bebaho his-tuyg'ularni bolaning maktabgacha yoshidan boshlab singdirmoqni, ayniqsa, bugungi hayotimiz taqozo etmoqda. Bolalarimizning ilk yoshlik paytlaridan boshlab bu yuqori his-tuyg'ularini shakllantirib, o'stirib borish-ularni ijtimoiy turmushning murakkab vaziyatlariga moslashtirib boruvchi kelajakdagi barkamol shaxsni tarbiyasi uchun zarur bo'lgan shart-sharoitlarni yaratish imkoniyatini beradi.

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## **BOLALARDA VATANPARVARLIKTUYG'ULARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH**

*Annotatsiya. Maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida bolalarni yuksak axloqli qilib tarbiyalashda tarbiyachi oldida turgan vazifalar haqida so'z yuritilgan. Bolalarni ilk yoshdan boshlab mehr-muruvvatli qilib voyaga yetkazish, milliy istiqlol goyasini ular ongiga singdirish masalalari yoritilgan. Tarbiyachi oldida turgan vazifalarni hal etish usul va metodlari ko'rsatilib, tavsiyalar berilgan.*

*Kalit so'zlar: tarbiyachi, istiqlol, milliy g'oya, axloq me'yorlari, Vatan, ertaklar, pedagogik texnologiyalar, o'yinlar, rivojlantirish.*

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## **FORMATION OF PATRIOTIC FEELINGS IN CHILDREN**

*Abstract. The article talks about the tasks faced by educators in raising children with high morals in preschool educational organizations. The issues of raising children with kindness from an early age, inculcating the idea of national independence into their minds are covered. Methods and methods of solving the tasks facing the educator are shown and recommendations are given.*

*Key words: educator, independence, national idea, moral standards, Motherland, fairy tales, pedagogical technologies, games, development.*

Vatanparvarlik, insonparvarlik va mehr-muruvvat his-tuyg'ulari bu qushaloq tuyg'ular bo'lib, ularni bobolarimiz ma'naviy-ahloqiy tarbiyasi tizimida birgalikda singdiriladigan tuyg'ulardir. Yuqoridagi fikrlar asosidabolalarimizga vatanparvarlik, insonparvarlik va mehr-muruvvat his tuyg'ularini bolaning ilkyoshidanavvaligaoilada

vamaktabgachata'limmuassasalarida boshlash yaxshi, ijobiy samaralar beradi. Bu esa ota-onalar va tarbiyachi murabbiylar oldilaridaturuvchidolzarb vazifalardan biri bo'lib hisoblanadi. Murg'ak qalblarda Vatan tuyg'usi nimadan boshlanadi o'zi?

Jajji yuraklarda Vatan tuyg'usi- bu onalar allasi, bobolar o'giti, oila tarbiyasidan boshlanadi. Vatan tuyg'usi- bu milliy qadriyatlar, urf odatlarni qadrlash, sevish va undan faxrlanish degani.

Vatan tuyg'usi – buyuk siymolarimizdan ibrat olish degani. Ibn Sino, Beruniy, Mirzo Ulug'bek, Alisher Navoiy, Mirzo Bobur, Amir Temur, Jaloliddin Manguberdi kabi ota-bobolarimizni tanish, ulardan faxrlanish, ularni doimo eslamoq degani.

Vatan tuyg'usi – bu Vatanga munosib farzand bo'lishni anglash degani.



Vatan tuyg‘usi- bu Vatani, xalqi uchun kurashgan millatimiz fidoiylaridan ibrat olish degani. Ular kabi vatanparvar bo‘lishni niyat qilib qolish degani. Bolalarga millatimizfidoiylari, askar akalarimizning qahramonliklari haqida so‘zlab berish bilan Vatan tuyg‘usi singdiriladi. Bayram tadbirlarida askarlar formasida, harbiy musiqaga, harbiycha harakatlarni bajarish ularda faxrlanish va

havas tuygʻusini uygʻotadi. Vatanimizni asrash katta-yu kichik barchaningburchiekanliginianglash hissini shakllantiradi.

Maktabgacha ta'limtashkilotlardapedagoglar bolalarga Vatanni qalbdan chuqur his qilishlari uchun Vatan nima? Nima uchun biz uni sevamiz? degan savollarga javob topishiga yordam berishi lozim. Masalan, Ona Vatan haqida she'rlar, rivoyatlar o'qib berilib Vatanimizning tabiati, insonlari, tinchlik, do'stlik haqida rasmlar chizdiriladi. Quyida katta, tayyorlov guruhlari uchun "Vatanimardlar qo'rqlaydi" mavzusida mashg'ulot ishlanmasi tavsiya etiladi.

Mavzu: "Vatanimardlar qo'rqlaydi".

Maqsad: Bolalarda fidoiylik, vatanparvarlik, mehr shafqat, jasurlik hislarini tarbiyalash va shakllantirish.

Mashg'ulotning borishi:

Azizbolajonlarbugunsizlarbilan Vatan haqida suhbatlashamiz. Qani bolalar Vatan deganda kim nimani anglaydi ?

Nilufar:– "Vatan – bu biz tugʻilgan joy".

Malika:– "Vatan – bu, O'zbekiston".

Tarbiyachi barakalla bolajonlar. Vatan – bu biz tugʻilgan, kindik qonimiz toʻkilgan joy, ota – bobolarimiz, ajdodlarimizdan meros qolgan zamin. Vatan avvalo oilamiz, mahallamiz, koʻchamiz, shahrimiz, qarindosh urugʻlarimiz, ularning har biri Vatanimizning uzviy parchasidir. Qani aytinglarchi biz yashab turgan joyning nomi nima ?

Bekzod:– O'zbekiston

Tarbiyachi:To'g'ri bizning vatanimiz O'zbekiston. Bu go'zal yurtimizning tabiati ajoyib manzaralari, dilimizga huzur bag'ishlaydi. Bizning yurtimiz vodiylarga, vohalarga, go'zal bog'u – rog'larga, serhosil va unumdor zamin kengliklariga boydir. O'zbekistonimizning go'zal tabiatini juda ko'p rassomlarimiz go'zal qilib tasvirlashgan. Shoirimiz Hamid Olimjon, O'zbekiston she'rida Vatan g'oyasini ko'tarinki ruhda madh etadi.

Bolajonlar, biz hammamiz o'zbek millatiga mansubmiz. Biz bu bilan doim faxrlanishimiz zarur, unga mehr – shafqatli bo'lishimiz kerak. O'zbek xalqi mehnatkashligi, jafokashligi, g'oyat sabrli, bardoshli, keng fe'lli, mehr – shafqatli, mehmondo'st, bolajon, rahmdil va vatanparvarligi bilan obro' qozongan. Kishi o'z vatanida yayrab – yashnab yashaydi, Vatanni asrab avaylaydi, odamlarga mehr – shafqat ko'rsatadi. Vatanning mehrli fidoiy kishisi bo'lib yashaydi. Bolajonlar endi oldingizdagi oppoq qog'ozga o'z Vatanimiz, ko'chamiz, maktabgacha ta'lim muassasangizni, mahallangizni rasmini tasvirlab berasizlar. Mashg'ulotning yakuni. Tarbiyachi mashg'ulot so'ngida bolalarning ishlarini kuzatib, yaxshi chiqqan rasmlarni bolalarga ko'rsatadi, bolalarni rag'batlantiradi.

Kuzatish shuni ko'rsatadiki, bolalarda mashg'ulot orqali ona yurtga muhabbat hissi kuchaydi. Bolalarda mehr – muhabbat, hissi shakllandi. Mustaqillik sharofati bilan qayta tiklangan, xaq – huquqlarimiz, ozodlik, erkinlik, o'z davlat tiliga ega bo'lish tabiat boyliklaridan xalq baxt saodati,

manfaati yo'lida foydalanish haqida bilimga ega bo'ldilar. Mashg'ulotlarda bolalardan Ona yurtni sevish, uning boyliklarini qadrlash, ota – onalariga, do'st – o'rtoqlariga, mehr – shafqat ko'rsatish, o'z ona tuprog'ini har bir qarich yerini asrab avaylash, uning uchun jonini fido qilish kabi his – tuyg'ularni shakllantirildi. Qisqacha aytganda, maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida tarbiyachilar faoliyati samaradorligini oshirish bir qancha omillarga bog'liq bo'ladi. Har bir omil o'ziga xos samaradorlikka erishish garovidir. Tarbiyachi faoliyati samaradorligini oshirish, takomillashtirish orqali biz yosh avlodni har tomonlama yetuk, barkamol, komil inson bo'lib voyaga yetishishlaridek orzuyimizga erishamiz.

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## **CROP MONITORING THROUGH REMOTE SENSING**

*Annotation. World agriculture is facing a great challenge since it is necessary to find a sustainable way to increase food production. Current trends in advancing the agriculture sector are based on leveraging remote sensing technology and the use of biostimulants. However, the efficient implementation of both of these on a commercial scale for the purposes of productivity improvement remains a challenge. Thus, by proposing a crop monitoring strategy based on remote sensing data, this paper aims to verify and anticipate the impact of applying a Glycinebetaine biostimulant (GB) on the final yield.*

*Keywords: agronomy, remote sensing, glycinebetaine, Sentinel-2, yield, crop monitoring.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

A strong agricultural sector is of paramount importance if the global population is to maintain its current economic and social progress. Currently, 8.9% of the world’s population suffer from hunger, a worrying number considering the increase in world population predicted by the UN in the coming decades [2]. This is a 21st century problem, with an added environmental component—the increase in world food production must be sustainable. This calls into question the green revolution of the 20th century, to which a large amount of global pollution is attributed [4]. In this context, some authors have pointed out the need for a second green revolution, which is capable of strengthening world food security in a sustainable and environmentally friendly way. Although scientific publications have reflected this need, exhibiting a greater presence of genetic and technological improvements, these advances are a long way from being manifested in the current data on the production of raw food materials. A clear example is the cultivation of rice, which contributes 21% of the calories ingested in the world, and thus is the most important food crop.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

In agriculture, several factors lead to the instability of international markets, some of which transcend human control. In this way, abiotic stresses

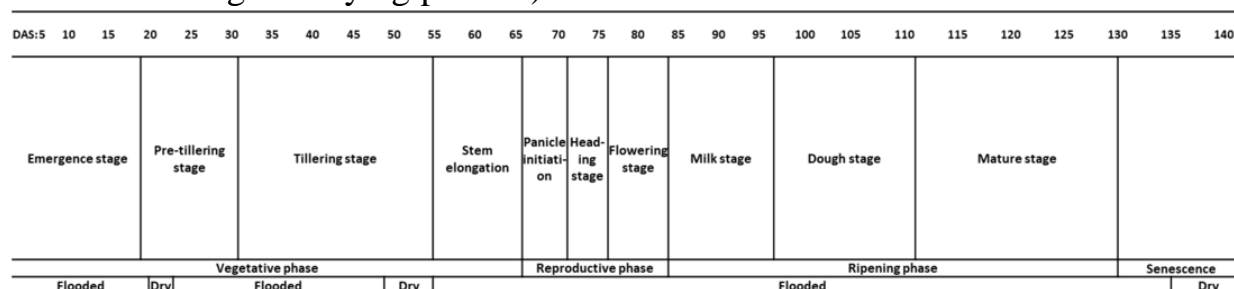
can generate unexpected fluctuations in food production; the cultivation of rice, given its great demand for water and climatic requirements, does not escape this trouble [1]. Drought, salinity and extreme temperatures greatly condition the crop. Faced with this problem, the use of biostimulants is considered a valid alternative in the scenario of the second green revolution [3]. A widely accepted biostimulant is a compatible solute called glycinebetaine (GB). It is a fully *N*-methyl-substituted derivative of glycine, and it can be found naturally in many plants [4].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

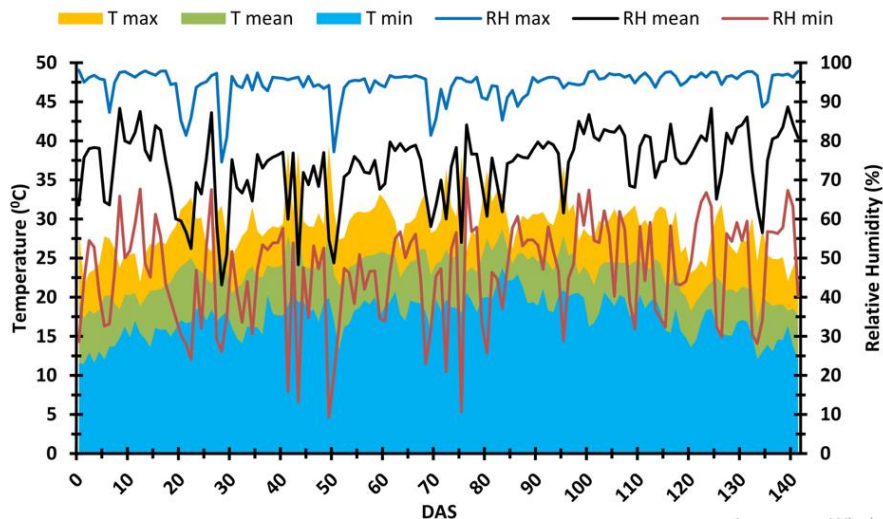
The experiment consisted of four replications of 5000 m<sup>2</sup>, each one conducted following a completely randomized design (Figure 1). One treatment, with two concentrations: 0 and 5.0 L ha<sup>-1</sup> (1450 mM) of GB biostimulant was studied. Note that hereafter the statistics

representing the control and the GB correspond to the average of the four replication areas in each case. GB was applied on 33 DAS (tillering stage), according to the rice crop model obtained in Franch et al. (2021) [2]. The GB was applied by drone to avoid any additional machinery overpass: AGR model A6; tank volume: 6 L; flow rate: 0.57 L min<sup>-1</sup> by nozzle; pressure: 6 bar; forward speed: 6 m s<sup>-1</sup>; spray height: 1.5 m; swath width: 2 m; and 4 nozzles (Agroplast Ppij, model 6MS 01C anti-drift orange with ceramic tip, fan-shaped, 110°).

Phenological stages were classified according to the BBCH scale. Figure 1 shows the phenological cycle of the crop in the experimental plot and the periods when the fields are dried. Climatic data were registered by a datalogger. Figure 2 shows the most important meteorological crop growth parameters that were retrieved: air temperature (T) and relative humidity (RH) (no rainfall occurred during the drying periods).



**Figure 1.** Timing of the main phenological stages of rice in Valencia until harvest (DAS: Days after Sowing) and the last row the water management.



**Figure 2.** Maximum (*T max*), mean (*T mean*) and minimum (*T min*) temperatures; maximum (*RH max*), mean (*RH mean*) and minimum (*RH min*) relative humidity from sowing to harvest in the experimental plot area in 2021.

Plant height, panicle length, panicles per m<sup>2</sup>, filled grain per panicle, weight of 1000 grains, grain length and width were obtained by means of field measurements at harvest time. These measurements were acquired in an area of 0.25 m<sup>2</sup>, randomly selected avoiding the edge effect (10 m inside) in 4 repetitions for each replication. In addition, we measured the days elapsed from sowing until the emergence of 50% of the panicles and the marketable yield (kg·ha<sup>-1</sup>) for each replication.

### CONCLUSION

The results obtained in the present paper demonstrate how useful remote sensing data are for monitoring the productivity of the rice crop. Glycinebetaine is widely recognized as a potent biostimulant for crop yield improvement; however, its agronomic influence on the productive behavior of the rice crop and the monitoring of its effect under natural field conditions remains unknown. The application of GB at the beginning of tillering (the critical phase, which is determinant in the final yield) has led to a better performance of yield components, thus achieving a significant increase in the final yield. The results also verify the need to analyze the dynamics of reflectance in all spectral regions, maximizing the sensitivity to changes in any band with a new index. This index should be tested in more areas and for longer periods in order to offer clear evidence that it contributes to the better monitoring of the rice crop; therefore, a preliminary study is presented in this paper.

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## **ESSENTIAL OIL PLANTS FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, THROAT AND NOSE**

*Abstract. Inflammatory diseases of the ENT organs among the adult and child population of the globe occupy one of the leading positions in prevalence. Essential oil plants are plants that produce aromatic compounds that can be extracted and used for various purposes. One of the potential benefits of essential oil plants is their ability to treat diseases of the ear, throat and nose, which are often caused by bacterial infections and inflammation.*

*Keywords: oil, plants, individual, reactions, food, antibacterial, method, help.*

Essential oil plants contain volatile aromatic substances in their tissues, which have various pharmacological properties. Essential oils are widely distributed in the plant world, and their role is very great. Essential oils can have antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, secretolytic, immunomodulatory and other effects on the human body. Therefore, essential oil plants are widely used in folk and official medicine for the treatment and prevention of various diseases of the ear, throat and nose. Among essential oil plants, several groups can be distinguished according to the method of application:

- Plants for internal use. These include those that can be consumed in the form of tea, infusion, decoction or added to food. For example, mint, sage, thyme, basil, ginger, garlic and others. They help to reduce inflammation and swelling of the mucous membranes, improve the discharge of sputum, strengthen the immune system and increase the overall tone of the body.

- Plants for external use. These include those that can be used in the form of oils, balms, creams, gels or compresses for application to the skin or mucous membranes. For example, lavender, rosemary, eucalyptus, tea tree, melissa and others. They contribute to the healing of skin and mucous membrane damage, anesthesia, relieving itching and irritation, stimulating blood circulation and lymph flow.

- Plants for inhalation. These include those that can be added to water for steam or ultrasonic inhalers or used as sprays or nasal drops. For example, peppermint, eucalyptus prutovidny, Siberian fir, juniper and others. They help to cleanse the respiratory tract of mucus and microbes, reduce swelling and spasm of blood vessels and muscles, improve breathing and sense of smell.

Tea tree oil is derived from the Australian tea tree plant and has antibacterial properties that can help fight ear infections by killing bacteria in the

middle ear and reducing pain, swelling, and ear discharge. Tea tree oil can be applied to the ear using a dropper or a cotton ball. Garlic oil is made from garlic cloves and has been used for centuries to treat various health problems. Garlic oil can also help reduce the severity and symptoms of ear infections, even at low concentrations, because it contains compounds that are effective against microorganisms that cause infections in the middle ear and ear canal. Garlic oil can be applied to the ear using a dropper or a cotton ball. Basil oil is obtained from the basil plant and has been found to be effective in treating ear infections in rats. Basil oil may have similar effects in humans by inhibiting bacterial growth and reducing inflammation in the ear. Basil oil can be applied to the throat and under the ears using a cotton ball.

**Conclusion:** Many people believe that because essential oils are "natural" and plant-based, they are safe for external use. This is not always the case. When choosing essential oil plants for the treatment of diseases of the ear, throat and nose, it is necessary to take into account individual tolerance and possible contraindications. Some essential oils can cause allergic reactions, irritation of the mucous membranes or skin, headache or nausea. Therefore, before using any essential oil plant, it is recommended to conduct an allergy test and consult a doctor.

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## **O'ZBEK VA NEMIS TILLARDA FE'LNING MAJHUL NISBATINING IFODALANISHI**

*Kalitso'zlar: majhul nisbat, hind-yevropatillari, turkiy tillari, grammatikhodisa, fe'lning qo'shma shakli, fe'lning zamon shakllari, subyekt, obyekt*

*Key words: passive voice, Indo-European languages, Turkic languages, grammatical phenomena, complex form of the verb, tense form of the verb, subject, object.*

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## **EXPRESSION OF THE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB IN UZBEK AND GERMAN LANGUAGES**

*Annotasiya: maqolada o'zbek va nemis tillaridafe'lning majhul nisbatini ifodaolanishi to'grisida gap boradi. O'zbek va nemis tilidagi fe'lning majhul nisbatini o'rtasidagi farq tahlil etiladi.*

*Annotation: This article talks about the expression of the passive voice in the Uzbek and German languages. It also analyzes the difference between the Uzbek and German passive voice.*

Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimizda xorijiytillarga bo'lgan qiziqish nihoyatda kuchlivashuningdekorijiytillarnitilni o'rganish uchun keng imkoniyatlar ham yaratib berilgan. Ayniqsa Respublikamiz Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoevning "O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatiadan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbiirlari to'g'risida" 2021 yil 19 maydagi PQ-5117 – son Qarori Respublikamizda xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni yanadarivojlantirish uchun chinma'noda tubburilsh bo'ldi. Ilgilangan me'yorlar e'tiborga olingan holda takomillashtirildi.

Darhaqiqat, xorijiy tillarni o'rganish va o'rgatish yurtimizda katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, chet mamlakatlar bilan hamkorlik aloqalarining kuchayishi birinchi navbatda ta'lim sohasida tilshunoslikning rivojlanishiga turtki bo'ldi. Chunki o'zga davlat tilini bilmasdan turib, u bilan aloqaga kirishish qiyindir.

Chet tilini o'rganishga asosan ikki tilni bir biriga qiyoslab, ularning farqli va o'xshash tomonlari, xususiyatlari ko'rsatib beriladi. Har bir tilning o'ziga xos grammatik qonun-qoidalar mavjud. „Grammatik va leksik ma'nolar xususiyatlariga ko'ra bir-biridan farq qilsa ham, ishlatishda, ya'ni nutqda bir-biriga uzviy bog'langan. Biri ikkinchisiz uchramaydi: Grammatik ma'no leksik ma'noga qo'shimcha ravishda namoyon bo'ladi va turli grammatik munosabatlarni ifodalaydi: bir so'zni ikkinchi so'zga bo'lgan munosabatini, so'zni shaxsga, songa, zamonga va hokazolarga bo'lgan aloqasini ko'rsatadi.

Shu nuqtai nazardan grammatika fani tilning boshqa bo'limlari bilan bog'langan holda va nemistilining hozirgi zamon mezoniga mos holatda zamonaviy uslub va metodlar asosida o'qitish zarur bo'ladi. O'zbek tili va nemis tili genetik jihatdan bir-biriga qarindosh bo'lmagan tillar hisoblanadi. Ya'ni o'zbek tili turkiy tillar oilasiga, nemis tili esa hind-yevropa tillar iolasiga kiradi. Mazkur o'xshash bo'lmagan ikki tildagi Grammatik xodisalarning tuzilishi, ularning bir tildan ikkinchi tilga berilish imkoniyatlarini, ular o'rtasidagi o'xshash va farqli tomonlarini ko'p bo'lib. bu maqolada majhul nisbatning ikki tilda berilishi to'g'risida so'z boradi.

O'zbek tilida

Fe'l ifodalagan harakat bilan uning bajaruvchisi (sub'ekti) va predmeti (ob'ekti) yoki bir necha bajaruvchi (sub'ektlar) orasidagi munosabatning ifodalanishi fe'l nisbati deyiladi. Harakat bilan uning bajaruvchisi orasidagi munosabat turlicha bo'ladi. Ma'lum bir shaklda harakat ega bilan ifodalangan shax syoki predmet tomonidan bajariladi. Masalan: Bobur ota yurtidan batamom ajralganini endi astoydil his qildi (P. Qodirov). Fe'l ifodalagan harakat bilan uning bajaruvchisi (sub'ekti) va predmeti (ob'ekti) yoki bir necha bajaruvchi (sub'ektlar) orasidagi munosabatning ifodalanishi fe'l nisbati deyiladi. Harakat bilan uning bajaruvchisi orasidagi munosabat turlicha bo'ladi. Ma'lum bir shaklda harakat ega bilan ifodalangan shax syoki predmet tomonidan bajariladi. Masalan: Bobur ota yurtidan batamom ajralganini endi astoydil his qildi (P. Qodirov).

O'zbek tilida Aniq nisbat, O'zlik nisbat, Majhullik nisbati, Birgalik nisbat, Orttirma nisbat bor.

Majhullik nisbati

Bu shakldagi fe'lda harakat bajaruvchisi sub'ekt (ega) emas, ob'ekt (to'ldiruvchi) sanaladi yoki harakatning haqiqiy bajaruvchisi noma'lum bo'ladi.

Masalan: Ot-aravalar birin-ketin saroyga olib kirildi (H.G`) gapida olib kirildi harakatining bajaruvchi sub'ekti noma'lum, ot-aravalar so'zi ega vazifasida kelsa-da, ob'ekt vazifasini bajargan.

Kesimi majhullik nisbatidagi fe'l bilan ifodalangan gap qurilishi tilshunoslikda passiv konstruktsiya deb yuritiladi.

Majhullik nisbati quyidagi qo'shimchalar bilan yasaladi:

a) fe'l negiziga unlidan so'ng -l, undoshdan so'ng -il affiksini qo'shish bilan: yasa-l(-di), ata-l(-di), yut-il(-di), sot-il(-di) kabi;

b) fe'l negiziga unlidan so'ng –n, undoshdan so'ng –in affiksini qo'shish bilan: bastala-n(-di), ol-in(-di) kabi.

Majhullik nisbatdagi fe'lni hosil qilishda –l (-il) affiksi ko'proq qo'llaniladi. Ba'zan ayni bir fe'l negizidan –l (-il), -n (-in) affikslari bilan ham o'zlik, ham majhullik nisbati yasalishi mumkin. Bunday bir xil shaklda kelgan bir xil fe'l negizining o'zlik yoki majhullik nisbatda ekanligi matndan aniqlaniladi. Masalan: Zulfiya darsga tayyorlandi. Operatsiyaga meditsina uskunalari tayyorlandi.

Nemis tilida nisbat ikkigabo'linadi, yani aniqnisbat (das Aktiv) va majhul nisbat (das Passiv). Majhul nisbatdaish-harakat to'ldiruvchiga qaratilgan bo'ladi. Nemis tilida majhul nisbat faqat o'timli fe'llardan yasaladi.

Die Kontrollarbeit wird von den Studenten geschriben.

Nemis tilida majhul nisbat o'zbek tilidagi majhul nisbatdan farqli o'laroq qo'shma shaklda bo'ladi ya'niwarden yordamchi fe'ldan va mustaqil fe'lning Sifatdosh 2 dan yasaladi. Gapda warden yordamchi fe'li tuslanib ikkinchi o'rinda, mustaqil fe'l esa gapningoxirida qo'yiladi.

Das Buch wird vom Studenten gelesen.

Majhul nisbat nemis tilidaoltita zamon shakliga va yana Infinitiv1 va 2 Passiv shaklga ega.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish kerakki, o'zbek tilidagi majhul nisbatnimis tilidagi majhul nisbatdan ifodlanishi jihatdan farrq qilishini yuqorida ko'rib o'tdik. Nemis tilida majhul nisbatni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinganda, ba'zi hollarda o'zbek tilida aniqlik yoki birgalik instate orqali ifodalanadi.

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## **THE ROLE OF TRAINING IN THE TRAINING OF QUALIFIED PEOPLE**

*Annotation. In this article, the role of training training in the training of lawyers who keep up with the Times today is to indicate the purpose of training, the methods of its conduct*

*Key words: training, lawyer, professional training of lawyers, psychotherapeutic training, psychological training, business training, skills, practical knowledge.*

### **Introduction.**

A lawyer is a practical representative of the field of law with higher legal education, with the ability to apply legal knowledge.

Training is derived from the Inglis word for, to teach' "to educate" "to train". Trainings-provide the ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practice. Provides for independent and active learning by the recipient of the tehsil, rather than training by the educator. That is, through the knowledge gained during these trainings, a person's ability to think, his skills in the profession develop. Training also teaches the listener the ability to attract a person.

### **Main part:**

Who is the lawyer? What kind of person is he? Today, in a turbulent time, the demand for lawyers and attention in our human society is growing. At this point, a question arises whether a person with any legal education can become a lawyer. To become a lawyer, only legal education is enough. Today's Times show that only individuals with a high legal degree should be able to apply the professional ethics of this legal field with their skills. Over the past years, the increasing emphasis on Jurists has also changed the requirements for their activities. In this regard, our country needs young personnel who operate through foreign experiences with interactive knowledge. Their legal literacy in the provision of legal knowledge was strengthened by regulatory legal acts. In particular: by the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 19, 1994, No. 18' on the issues of Organization of the activity of the Justice bodies and courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Institute for the training of employees of the judicial and justice bodies will be established on the basis of the Republican courses of In order to meet the needs

of state authorities and law enforcement agencies for highly qualified personnel, to radically improve the professional training of law students and their retraining on the basis of modern knowledge, as well as to increase the level of scientific research in the field of jurisprudence, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 25, 1997 – On the basis of Decree No. 1791 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 364 of July 21, 1997, the Center for training of lawyers under the Ministry of Justice is established. The purpose of the establishment of the center is to increase the knowledge of lawyers by giving skills to their field activist.

Another vusiita in improving the qualifications of lawyers is the organization of these team trainings. It awakens the individual's ability to think individually. The term training was first introduced into science in 1982 by Khriyashe and Petrovskaya. On average, the number of total AZO is organized between 6-8 individuals. Trainings are also considered to have their own laws. These include, , Micraphon', , activity', , to express one's opinion only', , to be courteous to all the people of the group', , not by career unless one is nicknamed or by one another-to be called exactly by saying one's name', , courtesy', , , to attend training from start to finish', , to save time', volition', , not to assess the individual', Confedanian".

According to the types of trainings:

1. Psychotherapeutic trainings
2. Socio-psychological trainings
3. Skills formation training
4. Business is divided into trainings and other types.

The theoretical knowledge with which the purpose of conducting the trainings should be studied provides the opportunity to master during practical work as well as exercises and helps to get a head out of one collar in groups. Formation of the purpose of training selection of methods based on the strategy preparation of information materials, evaluation of results and other issues are taken into account. The organization of training taking into account the time analysis consists in monitoring each participation and increasing professional competence of the audience on the basis of practical actions.

As a result of the reforms carried out in our country to date, a two-week traveling training session is organized for employees of the legal service of more than 60 state organizations and agencies in the Navoi region, with the participation of qualified professors of the Center for the professional development of lawyers of the Ministry of Justice in particular. At the same time, it should be noted that for the first time in our country, proposals for the establishment of the Navoi region Legal Service staff, the Law Students Club bi, will be approved and the club activist will be given a start. The aim of establishing this club was to form a culture and skills of treatment within the framework of, , the language of jurisprudence.



**Conclusion.** In conclusion, today our day is passing in rapid pictures. Let's look at what part of our life legal relations covered. In this legal relationship, each person is distinguished by the ability to apply the right as a person, the ability to use it and strictly follow it. The role of trainings in the formation of each is great. Because no one will enter the field through full knowledge and potential. The experience and skills of his life experience gained during his career will increase the individual's self-confidence while improving his knowledge. We will not be mistaken to say that the organization of seminar training, including training in the professional activities of lawyers, serves to improve their qualifications.

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## **SAYLOV HUQUQINING YANGICHA IMKONIYATLARI**

*Annotatsiya. O'zbekiston Respublikasining fuqarolari davlat hokimiyati vakillik organlariga saylash va saylanish huquqiga egadirlar. Har bir saylovchi bir ovozga ega. Ovoz berish huquqi, o'z xohish-irodasini bildirish tengligi va erkinligi qonun bilan kafolatlanadi. Har bir O'zbekiston Respublikasining fuqarosi o'zi ma'qul deb bilgan nomzodiga ovoz berishi mumkin. Shunday ekan bu yil davlatimiz va xalqimiz hayotida muhim siyosiy voqea – Prezidentlik saylovi bo'lib o'tadi. Shiddat bilan o'zgarayotgan dunyo erishilayotgan muvaffaqiyatlardan xotirjamlikka berilishni emas, takomil va taraqqiyot sari muttasil va dadil intilishni taqozo etadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Saylov kodeksi asosida parlamentga va mahalliy kengashlarga ilk bor o'tkazilgan saylovlar jarayonida orttirilgan tajriba milliy saylov qonunchiligi va amaliyotida ayrim bo'shliqlar va yechimini kutayotgan vazifalar mavjudligini ko'rsatdi. Mazkur mas'uliyatli jarayonda milliy saylov tizimini yanada demokratlashtirish, saylov qonunchiligi va amaliyotini umum e'tirof etilgan xalqaro demokratik standartlarga uyg'unlashtirish orqali fuqarolarning saylovga oid huquqlarini yanada kengroq va to'laroq ta'minlashga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.*

*Kalit so'zlar. Konstitutsiya, saylov, fuqarolar, xalqaro ekspertlar, saylov qonunchiligi, markaziy saylov komissiyasi, oshkoralik, erkinlik, mahalliy davlat hokimiyati organlari, vakillik organlari, siyosiy partiyalar, deputatlar, uchastka saylov komissiyasi, fuqarolarning huquq va majburiyatlari.*

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## **NEW VOTING OPPORTUNITIES**

*Abstract: Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to elect and be elected to representative bodies of state power. Each voter has one vote. The right to vote, equality and freedom of expression are guaranteed by law. Every citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan can vote for the candidate he/she likes. Therefore, this year, an important political event in the life of our country and people will take place - the Presidential election. The rapidly changing world does not require us to be complacent about the successes achieved, but to constantly and boldly strive for improvement and development. The experience gained during the first elections to the parliament and local councils on the basis of the Election Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan showed that there are some gaps and tasks waiting to be solved in the national election legislation and practice. In this responsible process, special attention is paid to the wider and full provision of the electoral rights of citizens by further democratizing the national election system, harmonizing the electoral law and practice with generally recognized international democratic standards.*

*Key words: Constitution, election, citizens, international experts, election law, central election commission, transparency, freedom, local state authorities, representative bodies, political parties, deputies, precinct election commission, rights and obligations of citizens.*

Demokratik davlatda va jamiyatda xalqning xohish-irodasi birlamchi manba sifatida e'tirof etiladi va unga og'ishmay amal qilinadi. Umumxalq saylovlari orqali davlat hokimiyati organlarini shakllantirish demokratik huquqiy davlatning eng muhim belgisidir. Saylov – xalq o'z hokimiyati va xohish-irodasini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ro'yobga chiqarishning oliy ifodasi, davlat hokimiyati organlarini demokratik tarzda tashkil etishning negizi hisoblanuvchi ulkan ijtimoiy-siyosiy tadbir.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitusiyasining II bob, 7-moddasida “Xalq davlat hokimiyatining birdan bir manbai”, VIII bob, 36-moddasida esa “O'zbekiston Respublikasining fuqarolari jamiyat va davlat ishlarini boshqarishda bevosita hamda o'z vakillari orqali ishtirok etish huquqiga ega” ekanligi mustahkamlab qo'yilgan.

Mazkur huquqlar aynan saylovlarda o'zining amaliy ifodasini topadi. Konstitusiyada saylov masalalariga maxsus bobning bag'ishlanganligi mamlakatimiz milliy saylov qonunchiligini shakllantirishda muhim huquqiy asos bo'lib xizmat qildi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitusiyasi milliy saylov tizimini va jamiyatimiz hayotining barcha jabhalarini demokratik rivojlantirishda, shubhasiz, doim asosiy hujjat bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu konstitusiyaviy qoida, ayni paytda, mustaqil O'zbekistonda saylov qonunchiligini muntazam takomillashtirishda muhim omil bo'lmoqda. Shu nuqtai nazardan, so'nggi yillarda saylov qonunchiligi va amaliyotida ro'yobga chiqarilgan o'zgarishlarga e'tibor qaratsak, milliy saylov sohasida tizimli ravishda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarning yuksak samaralari namoyon

bo'radi. Shuningdek, xalqaro saylov standartlaridan kelib chiqib, prezidentlikka nomzodlarni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi imzolar soni keskin kamaytirildi. Xususan, zarur bo'lgan imzolar soni saylovchilar umumiy sonining besh foizidan bir foiz miqdoriga qadar tushirildi. Saylov kodeksining qabul qilinishi bilan eng avvalo, saylov qonunchiligi normalarini tizimlashtirish, ya'ni kodekslashtirish orqali bir-biriga o'xshash normalar bartaraf etildi, ushbu qonunchilik tarmog'i unifikasiyalashdi.

Kodeks loyihasi Venesiya komissiyasining xalqaro huquqiy ekspertizasidan o'tkazildi va tegishli xulosasi olindi. Kodeksga bir qator xalqaro saylov standartlari, shuningdek Yevropada xavfsizlik va hamkorlik tashkilotining (YeXHT) Demokratik institutlar va inson huquqlari bo'yicha byurosining tavsiyalari singdirildi. Natijada Saylov kodeksi bir qator yangiliklar bilan boyitildi. Ijtimoiy xavfi katta bo'lmagan va uncha og'ir bo'lmagan jinoyatlarni sodir etgan shaxslarning saylovda ishtirok etishiga ruxsat berilgani, Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasiga Ekologik harakat uchun ilgari ajratib kelingan o'n beshta deputatlik o'zni kvotasi bekor qilinib, quyi palataning barcha deputatlari bevosita fuqarolar tomonidan saylanishi, nodavlat notijorat tashkilot – fuqarolarning o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlaridan vakillar saylovlarda kuzatuvchi sifatida ishtirok etishi, saylovchilar bitta yoki bir nechta siyosiy partiyani yoxud prezidentika nomzodni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi imzo qo'yishga haqli ekanligi mustahkamlab qo'yilgani ana shunday muhim o'zgarishlar jumlasidandir. Konstitusiyamizda fuqarolarning saylash va saylanish huquqi, milliy saylov tizimining asoslari mustahkamlab qo'yilgan. Bu qoida va me'yorlar Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklarasiyasi, Fuqarolik va siyosiy huquqlar to'g'risidagi xalqaro pakt, O'zbekiston Respublikasi tomonidan ratifikasiya qilingan boshqa xalqaro huquqiy hujjatlarda o'z ifodasini topgan va umume'tirof etilgan demokratik prinsiplarga mosdir.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitusiyasining alohida XXII bobi mamlakatimiz saylov tizimiga bag'ishlangan. Sohaga bunday yuksak e'tiborni barcha rivojlangan mamlakatlarning Konstitusiyasidaham uchrata vermaysiz. Ushbu bobdademokratik saylovlarni o'tkazishga doir barcha jarayonlarning eng muhim prinsiplari, mazmun-mohiyati aniq belgilab berilgan.

Mamlakatimiz saylov komissiyalari tizimiga faoliyatining asosiy prinsiplari mustaqillik, qonuniylik, kollegiallik, oshkoralik va adolatlilikdan iborat bo'lgan Konstitusiyaviy organ maqomiga ega O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy saylov komissiyasi rahbarlik qiladi.

Shuni alohida ta'kidlash lozimki, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyevning 2018 yil 6 noyabrda PQ-4004-sonli Qarorida saylovlarga tayyorgarlik ko'rish va ularni o'tkazish, shuningdek, fuqarolar konstitusiyaviy saylov huquqlarini amalga oshirilishini ta'minlash bo'yicha umume'tirof etilgan xalqaro prinsiplar va standartlarni hisobga olgan holda, saylov tizimi va qonunchiligini bosqichma-bosqich liberallashtirish O'zbekiston Respublikasi saylov tizimini yanada takomillashtirishning eng muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri

etib belgilandi. Erkin va adolatli saylovlar mezonlari to'g'risidagi Deklarasiyaning 4-bandida doimiy haqiqiy erkin va adolatli saylovlar o'tkazish uchun xalqaro huquqiy majburiyatlarga muvofiq ravishda davlatlar huquqlarni kafolatlashni ta'minlash maqsadida qonunlar qabul qilishlari va boshqa choralarni ko'rmoqliklari lozimligi belgilangan. Saylov kodeksning qabul qilinishi ham mamlakatimizni aynan mazkur talabni og'ishmay, izchillik bilan bajarganidan dalolatdir. Xalqaro huquqiy hujjatlarda saylovga oid standartlar, eng asosiy prinsip va qoidalar sifatida umumiy, teng, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri saylov huquqi, yashirin ovoz berish yo'li bilan saylash, erkin va adolatli, haqiqiy saylov o'tkazish va shu kabilar belgilangan. Asosiy qonunimizga muvofiq saylovlar umumiy, teng va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri saylov huquqi asosida yashirin ovoz berish yo'li bilan o'tkaziladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasining o'n sakkiz yoshga to'lgan fuqarolari saylash huquqiga egadirlar.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining Saylov kodeksining 4-moddasiga asosan fuqarolar jinsi, irqiy va milliy mansubligi, tili, dinga munosabati, ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi, e'tiqodi, shaxsiy va ijtimoiy mavqei, ma'lumoti, mashg'ulotining turi va xususiyatidan qat'i nazar, teng saylov huquqiga egadir. Saylov kodeksida "bitta saylovchi-bitta ovoz" tamoyilini amalga oshirishni ta'minlaydigan O'zbekiston Respublikasi saylovchilarining yagona elektron ro'yxatiga oid qoidalar belgilandi.

Saylov qonunchiligi takomillashtirilishi munosabati bilan ayrim qonun hujjatlariga kiritilgan o'zgartish va qo'shimchalar mamlakatimizning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotida muhim ahamiyat kasb etib, saylovlarda oshkoralik, shaffoflik, haqqoniylik, xolislik va mustaqillik kabi umum e'tirof etgan demokratik prinsiplarning yanada mustahkamlanishida muhim omil bo'ladi. Eng muhimi, Yangi O'zbekistonimizda sobitqadamlik bilan tobora mustahkamlanib borayotgan demokratiyani qat'iy qaror toptirish, fuqarolarning saylov huquqlarini kengaytirishga xizmat qiladigan shart-sharoitlarni yanada yaxshilash uchun bor kuch va imkoniyatlar ishga solinadi.

Endigi vazifa yaratilayotgan ana shunday keng ko'lamli imkoniyat va qulayliklarning qadriga yetib, joriy yilda davlatimiz va xalqimiz oldidaturgan muhim siyosiy tadbir – Prezident saylovlarini katta uyushqoqlik va yuksak saviyada o'takzishdan iborat. Darhaqiqat, saylovlar davlat hokimiyatini shakllantirishning samarali mexanizmlariga aylanib, uning izchilligi va siyosiy barqarorligini ta'minlaydi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, mamlakatimiz milliy taraqqiyotining hozirgi bosqichida turli sohalarda bo'lgani kabi milliy saylov qonunchiligini ham xalqaro standartlarga muvofiq va milliy tajribaga mos tarzda yanada takomillashtirish taraqqiyotga xizmat qiladi.

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## **PEDAGOGIK FAOLIYATNING ASOSIY XUSUSIYATLARI**

*Annotatsiya. Maqolada kasbiy faoliyatlarning muhim tarkibiy qismi hisoblangan pedagogik faoliyatni tashkil etish, uni takomillashtirish, pedagogik faoliyatning asosiy xususiyatlari tadqiq etilgan.*

*Kalit so'zlar: pedagogik faoliyat, insonparvarlik, jamoaviylik, ijodiylik, pedagogik faoliyat maqsadi.*

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## **MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY**

*Annotation. The article discusses the organization of pedagogical activity, which is considered an important component of professional activity, its improvement, the main features of pedagogical activity.*

*Key words: pedagogical activity, humanism, collectivism, creativity, purpose of pedagogical activity.*

Pedagogik faoliyat, yaxlit olganda bevosita o'qituvchilik, pedagogik kasbi - juda qadimiy sanaladi. Unda avlodlar vorisiyligining minglab yillik tajribalari mujassamlashgan. O'qituvchi, o'z kasbiy mohiyatiga ko'ra - avlodlarni bir-biriga bog'laydigan bo'g'in, insoniy, ijtimoiy, tarixiy tajribaning tashuvchisi. Xalqning ijtimoiy-madaniy bir butunligi, yaxlit taraqqiyotning o'zi, avlodlarning vorisiyligi ko'p jihatdan pedagogik faoliyatga bog'liq.

Pedagogik kasbining paydo bo'lishi ob'ektiv hodisadir. Chunki agar katta avlod o'rniga keladigan yosh avlod ular to'plagan tajribani o'rganmay, uni o'rab turgan olamni qayta o'rgana boshlashganida yedi insonlar jamiyati mavjud bo'lmas va rivojlanmas yedi.

Pedagogik faoliyat paydo bo'lgan vaqtdan boshlab, turli tarixiy taraqqiyot davrlarida mazmunan o'zgargan bo'lsada, uning asosiy vazifasi yoshlarga ta'lim berish, tarbiyalash, ularni ma'lumotli qilish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan. Yuqorida qayd etib o'tilganidek, barcha davrlarning yetuk mutafakkirlari pedagogik faoliyat, ta'lim va tarbiyaning ijtimoiy ahamiyatini alohida ko'rsatib o'tganlar. Shuning uchun pedagogik faoliyat muayyan xususiyatlarga ega.

Pedagog bir paytning o'zida ham shaxsning shakllanishi va qayta o'zgarishiga ko'maklashishi, ham uning aqliy, hissiy va jismoniy rivojlanish, shakllanish jarayonini boshqarishi kerak.

Pedagogik faoliyatning o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin:

- bilimlarni yaratish, ishlab chiqarish, ya'ni tadqiqotlar olib borish, ishlanmalar tayyorlash, yekspertizalar o'tkazish, yangilikni izlash va h.k.;
- ta'lim jarayonining barcha bosqichlarida bilimlarni nazorat qilish;
- dasrlik, o'quv qo'llanma va boshqa o'quv-metodik materiallar, ilmiy maqolalar tayyorlash orqali bilimlarni tarqatish;
- o'quvchilarni tarbiyalash, ularning shaxsini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish.

Pedagogik faoliyatning sanab o'tilgan barcha xususiyatlari bir xilda ahamiyatga molik bo'lib, ular o'zaro aloqadorlikda amalga oshiriladi.

Pedagogik kasb mazmunining asosini tabiat, jamiyat taraqqiyotiga oid bilimlar, odamlar bilan muloqot qila olish va munosabatga kirishish ko'nikmalari tashkil yetadi. Binobarin, pedagoglik kasbi ikki tomonlama tayyorgarlikni - maxsus, predmetga oid hamda insonshunoslik, psixologik-pedagogik tayyorgarlikni talab yetadi.

Pedagogik faoliyatga tarixan ikki ijtimoiy vazifa yuklatilgan - moslashtiruvchi (adaptatsiya)lik va rivojlantiruvchilik.

Moslashtiruvchilik vazifasi o'quvchi, tarbiyalanuvchilarni bo'lajak ijtimoiy- madaniy vaziyatlarga, hayotga, faoliyatga moslashtirishni nazarda tutsa, rivojlantiruvchilik vazifasi-insonning shaxsini, individualligini va mahoratini rivojlantirishni ko'zlaydi.

Pedagogik faoliyatning mazmun, mohiyatini ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan tahlil qilar ekanmiz, mazkurni ko'rib chiqish maqsadga muvofiq. Pedagogik kasbning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari shundan iboratki, u o'z mohiyatiga ko'ra insonparvarlik, jamoaviylik va ijodkorlik xususiyatlarga yega.

Pedagoglik kasbining **insonparvarlik xususiyati** uning inson tarbiyasiga, shaxsni shakllantirish va uni rivojlantirish funksiyalarini amalga oshirish bilan bog'liq holda bola tomonidan insoniyat yutuqlarini o'zlashtirilishiga qaratilgan bo'lib, shu orqali inson naslining davomiyligi, avlodlar vorisiyligi ta'minlanadi.

Pedagogik faoliyatning **jamoaviylik xususiyati** deganda shuni tushunish lozimki, ta'lim oluvchiga faqat bir o'qituvchi yemas, balki o'qituvchilar jamoasi, shuningdek, ona-onalar va boshqa guruhli va jamoaviy ta'sir manbalari o'zahamiyatini ko'rsatadi.

Pedagog faoliyatining **ijodiylik xususiyati** uning belgilangan maqsadga yerishish yo'lida o'z imkoniyatlarini qay darajada ishga moslanganligi bilan belgilanadi. Shuning uchun ham pedagogik faoliyatning ijodkorlik xususiyati muhim ahamiyatga yegadir.

Pedagog shaxsining ijodkorlik imkoniyati pedagog tomonidan ijtimoiy tajribaning, psixologik-pedagogik, predmetli bilimlar, o'ziga xos, original qaror



qiyabul qila olishi uchun yangi g'oyalar, ko'nikma va malakalar, novatorlik ko'nikmalarini qay darajada o'zlashtirilganligini namoyon qiladi. Yuqori yeruditsiyali, puxta kasbiy tayyorgarlikka yega bo'lgan pedagog yuzaga kelgan vaziyatni chuqur tahlil qilib, muammoning mohiyatini anglagan holda ijodiy tafakkuri orqali uni hal etishning original usullarini topa oladi va amalga qo'llaydi.

Shunday qilib, pedagogik faoliyat maqsadining o'ziga xosligi o'qituvchidan quyidagilarni talab qiladi:

-jamiyatning ijtimoiy vazifalarini (masalan, muhandis-pedagoglar tayyorlashni) to'la anglab, o'z shaxsiga qabul qilishi. Jamiyat maqsadlarining "o'sib", uning pedagogik nuqtai nazariga aylanishi;

-muayyan harakat va vazifalarga ijodiy yondashishi va h.k.

O'quvchilar qiziqishlarini e'tiborga olish, ularni pedagogik faoliyatning maqsadlariga aylantirish hamda o'quvchilarni kasbga yo'naltirish ishlarini olib borishda bunga e'tibor berish pedagogik faoliyatning muhim shartidir.

Ko'rinib turibdiki, pedagogik faoliyatning bugungi kundagi bosh va pirovard maqsadi — har tomonlama barkamol insonni tarbiyalash hisolanib, u dinamik o'zgaruvchan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sharoitda, ijodiy imkoniyatlarini to'la ishga solib ham o'z manfaatlari uchun, ham davlat va jamiyat manfaatlari uchun maqsadni yuzaga chiqara olsin.

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## LINGUISTIC HERITAGE AND DEVELOPMENT OF LINGUISTICS

*Abstract. This article discusses linguistic heritage and the development of linguistics in detail with a help of different interactive ways. The landscape of the universe is the outcome of processing data about a person and their surroundings, and the universe is a person and their environment in mutual association. If the world is depicted as an unbreakable whole, the world's geography reveals a range of different levels of world knowledge and attitudes toward its things.*

*Key words: Universe, language, linguistic, objective, image, landscape, culture, physiological.*

### INTRODUCTION

Every language has its own worldview, and every linguist is required to create terms that reflect this worldview. This is the way a person expresses their own worldview, which is mirrored in their language. In the creation and maintenance of human knowledge about the world, language plays a crucial role. The outcomes of understanding the world are recorded in language when a person reflects the objective reality via activities. The global language environment completes our understanding of existence objectively. The linguistic landscape of the world refers to this collection of information that has been condensed into linguistic forms. The study of how people see the world led to the creation of the idea of the world's landscape (also linguistic). The landscape of the universe is the outcome of processing data about a person and their surroundings, and the universe is a person and their environment in mutual association. If the world is depicted as an unbreakable whole, the world's geography reveals a range of different levels of world knowledge and attitudes toward its things.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Reflexes cannot immediately comprehend the world's picture; only by "experiencing" certain visuals can this be done. Even while "ordinary" knowledge cannot fully convey the world's environment, it may be mirrored and communicated orally and symbolically. According to A.K. Kamensky, the world's languages are "a logical-verbal derivative consisting of a logical (conceptual) and a linguistic (verbal) model." The world's landscape, says M. Heidegger, "does not represent the image of the world, but the understanding of the world as a landscape, " yet when we think of a landscape, we typically think

of an image of something. Reflexes cannot immediately comprehend the world's picture; only by "experiencing" certain visuals can this be done. Even while "ordinary" knowledge cannot fully convey the world's environment, it may be mirrored and communicated orally and symbolically. According to A.K. Kamensky, the world's languages are "a logical-verbal derivative consisting of a logical (conceptual) and a linguistic (verbal) model." The world's landscape, says M. Heidegger, "does not represent the image of the world, but the understanding of the world as a landscape, " yet when we think of a landscape, we typically think of an image of something.

### **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

Both a cultural and a natural phenomena, language exists. Without a doubt, language is a part of culture and is regarded as one of the most significant developments in human social history. But on the other hand, language is a manifestation of a person's biological makeup. The physiological and psychophysiological potential of speech activity in this place influence a lot of things. For instance, the existence of a string of vowels, consonants, and many sounds is not tied to culture but rather to nature in all languages of the globe. Therefore, vowels and consonants alone cannot produce speech. The fundamental elements of language structure and the rules governing text generation and reception are determined by nature. Additionally, the language's content is influenced by culture. The matter is still debatable. Everyone agrees that language is a skill that people possess naturally and that speaking is a psychophysiological process. This indicates that in the early years of ontogenesis, the human brain first develops a particular set of language symbols and then rules for selecting the appropriate symbols to compose a text. Communication with local language groups helps people realize their linguistic potential. N. Chomsky asserts that because linguistic ability has a highly rich intrinsic component, language acquisition does not begin at "zero" in ontogenesis. A human may construct and comprehend phrases using their linguistic aptitude, which includes some intrinsic and universal knowledge. As a result, N. Chomsky links the inherent characteristics of linguistic structure and semantics to their underlying genetic foundation. The topic of "language and culture" has many facets, and diverse perspectives are taken on it by cultural historians, linguists, philosophers, psychologists, ethnographers, and literary academics. However, because language and culture are intertwined, there are two sides to the linguistic problem. Two inquiries therefore arise: 1) How is language impacted by various cultural phenomena? 2) How does culture impact language? Since the advent of linguistics, the illustrious Russian linguist G. O. Vinokur's renowned assertion that "any linguist who studies a language will certainly become a researcher of that culture of which his chosen language is a product"<sup>1</sup> has been proven true. I. Herder combined the four primary human activity phenomena of language, culture, society, and national spirit in his essay "interpretation on the origin of language" written in 1770. Because of its roots in

culture, language develops with society. The naturally occurring link between the language. Language is the only thing that reflects the cosmos. Languages differ from one another according to their "linguistic picture of the world" because each language expresses existence in a unique way. According to E. Sepir and B. Whorf's theory, the following basic problems are distinct: 1. The way a person thinks is tied to the language they use. 2. How people learn the world relies on the language they think in. The third strategy contends that language is proof of culture: First, language is a part of the culture our predecessors left us; second, language is the primary tool for acquiring culture; and third, language is the most significant aspect of all cultural occurrences. Consequently, language is a part of culture. Language is a tool that expands a person's range of ideas (n.i.jinkin). Professor Nizamiddin Mahmudov is recognized as the linguist who has worked with "language and culture" concerns the most in Uzbek linguistics. In his work "In search of ways of perfect study of language, " the scientist, for instance, says the following on the ideas of "language" and "culture": "...although it comes to mind, it does not necessarily indicate the identity of the culture in the two places." Usually (and rightly) when the terms "language and culture" are used, they refer to the explanation of one culture via another, or vice versa, the explanation of one language by the study of another culture. "The set of achievements of human society in the production, social, and spiritual life (cultural history, Uzbek culture)" rather than "the level achieved in mental-spiritual or economic activity (speech culture)" signifies n. Mahmudov stresses the importance of respecting and paying attention to language in his writings, saying that it is unquestionably a precious and dignified blessing that shapes the human person, unifies peoples, and facilitates phases of development and spiritual advancement. The link has unlocked the doors of mind in a way that is unparalleled. Therefore, disrespecting language is a kind of disrespecting humanity as a whole. Respect and linguistic sensitivity are indications of the human child's respectability in this planet. The assertion made by Von Humboldt that "the language reflects the spirit of the people". It is obvious that Mahmudov's works follow this idea in a distinctive way: "...the language represents the people's habits, way of life, economic status, in short, the people's culture and stature. Understanding a country's entire essence entails learning its language. Understanding the past and destiny of a country entails comprehending the meaning and substance of its native language. Every original child of the people has a duty and a debt to be steady in their language and loyal to it since it is a valuable and holy asset of the people. According to the scientist, "the most vivid evidence of a nation that remains is not its bones, the tools it used, or its grave, but its language." This is a quote from the eminent German linguist Jacob Grimm. He may be proud of his past and the sanctity of languages other than his own if he can fully sense the subtleties of this language, the tense and sluggish logic, and his own lengthy and intricate history. He is capable of feeling deserving of respect in every manner.

## CONCLUSION

Any culture, then, has its own buzzwords. At this point, it is necessary to mention I.A. Karimov, the Republic of Uzbekistan's first president, regarding the regional and cultural characteristics of our language: - Let's take phrases that are enlightening and content-filled. No matter how bizarre it may sound, it is impossible to accurately translate these idioms into other languages. It should be noted that these ideas do not just translate into pretty phrases that sound good. Such ideas are a concrete manifestation of the lofty ideals that have evolved throughout time to serve as the cornerstone of our nation's worldview and spiritual existence and are deeply ingrained in our psyche. Therefore, a person's life and how he interacts with the outside world are the focus of research of the global language landscape. Connection has a tight connection to the question of the universe's mental landscape, which reflects the circumstances of its existence. The linguistic worldview evaluates several worldviews and represents the overall worldview.

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## **DEVELOPING ORAL SPEECH OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS USING INTERACTIVE METHODS**

*Abstract. The key talent for people to master in their personal, academic, and professional lives is oral communication. Early on, it is essential to create a solid basis for oral speaking skills, and primary school is the perfect setting for doing so. The learning process may be improved by including interactive techniques into the curriculum, which can also inspire students to develop their communication skills. The different interactive techniques that may be used to help primary school kids improve their oral communication abilities are examined in this article.*

*Keywords: new approaches, games, Speaking skills, young learners, interactive methods.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Teachers and other educators now frequently highlight the need to assess and update the pedagogies being utilized across the world. Even though more schools are reportedly adopting innovative practices, "schools remain largely seen as very resistant places for innovation" (Peterson, Dumont, Lafuente, & Law, 2018, p. 4). In order to create a pleasant learning environment, it is crucial to emphasize the fact that the so-called "joy of teaching" and "joy of learning" go hand in hand (UNICEF, 2006, p. 23). Due to the fact that "interactive methodologies make learning enjoyable and exciting to students and improve their retention, participation, and performance" (UNICEF, 2006, p. 23), child-centered and learner-friendly educational environments are being given top attention. The effectiveness of teaching young learners correlates with a teacher's ability to use a variety of strategies, among which interactive cognitive strategies can help teachers foster "greater attentiveness, interest and responsiveness" in children while improving their language skills (UNICEF, 2006, p. 23). Because of this, a teacher must take into account the pupils' numerous intelligences, including their personality types, modes of thought, range of attention, and capacity for information perception and processing (Korovina, Pushkina, & Krivoshlykova, 2017, p. 10). Evidently, planning and structuring the educational process differently while working with young learners is necessary. The term "meaningful practice" has been highlighted by experts and is defined as "an activity where language control is still provided but where students are required to make meaningful choices when carrying out

practice" (Richards, 2006, p. 16). According to Buhrow and Garcia (2006), meaningful practice leads to meaningful communication because, for children, "learning is all about exploring their passions and interests" (p. VIII). We consider interactive methods (IMs) to be one of the most useful tools in this regard. It facilitates the creation of a cozy learning atmosphere, lowers psychological obstacles, and results in activities that are exciting for young learners. The instructor encourages students to conduct individual information searches and to engage in conversational situations with readiness and passion within the framework of IMs. Figure 01, the flowchart below, shows the vast majority of interactive techniques used in young learners' instructional process.

### **Main part methods**

Interactive learning is a special form of organizing cognitive activity. She has very specific and predictable goals in mind. One of these goals is to create comfortable learning conditions, that is, conditions under which the student feels his success, his intellectual competence, which makes the learning process itself productive. The essence of interactive learning is such an organization of the educational process in which almost all students are involved in the learning process, they have the opportunity to understand and reflect on what they know and think (Talosa et al., 2021). The joint activity of students in the process of learning, learning a foreign language, means that everyone makes their own special individual contribution to this process, that there is an exchange of knowledge, ideas, ways of activity (Fan & Khattak, 2009). Moreover, this happens in an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual support, which, in turn, gives an excellent opportunity not only to receive new knowledge, but also develops cognitive activity itself, translates it into higher forms of cooperation and cooperation. Interactive learning simultaneously solves several problems: • develops communication skills and abilities, helps to establish emotional contacts between students, helps to overcome the "language barrier"; • solves the information problem, since it provides students with the necessary information on the topic. Interactive learning partly solves another essential problem. We are talking about relaxation, relieving nervous stress, switching attention, changing forms of activity, etc. (Seufert, 2003). The most common interactive methods used in practical classes in learning a language are work in pairs, work in small groups, cluster, syncwine, mind map, fish skeleton, brainstorming, decision tree, roleplaying (business) game, project method.

1. Storytelling and Role-Play: Storytelling and role-play are highly effective techniques that engage students in active learning while developing their oral speech skills. By encouraging students to tell stories or act out scenarios, teachers can stimulate their imagination, vocabulary, and language fluency. These activities enable students to construct narratives, use expressive language, and practice effective communication with their peers.

2. Debates and Discussions: Debates and discussions provide opportunities for students to articulate their opinions, present arguments, and



engage in critical thinking. Teachers can introduce age-appropriate topics and encourage students to research and prepare their arguments. By participating in debates and discussions, students not only develop their oral speech skills but also learn to respect diverse viewpoints and hone their persuasive abilities.

1) Public Speaking and Presentations: Giving presentations or speeches in front of an audience helps students build confidence, improve articulation, and enhance their communication skills. Teachers can assign topics or allow students to choose their own, ensuring they cover a range of subjects. By incorporating visual aids, such as PowerPoint presentations or posters, students learn to organize their thoughts and present information effectively.

4. Group Projects and Collaborative Learning: Collaborative projects promote teamwork, cooperation, and communication among students. Assigning group tasks where students need to brainstorm ideas, plan, and present their work together fosters oral speech skills. Students learn to listen actively, express their thoughts, and engage in meaningful conversations to accomplish a common goal.

- Digital Tools and Educational Technology: Leveraging digital tools and educational technology can make learning interactive and engaging for primary school students. Online platforms, such as video conferencing, interactive whiteboards, and educational apps, offer opportunities for students to practice their oral speech skills remotely. Virtual presentations, online debates, and interactive quizzes can enhance student engagement and provide immediate feedback.

6. Language Games and Activities: Integrating language games and activities into the curriculum adds an element of fun while enhancing oral speech skills. Activities like tongue twisters, word puzzles, charades, and storytelling games encourage students to practice pronunciation, expand their vocabulary, and improve their fluency. These interactive games create a positive learning environment and motivate students to communicate with enthusiasm.

### **CONCLUSION:**

Developing oral speech skills is essential for primary school students as it lays the foundation for effective communication throughout their lives. Incorporating interactive methods into the curriculum not only enhances their oral speech abilities but also makes learning enjoyable and engaging. By incorporating storytelling, role-play, debates, discussions, group projects, digital tools, and language games, teachers can create a dynamic learning environment that nurtures confident and effective communicators. Emphasizing interactive methods in primary education empowers students with the essential skills needed to express their thoughts, engage with others, and succeed in various aspects of life.

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## **SPECIFIC FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL AND LEXICAL MEANINGS**

*Annotation. The article is devoted to the specific features of meanings in terms of phraseological and lexical units. Furthermore, given paper briefly defines and provides explanations to some of the phraseological linguistic units in different contexts.*

*Key words: linguistic units, linguoculturology, approaches, figurative meaning, phraseologisms, meaning of the word, stylistic productivity.*

Phraseological units are linguistic units in terms of content and form, constitute the lexical richness of the language and are a communicative tool with linguistic and sociolinguistic features. Phraseological units exist in the relationship of language and thinking, language and culture, language and national mentality, and are a social phenomenon as a means of language. They are a linguistic unit formed on the basis of linguistic and non-linguistic factors and having lexical, semantic, grammatical and functional significance. Phraseological units are not only nominative, but also have a content that reflects the material, mental, spiritual side of the individual, the life experience of the people. They are grammatically formed, a linguistic phenomenon manifested on the basis of nominative, denotative, signifiable, connotative meanings.

Their scope of meaning and stylistic qualities serves for emotionality, expressiveness, imagery, methodology in speech. Phraseological units are studied scientifically on the basis of lexical, semantic, grammatical, functional-stylistic, semantic-pragmatic, anthropo-pragmatic, communicative, linguo-cognitive approaches. Phraseological units are linguistic phenomena formed on the basis of the need for figurative, emotional-expressive expression of a person's mental state, emotions, inner experiences, attitudes to events. It is important to describe phraseological units in modern research areas such as anthropocentric, semantic-pragmatic, linguocultural-cognitive, linguopsychological, cognitive-semantic and linguoculturological.

Phraseological units turn unit to the linguistic complexity of the content as a sense of integrity, stability, and the stability of the components of the structure, grammar, word formation of alternative transformation, semantic characteristics, such as, they distinguish them from other language units. Phraseological units common in the language, broad, figurative, sharp, comprehensive expression of

thought, such as, **pocket money, rolling in money, making bank, to throw money around, to turn up like a bad penny, to go bust, save money for a rainy day, strapped for cash**, are figurative, portable meanings of language, consisting of two or more words, such as the tongue is bitter, the hand is curved, the tongue is cracked, and represent a single meaning. Phraseological units represent a holistic meaning despite having a complex structure. Phraseologisms are fixed compounds that are semantically equivalent to a word, structurally and semantically equivalent to a compound and a sentence, ready to be introduced into speech, based on the portable meaning of one of its components or a general compound. Phraseologisms are larger units than a word and have a complex structure consisting of two or more components.

In phraseological dictionaries, the body enters the mouth and joy comes out; a white dog entered his mouth and a black dog came out; the presence of two-component to seven-component phraseological units, such as touching to the touch and throwing a cut to the untouched, is noted. The components of phraseological units are only external words. In fact, in the structure of phraseological units, their lexical meanings diminish or disappear altogether, their spelling distinction is preserved. The component structure of phraseological units is characterized by stability. Component structures of phraseological units of equal construction is stable. Each of the phraseological units has a stable grammatical index, and their paradigmatic forms (variations, conjunctions, and other grammatical indicators) maintain a syntactic connection between the components involved in the phraseological unit.

The phraseologism '**to make money**' is equivalent to a sentence in terms of its internal syntactic structure because it is in a cut-off relationship with the possessive. '*To make money for oneself*', on the other hand, is syntactically equivalent to a compound because it has a complementary relationship with the instrumental filler. Phraseological units, like the lexicon of language, are considered as an alternative unit to words in terms of nominative and communicative, means of exchange of ideas and lexical and stylistic possibilities of language, speech activity, emotional expressive functions. Significant differences between words and phraseology are reflected in their semantics, where words have a nominative meaning, while phraseologisms have a figurative-nominative meaning. The word mainly describes events, objects, while phraseologisms describe more. Of course, words also have the potential to be figurative, but in phraseology these characters are strong and expressive.

Phraseologisms express meaning more strongly than words. The phraseologism '**heavy money**' expresses the meaning strongly and figuratively in relation to the word '*a lot of money*', and phraseologies such as '**money talks**', '**time is money**', '**money doesn't grow on trees** are emotionally stronger than simple word-units. Phraseological units are used in speech for the purpose of certain stylistic productivity, to reflect a very negative emotional expressive attitude, to serve a figurative assessment of a negative character. In

the scientific literature, phraseological units are interpreted as lexical units that are readily introduced into speech. Ferdinand de Saussure points out that there are such readymade compounds in language, that they derive from the meaning and syntactic properties of their mutual character..., that such compounds are ready-made, traditionally used. Also, the idea that phraseological units are understood as a whole from a compound or a sentence leads to the view that it is a semantic unit (language unit) rather than a syntactic unit (speech unit) in which case it will be perceived and accepted.

Hence, the introduction of phraseological units ready for speech provides a basis for recognizing them as a linguistic unit. At this point, it is appropriate to think about phraseologicalization. We recognize the process of phraseologicalization as the process by which a free phrase or syntactic unit of speech becomes a stable figurative compound. In the discussion of phraseology, a separate formal unit of language, the structure of which is equivalent to a free link or sentence, the components of which are fully or partially semantically transformed (reshaped), figuratively stable phrases are studied. In linguistics, it is recognized as a differentiated feature of a phraseological unit that distinguishes it from other word combinations, such as formality, stability of the content, applied to the whole, ready-made existence, imagery, semantic transformation.

The fact that a lexeme is a linguistic phenomenon as a lexical unit is recognized in system linguistics. "The most important feature of a lexeme is that it is 'ready, ' not artificial." The question of why phraseological units consisting of word associations are not speech units is cross referenced. At this point, we need to study and understand the process of their figurative aggregation. They will have undergone a process of syntactic relation, interdependence, until they become stagnant in the language and express a certain meaning, becoming the common property of the owners of the language. They exist as a free compound and are then phraseologized, forming interpretable and unexplained meanings based on the lexemes in their meaning. In this process, phraseological units live in speech as individual-author phraseologies. They are transformed into certain semantic, lexical, lexical-semantic, semantic-syntactic.

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## **POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF E-COMMERCE ON ECONOMY AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

*Abstract. E-commerce involves significant changes in "traditional" forms of business. Information and Internet technologies form a new internal business culture, the ability to quickly adapt the business model and strategy to changing business conditions and new opportunities are the main factors of enterprise success in the rapidly changing Internet economy. In the conditions of the globalization of the market economy, it is necessary to bring innovative goods and services to the domestic and world e-commerce markets.*

*Key words: availability of staff, broadened knowledge, level of responsibility, product delivery, e-procurement, knowledge-tone, evolution of e-commerce.*

**Introduction.** The growth of online shopping is boosting the new economy and fostering innovation among retailers, motivating them to pinpoint what makes their goods distinctive and provide engaging experiences that draw customers in. Social networking, technical advancements, and customer demands for convenience are what are driving this trend. We live in a busy society, and the increase of internet purchasing is fundamentally driven by convenience. The trend is being driven by several different factors.

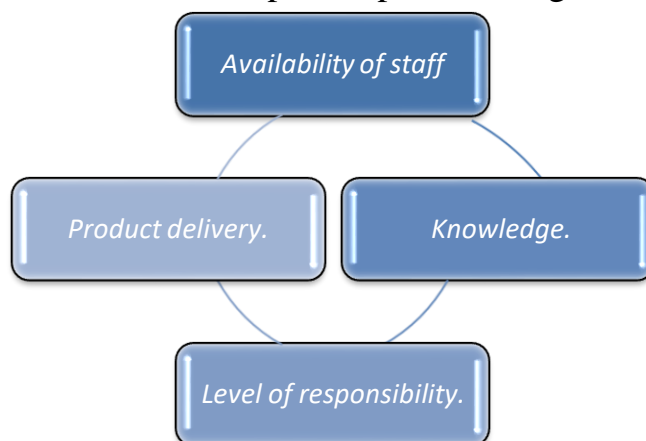
**Literature review.** Nowadays, the following world scientists are those whose works aimed at solving the problems of e commerce activity in the general economy, including utilization of e commerce in the growth of economy: R. Boateng, R. Heeks, A. Molla, R. Hinson, R.D. Anvari, D. Norouzi, V. Couture, B. Faber, Y. Gu, L. Liu, D.B. Audretsch, P.J. Welfens, G. Myovella, M. Karacuka, J. Haucap, Y. Bilan, H. Mishchuk, N. Samoliuk, O. Grishnova and russian researchers: L.P. Gavrilov, Ismagilov, I.I., Kostromin, A.V. and Khasanova, S.F., Zakharov, A.N. and Starovaya, Yu.A, Rubtsova, N.V. and Solodukhin, K.S. and others. Issues related to the financing of e commerce and digital economy activities in Uzbekistan are discussed in the works of Avazov, N. and Makhmudov and others.

**Research and methodology.** The research work is based on quantitative method which include: descriptive, comparative and statistical methods.

### **Analysis and results.**

E-commerce is typically portrayed in extremely favorable terms, however there are also possible drawbacks for developing nations. The rate of e-commerce adoption varies substantially from nation to nation in developing nations. However, numerous others encounter comparable barriers to e-

commerce. These primarily include a lack of a physical, financial, and legal infrastructure enabling the growth of e-commerce. The growth of various forms of e-commerce is largely influenced by the structure of the industrial sector already in place and by how that sector fits into a particular sectoral value chain. The applicability and transferability of the e-commerce models developed by some affluent countries has also been observed to be constrained by the differences in cultures and business philosophies among developing countries.



**Figure 1.1 The main factors affecting the choice of e-commerce development companies.<sup>25</sup>**

Some of the points to check before deciding on e-commerce development firms are: (Figure 1.1)

*Availability of staff.* The company should be highly qualified, experienced and professional. In order to properly manage your project, the number of staff available with them must be clearly defined. Your company should have more than one account manager assigned to handle your inquiries and issues.

*Broadened knowledge.* Be it general web development or e-commerce web development, the team responsible for designing and developing a website or portal needs networking, latest technologies, programming, software development to create a user-friendly website.

*Level of responsibility.* In addition to having healthy and skilled workers, the company must have the ability to take responsibility for the client, taking into account the client's requirements. That is why it is important to check its reliability by previous customers.

*Product delivery.* In order to maintain a long relationship with their customers and keep them happy all the time, it is necessary to deliver the products correctly and on time. Therefore, it is necessary to check the company's accuracy and timeliness.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Никитюк Л. Г., Тимчук О. Г. Роль электронной коммерции в развитии инновационной экономики //Вестник НГУЭУ. – 2018. – №. 3.

<sup>26</sup> Петенева А. А. Роль электронной торговли в развитии бизнеса //Синергия наук. – 2016. – №. 6. – С. 86-91.



The world has fewer barriers than its people have ever seen before. There is no place that seem scary and out of the way to the cameras of international news agencies. People routinely converse online from locations the world over. A business trip to an overseas destination is not unheard of. The truth is this has become common in many quarters. With the explosion of online business there has been a further fracturing of the idea that there are pronounced borders. A craftsman in Idaho can sell merchandise to an importer in Hong Kong. A clock maker in Holland can sell a handmade timepiece to a client in Mexico. Most online checkouts provide the ability to manage financial exchange rates so there is little delay in completing an order and submitting the funds. Suddenly there are very few locations in the world where ecommerce cannot take place. Imagine a gentleman in Jamaica who has made handcrafted items for tourists for years. He can now take those one of a kind items and sell them online. He can provide jobs for some of his family and friends to help fulfill orders and assemble the materials he needs to complete his art. Business was once thought of in terms of taking the physical business to individuals. This has largely meant developing a physical structure that houses actual merchandise that can be purchased using real sales associates. Online sales have made this idea one that deserves a second look. Today you can take your retail business idea anywhere in the world (Table 1.2).

**Table 1.2**

**Examples of e-business Services<sup>27</sup>**

<b>E-Business</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Examples</b>
Customer Relationship Management (CRM)	integrated processes to manage customer lifecycle and build relationships	-Electronic address book for customer contact details -Responding to customer emails within 24 hours -Database of customer orders and preferences
Selling-Chain Management	transform sales into interactive orders including pricing, quoting and service	-Website with catalogue of products including updated price lists for sales staff and customers -Online email quote or service request
Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	integrated accounting & finance, production planning, human resources, sales & distribution systems	-Accounting system such as Quick Books -Database that tracks resources for projects -Simple monitoring system for sales tracking
Supply Chain Management (SCM)	inter-enterprisecoordination of material, information and financial flows across all participating enterprises	-Email orders to suppliers -Automatic transfer of payment via bank accounts -Website with reports and information
E-procurement	improved purchasing for efficiency, reducing corruption and cost control	-Emailing an order direct to a supplier -Track invoices through accounting packages

<sup>27</sup> Burbeck, S. (2000). The Tao of e-business services. *IBM Corporation*, 4.

Knowledge-tone	decisionsupport, data management, informationretrieval and reporting in response to market and customer needs	-Gather customer satisfaction information and use it to develop a new marketing strategy -Review orders and develop a new inventory list
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The essential in the new economy is a structural shift from the industrial economy toward an economy characterized by information, intangibles and services and a parallel change toward new work organizations and institutional forms. Many new terms have been coined for this new economy such as “knowledge-based economy, ” “borderless economy, ” “weightless economy, ” “networked economy, ” “digital economy, ” “the information-based economy, ” and “the networked economy” to name a few (Woodall, 2000).<sup>28</sup>

A digital economy is a convergence of communications, computing, and information. The new economy is basically about coordination, innovation, selection and learning (Gardin, 2002).<sup>29</sup>

Another crucial work to do in providing e-business laws is that they need to ensure a harmonious framework within the existing national legal system and in accordance with current international initiatives and expectation, given the borderless nature of the e-business (The United Nations, 2004). Thus, the e-business legal framework should not undermine the existing legal and regulatory framework on commercial activities such as existing laws on contracts, sales of goods, banking, and property as well as consumer protection. Unless this principle is given sufficient care, we would only end up having clashing laws and therefore obsolete and inapplicable.<sup>30</sup>

In the 1980s, efforts were made to standardize digital information exchange with the help of electronic commerce. Businesses have started reaching out to potential customers by providing online marketing information and product catalogs. In the mid-1990s, the www (World Wide Web) evolved from an information resource to a platform with special capabilities for e-commerce sites, which required a secure and interactive environment and transformed e-commerce activities from a single buyer-seller connection to multiple exchanges. Overview of Research on E-Commerce Websites During this period, as the Internet was used for online commerce, many views were offered on how to conduct business. The success factors of websites were studied and tools were developed to measure the factors influencing the success. The trend of developing the most suitable business model for providing services to online customers has been studied. E-commerce technology has succeeded in

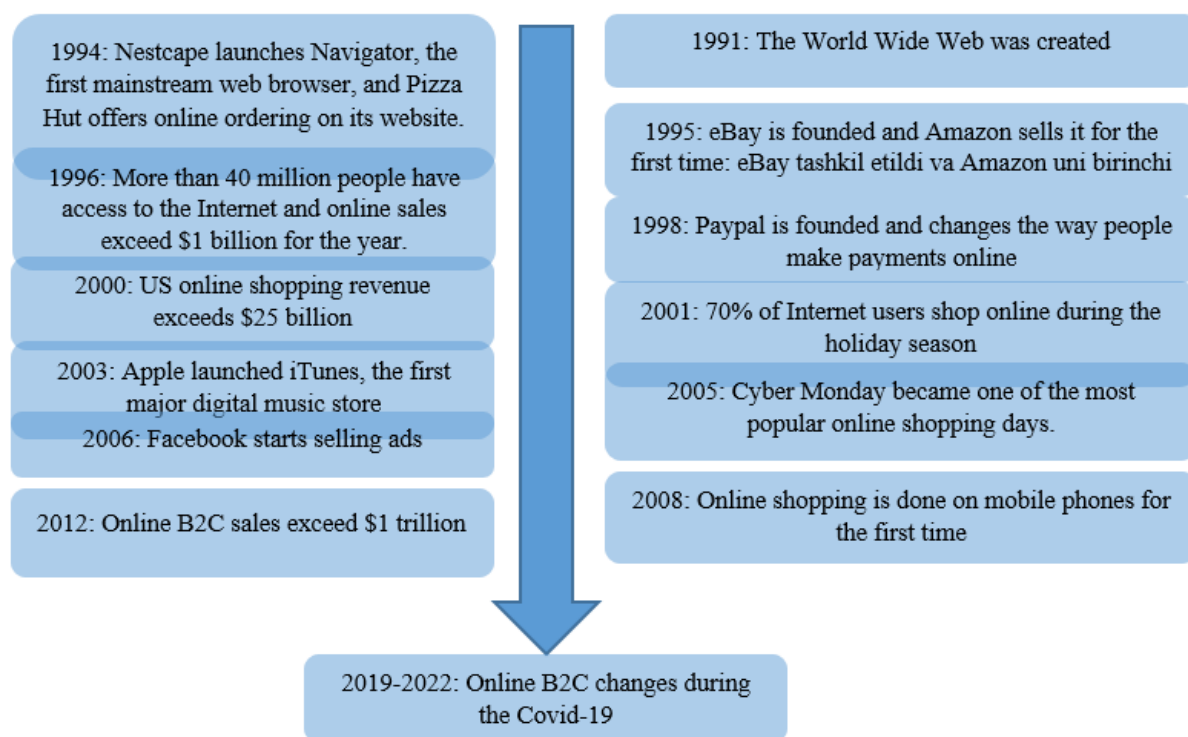
<sup>28</sup> Woodall, W. H. (2000). Controversies and contradictions in statistical process control. *Journal of quality technology*, 32(4), 341-350.

<sup>29</sup> Gardin, O. (2002, August). The New Economy New challenges for the statistical system. In *The International Association for Official Statisticians Conference*.

<sup>30</sup> Joseph, G. T. (2004). Electronic Commerce and the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention. *Intertax*, 32, 387.

bringing business partners together and leveraged the Internet. As e-commerce began to attract more online customers, new technologies such as XML for agent-based e-commerce and web service security began to be adopted.<sup>31</sup>

There is also a growing need for e-business technologies that enable the use of applications between collaboration partners. In the virtual environment of the Internet, research has been conducted in new areas such as trust building, reputation management, and secret sharing. Empirical studies of factors affecting the use of Internet sites were conducted. They looked at trust, pricing strategy and purchasing patterns and highlighted how customer decision support systems are essential to online decision making. However, it should be noted that the discussion of the evolutionary development of websites in the current literature is not very broad. That's why we tried to create a framework for analyzing and charting the evolution of websites. (Figure 1.3)<sup>32</sup>



**Figure 1.3 The evolution of e-commerce websites<sup>33</sup>**

Covid-19 will dramatically change global trends related to the coronavirus. Every business has undergone rapid changes. It has changed human behavior, the nature of commerce, business and even lifestyle. This global trend spreads fear among people when communicating with others. E-commerce and

<sup>31</sup> Chaudhuri, P., & Kumar, A. (2015). Role of digitization and e-commerce in indian economic growth: an employment generation perspective. *Research Gate. December*.

<sup>32</sup> Karpunina, E. K., Isaeva, E. A., Galieva, G. F., Sobolevskaya, T. G., & Rodin, A. Y. (2021). E-commerce as a driver of economic growth in Russia. In *Institute of Scientific Communications Conference* (pp. 1622-1633). Springer, Cham.

<sup>33</sup> Yang, L., Xu, M., & Xing, L. (2022). Exploring the core factors of online purchase decisions by building an E-Commerce network evolution model. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 64, 102784

the COVID-19 coronavirus are affecting e-commerce around the world. According to research, 52% of consumers avoid brick-and-mortar shopping and crowded places. The impact of the coronavirus on different types of products is different, with the impact of COVID-19 on some products being very high and some products being less affected. Due to this virus, the total sales of e-commerce will increase, people will avoid going out, maintain social distance and shop from home, more than 74% of the total sales volume of the food e-commerce chain "Walmart" will be accounted for by online shopping. In addition, the use of social media increased during this time, and Facebook, Google updated their features to connect more people at once, for example, Facebook offers a messenger for 44 people, which competes with Zoom. Similarly, Google has also launched an updated version (Figure 1.2.2).<sup>34</sup>

In conclusion, in recent years, the significant growth of information technologies and the development of the global Internet has led to the emergence of new directions in various areas of human life. E-commerce Nowadays, the Internet has entered society's daily life at a high speed and is becoming an integral part of it.

#### **Conclusion.**

Finally, the paper evaluates the potentials benefits of e-business on economy and infrastructural development based on benefits analogy. The aim of this paper is to emphasize the balanced growth of each vital component to achieve successful deployment of e-commerce in developing countries.

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## **KO‘CHATXONADA MAHALLIY VA HORIJYOLMA NAVLARINING PAYVANDTAGLARGA MUTANOSIBLIGI HAMDA ULARNING O‘SISH DINAMIKASINI O‘RGANISH**

*Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada olmaning mahalliy va horijiy So‘h malikasi. Vilyams prayt va Galashiniga navlarinini pakana va yarim pakana MM-106, MM-105 payvandtaglarga mutanosibliga va ularning o‘sish dinamikasi tana diametirini shaklanishi to‘g‘risida ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan.*

*Kalit so‘zlar MM-106, MM-105 M-IX payvandtag‘o‘ So‘h malikasi. Vilyams prayt Galashiniga nav pakana, yarim pakana, sertifikat.*

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## **STUDYING THE COMPATIBILITY OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN VARIETIES TO ROOTS AND THEIR GROWTH DYNAMICS IN THE NURSERY**

*Annotation. In this article, the domestic and foreign Soh queen of apples. Information on the proportion of Williams pryte and galashina varieties to small*

*and semi-small MM-106, MM-105 grafts and their growth dynamics and formation of body diameter is given.*

*Key words MM-106, MM-105, M-IX, rootstock, So'h malikasi, Vilyams prayt, Galashiniga, variety certificate.*

Qishloq xo'jaligida olib borilayotgan tub o'zgarishlar mevako'chatchiligiga ham bevosita ta'sir etmoqda. 2023-2026 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasidameva, uzum va rezavorlarning ekinlariningko'chatlari yetishtirishni rivojlantirish milliy dasturining 5–bandida kasallik va zararkunandalarga hamda qurg'oqchilikka chidamli meva, uzum va rezavorlarning yangi navlarini yaratish Sertifikatlangan meva va uzum payvandtaglari hamda ko'chatlarini ko'paytirish va yetishtirishni yo'lga qo'yishga vazifasi yuklatilgan. Oxirgi yillarda ko'chatchilik tarmog'ini yangi texnologiyalar asosida rivojlantirish, sifatli va sertifikatlangan meva ko'chatlarini yetishtirishga hamda bog'bonlarga yetkazib berishda qator ijobiy ishlar amalga oshirildi.

Akademik M.Mirzaev nomidagi bog'dorchilik, uzumchilik va vinochilik ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining Andijon ilmiy-tajriba stansiyasi tomonidan urug'li danakli vasubtropik meva ekinlarni standart ko'chatlarini yetishtirish xajmi ko'paytirish orqali xosilli bog'larni barpo etishga aholida aloxida etibor qaratilmoqda.

Respublikamiz bog'larida mevali va rezavor mevali o'simliklarning zarur xo'jalik belgilariga ega bo'lgan mahalliy va chetdan keltirilgan navlari o'stirilmoqda. Qayta ishlash sanoatining rivojlanishi, ikisodiyotning bozor tizimiga o'tishi navlarga bo'lgan talabni ortgirib bormoqda. Shuning uchun mahalliy sharoitlarga moslashgan, xosildor, harxilxo'jalikmaqsadlaridaishlatishuchun yaroqliyangi navlarniyaratish, respublikamizdamevaliva rezavormevalio'simliklarnavlar majmuini yaxshilash xamda ko'chatchiligini tizimli tashkil-ilmiy tadqiqotlarimizning eng dolzarb vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Respublikamizda olma va nok o'simliklarini turli xil payvandtaglarga ulab yetishtirish – ularni ko'paytirishningyo'li hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun ko'chatxonada payvandtaglarni o'sishi, ularga ulangan payvandustlarni tutib ketishi, ko'chatlarni tana uzunligi va qalinligi ko'rsatkichlari muhim hisoblanadi.

Xorijiy tadqiqotchilar o'z ilmiy ishlarida olmaning "Golden", "Reynjers" va "Gala Geleksi" navlarini M-9 va MM-106 MM-105klon payvandtaglarida o'rganishgan. Tadqiqotda payvandtag diametri, uzunligi va nav bilan bog'liq ko'rsatkichlar katta farqlanishga sabab bo'lganligi ma'lum qilingan [5].

Shu bilan birga, ko'chatlarni o'sish dinamikasida ildizlarning o'sishi muhim omil sifatida qaralgan [4]. Bunda ko'chatlarni ildiz tizimini shakllanishi, ildizlarning o'sishi va funksionalligining oshishi, o'g'it va suv sarfini kamaytirishga hamda o'simlikni optimal yetishtirish imkonini berishi ko'rsatib

o‘tilgan. Ildiz tizimi dinamikasiga ekologik, biologik omillar katta ta’sir etishi, ularni asosida esa ildiz populyatsiyalari modeli va funkcionalligini ishlab chiqishda qo‘l keladi.

Tadqiqotlar Akademik M.Mirzaev nomidagi bog‘dorchilik, uzumchilik va vinochilik ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining Andijon ilmiy tajriba stansiyasining 2-uchastkasida o‘tkazildi. Olmaning pakana o‘sovchi M-9 payvandtagi hamda yarimpakana MM-106 hamda MM-105 payvandtaglarida, tadqiqot o‘tkazildi. Tadqiqotlar asosan “Mevali, rezavor va yong‘oqmevali ekin turlari navlarini o‘rganish dasturi va uslubi”dan [1, 2] foydalangan holda olib borildi.

Olmaning So‘h malikasi Vilyams sprayt Galashniganavlari MM- 106 yarimpakana payvandtagida tutish ko‘rsatkichi 85-92% ko‘rsatgan bo‘lsa, So‘h malikasi Vilyams sprayt Galashniganavlari MM- 105 yarimpakana payvandtagida So‘h malikasi Vilyams sprayt Galashniga navlari 70.2-74 % pakana M-9 payvandtagida 76.3-79.2% bo‘lganligi aniqlandi. Bu yarim pakana MM-105 payvandtagida tutish ko‘rsatkichining pastligi, madaniy navlar bilan o‘zaro mutanosiblik ko‘rsatkichlarini pastligini havo haroratining yuqoriligi, tuproq namligini pastligi, payvandtag va payvandust novdaning diametriga bog‘ligi bilan izohlashimiz mumkin (1-jadval).

**Olma va payvandtaglarining biometrik ko‘rsatkichlar aprel oyining II o‘n kunligi), 2023 y.**

Hav nomi	Ko‘chatlarning bo‘yi, sm	Ko‘chatlarning tana diametri, sm	Tutib ketishi, %	Ko‘chatlarning bo‘yi, sm	Ko‘chatlarning tana diametri, sm	Tutib ketishi, %	Ko‘chatlarning bo‘yi, sm	Ko‘chatlarning tana diametri, sm	Tutib ketishi, %
	MM-105			MM-106			M-IX		
So‘h malikasi	20-23	0.7	70.2	24.3-26.2	0.6	85.3	22.8-24.2	0.65	78.5
Vilyams sprayt	23.0-27.5	0.9	71.8	32.0-27.5	0.89	86.4	28.3-30.9	0.9	79.2
Galashniga	23.5-26.8	0.9	74.0	28-30	0.85	92.2	27.5-31.2	0.92	76.3

Meva ko‘chatlarining o‘shish dinamikasiga ahamiyat qaratadigan bo‘lsak, MM-105 payvandtagida “Vilyams sprayt” navi “So‘h malikasi” naviga nisbatan ko‘chatlarning bo‘yini balandligi va ko‘chat tanasining yo‘gonligi bilan farqlangan bo‘lsa, M-IX payvandtagida “So‘h malikasi” navi ko‘chatlari “Galashniga” navi ko‘chatlariga nisbatan 4-7 sm pastroq hamda ko‘chat tanasi diametri bo‘yicha esa 0, 05-0, 1 sm gacha farq kuzatildi. Bundan xulosa esa, ko‘chatlarning o‘shish dinamikasi faqatgina olma navlari orasida sezilarli darajada farq qilgan.

Ilmiy tadqiqotni xulosasiga ko‘ra, olma ko‘chatlarini turli payvandtaglar bilan tutishi payvandtag turiga va ulanayotgan navga bog‘liqligi aniqlangan



bo'lsa, ko'chatlarning o'sish dinamikasida esa olma navlari orasidagi farq sezilarli bo'lgan.

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## **TECHNOLOGIES FOR DEVELOPING LEXICAL COMPETENCE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ENGLISH**

*Abstract. This article is importance of lexical skills in the context of interdisciplinary relations as an integral part of the lexical competence of a foreign language is emphasized, their specificity and conditions of formation are described, based on the advantage of constructing a lexical competence of a foreign language on an interdisciplinary basis. This involves taking into account the linguistic characteristics of the students as well as the educational and cognitive activities.*

*Keywords: lexical competence, lexical skills, vocabulary, dynamic unity, professional process, communicative competence.*

It is known that the modern concept of higher education implies the organization of educational culture based on a set of basic competencies of a general cultural and professional nature and necessary in the relevant areas of activity. The tasks facing students in modern conditions are formed on the basis of professional vocabulary as mastering all types of speech activities, as well as mastering professional communication skills. These requirements for a university graduate are determined by the need to form a high level of professional and communicative competence among future professionals, which is unlikely to happen without mastering professional vocabulary in a foreign language. Foreign language lexical competence is the linguistic basis of professional and communicative competence. They can be considered as a dynamic unit: lexical competence is formed in the process of communicative activity of students and improves with the development of lexical competence, that is, their formation is interrelated. Professional lexical competence is a holistic concept that represents the ability of students to apply relevant vocabulary, skills and competencies formed on its basis, knowledge speech experience in different situations related to their future professional activity.

### **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Lexical competence is the ability of students to determine the contextual meaning of a word, to compare it with other languages, in which to distinguish a national feature for the culture of a particular nation. Vocabulary acquisition has a systemic formative value in the context of foreign language teaching. It is created on the basis that people communicate with each other using these meanings. Word perception and word usage are closely related to the processes of forming, shaping, and designing an idea using lexical means. Given the natural integration of the lexical component into the linguistic component of communicative competence, the latter implies the knowledge, skills, and

competencies needed to understand the foreign language participant in the dialogue and to create a unique model of speech behavior. To do this, it is necessary to analyze the text of the basic concepts of linguistics (methods, types, methods of linking sentences in the text, etc.) and to know the skills and communication skills correctly, verbal communication in relation to different areas and situations of communication skills need to be formed gradually. Communicative competence is the ability to exercise linguistic competence in different contexts of speech interaction, taking into account social norms of behavior and the communicative expediency of expression. A leading component in the process of forming communicative competence are speech (communication) skills and abilities, which in turn include expression and skills in all types of speech activities. Lexical - focusing on the component as an integral part of all speech activity, based on the results of research confirming the emergence of very high correlations in learning a foreign language and determining the nature of the relationship between them in determining its various parameters. A lexicon is a set of words and combinations of lexical units that are functionally similar to them. The second is that things, events, words capable of naming their characters, stable expressions, or other linguistic units, so that the concepts of "lexical unit" and "word" are synonyms, and here they are interchangeable. Specialty literature serves as the basis for a professional dictionary, and students talk about the acquisition of a particular vocabulary in a professional field, in the field of their specialization, a vocabulary consisting mainly of terms possible. In the context of this article, it is important to explain the concept of "terminological dictionary", which, as a rule, has a single meaning and is applied in the field of professional activity, giving clear concepts regardless of the context. Against the background of the definitions and emphasis on the lexical component of the linguistic basis of communicative competence, it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "language competence" and "lexical competence" semantically. In the traditional interpretation, the essence of linguistic competence is a set of known elements that are interrelated. Language competence is defined as a set of knowledge, skills and competencies implemented in the process of activity (communication), the ability to change information in accordance with personal communication tasks, a set of rules of language analysis and synthesis. Sentence construction and analysis are units that allow the use of the language system for communication purposes. Unlike language competence, lexical competence is a set of lexical knowledge, skills, and competencies that determine students' ability to find the contextual meaning of a word, compare its meaning in two languages, and use the word in the appropriate context. In other words, it is the organization and interdependence of learners' vocabulary acquisition efforts with lexical units; it is to know the meaning of a lexical unit, its graphic structure and pronunciation, the grammatical forms of a word, and the rules of association with other lexical units. Despite the definitions presented, the

concept of “lexical competence” was incomplete, if it only covered lexical knowledge and skills, so lexical competence as a complex, structural formation would affect students’ linguistic, speech experience, and personal quality also includes. Some researchers (A.E. Sizemina, A.N. Shamov) have conditionally distinguished several levels in the formation of foreign language lexical competence, on the basis of which the process of forming students’ ability to solve communicative problems related to the practical use of a foreign language dictionary is used in speech activities based on the knowledge, skills and abilities acquired. Linguist V.D. Chernyak describes the lexical competence of the native speaker and talks about the following features that can determine his level of development: The level of development of communicative competence and the communicative abilities of students in general are largely determined by the capabilities of lexical resources. It is it that ensures the freedom and effectiveness of communicative behaviors, the ability to fully comprehend and activate incoming information. According to A.N. Shamov, the formation of lexical competence begins primarily with the accumulation of empirical knowledge - is to observe the functioning of lexical units in different communicative contexts (oral and written). At this stage, the presentation and semantization of the new vocabulary is organized - students gain an idea of the sound and graphic representation of the lexical unit, the relationship between the word in a foreign language and its meaning is formed. Students will have the skills to identify lexical units in the communicative situations presented. The second level of formation of students’ lexical competence involves the formation of skills in the use of lexical units under study, the establishment of strong links between lexical units and their meaning. Teaching the vocabulary learned at this stage to speech helps to strengthen the initial skills of using words in a particular communicative setting. The communicative backgrounds of the exercises proposed at this level consistently reveal the scope of application of the lexical units being studied, reflecting their communicative capabilities. The third level of formation of lexical competence is related to the acquisition of theoretical knowledge about the lexical system of the target language, ie. expanding students’ linguistic experience. This degree involves the formation of skills by students to identify the shape, structure, and semantic properties of a word, contributing to the creation of stronger verbal-semantic connections. At this progressive level, the formal aspects of the language being studied are mastered, which helps to develop students’ philological outlook. The outcome of the formation of lexical competence involves the development of skills in using lexical units to solve different communication tasks, tasks and their solution require students to use previously learned or learned language tools and individual speaking experience. This qualification degree is related to the implementation of practical actions with a dictionary in a foreign language, assuming the use of the necessary language knowledge, speaking skills and

abilities, to solve various communication tasks according to the conditions focused.

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## **DEPENDENCE AND LEVEL OF INFLUENCE OF THE SERVICES SECTOR ON THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN**

*Abstract. The article discusses the features, problems, advantages and disadvantages of the development of the service industry in Uzbekistan, and in general, the role of the industry today. The main goal of the article is to fill this gap, and for this we will consider the share of the services sector in the GDP. In this, we will analyze the data from 2017 to 2022, and its peculiarity is that this research is focused on the general network of the service sector. We used correlation-regression econometric analyzes to determine the general relationship between variables. The result of the econometric analysis showed that there are strong correlations between the main factor and the factors affecting it. The results of the pairwise correlation coefficient in the study have a very strong correlation. Therefore, this study is focused on determining the general impact of changes in the service sector on the growth of the country's economy. Since the service sector plays an important and decisive role in the growth of the economy of Uzbekistan, the role of services in the modern economy, the reasons for the growth of services in Uzbekistan and changes in this sector are analyzed in the study. The main problems faced by service enterprises are carefully considered and ways to solve them are proposed.*

*Key words: Gross domestic product, Service sector, Correlation coefficient, Regression model, Fisher criterion, Elasticity coefficient, Approximation, Darbin Watson, Income, Cost, Enterprise.*

### **Introduction**

The service sector is the largest and fastest growing sector in the world economy, accounting for the largest share of total output and employment in most developed countries. The share of the service sector in the GDP is 47 percent in low-income countries, 53 percent in middle-income countries, and 73 percent in high-income countries. In 2022, the share of services in Uzbekistan's GDP will be 41.5%.

Today, Uzbekistan is a successfully developing country and is on the way to becoming a developed country in its own way. Uzbekistan is demonstrating effective management for successful development and economic development.

Year after year, fundamental reforms are being implemented in every field. Changes are being made especially in the service sector. Today, the service sector is the most profitable industry. Along with this, special attention is being paid to the further development of this direction in our country, to all-round support of entrepreneurs operating in the service sector. Especially in the following years, financial institutions play an important role in providing loans to entrepreneurs who want to start business activities in this direction.

We know that currently the service sector is one of the most promising and rapidly developing sectors of the economy, which covers many different types of activities. Almost all organizations provide services at one level or another, so this topic is relevant today.

The service sector plays an important role in the country's economic growth, creating cheap jobs, ensuring employment and reducing poverty. According to the calculations of the International Labor Organization, a 1% increase in the service sector will reduce poverty by 1.5% on average. In our country, 41.5% of the gross domestic product and 60% of the total enterprises belong to the service sector. More than 50 percent of the total employed population in the republic is employed in the services sector: wholesale and retail trade (10 percent), education (13 percent), transport (6 percent), public administration (5.5 percent), health and social services (7 percent) has been operating in the fields.

In particular, it was noted that in 2021, 29, 000 projects worth 18 trillion soums were implemented in the service sector, and the service sector grew by 20%. At the same time, there are still many unexploited opportunities in this area, and their implementation will provide an opportunity to reduce unemployment, increase the income of the population, and sharply reduce poverty.

Therefore, in 2022, important legal, financial and organizational decisions were made to ensure the growth of the service sector in Uzbekistan by at least 50%. Also, the head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, introduced the following decision in order to further support business entities in this direction, to encourage their ideas and initiatives:

"To increase the share of the services sector in the economy of our country, to fully utilize the existing opportunities in the field of services, to expand the types of services and to improve the quality of services, to advance the solution of the problematic issues that are waiting for their solution."<sup>35</sup>

*In particular, 1.5 thousand people can be provided with work due to the reconstruction of 16 sanatoriums in the Yangikurgan district of Namangan region alone. It is possible to provide employment to about 8, 000 citizens by establishing tourist bases using light constructions in the Bostonliq district of the Tashkent region. Thousands of jobs can be created due to the development of*

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<sup>35</sup>Resolution No. PQ-5113 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 11, 2021

*mineral water industry in Khanabad city of Andijan region within the framework of health tourism.*

In addition, the high income of the population in cities and large districts increases the demand for education, medicine, art, tourism, housing and transport services. For example, it is no secret that most public schools in cities are overworked and there is a shortage of kindergarten places.

For this purpose, expanding the scope of private education services will create great opportunities and relief for the population. In order to develop these types of services, taking into account the needs of the population, 100 suitable plots of land are allocated to entrepreneurs through an auction, with the condition of building a school and a kindergarten.

The President also emphasized the need to develop high-income services in the largest cities of our country, Tashkent, Samarkand and Namangan, on the basis of a separate program. As a clear example of this, we can say that in 2022, the head of our state created 750, 000 jobs in the service sector in the cities of Tashkent, Namangan and Samarkand, and allocated 500 million dollars for the implementation of projects in the service sector across the country.

In short, private entrepreneurship, especially entities in the service sector, is one of the main factors that ensure social and economic stability in all aspects of society's development. The development of this sector leads to the enrichment of the country's population, economic development and an increase in state budget revenues.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the importance of the service sector in the economy and to better understand the service sector. The study also examines the relative performance of the service sector and its contribution to economic growth, trade and employment.

### **Literature analysis**

The analysis of scientific sources shows that the theoretical and practical aspects of the application of the service sector related to the selected research topics are thoroughly covered in the research. As part of the research, we will consider several studies.

The service sector will strengthen our economy by increasing the share of GDP in the service sector and providing employment, providing a variety of services, creating competition by dividing the market into different segments and ultimately satisfying customer needs. The huge demand is increasing day by day. In this regard, Lovelock (1983) presents a series of classifications, which together represent and represent the full nature of services. Along these lines, Schmennet (1986) recognizes that some services may be more customized and involve higher levels of labor intensity, and helps the reader understand the strategic and tactical options available. In particular, Vandermerwe and Chadwick (1989) recognize the importance and role of components in the field of good service.



Also, many studies of foreign scientists and economists, for example, Z.I. Belikina, D. Bell, T.D. Burmenko, F. Kotler, K. Lovelock, V.D. Markova, B.A. Let's look at the theories created by Reisberg and others in the field of service. At the same time, most of them considered the concept of "service" through the prism of special signs or characteristics characteristic of this type of activity.

In the Great Economic Encyclopedia, services are considered "as a product of labor, a useful result of specific live labor, in contrast to the material product of labor, which does not have a material form, the use value of which is different."<sup>36</sup> In another socio-economic dictionary, B.A. According to Reisberg, services are valued "not as things, but as benefits provided in the form of activities."<sup>37</sup>

In recent years, the number of literature describing the service sector has been increasing in all countries. As an example, we will consider this with the help of Malaysian studies. Multiple discriminant analysis (MDA) has been used to predict the financial distress of companies in the service sector in Malaysia (Chin, 2005; Karbhari and Zulkarnain, 2004).

In general, the results of previous studies in Malaysia have shown that their models can be used to predict companies facing bankruptcy or financial distress. However, except for all studies in Malaysia, only Mohmad Isa (2004) used financial ratios in his research. Mohmad Isa (2004) also examines macroeconomic variables in his research and he found that gross domestic product (GDP) is important.

In addition, the service industry in the United States and other countries has been widely analyzed in the literature. For example, Mulder et al. (2014) examined the service sectors of 18 OECD countries in the context of energy intensity. These authors conclude that a growing service sector leads to lower energy consumption in these countries. June and Mahmoud (2011) examined the performance of employees in the service industry. According to their results, there is a statistically significant interaction between role ambiguity, competence, and person-job fit.

In particular, Cheng (2013) analyzes the elements necessary for the development and growth of the service industry. The author identifies these components as specialized division of labor, innovation, and demand-driven mechanisms. Das and Raut (2014) discussed the importance of the service sector in terms of its contribution to the creation of human capital, which is crucial for sustainable economic development. Buera and Kaboski (2012) emphasized the role of high-skilled labor in the asymmetric growth of companies in the service sector. These authors empirically study how demand shifts to relatively skill-intensive production. Jimenez-Zarco et al. (2011) studied the importance of market orientation in tourism. Their results show that the use of information and

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<sup>36</sup> The great economic encyclopedia. - M.: Eksmo, 2007. - 816 p.

<sup>37</sup> Raisberg B.A. Modern socio-economic dictionary. /B.A. Reisberg. - M.: INFRA-M, 2009. - 629 p.

communication technologies has a direct and indirect effect on innovative services.

Ebling and Janz (1999) analyzed the German service industry in the context of export and innovation relations. Their results show that the level of export does not have a statistically significant effect on the innovation performance of German service companies. More specifically, research on the impact of the service sector on economic growth provides consistent results. Rudenko et al. (2015) noted that small business in the service sector has made a significant contribution to the economic development of Russia. Castillo et al. (2014) examined the explanatory power of the service sector on the growth of the Mexican economy. Their cointegration analysis shows that GDP and secondary and tertiary sectors have a common trend. Asian economies are usually export-oriented production centers. Park and Shin (2012) found empirical results that show that the service sector has made a significant contribution to Asian economic growth. Lee and McKibbin (2014) also provide evidence from Asian economies. These authors claim that productivity growth in the service sector ensures sustainable economic development in Asian countries. The impact of financial crises and social changes on the service sector is examined in several studies. Romao et al. (2016) investigated the impact of the GFC on tourism in the Algarve, Portugal, through Bayesian vector autoregression analysis. Similarly, Dibeh et al. (2020) studied the impact of the Syrian crisis on the tourism-growth nexus in Lebanon. According to their results, the Lebanese economy is quite resistant to the political changes caused by the Syrian crisis. Dwyer et al (2006) discuss the impact of the Iraq War and SARS on the Australian economy. Fenichel (2013) compares different social distancing incentives.

The impact of social distancing measures in the USA was considered. Their results show that government-imposed social distancing measures reduced the number of COVID-19 cases by about 9.1 percent after 16 to 20 days. Greenstone and Nigam (2020) introduced a method for measuring the effect of social distancing on the number of deaths from a pandemic. According to the results, implementing moderate social distancing in March could save 1.7 million lives in the United States by October 1. Ahmed et al (2018) conducted electronic searches of various databases and found that social distancing in the workplace reduced the overall number of influenza cases. Mongey et al (2020) found that economic risk was higher among workers who worked less at home or in jobs with physical proximity during the pandemic. Tucker and Yu (2020) studied the impact of the pandemic on US retail sales using visitor data obtained through mobile phone tracking. In addition, these authors note that financial difficulties may arise in the health sector. For example, 150 hospitals in the US had to ask doctors and medical staff to take pay cuts or leave during the pandemic.

Shin and Kang (2020) reported that the US hotel industry was expected to lose 50% of its revenue due to the lowest occupancy rate (38%) since the Great Depression. Martinez Dy and Jayawarna (2020) examine the impact of the pandemic on self-employed women and women-owned businesses in the UK. Their empirical analysis takes into account race, class, and gender. The results show that there is growing distrust among marginal entrepreneurs in the UK. Atkeson (2020) presents a simple SIR model to investigate the spread of pandemics considering different population categories. This author studied various scenarios regarding the health system's staffing and financial capabilities. Elavarasan et al. (2020) examined changes in electricity demand during a pandemic. These authors note that residential, commercial and industrial demand loads have changed significantly due to the pandemic to understand the economic impact of social distancing measures. Chetty et al. (2020) developed a public database of consumer spending, unemployment rates, and business income that is updated daily. The results show that in March 2020, spending by high-income individuals fell sharply due to health problems and social distancing, and unemployment statistics rose.

Rupani et al (2020) Widespread flight cancellations and traffic restrictions, as well as lockdowns around the world, have had a positive impact on the natural environment. According to these authors, changes in carbon emissions, air quality and water pollution statistics are evident. Bonaccorsi et al. (2020) analyzed the economic impact of the pandemic on Italian citizens. The results showed a more severe impact of the lockdown on municipalities with high financial capacity and a significant negative impact of the pandemic on the budgetary revenues of national and local governments.

Of course, the scientists of our country also contribute to the study of this field. Of these, Z.G. In his works, Gudratov substantiated the significant contribution of the service sector to ensuring the stable growth of the country's economy and identified reserves for the development of the service sector. In addition, D.M. In Karimova's studies, the development of the service sector and its regulation were thoroughly studied, and priority directions for sustainable development of this sector and increase of export potential were determined. Also, in the study of Otaboyev Sherzod Khudoyberganovich (2017), the stages of development of the service sector in Uzbekistan and their results, the analysis of legal documents related to the development of this sector are described, suggestions and recommendations are given for the development of the service sector in our republic. So, the results showed that the steady growth of the service sector in Uzbekistan, in turn, has a great impact on the level of employment of the population. Today, the service sector covers about 45-48% of the population employed in the economy. The structural analysis of employment in the service sector showed that the largest share goes to socially important sectors such as education, culture, art and science, trade and catering, health care, etc. will come.

A wide range of measures have been implemented to ensure the more rapid development of the service sector in Uzbekistan, to create a modern service market, to form a rational structure of production and consumption of services, and to ensure the implementation of the tasks set within its scope today. is increasing. The strict implementation of these programs serves to increase the competitiveness and quality of the services provided by them, along with the proportional development and diversification of the activities of the enterprises of this sector.

In general, the results of all researches show that foreign and Uzbek scientists in their researches consider the importance of service and the service sector, the work activity and skills of employees, the elements necessary for the growth of the service sector, also analyzed through almost all branches of the service industry, including tourism, education, household services, trade, catering, but being another branch of the service industry, health the impact of the storage sector on the growth of the country's economy is neglected. That is, the extent of the effect or not was not taken into account. My research aims to fill this gap.

### **Methodology**

One of the advantages of econometric methods in managing the national economy is that with their help, it is possible to show the influence of factors on the modeling object, and the mutual relations of resources on the result indicator. This allows for scientific forecasting and management of production results and national economy in dozens of sectors and thousands of enterprises.<sup>38</sup>

Therefore, in the previous chapter, an analysis of the literature related to the service sector was carried out. From the analysis of the literature, we can see that the service sector is one of the most profitable sectors throughout the country. In this chapter, we will develop the methodological part of our research and determine the strategies to fill the existing gaps in the literature analysis, as well as analyze the general network of the service sector in the economy of our country along with the literature.

In this study, six years of variables were selected in order to determine the impact of the service sector on the growth of the country's economy. These are data sets for 2017-2022. Among the selected variables, we chose GDP as  $y$ , and service sector as  $x$ .

We select the variable in relation to the correlation coefficient. Factors  $y$  and  $x$  were selected for the study, and in order to choose them from each other, we conducted a correlation analysis. Based on the result of the correlation analysis, the factors that have a strong influence on our main factor were left. Because the remaining influencing factors have too weak correlation or overlap each other, i.e., autocorrelated influencing factors were excluded, and based on

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<sup>38</sup> Sabirov, K. N. (2019). Empirical analysis of the regional location of the food industry in Uzbekistan. *Economics and Innovative Technologies*, 2019(6), 12.

the remaining influencing factors, the model was adjusted to forecast. was carried out.

The purpose of our study to show the number of admissions in the departments is to show how strong the need is for the service, and through the need, the increase in additional income through the number of patient admissions, and also through the additional income, and the service We will see and analyze which of these sections have the strongest impact so that we can offer further improvements and expansions.

In the study, correlation analysis was performed to quantitatively determine the density of the relationship between variables. The correlation coefficient is found using the following formula:

$$r_{x/y} = \frac{\overline{xy} - \bar{x} * \bar{y}}{\sigma_x * \sigma_y}$$

Also, in this study, a multifactor regression model is used. In this, the effect of several influencing factors on the resulting factor is expressed. That is, if the influencing factor changes by one unit, it is determined how much the resulting factor changes. The multifactor regression model is expressed as follows:

$$Y = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 * x + \alpha_2 * x_2 + \alpha_3 + x_3 + \varepsilon$$

Thus, the model written is linear in form and is therefore a linear regression model.

In this context, the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) is considered in the study and the quality of the model is evaluated using the coefficient of determination. Its formula is as follows:

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\varepsilon(y - \hat{y})^2}{\varepsilon(y - \bar{y})^2}$$

The Darbin-Watson test (DW) and Fisher criterion (F-distribution) are also considered in the research. The residual autocorrelation in the rows is evaluated by the Darbin-Watson test (DW), and the statistical significance of the models is evaluated using the Fisher criterion (F-distribution) and is found by the following formulas:

$$DW = \frac{\varepsilon(e_i - e_{i-1})^2}{\varepsilon e_i^2}$$

$$F = \frac{R^2}{1 - R^2} * \frac{n - k - 1}{k}$$

Thus, in this study, the linear regression model of dependence of services on GDP, empirical probability of determination ( $R^2$ ), correlation coefficients ( $r_{y/x}$ ), Darbin-Watson test (DW) and Fisher's criterion (F-distribution) estimates are correct. information about ' will be considered.

### **Analysis and results**

In the study, a table was created using the data of the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the services sector for 2017-2022. Based on the data, the relationship between the factors was checked. The following results were obtained:

№	GDP	Service
1	282684.4	116901.5
2	381065.2	151512.6
3	487449.8	192929.1
4	561153.4	223049.8
5	686432.4	272109.1
6	828054.2	343374.3

**Table 1. 2017-2022 data on the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the services sector**

	<i>GDP</i>	<i>Services</i>
GDP	1	
Services	0,998043696	1

**Figure 1. Correlation analysis results.**<sup>39</sup>

The correlation between the main factor y and the influencing factor x is equal to 99.8%. There is a strong relationship between the main factor and the influencing factor. That is, the results of the private correlation coefficient should have a strong connection. But the connection between the influencing factors, that is, the results of the pair correlation coefficient, should have a weak connection. In the study, the result of the pair correlation coefficient has a very strong connection, and the probability of the existence of autocorrelation between the factors appears.

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 6		
Model	1.9829e+11	1	1.9829e+11	F( 1, 4) = 1019.34		
Residual	778118182	4	194529545	Prob > F = 0.0000		
Total	1.9907e+11	5	3.9814e+10	R-squared = 0.9961		
				Adj R-squared = 0.9951		
				Root MSE = 13947		

Y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
X	2.417426	.0757171	31.93	0.000	2.207201	2.62765
_cons	14080.78	17363.95	0.81	0.463	-34129.29	62290.84

**Figure 2. Regression analysis result**<sup>40</sup>

Based on the result of the above regression analysis, a positive result was achieved through the factor affecting the reliability coefficients of the

<sup>39</sup> Author's calculation using Stata software.

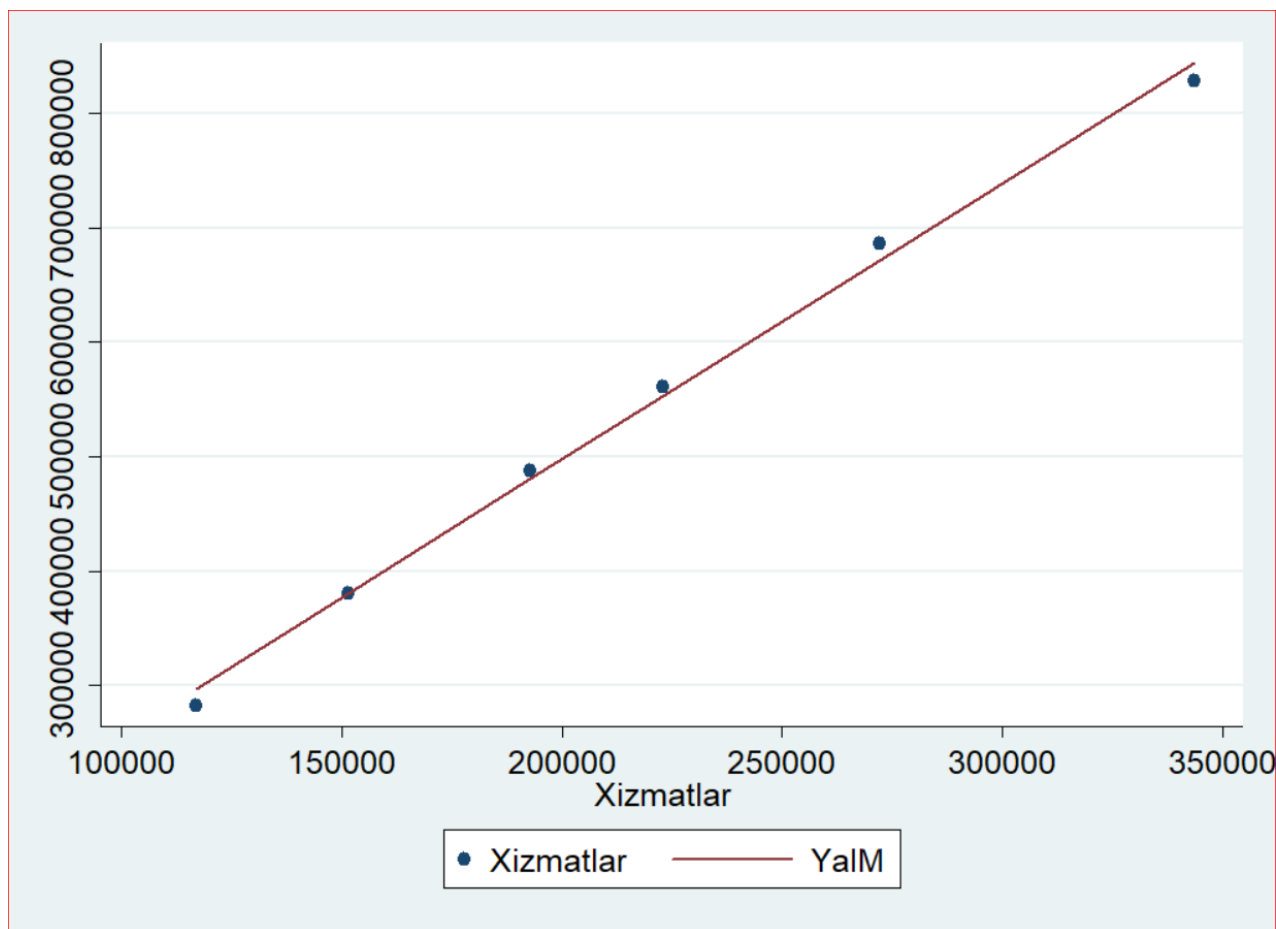
<sup>40</sup> Author's calculation using Stata software.

parameters. Based on this result, an increase in x (service) by 1 unit in the direct two-factor regression model leads to an increase in GDP, and

$$Y = 14080.78 + 2.42x$$

was forecast according to the model. Conditionally 356.854 billion soums were forecast for x, and y was 876.748 billion soums.

Also, the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) explains the variance of the resulting sign of the chosen linear function or constructed model. The determination value of the above table is equal to 0.9961, that is, the variance of the resulting sign determined in the selected regression equation was 99.61%.



**Figure 4. The result of the graphic display<sup>41</sup>**

Through the graphical representation of the data, it is possible to see how dependent the service sector is on the GDP. Here, the line represents (GDP) and the dots represent the (Services) sector. The gross domestic product and the services sector turned out to be highly interrelated.

Thus, the autocorrelation in the residuals of the equation is determined and it is calculated according to the widely used Darbin-Watson (DW) criterion, and it was  $dw = 1.03867$ . Therefore, the calculated value for this equation is

<sup>41</sup> Author's graph from Stata.

equal to 1.03867, which means that there is no clear conclusion about the presence or absence of autocorrelation.

### **Conclusion and Suggestion**

In this study, a correlation-regression analysis was conducted on the share of the service sector in GDP. We analyzed the need for further development and expansion of the service sector and felt that it should be further expanded. Direct costs may also increase.

The research shows that the development of services in our country not only develops this sector, but also affects other sectors of the economy. For example, an increase in the demand for services by 356, 854 billion soums creates an additional value of 876, 748 billion soums in the economy. Sectors with a similar impact include consulting services, accommodation and catering, tourism, education, healthcare and utilities.

Therefore, at the current stage of our country's development, the development of the service sector, turning it into the main part of our economy, creates a great basis for further increasing GDP and joining our country from the ranks of middle-ranking countries to the ranks of high-ranking countries.

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## **AZIM SUYUN “QAYIRMA” LARINING JANRIY XUSUSIYATLARI**

*Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada mustaqillik davri badiiy adabiyotida vujudga kelgan badiiy shakllar, xususan, sohir ijodkor Azim Suyunning zamonaviy adabiyotdagi yangiligi, qayirma badiiy shakli tabiati, uning janriy xususiyatlari, o`ziga xos jihatlari haqida so`z borgan. Azim Suyun qalamiga mansub bir nechta she`riy va nasriy qayirmalar tahlil qilingan va qiyosiy o`rganilgan.*

*Kalit so`zlar: nasriy she`r, qayirma, to`rtlik, ruboiy, hikmat, maqol, ijodkor individualligi, so`z mas`uliyati, undalma.*

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## **GENRE CHARACTERISTICS OF AZIM SUYUN'S "GAYRMA"**

*Annotation: this article talks about the artistic forms that appeared in the literary literature of the period of independence, in particular, the innovation of the poet Azim Suyun in modern literature, the nature of the poetic form, its genre features, and its unique aspects. Several poetic and prose poems by Azim Suyun have been analyzed and comparatively studied.*

*Key words: prose poem, rhyme, quatrain, rubai, wisdom, proverb, creator's individuality, word responsibility, motivation.*

Hozirgi kunda butun jahon she`riyatida bo`lgani kabi o`zbek poeziyasida ham hajmning kichrayish jarayoni bormoqda. Bu esa shoirlardan imkon qadar mo`jaz hajmda kattaroq ma`no yuklashni taqozo etadi. Poetik so`z mas`uliyatini yaxshi anglagan Azim Suyun ham bu kabi umumjahoniy hodisadan chetda qolmaydi. “She`riy shakl ustidagi izlanishlar natijasida u poetik ifodaning “Qayirma” deb atalmish qulay janrini kashf etdi”.<sup>42</sup> Shoirning 2018-yil “Akademnashr” tomonidan nashrdan chiqarilgan “Ey do`st yoxud Azimona” kitobidagi ijod namunalarini muallif “qayirmalar” deb nomlaydi (Quyida qavs ichida beriladigan izohlar shu manbadan olingan). E`tiborli jihati esa Azim Suyunbu badiiy shaklning ham she`riy, ham nasriy namunalarini keltiradi.

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<sup>42</sup> Йўлдош Қ. Эй дўст ёхуд Азимнома. Тошкент, “Академнашр” 2018, Б.434.

“Qayirma” soʻziga “Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻati”da qayriladigan, bukiladigan deya taʼrif berilgan.<sup>43</sup> Bundan tashqari, “qayish”lik, yaʼni pishiqlik, puxtalik kabi maʼnolarni ham anglatadi.

“Azim Suyunning qayirmalarini koʻpdan buyon kuzatib kelaman. Bu qayirmalar Sharq mumtoz sheʼriyati ummonidan “suv ichayotgani”, yaʼni Umar Xayyom, Saʼdiy Sheroziy, Ahmad Yassaviy, Alisher Navoiy, Bobur kabi ulugʻ donishmandlarimiz asarlaridagi donolik, teranlik, ixchamlik, loʻndalik kabi fazilatlarga eshligi, ayni paytda, eng qadimiy davrlarda togʻ-toshlarga oʻyib yozilgan bitiklardek aniqligi bilangina emas, balki shakldagi yangiligi bilan ham eʼtiborga loyiqdir”.<sup>44</sup>

*Ey doʻst!*

*Desangki sirimni bilmasin agʻyor,*

*Uni hatto doʻstga qilmagil oshkor.*

*Oqillar gapini qilmagan edim,*

*Juda koʻp pushmonlik eshagin mindim*<sup>45</sup>.

Pand-nasihat ruhidagi ushbu misralar mazmunidan maqolga xos umumlashma maʼno ifodalanganligini kuzatish mumkin. Yaʼni inson hayotda hammaga ham ishonib sirini aytavermasligi lozimligi, donolar gapiga kirmasligi oxir-oqibat pushaymonlikka sabab boʻlishini muallif chiroyli misralar bilan koʻrsatib bergan.

Diqqatga loyiq jihati shundaki, shoir 4 misradan iborat deyarli har bir toʻrtlik boshida takrorlagan “Ey doʻst!” tarzidagi undalma sheʼrni 5 misrali sheʼrga aylantiradi. “Ey doʻst!” undalmasi shunchaki shakliy originallik maqsadida qoʻllangan xitob emas, balki har bir sheʼrda aks etgan tuygʻuning zalvorini, fikrning salmogʻini oshirishga yoʻnaltirilgan poetik unsurdir”.<sup>46</sup> Bundan tashqari, Oʻzbekiston xalq shoiri Abdulla Oripov ham “Ey doʻst!” undalmasiga toʻxtalar ekan, u turli oʻrinlarda turlicha ohang va maʼno kasb etganligini, bu undalma toʻrtikni maʼno va shakl jihatidan yangilaganligini, shu bilan birga, Sharqda ming yillardan beri oʻzgartirib boʻlmaydiganday tuyulgan toʻrtlikning yangicha koʻrinishi ekanligini taʼkidlab oʻtgan edi<sup>47</sup>. Sheʼriy misralarda qoʻllangan undalmalar adabiotshunoslikda nido sanʼatini yuzaga keltiradi. Yana shuni ham taʼkidlash kerakki, “Ey doʻst” undovidan faqat doʻstni tushunmaslik kerak, ushbu undov umumiylikni ifodalashini tushunish lozim”<sup>48</sup>.

*Ey doʻst!*

*Boʻy talashar daraxt-u nihol,*

*Yoʻl talashar shabada, shamol.*

<sup>43</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изохли луғати. Тошкент, “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2008. Б.212.

<sup>44</sup> Суюн А. Эй дўст ёхуд Азимнома. Тошкент, “Академнашр” 2018, Б.3.

<sup>45</sup> Суюн А. Эй дўст ёхуд Азимнома. Тошкент, “Академнашр” 2018, Б.144.

<sup>46</sup> Йўлдош Қ. Эй дўст ёхуд Азимнома. Тошкент, “Академнашр” 2018, Б.436.

<sup>47</sup> Оripov А. “Qayirma – mustaqil janr”. “Tafakkur” jurnali, 2003-yil.

<sup>48</sup> Mamiraliyev Q. Oʻzbek adabiyotida shakliy izlanishlar va individuallik. International scientific methodological journal Foreign Languages in Uzbekistan. 2022, 5-son.

*Ko`rdim kimsalarni – ko`nglimda ozor –  
Talashib axtarar yaxshiroq mozor.*<sup>49</sup>

*Ey do`st!  
Dorivor bir giyoh zamzamdan afzal,  
Bir so`z shaffofligi shabnamdan afzal.  
Shakkoklikka yo`yma ushbu so`zimni:  
Adolat kishisi otamdan afzal. (187)*

Darhaqiqat, qayirmalarni o`qir ekansiz, “Ey do`st!” undalmasi ayrim o`rinlarda zavqni, ba`zan afsusni, ba`zida alamni, gohida Yaratganga murojaati, goho do`stga nasihati va chorlovi, goh esa da`vatni anglatganligining guvohi bo`lasiz. Yuqoridagi to`rtliklar ham pand-nasihati ma`nosida yozilgan bo`lib, birinchi she`rda insonlar oxiratni esdan chiqarib, bu duyoning hoy-u havaslari ortidan yugurayotganlarini qoralasa, ikkinchi she`rda har qanday holatda ham inson adolatparvar bo`lishi lozimligi haqidagi g`oya ilgari surilgan.

*Ey do`st!  
Hadis: “O`lmasdan burun o`ling”.  
Yig`lamay yig`lang tun-kun o`ling.  
Chala umr kechirmoq nojoizdir, Azimo,  
Chala o`lmasdan butun o`ling. (211)*

“U qayirmaning torgina maydonida juda erkin harakat qilib, sezimlarning rang-barang holatini jilolantira biladi”<sup>50</sup> – deb yozgan pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor Qozoqboy Yo`ldoshev uning qayirmalari haqida fikr yuritir ekan. A.Suyunning ushbu to`rtligi kuchli falsafiy mushohadaga boyligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ijodkorning bu mavzudagi qayirmalari Rumiy ijodini esga soladi va qayirmalarning mavzu hamda mazmuman rang-barangligini ko`rsatib turadi.

*Ey do`st!  
O`ynaganlar o`ynasin yarashsa davroniga,  
Hayot hamisha sober, anglaganga u jannat.  
Nopok oyoq qo`ymasin ka`basi – iymoniga,  
Yig`laganlar yig`lasin el dardi birla faqat. (211)*

Azim Suyun “qayirma” deb nomlagan ushbu badiiy shakl mazmunan ruboiy va to`rtlik kabi janrlarga o`xshab ketadi. Chunki bu badiiy shakl ham o`zining falsafiyliги va didaktik ma`no tashishi bilan yuqoridagi janrlarga hamohanglik qiladi. Faqat shakliy alohidalik ushbu badiiy shaklni ruboiy va to`rtlikdan ajratib turibdi.

Azim Suyun yuqorida aytganimizdek, qayirmaning ham she`riy, ham nasriy namunalarini yaratdi. Muallifning nasriy qayirmalari she`rdan farq qilsada, unda shoirona ruh yetakchilik qiladi. Azim Suyunning nasriy qayirmalarida fikr va tuyg`uni qolipdan xalos etadi, uni o`z erkiga qo`yib berish yo`lidan boradi. Bu jihatdan ayrim qayirmalar hikmatlarga o`xshab ketadi.

<sup>49</sup> Суюн А. Эй дўст ёхуд Азимнома. Тошкент, “Академнашр” 2018, Б.186

<sup>50</sup> Йўлдош Қ. Эй дўст ёхуд Азимнома. Тошкент, “Академнашр” 2018, Б.438

*Dunyoda dono-yu donishmandlar aytmagan, bitmagan hikmat qolmagan. Faqat mag`zi chaqilmagani ko`p. (278)*

*Ota-bobolarning hayotiy bilimi va tajribasi – tun zulmatidagi chiroq, - deb yozganida haq edi shoir. Ushbu qayirmada, haqiqatan, ota-bobolarimizning hayotiy tajribalari biz uchun ulkan tarbiya maktabi ekanligi uqtirilmogda. (306)*

Azim Suyunning ushbu nasriy qayirmalari shaklan O`Hoshimovning “Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar”iga, A.Muxtorning “Tundaliklar”iga, adabiyotshunos olim va zamonaviy ijodkor N.Rahimjonovning “Dilbitiklar”iga o`xshab ketsa, muallifning hayotiy muammolarga ayricha yondashishi va fikrni original taqdim etishi bilan ulardan farq qiladi. Eng muhimi, muallif ushbu nasriy yozishmalarini ham qayirma deb ataganidadir.

*Vatan kamoli uchun amaliy faoliyat vatanparvarlikdir. (278)*

*Eng buyuk jasorat Vatan taqdiri yo`lida qilingan jasoratdir. (279)*

Vatan haqida yozmagan, uni madh etmagan ijodkor yo`q, aslida. Dildan chiqqan so`zlargina kitobxon qalbiga yetib boradi. Vatanparvarlik g`oyalari bilan yo`g`rilgan mazkur qayirmalar hech bir insonga ta`sir etmay qo`ymaydi: insonni Vatanga nisbatan daxldor bo`lishga chorlaydi. Unga bo`lgan muhabbatimizni amaliy ishlarimiz bilan ko`rsatishimiz lozimligini uqtiradi.

A. Suyunnasriy qayirmalarini qismlarga bo`lib, 7 ta deraza nomi ostida beradi. Qayirmalar hajimga ko`ra farqlanadi, ya`ni derazalar o`zgarib borgani sari qayirmalarning hajmi ham kengayib boraveradi. Muallif nasriy qayirmalarini 7 ta deraza nomi ostida berishida ham qandaydir falsafiy ma`noni yashirganligi ayni haqiqat.

*So`zdan ... harakatga o`t. Umr mazmunini, insonning jamiyatdagi o`rnini uning faol harakati belgilaydi. (285) - Ushbu qayirma bugungi jadallik bilan rivojlanayotgan zamonda faqat gapirish emas, amaliy harakat muhim ekanligi, inson jamiyatda gapirgan gaplaridan ko`ra amallari bilan o`rin egallashi mumkinligi aytib o`tilgan. Azim Suyun nasriy qayirmalari ham turli mavzularda yozilgani bilan ajralib turadi. Ayrim nasriy qayirmalari hikmat mazmunida bo`lsa, ba`zilari zamonaviy mavzuda yozilgani bilan farqlanadi. Ijodkor ayrim nasriy qayirmalari bilan kimgadir nasihat qilmoqchi bo`lsa, ba`zilari bilan o`z hayotiy xulosalarini o`rtoqlashadi.*

*Buyuk shaxmatchilar shaxmat taxtasi oldida tap tortmay buyuk qurbonliklar qiladilar. Nega? Ular hech kim fahmlamagan, tafakkuri sezimlari yetmagan buyuk g`alabani aniq-tiniq ko`rib turadilar. Kerakli joyda va o`z paytida qilingan qurbonlik – g`alaba. (306)*

*Aql va tajriba – qushning ikki qanoti. Qanotlar sog`lom, baquvvat bo`lsa, va ular juftlikda birdek erkin parvoz qilsa, har qanday qush ham, timsolimizdagi inson ham dog`da qolmaydi. (337)*

Quyida rivoyat xarakteridagi qayirma keltirilgan bo`lib, unda Xizr asosiy obraz hisolanadi. Bu qayirma bilan shoir hayotimizda hali ham Xizrsifat insonlar uchrab turishi, aslida bizga yaxshilikni tilab qoluvchi har qanday kishi Xizrtabat kishi ekanligiga ishorani sezish mumkin.

### **Bir so`z**

*Sahroda Xizr ketayotgan ekan, ikki cho`pon yo`liqibdi. Xizr:*

*- Bir so`z aytaman, kim bir qo`y beradi? – debdi.*

*- E, bir so`zga ham bir qo`ymi? Men bermayman, - deb birinchi cho`pon qo`ylarini o`y (chuqurlik-jarlik) ga haydab ketibdi.*

*Ikkinchi cho`pon:*

*- Men beraman, ayt, - debdi. Xizr:*

*- Uyda emas, qirda yot, - debdi.*

*O`sha kuni tun bo`yi sharros yomg`ir yog`ibdi. Uyda yotgan birinchi cho`ponni butun suruvi bilan sel oqizib ketibdi. Qirda yotgan ikkinchi cho`pon o`z suruvi bilan omon qolibdi. (411)*

“Azim Suyun bitganlarida xalq poeziyasining kuchli ta`siri bo`lgani holda, o`z ijodiy qiyofasini saqlab qola bilgan shoirdir. Chinakam folklor asarlari yaratilishi deyarli to`xtagan va zamondoshlar hayotiga xalq og`zaki ijodining ta`siri tobora kamayib borayotgan urbanizatsiya va globallashuv davrida Azim Suyun qayirmalari adabiyotimiz uchun muhim manba sanaladi”. (440)

Xulosa o`rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, qayirmalarni mustaqil janr sifatida ko`rsatishga asosimiz yo`q. Azim Suyunning qayirmalari mazmunan xalq og`zaki ijodi namunalariga, shaklan esa ruboiy va to`rtliklarga, mumtoz adabiyotimiz janrlariga borib taqaladi. Biroq ishonch bilan qayirma – individual ijodiy eksperiment sifatida maydonga kelgan badiiy shakl deb aytish o`rinli deb bilamiz.

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## AIR POLLUTION IN THE CITY OF NAVOI

*Abstract. A large chemical industry enterprise in Uzbekistan. Within the state-joint-stock company "Uzkimyosanoat". It is located in the city of Navoi. The main types of products produced by the enterprise: mineral fertilizers, nitron fiber, acetic acid, thiourea, chlorine and chlorine products, caustic soda. In addition, more than 70 types of products, organic and inorganic chemical products are produced. It was built as an enterprise specializing in the processing of natural gas for the production of mineral fertilizers, various organic synthesis products and acrylic fiber (nitron).*

*Key words: Atmospheric air, Wastewater plant, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), caustic soda and methanol, meteorological conditions, hydrochloric acid, aggregates.*

### **Introduction:**

It serves as raw materials for natural gas, air, caustic soda, table salt and other main production. It was launched in 1964 under the name of Navoi Chemical Plant. [2] In the same year, unit 1 was put into operation at the enterprise for the production of weak nitric acid. In 1965, the ammonia enterprise began to operate in full scale. As a result of the complex use of raw materials, a factory for the production of nitron - "artificial wool" fiber was built in the enterprise, and in 1971, the first product was obtained. Since then, "artificial wool" has been produced, which is considered very important for textile, light and other industries. In 1965-75, the 1st-2nd-3rd stages of production of ammonia and mineral fertilizers were put into operation. In 2001, the production of chlorine, caustic soda, hydrochloric acid and sodium hypochlorite, built with the participation of the German company "Lurgi Hemnitz GmbH" and equipped with the most modern equipment, was launched. [4] In the association, work is being carried out on the project of construction of the 2nd line workshop for the production of caustic soda by recycling chlorine into polyvinyl chloride."N." a.j. products are exported to Russia, Iran, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Great Britain, Netherlands, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, USA, Bulgaria. In 1975, the Navoi chemical plant was transformed into the "Navoiyazot" production association, and in 2002 into the "Navoiyazot" open joint-stock

company. About 11, 000 engineers and technicians and workers work at the enterprise. [1]

### **Materials and Methods:**

Navoi Region Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection reported that the Department received many complaints about the harmful gases and unpleasant odors emitted from JSC "Navoiyazot". Appropriate measures are being taken regarding the issue. In particular, the sanitary laboratory of the plant collects analysis samples from the sanitary protection zone of the society, the territory of the "Ayronchi" neighborhood of the Karmana district, near the building of the regional hokimat, based on the schedule, day and night. 8 different ingredients will be sampled and analyzed at three designated posts during the hour. The results of the analysis are presented to the department for continuous control. When unfavorable meteorological conditions occur in the weather, that is, when the air is calm (calm), when the wind changes its direction towards the city, the atmospheric air contains inorganic dust, nitrogen oxides and the presence of ammonia substances was observed. In order to preserve the natural composition of atmospheric air, the production shops of "Navoiyazot" JSC are alerted and switched to modes I-II-III based on the established procedure in unfavorable meteorological conditions. Action plans to be implemented in adverse meteorological conditions were drawn up and agreed with the management. Also, the information given by the management stated that on July 19 of this year, when samples were taken and analyzed from the atmospheric air of the factory area by employees of the sanitary laboratory of "Navoiyazot" JSC, chlorine was found. Although the permissible concentration is set to be 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, in practice it is 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, which is 2 times higher than the established norm. When samples were taken from the area of the 107th section of the plant and analyzed, the amount of hydrochloric acid was 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Although 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> is set, in practice it is 8 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, which is 1.6 times higher than the set standards. On the same day, when air samples were taken and analyzed at the observation posts by the atmospheric air monitoring laboratory (LMZAV) of the Hydrometeorological Department of Navoi city, the amount of nitrogen oxides was 0.09 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (norm-0.04 mg/m<sup>3</sup>). 2.25 times higher than the established standards, the amount of ammonia was 0.08 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (norm-0.04 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) and it was 2 times higher. A similar situation was recorded at post 3 (observation post on Kizilkum Street), i.e., the amount of nitrogen oxides was found to be 0.10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> or 2.5 times higher than the norm (0.04 mg/m<sup>3</sup>). In these cases, the concentration of pollutants in residential areas is higher than the established norms. [5] Management experts say that such a negative situation is caused by a sharp rise in air temperature, and the difficulty of spreading harmful gases due to low wind speed. It is known that spare parts required for cleaning and trapping harmful gases were not replaced on time by the enterprise. Orders for the purchase of spare parts from abroad were sent to "UZKIMYOIMPEKS" LLC in the prescribed manner.



### **Results and Discussions:**

However, equipment and spare parts such as valve-regulators, gas combustion granulation equipment VVG-500, AVK-10 catalysts, which ensure a sharp reduction of harmful substances in the atmosphere, were not brought. In the substation 140 belonging to "Navoiyazot" JSC, the temperature rose and the transformer stopped in an emergency state. As a result, the fans and pumps failed, and the 107th, which is a complex for the production of hazardous liquid chlorine, chlorine products and caustic soda of the 1st category of the plant a pipe in the workshop had a crack, causing a spill of hydrochloric acid. Chloric acid vapors continued to be released into the atmosphere for some time. In order to prevent the release of hydrochloric acid vapors into the atmosphere, the accident was neutralized with water and lime. It is precisely because of the above negative conditions that the air is polluted, causing many inconveniences to the population and causing their rightful objections. In July 2019, due to the warming of the days, in order to reduce the harmful gases released into the atmosphere, according to the agreement of the management and "Navoiyazot" JSC, taking into account the high temperature and the wind will stop altogether from July 18, 2019, in the morning From 4:00 to 9:00, some production processes in the shops are completely stopped. We asked S. Nurnazarov, the responsible employee of "Navoiyazot" JSC, for an explanation regarding the residents' objections. "It has been many years since the factory was built. Technologies are outdated. These aspects cause air pollution. At present, large-scale investment projects for the introduction of new technologies are being implemented at JSC "Navoiyazot" based on the decisions of the President. At the same time, more than 8 thousand workers are working at JSC "Navoiyazot". Well, since the harmful gases coming out of the factory are causing so much trouble to the population, how much attention has been paid to the health protection of the workers? Experts say that the workers are provided with the necessary protective equipment. The food they eat is also based on their health protection. Milk products are provided continuously. Health recovery and treatment of employees is under constant attention and they undergo medical examination once a year.

### **Conclusion:**

As can be seen from the above cases, the residents' objections are justified. Due to the toxic gases and unpleasant odors coming out of "Navoiyazot" JSC, residents are having trouble breathing. Especially on hot days, this situation is unbearable. The official of the enterprise emphasizes that these problems will be eliminated as soon as new projects are launched.

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## **“UGLEVODORODLARNING TABIIY MANBALARI” MAVZUSINI O‘QITISHDA INNOVATSION TA’LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH**

*Rezume. Ushbu maqolada kimyo o'qituvchilari mavzuni nazariya va amaliyot uyg'unligida o'rgatishda innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish asosida talabalarning kasbiy faoliyati bilan bog'liq vaziyatlar va ularning tahlili qilishlari, mantiqiy fikrlash qobiliyati, hamkorlikda ishlash ko'nikmalari ko'rsatilgan.*

*Tayanch so'zlar: keys-texnologiyasi, neft, tabiiy gaz, metan, ta'lim texnologiyasi.*

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## **USE OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE SUBJECT "NATURAL SOURCES OF HYDROCARBONS"**

*Resume. In this article, chemistry teachers use innovative technologies to teach the subject in a combination of theory and practice and analyze situations related to students' professional activities, logical thinking, and cooperation skills.*

*Key words: case technology, oil, natural gas, methane, educational technology.*

Globalashuv sharoitida ta'lim shaxsni har tomonlama voyaga yetkazish, unda komillik va malakali mutaxassisga xos sifatlarni shakllantirishda muhim o'rin tutadi. Bugungi tezkor davr ta'lim oluvchilar, shu jumladan o'quvchilarni ham qisqa muddatda va asosli ma'lumotlar bilan qurollantirish, ular tomonidan turli fan asoslarini puxta o'zlashtirilishi uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratishni taqozo etmoqda. Pedagog tomonidan ta'lim jarayonida innovatsion xarakterga ega turli faol metodlarning qo'llanilishi, o'quvchilarni rivojlantirish, qobiliyatlarini yanada o'stirishga xizmat qiladi. Xususan:

- muammoli izlanish;
- kichik tadqiqotlarni olib borish;
- keys;
- bahs-munozara;
- evristik suhbat;

- kichik guruhlarda ishlash va b.

Kimyoda “Uglevodorodlarning tabiiy manbalari” mavzusi bo‘yicha o‘quvchilarning kimyoviy bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarini bugungi davr talabi doirasida shakllantirish va rivojlantirishda, o‘qitishning yangi pedagogik texnologiyalarining o‘rni katta. Kimyo ta‘limini rivojlantirishda o‘qitishning yangi pedagogik texnologiyalari o‘rnimuhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Respublikamizda yosh avlodga ta‘lim tarbiya berilishi davlat siyosati darajasiga ko‘tarilgan bir davrda, o‘quvchilarda kimyo ta‘limini rivojlantirishda uglevodorodlarning tabiiy manbalari mavzusini o‘qitish yangi ta‘lim texnologiyalardan foydalanish masalalaridolzarb vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

### **“Uglevodorodlarning tabiiy manbalari” mavzusiga oid o‘quvchilar bilimlarni aniqlash maqsadida yaratilgan “Keys-stadi”**

“Keys-stadi” metodini amalga oshirish uchun organik kimyo kursining, “Uglevodorodlarning tabiiy manbalari” yuzasidan bilimlarni aniqlash maqsadida o‘qituvchi tomonidan g‘oyalar tuzib beriladi. Ma‘ruza va laboratoriya mashg‘ulotida dars rejasi bo‘yicha tuzilgan har bir g‘oya o‘quvchilarga o‘qib eshittiriladi. Bu g‘oyalarniikki guruh bo‘yicha hal qilishda guruhdagi o‘quvchilar muhokama qiladilar va bir o‘quvchi olgan bilimlari asosida javob beradi. Javoblarni guruhdagi bir o‘quvchi yozib boradi. “Keys-stadi” oxirida ikkala guruh g‘oyalarini talabalarga eshittiriladi. Taqdim qilingan g‘oya bo‘yicha o‘quvchilarning bergan javoblarini keltiramiz.

#### **Keys №1**

**Keysning bayoni:** Organik moddalar insoniyatga juda qadimdan ma‘lum bo‘lgan. Ular qadim zamondan beri o‘simliklardan shakar va moy olishni, yog‘larni qaynatib sovun olishni bilganlar. Hindiston va Misrda organik kimyo fani sifatida shakllanmagan bo‘lsada, odamlar organik bo‘yoqlardan foydalanib, bo‘yash san‘atini rivojlantirgan edilar.

Sof holdagi organik moddalar dastlab 900 yillarda arab alkimyogarlari tomonidan olingan. Umuman moddalar to‘g‘risidagi tushunchalar dastlab Aristotelning filosofik qarashlarida ma‘lum bo‘lgan. Uning fikricha hamma moddalar 4 ta “element” dan iborat bo‘lib – ular yer, suv, havo va olov.

Kimyoviy bilimlar XVI asrdan boshlab rivojlana boshlangan. O‘sha paytda nazariy asosda bo‘lmasda moddalar to‘g‘risida juda ko‘p tajribalar to‘plangan.

XI asrda “Flogiston” nazariyasi davrida asta-sekin organik va anorganik moddalarning sinflarga bo‘linish davri boshlandi. 1807 yilda shved olimi Ya. Bertselius tirik organizmdan olingan moddalarni organik moddalar deb atashni taklif qildi.

XVIII asr o‘rtalarigacha organik moddalar sistemali ravishda o‘rganilmagan bu davrgacha atiga to‘rtta organik modda– sirka, chumoli, benzoy va qahrabo kislotalarigina ma‘lum bo‘lgan, K. Sheele 1770 yillarda ular bilan shug‘ullangan birinchi kimyogar hisoblanadi. Sheele tabiiy mahsulotlardan vino, sut, limon, olma va boshqa kislotalar hamda glitserin ajratib oldi.

Bertselius organik va noorganik moddalarning bir-biridan keskin farq qilishini bilgan holda, noorganik moddalar faqat laboratoriyalarda turli kimyoviy jarayonlar natijasida olinadi, organik moddalar yesa faqat organizmlarda hayotiy jarayonlar natijasida sirli “hayotiy kuch” tasirida olinadi, deb vitalistik nazariyaga asos soldi. Bu nazariya organik kimyo sohasidagi tadqiqotlarning rivojini biroz orqaga surgan bo‘lsada, bahzi kimyogarlar organik moddalar ham noorganik moddalarday kolbalarda sintez qilinishi mumkin, deb isbot qilishga o‘rinishdi.

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#### **Keys topshirig‘i**

1. Органик кимyoni fan sifatida rivojlanishidakashfiyotlarning amaliy ahamiyati katta bo‘ldi.
2. Органик birikmalarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga nimalarni keltirish mumkin.

#### **Keys yechimi.**

1. Nemis kimyogari F.Vyolerning 1824- yili o‘simlik a‘zosida uchraydigan oksalat kislotani ditsiandan sintez qilishi;  
1828-yili inson va hayvon a‘zosida hosil bo‘ladigan mochevinani ammoniy tsianatdan laboratoriya sharoitida sintez qilishi;  
1842-yilda rus olimi N.N.Zinning benzoldan anilinni sintez qilishi;  
Nemis kimyogari A.V.Kolbe va ingliz olimi Franklendlarning sirka kislotani sintez qilishi;  
1854- yili fransuz kimyogari M. Bertloning yog‘ni olishi;  
1861-yili rus olimi A.M.Butlerovning chumoli aldegididan shakarsimon moddani olishi natijasida organik moddalar faqat inson va hayvon a‘zosidagina uchramasligi isbotlanib, ularni sintez yo‘li bilan olishga keng yo‘l ochildi. Bu hodisalar organik kimyoning mustaqil fan sifatida shakllanishiga sabab bo‘lgan.
2. Органик birikmalarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga quyidagilarni keltirish mumkin:
  - 1.Organik birikmalar tarkibida uglerodning borligi va uning boshqa elementlar bilan hamda boshqa uglerod atomlari bilan kovalent bog‘lar orqali birikishi natijasida uzun uglerod zanjirini hosil qila olishi;
  - 2.Organik birikmalarning tarkibida uglerod va vodorod borligi uchun, ular yonganda karbonat angidrid va suv hosil bo‘ladi
$$\text{CH}_4 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$$
  - 3.Suyuqlanish va parchalanish harorati anorganik birikmalarga nisbatan ancha past;
  - 4.Organik moddalar anorganik moddalarga nisbatan beqaror, harorat ta‘sirida oson o‘zgaradi;
  - 5.Organik birikmalar ko‘pchilik anorganik birikmalardan farq qilib

dissotsialanmaydi va noelektrolitlar hisoblanadi;

6. Organik reaksiyalar anorganik moddalar orasidagi reaksiyalarga nisbatan sekin boradi. Chunki organik birikma kovalent bog'lar orqali bog'langan;

7. Organik birikmalarda izomeriya hodisasi uchraydi.

### Keys №2

**Keysningbayoni:** Alkanlar asosan tabiiy manbalardan va sintez usuli bilan olinadi. Alkanlarning asosiy manbai neft va tabiiy gazdir. Tabiiy gaz 95-98 % metan, 2-5%etan, propan, butandan iborat bo'ladi. Neftni qayta ishlab alkanlarni aralashmasi olinadi.

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### Keys topshirig'i.

**Rasmlarda aks yettirilgan tabiiy manbalarni izohlang.**



1



2



3

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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2 \_\_\_\_\_  
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3 \_\_\_\_\_  
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### Keys yechimi.

Uglevodorodlarning eng muhim tabiiy manbalari neft, tabiiy gaz, neftning yo'ldosh gazlari va toshko'mirdir.



Neft Toshko‘mir Tabiiy gaz

**1. Neft** - gazzimon, suyuq va qattiq uglevodorodlarning aralashmasidan iborat moysimon, rangi - sariq yoki och-qong‘ir rangdan qora ranggacha, yoqimsiz hidga yega, suvdan yengil bo‘lgan suyuqlikdir. Neftning tarkibida, uglevodorodlardan tashqari, ba‘zan kislorodli, oltingugurtli va azotli birikmalar ham bo‘ladi. Turli joydan chiqqan neftning tarkibi turlicha bo‘lib, ular solishtirma og‘irligi ham turlichadir.

Neft suvdan biroz yengil bo‘lib, amalda suvda erimaydi. Neft turli uglevodorodlar aralashmasi bo‘lgani uchun uning aniq qaynash harorati bo‘lmaydi.

Sanoatda neftdan raketalar uchun, dizel hamda ichki yonuv dvigatellari uchun yonilg‘i, surkov moylari, parafin moyi, ya‘ni vazelin va boshqa mahsulotlar olinadi.

**2. Toshko‘mir.** Yoqilg‘i sifatida ishlatilishidan tashqari, undan metallurgiya sanoatida rudalardan temirni suyuqlantirib olishda ko‘p miqdorda kerak bo‘ladigan koks ham tayyorlanadi.

Toshko‘mir maxsus koks pechlarida havosiz sharoitda qizdirib, quruq haydaladi (kokslanadi), bunda uchuvchan moddalar, uglerod va kul aralashmasidan iborat govak birlashma (substantsiya) - koks hosil bo‘ladi. Hosil bo‘lgan aralashma sovutilganda undan **toshko‘mir smolasi, ammiak suvi, koks gazi** deb ataluvchi gazzimon mahsulotlar olinadi.

**3. Tabiiy gaz** tarkibida ko‘proq molekulyar massasi kichik bo‘lgan uglevodorodlar bo‘ladi. Uning taxminiy hajm jihatdan tarkibi quyidagicha: 95-98 % metan, 2-5% uning yeng yaqin gomologlari - etan, propan, butan va ozroq miqdorda aralashmalar - vodorod sulfid, azot, nodir gazlar, uglerod (IV) oksid va suv bug‘lari.

Tabiiy gaz eng yaxshi yoqilg‘i, to‘liq yonadi va juda katta issiqlik beradi. Bu jihatdan boshqa yoqilg‘ilardan farq qiladi.



Hozirgi vaqtda tabiiy gaz kimyo sanoatida har xil sintetik va organik birikmalar olishda asosiy xomashyo bo‘lib qolmoqda.

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**O'YINLAR VOSITASIDA PEDAGOGIK TARBIYA TA'LIMINI  
TASHKIL QILISH VA O'QUVCHILARDA INTIZOMLI  
MUNOSABATNI SHAKLLANTIRISH MAZMUNI**

*Annotatsiya. Maqolada pedagogik tarbiyani o'quv maqsadiga mos kelishi va aniq natijaga erishishga yo'naltirilishini ahamiyatiga e'tibor qaratilgan. Pedagogik o'yinlar fanlar bo'yicha yangi o'quv materialini o'zlashtirish, uni mustahkamlash, ta'lim oluvchining ijodiy va mustaqil ishlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish, amaliy ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish kabi maqsadlarga yo'naltirilib, ta'lim oluvchilarga o'quv materialini yaxshiroq tushunib etish va o'rganish imkonini muhokama qilingan*

*Kalit so'zlar: pedagogik tarbiya, o'yin texnologiya, ishbilarmonlik, imitatsion va rolli o'yinlar, mustaqil ishlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish, intizomli munosabat.*

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**THE CONTENT OF ORGANIZING PEDAGOGICAL TRAINING AND  
FORMING A DISCIPLINED ATTITUDE OF STUDENTS THROUGH  
GAMES**

*Annotation. The article focuses on the importance of matching pedagogical upbringing with educational goals and directing them to achieve specific results. Pedagogical games are aimed at such goals as mastering new educational material in subjects, strengthening it, developing the learner's ability to work creatively and independently, and forming practical skills. Opportunities for better understanding and learning are discussed.*

*Key words: pedagogical games, game technology, entrepreneurship, imitation and role-playing games, development of independent work ability, disciplined attitude.*

**Kirish.** Bolalar va faylasuflar orasida o'yin atamasi, eng kamida, juda noaniq ekanligi hammaga ma'lum (Vitgenshteyn, 1958). Bu noaniqlik shuni anglatadiki, tadqiqotchilar, pedagoglar, o'yin dizaynerlari, jurnalistlar, siyosatchilar, ota-onalar, maktab o'qituvchilari va o'quvchilar o'yinlar haqida gapirganda kamdan-kam hollarda bir xil ma'lumotga ega bo'lishadi. Ushbu

chalkashlikning ba'zilari o'yin atamasi son-sanoqsiz turli xil o'yin formatlariga (masalan, video o'yinlar, joylashuvga asoslangan pedagogik o'yinlar, stol o'yinlari), o'yin janrlariga masalan, strategiya o'yinlari, o'yin-kulgi o'yinlari, ommaviy ko'p o'yinchi onlayn rol; tegishli ekanligi bilan izohlanishi mumkin va turli xil o'yin dinamikasi bilan ifodalanadi: qidiruv, resurslarni boshqarish va boshqalar. Ushbu murakkablikni kamaytirish uchun o'yinlarni ta'lim kontekstiga nisbatan qanday ishlatish va tushunish mumkinligini tasvirlashda o'yinlarning stsenariy jihati ta'kidlanadi. Pedagogik o'yinlarni stsenariylar deb ta'riflashning asosiy sababi, italyanча "manzaraga bog'langan" degan ma'noni anglatadigan atama shundaki, stsenariylar to'g'ridan-to'g'ri o'yin dizayniga kiritilgan mumkin bo'lgan harakatlar uchun dinamik, kelajakka yo'naltirilgan modellarga ishora qiladi. Bu o'yinlarning asosiy dinamikasiga ishora qiladi, ya'ni mazmunli tanlov qilish va bu tanlovlar pedagogik o'yinlar dunyosida qanday oqibatlarga olib kelishini o'rganishdir (Salen va Zimmerman, 2003). Pragmatik nuqtai nazardan kelib chiqqan holda, pedagogik o'yinlar tadqiqotga asoslangan laboratoriyalar bo'lib, unda ishtirokchilar o'z tajribalarini tasavvur qilishlari, ular bilan shug'ullanishlari va mulohaza yuritishlari mumkin (Dyui, 1916). L.S. Vigotskiy, A.R.Luriya, V. V. Davydov, V. P. Zinchenko, N.F.Talyzina, A.N.Leontyevlar fikricha, o'yinlarni nazariy jixatdan ijtimoy tabiatiga ko'ra ma'lum faoliyatiga yo'naltirilganligi bilan bog'lab, tadqiq etgan bo'lsalar, D.B.Elkonin shaxs xulqini boshqarishni tarkib toptirib, uni takomillashtiruvchi faoliyat sifatida talqin etadilar. Nemis psixolog olimi K. Kross o'yin vositasida bola o'zini tutish, olamni o'rganish, an'analarni bilish, atrof-muhitga moslashish ko'nikmasini shakllantiradi, degan edi. Lekin o'yinlarni yagona va eng muhim asosiy xususiyati uning ta'limdagi ahamiyatidir.

*Tadqiqot metodologiyasi.* Tadqiqot ishining amalga oshirilishida pedagogik, psixologik va metodik adabiyotlar taxlil qilindi, kuzatish, suhbat so'rovnomalar o'tkazish, pedagogik tajriba-sinov va uni o'rganish xamda ommalashtirish, olingan natijalarni tahlil qilish uslublaridan foydalanildi. Ta'lim muassasalarida tashkil etiladigan o'quvchilarda darsga ijobiy munosabatni shakllantirish, jarayonlari samaradorligi oshirish va ularning o'z o'quv faoliyatlari natijalaridan qoniqish hosil qilishlari uchun shart-sharoitlar yaratish, do'stona munosabatlarga asoslangan o'qituvchi-o'quvchihamkorligi faoliyatini tashkil etish, ya'ni innovatsion jarayonlarni tashkil etish orqali subyekt-subyekt munosabatlarining ijodiylikini ta'minlash zarurligi haqida davra suhbatlari o'tkazildi.

*Natijalar va muhokamalar.* Axborot-tahlil funksiyasi o'quvchilarda darsga ijobiy munosabatni shakllantirish jarayonlarida muhim ahamiyatga ega, chunki nafaqat innovatsion strukturaga ega bo'lgan murakkab pedagogik tizim hisoblanayotgan o'quvchilarda darsga ijobiy munosabatni shakllantirish jarayonlari samaradorligi, balki uning subyektlari bo'lgan o'qituvchi va o'quvchilar faolligi hamda ularning hamkorlikdagi faoliyati samaradorligi ham o'rganilayotgan hodisa haqidagi ma'lumotlar va axborotlarning aniqligi, ishonchliligi, obyektiv asoslanganlik darajasiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Bir so'z bilan

aytganda, axborotlar olish, tahlil qilish va obyektiv baholash jarayonlarini qamrab oluvchi jarayonlar samaradorligi ko'p jihatdan axborotlarning asoslanganlik darajasi va amaliy ahamiyatiga bog'liq hisoblanadi. Demak, o'quvchilarda darsga ijobiy munosabatni shakllantirish jarayonlari subyektlari haqida ham uzluksiz ravishda axborotlar to'plash va ularni chuqur o'rganish hamda obyektiv baholash zarur bo'lib, bu vazifalarni bajarish asosida innovatsion murakkab pedagogik tizim faoliyatini rivojlantirish strategiyalari belgilanadi. Masalan, «ishbop o'yinlar» yoki «boshqaruv» deb yuritiluvchi o'yinlar bilim va ko'nikma hosil qilishga qaratilgan bo'ladi. Mazkur o'yinlarning nazariy va amaliy jihatdan mohiyatini bir qator olimlar Y.M.Belchikov, M.M.Birshteyn, V.N. Burkov, Y.V.Geronimus, V.Y.Platov, B.Qodirov, V.M.Karimova, R.Sunnatova, Z.Nishonova va boshqalar o'z tadqiqotlarida bayon qilib o'tganlar. Ular o'z ilmiy ishlarida guruh sharoitida zamonaviy o'qitishning pedagogik va psixologik texnologiyalari ustida fikr yuritir ekan, motivlashtirish pedagogik jarayon subyektlarini o'z ustida muntazam ishlashi, tarixni o'rganish, tahlil qilish va obyektiv baholash asosida xulosalar shakllantirish, ya'ni o'z bilim ko'nikma va malakalarini mustaqil oshirib borishga undash, subyektlar faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish, ularning faolligini oshirish va ularda o'quv faoliyati uchun qiziqishlar uyg'otishga yo'naltirilgan tadbirlarni yetarli darajada tashkil etish uchun zarur.

Xulosa. Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish lozimki, o'quvchilarda darsga ijobiy munosabatni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish jarayonlarida intizomli munosabatni shakllantirishga yo'naltirilgan pedagogik jarayon munosabatlari o'rnida sinfda do'stona munosabatlarini shakllantirish zarurdir; ta'lim oluvchilarda o'qish va o'zlashtirishga bo'lgan ehtiyojlarni shakllantirish va izchil rivojlantirish ahamiyatli bosqich; ta'lim oluvchilarda axborotlar to'plash, o'rganish, tahlil qilish va obyektiv baholashga qiziqish uyg'otish; do'stona munosabatlarga asoslangan o'qituvchi-o'quvchi hamkorligi faoliyatini tashkil etish asosida subyekt-subyekt munosabatlarining ijodiylikini ta'minlash; o'rganilayotgan tarixiy voqea yoki hodisaning vujudga kelishi, uning salbiy yoki ijobiy oqibatlarini o'rganish, tahlil qilish va obyektiv baholash; o'quvchilarda darsga ijobiy munosabatni shakllantirish jarayonlari ishtirokchilarining fikrini o'rganish va takliflarini inobatga olish; o'quvchilarda darsga ijobiy munosabatni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish jarayonlari subyektlari haqida uzluksiz ravishda axborotlar to'plash va ularni chuqur o'rganish hamda obyektiv baholash; o'quvchilar haqidagi axborotlarning aniqligi, asoslanganlik darajasi hamda ularning hayotiy faoliyatidagi amaliy ahamiyati darajasini aniqlash va obyektiv baholash; o'quvchilarning boshlang'ich tushunchalari, bilimi, ko'nikma va malakalari, qobiliyati, kayfiyati, erishgannatijalari, o'qish va o'rganishga moyilligi, imkoniyatlari va intilishlarini aniqlash; o'quvchilarning ehtiyojlarini o'rganish hamda barcha uchun qulay bolgan o'zaro ta'sir jarayonini, innovatsion ta'limiy muhitni vujudga keltirish va takomillashtirish mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish; o'quvchilarda darsga ijobiy munosabatni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish

jarayonlari tashkilotchilarini to'g'ri tanlash va ular tomonidan bajariladigan vazifalarni oqilona taqsimlash; o'zini-o'zi rivojlantirish va o'z imkoniyatlari va qobiliyatlarini erkin namoyon etishi uchun zaruriy ehtiyojlamini shakllantirish.

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## **QUALITY CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS: ENSURING SAFETY AND EFFICACY**

*Abstract. Quality control is an essential aspect of the pharmaceutical industry, ensuring the safety and efficacy of pharmaceutical products. This scientific article provides a comprehensive overview of the quality control processes involved in the manufacturing and analysis of pharmaceutical products. It explores various techniques, methodologies, and regulatory guidelines used to maintain the highest standards of quality throughout the entire product lifecycle. By understanding the importance of quality control, pharmaceutical companies can ensure the delivery of safe and effective medications to patients.*

*Keywords: Quality control, pharmaceutical products, safety, efficacy, manufacturing, analysis, regulatory guidelines, raw material evaluation, in-process control, finished product analysis, analytical techniques, chromatographic techniques, spectroscopic techniques, regulatory bodies, compliance, quality standards, advanced analytical techniques, quality management systems, healthcare providers, patients.*

**Introduction:** The pharmaceutical industry plays a critical role in public health by developing and manufacturing medications for various diseases and conditions. However, ensuring the safety and efficacy of pharmaceutical products is of paramount importance. Quality control encompasses a range of activities that verify the consistency, reliability, and compliance of pharmaceutical products with predefined quality standards. This article highlights the significance of quality control in the pharmaceutical industry and its contribution to public health.

**Quality Control Processes:** 2.1 Raw Material Evaluation: The quality control process begins with the evaluation of raw materials used in pharmaceutical production. Various analytical techniques, such as high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and mass spectrometry (MS), are employed to assess the identity, purity, and potency of raw materials. Additionally, physical properties such as particle size, density, and moisture content are evaluated to ensure consistent product quality.

2.2 In-process Control: During the manufacturing process, in-process controls are implemented to monitor critical quality attributes. Techniques like Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and near-infrared spectroscopy

(NIR) enable real-time analysis of chemical composition and physical characteristics. By detecting deviations from predefined specifications, these control measures facilitate immediate corrective actions, ensuring product quality throughout the manufacturing process.

2.3 Finished Product Analysis: The final step in quality control involves comprehensive analysis of finished pharmaceutical products. Various tests, including dissolution testing, content uniformity, and stability studies, are conducted to assess the product's performance and stability over time. Microbiological analysis ensures the absence of contaminants or harmful microorganisms, safeguarding patient safety.

Analytical Techniques in Quality Control: 3.1 Chromatographic Techniques: High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), gas chromatography (GC), and thin-layer chromatography (TLC) are widely used to separate, identify, and quantify drug compounds and impurities. These techniques offer high sensitivity, accuracy, and reproducibility, enabling precise analysis of pharmaceutical samples.

3.2 Spectroscopic Techniques: Spectroscopic techniques such as ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) spectroscopy, infrared spectroscopy (IR), and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy provide valuable information regarding molecular structure, functional groups, and chemical composition. These techniques aid in identifying impurities and confirming the presence of active pharmaceutical ingredients.

Regulatory Guidelines: Regulatory bodies, such as the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH), play a crucial role in defining quality standards and guidelines. Compliance with these regulations ensures that pharmaceutical products meet specific quality, safety, and efficacy requirements.

**Conclusion:** Quality control is an indispensable component of the pharmaceutical industry, guaranteeing the safety, efficacy, and consistency of pharmaceutical products. The use of advanced analytical techniques, adherence to regulatory guidelines, and robust quality management systems are crucial for maintaining the highest standards of quality. By implementing rigorous quality control processes, pharmaceutical companies can instill confidence in healthcare providers and patients, ensuring the delivery of safe and effective medications.

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## **THE IMPORTANCE OF A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND ISSUES OF ITS TEACHING IN MEDICAL UNIVERSITIES**

*Abstract. The field of medicine is a field rich in various international terms and concepts. Students studying in this field must have a deep knowledge of English. This article discusses the issues of teaching English in medical universities.*

*Keywords: medicine, term, abbreviation, concept, method, teaching.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

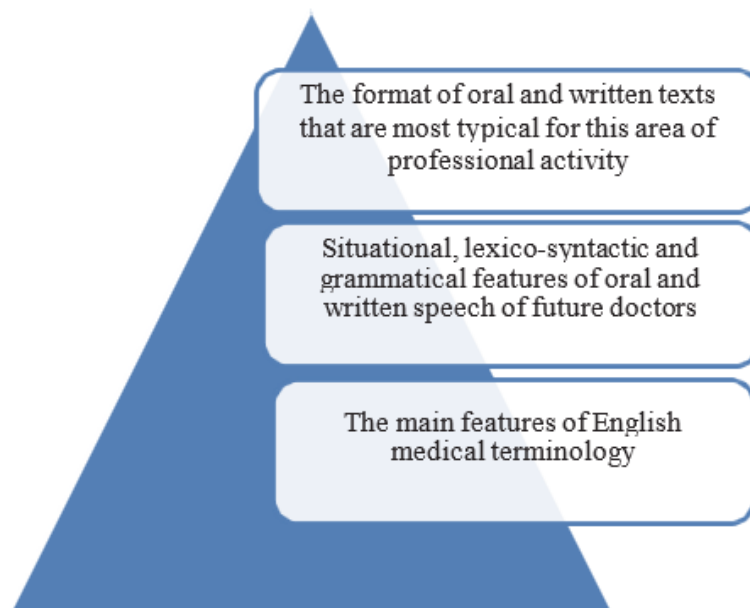
In today's rapidly developing age of technology, it has become an important task to properly organize the educational process and to make students interested in the lesson. A number of changes in the field of education based on the decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on May 19, 2021 No. 5117 "On measures to bring the activities of popularization of foreign language learning to a qualitatively new level in the Republic of Uzbekistan" is being entered. In particular, the process of using didactic materials as a supplement by the teacher in planning language lessons in medical universities is being enriched based on modern requirements.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The long-term development of this topic by domestic and foreign teachers has led to the fact that at present we can say with a certain degree of confidence that professionally oriented education is primarily focused on the development of three communicative parameters:

- fluency;
- literacy;
- efficiency [2].

Accordingly, the main distinguishing feature of professionally oriented teaching of the English language, incl. medical students, is the maximum consideration of the specifics of the professional sphere (Fig. 1).



*Fig. 1. Features of the professional sphere, which should be taken into account when teaching professionally oriented English to future doctors*

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Therefore, professionally oriented teaching of English language to students of a medical university should be built in accordance with specific professionally significant goals and objectives. It is based on thematically selected material. The latter should have a number of important characteristics from the point of view of training modern competitive specialists (Table 1).

*Table 1.*

### **Necessary characteristics of the educational material used in teaching professionally oriented English to future doctors**

<b>Trainin</b>	Takes into account potential situations related to future communicative interaction in the course of the implementation of medical professionals in their professional activities
	Reflects the most pressing medical problems
	Contains information on how to solve the most urgent medical problems in the target language

The audience consists of students with different learning styles. The auditorium is a meeting place where students' learning styles converge. As stated by Kinsella, "Learning style refers to an individual's natural, habitual, and preferred way of acquiring, processing, and mastering new information and skills, whether they are teaching methods or content. will continue regardless of the field" [3]. Thus, we can understand them as a way for a student to internalize reality or understand what is being taught in any classroom.

Because students' learning styles include cognitive, spiritual, and academic aspects that help students learn in different ways, teachers are expected to be creative and innovative to accommodate these styles as much as



possible. Some students learn better by performing, listening, reading, acting, or working individually or in groups, etc.

Tomlinson believes that the developers of didactic materials should be suitable for all learning styles and provides them with [4]:

- visual (for example, a student prefers to record language);
- hearing (for example, the student prefers to hear the language);
- kinesthetic (e.g. the student prefers to do physical things, e.g. following instructions);
- educational (for example, a student likes to consciously pay attention to the linguistic features of the language and wants to be correct);
- experimental (for example, the student likes to use language and is more concerned with communication than correctness);
- analytical (for example, to focus the student's attention on each part of the language and prefers to learn them one by one);
- global (for example, the student is happy to answer the whole language chunks at the same time and choose the languages he knows from them);
- dependent (for example, a student prefers to learn from a teacher and from a book);
- independent (for example, the student is happy to learn from his language experience and use independent learning methods).

So, a student who chooses the field of medicine will have the opportunity to study as a result of his work for several years. For a person who has been engaged in the exact sciences for a long time, the deeper study of a subject that requires the expansion of the imagination, such as English, creates several problems:

1. Excessive dependence of students on the teacher. We observed this situation a lot both in the process of working in groups and in the process of working with individual students. If students do not know the correct answers to some questions, they wait for the teacher to tell them the correct answer in a silent state. Maybe it depends on the student's learning psychology. But in such situations, in our opinion, it is more appropriate for the pedagogue to encourage the student to think independently, to find the answer independently, even if necessary using a book or notebook. Excessive dependence on the teacher can be observed even in students who know and are able to say the correct answer. You ask a question, the student knows the right answer, says the answer, but still looks at you to get the right answer. We believe that this behavior is not a knowledge of the correctness of the answer, but rather a feeling of not believing in one's own answer. In order to reduce such situations in non-specialist students, and to help them think independently as much as possible, every English teacher should encourage them. Encouragement is very important in this situation because it increases the student's self-confidence. [5]

2. More use of mother tongue. It is not possible to practice English speaking in English. Perhaps it is possible to conduct a practical training in this direction in the upper courses of the educational institution, especially with graduates, but it is impossible to teach English without using the Uzbek language with the students of the first course. But too much use of the first language (mother tongue) can be a big obstacle for students to learn a foreign language. During the practical training of the English language, there should be a balance between the pedagogue's practical training using the English language and the Uzbek language. But how to find this norm? If Uzbek is spoken a lot, and English seems to be not spoken enough to the students, or on the contrary, if English is spoken too much, as a result, the students do not understand what is being said, they cannot fully understand some assignments. In any case, the problem related to the norm of language use in the groups between the mother tongue and the English language, we think, worries most pedagogues.

3. Boredom of students. It is natural that students, regardless of their age, often get bored in boring practical classes. In order to make practical training more interesting, pedagogues should talk to each student in the group, but learn about the personal interests of the group members and explain the topic taking into account the general interests of the group.

4. Persistent dominance of one or more excellent students. This situation, which causes the excellent ones to always excel and the uninterested ones to always fall behind, should not be allowed in practical English classes. Everyone should participate equally in English practice and learn equally. Even if some students who are more knowledgeable than others are given better marks in the practical session, and to some extent more incentives, the students who acquire slower than them or do not fully participate in the practical session should not be completely forgotten. It is necessary to encourage them more than others and enable them to actively participate in practical training.

5. Unpreparedness of students for practical training. The first reason for this situation is that the pedagogue does not require enough attention to complete the task related to the subject of practical training. If the pedagogue spends a specified part of each practical session only to check the assignments based on the topic covered, and no student in the group is left out, the group will come prepared for the practical session.

### **CONCLUSION**

The scientific novelty of the article is determined by the identification of the specifics of the process of teaching professionally oriented English to students of modern medical universities.

The theoretical significance of the article lies in the expansion of pedagogical knowledge about the process of teaching professionally oriented English to students of modern medical universities.

The practical significance lies in determining the direction of work of the teaching staff of medical universities in teaching students professionally oriented English.

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## **UYUSHMAGAN YOSHLAR VA ULAR BILAN ISHLASHNING IJTIMOIY-PSIXOLOGIK ASOSLARI**

*Annotatsiya. Maqolada yoshlar, uyushmagan yoshlar tushunchalari izohlangan. Shuningdek, uyushmagan yoshlar bilan ishlashning ijtimoiy-psixologik asoslari tadqiq etilgan.*

*Kalit soʻzlar: yoshlar, uyushmagan yoshlar, ijtimoiy faollik, ommaviy madaniyat, fuqarolik pozitsiya.*

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## **SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF WORK WITH NON- SOCIALIZED YOUTH AND THEM**

*Annotation. The article explains the concepts of youth and unorganized youth. Also, socio-psychological foundations of working with unorganized youth have been researched.*

*Key words: youth, unorganized youth, social activism, mass culture, civil position.*

Mamlakatimizda jismonan sogʻlom, maʼnan yetuk va intellektual rivojlangan, mustaqil fikrlaydigan yosh avlodni shakllantirish, yoshlarni tashqi tahdidlar va “ommaviy madaniyat”ning zararli taʼsiridan muhofaza qilish, yoshlarning huquq va qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilishga har tomonlama koʻmaklashish va shart-sharoitlarni yaratish dolzarb ijtimoiy-siyosiy masala hisoblanadi. Bozor iqtisodiyotini shakllantirish jarayoniga xos boʻlgan murakkab, ziddiyatli holatlar yoshlar hayotiga oʻz taʼsirini oʻtkazadi. Davlat mana shunday marakkab oʻzgarishlar sharoitida yoshlarni ayniqsa uyushmagan yoshlar qatlamini har tomonlama qullab- quvvatlash, ularda hayotiy pozitsiyani aniq belgilab olish koʻnikmasini shakllantirish hamda mehnatga boʻlgan munosabatini oʻzgartirish uchun munosib shart-sharoitni yaratish dolzarb ahamiyatga ega.

“2022-2026 yillarga moʻljallangan Oʻzbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning taraqqiyot strategiyasali toʻgʻrisida”gi 28-yanvar 2022 yildagi Farmonida qayd etilgan vazifalar yosh avlodning taʼlim-tarbiyasini rivojlantirishorqali barkamol yoshlarni maʼnaviy-axloqiy salohiyatini yuksaltirish, ilmiy dunyoqarashini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. Qolaversa, Respublika Prezidentnti Sh.M.Mirziyoyev taʼkidlaganidek, “...yosh

avlodimizning fuqarolik pozitsiyasi va faolligini kuchaytirish, uni mustaqil fikrlaydigan, zamonaviy bilim va kasb-hunarlarni puxta egallab, xalqaro maydonda raqobatga kirisha oladigan barkamol shaxslar etib tarbiyalash, ularning bandligini ta'minlash, hayotga o'z o'rnini topishi, jamiyatning munosib a'zolariga aylanishi, mehnat va turmush sharoitlarini yaxshilash muammosi shu kunning o'ta dolzarbijtimoiymuammosi hisoblanadi"[1].

Ushbu muammoni hal etishda uzluksiz ta'lim turlarining o'rni salmoqlidir. Zero, o'quv dasturlariga hayot va kelajak faoliyat uchun zaruriy bilimlar bilan qurollanadilar, amaliy ko'nikma va malakalarga ega bo'ladilar, o'zlashtirilgan ma'lumotlar asosida aqliy qobiliyatlarini o'stiradilar, ma'naviy-axloqiy salohiyatlarini yuksaltiradilar, jismoniy kuchlarini rivojlantiradilar, ilmiy dunyoqarashlarini tarkib toptirib faol fuqarolik pozitsiyasini egallash imkoniyatini qo'lga kiritadilar.

Ilmiy-falsafiy adabiyotlarda «yoshlar» tushunchasi keng qo'llanilishiga qaramay, ushbu atamaning yagona universal ta'rifi ishlab chikilmagan. Asosan, adabiyotlarda: «Yoshlar deganda, muayyan yosh xususiyatiga ko'ra boshqalardan ajralib turadigan, ijtimoiy maqomi va ijtimoiy tizim, madaniyat, ijtimoiylashuvning faol sub'ekti, zamonaviy yosh chegaralari asosida aniqlanadigan ijtimoiy-demografik guruh tushunilishi»[2] ta'kidlab o'tilgan. Ushbu ta'rif birinchi navbatda bu tushunchani yosh chegaralari nuqtai-nazaridan baholashni talab qiladi. Bugungi kunga qadar umumiy va funksional yondashuv nuqtai-nazardan «yoshlar» tushunchasining jamiyatning umumiy tizimiga mos keladigan yagona ilmiy ta'rifi yo'q, uning hatto falsafiy mazmun-mohiyati ham yetarli darajada ochib berilmagan.

Yoshlik deganda, insonlarning bolalik davridagi hayoti, ko'pincha bolalik va balog'at (yetuklik) davridagi vaqt tushunidir. Shuningdek, yoshlarga xos bo'lgan tashqi ko'rinish, tezlik, jo'shqinlik, erkinlik va ijodkorlik ruhi kabi xislatlar ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Yoshlar orasida hozirda paydo bo'lgan «uyushmagan yoshlar» ijtimoiy qatlami tushunchasining aniq bir ta'rifi yo'q. Turli fan vakillari o'zlarining tadqiqot yo'nalishidan kelib chiqib bu tushunchaga ta'rif bermoqdalar, lekin bu ta'riflar o'zini to'laqonli ilmiy asosiga ega emas.

Uyushmagan yoshlar deb - o'z xatti-harakati bilan davlatga, jamiyatga, oilasiga, shaxslararo va o'zaro munosabatlarda yetarli darajada foydalilik koeffitsientini bermaydigan, umuman hayotga bee'tibor, befarq yoshlarga nisbatan aytiladi.

«Uyushmagan yoshlar» – o'z maqsadini individual tarzda, davlat va jamiyatda yaratilgan imkoniyatlardan foydalanmasdan, primitiv, nofaol tarzda samarasiz amalga oshirayotgan, hech qaerda o'qimaydigan, ishlamaydigan yoshlar guruhini anglatadi. Bu toifadagi yoshlar o'z maqsadini davlat va jamiyat manfaati bilan uyg'unlashtirish ko'nikmasiga ega bo'lmaydi. Ularda ijtimoiy faollik, huquqiy, siyosiy ong va madaniyat darajasi past bo'ladi.

Uyushmagan yoshlarga xos xususiyatlar sifatida quyidagilarni ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

o'z maqsadini davlat va jamiyat manfaati bilan uyg'unlashtirish ko'nikmasiga ega emaslik;

ijtimoiy faolligi, siyosiy, huquqiy ong va madaniyat darajasi pastligi;

ishlamaslik yoki o'qimaslik (harbiy xizmat va jinoiy jazoni o'tayotgan shaxslar bundan mustasno);

tayin bir mashg'ulotga ega bo'lmaslik;

salbiy ta'sirlarga, shu jumladan «ommaviy madaniyat» va yot g'oyalarga ta'siriga beriluvchanlik;

ijtimoiy hayotda muayyan aniq maqsadga ega bo'lmaslik; o'n to'rt yoshga to'lganlik va o'ttiz yoshdan oshmaganlik.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, uyushmagan yoshlar mamlakatimiz yoshlarining muayyan salmog'ini tashkil etuvchi, o'zining huquqbuzarliklarni sodir etishga moyilligi, turli yot va zararli g'oyalarga beriluvchanligi bilan ijtimoiy himoya va jamoatchilik nazoratiga muhtoj toifasi bo'lib, ular bilan doimiy va tizimli ravishda profilaktik chora- tadbirlarni amalga oshirish, ularni ijtimoiy-huquqiy himoyalash, bu borada keng jamoatchilikning hamkorligiga tayanish, qolaversa, sohaga doir qonunchilikni zamon talablariga muvofiq tarzda takomillashtirish asosida bu toifa yoshlarning sonini kamaytirish, ular tomonidan jinoyat va huquqbuzarliklar sodir etilishining oldini olishga erishish mumkin.

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## **YUKLARNI ETKAZISH JARAYONIDA TRANSPORT TURLARINI TANLASH VA ULARNING HAMKORLIKLARINI TA'MINLASH**

*Annotatsiya. Maqolada yuklarni etkazib berish paytida transport turlari, ularning hozirgi transport holati va mahsulotlarni qabul qilgandan keyin etkazib berish vaqtida sifatli xizmat ko'rsatish usullarining maqbul variantlari ko'rsatilgan. Tovarlarini yetkazib berishda uzoq muddatli kechikishlarga sabab bo'layotgan omillar aniqlanib, ularni bartaraf etish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar va takliflar ishlab chiqildi. Shuningdek, yuklarni yetkazib berish jarayoni tahlil qilinib, mavjud tizimdagi kamchiliklarni bartaraf etishda transport turlari hamkorligini ta'minlash maqsadida barcha transport turlariga xizmat ko'rsatadigan umumiy logistika markazlarini qurish bo'yicha takliflar ishlab chiqildi.*

*Kalit so'zlar: Transport turlari, tovarlarni etkazib berish, tashish shakllari, yuk aylanmasi, iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlar, transport holati, umumiy logistika markazi, yagona transport siyosati, transport sohasidagi nazorat, yagona maqsadli, yagona transport hujjati.*

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## **CHOOSING TYPES OF TRANSPORT AND ENSURING THEIR COOPERATION IN THE PROCESS OF CARGO DELIVERY**

*Annotation. The article shows the types of transport during the delivery of goods, their current transport status and the selection of optimal options for quality service methods during delivery after receipt of products. Factors that cause long-term delays in the delivery of goods have been identified, and measures and proposals have been developed to eliminate them. In addition, the process of cargo delivery was analyzed and proposals were made for the construction of common logistics centers that will serve all modes of transport to ensure the cooperation of modes of transport in overcoming the shortcomings of the existing system.*

*Keywords: Types of transport, delivery of goods, forms of transportation, cargo turnover, economic indicators, transport status, general logistics center, unified transport policy, control in the field of transport, single purpose, single transport document.*

Hozirgi kunda butun dunyo bo'ylab yuklarni tashuvchilar uchun transportga bo'lgan ehtiyoj kundan-kunga ortib bormoqda. Bu talabni qondirish maqsadida har bir transport turi bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqilib, amalga oshirilmoqda.

Transport vazirligi avtomobil, temir yo'l, havo va daryo transporti o'rtasidagi hamkorlikni rivojlantirish sohasida yagona davlat siyosatini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish bo'yicha ishchi organ hisoblanadi. Transport vazirligi tomonidan transport turlari bo'yicha tegishli tashkilotlarga transport sohasida yagona tarif siyosatini amalga oshirish; xalqaro transport yo'laklarini rivojlantirish, logistika tizimini takomillashtirish va tadbirkorlik subyektlarining transport-logistika xizmatlaridan foydalanishdagi xarajatlarini kamaytirish bo'yicha takliflar ishlab chiqish; yagona davlat transport siyosatini ishlab chiqish; transport sohasida nazorat qilish; Jahon transport xizmatlari bozorida O'zbekiston Respublikasining milliy manfaatlarini ta'minlash kabi bir qator muhim vazifalar belgilandi. Ushbu vazifalarni bajarish transport foydalanuvchilarining ishini ancha osonlashtiradi.

Turli transport turlarida yuklarni tashish bo'yicha operatsiyalarni texnik-iqtisodiy xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda amalga oshirish samaradorlikni yanada oshiradi.

Materiallar oqimi yo'nalishi bo'yicha logistika operatsiyalarining muhim qismi turli xil transport vositalaridan foydalangan holda amalga oshiriladi. Transportdan foydalanuvchi mijozlar uchun eng muhim jihatlar shundaki, kerakli miqdordagi tovarlarni kerakli nuqtaga, kerakli vaqtda, optimal marshrut va eng kam xarajat bilan tashish mumkin.

Muayyan mahsulotni tashish uchun transport turini tanlashda turli transport turlarining xususiyatlari to'g'risida ma'lumotlar yig'iladi va tashish jarayonlari tashkil etiladi. Avtomobil, temir yo'l, suv, quvur va havo transportining kamchiliklari va afzalliklari logistika nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilinadi va transport turini tanlash ko'rib chiqiladi.

Transport turini tanlash masalasi logistika zahiralarning eng qulay darajasini tashkil etish va saqlash, qadoqlash va o'rash turini tanlash va shunga o'xshash boshqa masalalar bilan bog'liq holda hal qilinadi.

Transport turli texnologik jarayonlarda ishtirok etadi, logistika tizimining funksiyalarini bajaradi va logistikaning mustaqil transport sektori sifatida ishlaydi. Statistik ma'lumotlarga e'tibor qaratadigan bo'lsak, mamlakatimizda yuk va yuk aylanmasi hajmi yildan-yilga ortib borayotganini ko'rishimiz mumkin (1-jadval). Yuk tashish oqimining o'sishi tahlilini hisobga olgan holda, transport vositalariga bo'lgan talabni qondirish uchun zamonaviy transport usullarini takomillashtirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

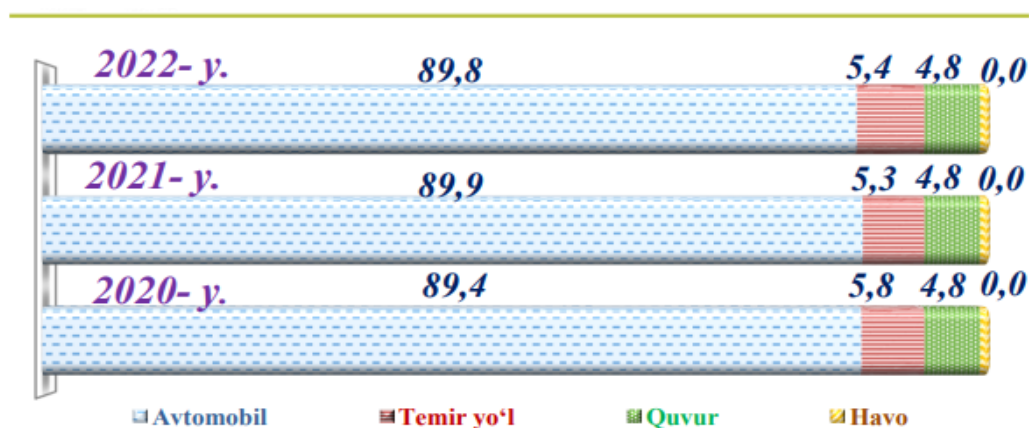


## YUK TASHISH VA YUK AYLANMASI

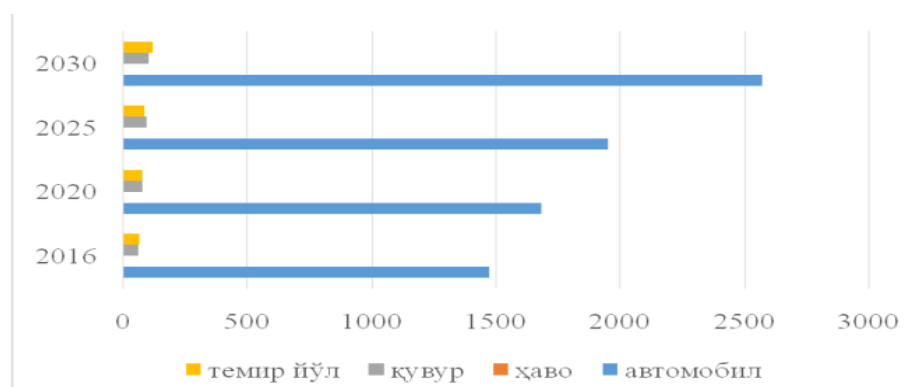
### Transport turlari bo'yicha yuk tashish va yuk aylanmasi

	2022- yil yanvar-iyun	o'tgan yilning yanvar-iyun oylariga nisbatan, % da	
		2021- y..	2020- y
Transportda tashilgan yuklar, mln. t	666, 1	100, 6	114, 7
temir yo'l transporti	35, 8	101, 9	103, 5
avtomobil transporti	598, 2	100, 5	114, 9
havo transporti, ming t.	8, 2	274, 2	117, 2
quvur transporti	32, 1	100, 5	125, 6

### Transport turlari bo'yicha yuk tashish tarkibi, % da (yanvar-iyun)



Barcha transport turlarida tashilgan yuk hajmlari mln.t



**Rasm 1. Barcha transport turlarida yuk hajmining tahlili, mln.t**

## ENG KO'P TASHILADIGAN YUKLAR



**Rasm 2. Eng ko'p tashilgan yuk**

Yuqoridagi ma'lumotlarga e'tibor beradigan bo'lsak, tashilayotgan yuklar hajmining eng katta qismini sanoatning asosiy tarmoqlari tashkil etadi. Binobarin, yuk tashishga bo'lgan talabning qondirilmaganligi mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Yo'lovchi va yuk tashish bir yo'nalishda birgalikda ishlaydigan turli xil transport turlari bilan amalga oshiriladi.

Chuqur va keng ko'lamlı iqtisodiy islohotlarning hozirgi davrida O'zbekistonda transport sohasi tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Asosiy transportning vazifasi aholining barcha ehtiyojlarini va iqtisodiy ehtiyojlarini to'liq qondirishdir sub'ektlari tashish, o'z vaqtida va sifatli tashish, ta'minlash transport tizimining samarali va muntazam ishlashi. [2]

Transport, ayniqsa, temir yo'l transporti har qanday jamiyat hayotida juda muhim o'rin tutib, uning davlat chegaralarini, ichki va tashqi bozorlarini shakllantirishning asosiy omillaridan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. Transport iqtisodiyotning barcha tarmoqlarini, ishlab chiqarish va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarini birlashtiradi

Transport turlari bo'yicha yuk tashish bo'yicha temir yo'l va avtomobil transporti yetakchi hisoblanadi. Shuni hisobga olib, temir yo'l va avtomobil transportining afzalliklaridan samarali foydalanish, mavjud kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Boshqa transport turlari bilan taqqoslaganda, temir yo'llar atrof-muhitga kamroq salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi va transport operatsiyalarining energiya sarfi past. Shu bilan birga, tannarx tarkibida yoqilg'i, amortizatsiya xarajatlari, soliq va yig'imlarning ulushi bir necha baravar, rag'batlantirishning eng samarali vositasi hisoblangan haydovchilarning ish haqi ulushi esa 3 baravardan kam. [3]

Transport turlarining afzalliklari va kamchiliklarini tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, barcha transport turlari ma'lum toifalarda boshqa transport turlariga nisbatan afzallik va kamchiliklarga ega.

Transport operatsiyalarini transport turlari o'rtasida taqsimlash ko'pgina omillarga, hududlarda ushbu transport turining mavjudligiga bog'liq va ularning amalga oshirilishi mumkinligi.

Yuk tashish qiymati, kapital qo'yilmalarga bo'lgan ehtiyoj, tashish sifati, tezligi, muntazamligi, qulayligi, yuk holatini saqlash, tashish qobiliyati, mehnat unumdorligi, metall va yoqilg'i sarfi katta ahamiyatga ega.

Temir yo'l transportida tashish narxi arzon, avtomobil transportidan 3-5 marta, havo transportidan 12-15 marta arzon. Boshqa transport turlari bilan solishtirganda temir yo'llar atrof-muhitga, ekologik vaziyatga va tashish jarayonining energiya sarfiga kamroq salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Avtomobil transportida qisqa masofalarga yuk tashish tezligi yuklarni temir yo'l va suv transportida tashishga qaraganda ancha yuqori. Suv yo'llarini rivojlantirish xarajatlari juda past, suv kemalarining tashish qobiliyati va quvvati juda katta.

Havo transportining muhim xususiyatlaridan biri eng qisqa va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri yo'nalish bo'yicha kerakli yo'nalishlar o'rtasida tez muntazam aloqalarni o'rnatish imkoniyatidir. Quvur transporti uchun dastlabki kapital xarajatlar avtomobil va temir yo'lga nisbatan qariyb ikki baravar kam. Boshqa transport turlarida bo'lgani kabi, yuk yo'qolmaydi va chiqindi bo'lmaydi. Quvurlarning yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati juda katta bo'lib, amalda 720-820 mm quvurlar orqali pompalanadigan neft miqdori bir yo'lli temir yo'llarning quvvatiga teng. [4]

Har bir transport turining afzalliklaridan to'liq foydalangan holda ularning o'zaro muvofiqligini ta'minlash bugungi kunning eng dolzarb muammolaridan biridir. Bu vazifalarning amalga oshirilishi yo'lovchilarning ehtiyojlarini qondirish, ularga qulaylik yaratish, yuk tashishdagi mavjud muammolarni bartaraf etishda katta imkoniyatlar yaratadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, transport turini tanlash bo'yicha logistika markazi turli transport turlarining texnik-iqtisodiy tavsiflari va transport jarayoni uchun yagona operatorning mavjudligi, yagona transport hujjati, yagona tarif stavkasi bo'yicha ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lishi kerak. seriya ishtirokchilarining markaziy sxemasi yuk uchun yagona va yuqori mas'uliyatni ta'minlashi kerak. Yuqorida qayd etilgan muammolarni bartaraf etish va transport turlarining hamkorligini ta'minlash uchun barcha transport turlariga xizmat ko'rsatadigan umumiy logistika markazlarini barpo etish zarur.

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**O'ZBEKISTON SANOATINI MAHALLIYLASHTIRISH,  
MODERNIZATSIYA VA DIVERSIFIKATSIYALASHNING IQTISODIY-  
GEOGRAFIK JIHLTLARI**

*Annotatsiya. Ushbu ilmiy tadqiqot ishida O'zbekiston Respublikasi sanoatini mahalliyashtirish, modernizatsiya va diversifikatsiya qilish asosida innovatsion yutuqlardan samarali foydalanish yoritilgan. Maqolada statistik ma'lumotlar taqqoslanib sanoat tarmoqlari rivojlanishining iqtisodiy – geografik jihatlari tahlil qilingan.*

*Kalit so'zlar: Iqtisodiy rayon, urbanizatsiya, mahalliyashtirish, modernizatsiya, diversifikatsiya, klaster, mehnat resurslari.*

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**ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF LOCALIZATION,  
MODERNIZATION AND DIVERSIFICATION OF UZBEKISTAN  
INDUSTRY**

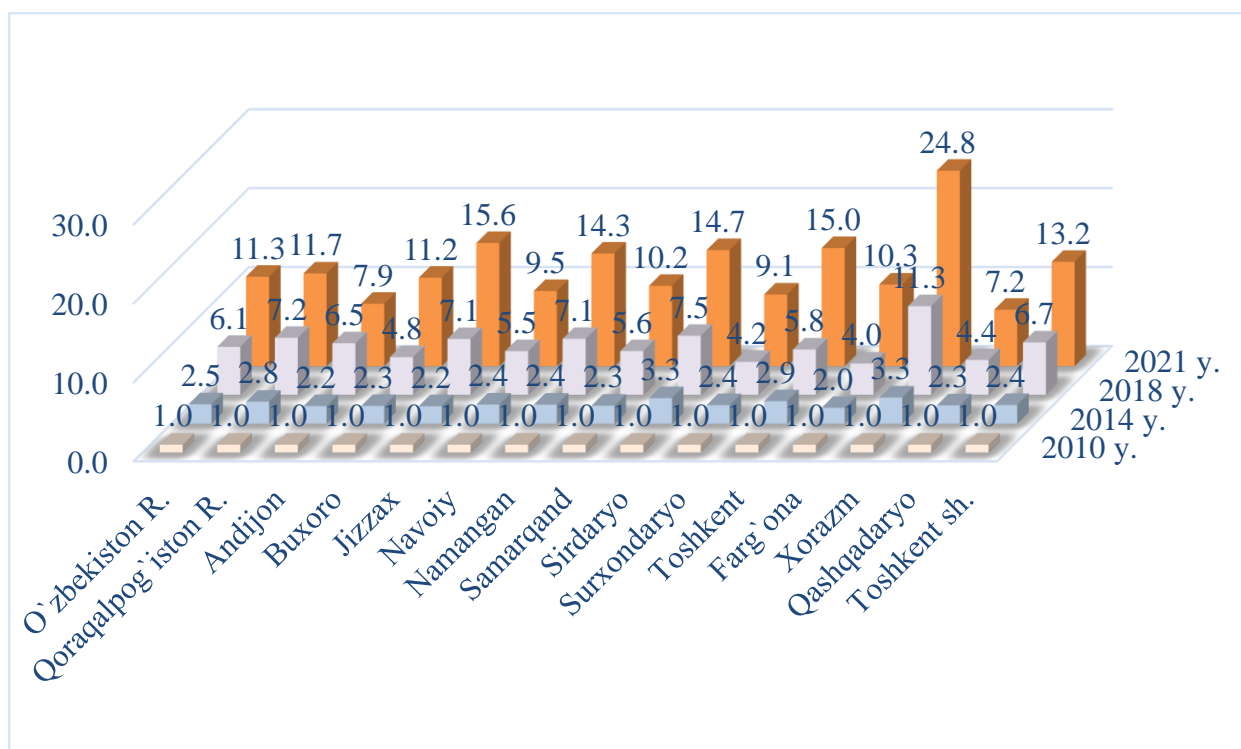
*Abstract. In this scientific research work, the effective use of innovative achievements based on localization, modernization and diversification of the industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan is highlighted. The article compares statistical data and analyzes the economic – geographical aspects of the development of industrial sectors.*

*Key words: economic region, urbanization, localization, modernization, diversification, cluster, labor resources.*

Dunyoning rivojlangan davlatlari iqtisodiyotidagi tarkibiy o'zgarishlar, ishlab chiqarishni modernizatsiyalash va diversifikatsiya qilishning asosida fan-texnika, innovatsion yutuqlardan samarali foydalanish yotadi. Iqtisodiyotda tarkibiy o'zgarishlar yangi ishlab chiqarish tarmoqlarining vujudga kelishi, mavjud tarmoqlarda esa yangi texnologiyalarni jalb qilish negizida yuzaga keladi. Masalan o'tgan asr oxirlarida suv va o'rmon resurslaridan boshqa tabiiy resurslariga kambag'al Finlyandiyada sanoat ishlab chiqarishida rejali inqilobiy o'zgarish yasali uyali telefonlar ishlab chiqaradigan Nokia klasteriga asos solindi va qisqa muddatda mamlakat axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari sohasida rivojlangan mamlakatlar qatoriga qo'shildi. Hududiy klasterlar, tez rivojlanib va turlanib borayotgan jahon bozorida o'z o'rnini topishning asosiy shartiga aylangan hozirgi davrda respublikamiz xo'jaligining asosiy tarmoqlariga modernizatsiyalashda hududiy klasterlarni yaratish dolzarb masalalardan sanaladi.

Sanoat ishlab chiqarishini modernizatsiya va diversifikatsiya qilishning geografik jihati joylarning tabiiy va mineral xom ashyo bazasi, demografik vaziyati va mehnat resurslari, iqtisodiyotining tarkibiy tuzilishi, investitsiya muhiti, infratuzilma holati, innovatsiyalarni joriy qilishga tayyorligi kabi mahalliy omillar ta'sirida shakllanadi. Bu borada, albatta, nisbatan keng tarqalgan va rivojlangan sanoat tarmoqlariga ega bo'lgan Toshkent shahri va viloyati, Farg'ona, Navoiy viloyatlarida ancha qulay imkoniyatlar mavjud. Ayni vaqtda sanoat salohiyati past, asosan yengil va oziq – ovqat sanoati korxonalari tashkil etilgan Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi, Xorazm, Sirdaryo, Jizzax, Surxondaryo, Namangan viloyatlarida esa zamonaviy sanoat ishlab chiqarishini yangidan yo'lga qo'yish talab etiladi. Demak, ushbu mintaqalarda sanoat tarmoqlarini diversifikatsiyalash ustuvor vazifa hisoblanadi. Birinchi guruh hududlarida esa mavjud sanoat tarmoqlari ichida (tarkibida) u jarayon amalga oshirib boriladi.

Respublikaning yirik iqtisodiy rayonlari doirasida eng avvalo sanoat bazaviy asosini tashkil etuvchi yoqilg'i-energetika, metallurgiya, kimyo, qurilish tarmoqlari hamda ijtimoiy regulyator vazifasini o'tovchi qo'l mehnati talab yengil, mashinasozlik, yengil sanoat tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish lozim. Hozirda bunday ishlab chiqarish majmuasini faqat Toshkent iqtisodiy rayonida ko'rish mumkin. Shuningdek, u qisman Zarafshon va Farg'ona mintaqalarida ham shakllanib bormoqda. Biroq, Farg'ona iqtisodiy rayonida elektr energetika, Zarafshonda – to'qimachilik birmuncha sust rivojlangan. Janubiy iqtisodiy rayon katta mineral xom ashyo resurslariga boy bo'lgan holda, bu yerda qurilish va to'qimachilik, Mirzacho'lda to'qimachilik, Quyi Amudaryo iqtisodiy rayonida deyarli barcha bazaviy sohalar ancha zaif holda.



**Rasm. Respublika hududlarida iste'mol mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmining o'sish sur'atlari (marta, 2010 y. = 1, 0).**

**Rasm muallif tomonidan statistik ma'lumotlar asosida tuzilgan.**

Yuqoridagi rasm ma'lumotlaridan ko'rish mumkin xususan 2010-2021 yillar oralig'ida iste'mol mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish 11 martadan ortiq o'sdi. Taqqoslanayotgan davrda, keng xalq iste'mol mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish respublikaning Xorazm (10, 3), Andijon (7, 5), Surxondaryo (7, 2), Navoiy va Samarqand (7, 1) viloyatlarida eng yuqori ko'rsatkichlarni qayd etdi. Bunda respublika sanoatining 15-17 foizini beradigan oziq-ovqat sanoati mahsuloti iste'mol mahsulotlari tarkibidagi 1/3 ni tashkil etmoqda.

Hozirgi vaqtda mamlakatimiz sanoatining tarkibi ancha rivojlandi, diversifikatsiyalandi. Mahsulot hajmi bo'yicha metallurgiya sanoati (sanoat mahsulotidagi hissasi (21, 2 %)), mashinasozlik va metallni qayta ishlash (14, 9 %), yengil sanoat (14, 5 %), oziq-ovqat (13, 3 %) oldinda turadi. Shuningdek, yoqilg'i va elektroenergetika tarmoqlarining ulushi ham sezilarli darajada yuqori. Ayniqsa mashinasozlik sanoatining ko'rsatkichlari ancha tez ko'tarilib bormoqda. Sanoat tarmog'i ulushi 2014 yilda 90-yillar boshiga qaraganda deyarli ikki marta ortdi. 2015-2017 yillardagi qisqa tushkunlikdan sanoat tarmog'i yana o'z salohiyatini tiklamoqda. Sanoat ishlab chiqarishi rivojlanishiga 2014 yildan MDH shu jumladan O'zbekistonda milliy valyutalarning AQSh dollari va boshqa zaxira valyutalarga nisbatan deyarli 2, 5 marta qadrsizlanishi aholining xarid qilish qobiliyatining deyarli shuncha marta pasayishiga va nisbatan qimmat iste'mol mahsulotlari, shu jumladan yengil avtomobillarga bo'lgan talabning kamayishiga olib keldi. Bu o'z navbatida

eksportga yo'nalgan milliy avtomobilsozlik va tabiiy ravishda mashinasozlik ko'rsatkichlariga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatdi.

Qolgan sanoat tarmoqlarida ham innovatsion mahsulot turlarini yaratish ishlab chiqarishni modernizatsiya qilishga xizmat qiladi. Masalan, respublikamizda rivojlanib borayotgan yog'ochni qayta ishlash va sellyuloza - qog'oz sanoatida, qurilish mahsulotlari sanoatida yangi - yangi mahsulot xillarini tayyorlash, sanoat ishlab chiqarishini diversifikatsiya qilishga olib keladi. Shuningdek, an'anaviy yengil sanoat tarkibida paxta tozalash tarkibining ulushini kamaytirish, to'qimachilik, tikuv va trikotaj korxonalarini ko'paytirish, mavjud mahalliy xom ashyo asosida meva - konserva, vino sanoatini qayta tiklash sanoat ishlab chiqarishini yangi texnika va texnologiya yordamida turlantirish, uning to'liq sikliga ega bo'lishining muhim omilidir.

Umuman olganda, undiruvchi sanoat bilan qayta ishlovchi sanoat, og'ir sanoat bilan yengil sanoat nisbati mamlakat sanoat tarmog'i tarkibining faollik darajasini ifodalaydi. Xususan, elektr - energiya, mashinasozlik va kimyo sanoati bu ishlab chiqarish tizimining ilg'or tarmoqlari sanaladi.

Mamlakat sanoat tarmoqlar tizimi tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayrim hududlar faqat tog' - kon ya'ni xom ashyo qazib olishga ixtisoslashgan, boshqalarida esa asosan yengil, oziq - ovqat sanoati rivojlangan. Vaholanki, milliy iqtisodiyotni mustahkamlashda ko'p ukladli sanoat ishlab chiqarishini shakllantirish katta ahamiyatga ega.

Alohida ta'kidlash lozimki, respublika sanoatining hozirgi tarmoqlar tarkibi to'laligicha shakllanmagan, unda texnologik jarayonning uzluksizligi ham mavjud emas. Bunday sharoitda sanoat siyosatini energiya ishlab chiqarish sikllarini vujudga keltirishga qaratilishi katta samara beradi. Jumladan, gidromelirativ, agroindustrial, tekstil industrial, qora metallurgiyaning pirometallurgiya, neft - gaz - kimyo, gaz - kimyo, rangli metallurgiya va boshqa energiya ishlab chiqarish sikllarini joriy etish imkoniyatlari mavjud.

Sanoat tarmoqlar tarkibini diversifikatsiyalash mintaqalar miqyosida ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Yuqoridagi ma'lumotlardan ko'rish mumkinki, Toshkent shahri va Toshkent, Farg'ona, Samarqand viloyatlarida sanoat turlanganlik darajasi ancha yuqori. Ayni vaqtda Navoiy, Qashqadaryo, Buxoro, Surxondaryo, Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi sanoati bir tomonlama rivojlangan. Ushbu viloyatlarda sanoat ishlab chiqarishini diversifikatsiya darajasini oshirish zarur.

Shu bilan birga, sanoat ishlab chiqarishi rivojlanishida muammolar ham bor. Bugungi kunda vujudga keltirilgan sanoat salohiyatidan hali yetarlicha va to'liq darajada foydalanilmayapti. Ishlab chiqarish quvvatlari, yuqori malakali ishchi kuchi, qulay iqlim sharoitlari mavjud bo'lgani holda, tayyor sanoat mahsulotining ko'pgina turlari, xom ashyo va materiallar, yetarli darajadagi manfaatdorlikning yo'qligi sababli, ko'pincha xorijdan qo'shimcha transport xarajatlari va valyuta sarflab olib kelinadi. Shu bois respublikada xom ashyo bazasi mavjud xorijdan keltirilayotgan mahsulotlarni mahalliylashtirish (lokalizatsiyalash) bo'yicha ham qator dasturlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan,



respublikada tayyor mahsulot turlari, butlovchi buyumlar va materiallar ishlab chiqarishni mahalliyashtirish Dasturi doirasida 2000 yildan buyon qiymati 5, 5 mlrd AQSh dollaridan ortiqroq 2, 8 mingdan ziyod mahalliyashtirish loyihalari amalga oshirildi, ilgari import bo'yicha keltirilgan 4, 8 mingdan ziyodroq yangi mahsulot turlarini ishlab chiqarish o'zlashtirildi. Natijada mamlakatimizda ishlab chiqarilayotgan sanoat mahsulotining umumiy hajmida mahalliyashtirilgan mahsulotlar ulushi 20 foizdan oshdi.

Yuqoridagi ishlarni amalga oshirishni davom ettirish yuzasidan 2016 yil 26 dekabrda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "2017-2019 yillarda tayyor mahsulot turlari, butlovchi buyumlar va materiallar ishlab chiqarishni mahalliyashtirishning istiqbolli loyihalarini amalga oshirishni davom ettirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida PQ-2698-sonli qarori qabul qilindi. Dastur 1146 ta loyihani qamrab oladi va dasturdan tashqari 122 turdagi mahsulotni mahalliyashtirish ham tavsiya etilgan. Bunda qarorda ushbu mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish uchun keltiriladigan xorijiy texnologiyalarni soliqdan ozod qilish belgilangan.

Mahalliyashtirish dasturlari mazmun va mohiyatiga ko'ra mamlakat korxonalarida zamonaviy talablarga javob beruvchi, raqabotbardosh va import o'rnini bosuvchi mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish hajmini oshirish, asossiz import hajmini qisqartirish, eksportbop mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish, yangi ish joylarini yaratishga imkoniyat yaratadi.

Sanoat ishlab chiqarishni diversifikatsiya qilishda eng avvalo mavjud qazilma boyliklar hamda mehnat resurslaridan oqilona foydalangan holda yuqori qo'shimcha qiymatga ega bo'lgan yuksak texnologik mahsulotlar ishlab chiqaradigan tarmoqlarni rivojlantirish zarur. Bu borada mamlakatda ishlab chiqarishni diversifikatsiya qilish bo'yicha olib borilayotgan ishlar alohida mazmun kasb etadi. Jumladan, 2016 yilda sanoat ishlab chiqarish tarkibida yuqori qo'shimcha qiymatga ega bo'lgan tayyor mahsulotning ulushi 50 foizdan ziyodni tashkil etdi. Sanoat korxonalarini tomonidan yangi tovar va mahsulotlar, mutlaqo yangi rusumli "Ravon" yengil avtomobillar, "MAN" yuk avtomobillari, energiya tejaydigan lampalar, "LG", "Samsung", "Royal" rusumidagi maishiy elektrotexnika mahsulotlari, kaliy o'g'itlari va boshqa muhim mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish yo'lga qo'yildi.

Shu o'rinda ta'kidlash lozimki, urbanizatsiyalashuv jarayonining klassik holda rivojlanishi mamlakat iqtisodiyotini sanoatlashtirish yoki xizmat ko'rsatish sohalari rivojlantirish bilan kechmadi. Shu bois, yaqin keljakda yangi 1080 shaharchalarni sanoat korxonalarini joylashtirish ob'ekti sifatida qarash va ular ichidan sanoat o'sish qutblarini tanlash lozim.

Bunda respublikaning urbanistik, sanoat salohiyati past hududlari sanoatini rivojlantirish shu jumladan keyingi yillarda yirik sanoat loyihalari amalga oshirilayotgan Quyi Amudaryo mintaqasida iqtisodiy islohotlarni davom ettirish, sanoat ishlab chiqarishi hududiy tarkibini takomillashtirish texnik va texnologik tarafdin modernizatsiyalash va yangi quvvatlarni barpo etish asosida

industrial rayonlarni shakllantirish muhim masalalardan sanaladi. Ushbu amaliyotlar yaqin kelajakda mintaq va mamlakat iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishida katta ahamiyat kasb etishi shubhasizdir.

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## **TURIZM SOHASINI DAVLAT TOMONIDAN TARTIBGA SOLISHNING XORIJ TAJRIBASI**

*Annotatsiya. Maʼlumki, turli xil davlatlar turlicha turizm siyosatini yuritishni maʼqul koʻrishadi. Turizm industriyasining davlat tomonidan boshqarishning mavjud toʻrt modelidan har bir davlat oʻz ichki davlat siyosati va iqtisodiy holatidan kelib chiqib birini tanlaydi va turizm siyosatini mazkur model tamoyillari boʻyicha olib boradi. Ushbu maqolada turizm sohasining davlat tomonidan boshqarishning Buyuk Britaniya, Yaponiya, Xitoy, Rossiya, Yevropa Ittifoqi davlatlari hamda Qozogʻiston tajribasi batafsil yoritilgan.*

*Kalit soʻzlar: ijtimoiy turistik faoliyat, bozor muvaffaqiyatsizligi, turizmning mavsumiylik xususiyati, strategik rejalashtirish va inqirozni boshqarish funksiyalari*

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## **FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF STATE REGULATION OF THE TOURISM SECTOR**

*Abstract. It is known that different countries prefer different tourism policies. A specific country chooses one of the four existing models of state management of the tourism industry based on its internal state policy and economic situation, and conducts tourism policy according to the principles of this model. This article describes the experience of state management of the tourism industry in Great Britain, Japan, China, Russia, EU countries and Kazakhstan in details.*

*Key words: social tourism activity, market failure, seasonal nature of tourism, strategic planning and crisis management functions.*

### **Kirish**

Davlat hukumati turistik mahsulotni ishlab chiqish va isteʼmolga havola etishning barcha jabhalarida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu oʻz navbatida hukumat vakillarining xususiy sektorlar bilan hamjihatlikda ishlashini taqazo etadi. Atrof-muhitni asragan holda turizm sohasining rivojlanishiga erishish uchun davlatning toʻgʻri olib borilayotgan turizm siyosati zarur. Davlat hukumati turizm sektori rivoji uchun masʼul subyekt hisoblanadi. Elliotning ilmiy nazariyasiga koʻra, davlatlarning ishtirokisiz xalqaro turizmni takomillashtirish

imkonsiz, chunki davlat hokimiyati siyosiy barqarorlikni, xavfsizlikni, turizm sohasi uchun kerak bo'lgan huquqiy va moliyaviy shart-sharoitni yaratadi va muhim xizmat turlarini tashkillashtirish uchun umumiy infrastrukturani vujudga keltiradi va rivojlantiradi. Buning ustiga, bir davlat hukumati boshqa davlatlar bilan ko'pgina masalalar yuzasidan, misol uchun, viza masalasi, mamlakat hududiga kiritish shartlari va xalqaro transit yo'nalishlari bo'yicha o'zaro muzokaralar olib borib, kelishuv va bitimlar imzolashadi.

### **Adabiyotlar tahlili**

Dunyo mamlakatlarida turizm sektori ekologiyaga zararli faoliyat turi bo'lgani sababli davlat tomonidan doimiy nazorat qilinishi kerak bo'lgan jabha hisoblanadi. OECD ning ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, davlat makroiqtisodiyotning barqarorligi, do'stona biznes muhiti va innovatsion turizm siyosatini ta'minlash orqali turizm sektorini rivojlantiradi. Biroq, turizm industriyasining iqtisodiy manfaatlari rivojlanishi past mamlakatlarda mahalliy aholining moddiy holati va ishlilik darajasini oshirish uchun har doim ham sarflanmaydi. Tashqi kompaniyalarning nazorati esamahalliy aholi uchun ekologik muammolarni kuchaytirib, iqtisodiy foydaning xorijiy kompaniya tomonidan og'dirilishi turizmning iqtisodiy manfaatlarini mahalliy hokimiyat uchun sezilarli darajada kamaytiradi.

Turizm sohasidagi yetakchi olimlardan biri-Jeffries turlidavlatlarning turizm sohasi rivojiga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan keng miqyosdagi siyosiy maqsadlarini sanab o'tadi:

- Ispaniyada 1960-yillarda Franko rejimi turizm sohasidan davlatning siyosiy maqbulligini qonuniylashtirish hamda iqtisodiy salohiyatini tan olish uchun foydalandi;

- 1930-yillardan buyon, Fransiya hukumati Sobiq SSR ning kurortlarda ishchilar hayoti sifatini yaxshilash uchun ilgari surilgan rekreatsion turizm g'oyasiga o'xshash ijtimoiy turizm konsepsiyasiga amal qilib kelmoqda, ayniqsa, aholining daromadi past qismi uchun turizm imkoniyatlari yaratish bilan davlat o'zining farovonlikni ta'minlash funksiyasini kuchaytiradi.

Davlat hokimiyati turizm industriyasi ko'pgina biznes turlari va sektorlari faoliyatini o'z ichiga oluvchi murakkab industriya bo'lganligi bois, umumiy maqsadlar-turizm rivoji va sifatini yaxshilashga erishish uchun mazkur sohaga ta'sir ko'rsatishga urinadi. Ushbu aralashuv bozor muvaffaqiyatsizligining oldini olishga yordam beradi. Lekin, agar davlat turizm sohasini o'ta darajada ko'p o'z tasarrufiga olsa, bozor muvaffaqiyatsizligi davomli bo'ladi, buning sababi, agarda turizm boshqaruvi va nazorati davlat agentliklari tomonidan olib borilib, o'ta markazlashsa, davlatning aralashuvi bilan yuzaga kelgan balansning buzilish xususiy sektorlar investitsiyasi uchun zararga ishlaydi.

Davlat tomonidan kiritiladigan sarmoya o'ta katta miqdorni tashkil etsa, bunday vaziyatda davlat tomonidan ajratilgan subsidiyalar tufayli turizm noiqtisodiy sohaga aylanib, tashqi bozor kuchlaridan himoyalanih hodisasi sodir bo'ladi. Bunday turizm faoliyati investorlarni jalb etmaydi va oxir-oqibat

bozor muvaffaqiyatsizligiga uchraydi. Bunga yaqqol misollardan biri Buyuk Britaniyaning turistik manzillarni moliyalashtirish uchun ajratilgan ming yillik grantlari, pirovardida muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchradi.

### **Tadqiqot metodologiyasi**

Tadqiqotda tizimli tahlil, mantiqiylik, analiz va sintez, qiyosiy tahlil singari usullardan foydalanilgan.

### **Tahlil va natijalar**

Turizmning mavsumiylik xususiyati ba'zi mamlakatlarda va hududlarda o'ta darajada kuchli bo'lganligi bois, davlatning aralashuvisiz yil davomida kuzatiladigan turizm faoliyatini olib borish imkonsiz bo'lishi mumkin. Turistik manzillar o'z faoliyatini davom ettirish uchun tashrif buyuruvchilar soni yetarli bo'lmagan va daromad miqdori kam bo'lgan holatda davlat subsidiyalari vagrantlari raqobatbardoshbozor sharoitida ular uchun yashab qolishning yagona vositasi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Turizm industriyasining davlat tomonidan boshqarilishmasligining foydali tomonlaridan biri-subsidiyasiz va davlat aralashuvisiz bozor iqtisodiyoti raqobatbardoshlikni kuchaytiradi, bu esa innovatsiya, yangi g'oyalar va dinamik turizm industriyasini kuchaytiradi.

Ma'lumki, turizm sohasiga davlat hokimiyatining aralashuvi turizmni qo'llab-quvvatlash va ta'siri, yo'nalishi, shakli va usuli borasida xalq manfaatlarini himoyalash vazifasini bajarib, ko'pgina ziddiyatlar va muammoli vaziyatlarga yechim topishga kirishadi. 2008-yilda Ispaniya, Gretsiya va Kiprda qirg'oqchilik va suv tanqisligi tufayli davlat hokimiyati iqtisodiyotning birlamchi bo'g'ini bo'lgan turizm sektorida vujudga kelgan strategik inqirozni bartaraf qilish uchun suv import qilish tashabbusini ilgari surdi. Bunday holatlarda davlat strategik rejalash va inqirozni boshqarish funksiyalarini o'z zimmasiga oladi.

Buyuk Britaniyada o'ta byurokratik xarakterga ega turizm industriyasini boshqarish modeliamaliyotga joriy etilgan. 2011-yildamahalliy hokimiyat va biznes vakillari o'rtasida39 ta ko'ngilli hamkorlikboshqarmalari sifatidaMahalliy Iqtisodiy Hamkorlik Tashkilotlari tashkil etildi va sobiq Hududiy Rivojlantirish Agentliklari funksiyalarini bajarishga kirishdi.Mahalliy Iqtisodiy Hamkorlik Tashkilotlarining 7 tasi turizm faoliyatini birlamchi foyda manbasi sifatida tan olishgan, 26 tasi turizm industriyasiga faoliyat shakli sifatida qiziqish bildirishgan, 2 tasi esa mutlaqo turizm jarayonlariga aralashishmaydi.

Buyuk Britaniyaning Milliy Turizm Tashkilotlari:

1. VisitBritain-xalqaro marketing amaliyoti bilan shug'illanadi
2. VisitEngland
3. VisitWales
4. VisitScotland
5. Northern Ireland Tourist Board

2012-yilda Buyuk Britaniyaning Madaniyat, Ommaviy Axborot va Sport bo'limi tomonidan VisitBritain Milliy Turizm tashkiloti uchun 50mln dollar, VisitScotland uchun 38 million dollar mablag' ajratildi.

Xitoy davlatining turizm siyosatiga nazar solsak, davlat hokimiyatining turizm industriyasini o'ta darajada nazorat ostida ushlashga urinishi sababli

ushbu sohada ko'p muammolar ko'zga tashlanadi, turizm industriyasini rivojlantirish uchun Xitoy hukumati turizm sohasigata'sir darajasini kamaytirishi lozimligi ta'kidlanadi. Biznes birlashmalari tomonidan boshqariladigan hududiy turistik tashkilotlar turizm industriyasini rivojlantirish uchun ko'proq samarali ekanligi isbotlangan. Polsha va Slovakiya misolida, Panasiuk va Wszendybyl-Skulska Yevropa Ittifoqida davlat turizm siyosatining ijtimoiy jihatlarini tadqiq etadi va moliyaviy ko'mak dasturlarini joriy etish bilan Yevropa qadriyatlari va ijtimoiy birligiga asoslanganbarqaror rivojlanish tendensiyalarini ilgari suradigan turizm siyosati siyosiy o'zgarishning bir qismi bo'ldi. Covid 19 tufayli inqirozga uchragan turizm sektorining asosiy funksiyalarini jonlantirib turish uchun Polsha va Slovakiyada davlat hokimiyati ijtimoiy ko'mak sifatida ko'p bolali oilalarga va nogironligi bor shaxslarga turvaucherlar taqdim etdi. Rossiya davlatida esa, turizm industriyasida talab va taklif o'rtasida muvozanat buzilganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Mazkur holatning kelib chiqish sabablari tahlil qilinganda, davlat tomonidan beriladigan ijtimoiy yordam miqdorining kamligi bir qator marketing bilan bog'liq muammolarni yuzaga chiqarganini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Yaponiya davlatida esa 2016-yilda xorijiy sayyohlar sonini 2020-yilgacha 40 million kishiga, 2030-yilgacha esa 60 million kishiga yetkazish maqsad qilingan edi. Biroq, koronavirus tufayli, kirish turizmining o'sish sur'ati keskin tushib ketdi. Ana shu sharoitda, Yaponiya hukumati bir necha inqirozga qarshi kurashish tashabbuslarini ilgari surdi:

- *Turizm industriyasida digital transformatsiya:* Yaponiya Ichki Munosabatlar va Axborot Vazirligi 2021-2022-yillardamahalliy hukumatlar tizimidigital transformatsiya uchun 3.88 milliard yen mablag' ajratdi. Mazkur mamlakatda turizm sohasida joriy etilgan eng so'ngi texnologiyalar quyidagilar: Ultra yuqori tezlikka ega beshinchi avloq texnologiyalari (5G), yuqori tezlikdagi aloqalarni ta'minlovchi Wi-Fi 6, masofaviy boshqaruvni ta'minlovchi loT tizimi, Augmented va Virtual Reality, sun'iy intellekt, va boshqalar.

- *Kirish turizmini rivojlantirish uchun tashqi aloqalarni yanada mustahkamlash:* yapon hukumatining xorijiy vakolatxonalarini tomonidan Yaponiya davlatining turizm salohiyatini-tarixi, madaniyati, an'analari to'g'risidagi materiallarni keng tartibda yoyish tashabbuslari kuchaytirildi.

- *Yaponiyaga tashrif buyuruvchi sayyohlar uchunsoliqlardan ozod qilish amaliyotini kengaytirish:*

Yaponiyaga tashrif buyuruvchi sayyohlar uchun joriy etilgan soliqdan ozod qilish tizimi ham iste'molchilar, ham biznes vakillarining manfaatlarini inobatga olibhar yili davlat hukumati tomonidan muhokama qilinadi. 2016-yil may oyida qilingan ayrim tuzatishlarga ko'ra, soliqdan ozod qilinadigan minimal xarid miqdori 5, 000 yen ga tenglashtirildi. Soliqdan ozod qilish tizimi qiymati past tovarlar- kosmetik mahsulotlar, dori vositalari, xalq amaliy san'ati namunalari va milliy hunarmandchilik mahsulotlari uchun ham joriy etildi. Mazkur islohotlar mahalliy xalq va chetdan tashrif buyurgan turistlarni ichki turistik mahsulotlarni iste'mol qilishga rag'batlantiradi.

- *Ko‘p tilli yordam dasturlarini kuchaytirish.*

Yaponiyaga tashrif buyuruvchi sayyohlar soni oshishi bilan ko‘p tillarda xizmat ko‘rsatish sifatini yaxshilash muammosi yuzaga keldi. Airport, bandargoh, jamoat transporti va turistik attraksionlarda stresslardan holi va yanada qulay turistik muhitni yaratish uchun davlat hukumati va mahalliy boshqaruv organlari kompleks ko‘p tilli axborotlarni ulashish sistemasini ishga tushirish uchun birgalikda ishlashmoqda.

Qozog‘iston Respublikasida davlat hukumati turizm industriyasini to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri Turizm qo‘mitasi va “Kazakh Tourism” milliy kompaniyasiorqali xalqaro turizm siyosati usullaridan foydalangan holda boshqaradi. “Kazakh Tourism” milliy kompaniyasi 2017-yilda tashkil topgan bo‘lib, turistik manzil sifatida mamlakat brendini global miqyosda reklama qilish va 2025-yilgacha Milliy Turizm Rivojlanish Strategiyasini yanada jadallashtirish vazifasini ado etmoqda. Qozog‘iston Respublikasida ham turizm industriyasi iqtisodiyotning birlamchi foyda keltiradigan sektorlaridan biri sifatida e‘tirof etilgan va davlatning liderlik irodasi davlat sektori va xususiy sektorlar o‘rtasida kompleks munosabatni yo‘lga qo‘yish jarayonida yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi.

### **Xulosa va takliflar**

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, turizm industriyasining faoliyat shakllarini to‘g‘ri yo‘lga qo‘yish va xususiy sektorlar bilan muvozanatlashgan munosabatlarni shakllantirish turizm sohasining ma‘lum bir miqdorda davlat tomonidan boshqarilishini taqazo etadi. Muayyan turistik manzillarning tur mahsulotlarini jahon bozoriga olib chiqish uchun xususiy sektorlar davlatning marketing faoliyatiga suyanadi. Davlat hukumati aholi manfaatlarini hisobga olgan holda, o‘rta darajada yoki kamdaromadli fuqarolari uchun sayohat imkoniyatlari berilishi uchun xalq manfaatlarini himoya qilish funksiyasini bajaradi. Turizm sohasiga iqtisodiyotning birlamchi bo‘g‘inlaridan biri sifatida qaraydigan davlatlarda mazkur sohada ko‘p tarmoqli turistik loyihalar va dasturlarni amaliyotga joriy etish bilan rivojlantirish tendensiyalari muhokama qilinadi va eng maqbul qaror va usullar tanlab olinadi.

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## INGLIZ TILINING BUGUNGI KUNDAGI AHAMIYATI

*Annotation. Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda inglizning tilining dunyo miqyosidagi ahamiyati va uning alohida jihatlari keltirilib o'tilgan. Qolaversa, muallif tomonidan ingliz tilini rivojlantirish bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalari ishlab chiqilgan.*

*Kalit so'zlar: foreign languages, personal growth, english language.*

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## IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TODAY

*Abstract. In this article, the importance of the English language today in the world and its special aspects are presented. In addition, the author developed suggestions and recommendations for the development of the English language.*

*Keywords: foreign languages, personal growth, English language.*

Aftidan har safar biz boshqa tillarni o'rganish qanchalik muhimligini ko'proq anglayapmiz va ingliz tili haqida. Tilni o'rganishning eng yaxshi usuli - uni yoshligidan o'rganishni boshlashdir, chunki aytilganidek, go'daklik va olti yoshdagi bolalar tillarga nisbatan sezgirroq, chunki ular uni tezroq o'rganishadi va asosiy erta yoshda, bu ularga o'z ona tillariday til o'rganishga yordam beradi. Bu degani, agar siz allaqachon voyaga etgan bo'lsangiz, sizda tilni o'rganish imkoniyati yo'q. Bugungi kunda kattalar uchun ingliz tilini o'rganish uchun ko'plab imkoniyatlar mavjud.

Tillarni o'rganishdan oldin hamma uchun ham imkoniyat mavjud bo'lmagan imtiyoz sifatida ko'rilgan, ammo bu g'oya allaqachon eskirgan va bugungi kunda **ingliz tilini o'rganish ko'proq har qanday o'qish yoki ish uchun qo'shimcha sifatida qaraladi.**

Ushbu barcha xabardorlikni, masalan, **ikki tili bo'lib qolgan maktablar sonining ko'payishi** yoki boshqa mamlakatlarning maktablari bilan o'zaro almashinuvlar olib borilishi, o'z o'quvchilariga nafaqat nazariy ta'lim berish, balki uni mahalliy odamlar bilan amalda qo'llashlariga imkon berish. Buning yana bir misoli, hozirda ba'zi televizion tarmoqlarda kichkintoylar uni eshitishga odatlanib, asta-sekin o'rganishlari uchun ingliz tilida rasmlar namoyish etilmoqda.

Endi siz tilni yoshligingizdan o'rganishni boshlamaganingiz uchun, demak, siz uni boshlash uchun imkoniyat kamroq bo'lganingizni anglatmaydi, chunki **universitetda tahsil olayotganlar yoki hatto ishlayotgan odamlar uchun juda ko'p imkoniyatlar.**

Variantlarning ba'zilari quyidagilardir: siz o'zingizning shahringizdagi til maktabida ro'yxatdan o'tishingiz mumkin, bu erda siz har qanday til bilan noldan boshlashingiz mumkin; Tilning ba'zi bir asosiy tushunchalarini tezda o'rganishingiz kerak bo'lsa, akademiyaga yozilishingiz mumkin; Chet elda kurslar ham bor, ular sizga grammatikadan ko'ra ko'proq talaffuzga e'tibor berishga imkon beradi; Bundan tashqari, tobora ommalashib borayotgan bir variant mavjud va bu yosh universitet talabalari uchun yaxshi imkoniyat, ya'ni chet elda juftlik sifatida ishlashga borish, bu sizga boshqa mamlakatda va ingliz tilida ingliz tilini o'rganish imkoniyatini beradi. ozgina pul ishlashga qodir bo'ling.

Bugungi kunda hamma ham Ispaniyadan tashqarida ingliz tilini o'rganish uchun hashamatni sotib ololmasligi aniq, ammo ular mavjud **stipendiyalar va tillarni o'rganish uchun yordam** ehtimol ular sizga yordam berishi mumkin.

Bu shunday **globalashuv oqibatlari**, chunki bugungi kunda amalga oshirilayotgan deyarli barcha korxonalar uchun ingliz tilini puxta bilish zarur va bu **es kelajakdagi ishingizda siz uchun ko'plab eshiklarni ochadigan sifat.**

Insoniyat tomonidan ixtiro qilingan tillarning hech biri dunyoning universal tiliga aylanmagan. Jahon hamjamiyatida tillarning haqiqiy tarqalishiga asoslanib, Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti o'zining rasmiy yoki ishchi tillari sifatida quyidagi oltita tilni tanladi: ingliz, frantsuz, ispan, rus, arab va xitoy. Ular orasida hozirda ingliz tili alohida o'rin tutadi.

Ingliz tili dunyoning 12 mamlakatida, jumladan: AQSh, Buyuk Britaniya, Kanada, Avstraliya, Yangi Zelandiyada yashovchi 400 milliondan ortiq aholining ona tilidir. Shuningdek, u o'rta va o'rta maktablarda o'qiladigan chet tillari orasida dunyoda birinchi o'rinda turadi oliy maktablar, kattalar ta'limi tizimidagi to'garaklar va kurslarda.

Eng ko'p o'qitiladigan til sifatida ingliz tili boshqa tillarni almashtirmaydi, balki ularni to'ldiradi.

300 million xitoylik - bu Qo'shma Shtatlarning butun aholisidan ko'proq - ingliz tilini o'rganmoqda. Ingliz tili fonetik leksik

90 ta davlatda ingliz tili ikkinchi til hisoblanadi yoki keng o'rganiladi.

Frantsiyada davlat o'rta maktablarida talabalar to'rt yil yoki ingliz tilini o'rganishlari shart nemis tili, ko'pchilik - kamida 85% - ingliz tilini tanlaydi.

Yaponiyada talabalar o'rta maktabni tugatishdan oldin olti yil davomida ingliz tilini o'rganishlari kerak.

Ingliz tili o'rta va o'rta maktablarda, shuningdek, kattalar ta'limi tizimidagi turli kurslarda o'rganiladigan chet tillari orasida dunyoda 1-o'rinni egallaydi. Misol uchun, Rossiyada o'rta va oliy o'quv yurtlarida talabalarning qariyb 70 foizi ingliz tilini o'rganishadi. Germaniyada, so'rovlardan birida jamoatchilik

fikri So'rovda qatnashganlarning 45 foizi ingliz tilida gaplashishini aytdi. Italiyada bilim ingliz tilida zamonaviy texnologiyalarning ishlashi bilan bog'liq ko'plab lavozimlarni egallash uchun zaruriy shart bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ko'pgina rivojlangan mamlakatlarda ingliz tilini bilish ilmiy-texnikaviy ziyolilar uchun odatiy holga aylanib bormoqda. Chet ellik sayyohlar bilan barcha qit'alarda xizmat ko'rsatuvchi xodimlar bilan bog'lanishda asosiy aloqa vositasi hisoblanadi. Hozirgi vaqtda 1 milliardga yaqin odam, ya'ni dunyo aholisining 1/5 qismi u yoki bu darajada ingliz tilida gaplashadi, deb ishoniladi.

Bugungi kunda ingliz tili juda muhim mavqega ega va lingua franca - butun insoniyatning millatlararo muloqot tiliga aylanmoqda. Ammo yarim asr oldin ham ingliz tili xalqaro tillardan biri edi.

Bugungi kunda ingliz tili nafaqat Evropada, balki butun dunyoda millatlararo muloqot tili sifatida o'z mavqeini mustahkamladi. Boshqa tillar o'z o'rnini egallagan mintaqalar hali ham mavjud bo'lsa-da, masalan, bir qator Afrika mamlakatlarida frantsuz tili, sobiq mamlakatlarda rus tili. sovet Ittifoqi... Biroq, bu erda ham xalqaro aloqalarda ingliz tilidan kengroq foydalanish tendentsiyasi mavjud. Bular. Bizning zamonamizda ingliz tili o'rta asrlarda Evropada lotin o'ynagan rolni bajaradi.

Shunday qilib, zamonaviy dunyoda ingliz tilining rolini o'rganar ekanmiz, zamonaviy ingliz tilining bir nechta variantlari mavjudligi qiziq, ammo ulardan ikkitasi alohida mavqega ega: ingliz va amerikalik.

Amerika va ingliz variantlari turli tillar emas va bu erda tilning ikki varianti o'rtasidagi farqlarni va ularning rivojlanishining umumiy qonuniyatlarini aniqlash muhim ahamiyatga ega. Britaniya versiyasining ta'siri an'anaviy ravishda dunyoning aksariyat mamlakatlari ta'lim tizimida o'rganish predmeti sifatida qo'llanilishi bilan bog'liq.

Shu bilan birga, ingliz tili bir xil bo'lishi mumkin emas. Bir qator fonetik va leksik xususiyatlar Angliya, Kanada, Avstraliya va boshqalarda rezidentning nutqini ajratib turadi. Lekin bu xususiyatlar og'zaki nutqda ularning bir-birini tushunishlariga deyarli xalaqit bermaydi va yozma nutqqa umuman xalaqit bermaydi. Bu adabiy ingliz tili deb ataladigan holat. Ingliz tili negizida shakllanganlardan asosiylari: pidgin ingliz tili - 18-asr boshlarida paydo bo'lgan, Xitoy, Yaponiya va Kaliforniyada keng qo'llaniladi; bichlamar (plyaj-la mar) - Tinch okeani orollarida ishlatiladi; kru-inglizcha - Liberiya va Gvineyada qo'llaniladi.

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## **STUDY OF PRESUPPOSITION IN LINGUISTIC CONTEXT**

*Abstract. This article focuses on the study of the phenomenon of linguistic presupposition. The theoretical foundations of the phenomenon of presupposition, which is, part of pragmatics are considered.*

*Key words: pragmatics, presupposition, speech situation, secret judgment.*

Presuppositional aspect in linguistics is a concept that deals with the underlying assumptions or beliefs that are inherent in the meaning of a sentence or statement. It is an important aspect of language that is often overlooked, yet it plays a vital role in communication. It is a linguistic concept that plays a crucial role in the way we communicate. Presupposition refers to the underlying assumptions or beliefs that we hold about the world, which are often taken for granted in our conversations. These assumptions can be expressed in a variety of ways, from the use of certain words or phrases to the structure of our sentences.

In this article, we will explore what presuppositions are, how they are formed, and their significance in different linguistic contexts. Presupposition is an important aspect of linguistics that concerns the assumptions that speakers make about the knowledge and beliefs of their audience. In other words, presuppositions are implicit assumptions that are conveyed through language and are typically taken for granted by both the speaker and the listener. For example, the sentence "John stopped smoking" presupposes that John used to smoke at some point in the past. The presupposition is not explicitly stated in the sentence, but it is implied. Similarly, the sentence "I'm sorry, but I can't lend you any money" presupposes that the speaker has been asked for money and that the person asking is in need of it.

Presuppositions can also be triggered by certain linguistic expressions, such as negation, questions, and definite descriptions. For instance, the sentence "I didn't steal your phone" presupposes that the listener believes their phone has been stolen, while the sentence "Do you still have that book I lent you?" presupposes that the speaker has previously lent a book to the listener. Understanding presuppositions is crucial for effective communication, as it allows speakers to convey information more efficiently and accurately. It also helps listeners to infer information that may not be explicitly stated, allowing them to better understand the speaker's intended meaning.

Presuppositions are implicit assumptions that are taken for granted in any given communication. They are not explicitly stated in the sentence, but they are present in the background knowledge of the speaker and the listener. For example, consider the sentence "John stopped smoking." The presupposition in

this sentence is that John was smoking at some point in the past. The sentence cannot be true or false unless the presupposition is true.

Presuppositions are formed in different ways. One way is through lexical semantics, which refers to the meaning of individual words. For instance, the word "again" presupposes that an action has occurred before. Another way is through syntactic structures, which refer to the way words are organized into sentences. For example, the sentence "I regret eating the pizza" presupposes that the speaker ate the pizza.

Presuppositions are significant in different linguistic contexts, including pragmatics, semantics, and discourse analysis. In pragmatics, presuppositions are used to convey indirect meanings or implications. For example, the sentence "Do you still beat your wife?" presupposes that the listener has beaten his wife before, even if this is not true. In semantics, presuppositions are used to establish the truth conditions of a sentence. For instance, the sentence "The king of France is bald" presupposes that there is a king of France, even though there is none at present.

In discourse analysis, presuppositions are used to analyze the coherence and cohesion of a text. They help to identify the background knowledge that is shared between the speaker and the listener. For example, in a conversation about a movie, the presupposition might be that the listener has watched the movie before.

Presuppositional aspect in linguistics has practical applications in language teaching, translation, and interpretation. Language teachers can use presuppositions to teach students how to infer meaning from context. Translators and interpreters can use presuppositions to produce accurate translations and interpretations that convey the intended meaning.

One aspect of presupposition is that it is often implicit rather than explicit. Speakers may make assumptions about what their audience knows or believes without ever explicitly stating those assumptions. For example, a speaker may say "I'm going to the store" without explicitly stating that they assume that their audience knows what a store is and where it is located.

Another aspect of presupposition is that it can be triggered by certain linguistic cues. For example, the word "again" presupposes that something has happened before. If a speaker says "I'm going to watch the movie again", this presupposes that the speaker has already watched the movie at least once before.

Presupposition can also be used to convey information indirectly. For example, a speaker may say "Have you stopped beating your wife?" as a way of implying that the listener has beaten their wife in the past, even if the listener has never done so. This is an example of a presupposition that is conveyed indirectly through the choice of words.

Finally, presupposition can be used to create humor or irony. For example, a speaker may say "I love being stuck in traffic" as a way of implying

the opposite, that they actually hate being stuck in traffic. This creates a humorous effect by playing with the audience's assumptions and expectations.

In conclusion, presupposition is an important aspect of language that helps to convey meaning and create subtle nuances in communication. It is a complex concept that is triggered by certain linguistic cues and can be used to convey information indirectly, create humor, or convey underlying assumptions about the world.

In linguistics, presupposition is studied as a way to understand how language is used to convey meaning. It is closely related to the concept of inference, which is the process of drawing conclusions based on the information that is presented to us. Presupposition is different from inference, however, in that it involves assumptions that are already part of our knowledge base, rather than conclusions that we draw from new information.

One of the most common ways that presupposition is expressed in language is through the use of presupposition triggers. These are words or phrases that signal to the listener that a certain assumption is being made. For example, if someone says "I'm going to the store again, " the presupposition trigger is the word "again, " which implies that the speaker has already been to the store at least once before.

Another way that presupposition is expressed in language is through the structure of our sentences. For example, if someone says "The president's wife is pregnant, " the presupposition is that the president is a man. This is because the sentence is structured in a way that assumes the gender of the president, even though it is not explicitly stated.

Presupposition is also closely related to the concept of implicature, which is the meaning that is conveyed indirectly through our language use. Implicatures are often based on assumptions about the listener's knowledge or beliefs, and they can be either conventional (based on shared knowledge) or conversational (based on the context of the conversation).

One of the key applications of presupposition in linguistics is in the study of pragmatics, which is the branch of linguistics that deals with the ways in which context affects meaning. By understanding how presuppositions are used in language, linguists can gain insights into how meaning is conveyed through the social and cultural contexts in which we communicate.

In conclusion, presuppositional aspect in linguistics is an important concept that deals with implicit assumptions that are present in any communication. It is significant in different linguistic contexts, including pragmatics, semantics, and discourse analysis. Understanding presuppositions can help us to communicate effectively and accurately in different languages and cultural contexts. Overall, the use of presupposition in linguistics is an important tool for understanding how language is used to convey meaning. By studying the underlying assumptions and beliefs that are implicit in our language

use, linguists can gain a deeper understanding of the ways in which we communicate with one another, and how we make sense of the world around us.

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## **LISONIY BIRLIKLAR VA ULARNING LINGVISTIK TAVSIFI**

*Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada lisoniy birliklarning turlari, ularning xususiyatlari, bir-biridan farqlari va ularning lingvistik tasifi haqida mulofazalar yoritilgan. Bundan tashqari, maqola muallifning turli tilshunoslarning ushbu mavzudagi fikrlariga munosabati va shaxsiy xulosalarini ham o'z ichiga oladi.*

*Kalit so'zlar: til birliklari, fonema, morfema, leksema, so'z, gap, matn.*

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## **LINGUISTIC UNITS AND THEIR LINGUISTIC DESCRIPTION**

*Annotation. This article discusses the types of language units, their characteristics, differences and their linguistic characteristics. In addition, the article reflects the author's attitude to the opinions of various linguists on this topic and his personal conclusions.*

*Key words: linguistic units, phoneme, morpheme, lexeme, word, sentence, text.*

Lisoniy birliklar deb lingvistik xabarlarni tahlil qilish mumkin bo'lgan birliklarga aytiladi. Ba'zi olimlar til birliklariga nutqqa xos birliklarni ham qo'shib tavsif qilishadi chunki tilshunoslikda til va nutq bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lib, biri ikkinchisiz mavjud bo'la olmaydi. Ba'zi olimlar esa til va nutq birliklarini bir-biridan ajratishadi. Lekin haligacha tilshunoslikda til va nutq birliklarini belgilashda aniq o'lchov mavjud emas. Ko'pgina tilshunos olimlar lisoniy birliklar sifatida fonema, morfema va leksemani, nutq birliklari sifatida esa tovush, harf, so'z, so'z birikmasi, gap va matnni e'tifof etishadi.

Lisoniy birliklarning eng kichigi **fonema** hisoblanadi va uning vazifasi so'zlarning ma'nosini farqlashdir. Fonemani boshqa mayda qisimlarga ajralmadi. U tildagi eng kichik birlik bo'lishiga qaramasdan, katta vazifa bajaradi. Hamma til birliklarining ichida fonema mavjuddir. Fonema nutqda tovush yoki harf sifatida voqelanadi. Hamma tovush yoki harf fonema bo'la olmaydi. So'zlarda ma'no farqlashga xizmat qilayotgan tovushgina fonema bo'la oladi. Masalan: **bosh- tosh** so'zlarida b tovushini o'rniga t tovushini

qo'ysak yangi boshqa ma'nodagi so'z hosil bo'ldi. Bu so'zda faqat **t** tovushigina fonema hisoblanadi chunki bu tovush ma'no farlash uchun xizmat qilayapti. Nutq tovushi va harf so'z va qo'shimchalar tarkibida keladi lekin fonema so'zlar yoki boshqa birliklar tarkibida mavjud bo'lmaydi. U til foydalanuvchilarining ongida yakka holda mavjud bo'ladi.

Fonemadan keying lisoniy birlik **morfema** hisoblanadi. Morfemaning vazifasi grammatik ma'no ifodalash yoki so'z yasash hisoblanadi. Fonema ma'no farqlovchi eng kichik birlik bo'lsa, morfema ma'no anglatuvchi eng kichik lisoniy birlik hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun ham morfemani boshqa kichik ma'noli qisimga bo'lishning iloji yo'q. Masalan: olam morfemasini olaylik, bu morfemani o-la-m deb yana kichik bo'laklarga bo'lganimizda o yoki la kabi qisimlar hech qanday ma'no anglatmaydi.

Tilshunos olim Burling (1992) morfemalarni ikkiga ya'ni **o'zak** va **qo'shimcha morfema** kabi ajratgan va bunga boshqa tilshunoslar ham ittifoq qilishgan. Burlingning fikriga ko'ra, so'z sifatida yakka o'zi ma'no angлата oladigan morfemalar o'zak morfemalar, so'zga qo'shib qo'shimcha ma'no berishga yoki yangi so'z yasashga xizmat qiladigan morfemalarga qo'shimcha morfemalar deyiladi. Masalan: lolazorda so'zida uchta morfema mavjud. Ular **lola**, **-zor** va **-da** morfemalaridir. Bu morfemalardan lola morfemasi o'zak ya'ni mustaqil morfema, -zor, va -da morfemalari esa qo'shimcha morfema hisoblanadi. Chunki ushbu qo'shimcha morfemalar so'zga qo'shilsagina ma'no anglatishi mumkin. O'zakka qo'shilmasdan turib yakka o'zi ma'no angлата olmaydi.

Keyingi lisoniy birlik leksemdir. Leksema deb tilning leksik ma'no anglatuvchi, grammatik ma'no bildiruvchi qo'shimchalarisiz, tilning lug'at tarkibiga xos birligiga aytiladi. Leksema va morfemalar o'rtasidagi farq shundaki, morfemalar grammatik vazifa bajarisa leksemalar lug'aviy ma'no anglatish vazifasini bajaradi. Masalan: -yapti morfemasi fe'ning hozirgi zamon, uchinchi shaxs birlikka tegishli ekanligini ko'rsatib beradi.

Leksema anglatadigan ma'no leksik yoki lug'aviy ma'no deb ataladi. Ilmiy manbalarda leksik ma'no semema deb ham yuritiladi. Biz leksemalarni asosan lug'atlarda uchratishimiz mumkin. Leksemani eshitganimizda bizning ongimizda shaxs, narsa-buyum, voqea-hodisa, belgi-xususiyat kabi lug'aviy ma'nolar hosil bo'ladi. Masalan: chaqaloq so'zini olaylik bu leksema sifatida "endi tug'ulgan, onaning yordamiga muhtoj, kichkina odam bolasi" lug'aviy ma'nosini anglatadi.

Leksemaning o'zi nutqda mustaqil holatda namoyon bo'lmaydi. Chunki u butunga emas, qisimga teng holatda bo'ladi. Unga sintaktik belgi-xususiyat qo'shilgandan keyingina u butunga aylanishi va nutqda mustaqil holatda namoyon bo'lishi mumkin.

Leksik ma'no yasalish munosabatiga ko'ra quyidagi turlarga ajratilishi mumkin:

1. Asos ma'no

## 2. Yasama ma'no

Leksemaning boshqa ma'nolarini hosil bo'lishi uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qilgan ma'nosi asos ma'no deyiladi. Masalan: qosh so'zining "yuzning ko'z ustidagi yoysimon tuksimon qismi" ma'nosi asos ma'no hisoblanadi.

Leksemaning asos ma'nodan kelib chiqib hosil bo'lgan ma'nosi yasama ma'no deyiladi. Uni ba'zi manbalarda hosila ma'no deb ham uchratishimiz mumkin. Masalan: qosh so'zining "old qisim, turtib chiqqan joy" (ayvonning qoshi) ma'nosi yasamama'no hisoblanadi.

Yuqorida ta'kidlaganimizdek lisoniy birliklar til birliklaridan tubdan farq qilib, ular o'z ichiga fonema, morfema, leksemani oladi. Bu lisoniy birliklar ishlatilish o'rni, vazifasi, tuzilishiga ko'ra bir biridan farqlidir. Fonema lisoniy birliklarning eng kichigi bo'lib, so'zlarning ma'nosini farqlashga xizmat qilib bersa, morfema ma'no anglatuvchi eng kichik lisoniy birlik bo'lib, grammatik ma'no ifodalaydi. Leksema ham eng kichik ma'no anglatuvchi birlik hisobladi va uning morfemadan farqi grammatik ma'no emas lug'aviy ma'no anglatishidadir.

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## **ОПИСАТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ СОВРЕМЕННОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫМИ ФИНАНСАМИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ**

*Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается управление государственными финансами, реформы, проводимые в Узбекистане по эффективному управлению государственными финансами, и приоритеты по совершенствованию системы государственных финансов. Анализ объекта исследования позволил сделать выводы о том, что предлагается разработать среднесрочное бюджетирование, стратегический подход в действующей системе бюджетного планирования, повысить эффективность управления государственными закупками и инвестициями, разработать стратегию управления государственным долгом, внедрить эффективную систему существующей оценки рисков для управления государственными активами и обязательствами, для предотвращения нерационального увеличения бюджетных обязательств.*

*Ключевые слова: УГФ, СГФ, стратегия оптимизации управления государственными финансами, межбюджетные трансферты, государственное вмешательство, содержание бюджета.*

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## **DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT STATE OF PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN UZBEKISTAN**

*Annotation. This article discusses the management of public finances, reforms carried out in Uzbekistan for the effective management of public finances, and priorities for improving the system of public finances. The analysis of the research object allowed us to conclude that it is proposed to develop medium-term budgeting, a strategic approach in the current budget planning system, improve the efficiency of public procurement and investment management, develop a public debt management strategy, introduce an effective system of existing risk assessment for managing public assets and liabilities, to prevent irrational increase in budgetary obligations.*

*Key words: PFM, GFS, strategy for optimizing public finance management, intergovernmental transfers, government intervention, budget content.*

Сегодня все сферы общественной и государственной жизни стремительно развиваются, требуя проведения реформ, основанных на совершенствовании управления государственными финансами, что обеспечивает быстрое и качественное развитие на пути к вхождению нашей страны в ряды лидеров мировой цивилизации. В 2018 году на основе критического анализа действующей бюджетной системы по методологии ГРФП, результатов оценки эффективности управления государственными финансами, а также диагностических оценок открытости налоговой и бюджетной политики на основе Прозрачности Кодекс Международного валютного фонда, управления государственными финансами за последние два года был реализован ряд мер по улучшению.

Система управления государственными финансами (УГФ) представляет собой набор правил и институтов, политик и процессов, которые регулируют использование государственных средств во всех секторах, от сбора доходов до мониторинга государственных расходов. Политика PFM различается в зависимости от страны и может охватывать вопросы, связанные с налоговым законодательством, управлением бюджетом, управлением долгом, субсидиями и государственными предприятиями. Хорошо функционирующая система УГФ имеет решающее значение для обеспечения подотчетности и эффективности использования государственных финансовых ресурсов, в то время как слабая система УГФ может привести к значительной трате ограниченных ресурсов. УГФ имеет особое значение для финансирования здравоохранения, поскольку большая часть ресурсов на здравоохранение, как правило, поступает из государственного бюджета. В частности, системы УГФ влияют на то, какой объем финансирования доступен и выделяется на здравоохранение, на эффективность расходов на здравоохранение и на уровень гибкости в использовании фондов здравоохранения.

Сегодня важно реализовать меры, обеспечивающие эффективную организацию финансовой системы. На современном этапе экономических реформ в нашей стране последовательно реализуются реформы, направленные на обеспечение устойчивости государственных финансов.

Например, в целях обеспечения открытости и прозрачности информации о государственном бюджете и участия граждан в бюджетном процессе предполагаются следующие реформы:

\* С 2018 года действует информационное издание «Бюджет для граждан»;

\* Информационный портал «Openbudget.uz», на котором представлена подробная информация о государственном бюджете, запущен в январе 2019 года;

\* Информация об исполнении государственного бюджета размещается на сайте Международного валютного фонда в соответствии со стандартами Статистики государственных финансов (СГФ);

\* С 2019 года введен механизм выделения не менее 10% дополнительных средств, формируемых в районном и городском бюджетах, на основе предложений, внесенных непосредственно гражданами.

В то же время результаты анализа показали, что в системе управления государственными финансами предстоит большая работа для достижения целей, поставленных при планировании среднесрочных и долгосрочных бюджетных проектов страны. В частности, отдельный учет бюджетных организаций и учреждений и предприятий с государственной долей, а также то, что внебюджетные средства министерств и ведомств не отражаются в консолидированном бюджете, препятствует полной прозрачности средств государственного бюджета.

Не разработана прозрачная методика расчета межбюджетных трансфертов, позволяющая самостоятельно определять местные бюджеты. Необходимо повысить эффективность управления государственными закупками и инвестициями, разработать стратегию управления государственным долгом, внедрить эффективную систему оценки рисков управления государственными активами и обязательствами.

Государству необходимо производить определенные расходы для реализации своих функций и задач, а средства они собирают за счет налогов и сборов. Поскольку налоги являются одним из основных инструментов управления экономикой, специалисты постоянно думают о весе налогов по отношению к валовому внутреннему продукту.

Более того, Узбекистан часто критикуют за высокую степень государственного вмешательства.

<b>Бюджетные расходы на:</b>	<b>млрд Сум</b>	<b>Делить ся</b>
Образование	29, 961.1	21%
Здравоохранение	19, 397.2	14%
Культура и спорт	2, 340.7	2%
Р&Д	823.8	1%
Трансферы	20, 550.2	14%
Расходы на экономику	16, 692.8	12%

Инвестиции	18, 843.7	13%
Администрация	10, 197.8	7%
Оплата долга	1, 816.4	1%
Другие	22, 360.3	16%

**Таблица 1.** Государственные расходы Узбекистана на различные сферы в 2021 г.

Как видно из этой таблицы, расходы на образование, здравоохранение и социальные выплаты составляют наибольшую долю государственных расходов. Но в отличие от других стран, за ними следуют расходы на реальную экономику, которых мы не видим в большинстве государственных расходов развитых стран. Это указывает на то, что государственное вмешательство в экономику остается высоким, что создает барьеры для развития частного сектора в некоторых областях.

Это также можно объяснить в отчетах о доходах государственного бюджета.

Заявление	млрд Сум	Делиться
Налог на прибыль	35, 449	22%
Подходный налог	8, 893	5%
НДС	53, 300	33%
Акциз	11, 688	7%
Обычай	4, 827	3%
Налог на ресурсы	13, 760	8%
Дивиденды	30, 222	19%
Другие	4, 448	3%

**Таблица 2.** Прогноз доходов государственного бюджета на 2022 год.

В идеальной экономике доля государства в реальной экономике посредством производства товаров и услуг в качестве конкурента частному сектору, как правило, минимальна. Таким образом, дивиденды, полученные от предпринимательской деятельности, должны меньше поступать в содержание государственного бюджета. Но в прогнозах

государственного бюджета ожидается, что дивиденды составят 19 процентов от общего государственного бюджета.

Также под поручительство Республики Узбекистан ограниченный объем ежегодно заключаемых новых договоров по привлечению внешних долгов составляет 4, 5 млрд долларов США, из которых 2, 5 млрд долларов США предназначены для поддержки Государственного бюджета Республики Узбекистан. На инвестиционные проекты установлен лимит в 2, 0 млрд долларов США. На 2022 год ограниченный нетто-объем государственных ценных бумаг, размещаемых от имени Республики Узбекистан, установлен в размере 6, 0 трлн сум. Государственные ценные бумаги Республики Узбекистан, выпущенные в течение финансового года и погашенные в текущем году, не включаются в ограниченный нетто-объем.

Государственный бюджет является составной частью финансовой системы страны и, соответственно, обладает всеми характеристиками финансовой системы и выполняет все связанные с ней функции. В то же время государственный бюджет обладает уникальными характеристиками, которые, в свою очередь, отличают государственный бюджет от других подразделений финансовой системы и позволяют ему занимать в ней центральное место. На самом деле, хотя государство является организатором всех финансовых отношений в каждой стране, эта особенность страны, то есть роль страны как главного распределителя материальных и финансовых ресурсов, сильно проявляется только в бюджете.

Эффективность влияния государственного бюджета, доходы которого формируются за счет налогов и других обязательных платежей, на экономическую и социальную жизнь общества является проблемой, требующей отдельного исследования. В этом смысле под эффективностью государственного бюджета понимается, прежде всего, уровень эффективности этих бюджетных расходов. Организация разумного и эффективного расходования бюджетных ресурсов необходима в любом обществе в настоящее время, так как оказывает существенное влияние на достижение оптимальных параметров экономической деятельности и решение приоритетных задач, стоящих перед государством. В ходе расследования на эти органы возлагаются задачи не только по установлению нецелевого использования бюджетных средств, нарушений бюджетного, гражданского и трудового законодательства, но и оценка уровня эффективности использования бюджетных средств. При этом в действующем бюджетном процессе эффективности использования бюджетных средств и качеству финансового управления в рамках финансового контроля уделяется мало внимания, а его результаты практически не используются при формировании бюджетов и управленческих решений. Ввиду несовершенства законодательства,



отсутствия четко прописанных правовых норм и механизмов, а также неразработанности методических указаний по оценке уровня эффективности использования бюджетных средств показатель эффективности часто подменяют принципом целевое использование бюджетных средств.

В зависимости от названных выше макроэкономических показателей эффективности государственного бюджета можно говорить о его роли как средства государственного регулирования экономики и социальной сферы. Но динамика разных макропоказателей не одинакова. Это означает, что существует определенная неопределенность в измерении уровня эффективности бюджетных расходов. При этом общие макропоказатели носят в основном информативный и аналитический характер, их нельзя связать с действиями конкретных лиц, чьей-то личной ответственностью и даже сложно связать с деятельностью отдельного государственного учреждения. При этом государственный бюджет выступает в качестве финансового плана конкретного использования государственных средств. При реализации этого плана необходимо определить уровень эффективности бюджетных расходов, а для этого требуется найти ответы на следующие вопросы: на что были потрачены государственные средства, каковы результаты этих расходов, каково соотношение конечных результатов и затрат? Здесь решение проблем личной и организационной ответственности за расходование бюджетных средств имеет первостепенное значение. Дело в том, что существующий до сих пор метод «сметного планирования» расходов бюджета, основанный на отчетных данных по расходным статьям бюджета за предыдущий год, практически обходит проблему определения результатов финансирования. Точнее сами расходы являются обоснованными в результате, и в таких условиях невозможно определить эффективность финансирования расходов бюджета. Сметный метод планирования расходов бюджета дает возможность обеспечить целевое расходование средств и сопоставить планируемые и фактические объемы финансирования. Эти факты, безусловно, полезны в рамках действующей системы планирования и финансирования, но не дают возможности определить уровень эффективности бюджетных расходов. При таком подходе отчетная оценка автоматически генерирует плановую оценку, и этот обмен может продолжаться бесконечно. В связи с этим необходимо значительно расширить рамки бюджетного планирования в Республике Узбекистан. Таким образом, определить уровень эффективности бюджетных расходов в рамках годового бюджета практически невозможно, так как практически все важные экономические и социальные процессы протекают в долгосрочной перспективе. Вопросы государственного бюджета и эффективности бюджетных расходов напрямую связаны с государственным финансовым контролем. Данный контроль дает

возможность сопоставить фактические результаты использования бюджетных средств с результатами, указанными в плане, выявить имеющиеся недостатки и нарушения в сфере финансирования бюджетных расходов, определить пути повышения эффективности использования бюджетных средств. В условиях рыночных отношений роль государственного финансового контроля еще более усиливается, он становится важной управленческой функцией любого государства, неизбежным условием нормального функционирования экономики и финансовой системы страны. Создание единой концепции государственного финансового контроля дает возможность законодательно определить многие понятия и категории, четко определить функции субъектов контроля. Все это существенно улучшает работу органов государственного контроля и снижает уровень эффективности их деятельности. Поэтому без совершенствования законодательства, без принятия правовых норм по организации государственного финансового контроля, а главное - без достижения их безусловного исполнения практически невозможно добиться успехов в борьбе с экономическими преступлениями, повышении эффективности государственного бюджета и бюджета Расходы. По этой причине разработка подхода к определению конкретных результатов финансирования расходов бюджета требует внесения серьезных изменений в процесс бюджетного планирования. В связи с этим проводимая в стране бюджетная реформа требует формирования процедур оценки уровня результативности бюджетных расходов и включения их в бюджетный процесс, от бюджетного планирования и финансирования бюджетных расходов до бюджетного планирования (бюджетирования), направленного на достижение социально значимые и измеримые конечные результаты. предполагает поэтапный переход. Таким образом, проблема эффективности государственного бюджета и бюджетных расходов весьма многообразна и охватывает широкий круг научно-теоретических, общественно-политических, правовых, методологических и непрактических вопросов. В первую очередь эту проблему следует решить путем использования новых форм и методов бюджетного планирования и финансирования, методических указаний по определению показателей эффективности расходования бюджетных средств, создания правовых норм и механизмов, а также дальнейшего усиления государственного финансового контроля.

При этом необходимо принять меры по повышению достоверности среднесрочных макроэкономических прогнозов, используемых государственными органами при составлении налогово-бюджетных прогнозов, и оценить эти данные путем сопоставления их с фактическими показателями на конец отчетного периода.

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## **РОЛЬ КЛАССИЧЕСКИХ И СОВРЕМЕННЫХ НАУЧНЫХ ТЕОРИЙ В РАЗВИТИИ НАУКИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ГЕОГРАФИИ**

*Аннотация. В данной статье раскрывается сущность научных теорий, созданных в науке экономической географии и их роль в развитии общества. В том числе создание классических научных идей и теорий, связанных с размещением и развитием отраслей экономики и возникновение кластерной научной теории, преимущество этой научной теории в региональном размещении производства в развитых и развивающихся странах в современный период глобализации, а также рассмотрено возникновение теории «Регионально-производственных комплексов» в бывшем Союзе и ее научно-практические аспекты в развитии территорий.*

*Ключевые слова: кольца Тюнена, стандартная теория, центральность, полюсы роста, автоволны, кластер, конкуренция, фирма, производство, хранение, транспортировка, сервис, географическое положение, Хихм, объединение предприятий.*

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## **THE ROLE OF CLASSICAL AND MODERN SCIENTIFIC THEORIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**

*Annotation. This article reveals the essence of scientific theories created in the science of economic geography and their role in the development of society. Including the creation of classical scientific ideas and theories related*

*to the location and development of economic sectors and the emergence of cluster scientific theory, the advantage of this scientific theory in the regional location of production in developed and developing countries in the modern period of globalization, and the emergence of the theory of "Regional Production complexes" in the former Soviet Union and its scientific and practical aspects in the development of territories.*

*Key words: Thiinen rings, standard theory, centrality, growth poles, autowaves, cluster, competition, firm, production, storage, transportation, service, geographic location, Khikhm, association of enterprises.*

Развитие общества и развитие экономической географии и экономических наук осуществлялись на основе научных идей и теорий, созданных учеными в разные исторические периоды. Известно, что на начальном этапе человеческого общества эти идеи и научные взгляды служили определяющим фактором в развитии общества. Эти классические научные идеи и теории не утратили своего научного значения и в наше время.

Содержание этих научных идей и теорий, созданных в науке, направлено на размещение и развитие производительных сил. Теория размещения производства или отраслей экономики воплощает в себе закономерности регионального размещения и развития всех отраслей народного хозяйства. Научные концепции такие поскольку циклы и кластеры являются продуктом научных идей и теорий, созданных в экономико-географических исследованиях.

Велики были заслуги английских экономистов-классиков А. Смита и Д. Рикардо, немецких географов-классиков в развитии экономической географии и экономических наук. Научные идеи и теории, созданные А.Смитом и Д.Рикардо, способствовали развитию международного географического разделения труда, развивая свободную торговлю между странами.

С 30-х годов XIX века научные идеи и теории, связанные с размещением и развитием отраслей экономики, развивались немецкими учеными.

«И. Тунен создает систему размещения сельскохозяйственных производств вокруг города. Эта система известна в литературе как «туненские нации». Потому что вокруг центра потребления группируются разные отрасли, специализирующиеся на производстве разных продуктов. Например, первое народно-садоводство, овощеводство и отчасти молочное хозяйство; вторая - лесное хозяйство (в то время на дрова), третья - возделывание картофеля, ячменя и семян, молочное животноводство, четвертая - высокопродуктивное зерновое и молочное скотоводство, пятая - зерновое хозяйство и, наконец, шестая - пастбищное скотоводство" [6, 25-26-с].

Позднее, в начале 20 века (1909 г.), Альфред Вебер классифицировал факторы, влияющие на размещение отраслей промышленности, в своей работе «О промышленных стандартах» и выделил среди этих факторов решающие факторы.

К 1930-м годам другой немецкий ученый из Германии В. Кристаллер написал свою книгу «Центральные места Южной Германии». «Для Crystaller территория должна быть одинаковой во всех условиях, то есть территория холмистая, одинаково расположено население, поселения, дороги и т.д. На основе такого идеального представления он создал свою научную идею. С именем В. Кристаллера связаны такие понятия, как «центральные места», иерархия, классификация городов, научные представления о размещении территорий общественного обслуживания [6, 27-28-с].

В 40-х и 50-х годах прошлого века немецкий ученый Август Леш провел научные исследования по размещению сельского хозяйства и промышленности, а в написанной в 1959 году работе «Географическое положение хозяйства» обосновал особенности региональной организации сельского хозяйства как района, как поля и как точки для промышленных секторов.

Также в прошлом веке многими учеными было создано множество научных идей и теорий о размещении и развитии отраслей экономики, в том числе «Полюсы роста и центры развития» французского ученого Франсуа Перру, теория «длинных волн» российского экономиста Н.Д. на научно-технические изменения., среди них американские ученые У. Ростоу (58-60 годы 20 века) этапы экономического развития, идея Р. Вернона (середина 20 века) о жизненном цикле экспортных товаров.

В настоящее время концепции и представления об организации производства на основе кластера часто упоминаются в исследованиях по экономической географии и экономическим наукам. Из мировой практики известно, что во многих развитых странах быстрое развитие отраслей экономики достигается за счет организации производства по кластерному принципу.

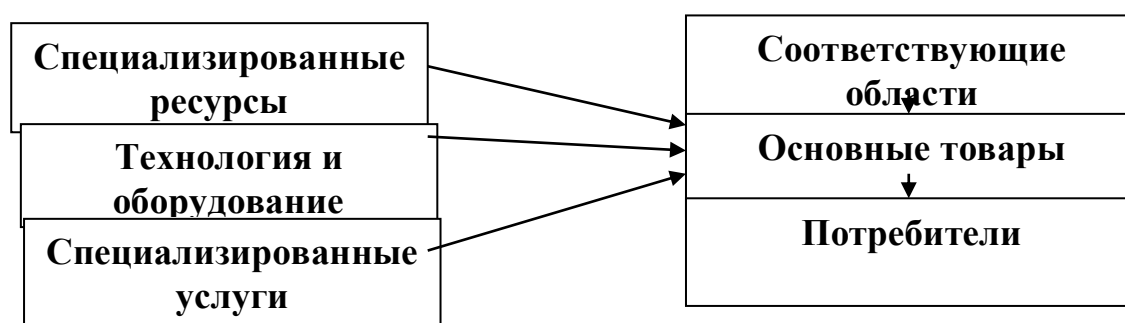
Термин «кластер» при переводе с английского слова «кластер» означает сочетание нескольких сходных элементов. Первоначально, в 70-х годах прошлого века, шведские экономисты К. Фредрикссон и Л. Линдмарк использовали термин «кластер» для определения концентрации предприятий на ограниченной территории.

«В 80-х годах 20 века термин «кластер» был введен в научный процесс М. Портером как экономическая категория. По его мнению, кластер – это географически межотраслевое объединение компаний и учреждений, функционирующих в определенной поле"[4, 22-с].

В современную эпоху глобализации многие развивающиеся страны и регионы мира принимают долгосрочные и долгосрочные программы,

направленные на организацию производства по кластерному принципу для обеспечения устойчивого экономического развития и их конкурентоспособности. Опыт развитых стран показывает, что организация производства на основе кластера, что обусловлено прежде всего комплексным использованием природного минерального сырья, земли и воды, трудовых ресурсов, транспорта, науки, инфраструктурного потенциала определенного региона, достигает высокой эффективности.

«В настоящее время США являются лидером по количеству кластеров и уровню развития. В стране действует более 400 кластеров, специализирующихся на информационных технологиях. которые объединяют субъекты малого бизнеса в структуру, аналогичную Силиконовой долине, действовали в Индии Активное состояние 170 кластеров, специализирующихся в области биотехнологий, было создано в городах Эдинбург, Оксфорд и юго-восточной части страны благодаря его поддерживать. В Италии 180 кластеров, специализирующихся на производстве и переработке пищевых продуктов [2-188-с].



**Рисунок 1. Общая структура кластера [3, 32-с.]**

Из данных на Рисунке 1 выше известно, что высшим уровнем кластеров являются товары народного потребления, устойчивые к конкуренции на мировом и внутреннем рынках. В разработке конкурентоспособных товаров народного потребления задействованы высококачественное сырье, высокотехнологичные складские, транспортные и перерабатывающие предприятия, а также высокоразвитые сферы услуг (наука, банковские, консультационные и другие услуги).

По мнению ученых и экспертов, масштаб и состав кластеров широк и состоит из множества производящих продукцию, перерабатывающих и обслуживающих производств. «Географическая протяженность кластеров может варьироваться от одного города или штата до одной страны или даже ряда соседних стран. Кластеры принимают различные формы в зависимости от их глубины и сложности, но в большинстве случаев они включают компании, производящие готовую продукцию или сервисные компании, специализированные производственные факторы,

комплектующие, машины, а также поставщиков услуг, финансовые учреждения и фирмы в смежных отраслях.

Подсекторы кластеров также включают производителей дополнительных продуктов, поставщиков специализированной инфраструктуры, государственные и другие организации, обеспечивающие обучение, образование, информацию, исследования и техническую поддержку (например, университеты, развлекательные заведения), торговые представительства, совместные предприятия частного сектора [3, 25-с].

Как было сказано выше, кластерная концепция и теория изначально были разработаны учеными из развитых западных стран, и эта теория применялась на практике с целью развития отраслей экономики. В настоящее время это дает свои результаты. В отличие от экономически развитых стран мира, в странах «переходной экономики» этот процесс идет уже 15-20 лет. Теория «Территориально-производственных комплексов» была создана Н.Н.Баранским, Н.Н.Колосовским, крупными представителями науки экономической географии, относительно регионального размещения и развития отраслей народного хозяйства бывшего Советского Союза.

Теория "региональных производственных комплексов" первоначально была разработана И.Г.Александровым в 20-х годах 20 века при разработке проекта ДнепроГЭС в рамках ГОЭЛРО, то есть государственного плана электрификации России. Он использовал свою теорию производственных комплексов практическим путем в научных исследованиях таких крупных регионов, как Урал, Сибирь, Казахстан и создал свою научную идею региональных комплексов. Впоследствии Н.Н.Колосовский усовершенствовал свои научные идеи и сумел создать теорию «Региональные производственные комплексы».

«В понимании Н. Н. Колосовского, то есть комплексы, образованные на основе взаимообусловленного размещения и развития производственных предприятий в определенном месте, правильнее называть их буквально или «традиционными территориально-производственными комплексами». М. К. Бандман, один из учеников Н. Н. Колосовского, такие региональные производственные комплексы называет «программными комплексами, направленными на решение важной задачи общегосударственного значения» [1.25-с].

Здесь Марк Константинович Бандман, ученик Н. Н. Баранского и Н. Н. Колосовского, ученый, глубоко исследовавший регионы Сибири и Дальнего Востока, разъяснил в своих работах сущность теорий «Регионально-производственных комплексов» и «Кластеров» (табл. 1)



Таблица 1

**Различные аспекты региональных производственных комплексов и кластерные теории**

**Источник: По данным М. К. Бандмана [5, 105-с]**

№		Региональные производственные комплексы (РПК)	Кластерная теория
1	По происхождению	Теория РПК является результатом исследований, созданных бывшими советскими учеными, и разрабатывалась в основном для развития плановой экономики.	Кластер является продуктом рыночной экономики и создавался в основном в период развития рыночной экономики.
2	В зависимости от местоположения	РПК разрабатываются для вновь осваиваемых территорий.	Кластеры создаются для изначально (ранее) развитых регионов.
3	По направлению	РПК создается в технико-экономических образовательных целях и направлено на получение продукции для следующих этапов производства.	Кластер – ориентирован на конечного пользователя с ролью человеческого фактора в социально-экономических целях.
4	По составу и структуре	РПК в основном ориентированы на развитие централизованно управляемой тяжелой промышленности.	Кластер — это группа равноправных малых, средних и высокотехнологичных компаний, добровольно объединившихся для достижения общих целей.

В заключение следует отметить, что эти научные теории, служившие развитию стран и регионов и их отраслей экономики, создавались в разные исторические и политические периоды, и эти научные теории имели свое значение в развитии общества. Теория «территориально-производственных комплексов» формировалась на основе прежней социалистической системы хозяйства и применялась на практике при развитии крупных экономических районов бывшего Союза.

Теория «кластеров» формируется в основном на базе капиталистической системы хозяйства и получает широкое распространение в развивающихся странах, базирующихся на современной рыночной экономике. Такие научные теории, созданные великими деятелями науки, служат определяющим фактором не только в науке, но и в развитии общества.

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## **ИНТЕГРАТИВ ЁНДАШУВГА ТАЪСИР ЭТУВЧИ ОМИЛЛАР ВА ВОСИТАЛАРНИНГ МУҲАНДИСЛИКТАЪЛИМИ ЖАРАЁНИДА Фойдаланиш имкониятлари**

*Аннотация. Бўлажак муҳандисларни касбий фаолиятга тайёргарлигини такомиллаштиришда интегратив ёндашувдан фойдаланиш муаммосини ҳал этиш масалалари ёритилган.*

*Калит сўзлар: олий таълим, интегратив ёндашув, электрон қурилмалар, шарсимон чақмоқ, рентгенофазавий анализ.*

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## **FACTORS INFLUENCING THE INTEGRATIVE APPROACH AND THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE USE OF TOOLS IN THE PROCESS OF ENGINEERING EDUCATION**

*Abstract. The issues of solving the problem of using an integrative approach in improving the preparation of future engineers for professional activities are highlighted.*

*Keywords: higher education, integrative approach, electronic devices, ball lightning, X-ray phase analysis.*

Ижтимоий тараққиёт билан узвий алоқадорликда ривожланиб бораётган педагогика фанининг вазифалари доираси ҳам кенгайиб бормоқда. Табиий равишда замонавий фан техника ютуқларидан самарали ва унумли фойдалана олиш вазифаси номоён бўлмоқда.

Интеграллашга таъсир этувчи омиллардан бири объектив интеграция масаласи — маълум бир курс, бўлим ёхуд мавзуда бир объектнинг турли предметлар бўйича образлари акс эттирилганда (магнит ёхуд электр майдони, радиация ва ҳоказо) бўладиган жараённи кўриб чиқамиз;

Олий таълимда телевизор қисмларидан тайёрланган амалдаги мавжуд 25 кв ли электрон қурилмада рентген нури хосил бўлиш жараёнини тушунтириш афзалликлари ва рентген нурининг амалий ахамиятини қуйидагифанларининг пайдо бўлиши варивожланишида кўришимиз мумкин.

1 - Силикат ва зўрға суюқланувчан материаллар физик – кимёвий тахлилининг замонавий усуллари.

2 - Кристаллография минералогия петрография рентгенография.

3 -Рентгенофический определитель минералов.

4 - Рентгенофазовий анализ.

5-Анорганик моддаларнинг физик кимёвий анализи.

Рентген қурилмадан фойдаланишнинг амалий аҳамияти қуйидаги соҳа эгалари учун жуда ҳам катта кимёгар, кристаллокимёгар, кристаллограф, геокимёгар, геолог, геофизик, физик металлургиялар учин ва шу жумладан бу қурилманинг амалий аҳамиятини физик-кимёвий тахлилнинг замонавий усуллари фанининг рентгенографик тахлил боби мисолида ҳам кўришимиз мумкин.

Интеграциялаш мобайнида бир - бирига боғлиқлик ҳажми ошади ва тартибга тушади, шу тизим қисмларнинг ишлаши ва ўрганиш объектининг яхлитлиги тартибга солинади. Амалий интеграцияда аҳамиятга молик бўлган жараёнлар асосида техник маҳсулотларни яратиш назарда тутилади.

Ҳар бир ўқув машғулотида ўқитишнинг электрон воситалари турларини танлаш – индивидуал ижодий жараён. Ҳар бир ўқитувчи уни ўз предмети мазмунидаги билимларни, ўқувчиларнинг ўзига ҳос хусусиятларини, уларнинг тайёргарлик даражасини, ўқув предметиға муносабатини инобатға олган ҳолда бажаради. [1].

Телевизор ва компьютер қисмларидан тайёрланган юқори кучланишли универсал телеқурилма ва электр ёй қурилмадаги кечадиган жараёнларни кўриб чиқамиз.

Электр ёй қурилма электр майдонида зарядланган заррачаларнинг ёйилиш кўзга кўриниши. 1-расм.



1-расм.

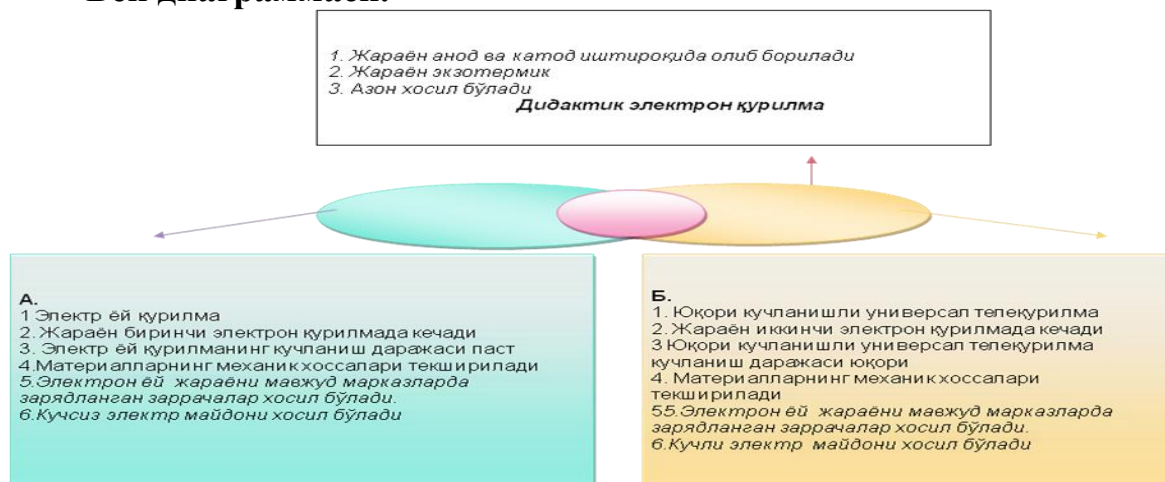
Бу жараёнда талаба электромагнит майдонни ва зарядланган заррачалар ҳаракатини экранда эмас электр ёй қурилмада оддий шаройитда кўзга кўринади. Бу жараённинг яна бир қизиқарли жиҳати кучли магнит майдонга жойланган металлда секин сўнувчи электромагнит тўлқин тарқалиши мумкин, натижада скин эффекти йўқолади. Масалан,

натрий кристалли кучли магнит майдонга жойлаштирилганда ултрабинафша нурлари учун шаффоф бўлиб қолиши мумкин. Металларнинг оптик хоссалари уларнинг диэлектрик сингдирувчанлигидан келиб чиқади. [2] Буни яратилган қурилмада бажариш талабаларнинг фанга қизиқишини ошириш билан бирга, яратилган қурилма объект сифатида фанлараро интеграциявий билим олишларига имконият яратади.

Кундалик ҳаётда, хусусан, теварак-атрофимизда юз бераётган табиат ҳодисаларида, фан-техника, ишлаб чиқариш ва маиший хизматнинг барча жабҳасида интеграциялашмаган фаолият, жараённи тасаввур қилиш қийин. Улар моҳиятига кўра илмий билимлар интеграциясидир.

Физика сўзи юнонча “*phyuzis*” – табиат сўзидан олинган. Физиканинг ривожланиши ишлаб чиқаришнинг техникавий даражасига таъсир кўрсатади. Техника фанга асосланган ва ишлаб чиқариш самарадорлигини оширишга ёрдам берувчи, барча қурилмалар ва воситалар тўпламидир. [3] Техник қурилмалар албатта ҳар хил махсус материаллардан тайёрланади ва шу сабабли материалшунослик фанини физика фани билан қуйидагича интеграциялаб ўтиш самарали усуллардан ҳисобланади.

### Вен диаграммаси.



### Тайёрланган қурилмалардан махсус курсда материалларнинг механик, электр ва магнитхоссаларини ўрганишда фойдаланиш бўйича.

#### Блиц сўров саволлари

№	Саволлар	Жавоблар
1	Ядромагнит резонанс таҳлил деганда нимани тушунаси?	Парамагнит ядролар томонидан электромагнит тўлқинларни ютиш ҳодисаси.
2	Электронпарамагнит резонанс ҳақида тушунча беринг.	Парамагнит заррага эга бўлган модданинг электромагнит тўлқин энергиясини ютиши.

3	Электр ёй қурилмада бўладиган жараён ҳақида тушунча беринг	Жараёнда зарядланган заррачаларни кўрамиз.
4	Юқори кучланишли универсал телеқурилманинг электр ёй қурилмадан фарқи нимада.	Юқори кучланишли электр ёйини кўрамиз.
5	Яратилган қурилмалардан фойдаланиб яна қандай мавзуларни амалда бажариш имконияти туғилади.	Рентгенографик таҳлил, Скин эффекти, Металларга термик ишлов бериш.

Кимёвий технология жараёнларнинг моҳиятини тушуниш, ишлаб чиқаришдаги хом ашё материаллар ва тайёр маҳсулотларнинг механик, электр ва магнит хоссалари кимёвий таркиби, структураси, фаза таркибини аниқлаш, магнит усуллар, ядро магнит резонанс, электропарамагнит резонанс, рентгенографик таҳлил усулларининг физикавий асосларини билиш, магнит усуллар, ядро магнит резонанс, электропарамагнит резонанс, рентгенографик таҳлил усулларини қўллаш имкониятлари ва замонавий асбоб-ускуналарини конструкцияси, ишлаш тарзини билиш ҳамда уларни реал техник жараёнларга тадбиқ этиш кўникмаларини тайёрланган қурилмалардан фойдаланиб фанлараро интеграциявий билимлар асосида ҳосил қилишдан иборатдир.

#### **Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:**

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## **МУҲАНДИСЛИК ТАЪЛИМИ ВА АХБОРОТ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИНИ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯЛАШ ТАЛАБ ВА ИМКОНИАТЛАРИ**

*Аннотация. Мақолада интегратив ёндашув асосида муҳандислик таълими ва ахборот технологияларини ўрганиш талаб ва имкониятларига кенг ўрин ажратилган.*

*Калит сўзлар: музейлар, муҳандислик, график саводхонлик, ахборот технологиялари, механик бирлашиш, меҳнат таълими, педагогик талаб, ёндашувлар, касбий компетентлик.*

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## **REQUIREMENTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTEGRATION OF ENGINEERING EDUCATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

*Abstract. The article focuses on the requirements and possibilities of engineering education and information technology learning based on an integrative approach.*

*Keywords: museums, engineering, graphic literacy, information technology, mechanical integration, labor education, pedagogical demand, approaches, professional competence.*

Муҳандислик таълимида интегратив ёндашувга замонавий техника олий таълим мазмунини янгилашнинг етакчи принципларидан бири сифатида қараш лозим. Аммо, бунда интеграция механик бирлашиш эмас, балки бир-бирини ўзаро тўлдириш нуктаи назаридан ёндашиб, муҳандислик таълимнинг ахборот технологиялари билан интеграциялашув масаласи тадқиқ қилинади.

- техника олий ўқув юртларида ахборот технологиялари билан муҳандислик фанларининг ДТС ва ўқув дастурлари талаблари ўрганилиб, уларнинг интеграциялашув имкониятлари аниқланади;

- муҳандислик фанлари ўқитувчилари етарли даражада график саводхонликка эга бўлмоғи лозим;

- чизмачилик, чизма геометрияси, жисмларни проекциялаш курсларида металл материаллар деталларини яшаш жараёнида уларнинг

проекциялари ҳақида, чизмада масштаб ва ўлчам қўйиш қоидалари каби график тушунчаларга эга бўлиш талаб этилади.

Замонавий шароитларда ахборот цивилизациясини ривожлантиришнинг стратегик ғояси умуман таълим интеграцияси ва умрбод таълим интеграцияси, хусусан, унинг намоён бўлишининг барча хилма-хиллиги билан тарғиб қилинади. Бу глобал таълим маконига интеграциялашув, таълимнинг турли даражаларида (мактабгача таълимдан докторантурагача) инсоннинг таълим эҳтиёжларини сингдириш, ўрганилаётган мавзу ва уни ўрганиш усуллари ҳақидаги билимларни сингдиришдир. Бўлажак муҳандисларни тайёрлайдиган олий мактаб ўқитувчилари учун бу кундалик муаммолардан билимнинг фундаментал тамойилларини излашга "кўтарилиш" демакдир [1].

Муҳандислик таълими ва ахборот технологияларининг интеграциялашувига биринчи педагогик талаб, уни яратиш мумкин бўлган ёндашувларини танлаш ҳисобланади. Педагогикада икки хил ёндашувдан фойдаланилади: кўп фанлилик ва фанлараро.

Биринчи ҳолда, (кўп фанлилик) алоҳида қаралаётган фанлар мазмуни интеграцияланади. Муҳими, фан бўйича дастур ва дарсликларга мос келувчи мазмун бўйича иш олиб борилади. Бунда икки ҳолат бўйича топшириқ қўйилади: биринчидан, фанни тизимли ўрганиш жараёнида қўлланувчи предмет мазмунини танлаш, иккинчидан, маълум мантиққа асосан бўлим ва курс мазмунини гуруҳлаш.

Иккинчи ҳолда, (фанлараро) курснинг интеграллашув характери белгиланган тартибдаги, етакчи фанлараро ғоя ва муайян кетма-кетликдаги маълумотлар, етакчи фанлараро ғоя миқдори, мустақил, билув ва тарбиявий қийматга эга бўлган алоҳида фан мазмунини таъминлайди.

Муҳандислик таълими билан информатика курсларининг интеграллашувига қўйиладиган педагогик талаблардан бири ўрганиладиган материал моҳиятини ифодаловчи, ички бирлик ва органик бутунликни таъмин этувчи, ўқув фани мазмунида тизимли боғланиш вазифасини бажарувчи, бу мазмун "стержени" ҳисобланмиш етакчи ғоя ҳисобланади.

Педагогика соҳасида "интеграция" тоифаси илмий онгнинг мураккаб ўзгаришларидан ҳосил бўлган маҳсулотни ўзида акс эттиради, бунинг тарихий жиҳат (аспект)лари А.Я.Данилюк томонидан тўлиқ таҳлил қилинган [3].

Таълим тизимини интеграциялашган ҳолда яратиш бўйича дастлабки амалий уринишлар ўтган асрнинг 20-йилларида АҚШда Дж. Дью, Россияда С.Т.Шацкий, М.М.Рубинштейн ва бошқалар амалга оширди. А.Я. Данилюк таъкидлашича, ушбу педагогик тажриба муваффақиятсиз тугади, уларнинг асосий сабаби анъанавий мавзуга асосланганлик ва мураккабликнинг иккита мутаносиб тамойил сифатида тақдим этилиши эди [4].



Иккинчи педагогик талаб, бизнинг фикримизча, интеграциялаш учун асосларни аниқлаш ҳисобланади. Интегротив ёндашув асоси сифатида қуйидагилар киради:

- муҳандислик таълими ва информатика курсларининг турдошлиги;
- ўрганиладиган объектнинг ёки ҳолатларнинг яқинлиги ёки мос келиши;
- ўрганиладиган объект ёки ҳолатларни тадқиқ қилишда бир хил ёки яқин методлардан фойдаланиш;
- интеграллашувчи муҳандислик таълими ва ахборот технологияларининг умумий қонуният ва назарий концепция асосида тузилганлиги;
- муҳандислик таълими ва ахборот технологияларининг яқинлиги;
- муҳандислик таълими ва ахборот технологиялари бўйича дастурлардаги етакчи ғояларнинг бирлиги.

Муҳандислик таълими ва информатика курсларининг учинчи талаби интегротив курснинг истиқбол мақсади ва уни амалга оширишга йўналтирилган аниқ вазифаларни белгилаш ҳисобланади.

Ахборот технологияларининг муҳандислик таълими билан интеграллашувига тўртинчи педагогик талаб деб, ўқитувчи ва талаба (ўқитувчининг ўргатувчилик фаолияти ва талабанинг ўқув-билув ҳаракатлари) ҳаракатларининг уйғунлашувидир.

Интеграциялашувнинг бешинчи педагогик талаби таълим мазмуни, ташкилий шакли, методи, талабаларнинг қобилиятлари ва имкониятларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда, ўқитиш усулини танлашни ифода этувчи таълим технологияси ҳисобланади.

Олтинчи педагогик талаб шуки, билишнинг ҳар хил методлари ва таълимнинг когнетив мақсадларидан фойдаланиб талабаларни ижодий ва тадқиқий фаолиятга чорлаш ҳисобланади.

Ахборот технологияларининг муҳандислик таълими билан интеграллашувига қўйилган еттинчи педагогик талаби юқорида қараб чиқилган барча талабларни комплекс ва органик бирликда ва ўзаро боғлиқликда амалга оширишдир. Бу талаб махсус ташкил этилган таълим шароитида амалга ошади.

Биз олиб борган тадқиқотлар натижаси шуни кўрсатади, талабанинг касбий компетентлигининг шаклланишида амалий характердаги фанлараро масалалар асосида ўқитиладиган муҳандислик фанлари ва махсус курслар муҳим дидактив қийматга эга бўлар экан.

К.К.Платоновнинг фикрига кўра, тайёргарлик шахснинг интегротив хусусияти бўлиб, биринчи навбатда билимлар, кўникмалар, малакаларга боғлиқ [5].

Тадқиқот ишимизда ўқув фанларини классификациялашга эришиш, фанларнинг интеграцияланиш даражасини белгилаш, интеграцияланиш критериясига кириш орқали ахборот

технологиялари асосида фанларни интеграциялаш технологиясини ишлаб чиқишга асосий эътибор қаратилган.

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## **БЎЛАЖАК МУҲАНДИС КАДРЛАР ТАЙЁРГАРЛИГИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШДА ИНТЕГРАЦИЯНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ**

*Аннотация.* Бўлажак муҳандисларни касбий фаолиятга тайёргарлигини такомиллаштиришда интегратив ёндашувдан фойдаланиш муаммосини ҳал этишда ахборот технологиялари, предметлараро алоқалар, ўқув режаларини мантиқий тузиш шартлари, таълимда ёндашувлар турлари каби масалалар ёритилган.

*Калит сўзлар:* Табақалаштириш, муҳандислик таълими, фанлараро алоқадорлик, ёндашувлар, муаммоли таълим.

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## **THE IMPORTANCE OF INTEGRATION IN IMPROVING THE TRAINING OF FUTURE ENGINEERING PERSONNEL**

*Abstract.* In solving the problem of using an integrative approach in improving the preparation of future engineers for professional activities, issues such as information technologies, intersubject relationships, conditions for the logical creation of curricula, and types of approaches in education are covered.

*Keywords:* Differentiation, engineering education, interdisciplinarity, approaches, problem-based learning.

Узлуксиз таълим тизимидаги энг муҳим муаммолардан бири ўқув фанларини *интеграциялаш* ва *табақалаштириш* ҳисобланади.

*Интеграциялаш* турли фанлар ўртасида таркибий боғланишни мустаҳкамлаш, уларни умумлаштириш, талабаларнинг табиат ва жамият тўғрисидаги яхлит тасаввурларини янада бойитиш учун хизмат қилса, *табақалаштирилган таълим* талабаларга мутахассислиги бўйича чуқур билим беришни назарда тутди.

Бўлажак муҳандисларни касбий фаолиятга тайёргарлигини такомиллаштиришда интегратив ёндашувдан фойдаланиш муаммосини ҳал этиш таълим муассасалар ўқув жараёнида замонавий ахборот ва янги педагогик технологиялардан самарали фойдаланиш билан бевосита боғлиқ, мазкур жараёни тўғри ташкил этиш кимёвий технология (қурилиш материаллари) йўналишида бўлажак муҳандис кадрларни тайёрлашда

ўқитиш самарадорлигини оширибгина қолмасдан, ўқитишнинг лойиҳавий яратувчанлик модели асосини таъминлайди.

Ахборотлар кўламининг кун сайин ўсиши, бўлажак муҳандисларга бериладиган билимлар ҳажмининг кўпайишига, мутахассислик бўйича ўқитиладиган фанлар миқдорининг ошишига сабаб бўлмоқда. Бу ўз навбатида талабаларга психологик жиҳатдан оғирлик қилиб, уларнинг бу фанларга бўлган қизиқишларини сусайтирмоқда ҳамда билимларни ўзлаштириш даражасининг пасайиши кузатилмоқда. Бундай салбий ҳолатларни бартараф этиш учун муҳандислик соҳасида кадрлар тайёргарлигини такомиллаштиришда ўқув фанларини интеграциялаш муаммосини муваффақиятли ҳал этиш зарурати вужудга келди.

Бўлажак муҳандис кадрлар тайёргарлигини такомиллаштиришда интеграция туфайли талабалар билишлари зарур бўлган ахборотлар ҳажми маълум даражада қисқаради, талабалар зўриқшининг олди олинади ва вақт тежаллади.

Таълим муассасасининг мақсад ва вазифаларидан келиб чиққан ҳолда муайян фаннинг ички ва ташқи алоқаларини ўрганиш, унинг бошқа фанларга татбиқини таъминлаш талабанинг нафақат билиш доирасини кенгайтиради, балки унга атроф-муҳит ҳақида тўлароқ маълумотга эга бўлиши, дунёқарашининг шаклланиши, шунингдек, мавжуд билимларини амалиётга қўллай олишига имконият яратади.

Педагогик луғатларда “предметлараро алоқалар” тушунчаси ўқув дастурларининг ўзаро мослашуви сифатида таърифланади. Муҳандис кадрлар тайёрлаш таълими жараёнидаги предметлараро алоқалар талабаларнинг ўқув - билиш фаолиятини фаоллаштиради.

Бўлажак муҳандислар тайёргарлигини такомиллаштиришда ўқув фанлари интеграциялашувига доир ижтимоий, психологик, педагогик, методик адабиётларни илмий назарий жиҳатдан ўрганиш ва таҳлил этиш ўқув фанларини бошқа ўқув фанлари билан интеграциялашувига қўйиладиган педагогик талаблар, мезонларини бир бутун яхлит тизим сифатида тадқиқ этиш лозим.



**1 - расм. Фан асослари орасидаги алоқалар**

Натижада талабаларнинг фанга нисбатан муносабати ўзгаради (предметга бўлган қизиқиш оширади); талабалар томонидан умумий ўрта мактабда ўзлаштирилмаган билимлар ўзлаштирилган билимлар ҳисобига тўлдирилади; политехник саводхонликни ошириш туфайли талабаларнинг касбий маҳорати шаклланади; илмий дунёқарашнинг самарали тарбияланишига таъсир этади; талабаларда ишлаб чиқариш меҳнатини амалга ошириш учун зарур бўлган методларни ривожлантириш имкони юзага келади. Муҳандис кадрлар тайёрлашда фан асосларини ташкил этадиган билимларни ўрганишда улар ўртасидаги алоқаларни интеграциялашни унутмаслик керак.

Предметлараро алоқадорлик билим ва кўникмаларни ўзлаштириш соҳасида ҳам, ижодий фаолият ва борлиқдаги ўзлаштириладиган объектларга ҳиссий-кадриятли муносабатни шакллантиришда ҳам ўрнатилиши керак.

Предметлараро билиш масалаларини ечиш жараёнида талаба ўз фаоллигини таниш предмет билимларини мавжуд бўлган номаълум муносабатларни излашга ёки аниқ ўрнатилган предметларо алоқалар асосида янги тушунчаларни шакллантиришга сафарбар этади. Предметлараро алоқаларни ўзлаштиришдаги тажриба натижасида олинган билимлар билиш фаоллигини режалаштиради.

Ю.В.Сидорова фикрича, фанлараро алоқадорлик ўқувчилар онгида ахборий билимларнинг тўпланишини таъминлаб қолмасдан, балки унинг амалий аҳамиятини кўрсатиш, шу нуктаи назардан касб-ҳунар таълимида

ўқувчиларга ахборий билимларни политехник характерга эга бўлган амалий масалаларни ечиш ва уларни амалда қўллаш кўникмаларини шакллантириш зарур.

Интеграллашган ўқув курслари ўқувчиларда дунёнинг яхлитлиги ҳақида бир бутун тасаввур ҳосил қилишга кўмаклашиши, ҳар бир ўқув предметининг мазмуни нафақат муаяйн ўқув дастурида кўзда тутилган мавзуларни, балки моддий борлиқ ҳодисаларини ҳам ўзида мужассамлаштирган ҳолда ифодалашни лозим.

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## **МЕТОДИКА ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЯ ТВОРЧЕСКОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ НА РЕСУРСНЫХ ЗАНЯТИЯХ**

*Аннотация. Внедрение новых наукоемких технологий в разработку и функционирование нефтегазового комплекса значительно повышает требования в области фундаментальных наук, предъявляемые к выпускникам высших учебных заведений инженерного профиля. Они должны обладать глубокими профессиональными знаниями и умениями, владеть математическими методами и применять их в практической деятельности (и не только в стандартных ситуациях). В статье рассмотрено формирование творческой активности студентов на основе внедрения комплекса профессионально ориентированных задач (ПОЗ) в процессе проектирования и реализации ресурсных занятий в рамках освоения курса математическое моделирование процессов. Обоснована необходимость и разработана методика исследования профессионально ориентированных задач.*

*Ключевое слово. творческая активность студентов, проектирование профессионально ориентированных задач.*

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## **METHODOLOGY FOR DESIGNING CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS IN RESOURCE CLASSES**

*Abstract. The introduction of new knowledge-intensive technologies in the development and functioning of oil and gas complex significantly increases the requirements in the field of fundamental sciences to the graduates of higher education institutions of engineering profile. They should have profound professional knowledge and skills, master mathematical methods and apply them in practice (and not only in standard situations). This article describes the formation of students' creative activity on the basis of the implementation of professionally oriented tasks (POTP) in the process of designing and implementing resource lessons within the framework of the development of mathematical modeling processes. The article substantiates the necessity and develops the research methodology of professionally oriented tasks.*

*Key word. Creative activity of students, designing professionally oriented tasks.*

Имеющийся теоретический запас знаний студентов не всегда является активным. Необходимо добиваться от студентов творческого практического применения полученных знаний в различных ситуациях, в том числе связанных с их будущей профессиональной деятельностью. Этого можно добиться в курсе «Высшей математики» при исследовании и решении профессионально ориентированные задачи с варьированием условий, результатов и процедур, где раскрывается связь математических и специальных знаний.

Возможность осуществления этих связей обусловлена тем, что:

- многочисленные применяемые математические приемы и методы, изучаемые в техническом вузе при исследовании реальных процессов и явлений, широко применяются в будущей профессиональной деятельности;

- в своей будущей профессиональной деятельности необходимо творчески и самостоятельно решать возникшую профессиональную проблему;

- для управления и использования современной техникой необходимы более глубокие знания теории и практики, понимание теоретических законов и практических принципов действий.



При формировании творческой активности студентов эффективным средством является исследование и решения профессионально ориентированных задач, в которых реализуются межпредметные связи математических и специальных знаний. В настоящее время стало актуальным использование в процессе обучения математике в техническом вузе теоретического обоснования методики решения задач, направленных на будущую профессиональную деятельность студентов. Для формирования творческой активности студентов задачи должны быть подвержены изменениям, чтобы в процессе решения и исследования был выход за пределы стандартной ситуации. Это позволит самостоятельной творческой работе студентов.

### **Различные подходы к сущности понятия «ПОЗ».**

Г.А. Балл считает, что сущность понятия «задача» применяется для обозначения объектов, относящихся к трем категориям:

- 1) к категории цели действия субъекта, требования, поставленного перед субъектом;
- 2) к категории ситуации, включающей наряду с целью условия, в которых она должна быть достигнута;
- 3) к категории словесной формулировки этой ситуации [Балл, 1985, С.21].

Г.А. Балл говорит, что в основном в литературе распространено понятие «задачи» относящегося ко второй категории. К объектам первой категории больше подходит формулировка «цель действия» или «требования задачи». Определение А.Н. Леонтьева подходит ко второй категории. Для обозначения объектов третьей категории применительно «формулировка» задачи [Трофимова, 2000, С. 52].

Из выше сказанного, можно сделать вывод, что нет единой трактовки понятия «задача», и мало возможно выявление общей сущности понятия «задача» по причине различных подходов отношений между студентом и задачей.

А.М. Матюшкин под решением задачи понимает систему преобразований условий задачи для достижения требуемого искомого [Матюшкин, 1972, С.20].

В процессе решения следует выделять основные структуры (этапы). Для решения этого вопроса существуют различные подходы к этой проблеме. А.М. Матюшкин при решении задачи выделяет четыре основных этапа в решении задачи:

- 1) «закрытое» решение, т.е. использование известных способов решения;
- 2) этап «открытого» решения — поиск новых способов решения задачи, принципа действия;
- 3) реализация данного принципа;
- 4) проверка правильности полученного решения [Матюшкин].

П.М. Эрдниев выделяет следующие взаимосвязанные и последовательные этапы:

- 1) составление математической задачи;
- 2) выполнение;
- 3) проверка (контроль) ответа;
- 4) переход к следующей задаче [Эрдниев, 1970, С.54].

Д. Пойа выделяет свою структуру в процессе решения задачи:

- 1) понять предложенную задачу;
- 2) найти путь от неизвестного к данным, если нужно, рассмотрев промежуточные задачи («анализ»);
- 3) реализовать найденную идею решения («синтез»);
- 4) решение проверить и критически оценить [Пойа, 1991, С.21].

Практически все авторы в качестве структуры решения предлагают проверить правильность полученного решения, а это как раз является спецификой инженеров: довести решение задачи до конечного результата и сделать проверку адекватности полученного ответа.

Г.С. Альтшуллер считает простейшими приемами (способами решения) изобретательства: аналогию, инверсию, эмпатию, фантазию.

Аналогией является поиск объекта, являющегося более удобным для изучения. Аналогия, как считает Г.С. Альтшуллер, обильный источник новых идей, но ее нельзя использовать слепо [Альтшуллер, 1979, С.30]. Аналогию следует использовать при:

- выяснении основных принципов и конструктивных особенностях исследуемого объекта,
- выявлении ведущей области реального явления или процесса по функции, которую выполняет этот объект,

Инверсия означает выполнение чего-либо наоборот, например, поменять местами, вместо вертикального расположения расположить горизонтально и т.п.

Автор рассматривает различные виды инверсии:

1. Функциональная инверсия означает заменить функцию или действие противоположным, например, сжимать — растягивать и т.п.
2. Структурная инверсия заключается в изменении структуры явления, например, непрерывная функция — дискретная функция и т.п.
3. Инверсия формы заключается в изменении формы изучаемого объекта, например, шероховатая — гладкая и т.п.
4. Параметрическая инверсия, изменение параметров изучаемого объекта на противоположные, например, длинного на короткий и т.п.
5. Инверсные связи означают изменение связей изучаемого объекта на противоположные, например, положительная связь — отрицательная связь.
6. Инверсия пространства означает изменение положения в пространстве, например, изменение положения в пространстве на  $90^\circ$  и т.п.

7. Инверсия времени означает изменение времени протекания процесса, например, быстропротекающий процесс на медленный и т.п.

Прием эмпатии означает, например, отождествление себя с другим человеком.

Прием фантазия означает выдавание желаемого результата за действительное, например, студент, решая проблему, что в итоге приводит к новому реальному решению [1].

Д. Пойа предлагает при решении задачи использовать «текучий», а не «жесткий» план решения, при доказательстве использовать правдоподобные рассуждения, а не строгие доказательства. Он считает, что надо уметь догадываться, проводить аналогии [Пойа, 1991, С.85].

Функции задач: обучающая, развивающая и воспитывающая определены целями математического образования. Ведущей целью задач является

«расширение и усложнение индивидуальных интеллектуальных ресурсов личности средствами математики» [Лебедев, 1984, С.45].

Как правило, при обучении математики мы решаем не одну, а целый комплекс задач, что происходило и в нашем случае. Классификации задач являются относительными. Вопросом квалификации задач занимались многие методисты и психологи, каждый автор внес свои новшества при классификации задач, показывающие различные подходы, например, Д. Пойа [10], исходит из характера требования задач и подразделяет их на задачи:

- на нахождение;
- на доказательство.

По мнению Л.И. Фридмана [15], задачи делятся — по характеру требований на:

1. на нахождение,
2. на преобразование,
3. на построение,
4. на доказательство.

Принципиально классификация Л.И. Фридмана не отличается от классификации Д. Пойа.

С точками зрения Д. Пойа и Л.И. Фридмана вполне можно было бы согласиться. Однако, принимая во внимание субъективную сторону творческого процесса, стремясь постигнуть мыслительные процессы при решении задач с присущими при решении задачи анализом, синтезом и реализацией идей, мы должны дополнить мнение Пойа и сказать, что все задачи делятся на три типа: на нахождение, на доказательство, на составление задач.

Все, кто решал задачи, знают, что в процессе решения даже простых задач творческая активность проявляет себя тем, что выдвигаются различные гипотезы, генерируются, анализируются различные идеи,

которые, в сущности, и представляют собой составление задач. Они не являются целью при решении исходной задачи, они никак не следуют из постановки исходной задачи, однако, чаще всего, без составленных задач не обойтись. Простейший пример доставляет стереометрия, которую изучают в старших классах: каждая стереометрическая задача состоит из нескольких планиметрических задач, которые, ученик сам придумывает, и сам же их решает.

В.А. Онищук в процессе решения задачи выделяет формирования умений такие как:

1. актуализация опорных знаний;
2. усвоение знаний;
3. первичное применение знаний;
4. овладение навыками в стандартных условиях;
5. творческий перенос знаний и навыков;
6. контроль, коррекция и оценка навыков и умений [Онищук, 1981, С.24].

В.А. Онищук, продолжая анализировать указанную последовательность этапов решения, выделяет свои виды задач:

1. подготовительные;
2. вводные;
3. пробные;
4. тренировочные;
5. творческие;
6. контрольные [9]

Другие авторы классифицируют задачи по их местонахождению в процессе обучения, например, Ю.К. Бабанский рассматривая учебную деятельность, показывает существование следующих компонентов: организационно-действенных, стимулирующих и контрольно-оценочных [Бабанский, 1978, С.40].

Подводя итог вопросу о различных подходах к сущности понятия «задача», классификаций и функций задач, можно сделать вывод, что основная роль задач заключается в развитии логического творческого мышления, а в нашем случае, является эффективным средством для формирования творческой активности студентов.

В связи с этим согласимся с высказыванием М.Н. Скаткина «...решение задач служит одним из средств овладения системой знаний и умений по тому или иному учебному предмету и, в то же время, способствует развитию самостоятельного творческого мышления» [Скаткин, 1980, С.20]. Однако мы в своей работе рассматриваем не просто задачи, а задачи, в фабуле которых содержится направленность на будущую профессиональную деятельность.

Далее рассмотрим профессионально ориентированные задачи. Какие существуют подходы к сущности понятий «профессионально ориентированная задача», «прикладная задача» и «практическая задача».

А.А. Столяр под «прикладной задачей» рассматривает задачу, поставленную вне математики и решаемую математическими средствами [Столяр, 1986, С.89].

Н.Р. Колмакова и Р.А. Майер [5] классифицирует прикладные задачи, различающиеся по требованиям, предъявляемым к студентам во время решения задачи:

- На первом уровне студентам дана математическая модель прикладной задачи и содержит все значения входящих в нее условий. Студентам надо исследовать, полученную математическую модель и интерпретировать, полученные результаты в условиях исходной задачи.

- На втором уровне студентам приводятся в условии математическая модель, в которой необходимо вычислить, имеющиеся в ней параметры.

- На третьем уровне студентам задачи, в которых необходимо преобразовать математическую модель, чтобы получить удобный вид для ее исследования.

- На четвертом уровне студентам самостоятельно надо построить математическую модель прикладной задачи, в которой приведены все необходимые данные, что найти в данной задаче.

- На пятом уровне студентам надо самостоятельно построить математическую модель прикладной задачи, в которой приведены все необходимые данные, но что найти в данной задаче должен додуматься сам студент.

- На шестом уровне студентам надо самим построить математическую модель, разобраться с условием и вопросом задачи, с какой точностью необходимо получить результат, интерпретировать его на языке исходной задачи [Колмакова].

Анализируя уровни Н.Р. Колмакова и Р.А. Майера, можно сказать, что в данной работе преподавателем предъявлялись требования для формирования творческой активности студентов по всем шести уровням, но только последние четыре дают выход студента за пределы «штатной» ситуации, на что преподаватель и нацеливал внимание студентов.

При решении прикладной задачи Ю.М. Колягина предлагает три компонента:

- 1) построение математической модели (составление уравнения) реальной ситуации;

- 2) исследование построенной модели средствами математики (решение уравнения);

- 3) интерпретация полученного результата с исходной задачей [Колягин, 1977, С.70].

Иную схему решения прикладной задачи предлагает Ю.Ф. Фомин:

- 1) изучение условия, требований, характеристик реального процесса;
- 2) построение математической модели исходной задачи;
- 3) построение новой модели, отличной от математической, с использованием численных методов;
- 4) исследование этой модели, т.е. получение числового результата математической модели;
- 5) интерпретация полученного результата, проверка адекватности реального исходного процесса [Фомин, 1990, С.7].

В нашем случае мы, как правило, не переходили ко второй модели, а исследования проводили с помощью интеграции математического аппарата, использовали возможность ИКТ-средств поддержки. Наша методика исследования и решения профессионально ориентированных задач проходит три этапа, как предложено у Ю.М. Колягина.

Для формирования творческой активности студентов в рассматриваемой методике разбивали задачу на три составляющие: объекты, отношения и свойства, что и являлось полем исследований студентов, т.е. изменив, любую из составляющих или несколько составляющих (как это рассматривается в примере 1 данной главы в 3 параграфе), студенты получали новую задачу, исследовали и решали ее в малых группах.

Подведем итог анализа понятий прикладной и профессиональной направленности. Таким образом, используя термин «прикладная направленность», как правило, подразумевают «профессиональную направленность» [С. 43, Худякова]. Мы же различаем эти понятия, т.к. прикладная задача, использует в своем решении математический аппарат, но она может и не иметь применения в будущей профессиональной деятельности, в отличие от профессионально ориентированной.

В своей работе мы используем профессионально ориентированные задачи при обучении курса «Высшей математики», являющиеся средством формирования творческой активности студентов. Под понятием *«профессионально ориентированная задача»* мы понимаем *некоторую абстрактную модель реальной ситуации, возникающей в профессиональной деятельности и решаемую средствами математики, в фабуле которой заложена возможность варьирования условия, процедур и результата.*

Варьирование условия, результата и процедур профессионально ориентированной задачи активизирует мыслительную деятельность студентов.

Для выделения наших задач из всего многообразия профессионально ориентированных задач необходимо определить их *функции профессионально ориентированных задач:*

- развитие профессиональной мотивации;
- выявление и актуализация механизмов интеграции математических и специальных знаний;

- совершенствование навыков самоконтроля и рефлексии поведения;
- формирование интеллектуальной восприимчивости, гибкости, подвижности мысли как проявлений творческого мышления студентов.

Проводя анализ вышеперечисленных функций, мы выделили еще и *критерии профессионально ориентированных задач*:

- наличие инженерно-технической(естественнонаучной)фабулы задачи в контексте профессиональной направленности;
- математические средства и методы решения ПОЗ, в основном, должны находиться в поле актуального опыта личности будущего инженера;
- комплексность применяемых математических знаний, методов и процедур на основе «анализа через синтез»;
- воспроизводимость в достаточной вариативности содержания, средств и методов решения ПОЗ для обеспечения работы студентов в малых группах;
- наличие элементов новизны и занимательности в фабуле задачи как благоприятных факторов пробуждения интереса студентов к математике и мотивирования их творчества.

Для формирования творческой активности студентов при ресурсном взаимодействии в нашей методике, как это уже говорилось, на начальном этапе должны быть выступления студентов с исследовательскими проектами. Студентам заранее раздаются темы докладов, они готовят материал по данной теме и в начале ресурсного занятия выступают с презентацией. В исследовательском проекте рассматриваются великие открытия в исторических аспектах, имеющие связь и влияние на будущую профессиональную деятельность студентов, и как при их открытии использовался математический аппарат. Сущность исследовательских проектов заключается в следующем: вместе со студентами разбираются образцы творческой деятельности, т.е. примеры того, как выдающиеся ученые «делали открытия», что предшествовало и способствовало этому открытию и т.п. При самостоятельной разработке исследовательского проекта творчество является звеном и механизмом, которое предметно интегрирует математические и специальные знания студентов, мотивирует студентов на творческую деятельность.

Таким образом, разработка комплекса профессионально ориентированных задач на ресурсных занятиях в процессе обучения математике будет являться эффективным средством для формирования творческой активности будущих инженеров.

Задачи эксперимента-теста будут заключаться в следующем:

- показать значимость сущности проектирования учебно-методических материалов по высшей математике, преподаваемых в нефть-газовых специальностях.

-интеграция педагогических, психологических, дидактических и методических основ проектирования профессионально ориентированных задач по высшей математике в сознание профессоров, преподавателей и студентов.

- проведено исследование взглядов профессоров и преподавателей на совершенствование алгоритма проектирования профессионально ориентированных задач по высшей математике.

### **Этапы творческой деятельности студентов на ресурсном занятии.**

Рассмотрим этапы творческой деятельности студентов на ресурсном занятии.

*На первом этапе* творческой деятельности студенты выступают с заранее подготовленными исследовательскими проектами (в том числе, с использованием информационных технологий), в которых показываются в деталях образцы творческого поведения ученых: как в истории и генезисе было сделано открытие в инженерно-технической (естественнонаучной) области, как обосновывалось это открытие средствами математики. Таким образом, студенты получают образцы решения проблемы с анализом и особенностями творческих решений.

*На втором этапе* идет разбор задачи вместе со студентами: строится план решения задачи, строится математическая модель, вычлняя при этом, что дано, и что необходимо найти, переводится условие задачи на язык математики, актуализируется интеграция математики, происходит анализ возможностей ИКТ-средств поддержки, выстраивать последовательность действий, строится граф согласования и продумываются формы проверки, гарантирующие исключение посторонних решений. Происходит выдвижение гипотезы.

Умение выдвигать гипотезы является важным умением, способствующим формированию творческой активности. При исследовании и решении профессионально ориентированной задачи возникают следующие процессы мышления: абстракция, сравнение, анализ и синтез, обобщение, посредством которых студент ставит и решает задачу (вычлняет ее условия и требования, соотносит их друг с другом, выявляет искомое и т.д.). Важную роль при этом играют вопросно-ответные процедуры.

*На третьем этапе* студенты в малых группах, проварьировав условия задачи, методы решения, анализируя полученные результаты, получают цикл новых ПОЗ. Так происходит видение новой проблемы в знакомой ситуации на основе актуализации творческих потенциалов студентов. Такая черта творческой деятельности как видение новой проблемы в знакомой ситуации, включает в себя способность раскрыть новые стороны знакомого объекта. Решение новых задач, предложенных студентами, строится, опираясь на уже решенную исходную задачу.



Перенос решения предполагает аналитико-синтетическую деятельность, в основе которой лежит обобщение и аналогии, визуализация и ассоциация, вскрывающие существенные связи. В малой группе студенты на основе распределения ролевых функций [116] актуализируют такие приемы творческой деятельности как: создания нестандартных ситуаций, используя метод мозгового штурма, метод контрольных вопросов, метод проб и ошибок, метод морфологического анализа [64] и т.п.

Здесь имеет место личностный аспект мышления — это мотивация и способности человека (т.е. его отношение к решаемой задаче, к другим людям и т.д., в чем проявляются и формируются его пробуждения к мыслительной деятельности и его умственные способности). Это соответствует подходу Д.Б. Богоявленской о трехаспектности творческого процесса: предметность, социальность и личностность.

На *четвертом этапе* происходит презентация полученных решений студентами в малых группах, делаются выводы о полученных результатах при решении профессионально ориентированной задачи, анализ обобщений, рефлексивный контроль, оценки и коррекция результатов.

В.В. Афанасьев [12] считает, что при формировании творческой активности необходим самоанализ студентов собственных интеллектуальных действий. С помощью такого анализа осуществляется самоконтроль и самооценка проделанной работы, фиксируются рациональные структуры творческого процесса. Самооценка своих действий (рефлексия обучаемым своих действий) характеризуется осознанием студентами всех компонентов учебной деятельности:

1. Осознание индивидом ПОЗ (Что такое ПОЗ? Как можно исследовать и решать ПОЗ?).

2. Осознание цели учебной деятельности (Чему научился сегодня? Каких целей добился на занятии? Чему можно научиться, решая и исследуя ПОЗ? Оценивание самим студентом результатов деятельности в зависимости от реализации ее целей).

3. Оценка студентами способов деятельности, специфичных и инвариантных по отношению к различным учебным предметам (уяснение общих способов действий; умение студента выделить общее, инвариантное в различных учебных предметах, в исследовании ПОЗ; осознанность конкретных операций, необходимых для решения и исследования ПОЗ) [12].

При работе с задачей можно выделить три характеристических признака.

Первый характеристический признак характеризует уровень становления творческой активности студента, его мотивацию и собственные цели. Для студента в этом случае происходит реализация его творческого потенциала, если он приносит в процесс исследования и

решения профессионально ориентированной задачи творческое содержание.

Второй характеристический признак заключается в наличии проблемы, т.к. студентам в группах предлагается изменить условие задачи, чтобы получить новые задачи. Работа студентов происходит в малых группах и основывается на принципах автономности и коммуникативности. Автономность включает самостоятельную постановку проблемы для каждого студента в отдельности и способа ее решения; инициативность при решении; способность к принятию ответственности; самоконтроль, анализ и оценку собственной творческой деятельности; умение рассуждать самостоятельно; степень понимания связи профессионально ориентированной задачи с будущей профессиональной деятельностью. Коммуникативность проявляется в способности к сотрудничеству между студентами в группе, в психологической совместимости студентов, в самостоятельном разрешении возникающих конфликтов в группе и т. д.

Третий характеристический признак заключается в создании студентом собственного образовательного продукта (самостоятельное решение новой для студентов задачи, в ходе изменения условия исходной, оригинальный новый способ решения задачи, собственное обобщение данной задачи и т. д.).

С помощью определенных условий и средств создаются предпосылки для проявления творческой активности, проводится ее коррекция, формируются и закрепляются мотивы творчества.

#### **Пример. Ресурсное занятие: дифференциальные уравнения.**

*Задача 1.* Резервуар, имеющий форму куба с ребром 3 м, наполнен нефтью. За какое время нефть вытечет из куба через круглое отверстие диаметром  $\rho = 15$  см, сделанного в днище куба? (Принять коэффициент вязкости нефти равным  $\sigma = 0,98$ ).

Решение данной задачи сводится к построению математической модели в виде дифференциального уравнения первого порядка с разделяющимися переменными:

$$dt = -\frac{9}{\rho\sigma\sqrt{2gh}}$$

Ответ:  $t \approx 48$  с.

*Обобщение задачи 1.* Попытаемся максимально обобщить задачу  $H$ , варьируя форму резервуара (цилиндр, сфера, полусфера, конус, усеченный конус, прямоугольный параллелепипед), а также меняя наклон резервуара относительно вертикали. А затем применим принцип специализации — придавать параметрам конкретные значения и получать специальные случаи. Такой прием часто используется не только в математике, но и в технике.

Пусть,  $h$  высота уровня нефти в резервуаре,  $S = S(h)$  площадь поперечного сечения резервуара как функция от  $h$ . Определим время  $t$ , за которое уровень нефти понизится от начального положения  $H$  до произвольного  $h$ , и время  $T$  полного опорожнения сосуда. При этом считаем, что скорость  $v$  изменения количества вещества (объема) нефти в сосуде является известной функцией  $v = v(h)$  от уровня  $h$  нефти в сосуде (напора).

Тогда в общем случае получаем:

$$t = -\frac{1}{\rho j \sqrt{2g}} \int_h^H \frac{S(h)}{\sqrt{h}} dh, T = \frac{1}{\rho \sigma \sqrt{2g}} \int_0^H \frac{S(h)}{\sqrt{h}} dh$$

где  $\sigma$  — эмпирический коэффициент (вязкость).

В специальных случаях функция  $S(h)$  будет иметь конкретный вид, и наша задача сводится к вычислению конкретного определенного интеграла.

В таблице 1 приводятся специальные случаи для формы резервуара и его наклона к горизонту.

*Этап 1.* Занятие начинается с выступления студента с исследовательским проектом на тему «Математические и механические задачи в работах Гюйгенса о маятниковых часах», в том числе с использованием информационно коммуникационных технологий. Происходит дискуссия студентов об образце решения инженерно-технических и естественнонаучных проблем с анализом условий и особенностями творческих решений, генезисом проблемы, личностных переживаний и озарений ученых.

*Этап 2.* Далее со студентами актуализируются математические и специальные знания необходимые для решения профессионально ориентированной задачи.

Ориентированных задач с фиксацией необходимых этапов: сбор и анализ данных, возникновение гипотез, анализ возможностей ИКТ-средств поддержки (дифференциальные уравнения решать в MathCAD).

**Выводы.** В ходе научно-методического анализа уточнены функции и критерии отбора профессионально ориентированных задач.

*Функции* профессионально ориентированных задач:

- развитие профессиональной мотивации;
- выявление и актуализация механизмов интеграции математических и специальных знаний;
- совершенствование навыков самоконтроля и рефлексии поведения;
- формирование интеллектуальной восприимчивости, гибкости, подвижности мысли как проявлений творческого мышления студентов;

В качестве основных выделены следующие *критерии отбора*:

- наличие инженерно-технической (естественнонаучной) фабулы задачи в контексте профессиональной направленности;

- математические средства и методы решения ПОЗ, в основном, должны находиться в поле актуального опыта личности будущего инженера;

- комплексность применяемых математических знаний, методов и процедур на основе «анализа через синтез»;

- воспроизводимость в достаточной вариативности содержания, средств и методов решения ПОЗ для обеспечения работы студентов в малых группах;

- наличие элементов новизны и занимательности в фабуле задачи как благоприятных факторов пробуждения интереса студентов к математике и мотивирования их творчества.

6. Выделены и обоснованы следующие педагогические условия формирования творческой активности будущих инженеров в процессе обучения математики:

- наличие творческой среды;

- низкая степень регламентации поведения и наличие предметно-информационной обогащенности;

- информационно-технологическая поддержка творческой активности студентов на всех этапах обучения математике с использованием ПОЗ.

7. Выявлено на основе построения дидактической модели формирования творческой активности студентов, что формирование творческой активности студентов на основе внедрения комплекса ПОЗ в процесс проектирования и реализации ресурсных занятий в рамках освоения курса высшей математики проходит ряд последовательных этапов деятельности:

мотивационно-ценностный

подготовительный

содержательно-исследовательский

оценочный.

Уровень студентов экспериментальной группы после использования комплекса ПОЗ (в конце IV семестра) статистически достоверно выше уровня мотивации студентов контрольной группы.

Исходя из результатов расчетов, можно сделать вывод, что комплекс ПОЗ статистически достоверно положительным образом повлиял на уровень приобретения знаний студентами экспериментальной группы.

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## **СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ**

*Аннотация: в статье рассмотрены виды современных технологий в системе государственного управления, раскрыта их сущность и преимущества внедрения.*

*Ключевые слова: современные технологии, государственное управление, гибкие методы управления.*

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## **MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

*Annotation: the article considers the types of modern technologies in the public administration system, reveals their essence and advantages of implementation.*

*Keywords: modern technologies, public administration, flexible management methods.*

### **Введение.**

Ключевым аспектом развития любого государства является повышение качества его государственного управления, поскольку от эффективности принятия государственных решений зависит качество жизни граждан страны. Определение вектора повышения качества государственного управления в последнее десятилетие в России вызвано рядом факторов, среди которых:

– возрастающая сложность и противоречивость общественного развития, что приводит к усилению роли государства в регулировании социально-значимых процессов;

– развитие и усиление финансового сектора в достижении результатов государственного управления, повышение значения политики перераспределения социальных благ;

– формирование системы «нового лидерства» в системе государственной власти, где на первый план выходят личные лидерские и профессиональные качества управленцев, которые личным примером обеспечивают повышение конкурентоспособности государства;

– расширение перечня государственных услуг, повышение их востребованности гражданами;

– переход к обществу, основанному на знаниях и коммуникативных процессах, расширение роли общественных институтов в политической и социально-экономической жизни страны;

– расширение методов государственного управления, в том числе заимствование их из негосударственных сфер (краудсорсинг, фандрайзинг);

– переход к гибким методам управления из-за значительной нестабильности внешней среды.

Все эти факторы потребовали принципиально новых или значительно усовершенствованных подходов к осуществлению государственного управления, включающих новые способы и технологии реализации функциональных основ органов государственной власти.

#### **Методы.**

В рамках поведения настоящего исследования были использованы методы анализа и аналогии современных технологий менеджмента, которые уже внедрены либо находятся в процессе внедрения в систему государственного управления, а также возможных к внедрению при условии их полного или частичного синтеза с принципами, целями, задачами государственного управления в России.

#### **Результаты.**

Современные технологии в системе государственного управления направлены на становление новых организационных форм, методов, технологий реализации управленческих решений и управленческого воздействия на общество и иные объекты, а также внедрение новых способов организации деятельности самих государственных служащих (новые подходы к регламентации деятельности, организации рабочих мест, правилам должностного поведения, иерархии и пр.).

Следовательно, внедрение современных технологий способствует:

– созданию новых или трансформированию имеющихся организационных структур;

- совершенствованию правовых, финансовых, информационных и иных механизмов государственного управления;
- формированию новых подходов во взаимодействии между властью и бизнесом, властью и обществом;
- появлению новых форм и методов работы органов власти;
- совершенствованию управленческих технологий, обеспечивающих решение поставленных задач.

Виды современных технологий в системе государственного управления представлены на рисунке 1.

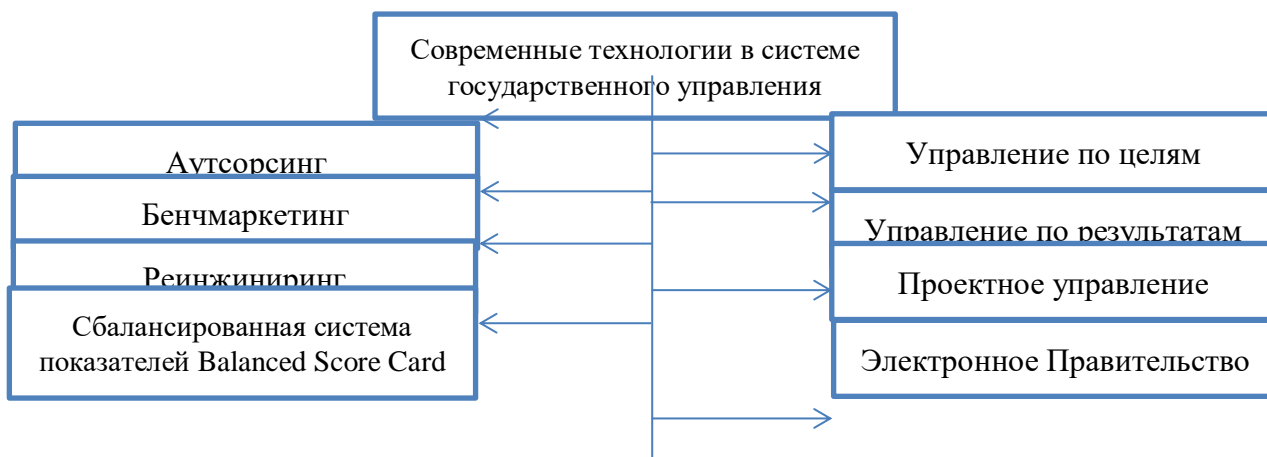


Рисунок 1 – Виды современных технологий в системе государственного управления

Первый блок технологий (аутсорсинг, бенчмаркетинг, реинжиниринг, BSC) заимствован в систему государственного управления из бизнеса, где данные технологии получили максимальную эффективность. При этом их основные принципы и механизмы остались неизменными.

Аутсорсинг в системе государственного управления представляет собой передачу части функций персонала органов власти частным компаниям (внешним организациям) на контрактной основе. К передаче чаще всего предлагаются обеспечивающие функции, для реализации которых не требуется наличие властных полномочий. Среди них: разработка программного обеспечения и обеспечение его функционирования, бухгалтерский учет, юридическое обеспечение, маркетинг (например, разработка концепций маркетинга территорий), подбор персонала и пр.

Преимуществами внедрения аутсорсинга в систему государственного управления являются:

- оптимизация численности государственных служащих;
- сокращение бюджетных расходов;
- повышение качества предоставления государственных услуг;
- применение инновационных подходов в управлении;



- снижение рисков, связанных с отсутствием у госслужащих необходимых компетенций (например, в сфере интернет-технологий);
- повышение эффективности административно-управленческих процессов.

Бенчмаркетинг в системе государственного управления представляет собой процесс сопоставления результатов деятельности органа государственной власти с иными государственными институтами с целью выявления сильных и слабых сторон управления, а также повышения его эффективности за счет использования положительного опыта коллег. Элементы технологий бенчмаркетинга могут использоваться как во внешней, так и во внутренней среде системы государственного управления. Исследованию могут подлежать как конечные результаты управленческих процессов, так и сами процессы в различных их стадиях.

Реинжиниринг в системе государственного управления – это преобразование административных процессов с целью достижения значительного улучшения показателей работы. Результатами реинжиниринга являются: интегрирование, горизонтальное и вертикальное сжатие (децентрализация), рационализация и диверсификация процессов, увеличение / уменьшение управленческого воздействия, формирование организационной культуры, оптимизация коммуникационных каналов «власть – население» и «власть – бизнес», внедрение институтов уполномоченных лиц и пр.

Сбалансированная система показателей Balanced Score Card используется преимущественно для развития и повышения эффективности деятельности государственных учреждений. Система позволяет школам, больницам и пр. адаптироваться к изменениям внешней среды с минимальными издержками. В рамках BSC выявляются приоритетные потребности граждан, получателей государственных услуг, после чего деятельность организации трансформируется под максимальное удовлетворение данных потребностей с минимальными затратами.

Второй блок технологий (управление по целям, по результатам, проектное управление) адаптирован к системе государственной службы благодаря научным исследованиям, позволившим трансформировать данные механизмы в систему государственной службы.

Управление по целям обеспечивает взаимную интеграцию ключевых целей государственного управления с целями функционирования каждого из властных институтов, а также мотивов деятельности государственных служащих. Таким образом, цели стратегического развития государства достигаются за счет комплексного вклада всех субъектов управленческой деятельности, имеющих аналогичные цели. Единство целей и осознание собственной причастности к их достижению является наиболее мощным мотиватором для повышения эффективности деятельности каждого государственного служащего.

Управление по результатам предусматривает внедрение методов и процедур государственного управления, ориентированных на конкретный результат. Это позволит повысить контроль в системе органов государственной власти, эффективность использования бюджетных и иных ресурсов, обеспечить четкое закрепление ролевых функций и полномочий, повысить прозрачность деятельности органов государственной власти.

В настоящее время в России переход к модели управления по результатам в той или иной степени осуществлен в сфере государственной службы, бюджетного планирования, административной реформы.

Проектное управление представляет собой модель государственного управления, при которой достижение цели социально-экономического развития государства достигается за счет реализации отдельных проектов.

Согласно Национальному стандарту РФ под проектом понимается уникальный набор процессов, состоящих из координируемых и контролируемых работ, имеющих конкретные даты начала и окончания, ресурсы и выполняемые для достижения конкретной конечной цели<sup>51</sup>.

Среди основных преимуществ проектного подхода в государственном управлении можно выделить:

1) Стратегический подход – управление проектом предусматривает взаимосвязь стратегического и оперативного управления.

2) Экономический подход – управление проектом включает в себя эффективное распределение финансовых и материальных ресурсов, обеспечивая их концентрацию для решения приоритетных задач, поиск внутренних резервов, усиление контрольных функций.

3) Организационный подход – управление проектом обеспечивает эффективную командную работу, в которой все усилия участников сконцентрированы на достижение конечного результата;

4) Мотивационный подход – управление проектом мотивирует его участников к повышению качества своего труда, снижает потери рабочего времени.

5) Консолидация – управление проектом исключает субъективизм и служебные злоупотребления, объединяет усилия руководителей и специалистов.

6) Коммуникационный подход – эффективность взаимодействия проектной команды становится примером для остальных сотрудников государственных учреждений, что в дальнейшем становится основой для улучшения корпоративных и профессиональных взаимоотношений.

7) Оптимизационный подход – управление проектами исключает необходимость создания излишних организационных структур, комиссий, подразделений.

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<sup>51</sup> ГОСТ Р ИСО 21500 – 2014 Руководство по проектному менеджменту. URL: <http://docs-api.cntd.ru/document/1200118020> (Дата обращения: 04.06.2023)

«Электронное Правительство» – новая форма организации деятельности органов государственной власти, обеспечивающая за счет широкого применения информационно-коммуникационных технологий качественно новый уровень (с наименьшими временными и бюрократическими издержками) получения гражданами и организациями государственных услуг и информации о результатах деятельности государственных органов. Электронное межведомственное взаимодействие позволяет не только максимально быстро передавать информацию между государственными органами, но и в значительной мере экономить бюджетные средства на организацию государственного (муниципального) управления в стране.

Помимо вышеназванных, в настоящее время в России также используются и иные современные технологии, направленные на совершенствование государственного управления (таблица 1).

Таблица 1 – Современные технологии в системе государственного управления

Наименование технологии	Описание технологии
Бенчлернинг	Формирование эффективной системы обучения государственных и муниципальных служащих с целью повышения эффективности их деятельности в рамках общей «управленческой команды»
Бенчмаркинг	Формирование эталона государственного управления
Бенчфьючинг	Создание модели эффективного государственного управления в перспективе до 10 лет
Бенчрейсинг	Моделирование путей достижения бенчфьючинга (дорожные карты)
Фандрайзинг	Привлечение для целей реализации государственных проектов и программ внебюджетных источников (виды: благотворительность, спонсорство, волонтерство, меценатство, партнерство, попечительство, эндаумент, краудфандинг, социальное предпринимательство и др.)
Брэндинг	Процесс формирования и позиционирования во внутренней и внешней среде бренда государства (региона, отдельной госструктуры и пр). Бренд государства – это специфический знаковый символ, включающий комплекс представлений, которые отражают лучшие и уникальные характеристики этого государства во внешней среде и способствуют его благоприятному восприятию в мире. Национальный брэндинг нацелен на создание положительного имиджа страны, но достигается эта цель преимущественно маркетинговыми, а не дипломатическими приемами.
Маркетинг территорий	Привлечение внешних ресурсов за счет позиционирования сильных сторон государства в территориальном разрезе (культурных, исторических, туристических и пр.)
Government Gateways	Технология «одного окна», позволяющая обеспечить возможность получения государственную услуг в одном месте при обращении за один раз

### **Заключение:**

Таким образом, в настоящее время в Российской Федерации в системе государственного управления используется значительное количество современных технологий управления, которые обеспечивают не только повышение эффективности государственного управления в целом, но инновационное развитие самого рассматриваемого института. Большинство современных технологий заимствованы из бизнес-среды, что позволяет значительно сократить транзакционные издержки и бюрократические процессы, столь характерные для системы государственного управления начала XXI века.

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## **ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ GINKGO BILOBA В НАРОДНОЙ МЕДИЦИНЕ**

*Аннотация. В этой статье представлена информация о химическом составе ginkgo biloba и свойства, а также использовании в народной медицине. Препараты гинкго проявили себя как эффективные средства при нарушении микроциркуляции (показаны при варикозном расширении вен, тромбоблестеваскулярной ретинопатии, облитерирующем атеросклерозе нижних конечностей).*

*Ключевые слова: ginkgo biloba, химический состав, свойства, применение.*

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## **THE USE OF GINKGO BILOBA IN FOLK MEDICINE**

*Annotation. This article provides information about the chemical composition of ginkgo biloba and properties, as well as its use in traditional medicine. Ginkgo preparations have proved to be effective remedies for microcirculation disorders (indicated for varicose veins, thrombophlebitevascular retinopathy, obliterating atherosclerosis of the lower extremities).*

*Key words: ginkgo biloba, chemical composition, properties, application.*

Гинкго билоба *Ginkgo biloba* (семейство *Ginkgoaceae*) - реликтовый вид типа гинкговых, относится к голосемянным двудомным растениям; сохранился до нашего времени с пермского периода палеозойской эры [1]. Дерево изначально произрастало в Китае и Японии, но в последствии благодаря неприхотливости интенсивно культивировалось во многих странах [2].

Еще пять тысяч лет назад экстракты листьев гинкго использовались китайской медициной как репеллент, антиспастическое и антигельминтное средство. Сегодня, лекарственные средства, содержащие экстракт листьев гинкго билоба («Танакан», «Мемоплант», «Билобил», «Гинкор»), входят в пятерку наиболее продаваемых [3].

Гинкго билоба содержит богатый комплекс биологически активных веществ (БАВ). Из листьев, семян и древесины гинкго выделены: ациклические монотерпены (эфир линалоола), ароматические соединения (тимол, п-цимол), сесквитерпены (билобалид А, бисаболадиен-2, 8-дион, билобанон), трициклические дитерпены (гинкголиды А, В, С и J), флавоноиды (антоцианидины, флавогликозиды - производные кемпферола и кверцетина, бифлаваноиды и их гликозиды (бисмозиды) - билобетин, гинкгетин, изогинкгетин), полиизопреноиды (полипренол), стероиды (фитостерин), полисахариды, органические кислоты (линоленовая, хинная, шикимовая), растительные жиры и жироподобные вещества (воск), эфирные масла, аминокислоты (тимин, аспарагин), а также макроэлементы (кальций, фосфор, соли калия). Из листьев гинкго также выделен фермент антиоксидантной защиты - супероксиддисмутаза флавоновые гликозиды обладают способностью ингибировать фермент фосфодиэстеразу [4], что приводит к снижению тонуса артериол и увеличению кровотока за счет накопления в гладкомышечных клетках артериол циклического гуанидинмонофосфата [5].

В ряде исследований особо отмечается, что БАВ экстракта листьев гинкго в большей степени влияют на спазмированные или склеротические артериолы и поэтому не вызывают эффекта «обкрадывания» [2]. Имеются также работы, в которых показано, что применение экстракта гинкго билоба снижает вероятность гипертензии [3].

Другая сторона действия БАВ экстракта гинкго билоба связана с его антигипоксическими свойствами. Установлено, что, содержащийся в экстракте листьев гинкго, билобалид угнетает снижение содержания АТФ в эндотелиоцитах в условиях гипоксии [5, 6].

В экспериментах на животных показано, что билобалид и гинкголиды при нормобарической гипоксии и ишемии мозга, вызванной перевязкой сонной артерии, существенно улучшают энергетический метаболизм ткани мозга, стимулируя транспорт глюкозы в клетки и ее утилизацию. Отмечено также снижение коэффициента лактат/пируват; увеличение содержания креатинфосфата и аденозинтрифосфата, а также повышение осмотической резистентности эритроцитов, что связывают с мембраностабилизирующим эффектом и модификацией трансмембранного транспорта ионов натрия. [6].

препараты гинкго влияют на сосудистую систему головного мозга [4, 7], причем наиболее важным эффектом является улучшение мозгового кровообращения вследствие: увеличения кровотока, подавления действия фактора активации тромбоцитов, изменения метаболизма нейрона (прием и передача нервного импульса), антиоксидантной активности.

Одним из важнейших фармакологических эффектов экстракта листьев гинкго является его способность угнетать процессы свободнорадикального окисления [1, 9].

Флавоноидная фракция экстракта листьев гинкго уменьшает развитие окислительного стресса, обусловленного УФ облучением, и способствует защите ткани от его последствий. При этом также отмечено снижение концентрации ТБК-активных продуктов в сыворотке крови [1, 5, 6]. Экстракт также тормозит перекисное окисление липидов (ПОЛ) (образование малонового альдегида) в мембранах эритроцитов, индуцированное перекисью водорода.

Препараты гинкго проявили себя как эффективные средства при нарушении микроциркуляции (показаны при варикозном расширении вен, тромбофлебитоваскулярной ретинопатии, облитерирующем атеросклерозе нижних конечностей). Многочисленными исследованиями установлено, что улучшение периферического кровообращения под воздействием гинкголидов, полиизопреноидов и флавоноидов, содержащихся в экстракте растения, обусловлено влиянием на процессы (ПОЛ) и агрегацию форменных элементов крови [1, 4, 5]. По-видимому, этим и обусловлена эффективность использования препаратов экстракта гинкго билоба у больных с инсулинзависимым сахарным диабетом [1].

Препараты экстракта гинкго билоба обладают широким спектром биологической активности, что позволяет их принимать при различных патологических состояниях. Препараты на основе экстракта гинкго билоба используют как средство для лечения мозговых дисфункций с такими симптомами, как ухудшение памяти, головокружение, шум в ушах, эмоциональная неустойчивость, раздражительность.

Они также применяются при сосудистых заболеваниях уха, снижении слуха, при заболевании нижних конечностей (перемежающаяся хромота). Применение препаратов гинкго усиливает концентрацию внимания, повышает энергию, снижает рассеянность, снимает усталость, депрессию, нервные состояния, головные боли. Замедляется процесс старения организма, увеличивается физическая активность, работоспособность [2, 4, 5, 7].

Экстракт гинкго билоба активизирует продукцию и выделение нейромедиаторов, предотвращает бронхokonстрикцию, способствует восстановлению эластичности и прочности сосудов, а также обмена веществ нервных клеток [1, 2, 6].

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## **СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ СУЩНОСТЬ РАЗВИТИЯ ПЛОДОВОДСТВА**

*Аннотация. В современных условиях развития сельского хозяйства Узбекистана объективным и актуальным становится изучение тенденций и закономерностей развития плодовой отрасли, которая играет существенную роль не только в развитии экономики страны, но и в обеспечении населения ценными витаминными продуктами питания. В статье рассмотрены вопросы устойчивого развития плодородческого подкомплекса с учётом воздействия внутренних и внешних факторов, объединённых в четыре основных блока.*

*Ключевые слова: плодородческий подкомплекс, плодовая продукция, производство, факторы развития, устойчивость.*

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## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC ESSENCE OF FRUIT GROWING DEVELOPMENT**

*Annotation. In modern conditions of development of agriculture in Uzbekistan, the study of trends and patterns of development of the fruit industry, which plays a significant role not only in the development of the country's economy, but also in providing the population with valuable vitamin foods, becomes objective and relevant. The article considers the issues of sustainable development of the fruit-growing subcomplex, taking into account the impact of internal and external factors combined into four main blocks.*

*Keywords: fruit growing subcomplex, fruit products, production, development factors, sustainability.*

## **Введение**

Плодоводство – уникальная по своей многофункциональности сфера человеческой жизнедеятельности, приоритетная отрасль агропромышленного комплекса, главной продукцией которой являются плоды, ягоды, орехи и продукты их переработки. Несбалансированное потребление продукции плодоводства, содержащей необходимые человеку витамины, органические кислоты и другие вещества, приводит к нарушению жизненно важных процессов в организме. Плодоводческая продукция определяет физиологические основы здоровья населения страны, а его поддержание и сохранение является приоритетом любого государства. Отсюда вытекает прямая заинтересованность и ответственность государства за состояние и развитие плодоводства.

Для Узбекистана тема развития плодоводства всегда имела особую актуальность в связи с нарастающим спросом на данные продукты и наличием больших возможностей для их выращивания.

## **Методы исследования**

Теоретическое и методологическое обоснования процессов развития плодоводства в данном исследовании основываются на трёх основных источниках: отечественного и зарубежного опыта, результатов научных исследований, тенденций развития агропромышленного производства и плодового подкомплекса в Узбекистане. При осуществлении исследований в качестве инструментария применялись аналитический, статистический, абстрактно-логический, расчетно-конструктивный и другие методы.

## **Результаты исследования**

Благоприятные природно-климатические условия Узбекистана позволяют производить плодую продукцию в достаточных объемах как для внутреннего потребления, так и для экспорта. По данным Государственного комитета Республики Узбекистан по статистике, в январе-декабре 2022 года всеми категориями хозяйств произведено 2 983, 5 тыс. т плодов и ягод, или 104, 6 %, по сравнению с аналогичным периодом 2021 года. По отношению к аналогичному периоду 2021 года, за указанный период зафиксирован рост в фермерских хозяйствах на 6, 8 %, дехканских и подсобных хозяйствах - на 2, 2 % и организациях, осуществляющих сельскохозяйственную деятельность, - на 18, 0 %. Сегодня Узбекистан входит в тройку мировых лидеров по экспорту свежего абрикоса и черешни, в десятку крупнейших мировых экспортёров яблок, сливы, персика и свежего винограда.

Вместе с тем, современный этап деятельности фермерских хозяйств садоводческого направления обуславливает необходимость внедрения системы взаимосвязанных мероприятий, направленных на эффективное управление имеющимися ресурсами, оптимизацию расходов, максимизацию прибыли и повышение рентабельности производства. Актуальность рассматриваемой проблемы на современном этапе развития

сельского хозяйства усиливается тем обстоятельством, что до настоящего времени остаются нерешенными многие организационно-экономические вопросы, от которых в значительной степени зависит эффективность функционирования фермерских хозяйств, специализирующихся на садоводстве.

Аграрная реформа в Узбекистане тесно связана с процессами формирования многоукладной экономики и рынка, с изменениями организационно-экономических отношений в плодоовощеводстве, которые усилили значимость: решения проблем устойчивого обеспечения населения плодами, ягодами и овощами; совершенствования методов хозяйствования в процессах производства, транспортировки, переработки и реализации плодоовощной продукции.

Говоря о проблемах устойчивого обеспечения населения плодами, ягодами и овощами, необходимо отметить, что среди приводимых в научной литературе определений категории устойчивости в агропромышленном производстве, одни исследователи отождествляют понятие данной категории с общим определением устойчивости в математике и технике, другие – рассматривают проявления её в финансовой сфере, третьи – в различных отраслях экономики, четвёртые – в формах хозяйственной деятельности, что свидетельствует о различных взглядах на данную категорию.

С учётом системного подхода к развитию плодоводства при определении устойчивого развития плодоводства целесообразно исходить из характерных взаимосвязей следующих основных процессов: «производство – доставка – переработка – распределение – потребление». Устойчивость – это не только экономическое, социальное, но и экологическое понятие. Данные направления имеют свои критерии устойчивости, которые в терминологии могут быть системно объединены.

На основе концептуального подхода устойчивость плодоводства рассматривается как такое развитие его экономики, которое позволяет с учётом воздействия внутренних и внешних факторов обеспечить интенсификацию производства при минимальных колебаниях от равновесного уровня, лага времени по годам и сезонам с целью:

- удовлетворения спроса на плодovou продукцию;
- обеспечения расширенного воспроизводства, роста уровня и качества жизни населения;
- поддержания экологической безопасности.

Исходя из этого, через системный подход в определении категории устойчивости развития плодоводства следует рассмотреть и проанализировать:

- внешние и внутренние факторы (природные условия, наличие ресурсов, экономические отношения и др.);
- минимизацию отклонений и потерь по годам и сезонам

производства продукции, связанных с метеорологическими условиями и другими факторами;

- удовлетворение спроса на плодovou продукцию и обеспечение продовольственной независимости страны;

- улучшение социального положения населения и качества его жизни;

- интенсификацию производства и ведение расширенного воспроизводства, решение проблем экологии.

Такой комплексный подход позволяет сформулировать основные требования к устойчивому развитию плодoводства:

- рост объёмов производства плодовой продукции и отсутствие значительных спадов, что обеспечит постоянное снабжение населения этой продукцией, а перерабатывающую промышленность – сырьём;

- производство плодов и ягод в зависимости от характера и структуры рыночных потребностей;

- повышение эффективности производства на основе широкого внедрения достижений научно-технического прогресса, рационального использования производственных ресурсов;

- соблюдение экологических нормативов и требований при производстве, переработке, хранении и потреблении продукции.

В практике сложилась целая система объектов устойчивости воспроизводства, подчинённых определённой иерархии: от производства отдельных продуктов на предприятии до уровня национальной экономики. В этой системе предприятие является тем первичным звеном, где создаются условия для удовлетворения производственных и личностных потребностей.

Поскольку садоводческие предприятия представляют собой сложную систему, меняющуюся под влиянием внешних и внутренних условий, следует рассматривать с точки зрения системно-функционального подхода: с позиций отдельно взятых предприятий, их структуры; во взаимодействии всех сфер АПК, особенно в процессах производства, переработки, хранения и реализации плодов и ягод; в тесном единстве с устойчивостью экономики в целом.

Исходя из того, что развитие плодoводства в современных условиях призвано оказать позитивное воздействие на динамику экономики страны, на решение проблем не только плодoовощного обеспечения, но и улучшения качества питания, при решении проблем устойчивого развития отрасли, необходимо придерживаться следующих основополагающих принципов:

- совершенствование организационно-экономического механизма хозяйствования;

- формирование материально-технической базы;

- развитие кооперации и интеграции;

- оптимизация рынка;
- экономически обоснованное регулирование внешнеэкономических отношений;
- разработка и освоение эффективных, экологически безопасных технологий;
- создание необходимых социальных условий работникам плодоовощной отрасли.

Основываясь на указанных принципах, предложена классификация системообразующих факторов, обуславливающих развитие плодоводства, с учётом: системного анализа наиболее важных элементов устойчивости; выявления роли экономического механизма; развития интеграционных процессов и их моделирования; повышения роли управления в регулировании организационно-экономических процессов, которые объединены в четыре основных блока: ресурсные; экономические; организационные; политические; правовые (рис. 1).



Рис. 1. Важнейшие составляющие системы факторов, воздействующих на устойчивое развитие фруктового подкомплекса

Изучение происходящих процессов, определение реальных тенденций развития подкомплекса обуславливают необходимость расширения и углубления методических подходов к оценке эффективности его функционирования, с целью принятия оптимальных управленческих решений. Методологический аспект концепции заключается в использовании системного подхода к формированию технологических, экономических, организационных, социальных и экологических групп показателей на базе конструктивного учёта таких основных требований, как установление их тесной взаимосвязи и взаимозависимости; определение в этих группах подсистем основных и дополнительных; обеспечение единства между отдельными критериями и их группами.

Среди многих других факторов, определяющих высокодоходное производство плодово-ягодной продукции, исключительно большое значение имеет интенсификация, которая является важным направлением повышения эффективности производства плодов и ягод. [2]

Она осуществляется не только за счет количественного наращивания ресурсов, но прежде всего на основе их рационального использования. Интенсификация обеспечивает эффективное функционирование материальных, трудовых и финансовых ресурсов, рост производства плодово-ягодной продукции более быстрыми темпами, чем рост затрат. Основными направлениями интенсификации плодово-ягодной отрасли являются: создание высокопродуктивных интенсивных плодово-ягодных насаждений; совершенствование породно-сортового состава насаждений, внедрение в производство устойчивых к основным болезням и вредителям урожайных и высокоэффективных сортов; орошение многолетних насаждений, химизация и применение минеральных удобрений; комплексная механизация возделывания плодовых и ягодных культур; реконструкция существующих садов и ягодников. [1] При этом многие ученые обосновывают, современным направлением интенсификации отрасли является создание интенсивных садов на основе высокопродуктивных насаждений плодовых и ягодных культур. К примеру, необходимость совершенствования экономических основ для развития интенсивного садоводства в фермерских хозяйствах Узбекистана, обоснована в диссертационном исследовании О.Б.Сатторова [5]. Актуальность, аспекты производства интенсивного садоводства в современных условиях, технологии и методика выращивания интенсивных садов широко освещены в работах А.Д.Свиридовой [6]. Отечественные и российские ученые особо отмечают, что в условиях ограниченности экономических ресурсов объективной необходимостью становится размещение садоводства в специализированных сельскохозяйственных предприятиях и фермерских хозяйствах, где возможно использовать современные интенсивные технологии выращивания. [3, 4]

## **Заключение**

Для Узбекистана важным фактором дальнейшего развития плодородия служит создание организационно-экономической системы с учетом ресурсных, экономических, организационных, политических и правовых факторов, обуславливающих устойчивое развитие плодового подкомплекса. В свою очередь, эффективное функционирование такой системы предполагает использование определенных принципов, среди которых можно выделить следующие:

- специализация на основе оценки почвенно-климатических, технико-технологических, социально-экономических факторов;
- полноценное использование рыночных механизмов взаимодействия сельхозпроизводителей с системой государственного регулирования;
- сбалансированность или рациональное соотношение основных факторов производства во всей цепи производства и доставки до конечного потребителя;
- комплексность и интеграция в целях упорядочения и устойчивости внутривозрастных связей и др.

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## **ИСТОРИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ КАДАСТРА И КАРТОГРАФИИ**

*Аннотация. В данной научной статье описывается история развития кадастра и картографии. В частности, обсуждаются карты до н.э., ученые, внесшие вклад в развитие картографии, история развития кадастра и картографии в Узбекистане до и после обретения независимости.*

*Ключевые слова: кадастр, картографические изображения, карты, исследования, картография.*

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## **HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CADASTRE AND CARTOGRAPHY**

*Annotation. This scientific article describes the history of the development of the cadastre and cartography. In particular, maps of the BC, scientists who contributed to the development of cartography, the history of the development of the cadastre and cartography in Uzbekistan before and after independence are discussed.*

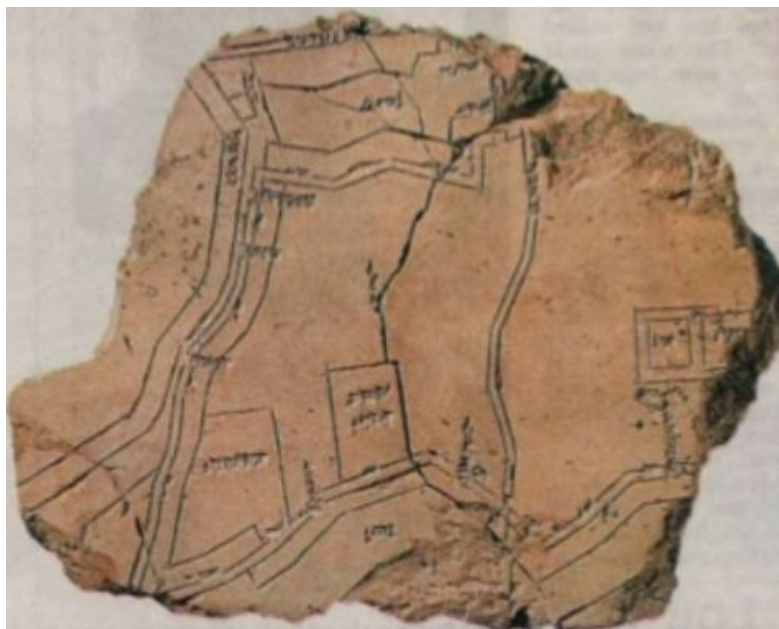
*Key words: cadastre, cartographic images, maps, research, cartography.*

**Введение.** Основная хозяйственная деятельность человечества напрямую связана с использованием наземных и подземных ресурсов. Для поэтапной реализации этих и других вопросов на основе научного, целенаправленного и строгого плана, прежде всего, на поверхности земли проводятся определенные топографо-геодезические и картографические исследования. Эти исследования должны проводиться на основе исторического подхода.

Первые картографические изображения появились несколько тысяч лет назад во времена первобытного общества. Во времена, когда люди занимались охотой, они рисовали различные фигуры и рисунки на стенах пещер, где они жили, и на различных скалах в горных районах. Эти рисунки постепенно совершенствовались, люди стали добавлять к рисуемым ими рисункам различные условные обозначения, и таким образом создавались чертежи планов. Например, в Китае в четвертом веке до нашей эры карты изображали на различных ксилографиях и шелке. Их



основные изображения показывают области с различными ландшафтными особенностями, такими как речные системы и дороги. Эти карты являются одними из первых образцов картографии. Кроме того, с тех пор как люди стали путешествовать по морю, стали появляться карты дорог морей и океанов. Они лежат в основе предварительного составления карт водных путей. Но такие карты были очень мягкими и имели низкий уровень точности.



**1-рисунок. Одна из древних карт, найденных в Ираке 3500г до н.э.**

Такие ученые, как Клавдий Птолемей, Аристотель, Мартин Бехайм, внесли большой вклад в становление картографии как науки. Созданные ими картографические труды имеют большое научное значение. Например, Клавдий Птолемей создал атлас мира, состоящий из 27 карт.

Выделение земель и территориальное разграничение имеют долгую историю в Центральной Азии, включая Узбекистан. Этот процесс начал развиваться в основном с IX века и на него большое влияние оказали научные исследования и труды Абу Райхана Беруни, Мухаммада Хорезми, Махмуда Кошгари.

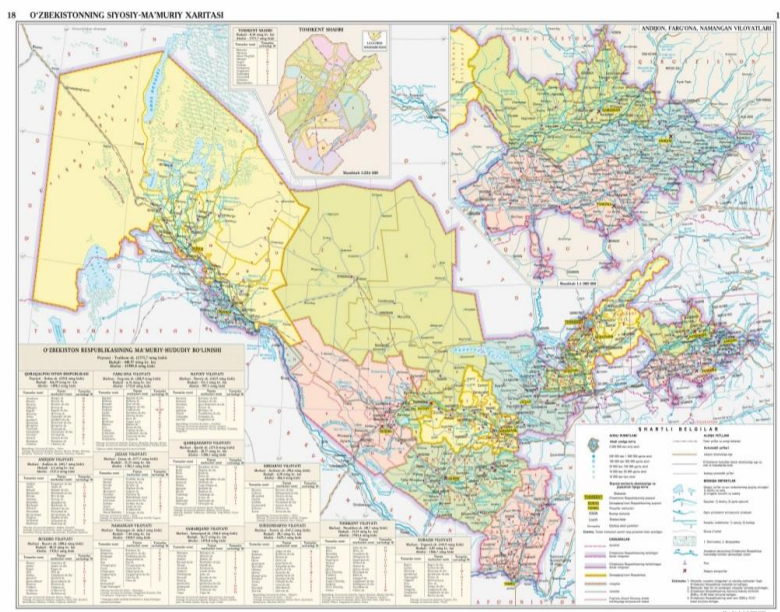
Кадастр имеет долгую историю, как и картография. Хранение информации о природном, хозяйственном и правовом состоянии земельных участков, определение взаимных границ и межевания земель с самого начала кадастровой деятельности было областью, имеющей свое место. Картография и кадастр дополняют друг друга.

Важным этапом в развитии картографии нашей страны стало издание в 1963 году первого естественно-географического научно-справочного атласа нашей республики «Атлас Узбекистана» на русском языке. (2-рисунок) Масштабы основных карт атласа — 1:3 500 000 и 1:5 000 000, климатических карт — 1:7 500 000 и 1:10 000 000. Этот атлас привлек

внимание влиятельных зарубежных специалистов за пределами нашей страны, а рецензии, опубликованные во Франции и Италии, оценили это беспрецедентное исследование узбекских специалистов как важный вклад в картографическую науку. Кроме того, 1980-1985 годы были уникальным этапом создания карт в нашей республике. В частности, в 1983 году был создан "Географический атлас Ташкента", а в 1982-1985 годах - "Географический атлас Узбекистана". «Атлас Узбекистана» состоит из 28 отдельных разделов, которые содержат 322 разноцветные карты.

В нашей республике проведено много научных и практических работ по вопросам картографического обеспечения кадастров. В частности, доктор географических наук, профессор Т. Мирзалиев внес большой вклад в развитие республиканской картографии, особенно атласной картографии, в становление и развитие республиканской социально-экономической картографии. Кроме того, заслуги Т. Карабоева не лишены формирования важнейших направлений картографии, оценочной и прогнозной картографии.

После обретения нашей республикой независимости открылись широкие возможности для картографирования территории Узбекистана. В качестве примера можно показать, что государственное научно-производственное предприятие «Картография» отпечатало систему карт на природоохранную и социально-экономическую тематику и другие карты. Крупнейшим картографическим трудом в этой области стала «Экологическая карта Узбекистана», изданная Отделением географии Академии наук Республики Узбекистан. Он широко используется соответствующими ведомствами для решения проблем, связанных с экологией нашей страны. В 2021 году в соответствии с постановлением Кабинета Министров от 15 марта 2018 года «О создании Национального атласа Узбекистана» создан «Национальный атлас Узбекистана» на государственном языке. Национальный атлас Более 100 специалистов Агентства кадастра при ГНК и ГНПП «Картография», ученые Академии наук, представители министерств и ведомств, а также специалисты высших учебных заведений и других научных организаций создан в сотрудничестве. (3-рисунок)



**3-рисунок. Административно-политическая карта Узбекистана в Национальном Атласе Узбекистана.**

**Заключение.** Итак, исторический анализ картографо-кадастровой деятельности показывает, что развитие этой деятельности в Средней Азии, особенно в Узбекистане, делится на три основных историко-периодических этапа: IX-XVI вв., периоды до обретения независимости и после обретения независимости. Конечно, за прошедший период было создано много научных и практических картографических работ. Однако вопрос полного картографического обеспечения существующих единых кадастровых систем в Узбекистане до сих пор остается одним из вопросов,

ожидающих своего решения. Устранение этой проблемы обеспечивает совершенствование кадастровой службы.

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## **МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД К ПРОГРАММЕ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ОСВЕДОМЛЕННОСТИ О БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ**

*Annotation. В настоящее время люди в сочетании с социально-техническим аспектом могут быть либо самым сильным, либо самым слабым звеном в любой информационной безопасности, и ключ к безопасности заключается в проведении обучения по повышению осведомленности с помощью коротких и эффективных онлайн-видео, с помощью которых участник может получить знания о безопасности. Поэтому наша цель состоит в том, чтобы разработать инновационные решения для предоставления интерактивной программы повышения осведомленности о кибербезопасности, основной целью которой является расширение информации об осведомленности и знаниях в области безопасности в организациях, школах, странах, домах и т. д. Программа, которую мы представляем, состоит из уникального системного подхода, разделенный на три целевые группы: основные, предварительные и управленческие. Также мы представляем другой метод измерения знаний каждого участника и сравниваем его с базовым опросом, проведенным во время регистрации.*

*Ключевые слова: кибербезопасность, осведомленность, учебный план, человеческий фактор, социально технический, безопасность.*

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## **METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO SECURITY AWARENESS PROGRAM**

*Abstract. Currently, humans coupled with the socio-technical aspect can be either the strongest or the weakest link in any information security, and the key in security lies in delivering awareness training through short and effective online videos, whereby the participator can gain knowledge on security. Our aim, therefore, is to develop innovative solutions to deliver an interactive cybersecurity awareness program, where the main goal is to enhance information on security awareness and knowledge in organizations, schools,*

*nations, homes etc. The syllabus that we present consists of a unique systematic approach divided into three target groups: basic, advance and management. Also we present a different method in measuring the knowledge of each participant, and compare it to the base-line survey carried out during the registration. Our results show the participant's awareness level of knowledge. By implementing this program in private and public organizations, governments, schools and universities will lead to the improvement of IT security awareness levels in the everyday use of computers, mobile phones, online banking, and social networking - both at home and in the workplace.*

*Keywords: cybersecurity, awareness, socio-technical, human factor, syllabus, security.*

В настоящее время предприятия, организации и граждане считают информационно-компьютерные технологии (ИКТ) бесценными для выполнения повседневных задач, как дома, так и на рабочем месте. По аналогии с большей частью населения, организации и предприятия могут страдать от нарушений безопасности. Это связано с уязвимостями новых и существующих технологий, а также конвергенцией устройств. Такие нарушения безопасности могут быть связаны с ИТ или могут быть результатом инцидентов, вызванных человеческим фактором. Недавние истории показали, что значительное число конечных пользователей не знают о своей подверженности риску безопасности. Из-за недавних нарушений безопасности как никогда важно, чтобы организации повышали осведомленность о безопасности, превращая пользователей в первую линию обороны. [1]

Осознание – это не тренировка. Цель информационных презентаций – просто привлечь внимание к безопасности. Презентации для повышения осведомленности предназначены для того, чтобы люди могли распознавать проблемы с безопасностью ИТ и реагировать соответствующим образом. [2]

Таким образом, в этой статье в следующем исследовании представлены результаты, опубликованные в книге, и главная цель состоит в том, чтобы охватить осведомленность на национальном уровне о самом слабом элементе безопасности, предоставив учебный план. Программа касается различных целевых групп и определяет концепцию коммуникаций. Кроме того, он определяет цели и задачи программы. Следовательно, он определяет показатель для измерения успеха программы и фокусируется на предоставлении «передовой практики». Механизмы оценки и обратной связи являются важнейшими компонентами любой программы повышения осведомленности о безопасности. Таким образом, базовые исследования текущего состояния проводятся заранее и направлены на отслеживание преимуществ,

приносимых программой повышения осведомленности. Для получения обратной связи от респондентов использовались оценочные анкеты. [4]

В соответствии с этими целями мы обобщаем наш основной подход и методологию с помощью представленных результатов, чтобы решить и повысить уровень осведомленности и знаний за счет положительных результатов в результате реализации учебной программы в школах, университетах, частных и общественных организациях.

Текущий уровень осведомленности. Основное внимание в исследовании уделяется в первую очередь изучению ответа на предшествующую озабоченность по поводу безопасности и уровня знаний для защиты информационных активов, а также предложению уже реализованных подходов для повышения уровня осведомленности. Опрос проводился среди 1000 участников отовсюду, в возрасте от 11 до 63 лет, в различных профессиях, таких как школы, университеты, частные и общественные организации.

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Кроме того, многие организации, школы и страны применяют различные подходы для повышения уровня осведомленности о безопасности. Кроме того, предоставила информационные материалы по безопасности и разработала информационный сайт по вопросам безопасности, на котором размещены информационные презентации, видеоролики и плакаты. Дополнительные примеры выделены в разделе «Обсуждение».

Однако существуют огромные различия между каждой программой повышения осведомленности. До сих пор почти все академические усилия в обучении информационной безопасности были сосредоточены на решении технических и политических аспектов проблемы, а не на разработке систем и механизмов безопасности с учетом человеческого фактора. Таким образом, человеческий фактор является наиболее уязвимой угрозой в системе. Где, в конце концов, это ставит под угрозу общую эффективность организации и нации.

Тем не менее, новые предложения могут превосходить фактический стиль реализации программ повышения осведомленности о безопасности, и разделяет его идеи о том, что цель состоит в том, чтобы изменить понимание людьми рисков и, в конечном итоге, изменить их поведение. Ключом к программе повышения осведомленности, которая создает

безопасную среду, является ответ на следующие три вопроса: Кто? - определяет цель вашей программы повышения осведомленности; Что? - определяет содержание того, что донести и научить людей; Как? - это средства, с помощью которых вы передаете контент. Также многие из существующих программ повышения осведомленности устарели и используют традиционные методы обучения, такие как: презентации, тренинги и т.д. [5]

По этой причине мы создали новый подход и методологию, которые определяют ответы на три вышеуказанных вопроса. Целевыми группами программ повышения осведомленности являются: базовая, предварительная и управленческая. Мы определяем содержание того, что доставлять и учить. Дополнительно общение осуществляется посредством коротких онлайн-видео – не более 10 минут. И, наконец, проводится базовый опрос для измерения уровня информированности каждого участника заранее.

Силлабус - Программа предлагает новый системный подход для разных групп: базовая, продвинутая и управленческая. Каждая часть содержит определенное количество модулей, разделенных на блоки, которые изучаются в отдельной главе/учебной программе.

Учебный план построен на том, что мы должны делать и что необходимо сделать, чтобы информационная безопасность была безопасной, либо избегая, либо смягчая инциденты безопасности. В целом, идея программы состоит в том, чтобы помочь, улучшить и повысить уровень осведомленности трех различных типов групп информационной безопасности. Подчеркнем, что самым слабым элементом является человеческое поведение, за которым следует социально-технический аспект. Однако эта программа не охватывает правовые аспекты, связанные с вопросами информационной безопасности.

Для того, чтобы программа была интригующей, после каждого блока мы снабдили викторинами-анкетами, где участники должны были дать ответ. После отправки ответа изменить запись невозможно. Поэтому участник может ответить на вопросы только один раз. Однако, чтобы иметь возможность дать правильный ответ в нижней части каждого блока, мы представили новый подход с дополнительными материалами для чтения и подсказками, которые помогут и направят участника заранее получить наиболее разумный ответ на вопросы. Также после завершения процесса регистрации участники перенаправляются на базовый опрос, основная идея которого заключается в том, чтобы заранее измерить знания, а затем изучить и отметить сходство или различие полученных знаний.

Цели учебной программы состоят в том, чтобы успешно предоставить решения для наилучшей практики использования технологий. Затем следует, как защитить личную, а также информацию



организаций. Кроме того, знать и знать, как настроить беспроводные сети для личной выгоды и, в конечном итоге, как понять, что вы стали жертвой онлайн-мошенничества, и, наконец, интерпретировать фильтрацию спама. Учебная программа разделена на три типа подходов к обеспечению безопасности, таких как: физическая безопасность, компьютерная и мобильная безопасность; и безопасность сети и Интернета. Во-первых, подход физической безопасности показывает очень эффективные методы защиты вашего персонального компьютера и рабочей станции, защиты мобильных и портативных устройств, за которыми следуют чрезвычайно важные вопросы безопасной печати. Кроме того, подход к обеспечению безопасности компьютеров и мобильных устройств касается вредоносного программного обеспечения, безопасности операционной системы и способов создания надежных и безопасных паролей. Наконец, модуль сетевой и интернет-безопасности выполняет эффективную манипуляцию и обман людей, такие как социальная инженерия и социальные сети, которые важны для повседневного безопасного просмотра.

Предоставляются решения о том, как идентифицировать фишинг и выполнять успешный онлайн-банкинг, а также идентифицировать раздражающий спам по электронной почте и сообщениями мгновенных сообщений, а затем использовать брандмауэр и безопасность беспроводной сети при регулярной работе.

Число конечных пользователей компьютеров растет как на дрожжах. Их контроль над компьютерами также увеличивается. Учебники, учебные, экспериментальные и обучающие среды доступны бесплатно, и они позволяют конечным пользователям технологии разработать комплексное программное обеспечение и получить полный контроль или функциональность программного обеспечения, сети, тестирования, анализа, разработки и т. д. Хотя совершенствование технологий и Интернета соответствует повседневным требованиям, обязательствам и производительности продвинутых пользователей, существует множество способов обойти защиту. В этом вопросе, если пользователи являются опытными или профессиональными компьютерами, они осознают, что могут стать жертвами или подвергнуться риску. Поэтому чрезвычайно важно и желательно, чтобы деятельность по повышению осведомленности принималась во внимание, определяя, что опытные пользователи или, другими словами, специалисты по компьютерам на самом деле являются теми, кто может выполнять и выполнять такие действия, как настройка сети, программирование, устранение неполадок, установка и т. д.

Тем не менее, эта учебная программа представляет собой общую анатомию атаки и таксономию инструментов, используемых в этом процессе; он предоставляет буквальные сценарии хакерских действий и решения для защиты от атак. В целом он представляет собой разумную тактическую модель процесса наброска и построения атаки, дополненную

техническим обзором инструментов, использованием шагов, используемых в этом процессе, и, наконец, решением. Общая структура атак на стандарты компьютерных систем обычно описывается в таких подходах, как, где они помогают создать структуру, тогда как, с другой стороны, мы предпочитаем учебную программу, а не разделить целевую фазу атаки на следующие компоненты: разведка, сканирование, получение доступа, поддержание и расширение доступа, заметание следов и сокрытие. [6]

Управление информационной безопасностью - это структурированный процесс внедрения и постоянного управления информационной безопасностью в организации. Он включает действия, направленные на защиту информации и информационных объектов для обеспечения непрерывности бизнеса. Поэтому важно, чтобы управление информационной безопасностью рассматривалось как любая жизненно важная бизнес-функция, и все его действия основывались на бизнес-потребностях. Тем не менее, все менеджеры являются пользователями, но с другой стороны все пользователи не являются менеджерами. В третьем и последнем курсе этой программы повышения осведомленности мы фокусируем и раскрываем проблемы, которые могут возникнуть в организации, предназначенной для управленческого персонала. [7] На самом деле, мы подчеркиваем важность понимания процесса принятия решений, особенно в наши дни, когда управленческий персонал в любой организации имеет дело и должен находить ответы на повседневные инциденты, возникающие из-за информационной безопасности. Тем не менее, в этом курсе по менеджменту мы отмечаем этапы процесса принятия решений, подробно описывая циклы PDCA (ISO, 2009) и OODA, куда мы также включили оптимизацию затрат и осведомленность о кибербезопасности. [8]

В целом большой процент участников выходит в Интернет с помощью различных типов широкополосных коммуникационных технологий, типичным для которых является использование компьютера. Кроме того, озабоченность по поводу безопасности своих активов информационных технологий, таких как компьютер и ноутбук, периферийные устройства, электронные данные и мобильные устройства, выровнена и варьируется от чрезвычайной до наименее обеспокоенной. Точно так же диапазон по шкале от чрезвычайно осведомленных до наименее осведомленных о защите своих активов информационных технологий очень разнообразен. Кроме того, самые большие угрозы их информационным технологиям связаны с систематическим подходом к наиболее известным угрозам. Таким образом, местная защита, используемая для их компьютерных и электронных данных, является согласованной. Кроме того, участники считают, что вирусы, черви, хакеры и злоумышленники являются самыми серьезными угрозами, а вредоносное программное обеспечение, спам и другие нежелательные электронные

письма считаются гораздо менее значительными. Кроме того, участники защищают свой персональный компьютер или электронные данные с помощью антивирусного программного обеспечения, которое регулярно обновляется, а также брандмауэра.

Например, физическая безопасность, которая составляет 60%, затем для компьютерной и мобильной безопасности средний балл, набранный пользователями во внутренних подразделениях, составляет 64%, и, наконец, для модуля сетевой и интернет-безопасности средний балл, набранный пользователями, составляет 70%, что также является наивысшим показателем. В модуле физической защиты мобильное и портативное устройство безопасности имеет самый высокий балл, в частности блок защищенной печати, имеет самый низкий балл. Где в компьютерном и мобильном модуле безопасности блоки вредоносного ПО и надежных и безопасных паролей находятся практически на одном уровне со средним процентным баллом, отличающимся от блока безопасности операционной системы. А в последнем модуле «Безопасность сети и Интернета» самый высокий средний процентный балл был получен в блоке «Безопасный просмотр»:

- Физическая безопасность 59, 71%;
- Защитите свой компьютер 52, 86%;
- Защита данных 65, 09%;
- Мобильная и портативная безопасность 67, 24%;
- Безопасная печать 48, 67%;
- Компьютерная и мобильная безопасность 63, 96%;
- Вредоносное ПО 67, 50%;
- Безопасность ОС 61, 96%;
- Надежный и безопасный пароль 66, 05%;
- Безопасность сети и Интернета 70, 30%;
- Социальная инженерия и сети 65, 38%;
- Безопасный просмотр 85, 71%;
- Безопасность электронной почты и обмена мгновенными сообщениями 57, 14%;
- Брандмауэр 67, 14%;
- Безопасность беспроводной сети 68, 57%;

Настоящие результаты предлагают несколько направлений действий, чтобы решить и повысить уровень знаний с положительными результатами. Результаты на данный момент были очень обнадеживающими, и они подтвердили, что метод и подход нашей интерактивной программы повышения осведомленности о кибербезопасности являются решающими и непобедимыми. Внедрение программы улучшит повседневную работу и использование компьютеров, мобильных телефонов, онлайн-банкинга и социальных сетей, а также поможет определить необходимые действия в будущем.

В целом, по отзывам участников, они нашли темы и разделы интересными. Хотя многие учащиеся имели достаточно хорошие теоретические знания об угрозах, связанных с ИТ-активами, они считали полезным практиковать теорию и наиболее известные практики. Даже человек, более компетентный в компьютерной и мобильной безопасности, чем мы, сказал, что смог научиться новым трюкам и что викторины были увлекательными. Еще одна отмеченная деталь заключалась в том, что, хотя вы можете часто читать о новых уязвимостях или проблемах безопасности, у вас обычно просто не хватает мотивации или времени, чтобы вникать в практическую безопасность. В заключение мы находим, что выбор тем достаточно эффективен, хотя можно рассмотреть возможность дальнейшего улучшения. Естественно, нам необходимо постоянно обновлять список тем и искать новые интересные идеи.

Угрозы кибербезопасности постоянно развиваются. Таким образом, мы должны обеспечить, чтобы не только специалисты, защищающие ИТ-системы, получали надлежащее информационное образование, но и простые, обычные пользователи и менеджеры. Таким образом, только существенные изменения в восприятии, культуре и образовании пользователей могут эффективно снизить количество нарушений информационной и кибербезопасности. Следовательно, это повысит уровень осознания человеческого фактора при использовании технологий и в повседневной жизни.

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## **СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕХАНИЗМА ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ПРИБЫЛЬНОСТИ И РЕНТАБЕЛЬНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ**

*Аннотация: в данной исследовательской работе автор приводит обзор современных методов исследования для повышения рентабельности и прибыли компании, а также предлагает оптимальные подходы к повышению прибыльности и рентабельности, включая использование современных информационных технологий.*

*Ключевые слова: прибыль, рентабельность, метод сравнения с конкурентами, автоматизация процессов.*

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## **IMPROVING THE MECHANISM OF INCREASING THE PROFITABILITY AND PROFITABILITY OF THE ENTERPRISE**

*Annotation: In this research paper, the author provides an overview of modern research methods to increase the profitability and profit of the company, and also suggests optimal approaches to increase profitability and profit, including the use of modern information technologies.*

*Key words: profit, profitability, method of comparison with competitors, automation of processes.*

Для верификации эффективности внедряемых методологий повышения рентабельности предприятия были использованы эмпирические, а также экспериментальные методы исследования, в частности была собрана необходимая информация с функционирующего предприятия для анализа и формирования соответствующих выводов. Далее были описаны методы повышения рентабельности, используемые на исследуемом предприятии, а также предложены и внедрены дополнительные методы, описанные в исследовании для постановки эксперимента и проверки их эффективности в практической плоскости.

В нашем исследовании актуальной темой является совершенствования механизма повышения прибыльности и рентабельности. В условиях жесткой конкуренции и быстро меняющейся экономической ситуации, каждая компания стремится увеличить свою

прибыльность и обеспечить высокую рентабельность своих бизнес-процессов.

Один из главных механизмов повышения прибыльности и рентабельности предприятия - это оптимизация расходов и расширение системы сбыта.

Существует множество методов исследования для повышения рентабельности и прибыли компании, вот некоторые из них:

-Улучшение текущей системы продвижения.

Маркетинговые аналитические инструменты. Создание активных и интересных страниц в социальных сетях позволит привлечь новую аудиторию и улучшить обратную связь с клиентами.

- Оптимизация ассортимента и обращение основного внимания на наиболее маржинальные товары и услуги. Отслеживая продажи и доходность каждого товара, мы можем выделить наиболее маржинальные продукты.

-Расширение системы сбыта. Создание новых каналов продажи. Расширение системы сбыта также может включать в себя создание дополнительных точек продажи. Это позволит компании быть ближе к потребителям и увеличить свою видимость на рынке.

-Снижение стоимости привлечения клиентов. Использование цифровых маркетинговых кампаний вместо традиционной рекламы.

-Повышение лояльности и удержание клиентов. Предоставление персонализированного опыта обслуживания. Предприятие может запустить программу лояльности, где клиенты получают индивидуальные скидки и специальные предложения, основанные на их предпочтениях и покупках.

Своевременная обратная связь: быстрое и эффективное реагирование на проблемы, а также обратная связь после решения проблемы, поможет укрепить взаимоотношения с клиентами и повысит их лояльность.

Социальные медиаактивности: Вовлечение клиентов в социальных медиа может помочь укрепить взаимоотношения и создать сообщество вокруг бренда.

-Улучшение производственных процессов.

Внедрение автоматизированной системы управления производством: Вместо ручного контроля и учета всех этапов производства, компания может использовать специальное программное обеспечение, которое автоматически отслеживает и отчитывается о процессе производства. Это позволяет снизить ошибки и повысить эффективность производственных операций.

-Повышение энергоэффективности компании.

Оптимизация производственных процессов: Внедрение энергоэффективных технологий, таких как повышение изоляции производственных помещений, использование тепловых насосов или

рекуператоров. Улучшение логистики и транспортировки: Оптимизация маршрутов и планирование доставки для снижения времени в пути и сокращения пробега автомобилей, что приведет к сокращению топливных расходов и выбросов.

-Повышение качества контроля расходования материальных ресурсов.

Внедрение системы учета и анализа затрат.

Для этого предприятие может использовать специализированное программное обеспечение, которое позволяет автоматизировать процесс учета и анализа затрат на различные материальные ресурсы, такие как сырье, комплектующие, энергия и т.д.

В данном исследовании был предложен следующий метод.

Автоматизация процессов.

Одним из ключевых методов оптимизации, является автоматизация, так как она существенно сокращает нагрузку на персонал, позволяя исключить из их работы рутинные действия. Рассмотрим какими инструментами используются при реализации вышеописанных целей. Для автоматизации бизнес-процессов могут быть использованы различные технологии и инструменты от ERP систем, CRM систем до офисных программ, наиболее распространённые: Excel. Битрикс24. 1С:ERP.1С.

1С:ERP и 1С Предприятие - это две разные программы, которые имеют сходства, но и различия. 1С Предприятие – это интегрированная платформа, которая позволяет создавать решения для автоматизации бизнес-процессов. Это значит, что в нее можно добавлять дополнительные модули, чтобы настроить работу программы под конкретные потребности и задачи компании. 1С: ERP - это уже готовое решение, имеющее в своем арсенале все основные модули для управления бизнес-процессами, такие как: учет, склад, продажи и т.д. Следовательно, 1С:ERP является универсальным решением для любой компании. В то же время, 1С Предприятие даёт более гибкие возможности настройки программы под специфические потребности и задачи определенной компании, при условии наличия программистов, которые умеют работать с платформой. Уточню, что в России продукты 1С:ERP и 1С Предприятие используются без разделения, как взаимозаменяемые понятия.

Для проведения исследования необходимо опираться на 1С:ERP потому как является одной из наиболее популярных систем автоматизации бизнес-процессов, которая используется во многих компаниях. Использование 1С:ERP для проведения исследования является наиболее логичным и обоснованным выбором.

Вывод: внедрение автоматизированного процесса, на предприятии который несет за собой увеличение сбыта, усовершенствовало механизм повышения рентабельности и прибыли. В рамках исследования были рассмотрены основные проблемы, связанные с повышением

эффективности компании, финансовой деятельностью и оптимизацией бизнес-процессов, различные подходы к повышению прибыльности и рентабельности, включая использование современных информационных технологий.

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## **МОНИТОРИНГ ВЫЯВЛЯЕМОСТИ ПРЕДГИПЕРТЕНЗИИ СРЕДИ НЕОРГАНИЗОВАННОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ Г. АНДИЖАНА**

*Аннотация. В данной статье отражается особенность и значение раннего выявления предгипертензии среди неорганизованного населения города Андижан. Данный фактор имеет место широкого распространения, как предвестника гипертонии, что доказывает изучение его, в целях предупреждения артериальной гипертензии на донозологическом уровне.*

*Ключевые слова: артериальное давление, предгипертензия, популяция, неорганизованное население, фактор риска.*

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## **MONITORING THE DETECTION OF PREHYPERTENSION AMONG THE NON-ORGANIZED POPULATION OF THE CITY OF ANDIJAN**

*Annotation. This article reflects the peculiarity and importance of early detection of prehypertension among the unorganized population of the city of Andijan. This factor is widespread as a precursor of hypertension, which proves its study in order to prevent arterial hypertension at the prenosological level.*

*Key words: blood pressure, prehypertension, population, unorganized population, risk factor.*

Необходимость первичной профилактики артериальной гипертонии (АГ) в настоящее время обусловлена несколькими причинами: 1) сердечно-сосудистые заболевания (ССЗ) являются основной причиной смертности. Так например, в Европе - причиной смерти у 38% мужчин и у 44% женщин [British Heart Foundation, 2006 Coronary heart disease statistics]; 2) у 54% популяции (у 62% мужчин и 46% женщин) инфаркт миокарда и внезапная смерть являются первым проявлением ССЗ; 3) систематическая коррекция основных факторов риска (ФР) АГ, позволяют снизить число летальных исходов от ССЗ на 3 млн. в год; 5) за последние 10 лет стоимость ранней профилактики ФР снизилась в 2-3 раза, что позволяет ее широко применять в медицинских учреждениях первичного звена [Liu I.J.Y., et al., 2002; Goldman L. et al., 2001].

**Целью настоящего исследования** является изучение эпидемиологических особенностей предгипертензии в современной популяции Ферганской долины,

Материалом для настоящего исследования послужили результаты одномоментного эпидемиологического исследования случайных репрезентативных выборок из неорганизованного мужского и женского населения в возрасте  $\geq 15-70$  лет, проживающего в г.Андижане.

В различных возрастных группах средние значения систолического артериального давления (САД) и диастолического артериального давления (ДАД) отмечались различиями в уровнях: в 15-19 лет – 106, 3 $\pm$ 1, 07 и 67, 5 $\pm$ 0, 94 мм рт.ст., в 20-29 лет – 111, 1 $\pm$ 0, 81 (P<0, 05) 71, 4 $\pm$ 0, 44 (P>0, 05), в 30-39 лет – 115, 8 $\pm$ 1, 24 (P<0, 05) и 74, 0 $\pm$ 0, 74 (P<0, 05), в 40-49 лет – 126, 8 $\pm$ 1, 94 (P<0, 05) и 80, 2 $\pm$ 1, 08 (P<0, 05), в 50-59 лет – 137, 7 $\pm$ 2, 99 (P<0, 05) и 85, 3 $\pm$ 1, 41 (P<0, 05), в 60-69 лет – 144, 5 $\pm$ 3, 79 (P<0, 05) и 86, 5 $\pm$ 1, 68 (P<0, 05), в 70 лет и старше – 142, 5 $\pm$ 6, 32 (P<0, 05) и 87, 6 $\pm$ 3, 17 мм рт.ст. (P<0, 05).

Считают, что повышение АД в детстве или в подростковом возрасте связано с физиологическим ростом и половым созреванием [2;5], а во взрослой популяции и у пожилых – этот процесс можно объяснить в определенной степени различиями в интенсивности биологических процессов или атеросклеротическим ремоделированием сосудов [1;4].Нами была прослежена частота распространенности предгипертензии (ПрГ) на уровне относительных величин.

Таблица 1  
Распространенность ПрГ среди неорганизованной популяции  $\geq 15-70$

№	Группы обследованных	Число обследо- ванных	Распространенность ПрГ	
			Абс.ч	%
1	Мужчины > 15-70 лет (1)	280	65	23, 2
2	Женщины > 15-70 лет (2)	323	95	30, 0
3	Общая популяция > 15-70 лет	603	160	26, 5

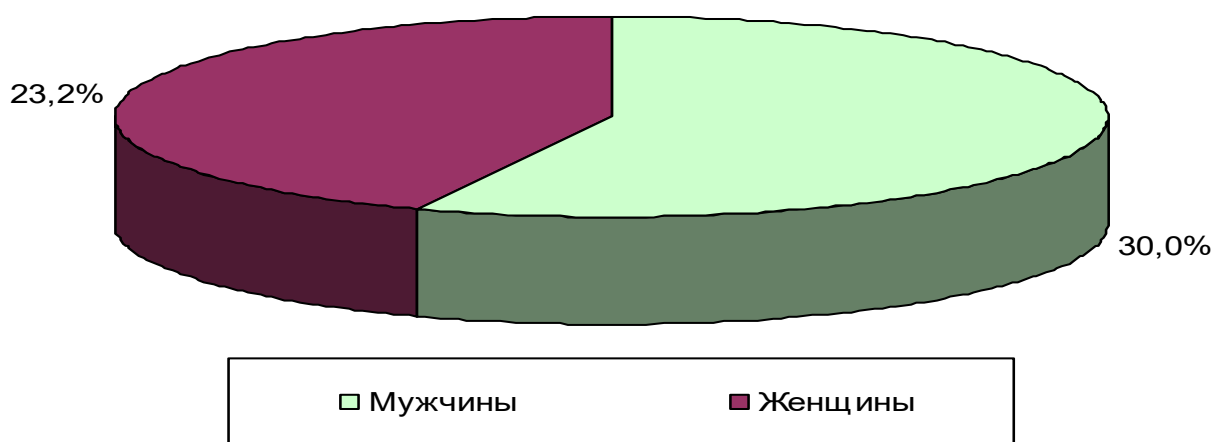


Рис.1 Выявляемость ПрГ в зависимости от пола

Полученные данные по раннему выявлению ПрГ свидетельствуют, что предгипертензия является одним из распространенных факторов риска у населения уже в возрасте 20-29 лет, а также выявленная разница в распространенности ПрГ и средних значений АД между мужчинами и женщинами в зависимости от возраста позволяет разработать целевую программу профилактики для мужчин и женщин различных возрастных групп в условиях Ферганской долины Узбекистана.

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**СТЕПЕНЬ СВЯЗИ ФАКТОРОВ РИСКА АРТЕРИАЛЬНОЙ  
ГИПЕРТЕНЗИИ С РАЗЛИЧНЫМ УРОВНЕМ СУММАРНОГО  
РИСКА РАЗВИТИЯ СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТОГО КОНТИНУУМА**

*Аннотация. В данной статье уделяется большое внимание дополнительным факторам риска, непосредственная связь их и влияние на суммарный риск развития сердечно-сосудистого континуума.*

*Ключевые слова: факторы риска, дополнительный фактор риска, артериальная гипертензия, сердечно-сосудистые заболевания.*

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**THE DEGREE OF RELATIONSHIP OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION  
RISK FACTORS WITH DIFFERENT LEVEL OF TOTAL RISK OF  
CARDIOVASCULAR CONTINUUM DEVELOPMENT**

*Annotation. This article pays great attention to additional risk factors, their direct connection and influence on the total risk of developing a cardiovascular continuum.*

*Key words: risk factors, additional risk factor, arterial hypertension, cardiovascular disease.*

Проблема предупреждения развития неблагоприятных условий в отношении сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний (ССЗ) и артериальной гипертензии (АГ) остается одной из важнейших задач современной

кардиологии. В последнее время большое значение приобретает оценка общего сердечно-сосудистого риска, степень которого зависит от величины АД, а также наличия или отсутствия сопутствующих факторов риска (ФР), поражения органов мишени (ПОМ) и ассоциированных клинических состояний (АКС) [1, 2, 3].

**Цель:** Изучение степени связи факторов риска у неорганизованного населения при наличии артериальной гипертензии с различным уровнем суммарного риска развития сердечно-сосудистого континуума (ССК).

Материалом для настоящего исследования послужили результаты одномоментного эпидемиологического исследования случайных репрезентативных выборок из неорганизованного мужского и женского населения, проживающего в г.Андижане.

**Результаты:** По результатам нашего исследования связь развития АГ I степени или формирование группы низкого дополнительного риска (ДР) ССК, в наибольшей степени отмечается с эпизодическим употреблением препаратов гипотензивного действия (ЭУПГД), курением, низким образовательным статусом (НОС), преимущественно физический труд(ПРФТ), неблагоприятный социальный статус (НБСС), в 1, 6 раза меньшей степени с употреблением алкоголя и у некоренных жителей, в 1, 7 раз меньшей степени с преимущественное употребление острых и соленых пиццей (ПУОСП), низким потреблением овощей и фруктов, в 1, 8 раза меньшей степени с низкой физической активностью(НФА), низким медицинским контролем (НМК), в 1, 9 раза с употреблением крепкого чая и кофе (УКЧК), гиперхолестеринемией (ГХС), в 2, 9 раза меньшей частотой у коренного населения и самой меньшей степени (в 7, 9 раз) с плохие жилищно-бытовые условия(ПЖБУ).

**Таблица 1.** Факторы риска в сравнении с артериальной гипертензией

№	Факторы риска	АГ 1 ст [Низкий ФР]		АГ 2 ст. [Средний ФР]		АГ 3 ст. [Высокий ФР]		ПАД [Дополнительный риск]	
		Величина r++	P	Величина r++	P	Величина r++	P	Величина r++	P
1	НСП	0,49	<0,01	0,51	<0,01	0,56	<0,01	0,49	<0,01
2	ПЖБУ	0,14	<0,05	0,17	<0,05	0,20	<0,01	0,15	<0,05
3	УКЧК	0,27	<0,01	0,29	<0,001	0,32	<0,001	0,28	<0,001
4	ИМТ	0,24	<0,001	0,26	<0,001	0,29	<0,001	0,25	<0,001
5	НМК	0,30	<0,001	0,33	<0,001	0,36	<0,001	0,31	<0,001
6	НПОИФ	0,	<0,01	0,	<0,01	0,	<0,	0,34	<0,01

		33		36		38	001		
7	НБСС	0,57	<0,001	0,59	<0,001	0,60	<0,001	0,58	<0,001
8	ГТГ	0,25	<0,001	0,28	<0,001	0,31	<0,001	0,29	<0,001
9	НФА	0,31	<0,001	0,34	<0,001	0,80	<0,001	0,33	<0,001
10	ПУОСП	0,29	<0,001	0,31	<0,001	0,33	<0,001	0,30	<0,001
11	ПЭФ	0,27	<0,01	0,28	<0,01	0,32	<0,001	0,28	<0,01
12	ЗУНС	0,34	<0,001	0,37	<0,001	0,38	<0,001	0,35	<0,001
13	ЭУПГД	0,55	<0,001	0,58	<0,001	0,60	<0,001	0,56	<0,001
14	ПУММБ	0,30	<0,01	0,31	<0,01	0,32	<0,01	0,31	<0,01
15	ПРФТ	0,44	<0,01	0,46	<0,01	0,40	<0,05	0,43	<0,01
16	УА	0,41	<0,01	0,44	<0,001	0,42	<0,001	0,41	<0,001
17	ГХС	0,27	<0,01	0,31	<0,001	0,33	<0,001	0,29	<0,001
18	НКН	0,42	<0,01	0,44	<0,001	0,47	<0,001	0,43	<0,001
19	НОС	0,53	<0,01	0,56	<0,01	0,58	<0,01	0,54	<0,01
20	Курение	0,53	<0,01	0,57	<0,01	0,59	<0,001	0,55	<0,001
21	ПРУТ	0,25	<0,05	0,28	<0,05	0,29	<0,05	0,26	<0,05
22	КН	0,19	<0,05	0,21	<0,05	0,23	<0,05	0,19	<0,05

В группе обследованных с АГ 2 степени и среднего дополнительного риска такого характера связь в наибольшей степени имела место с такими ФР как курение, НОС, ЭУПГД, НБСС, употребление алкоголя (УА) в 1, 6 раза меньшей степени с ПУОСП, низкое потребление овощей и фруктов(НПОИФ), низкая физическая активность (НФА) и ГХС, в 1, 9 раза меньшей степени с НМК, ИМТ, гипертриглицеридемия (ГТГ) и преимущественно умственный труд (ПРУТ). Связь АГ III ст. и высокого дополнительного риска в наиболее выраженной степени с НБСС, ЭУПГД, НОС и курением, в умеренно выраженной степени с НКН и УА, в 1, 6 раза меньшей степени с НПОИФ, НФА, ПУОСП, ЗУНС и ПРФТ, в 1, 8 раза меньшей степени с ПУММБ и ПРУТ, в 2, 6 раза меньшей степени среди коренных жителей и в 4, 6 раза меньшей степени с ПЖБУ.

**Выводы:** В целом, случаи ПАД среди обследованной популяции г.Андижана в наибольшей степени имели связь с НСП, НБСС, ЭУПГД, ПРФТ, НОС, курением и УА. Сравнительно в меньшей степени такого характера положительной коррелятивной связи ПАД отмечены с НПОИФ, ПУОСП и НКН, в 2 раза меньшей степени с УКЧК, ИМТ, НМК, ГТГ, ПЭФ, ЗУНС, ПУММБ, ГХС, в 2, 2 раза меньшей степени с ПРУТ. Всписок факторов риска (ФР) у популяции нашего региона должны быть включены отмеченные факторы, которые необходимо учитывать при оценке риска развития сердечно-сосудистых осложнений (ССО). Отмеченные факты важны, во-первых, для современной науки с целью поиска и утверждения новых эндемических (региональных) факторов риска развития АГ и во-вторых, в оптимизации существующих технологий профилактики и лечения гипертензивных состояний среди населения в условиях Узбекистана.

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## **ВЫЯВЛЯЕМОСТЬ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ АРТЕРИАЛЬНОЙ ГИПЕРТЕНЗИИ СРЕДИ МУЖСКОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ Г. АНДИЖАНА**

*Аннотация. В данной статье отражается степень распространенности и выявляемости различных степеней артериального давления в условиях города Андижана. Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о широкой распространенности данного фактора риска. Данный факт говорит о недостаточности профилактических программ и необходимости их усовершенствования.*

*Ключевые слова: артериальное давление, выявляемость, популяция.*

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## **DETECTABILITY OF VARIOUS DEGREES OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION AMONG THE MALE POPULATION OF THE CITY OF ANDIJAN**

*Annotation. This article reflects the degree of prevalence and detectability of various degrees of blood pressure in the conditions of the city of Andijan. The results obtained indicate the prevalence of this risk factor. This fact indicates the insufficiency of preventive programs and the need to improve them.*

*Key words: blood pressure, detection rate, population.*

По данным ряда исследований последних лет артериальная гипертония (АГ) является ведущим фактором риска ишемической болезни сердца, инфаркта миокарда, сердечной недостаточности, заболеваний периферических сосудов, почечной недостаточности [1, 2, 4].

Естественно, не только кардиологи, но и врачи всех специальностей, не должны оставаться в стороне от этой серьезной медико-социальной проблемы, поскольку «интервенция» АГ в виде пандемии – современного человечества продолжается [1, 3].

В Узбекистане популяционные исследования по изучению распространенности АГ в современной популяции малочисленны [3]. Существуют публикации и диссертационные работы, посвященные фрагментарному изучению АГ в популяции и в отдельных группах, которые в основном выполнены либо со старыми критериями выявления АГ, либо только в отдельных регионах и, следовательно, не могут показать современную эпидемиологическую ситуацию по артериальной гипертензии среди населения Узбекистана в целом и в Ферганской долины, в частности.

В связи с этим нами было проведено эпидемиологическое исследование по изучению распространенности артериальной гипертензии, в частности встречаемость различных степеней её в современной популяции мужчин г.Андижана Ферганской долины в возрастном диапазоне от 15 до 70 лет и старше

Результаты: При анализе данных получено (таблица 1), что у пациентов с АГ мужчин I ст. АГ встречается с частотой 18, 9%, II ст. АГ – 56, 9% и III ст. АГ 72, 9%.

Таблица 1.

Различные степени АГ и ИСАГ у мужчин  $\geq 15-70$  летнего возраста

№	Группа обследованной популяции	Распространенность степени АГ (n=37)						Распространенность ИСАГ (4)		Разница между группами (P)		
		I ст. АГ (1)		II ст. АГ (2)		III ст. АГ (3)		Абс.ч	%	P<0, 05	P<0, 01	P<0, 001
		Абс.ч	%	Абс.ч	%	Абс.ч	%					
1	Неорганизованное мужское население > 15-70 лет	7	19, 8	21	56, 9	9	24, 3	27	72, 9	3-1 4-2	2-1 2-3	4-1 4-3

Как видно, по сравнению с I ст. АГ наиболее выражена выявляемость II ст. АГ (в 3 раза, P<0, 001) и III ст. АГ (в 1, 5 раза, P<0, 05). ИСАГ отмечена с распространенностью в уровнях – 72, 9%, что больше чем в 4 раза по сравнению с частотой I ст. АГ (P<0, 001), в 1, 3 раза с II ст. АГ (P<0, 05) и в 3 раза с III ст. АГ (P<0, 001).

Таким образом, в структуре АГ у мужчин наиболее выражены и достоверно чаще всего встречаются ИСАГ, АГ II ст. и АГ III ст. Особое внимание обращает показатель АГ I ст. у пациентов, который отмечается в уровне 17, 6%.

На рисунке 2 представлены данные о распространенности АГ среди неорганизованного мужского населения в различных возрастных категориях.

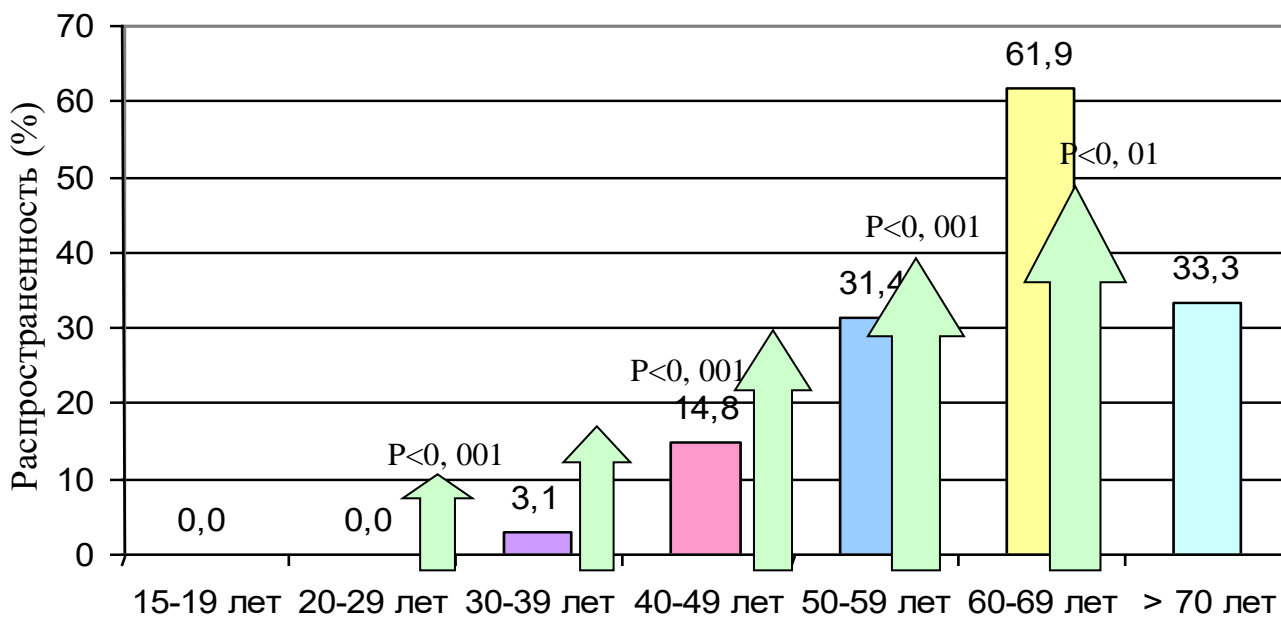


Рис.1. Распространенность АГ в различных возрастных диапазонах у мужчин

Из данных таблицы и рисунка следует, что с возрастом частота распространенности АГ у мужчин увеличивается до 61, 9% или в 20 раз ( $P<0,001$ ).

В нашем исследовании в группах мужчин 15-19 и 20-29 лет случаи АГ не установлены, среди мужчин 30-39 лет АГ наблюдалась с частотой – 3, 1%, в 40-49 лет – 14, 8% ( $P<0,001$ ), в 50-59 лет – 31, 4% ( $P<0,05$ ), в 60-69 лет – 61, 9% ( $P<0,001$ ) и в группе 70 лет и старше – 33, 3% ( $P<0,001$ ). Обращают на себя внимание высокие показатели АГ в возрастных группах 50-59 лет, 60-69 лет, 70 лет и старше.

Делая выводы, можно сказать, что несмотря на существующие профилактические программы и мероприятия по предупреждению артериальной гипертензии распространенность её очень велика. Для организации профилактической деятельности в первичном звене здравоохранения рекомендуется алгоритм раннего выявления, профилактирования и лечения АГ, а также требует разработки новых совершенных мероприятий с учетом дополнительных факторов риска и проведения активного профилактического – немедикаментозного и медикаментозного вмешательства.

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**ОЦЕНКА ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ В ГОДОВОМ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИИ  
РЕЧНОГО СТОКА (НА ПРИМЕРЕ РЕК УРГУТСАЙ И  
АМАНКУТАНСАЙ)**

*Аннотация: статья посвящена вопросам количественной оценки изменения внутригодового распределения стока рек Ургутсая и Аманкутансая по месяцам и сезонам, которые расположены в бассейне Среднего Зеравшана. С этой целью использовались средние месячные и годовые расходы воды, измеренные на водотоках, выбранных в качестве объекта исследования. Расчеты выполнялись для первого базового (ПБКП) и текущего (ТКП) климатического периодов и произведено сопоставление их результатов. Показано уменьшение величины месячных объемов стока изучаемых рек за период половодья (март-май) в ТКП по сравнению с ПКБП, а в месяцах периода межени, наоборот, их увеличение.*

*Ключевые слова: река, речной сток, внутригодовое распределение, по месяцам, по сезонам, количественные изменения, оценка.*

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**EVALUATION OF CHANGES IN THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF  
RIVER FLOW (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE URGUTSAY AND  
AMANKUTANSAY RIVERS)**

*Abstract: the article is devoted to the issues of quantitative assessment of changes in the intra-annual distribution of the runoff of the Urgutsay and Amankutansay rivers, located in the Middle Zeraвшan basin, by months and*

*seasons. With this, the average monthly and annual water discharges measured in the watercourses selected as the object of study were used. The calculations were performed for the first basic (PKBP) and current climatic periods (TCP). A comparison of the results of calculations was made and it was shown that in both studied rivers in March-May, a decrease in the monthly runoff of the field crop period in the TCP compared to the PKBP, and in the months of the low water period, a set increase in volume.*

*Key words: river, river flow, intra-annual, distribution, by months, by seasons, high water, quantitative changes, assessment.*

**Введение.** Известно, что река Зерафшан считается трансграничной, и сегодня ее водные ресурсы в основном используются для целей орошения в Согдийской области Таджикистана, Самаркандской, Навоийской, Бухарской, Джизакской и Кашкадарьинской областях Узбекистана. Следует отметить, что Зеравшанские воды доходят до Бухарской области в очень небольшом количестве, да и то в виде сточных вод из коллекторов. В дальнейшем планируется подача воды из Зеравшана в Оратепинскую районную группу Республики Таджикистан [5]. В то же время в таджикской части Зеравшанского бассейна также планируется строительство нескольких водохранилищ. Первый из них, то есть строительство Джаванского водохранилища, был запущен Президентами обеих Республик Шавкатом Мирзиёевым и Эмомали Рахманом совсем недавно, 2 июня 2022 года [<https://president.uz>].

**Основная часть.** Как видно из вышеизложенного, нынешний дефицит воды в бассейне реки Зеравшан в будущем будет усиливаться. Такое положение определяет количественную оценку местных водных ресурсов рек Средне-Зеравшанского бассейна и исследования, направленные на их эффективное использование, как одну из основных задач. В связи с этой проблемой актуальна количественная оценка стока малых рек данного района и изучение его распределения в течение года.

В.Г.Андреянов, С.Л.Вендров, К.П.Воскресенский и др. изучали вопросы распределения речного стока в течение года на примере рек бывшего СССР. Этот вопрос на примере рек Средней Азии и Зеравшанского бассейна обсуждался В. Л. Шульц, О. П. Щеглова, М. Н. Большаков, Б. Т. Криста, В. Э. Чуб, Ф. Х. Хикматов, С. А. Хайдаров, Д. Н. Ширинбоев, Р. Р. Зияев и др. [1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 13]. Однако в исследованиях, проведенных указанными учеными, вопросы количественного изменения распределения стока рек Средне-Зеравшанского бассейна в течение года по месяцам и сезонам не рассматривались как отдельный объект исследования.

Основная цель данной работы – количественно оценить изменения стока малых рек и сабев Средне-Зеравшанского бассейна, в условиях изменения климата, в распределении месяцев и сезонов в течение года.

Для достижения поставленной цели в исследовании были поставлены следующие задачи: 1) сбор данных о среднемесечном и годовом водопотреблении рек, выбранных в качестве объектов исследования, их первичная обработка и сведение в единый содержательный ряд; 2) расчет распределения стока рек в течение года по месяцам и сезонам для первого базового климатического периода (ПБКП, 1961-1990 гг.) и текущих климатических периодов (ТКП, 1991-2020 гг.); 3) количественная оценка изменения распределения речного стока в разные климатические периоды в течение года по месяцам и сезонам.

**Основные результаты и их обсуждение.** Распределение годового стока по месяцам и сезонам можно определить для любого учетного периода на любой реке по данным мониторинга водопотребления. Ниже сначала рассмотрим распределение стока исследуемых рек по месяцам в течение года для двух упомянутых выше климатических периодов (ПБКП, ТКП).

По результатам расчетов увеличение месячного стока в Ургутсае и Аманкутансай начинается с февраля и продолжается до июня. Этот процесс наблюдался в оба климатических периода. Однако их количества фиксируются в разных значениях по месяцам обоих климатических периодов. В частности, в оба учетных периода наибольшие месячные стоки наблюдались в марте. Например, в Ургутсай сумма стока в эти месяцы составила 63, 3 % от годового объема стока в ПБКП и 55, 5 % в ТКП. Эти цифры составили 56, 2% и 52, 4% у Аманкутансай соответственно (табл. 1).

В нашем исследовании разница ( $\Delta W$ ) между месячными расходами в ВВІD и ІD рассчитывалась по следующему выражению:

$$\Delta W_i = W_{TK} - W_{PK}, \quad (1)$$

где:  $W_{TK}$  – средние многолетние месячные объемы стока в ТКП,  $W_{PK}$  – средние многолетние месячные объемы стока в ПБКП.

Следует отметить, что в исследовании значения  $\Delta W_i$  оценивались как в абсолютной ( $m^3$ ), так и в относительной (%) величине (табл. 1).

**Таблица 1**

**Различия в распределении речного стока по месяцам в течение года в периоды расчета ПБКП и ТКП**

<i>Ургутсай - г.Ургут</i>								
Месяц	ПБКП			ТКП			$\Delta W_i$	
	$Q_i$ $m^3/c$	$W_{PK}$		$Q_i$ $m^3/c$	$W_{TK}$			
		$10^6 m^3$	%		$10^6 m^3$	%	$10^6 m^3$	%
I	0, 175	0, 469	3, 9	0, 279	0, 748	5, 8	0, 279	2, 31
II	0, 259	0, 627	5, 2	0, 423	1, 022	7, 9	0, 395	3, 28
III	0, 778	2, 085	17, 3	0, 655	1, 754	13, 6	-0, 331	-2, 74
IV	1, 220	3, 163	26, 2	1, 156	2, 995	23, 3	-0, 168	-1, 39
V	0, 889	2, 382	19, 8	0, 895	2, 397	18, 6	0, 015	0, 12
VI	0, 362	0, 938	7, 8	0, 420	1, 087	8, 4	0, 149	1, 24

VII	0,194	0,520	4,3	0,227	0,607	4,7	0,087	0,72
VIII	0,137	0,366	3,0	0,173	0,463	3,6	0,097	0,80
IX	0,132	0,342	2,8	0,147	0,380	2,9	0,038	0,32
X	0,124	0,333	2,8	0,147	0,394	3,1	0,061	0,51
XI	0,138	0,357	3,0	0,210	0,544	4,2	0,187	1,55
XII	0,181	0,485	4,0	0,181	0,485	3,8	0	0,00
Йил	0,382	12,06	100	0,409	12,88	100	0,82	6,80
<b>Аманкутансай - село Аманкутан</b>								
Месяц	ББИД			ЖИД			$\Delta W_i$	
	$Q_i$ $m^3/c$	$W_{ПК}$		$Q_i$ $m^3/c$	$W_{ТК}$			
		$10^6 m^3$	%		$10^6 m^3$	%	$10^6 m^3$	%
I	0,448	1,2	4,8	0,69	1,85	5,8	0,65	2,60
II	0,678	1,64	6,6	1,027	2,48	7,8	0,84	3,37
III	1,709	4,58	18,3	1,966	5,27	16,6	0,69	2,76
IV	2,233	5,79	23,2	1,977	6,05	19,1	0,26	1,04
V	1,367	3,66	14,7	1,164	5,29	16,7	1,63	6,53
VI	0,764	1,98	7,9	0,637	3,02	9,5	1,04	4,17
VII	0,503	1,35	5,4	0,486	1,71	5,4	0,36	1,44
VIII	0,366	0,98	3,9	0,395	1,3	4,1	0,32	1,28
IX	0,321	0,83	3,3	0,377	1,02	3,2	0,19	0,76
X	0,322	0,86	3,5	0,4	1,01	3,2	0,15	0,60
XI	0,34	0,88	3,5	0,627	1,04	3,3	0,16	0,64
XII	0,448	1,2	4,8	1,01	1,68	5,3	0,48	1,92
год	<b>0,792</b>	<b>24,96</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>31,72</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,76</b>	<b>27,08</b>

Примечание:  $Q_i$  – среднемесячный расход воды;

Из данных таблицы видно, что в Ургутсае сток в период паводка в ТКП уменьшился в пределах -1,39÷-2,74% в мартовские месяцы, когда он наблюдался. Наоборот, во все месяцы среднего периода (кроме декабря) объем стока увеличивался. В Аманкутансай по сравнению с ПБКП в марте расход увеличился на 1,04-6,53%, а в середине летних месяцев - на 0,60-4,17% (рис. 1).

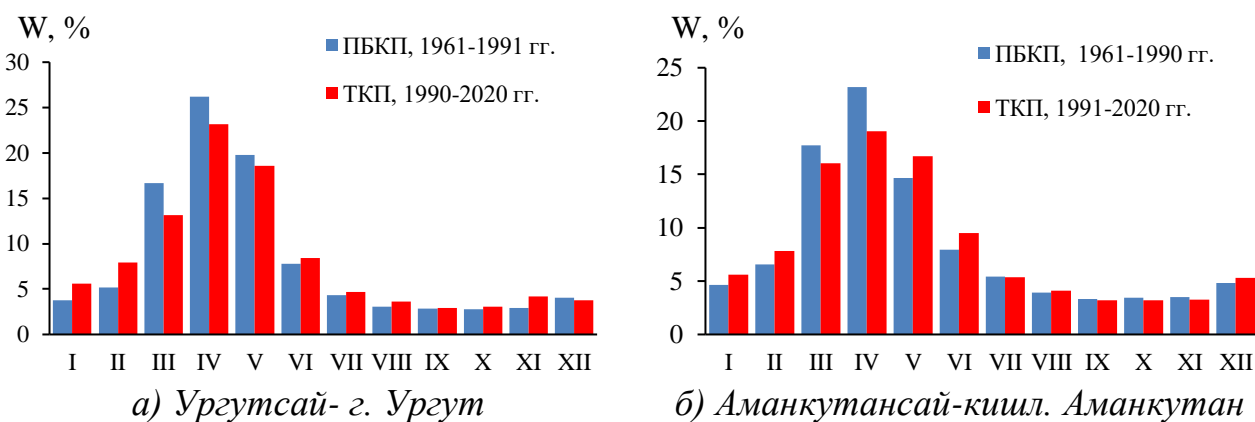
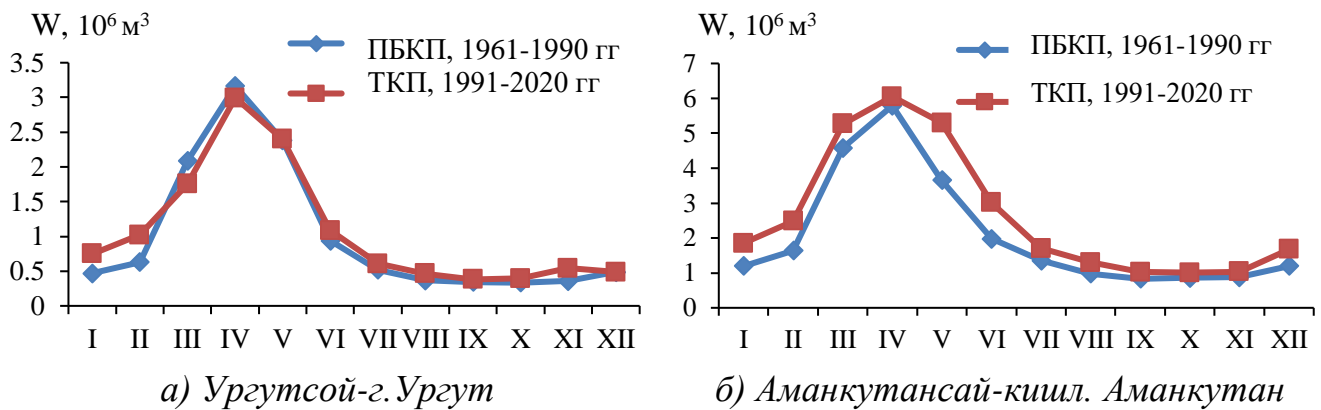


Рис. 1. Относительные изменения внутригодового распределения стока рек по месяцам в ПБКП и ТКП

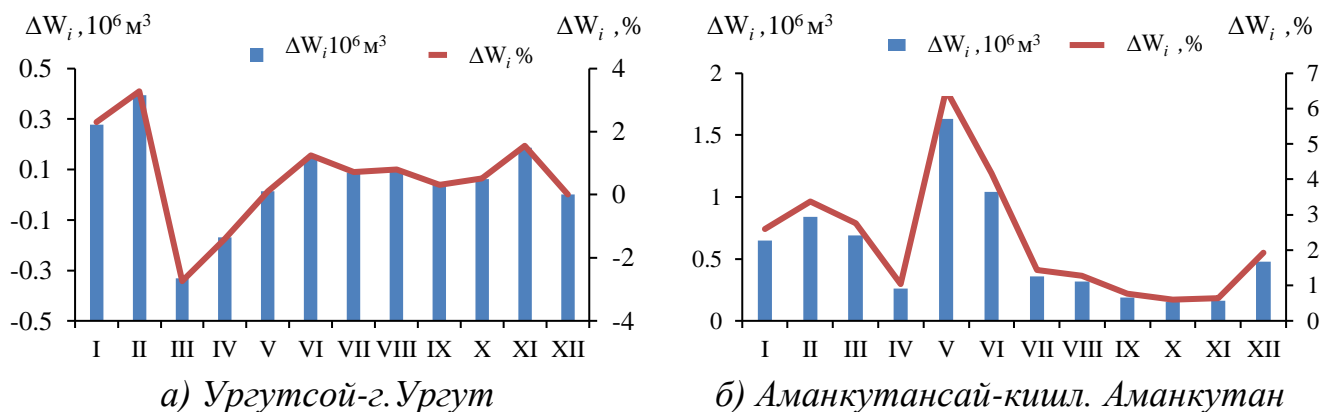


В реках Ургутское среднегодовое водопотребление в ПБКП  $Q_i=0,382 \text{ м}^3/\text{с}$ , расход  $W_i=12,06$  на  $10^6 \text{ м}^3$ , среднегодовой расход воды в ТКП  $Q_i=0,409 \text{ м}^3/\text{с}$ , расход  $W_i=12,88$  на  $10^6 \text{ м}^3$  было равно. Эти показатели имеют гораздо большие значения в Аманкутансай, а среднегодовое водопотребление в ПБКП составляет  $Q_i=0,792 \text{ м}^3/\text{с}$ , а годовой объем стока  $W_i=24,96 \cdot 10^6 \text{ м}^3$ . В ТКП установлено, что среднегодовой расход воды  $Q_i=1,007 \text{ м}^3/\text{с}$ , а годовой объем стока  $W_i=31,72$  увеличился до  $10^6 \text{ м}^3$  (рис. 2).



**Рис. 2. Распределение речного стока по месяцам в ПБКП и ТКП**

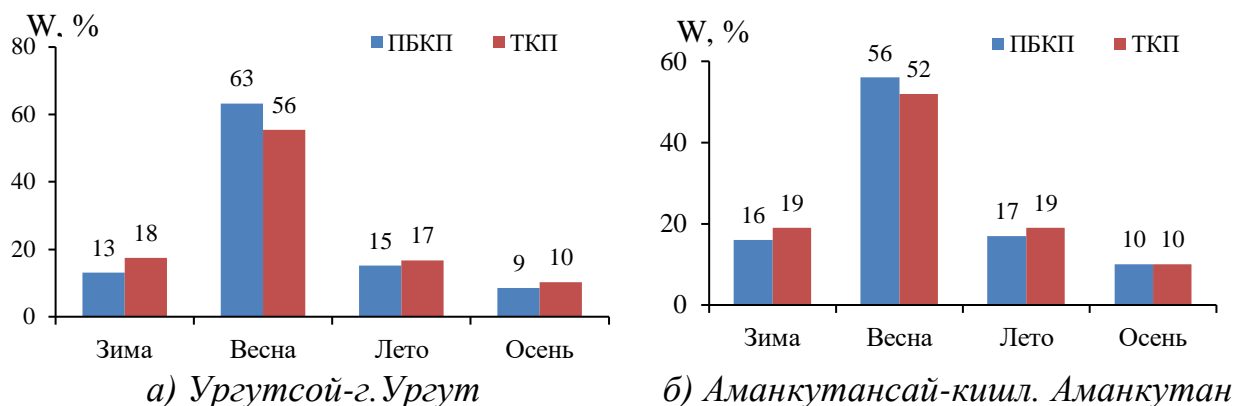
Распределение стока рек Ургутсай и Аманкутансай по месяцам в течение года различается в ПБКП и ТКП. В Ургутсай различия между среднегодовыми месячными расходами в два месяца (март и апрель) отрицательные, а во все остальные месяцы положительные. В Аманкутансай разница во все месяцы была положительной. Это означает, что при положительных значениях величина расхода в ТКП увеличивается по сравнению с ПБКП, а при отрицательных значениях, наоборот, уменьшается (рис. 3).



**Рис. 3. Изменение распределения речного стока в ПБКП и ТКП по месяцам в течение года**

По результатам расчетов построена диаграмма распределения стока р. Ургутская по сезонам года для ПБКП и ТКП. Как показано на диаграмме, распределение речного стока по сезонам изменилось, то есть объем

весеннего стока с питанием составляет  $7,63 \cdot 10^6 \text{ м}^3$  (63, 3%) в ПБКП и  $7,15 \cdot 10^6 \text{ м}^3$  (55, 5%) в ТКП. дебит уменьшился на  $48 \cdot 10^6 \text{ м}^3$  (7, 8%). Наоборот, в летний, осенний и зимний периоды сток в ТКП увеличился на 1÷5% по сравнению с ПБКП (рис. 4).



**Рис. 4. Изменения в распределении речного стока по сезонам в разные расчётные периоды**

Такие же расчеты, как и выше, были проведены в случае с амонкотонсой. В весенние месяцы на Аманкутансай годовой сток снижался до 56÷52%. В период Меджен поток в ТКП увеличился по сравнению с ПБКП. Однако большая часть ручья Аманкутансай протекает зимой и весной (71%), а летом резко уменьшается, а иногда и пересыхает. Такая ситуация серьезно угрожает не только орошаемым землям в бассейне Аманкутансай, но и питьевому водоснабжению сельских населенных пунктов.

Обобщая результаты исследования, можно отметить следующие **выводы:** 1) распределение речного стока в течение года по месяцам имеет одинаковый вид в оба климатических периода, но их количественные значения различны по месяцам; 2) величина максимального стока в ТКП уменьшилась по сравнению с ПБКП за апрель, наоборот, поток в ТКП вырос по сравнению с ПБКП в январе и феврале; 3) величина распределения речного стока в течение года по месяцам и сезонам сильно отличается друг от друга: сток в период наполнения на обеих реках уменьшился на  $1,39 \div 2,74$  % по сравнению с ПБКП в ТКП, а на наоборот, в межин период он уменьшился на  $0,12 \div 6$ , увеличился до 53%; 4) относительно большой сток рек в апреле и мае обеспечивает многоводность рек того же года.

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### **АО «РОССЕЛЬХОЗБАНК», ОСОБЕННОСТИ КАДРОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ**

*Аннотация. В данной статье рассмотрено понятие «кадровая политика» предприятия. Были проанализированы основные направления работы с персоналом на примере кредитной организации АО «Россельхозбанк». Выявлен ряд результатов совершенствования кадровой политики для организации и определено, что банк эффективно реализует направления своей кадровой политики, что подтверждается положительной динамикой его финансовых показателей.*

*Ключевые слова. Кадровая политика, персонал, сотрудник, обучение, социальная поддержка.*

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### **JSC "ROSSELKHOZBANK", FEATURES OF PERSONNEL POLICY**

*Annotation. This article discusses the concept of "personnel policy" of the enterprise. The main directions of work with personnel were analyzed on the example of the credit institution AO "Rosselkhozbank". A number of results of improving the personnel policy for the organization were identified and it was determined that the bank effectively implements the directions of its personnel policy, which is confirmed by the positive dynamics of its financial indicators.*

*Keywords. Personnel policy, personnel, employee, training, social support.*

АО «Россельхозбанк» является одним из самых крупных и известных банков России. Основные показатели деятельности АО «Россельхозбанк» за 2020-2022 гг. можно рассмотреть в таблице 1 [1].

Таблица 1

Основные показатели деятельности АО «Россельхозбанк» за 2020-2022 гг.,  
млрд. руб.

Наименование показателя	Годы		
	2020	2021	2022
Активы	3, 82	4, 14	4, 24
Пассивы	3, 61	3, 91	3, 99
Источники собственных средств	0, 205	0, 234	0, 255

Как видим из таблицы, деятельность банка можно назвать эффективной, так как его финансовые результаты показывают положительную динамику на протяжении 3 лет, сумма полученных доходов от различных операций возрастает на протяжении анализируемого периода. Так, сумма чистой прибыли за 2022 год значительно превосходит показатели за предыдущие периоды (рост на 41%). Процентные расходы банка не превышают его доходов, что также свидетельствует об эффективной работе кредитной организации.

Исходя из анализа пассивов банка, стоит заметить, что у населения высокий уровень доверия к банковским продуктам, предлагаемым АО «Россельхозбанк». Сумма активов банка превышает сумму его пассивов, банк функционирует в большей степени за счет собственных, а не привлеченных средств.

Эффективность деятельности кредитной организации во многом зависит от кадрового состава. Именно поэтому рассмотрение кадровой политики АО «Россельхозбанк» представляется особенно актуальным.

«Кадровая политика организации – это совокупность принципов, методов, форм, организационного механизма по выработке целей и задач, направленных на сохранение, укрепление и развитие кадрового потенциала, на создание высококвалифицированного сплоченного коллектива, способного своевременно реагировать на постоянно меняющиеся требования рынка с учетом стратегии развития организации и стратегии управления ее персоналом» [5].

Основная цель кадровой политики АО «Россельхозбанк» - обеспечение кадрами, организация их эффективного использования, профессионального и социального развития, а также создание сплоченной, ответственной, высокоразвитой и высокопроизводительной команды, выраженная, прежде всего, в росте производительности труда, снижении издержек и повышении качества услуг банка.

Кадровая политика АО «Россельхозбанк» относится к открытому и активному типу и строится на следующих принципах:

- ориентация на решение основных стратегических целей Банка;
- гибкое реагирование на изменение внешних условий деятельности Банка;

- отношение к персоналу как к долгосрочным инвестициям, главному общекорпоративному ресурсу;
- создание условий для эффективной работы персонала Банка;
- системность подхода к решению кадровых вопросов.

В банке существует также ряд принципов привлечения сотрудников (рис. 1).

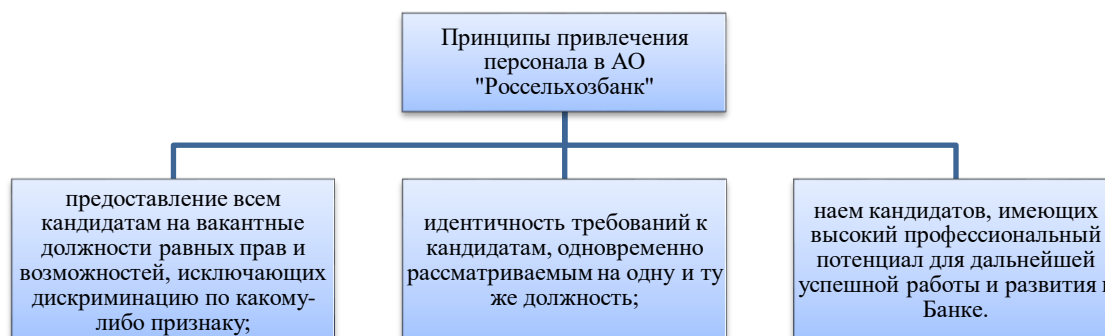


Рис. 1. Принципы привлечения сотрудников АО «Россельхозбанк»

В АО «Россельхозбанк» ко всем работникам предъявляются требования к уровню квалификации согласно действующему законодательству, путем закрепления должностных инструкций. На данный момент в банке установлено 11 профессиональных стандартов, среди которых «Корпоративный секретарь», «Специалист по процессному управлению», «Маркетолог», «Бухгалтер», «Внутренний аудитор», «Специалист по внутреннему контролю (внутренний контролер)» и др. [2].

Рассмотрим ряд основных направлений работы в области управления персоналом в АО «Россельхозбанк» (рис. 2).



Рис. 2. Основные направления работы в области управления персоналом в АО «Россельхозбанк»

Рекрутинговые практики АО «Россельхозбанк» включают в себя создание специализированных платформ по подбору сотрудников. Так, АО «Россельхозбанк» запустил сервис по поиску работы и сотрудников на портале «Свое фермерство». Новый рекрутинговый сервис агрегирует резюме и вакансии агропромышленной отрасли. АО «Россельхозбанк» сотрудничает с Рострудом для сбора отраслевых вакансий, а также ведет работу с профильными вузами – предлагает студентам размещать резюме на сайте [3].

В качестве одного из приоритетных направлений своей работы АО «Россельхозбанк» также выделяет формирование и развитие внешнего резерва кадров из числа студентов, выпускников учебных заведений и молодых специалистов. В рамках взаимодействия банка с образовательными учреждениями и студентами реализуется система эффективных практических мер (рис. 3).

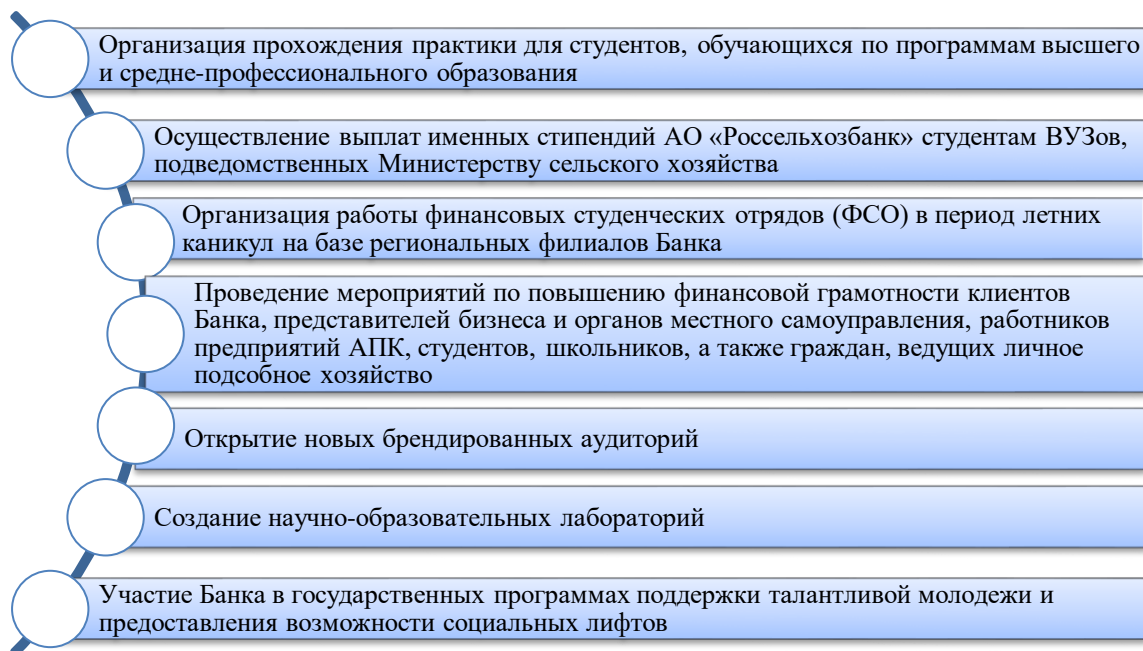


Рис. 3. Меры по взаимодействию АО «Россельхозбанк» с образовательными учреждениями и студентами

Так, представители банка участвуют в днях открытых дверей, проводимых ежегодно, ярмарках вакансий и других карьерных мероприятиях. Студенты, которые успешно проявляют себя, зачисляются во внешний кадровый резерв банка и получают возможность устроиться на работу как в региональные филиалы, так и в головной офис. Данная

Помимо этого, АО «Россельхозбанк» разработал собственный крупномасштабный проект для студентов, предполагающий выплату студентам ВУЗов, подведомственных Министерству сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации ежемесячной стипендии в размере 15 000 рублей в течение всего учебного года. Целью данного проекта является материальная поддержка талантливой молодежи, развитие и укрепление партнерских отношений с ВУЗами различных отраслей. На сегодняшний день в стипендиальную программу банка включены 54 ВУЗа, финансовую поддержку получают 450 студентов [4].

Также с участием банка была создана научно-образовательная лаборатория в РГАУ-МСХА им. К.А. Тимирязева. Целями открытия данной лаборатории являются реализации совместных специализированных обучающих программ для работников банка,



использовании результатов научно-исследовательских работ в образовательном процессе, обучении клиентов банка, студентов и аспирантов университета, а также проведении открытых лекций, научных форумов и конференций.

С целью поддержки талантливой молодежи в регионах и с целью предоставить им возможность проявить себя и развиваться, банк поддерживает такой проект, как всероссийская олимпиада «Я-профессионал», а также международное движение повышения стандартов профессиональной подготовки и квалификации кадров WorldSkills.

К целям, которые ставит перед собой проект WorldSkills относятся следующие:

- помощь в выборе профессии, а также оттачивание профессиональных навыков у студентов и молодых специалистов, работающих в различных отраслях;
- социальная поддержка молодежи;
- предоставление возможностей развития талантливых студентов;
- поддержание тенденции сближения системы образования с реальными задачами предприятий и соответствия лучшим международным практикам.

Следующим направлением кадровой политики АО «Россельхозбанк» является обучение непосредственно работников как головного офиса, так и работников региональных филиалов.

В АО «Россельхозбанк» с 2008 года функционирует Корпоративный Университет, целью которого является систематизация процесса обучения для всех категорий сотрудников. Корпоративный Университет АО «Россельхозбанк» предоставляет возможность обучения в дистанционном формате работников банка, а также осуществляет методическую и методологическую поддержку работникам по вопросам получения новых знаний.

За 2020 год данным университетом было проведено 2946 мероприятий, которые были направлены на обучение и развитие сотрудников включая совершенствование навыков в области управления, различных профессиональных компетенций, а также личностное развитие [2].

Опорный банк агропромышленного сектора РФ, возглавляемый Б.П. Листовым, активно развивает собственную экосистему, состоящую из уникальных технологических решений. И одним из цифровых проектов АО «Россельхозбанк» является новая онлайн-площадка «Я в Агро», позволяющая совмещать образование и карьеру в агроотрасли. На данной площадке представлено более 12 тыс. вакансий и резюме, таким образом РСХБ помогает решать кадровый вопрос в отрасли.

Специалистам один из сервисов онлайн-площадки «Я в Агро» предлагает повысить квалификацию, получить карьерную консультацию и

карту личного роста. А компаниям-партнерам предоставляются возможности: подбора персонала для агросектора, публикации и продвижения образовательного контента, товаров и услуг. В этом проявляется также одно из направлений рекрутинговой деятельности банка.

Что касается социальной поддержки сотрудников, то АО «Россельхозбанк» обеспечивает своим сотрудникам социальный пакет. Он включает в себя медицинскую страховку после испытательного срока, материальную поддержку в особых жизненных ситуациях, льготное кредитование, корпоративную библиотеку и скидки в компаниях-партнерах, например, фитнес-клубах и ресторанах.

Таким образом, можно сказать, что совершенствование кадровой политики является способом улучшения эффективности труда. Основными направлениями совершенствования кадровой политики, в том числе и в АО «Россельхозбанк», являются: привлечение и отбор персонала, адаптация персонала, его мотивация и непрерывное развитие и обучение.

Банк эффективно реализует направления своей кадровой политики, что подтверждается положительной динамикой его финансовых показателей. АО «Россельхозбанк» следует продолжать работу с кадровым резервом из студентов ВУЗов, поскольку именно молодые специалисты способны модернизировать некоторые типы деятельности организации и улучшить результаты его деятельности. Продолжая совершенствование кадровой политики, кредитной организации также удастся достичь: снижение издержек по поиску персонала, уменьшение количества увольнений, уменьшение временных затрат на обучение сотрудников, улучшение организационного климата, формирование лояльности у сотрудников, а также удовлетворение работой каждого отдельного сотрудника и предприятия в целом.

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## **МЕТОДЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕНЕЖНЫМИ ПОТОКАМИ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ**

*Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены методы управления денежными потоками на предприятиях. Отмечена важность эффективного управления денежными потоками, их роль на предприятиях, а также их структура и состав. Указаны способы определения оптимального остатка денежных средств.*

*Ключевые слова: денежные потоки, ликвидность, эффективность, прибыль, инвестиции, обязательства, операционные расходы.*

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## **METHODS OF CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT IN ENTERPRISES**

*Abstract. The article considers the methods of managing cash flows at enterprises. The importance of effective cash flow management, their role in*

*enterprises and their structure. The methods of determining the optimal balance of funds are indicated.*

*Key words: cash flows, liquidity, efficiency, profit, investments, liabilities, operating expenses.*

Организации создаются для разработки и выполнения определенных целей и задач, начиная от максимизации богатства, выживания, роста и экспансии и заканчивая другими. Успешное достижение этих целей и задач в первую очередь зависит от имеющихся финансовых ресурсов. Именно с помощью этих ресурсов планируется и выполняется большая часть мероприятий, касающихся организации. Эти ресурсы позволяют приобретать и заменять основные средства, такие как земля, здания, оборудование, обеспечивают осуществления повседневной операционной деятельности в качестве оборотного капитала. Этот оборотный капитал включает наличные деньги в банке и на кассе, дебиторскую задолженность (дебиторов), облигации, запасы сырья, незавершенное производство и готовую продукцию.

Наиболее важным компонентом оборотного капитала являются денежные средства, которые имеются в распоряжении организации. С их помощью производятся выплаты для выполнения финансовых обязательств. Этот ресурс настолько важен для организации, что его нехватка может привести к сбоям в удовлетворении повседневных операционных финансовых потребностей и выполнении обязательств по погашению долгов. Невыполнение этих обязательств может обернуться гибелью для организации, поскольку это может привести к неплатежеспособности и неликвидности. Неплатежеспособность относится к ситуации, когда совокупных активов фирмы, которые можно реализовать, недостаточно для погашения ее долгосрочных и краткосрочных обязательств. Неликвидность относится к ситуации неспособности компании погасить свои финансовые обязательства со сроком погашения в установленный срок. Финансовое благополучие коммерческой организации может быть установлено с помощью анализа денежных потоков. Мени выразил мнение, что анализ денежных потоков имеет решающее значение для устойчивости организаций<sup>52</sup>. Недостаточный денежный поток является одним из сильных факторов, способствующих финансовым трудностям организаций.

Управление денежными потоками является важнейшим аспектом любого бизнеса, независимо от его размера или отрасли. Эффективное управление денежными потоками гарантирует, что бизнес сможет покрывать свои операционные расходы, вовремя погашать долги и

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<sup>52</sup> Myeni SS. Cash-Flow Management Strategies in Small and Medium-Sized Occupational Health Enterprises. Doctoral Dissertation: Walden University; 2018.

инвестировать в возможности роста. Вот несколько способов эффективного управления денежными потоками:

1. Кассовое планирование
2. Поддержание оптимального баланса денежных средств
3. Инвестирование избыточных денежных средств

В настоящее время все большее предпочтение отдается кассовой основе оценки имеющихся средств, которая обеспечивает лучший показатель операционной эффективности, чем отчет о прибылях и убытках организации и бухгалтерский баланс. Информация о движении денежных средств также служит полезным руководством для оповещения инвесторов о значительных изменениях в финансовом состоянии организации.

Кассовое планирование и прогноз денежных потоков определяются с помощью кассового бюджета. Бюджет денежных средств является наиболее важным инструментом в управлении денежными средствами. Это устройство, помогающее фирме планировать и контролировать использование денежных средств. Это отчет, показывающий предполагаемые притоки и оттоки денежных средств в течение горизонта планирования фирмы.

Другими словами, чистая денежная позиция, т. е. профицит или дефицит фирмы, выделяется бюджетом денежных средств от одного бюджетного периода к другому периоду.

Поддержание оптимального баланса денежных средств призвано обеспечить необходимую пропорциональность денежных потоков. Для этого могут быть использованы такие инструменты, как: оптимизация затрат компании; анализ и реконструкция инвестиционной деятельности, включая свертывание текущих инвестиционных программ. Подобные меры являются необходимыми для того, чтобы избежать возможных негативных последствий от постоянного роста объема отрицательных денежных потоков. Иначе компания может столкнуться с финансовыми потерями из-за увеличения задолженности, просрочка выполнения обязательств, кредитные санкции, снижение ликвидности предприятия. На определение оптимального уровня денежных средств влияет компромисс между риском и прибылью.

Использование избыточных или незадействованных средств в качестве получения прибыли от инвестирования в различные ценные бумаги с учетом поддержания определенных остатков денежных средств.

Эффективное управление денежными потоками для обеспечения синхронизации между притоком (получением) и оттоком денежных средств (платежами), наличия достаточного количества наличных средств сверх текущей потребности и поиска путей восполнения дефицита. Наилучшим образом этого можно достичь с помощью стратегий планирования наличности, анализа денежных потоков, определения

оптимального уровня наличности и адекватного решения проблем избытка или нехватки<sup>53</sup>.

Управление денежными средствами заключается в принятии необходимых мер для поддержания достаточного уровня денежных средств для удовлетворения операционных требований и требований к капиталу, а также для получения максимальной доходности от краткосрочных инвестиций, объединенных свободных денежных средств.

Каждое коммерческое предприятие имеет остатки наличности для совершения сделок и для удовлетворения предупредительных, спекулятивных и компенсационных мотивов. С помощью бюджета денежных средств финансовый менеджер прогнозирует приток и отток денежных средств в течение определенного периода времени и тем самым определяет потребности компании в денежных средствах.

При определении оптимального уровня остатка наличности (ни избыточного, ни неадекватного остатка наличности) финансовый менеджер должен найти компромисс между ликвидностью и прибыльностью фирмы. Оптимальный уровень остатков денежных средств предприятия можно определить различными способами. Они есть:

1. Модель запасов для управления денежными средствами
2. Стохастическая модель
3. Вероятностная модель
4. Модель летучей мыши

Таким образом, денежный поток имеет решающее значение для успеха предприятий. Это жизненный путь каждого предприятия, когда предприятие терпит неудачу по финансовым причинам, это может быть связано с недостаточным денежным потоком или отсутствием эффективного управления. Владельцам или менеджерам необходимо эффективно отслеживать финансовые потоки, поступающие на предприятия и исходящие из них. Исходя из этого, это имеет решающее значение для успеха.

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## **ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ХИЗМАТЛАР СОҲАСИ МЕНЕЖМЕНТИ**

*Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада о'zbekistonда хизматлар соҳаси менежменти ҳақида муҳокама қилинади ҳамда керакли тавсиялар берилади*

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## **SERVICE INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT IN UZBEKISTAN**

*Abstract. This article discusses the management of the service sector in Uzbekistan and gives the necessary recommendations*

*Key words: management, national economy, service, income.*

Иқтисодиётни жадал суръатлар билан ривожланиш жараёнида инсонларнинг моддий ва маънавий ҳаётини яхшилаш, турмуш даражасини ошириш ва такомиллаштиришда хизмат кўрсатиш соҳаси муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Бу борада мамлакатимиз раҳбарининг: “Иқтисодиётнинг барқарор ўсиши, биринчи навбатда, етакчи соҳалар ривожига бевосита боғлиқдир. Қайси соҳада юқори қийматга эга маҳсулот яратилса, биз ана шу соҳани биринчи навбатда қўллаб-қувватлаймиз. Шунинг учун иқтисодиёт ривожига жиддий тўртки берадиган соҳаларни ривожлантириш стратегиясини ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга оширишимиз лозим”-деган сўзлари диққатга сазовордир.

Шу асосда, мамлакатимизда миллий иқтисодиётни таркибий ўзгартириш ва диверсификация қилишни чуқурлаштириш, бандликни таъминлаш, аҳолининг даромади ва турмуш сифатини оширишнинг муҳим омил ва йўналишларидан бири тариқасида хизмат кўрсатиш ва сервис соҳасини жадал ривожлантириш устувор масалалардан бири сифатида майдонга чиқмоқда.

Мамлакатимизда хизматлар соҳасини ривожлантириш ҳисобига ялпи ички маҳсулотни кўпайтириш, унинг мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётидаги улушини ошириш кўзда тутилган. Бу борада амалиётда жорий қилинаётган чоралардан кўриниб турибдики бугунги кунда кам харажат қилган ҳолда ушбу соҳада қисқа муддатларда даромадлар олиш мумкин.

Хизматлар иқтисодиётда ҳар доим муҳим ўрин тутган. Айрим

хизматларнинг роли ишлаб чиқариш, тақсимот жараёнлари, айирбошлаш ва такрор ишлаб чиқариш тизимини узилишларсиз таъминловчи моддий ишлаб чиқариш маҳсулотларини истеъмол қилиш соҳалари билан боғлиқдир. Бошқа хизматлар эса ишчи кучининг ривожланишини таъминлаш, таълим ва маданий -технологик даражани ошириш, соғлиқни мустаҳкамлаш ва меҳнат қобилиятини ривожлантириш, ҳордиқ чиқаришни таъминлаш билан боғлиқ. Хизматлар соҳаси иқтисодиётнинг тез ривожланувчи тармоқларидан бири бўлиб ҳисобланади. Бугунги кунда у ёки бу турдаги хизматлар кўрсатмайдиган ёки ҳеч бўлмаганда унга дуч келмаган корхоналар деярли йўқ. Ҳар биримиз ҳар куни хизмат кўрсатиш таъсирида бўламиз. Биз уяли алоқа, интернет, савдо-кўнгилочар марказлар, умумовқатланиш, гўзаллик салонлари, консалтинг, тиббий ва ўқув марказлари хизматларидан фойдаланамиз, турли транспорт воситаларида сафар қиламиз ва юк ташиймиз. Бу барча хизмат турлари хизматлар соҳаси тушунчасини ташкил этади.

Хизматлар соҳаси – корхоналар, ташкилотлар ҳамда жисмоний шахслар томонидан кўрсатиладиган турли хизмат турларини такрор ишлаб чиқаришни ўз ичига олган жамланма соҳа ҳисобланади. Бошқача айтганда, хизматлар соҳаси тижорат, касбий ва маиший хизматларни кўрсатишга ихтисослашган мамлакат иқтисодиётининг тармоқлари ҳисобланади. Хизматларнинг истеъмолчиси сифатида кўпчилик унинг мазмун-моҳияти ва аҳамиятини тушунмайди, хизматлар тушунчасининг бир нечта таърифлари мавжуд:

- бу фойдали ҳаракатлар, иш ёки умуман олганда фаолият;
- бу сотиш мақсадида ишлаб чиқариладиган номоддий активлар;
- бу жараён ёки бир қатор ҳаракатлар, яъни бу ҳаракатлар қийматни яратиш воситаси бўлиши мумкин. Улар қиймат яратиши мумкин, лекин уларнинг ўзи мустақил қиймат ҳисобланмайди.

Хизматлар бу- истеъмолчиларнинг (юридик ва жисмоний шахслар) ҳолатини ўзгартирадиган ёки товарлар, хизматлар ёки молиявий активларни айирбошлашда кўмаклашадиган ишлаб чиқариш фаолияти натижасидир.

Иқтисодиётда хизматлар бозор ва нобозор хизматларга бўлинади. Бозор хизматлари олди-сотди объекти сифатида иқтисодий аҳамиятга эга нархларда (хизматлар ишлаб чиқарувчи харажатларини тўлиқ ёки қисман қоплайдиган) реализация қилинадиган хизматлар ҳисобланади.

Нобозор хизматларга истеъмолчиларга иқтисодий аҳамиятга эга бўлмаган нархларда (бепул асосда) кўрсатиладиган хизматлартааллуқли бўлади. Улар ижтимоий йўналтирилган бўлиб, ҳар қандай даражада бюджетдан ёки бюджетдан ташқари фондлардан, шунингдек, жамоат ташкилотлари фондлари маблағлари ҳисобидан тўланадиган хизматлардир. Бепул хизматлар, масалан, бепул таълим, соғлиқни сақлаш, давлат бошқаруви, мудофаа ва бошқа хизматларни ўз ичига олади.

Хизматлар соҳаси савдо ва транспорт соҳасидан тортиб молиялаштириш, суғурта ва бошқа турдаги воситачиликларни ўз ичига қамраб олади. Хизматлар соҳаси – ижтимоий ишлаб чиқариш тизимида функционал вазифаси аҳолига хизматлар ва маънавий неъматларни ишлаб чиқаришдан иборат бўлган тармоқлар, тармоқ бўғинлари ва фаолият турларининг мажмуасидир. Инсонларнинг моддий ва маънавий ҳаёти даражасини ошириш, турмуш тарзини яхшилаш ва такомиллаштиришда хизматлар соҳаси муҳим аҳамиятга эгадир. Хизматлар соҳаси моддий, меҳнат ва молиявий ресурсларни тежайди, ишчининг бўш вақтини кўпайтиради, унинг меҳнатининг ижодий мазмунини оширади, иш вақтидан ташқаридаги ноқилона харажатларни қисқартиради, инсонлар ҳаётини янада шинам ҳамда ёқимли қилади ва шу орқали Ўзбекистон аҳолисининг барча ижтимоий гуруҳлари ва қатламларининг ҳаётий манфаатларини юзага чиқаради. Хизматларнинг иқтисодий табиати ва уларнинг тарқалиш соҳаларини тушунишдаги фарқлар сабабли замонавий иқтисодиётда хизматлар соҳасининг ўрни ва аҳамиятини баҳолашда кўпинча турлича фикрга эга бўлинади.

Хизматлар соҳаси- саноат ва қишлоқ хўжалиги билан бир қаторда иқтисодиётнинг учта асосий таркибий қисмларидан бири ҳисобланади. Хизматлар соҳасининг ЯИИМдаги улуши бўйича мамлакат иқтисодиётининг тараққиёт даражасини баҳолаш мумкин. Иқтисодий ривожланган мамлакатларда ЯИИМ ўсишининг асосий қисми хизматлар соҳасига тўғри келади. Мисол учун, 2017 йилда хизматлар соҳасининг ЯИИМдаги улуши АҚШда 78 % ни, европада 70 % дан ортиқни, Хитойда - 51, 6 % ни ташкил қилган. МДХ давлатларида, масалан, Қозоғистонда бу кўрсаткич 54, 2 %, Белорусда 48, 0 % ни ташкил этган. Ўзбекистонда бу кўрсаткич 2019 йил 1 январига нисбатан 47, 3 % га тенг бўлди.

Шу билан бирга, хизматлар соҳаси иқтисодий ривожланган мамлакатларда иқтисодиётнинг ва банд бўлганларнинг асосий қисмини ташкил этади. Жаҳон тажрибасига назар соладиган бўлсак, хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасининг улуши тараққий этган мамлакатларнинг ялпи ички маҳсулоти таркибида, масалан, Америка Қўшма Штатларида 80 фоизга, Буюк Британия, Канада, Францияда 70 фоиздан зиёд, Германия, Италия, Японияда 68 фоизга тенг бўлганлиги билан белгиланади. Бугунги кунда Ўзбекистон иқтисодиётида банд бўлган аҳолининг 49, 7 % ни хизматлар соҳаси ташкил этади.

Замонавий шароитда хизматлар соҳаси бўш вақтни кўпайтиришга ёрдам беради, жамият ва одамларнинг эҳтиёжларини янада кўпроқ қондириш ва ошириш имкониятини яратади ҳамда замонавий ҳаёт сифатини шакллантиришнинг муҳим элементи сифатида намоён бўлади.

Бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда хизмат кўрсатиш соҳаси иқтисодиётнинг мустақил соҳасига айланиб бормоқда. Бу ҳолат қуйидаги сабабларга кўра юзага келди: давлат молиялаштирилишининг камайиши,

яъни мулк шаклини ўзгартириш жараёнларининг таъсири ва хусусий тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш натижасида аҳоли ва ташкилотларга пуллик хизматлар кўрсатишнинг ошиб бориши, кўплаб янги хизмат турларининг пайдо бўлиши хизмат кўрсатиш корхоналари орасида рақобатнинг кучайиб боришидир.

Иқтисодий ислохотларни чуқурлаштириш, иқтисодиёт соҳасида эркинлаштириш ва тадбиркорликни қўллаб-қувватлашга йўналтирилган ижтимоий-иқтисодий устуворликларни босқичма-босқич амалга ошириш республикамизда хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасини юқори суръатларда ривожланишни таъминламоқда.

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## **НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПО СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЮ СИСТЕМЫ ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЯ И ЛИКВИДАЦИИ ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНЫХ СИТУАЦИЙ В МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ**

*Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются направления по совершенствованию системы предупреждения и ликвидации чрезвычайных ситуаций на муниципальном уровне. Выделяются особенности распределения полномочий, а также потребность в интеграции деятельности субъектов управления данной системы. Отдельное внимание уделяется подсистемам, которые выступают в качестве элементов управления, позволяющих обеспечить необходимый уровень безопасности в сфере предупреждения и ликвидации чрезвычайных ситуаций на муниципальном уровне.*

*Ключевые слова. Система предупреждения и ликвидации чрезвычайных ситуаций, муниципальное образование, элементы системы оповещения населения, субъекты управления, единая дежурная диспетчерская служба.*

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## **DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF PREVENTION AND LIQUIDATION OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN THE MUNICIPALITY**

*Annotation. This article discusses the directions for improving the system of prevention and liquidation of emergency situations at the municipal level. The features of the distribution of powers are highlighted, as well as the need to integrate the activities of the management entities of this system. Special attention is paid to subsystems that act as control elements to ensure the necessary level of security in the field of emergency prevention and response at the municipal level.*

*Keywords. Emergency prevention and response system, municipal entity, elements of the public notification system, management entities, unified dispatching service on duty.*

Система предупреждения и ликвидации чрезвычайных ситуаций является важной составляющей общественной безопасности. В современных условиях эффективность общественной безопасности формируется, прежде всего, качеством предупреждающих мероприятий, которые нивелируют угрозы на этапе усиления соответствующих рисков. При этом качество мер, направленных на ликвидацию последствий чрезвычайных ситуаций, выступает показателем второго порядка, от которого зависит ущерб и скорость реагирования на чрезвычайную ситуацию. Оба направления создают две взаимодополняемые сферы деятельности, так как в рамках ликвидации уже случившихся чрезвычайных ситуаций реализуются меры, позволяющие предотвратить новые аналогичные или вытекающие из случившегося происшествия. Именно поэтому на уровне муниципального образования возникает потребность в разработке конкретных направлений, способных охватить необходимые элементы системы предупреждения и ликвидации чрезвычайных ситуаций в муниципальном образовании с учетом специфики территории.

Учитывая особенности управления системой предупреждения и ликвидации чрезвычайных ситуаций, необходимо обеспечить развитие следующих направлений, способных значительно повысить эффективность деятельности соответствующих субъектов:

1) интеграция уровней управления в аспекте применяемых технологий предупреждения и ликвидации последствий ЧС;

2) создание общих информационных систем, позволяющих обеспечить высокий уровень оценки риска реализации существующих угроз;

3) применение цифровых технологий в рамках разработки муниципальных программ;

4) оптимизация ресурсного обеспечения системы предупреждения и ликвидации чрезвычайных ситуаций.

Рассматривая каждое из представленных направлений, необходимо отметить, что наиболее высокий потенциал будет сохраняться при их комплексной реализации. Этот факт определяется высокой взаимозависимостью характеристик указанных направлений, большинство из которых воздействует на все элементы управления.

В первую очередь важно выделить интеграционные процессы управления в контексте технологических факторов, так как развитие системы предупреждения должно иметь равные темпы на государственном и муниципальном уровнях. Кроме того, дальнейшее совершенствование технологий обеспечивает высокий уровень эффективности превентивных мер, в том числе, на основе обобщения массива данных с целью программного анализа. В данном случае связь с направлением по созданию

общих информационных систем, позволяющих обеспечить высокий уровень оценки риска реализации существующих угроз, очевидна.

Информационные системы в данном случае призваны снабжать субъекты управления данными на основе которых возможно реализовать различные подходы по оценке рисков и потенциальных угроз по конкретным территориям муниципального образования. При этом источниками этих данных должны выступать предприятия, являющиеся носителям соответствующих угроз, а также независимые службы, способные выявлять разницу между показателями и отчетностью объектов контроля. Эти процессы актуальны в отношении техногенных факторов, но при этом с точки зрения природных угроз необходимо выделить потенциал разработки системы обмена информацией в реальном времени, что уже обеспечивается с помощью отдельных современных технологий, применяемых для контроля. Примером в этом случае выступает использование квадрокоптеров для обеспечения высокой скорости реагирования на реализацию угрозы пожара.

Цифровые технологии в данном случае выступают в качестве общей концепции совершенствования процесса предупреждения ЧС на муниципальном уровне. В настоящее время данное направление должно предусматривать развитие относительно новой автоматизированной информационно-управляющей системы РСЧС.

АИУС РСЧС – это созданная на базе современных информационных технологий автоматизированная система, предназначенная для сбора, комплексной обработки оперативной информации о ЧС и информационного обмена между подсистемами и звеньями РСЧС, а также для обеспечения передачи органами повседневного управления необходимых указаний силам и средствам РСЧС в ходе предупреждения и ликвидации негативных последствий стихийных бедствий, аварий, взрывов и пожаров, дорожно-транспортных и других ЧС.

Основными возможностями АИУС РСЧС являются:

- имитационное моделирование возможных последствий техногенных и природных ЧС (взрывов, пожаров, аварий на химически опасных объектах, радиационно-опасных объектах, разрушений гидротехнических сооружений; землетрясений, наводнений, лесных пожаров);

- формализованное описание обстановки, сложившейся на территории; автоматизированная подготовка отчетно-информационных и организационно-распорядительных документов;

- расчет необходимых сил и средств для ликвидации последствий аварий; формирование группировки сил и средств;

- решение задач по информационно-аналитическому обеспечению экстренного реагирования;

- автоматизированное управление силами и средствами РСЧС на

основе анализа комплексных динамических показателей риска ЧС;

- использование ГИС-технологий, современных средств визуализации, веб-технологий;

- многопользовательский режим работы;

- интеграция мониторинговых, информационных и управляющих систем;

- доступность информации из единого окна в едином интерфейсе.

Перечисленные возможности должны в полной мере обеспечить высокий потенциал на муниципальном уровне управления.

Отдельного внимания заслуживает ресурсное обеспечение системы предупреждения и ликвидации ЧС на муниципальном уровне, так как именно от ресурсов зависит потенциал других направлений. В данном случае важно затронуть вопрос перераспределения полномочий между региональными программами и муниципальным уровнем, что должно отразиться на соотношении выделяемых средств.

Кроме того, для органов местного самоуправления, при формировании долгосрочных и текущих планов, программ развития территорий, как показывает опыт, одной из самых главных проблем и в тоже время методологических ценностей является исследование аналогичной управленческой практики коллег по сопоставимым типовым проблемам местного самоуправления. Профессиональный обмен и заимствование опыта, межмуниципальное сотрудничество позволяют не только снижать управленческие издержки на решение уже известных стандартных задач, но и существенным образом повышают эффективность и результативность достижения целей муниципального управления в тех или иных социальных сферах, при решении тех или иных вопросов местного значения.

Имплементация в действующие планы и прочий управленческий учёт в своей деятельности главами муниципалитетов, руководителями соответствующих отраслевых и функциональных подразделений местных администраций выявленных типовых проблем управления вопросами предупреждения и ликвидации чрезвычайных ситуаций способно как сократить временные издержки кадров, способствовать обеспечению реализации задач и целей единой государственной политики в области гражданской обороны и безопасности населения, территорий, так и способствовать своевременному предупреждению самих проблем в рассматриваемой сфере [1].

Важным фактором является повышение качества оповещения и информирования населения об угрозах ЧС. В современных условиях разрабатываются новые методики использования различных видов коммуникаций – социальных сетей, блогосферы, смсоповещения и др. Взаимное проникновение Интернета и телевидения, развитие



телекоммуникационных и информационных технологий дает возможность проводить оповещение населения в кратчайшие сроки.

При этом значительно возрастает потенциал новой концепции информационной политики, где значительно расширен спектр пропагандистских, образовательных, информационных форм взаимодействия с населением. Данное направление способно обеспечить необходимый акцент на превентивных мерах, позволяющих снизить риски ущерба за счет формирования необходимой модели поведения у населения, а также увеличения эффективности системы информирования в целом.

Для создания эффективной системы реагирования на различные аварии проводится модернизация материально-технической базы.

Важнейшим аспектом дальнейшего развития системы ГСЧС является межведомственное сотрудничество. При межведомственном взаимодействии разрабатывается методология оперативного информационного обмена между кризисными центрами, тем самым обеспечивая построение эффективной системы координации и управления в чрезвычайных ситуациях [5].

Для реализации представленных направлений необходимо учитывать состав системы оповещения населения при пожарах и ЧС, включающую несколько элементов (рисунок 1).



Рисунок 1 – Элементы системы оповещения населения при пожарах и ЧС, входящая в систему РСЧС муниципального уровня

Данные элементы имеют следующие особенности:

1) структурная подсистема. Выстраивается структура предлагаемой системы, и выделяются возможные её отклонения, которые могут привести к нарушению эффективности функционирования системы;

2) информационная подсистема. Проводится анализ информационных потоков, проходящих в системе, для установления

вероятного уровня дублирования информации в деятельности должностных лиц единой дежурной диспетчерской службы (ЕДДС) муниципальных образований (МО), а также определения рациональности использования информационных потоков и ресурсов, а также их отклонения;

3) аналитическая подсистема. Определяется доля аналитической работы в деятельности должностных лиц органов повседневного управления РСЧС для анализа возможностей последующего возложения части задач, решаемых должностными лицами ЕДДС МО, на системы информационно-аналитической и интеллектуальной поддержки;

4) социальная подсистема. Основными элементами системы органов повседневного управления РСЧС и её подсистем (ЕДДС) являются люди – должностные лица ЕДДС МО. Необходимо анализировать возможные проблемы с точки зрения социальных аспектов;

5) управляющая подсистема. Проводится анализ системы органов повседневного управления с точки зрения управляющих воздействий на объект управления, это поможет выявить проблемные вопросы в аспектах организации управления подразделениями, должностными лицами ЕДДС МО, управления ресурсами оповещения населения [3].

При этом, большое число аналитических задач в деятельности должностных лиц ЕДДС приводит к снижению уровня производительности и оперативности обрабатываемой документации. Часть задач необходимо возложить на системы информационно-аналитической поддержки.

Таким образом, совершенствуя каждую из представленных подсистем, возможно обеспечить необходимый уровень безопасности с точки зрения предупреждения ЧС и эффективности ликвидации их последствий. Муниципальный уровень в рамках данного процесса подразумевает выполнение ряда условий, которые определяются исходя из специфики развития территории, что в свою очередь позволяет более детально формулировать необходимые задачи в рамках мероприятий, включаемых в соответствующие муниципальные программы. Именно на этом уровне управления происходит конкретизации задач и ресурсов, что позволяет обеспечить высокий уровень информационной поддержки за счет реализации соответствующих направлений.

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## **ДОКСИНГ – КИБЕРЗЎРАВОНЛИК ТУРЛАРИДАН БИРИ**

*Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада доксинг тушунчаси ва унинг мазмун-моҳияти таҳлил қилинган. Шунингдек, доксинг ҳолатини содир этилишидаги кўриниши ҳамда ўзига хослиги очиқ берилган.*

*Калит сўзлар: доксинг, киберзўравонлик, шахсий маълумот, интернет, ижтимоий тармоқ, фойдаланувчи.*

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## **DOXING IS ONE FORM OF CYBERBULLYING**

*Abstract: This article analyzes the concept of doxing and its essence. Also, the appearance and uniqueness of the execution doxing situation is revealed.*

*Key words: doxing, cyberbullying, personal information, internet, social network, user.*

Бугунги кунда лексиконимиз ёки ахборот маконида киберзўравонликнинг турларидан бири ҳисобланган доксинг атамаси тез-тез қўлланилмоқда. Аслида доксинг нима?

Доксинг атамаси “ҳужжатлар” сўзининг қисқартмасидан келиб чиққан бўлиб, оддийгина “ҳужжатлар” деган маънони англатади. [1]

Доксинг сўзи инглизча “doxing” ёки “drop drop dox” сўзларидан олинган ва бу атама 1990-йиллар бошида пайдо бўлган қасос усули билан боғлиқ бўлган инглизча “dropping dox” (ҳужжатларни ташлаш) иборасидан келиб чиққан.

Мазкур атама анонимлик муқаддас ҳисобланган хакерлар субкултурасида пайдо бўлган. Рақиб хакерлар ўртасидаги қарама-қаршилик баъзан илгари фақат фойдаланувчи номи ёки тахаллуси билан маълум бўлган бошқаларнинг “ҳужжатларини ошкор қилиш” (ҳужжатларни ташлаш) тўғрисидаги қарорни қабул қилишга олиб келди. “Хужжатлар” сўзи “docs”га айланиб, “drop” префикси йўқолиб, охири-оқибат феълга айланган.

Эндиликда "doxing" атамаси хакерлардан ташқари ахборот маконида шахсий маълумотларни ошкор қилиш фактини тасвирлаш учун ишлатила бошланди. [2]

Ушбу атама ҳанузгача аноним фойдаланувчиларни фош қилишни тасвирлаш учун ишлатилса-да, кўпчилик ижтимоий тармоқларда уларнинг ҳақиқий исмларидан фойдаланиши сабабли у камроқ аҳамият касб этди.

Шу маънода доксинг – шахс ҳақидаги шахсий ёки махфий маълумотларини унинг розилигисиз онлайн қидириш ва нашр этиш ҳисобланади.

Доксинг ҳолатларини содир этадиганлар доксчилар деб номланади ва улар номаълум фойдаланувчи ниқобидаги хакерлардир.

Улар асосий объект ҳисобланган шахсга оид қуйидаги маълумотлардан фойдаланишлари аниқланган:

- ҳақиқий исм (фамилияси ва шарифи);
- уй манзили;
- телефон рақами;
- электрон почта манзили;
- таҳсил олаётган таълим муассасаси;
- шахсий идентификация рақами;
- туғилган санаси;
- пластик карта рақами;
- тиббий маълумотномаси;
- расми ва видеолари;
- иш жойи;
- ирқи, келиб чиқиши ёки туғилган жойи ҳамда бошқалар.[3]

Доксинг атамаси 2011 йил декабрида профессионал хакерлар гуруҳи “Anonymous” хакерлик фаолияти бўйича терговга жавобан 7 минг нафар ҳуқуқ-тартибот идоралари ходимлари тўғрисидаги маълумотларни ошкор қилганидан сўнг кенг танилди. [4]

Сўнги йилларда ривожланган давлатларда фуқароларга тазйиқ ва зўравонлик ўтказиш нафақат ҳаётда балки, виртуал оламда ҳам кенг тарқалмоқда. Бу борада доксинг виртуал оламда киберзўравонлик содир этилишида қурол сифатида ишлатилмоқда.

Хусусан, аноним ва шунга ўхшаш ҳаракатлар душманларни ёки уларнинг қарашларига рози бўлмаган одамларни жазолаш усули сифатида доксингдан кенг фойдаланилмоқда.

Бунда, доксчилар томонидан сохта телефон кўнғироқлари, ҳақоратли электрон почта хабари ва кўплаб фойдаланувчиларни жалб қилувчи матнли хабарлар кўринишидаги ҳужумлар амалга оширилади.

Доксинг одатда шахсни ўғирлаш каби онлайн akkaунтларни текшириш ва унинг кириш маълумотларини бузишга уриниш орқали шахс ҳақида маълумот излашни, шунингдек, шахсни аниқлаш учун интернетда жойлаштирилган шахс ҳақидаги маълумотларни таҳлил қиладиган ва

кейин уни шантаж қиладиган хакер (дохер) мавжудлигини ўз ичига олади. Хакерлар жабрланувчига оид бузғунчи ёки нозик маълумотларни интернетга ташлайди.

Доксинг, жабрланувчини шарманда қилиш, уни тўғридан-тўғри танқид қилиш, қасос олиш ёки ҳатто жабрланувчига жисмоний зарар етказиш учун мўлжалланган.

Ҳисоб маълумотларини оддийгина ўғирлаганларнинг (шахсни ўғирлаш) асосий мақсади молиявий даромад билан боғлиқ бўлса-да, доксинг мақсади шахсийдир. Мотивациядан қатъи назар, доксингнинг асосий мақсади шахсий ҳаётни бузиш ва одамларни шарманда қилиш ҳисобланади.

Шунингдек, доксинг - қасос олиш, таъқиб қилиш ёки кўрқитиш воситасидир.

Доксинг - бу одамларнинг шахсий ҳаётига жуда жиддий таҳдид ва у ҳатто инсон ҳаётини том маънода бузиши мумкин.

Катта доксинг ҳужумлари орасида оммавий шармандалик ва кенг миқёсда хўрлаш қиради. Натижада, баъзи одамлар ишидан, оиласидан ёки ҳатто уйдан айрилиши мумкин. Кимдир яшаш жойини, исмини ва фамилиясини ўзгартириши, шунингдек, Интернетда ўзи ҳақидаги маълумотларни ўчириш учун жуда кўп пул тўлаши керак бўлади.

Дунёдаги аксарият давлатларда доксинг билан боғлиқ бўлган бир қанча ҳолатлар кузатилган.

2015 йилда "The Impact Team" номи билан танилган гуруҳ "Ashley Madison" [5] дан фойдаланувчиларнинг маълумотларини ўғирлаган.

Улар сайт фойдаланувчилар ҳақидаги шахсий маълумотларни кўчириб олиб, агар сайт зудлик билан ёпилмаса, бу маълумотларини эълон қилиш билан таҳдид қилган.

Мазкур ҳолат рўй бергандан сўнг сайт ёпилмаган натижада гуруҳ тахминан 25ГБ ҳажмдаги фойдаланувчи маълумотларини нашр этган.

Бу эса жамоатчиликдаги аксарият фойдаланувчиларни камситилиши ва стигма қилинишига, шунингдек, ўз жонига қасд қилиш ва жиноятлар содир этилишига олиб келган. [6]

➤ 2013 йилда киберҳужум пайтида бир нечта таниқли шахслар Ким Кардашиан, Жей-З ва Беёнс, Доналд Трамп, Леди Гага, Мишел Обама, Бритни Спирс, Пэрис Хилтон, Хиллари Клинтон, Анжелина Жоли, Джо Байден ва Тигер Вудс каби кўплаб дунёга машҳур инсонлар доксчилар қурбони бўлди.

Ушбу доксинг ҳужуми мобайнида юқорида номлари келтирилган шахсларни қуйидаги шахсий маълумотлари фош қилинди:

- ижтимоий суғурта рақамлари;
- кредит ҳисоботлари;
- уй манзиллари;
- ҳисоб қайдномалари;

- олдинги манзиллар;
- яланғоч фотосурат. [7]

Юқоридагилардан келиб чиққан ҳолда, доксинг ҳолатларини олдини олиш бўйича қуйидаги чора-тадбирларни амалга ошириш таклиф этилади:

- ижтимоий тармоқлардан фойдаланишда фойдаланувчиларнинг ўз шахсига доир маълумотларни жойлаштиришда махфийлик тамойилига риоя қилиши зарур.

- интернетга ҳимояланган каналлар орқали уланиш лозим.
- компьютер ҳимояланган бўлиши зарур.
- фойдаланувчи сифатида паролларни хавфсиз сақлаш муҳим.
- фойдаланувчини электрон почтаси ҳимояланган бўлиши ва янгилаб турилиши зарур.

турилиши зарур.

- фойдаланувчи номини ўзгартириб турилиши турли ҳужумларни олдини олишга хизмат қилади.

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## **РЕПРОДУКТИВНОЕ ЗДОРОВЬЕ В ПЛАНЕ ПОДДЕРЖАНИЯ КАЧЕСТВА ЖИЗНИ (ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ)**

*Аннотация. Проблема мужского бесплодия в последние годы приобретает особую медицинскую и социальную значимость как у нас в стране, так и за рубежом. Интерес к мужской репродуктивной функции вызван появлением большого количества сообщений об увеличении случаев заболеваний мужской половой сферы, о снижении количественных и качественных характеристик спермы, о значении мужской патологии в формировании бесплодия в браке.*

*Ключевые слова: бесплодие, репродуктивная система, качество жизни, заболевание, воспаление.*

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## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN TERMS OF MAINTAINING THE QUALITY OF LIFE (LITERATURE REVIEW)

*Annotation. The problem of male infertility in recent years has acquired special medical and social significance both in our country and abroad. Interest in the male reproductive function is caused by the appearance of a large number of reports of an increase in cases of diseases of the male genital area, a decrease in the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of sperm, and the importance of male pathology in the formation of infertility in marriage.*

*Key words: infertility, reproductive system, quality of life, disease, inflammation.*

**Актуальность.** Проблема мужского бесплодия в последние годы приобретает особую медицинскую и социальную значимость как у нас в стране, так и за рубежом [1, 2, 4, 5]. Это связано с увеличением частоты заболеваний половых органов у мужчин, ростом аномалий развития, обусловленных влиянием вредных факторов внешней среды, аллергизацией населения, широким и бесконтрольным применением лекарственных средств и другими факторами [3, 7, 8, 9].

В настоящее время около 15-20% супружеских пар страдает бесплодием. В целом во всем мире 50-80 миллионов мужчин и женщин сталкиваются с проблемами бесплодия, и это число каждый год увеличивается на 2 миллиона. Бесплодие ведет к нарушению супружеской жизни, число разводов в 6-7 раз выше среди бездетных пар, по сравнению с аналогичными цифрами в среднем по популяции [1, 2, 4, 5, 6]. Часто теряется интерес к жизни, профессии, возникают депрессивные состояния, психосексуальные расстройства. Таким образом, вопросы сохранения репродуктивного здоровья становятся решающим в плане поддержания качества жизни [2, 5, 6].

Взросший в последнее время интерес к мужской репродуктивной функции вызван появлением большого количества сообщений об увеличении случаев заболеваний мужской половой сферы, о снижении количественных и качественных характеристик спермы, о значении мужской патологии в формировании бесплодия в браке [1, 2, 4, 5]. Это связано с увеличением частоты аномалий развития половых органов, инфекционно-воспалительных заболеваний, влиянием факторов окружающей среды, урбанизацией, широким и бесконтрольным применением лекарственных средств, аллергизацией населения, а также усилением действия психо-эмоциональных стрессорных факторов [3, 7, 8, 9]. Предполагается наличие прямой связи между нарушениями репродуктивной функции и психо-эмоциональным напряжением в

стрессовых ситуациях, что придает особое значение изучению нарушений в спермограммах и разработке патогенетически обоснованных методов терапии. Частота стрессорных факторов напрямую коррелирует с увеличением частоты бесплодных браков, но при этом исследований влияния стрессорных факторов на состояние мужской репродуктивной системы по данным доступной литературы крайне малочисленно [1, 2, 8, 9].

Проблема диагностики и лечения бесплодия у мужчин к началу XXI века остается актуальной, в связи с усиливающимся влиянием экологических факторов на половую систему. Это привело к снижению, за последние 50 лет концентрации сперматозоидов в эякуляте на 40-50% [1, 2, 4, 6, 7]. В диагностике мужского бесплодия первостепенное значения имеет исследование морфо-функциональной полноценности сперматозоидов.

**Заключение:** Ведущие репродуктологи мира и ряд экспертов заключают, что «Данные фундаментальных исследований все еще не достаточны для понимания причин мужской инфертильности в полном объеме» [1, 2, 5, 7]. Успехи современных исследований в познании этиологии и патогенеза мужского бесплодия пока позволили лишь приподнять завесу неизвестности в объяснении механизмов развития данного страдания.

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## **ЖЕНСКИЙ ПОЧЕРК В УЗБЕКСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ**

*Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается творчество одной из первых женщин писательниц Джахан Атин Увайси. Сделан анализ лирических произведений. Проанализированы основные идеи поэтессы.*

*Ключевые слова: образ любимого, образ Юсуфа, образ Якуба, суфизм.*

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## **FEMALE HANDWRITING IN UZBEK LITERATURE**

*Annotation. This article discusses the work of one of the first women writers, Jahan Atin Uvaisi. The analysis of lyrical works is made. The main ideas of the poetess are analyzed.*

*Key words: the image of the beloved, the image of Yusuf, the image of Yakub, Sufism.*

Джахан Атын Увайси, воспитавшая группу поэтесс в литературной среде Кокандского города, своим важным и уникальным статусом внесла большой вклад в развитие узбекской классической литературы. Она ввела понятие «женское совершенство» (тасаввуф, суфизм или миститизм) на новый уровень. Художественно зрелая, красивая поэзия служит школой мастерства не только поэтесс, но и для поэтов. В ее произведениях в основном преобладают храбрые, самоотверженные и праведные нравственные качества героев.

После обретения нашей страной независимости, как и во всей сфере образования, в литературоведении появились новые взгляды. Стало традицией изучать произведения на основе новой концепции. Литературовед Н. Джумаходжа также пишет о пути Увайси к совершенству, упоминая что «она обрела утешения от мирских и современных болей»<sup>54</sup>. Эти стихи подтверждают, что Увайси стала горячим искателем совершенства (тасаввуфа):

Faqr borgohiga qoysa gar qadam har kim,  
Bosh agar kerak bòlsa, jonfido Uvaysiyman»

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<sup>54</sup> Jumaxo'ja N. Ki bulbul nola, afg'on aylamakni mendin o'rgandi.

Ариф - счастливый человек, мечтающий о богатстве. Герои жертвуют всем ради любви.

Другой литературовед И. Адизова утверждает, что главной темой поэзии Увайси является любовь: «Человечество признает, что цель, которую она хочет и ищет от мира, путь истины, и есть Аллах. Поэтесса считает, что обращение к этой абсолютной устойчивости высоким чином»<sup>55</sup>. Увайси представляется как поэтесса, которая «полна труда и страданий» и «знает всё о боли»<sup>56</sup>.

«До Увайси ни один узбекский поэт не заканчивал газель, лаская своего возлюбленного, сравнивая его лицо с цветником, распустившимся в саду»<sup>57</sup>, - пишет профессор А. Хайитметов. Причиной наличия различных форм духовного наслаждения в поэзии Увайси является то, что она верная искренняя религии. Притяжение и влияние этого удовольствия чрезвычайно сильно в его ментальном мире. Наряду с этим поэтесса воплощала духовные и божественные чувства через образ влюбленного. В истории суфизма было немало суфийских и своенравных женщин, подобных Рабии Адавии, которые горели любовью к Богу. В некоторых своих стихах Увайси сочувствовала этим женщинам. По ее словам, пол возлюбленного неизвестен, нет шкалы измерения любви.

Jonon yuzini kòrgali doim jadal ettim,  
Topqonda kòzim man eton aÿyori ibodat.

Когда влюбленный, спешит увидеть лицо своей возлюбленной и когда достигает своей цели, он отрекается от любви, не желая придавать свою свободу.

Shabròz visolingni tilab dilbari nozik,  
Hajringda kòngil kòzgusi zangori ibodat.

Выдерживая агонию скуки день и ночь в поисках спутницы, возлюбленный очищает зеркало души. Результат этого процесса очищения, появление синевы, приспособление сердца к лакомству, боли и страдания чувственные в пути любви к Аллаху это тоже молитва.

Gar fahm qilib sarvi ravon òtsa ajab uòq,  
Men necha rasvosigà raftori ibodat.

Обратите внимание влюбленный выражает свою надежду на милость исходя из своего положения. Ведь взамен всех страданий кипарисовику удастся безболезненно расправиться с бедным любовником.

Umid tutib rahmatidan yiglar edim man,  
Bir qatrai ashkim – duri shahvori ibodat.

Каждая упавшая капля угольков выражает его надежду на жизнь возлюбленной, а непрекращающиеся слезы, вздохи могут однажды стать знаком милосердия.

55 Adizova I Dardsizlar zaxmidan bemorman. Òzbekiston san'ati.1997 N:7

56 Uvaysiy. Devon. Toshkent. 1963,26-bet.

57 Hayitmetov A. Jahon Otin Uvaysiy lirikasi. Sharw yulduzi. 1982. 12-son,161-bet.

Vaysiyning bukun toatida aylama shikva,  
Ma'shuq sifatini yozmagi, guftori ibodat.

Образ бедняги Фано достаточно осветили представители классической литературы. В газелях Увайси выражение ложной истины имеет свои особенности. Согласно суфизму, бедность - это не бедность, а невежество перед Богом - это слабость. Согласно этой точки зрения, бедный человек — это человек, которому нужно только достичь познания истины и Аллаха. А Фано - это четвертый статус тариката: «Уйти из мира – значит не прикоснуться к жизни, а очистить мир». В то же время «в этой карьере можно и звание совершенства заслужить»<sup>58</sup>, - пишет литературовед Нажмиддин Комилов.

Выражение трудностей в достижении уровня совершенства человека отражено в поэзии поэта следующим образом:

Fano mardumlarini sirridan hech kimsa uoq ogoh,  
Qabih guftor mardumdin kòngil doĝ òldi, doĝ òldi.

(Никто не зная, что есть в душе у человека, которого считает себя ФАНО, как плохие люди говорят гадости и сплетничают за ними разрывает сердце).

Общество не в состоянии понять ситуацию Фано. Акцентируя внимание на этом факте, поэтесса подчеркивает, что ее сердце запятнано. Просьба об уважении - это внешнее действие:

Ki izzat qoldin, hol ilmidin bòlĝay Fano hosil,  
Kelan alfotshi, bu Fano ahligadur davlat.

В суфизме люди делятся на две группы: первая - наука озера, а вторая — наука государства. Люди Кёля привязаны к миру, зарабатывают на жизнь заявлениями и словесными мнениями. Люди Хола - обладатели любви и смысла. Поэт говорит, что если Фано будет учиться на знании ситуации, то самолюбие достигнет такого настроения, что его не будут задевать различные разговоры.

Те, кто считает себя Фано чужды понятию вождения мира, жизни и жизненных проблем. Теперь он становится ученым, который предпочитает только спать, который всегда гордится правдой своего мира. Его истина связана с божественной любовью, которая является главной темой поэзии Увайси. Основное направление поэзии Джахана Отина Увайси - связь с божественной любовью.

Газели Увайси имеют как нетрадиционные, так и традиционные черты. Во второй строфе в газели упоминается, образы пророка Юсуфа и его отца Якуба:

Qildi taqdiri azal Yusuf jamolidin yiroq,  
Tong ermas, gar aylasa Yaqub kanonimga rahm.

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58 Komilov N. Tasaffuf yoxud komil inson axloqi. Birinchi kitib. Toshkent: Yozuvchi, 1996. 26-bet.

Юсуф - один из персонажей, к которым с любовью относятся в нашей классической поэзии, в том числе первой половины XV века. В традиционных мусульманских легендах обращают внимание в основном, на его красоту. В произведениях фольклора, как и в письменной литературе, Юсуф предстает прежде всего своей несравненной красотой, своим прекрасным лицом, данным только ему Богом. Эталон красоты в нем безграничен.

Существует такая легенда. Всевышний выделяет сто частей красоты. Из этих 100 частей 99 частей он отдал Хавво. Оставшуюся часть тоже делил на 100 частей. Из этих 99 он отдал Юсуфу. А остальное он разделял по всему миру. Только подумайте, если в мире есть такие красивые люди, до какой степени был красивым Юсуф.

Содержание образов, связанных с образом Юсуфа, можно условно представить на основе следующих групп:

- байты, относящиеся к различным строфам, связанным с приключениями, Юсуф;
- приравнивание возлюбленного к Юсуфу. Стихи, говорящие о том, что ему была дана доля Юсуфа.
- строки, отражающие превосходство любовника над Юсуфом.
- сравнение любовника с Якубом, участвовавшим в событиях Юсуфа.

В газелях Увайси много уникальных черт, например, она воспела боль всех женщин своего времени, а своими произведениями она излечила читателей. Творчество остаётся актуальным и на сей день. Стихи Увайси очень красивы и нравоучительны. По этой причине мы до сих пор не уклоняемся от его изучения.

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## **СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕХАНИЗМОВ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА И ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЕЙ**

*Аннотация. Малый бизнес и механизмы обслуживания самозанятых уже давно вызывают интерес в связи с их важной ролью в экономическом росте и создании рабочих мест. Являясь основой большинства экономик, важно, чтобы эти организации получали адекватную поддержку для процветания и внесения вклада в общее развитие страны. Однако существующие механизмы часто не отвечают разнообразным потребностям малых предприятий и индивидуальных предпринимателей, что приводит к неэффективности и препятствиям для роста. Этот документ направлен на изучение основных проблем, с которыми сталкиваются малые предприятия и индивидуальные предприниматели, анализ существующих структур предоставления услуг и изучение потенциальных улучшений этих механизмов, предлагая стратегии для лучшего удовлетворения их уникальных требований.*

*Ключевые слова: малый бизнес, малое предпринимательство, регионообразование, организационно - экономический механизм, индивидуальное предпринимательство.*

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## **IMPROVEMENT OF SERVICE MECHANISMS FOR SMALL BUSINESSES AND INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEURS**

*Abstract. Small business and self-employed service mechanisms have long been of interest due to their important role in economic growth and job creation. As the backbone of most economies, it is important that these organizations receive adequate support to thrive and contribute to the overall development of the country. However, the existing mechanisms often do not meet the diverse needs of small enterprises and individual entrepreneurs, which leads to inefficiency and obstacles to growth. This document aims to explore the main challenges faced by small businesses and sole proprietors, analyze existing*



*service delivery structures and explore potential improvements to these mechanisms, suggesting strategies to better meet their unique requirements.*

*Keywords: small business, small entrepreneurship, regional education, organizational and economic mechanism, individual entrepreneurship.*

**Доступ.** Малые предприятия и индивидуальные предприниматели часто сталкиваются с рядом проблем, в том числе с ограниченным доступом к капиталу, отсутствием управленческого опыта и трудностями при работе с нормативно-правовой базой. Несмотря на эти проблемы, они продолжают вносить значительный вклад в экономический ландшафт. Кроме того, малые предприятия и индивидуальные предприниматели получили признание за их способность вносить вклад в местное развитие и служить опорой стабильности общества. Учитывая их важность, для обеспечения устойчивости и успешности малого бизнеса и индивидуальных предпринимателей признается необходимым совершенствовать механизмы их поддержки, оказания им услуг и оказания им помощи в их развитии.

**Основной доклад:** Еще одним важным аспектом, который следует учитывать при обсуждении совершенствования механизмов обслуживания малого бизнеса и индивидуальных предпринимателей, является важность их эффективной и действенной поддержки. Малые предприятия и предприниматели часто сталкиваются с уникальными проблемами и требуют особых ресурсов для достижения успеха. Совершенствуя механизмы их обслуживания, правительства и финансовые учреждения могут играть решающую роль в их росте и развитии. Этого можно достичь за счет оптимизации бюрократических процессов, расширения доступа к финансированию и специализированным финансовым продуктам, а также обеспечения надлежащего руководства и программ наставничества. Кроме того, важно инвестировать в технологические достижения, которые могут автоматизировать административные задачи и повысить общую эффективность. Таким образом, барьеры для входа и затраты на ведение бизнеса для малых предприятий могут быть значительно снижены, что позволит им конкурировать на равных с более крупными и устоявшимися компаниями.

**Изученности темы:** Необходимо решить вопрос использования капитала в целях совершенствования механизмов обслуживания малого бизнеса и индивидуальных предпринимателей. Многие малые предприятия и предприниматели сталкиваются с серьезными проблемами в финансировании своего бизнеса. Традиционные кредиторы часто не решаются кредитовать малый бизнес из-за связанного с ним риска, что приводит к ограниченному доступу к капиталу. Чтобы смягчить эту проблему, следует создать альтернативные варианты финансирования, такие как программы микрокредитования, фирмы венчурного капитала и

платформы краудфандинга. Расширяя варианты финансирования, доступные для малого бизнеса и самозанятых, мы можем способствовать инновациям, экономическому росту и созданию рабочих мест.

Еще одна проблема, с которой часто сталкиваются малые предприятия и индивидуальные предприниматели, — это ограниченные возможности финансирования. Банки и финансовые учреждения часто не решаются кредитовать малый бизнес из-за связанного с этим риска и отсутствия залога. Это затрудняет для предпринимателей получение капитала, необходимого для начала или расширения своего бизнеса. Однако были попытки решить эту проблему. Некоторые правительства и организации разработали программы и инициативы по финансированию и поддержке малого бизнеса.

**Анализ:** Например, микрофинансовые организации предлагают небольшие кредиты предпринимателям, которые испытывают трудности с использованием традиционных банковских услуг.

Кроме того, краудфандинговые платформы стали для предпринимателей альтернативным способом привлечения дополнительных средств от потенциальных инвесторов. Несмотря на эти достижения, доступ к финансированию остается серьезной проблемой для малого бизнеса и индивидуальных предпринимателей. Кроме того, отсутствие доступа к финансовым ресурсам является существенным препятствием для малого бизнеса и индивидуальных предпринимателей. Традиционные финансовые учреждения часто не решаются давать кредиты или кредитовать этим организациям из-за ограниченного опыта или недостаточного залога. В результате малые предприятия и предприниматели сталкиваются с трудностями в получении необходимого капитала для начала, расширения или продолжения своей деятельности. Это ограничение снижает их способность к росту и инновациям, тем самым ограничивая их потенциальный вклад в экономику. Для решения этой проблемы политикам следует реализовать меры по облегчению доступа к финансовым ресурсам для малого бизнеса и индивидуальных предпринимателей, например, создать специализированные кредитные программы, предоставить гарантии финансовым учреждениям или организовать альтернативные каналы финансирования. Улучшая доступ к адекватному финансированию, эти организации могут стимулировать экономическое развитие и развивать культуру предпринимательства.

Еще одной проблемой, с которой сталкиваются малые предприятия и индивидуальные предприниматели, является их ограниченность знаний и навыков. Часто этим людям не хватает необходимого опыта в управлении бизнесом, финансовом планировании, маркетинговых стратегиях и правовой базе. Без прочной основы в этих областях им может быть трудно справиться со сложностями управления успешным предприятием. Кроме того, многие владельцы малого бизнеса и индивидуальные

предприниматели не знают о различных доступных службах поддержки и ресурсах. Этот недостаток знаний не позволяет им получить доступ к поддержке, которая может им понадобиться для эффективного решения бизнес-задач. Поэтому необходимо разработать механизмы, обеспечивающие подготовку кадров и образовательные возможности, адаптированные к потребностям малого бизнеса и индивидуальных предпринимателей. Предоставляя им необходимые знания и навыки, мы можем расширить возможности этих людей и повысить их шансы на устойчивый успех в деловом мире. Кроме того, в сегодняшних экономических условиях неэффективное государственное регулирование и бюрократия являются еще одним серьезным препятствием для эффективного предоставления услуг малым предприятиям и индивидуальным предпринимателям. Часто эти предприятия пытаются разобраться в сложной сети нормативных требований, лицензий и разрешений, что может быть утомительным и трудоемким. Тяжелая бюрократия усугубляет проблему, приводя к длительным задержкам и увеличению затрат для предпринимателей. Неэффективные процессы и чрезмерная бюрократия не только препятствуют инновациям и экономическому росту, но и мешают потенциальным предпринимателям начинать собственный бизнес. Для решения этой проблемы правительству следует упорядочить и упростить нормативную базу, сократить ненужные бюрократические процедуры и свести к минимуму время и усилия, необходимые малым предприятиям и предпринимателям для соблюдения нормативных требований. Создавая более благоприятную для бизнеса среду, правительство может способствовать развитию предпринимательства и стимулировать экономическое развитие. Еще одним важным аспектом совершенствования механизмов обслуживания малого бизнеса и индивидуальных предпринимателей является обеспечение доступа к возможностям финансирования. Малые предприятия часто испытывают трудности с получением кредитов от традиционных финансовых учреждений из-за ограниченной кредитной истории и залога. Поэтому важно, чтобы правительство разработало альтернативные варианты финансирования для поддержки этих организаций. Одним из возможных решений является создание микрофинансовых организаций или программ, которые удовлетворяют потребности малого бизнеса и индивидуальных предпринимателей. Эти учреждения могут предлагать небольшие кредиты и предоставлять заемщикам финансовое образование и рекомендации, чтобы помочь им лучше управлять своими финансовыми ресурсами. Кроме того, могут быть реализованы поддерживаемые государством программы кредитных гарантий, чтобы снизить риск для кредиторов и побудить их кредитовать малый бизнес. В целом удовлетворение финансовых потребностей малого бизнеса и индивидуальных предпринимателей является важным шагом на

пути повышения их шансов на успех и стимулирования экономического роста.

Расширение доступа к финансовым ресурсам имеет решающее значение для роста и развития малого бизнеса и индивидуальных предпринимателей. Одним из способов достижения этого является совершенствование механизмов предоставления услуг этим субъектам. Это можно сделать путем создания специальных финансовых институтов, обслуживающих потребности малого бизнеса и индивидуальных предпринимателей. Эти учреждения могут предложить ряд финансовых услуг, таких как кредиты, кредитные линии и инвестиционные возможности по конкурентоспособным процентным ставкам и гибким условиям погашения. Кроме того, предоставление целевых программ финансового образования и обучения позволяет малым предприятиям и самозанятым лицам принимать обоснованные решения о своих финансовых потребностях и эффективно использовать ресурсы. Расширяя свой доступ к финансовым ресурсам, малые предприятия и индивидуальные предприниматели могут лучше подготовиться к преодолению финансовых проблем и процветанию в своих отраслях. Разработка специализированных кредитных программ для малого бизнеса. Одним из подходов к совершенствованию механизмов обслуживания малых предприятий и индивидуальных предпринимателей является разработка специализированных программ кредитования с учетом их потребностей. Традиционные кредитные учреждения часто имеют строгие критерии приемлемости, которым могут не соответствовать многие малые предприятия. Создавая специализированные кредитные программы, малые предприятия и индивидуальные предприниматели могут получить доступ к финансированию, более подходящему для их уникальных обстоятельств. Эти программы могут предлагать более низкие процентные ставки, гибкие условия погашения и меньшие суммы кредита, что делает варианты заимствования более управляемыми и доступными. Кроме того, специализированные кредитные программы могут предоставлять дополнительные услуги поддержки, такие как бизнес-обучение и наставничество, чтобы помочь малым предприятиям и предпринимателям развить навыки и знания, необходимые им для достижения успеха. Разрабатывая специализированные кредитные программы, государственные и финансовые учреждения могут решить конкретные проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются малые предприятия и индивидуальные предприниматели, в конечном итоге помочь им расти и способствовать общему экономическому развитию.

**Краткое содержание:** Таким образом, продвижение краудфандинговых платформ оказывается перспективным механизмом обслуживания малого бизнеса и индивидуальных предпринимателей. Эти платформы предлагают альтернативный источник финансирования,

который может помочь преодолеть финансовые барьеры, особенно для тех, кто испытывает трудности с доступом к традиционным источникам финансирования. Краудфандинг позволяет малым предприятиям и индивидуальным предпринимателям охватить более широкую аудиторию, расширяя их возможности финансирования. Кроме того, краудфандинговые платформы часто дают предпринимателям возможность продемонстрировать свои идеи и получить ценные отзывы от потенциальных инвесторов. Это не только помогает улучшить их бизнес-модели, но и создает сообщество вокруг их продуктов или услуг. Таким образом, правительственные инициативы, направленные на продвижение краудфандинговых платформ и предоставление поддержки и рекомендаций пользователям, могут в значительной степени способствовать улучшению финансовых возможностей для малого бизнеса и предпринимателей. В целом ясно, что необходимы улучшения для предоставления более качественных услуг малым предприятиям и индивидуальным предпринимателям.

Существующие механизмы отсутствуют, поскольку они отдают предпочтение крупным корпорациям и игнорируют потребности и проблемы, с которыми сталкивается малый бизнес. Для решения этой проблемы можно реализовать несколько стратегий. Прежде всего, очень важно упростить процесс кредитования и сократить бюрократические проволочки. Кроме того, финансовые учреждения должны предоставлять более гибкие планы платежей и более низкие процентные ставки для владельцев малого бизнеса. Кроме того, создание программ наставничества и предложение образовательных ресурсов, специально предназначенных для малого бизнеса, может помочь им лучше ориентироваться в сложностях рынка. Внеся эти изменения, можно создать более благоприятную среду для малого бизнеса и предпринимателей, что в конечном итоге повысит их успех и будет способствовать общему экономическому росту. В заключении данной статьи рассмотрено несколько важных вопросов, связанных с совершенствованием механизмов обслуживания субъектов малого бизнеса и индивидуальных предпринимателей. Во-первых, была подчеркнута важность предоставления этим организациям финансовой помощи и удобных кредитных возможностей, поскольку они часто сталкиваются с трудностями при получении кредита в традиционных банковских системах. Кроме того, в эссе подчеркивается важность создания специализированных финансовых учреждений, которые понимают уникальные потребности и проблемы, с которыми сталкивается малый бизнес. Он также подчеркнул роль цифровых технологий в оптимизации операций и улучшении финансовых услуг для малого бизнеса. Кроме того, в эссе говорилось о важности совершенствования правовой базы, соответствующего обучения и поддержки для повышения финансовой

грамотности, и предпринимательских навыков малого бизнеса. В целом, эти ключевые моменты подчеркивают потенциальные стратегии поддержки роста и успеха малых предприятий и индивидуальных предпринимателей.

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## **НЕДЕРЖАНИЕ МОЧИ У ЖЕНЩИН – СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА (ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ)**

*Аннотация. В настоящий момент проблема диагностики и лечения недержания мочи актуальна как никогда в связи с постепенным увеличением количества пациенток, страдающих данной патологией, привлечением общественного внимания к вопросам улучшения качества жизни женщин.*

*Ключевые слова: недержание мочи, статистика, качество жизни, инфекция, патогенез.*

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## URINARY INCONTINENCE IN WOMEN - A SOCIAL PROBLEM (LITERATURE REVIEW)

*Annotation. At the moment, the problem of diagnosis and treatment of urinary incontinence is more relevant than ever due to the gradual increase in the number of patients suffering from this pathology, attracting public attention to improving the quality of life of women.*

*Key words: urinary incontinence, statistics, quality of life, infection, pathogenesis.*

**Актуальность.** Недержание мочи у женщин – деликатный недуг, о котором чаще всего «не говорят вслух». Согласно данным ВОЗ, симптоматику недержания хоть раз в жизни испытывали до 95% женщин, причем как в молодом, так и в более зрелом возрасте [1, 2, 6].

Недержание мочи резко ухудшает качество жизни, приводит к развитию психоэмоциональных расстройств, профессиональной, социальной, семейной и бытовой дезадаптации. Очень часто эта проблема не является самостоятельным заболеванием, а становится проявлением патологических процессов различного генеза. В этом случае подход к лечению должен определяться с учетом основного заболевания [3, 4, 5].

Непроизвольное мочеиспускание происходит по разным причинам. Анатомическое строение женской мочеполовой системы отличается от мужской природы, поэтому чаще всего недержание мочи диагностируют именно у женщин. У мужчин такая проблема встречается реже. Всего около 6, 5% мужчин младше 65 лет страдает недержанием мочи [7, 8]. Чаще всего это состояние встречается при аденоме предстательной железы и после операций, связанных с этим заболеванием.

Причинами недержания мочи у женщин могут быть: инфекционно-воспалительные заболевания нижних мочевых путей (цистит, уретрит), опущение половых органов, нарушения центральной и периферической иннервации мочевого пузыря в результате травм спинного мозга, нарушения его кровообращения, заболевания нервной системы, например рассеянный склероз [3, 4, 8]. С наступлением менопаузы в организме женщины происходит гормональная перестройка, что приводит к несостоятельности соединительной ткани, при этом снижается тонус мочевого пузыря и его сфинктеров. После затяжных и трудных родов крупным плодом снижается чувствительность рецепторов стенки мочевого пузыря. В результате уменьшаются центральные импульсы, и мочевой пузырь работает в автономном режиме [5, 6, 7].

Для понимания функции нижних мочевых путей в клинической практике необходимо учитывать, что существует большое число патологических состояний, приводящих к различным расстройствам функции уретры, тазового дна и мочевого пузыря [2, 3]. При этом важно



помнить, что ощущения пациента не всегда точно отражают истинное физиологическое состояние органов мочевыделительной системы.

За последние несколько лет были опубликованы результаты ряда исследований, которые существенно дополнили существующие данные о распространенности недержания мочи и его различных форм среди определенных возрастных групп. Многие исследователи отмечают, что недержание мочи наиболее распространено среди женщин в возрасте от 45 до 55 лет и старше 70 лет [3, 6, 7]. Установлено четко выраженная тенденция к нарастанию распространенности недержания мочи у женщин в возрасте от 20 до 55 лет, где она достигает значения 30% [1, 2, 4].

В многочисленных работах подчеркивается, что распространенность недержания мочи коррелирует с возрастом [4, 5, 7]. Данное обстоятельство порождает неверное представление о том, что недержание мочи - это неотъемлемая часть процесса старения.

Вместе с тем, нельзя не отметить, что возрастные изменения в женском организме могут привести к появлению симптомов недержания мочи [1, 2, 3]. Кроме того, недержание мочи часто сопровождается ряд болезней, таких как сахарный диабет или когнитивные нарушения, которые могут нарушить работу механизмов удержания мочи. Данные патологические состояния также больше распространены среди пожилых людей.

На сегодняшний день предложено и активно используется более 20 различных методов нехирургического и хирургического лечения недержания мочи [2, 3, 4]. Ключом эффективного решения проблемы является тщательное обследование и точное выявление причины. Только в этом случае пациент и врач могут обоснованно рассчитывать на успех лечения. Лечение различных форм недержания мочи имеет разную эффективность.

**Заключение.** В настоящий момент проблема диагностики и лечения недержания мочи актуальна как никогда в связи с постепенным увеличением количества пациенток, страдающих данной патологией, привлечением общественного внимания к вопросам улучшения качества жизни женщин. В этой связи возрастает ответственность не только урологов, но и врачей первичного звена (поликлиники, консультативно-диагностические центры, амбулатории, медицинские пункты и т. п.), которые должны обладать таким же уровнем знаний, как и врачи стационара, а зачастую быть и более осведомленными в смежных областях. Только глубокое знание специфики данного заболевания позволит уберечь пациенток от ненужной госпитализации, выполнения чрезмерных лечебно-диагностических мероприятий со стороны врачей других специальностей.

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## **ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ МЕТОДЫ И ПРИЕМЫ ПОДГОТОВКИ КУРСАНТОВ К РУКОПАШНОМУ БОЮ**

*Аннотация. Целью статьи является обоснование необходимости обучения курсантов высших военных учебных заведений методам, формирующим психологическую готовность к рукопашному бою. В настоящее время для формирования боевой готовности будущих военнослужащих недостаточно обучать их только боевым приемам борьбы. Объединение возможностей психологического сопровождения курсантов с возможностями учебной деятельности по физической подготовке является актуальным направлением.*

*Ключевые слова: психологическая подготовка, психологическая готовность к рукопашному бою, психологические методы и приемы подготовки к рукопашному бою.*

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## **PSYCHOLOGICAL METHODS AND TRAINING TECHNIQUES CADETS FOR HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT**

*Annotation. The purpose of the article is to substantiate the need to train cadets of higher military educational institutions in methods that form psychological readiness for hand-to-hand combat. At present, in order to form the combat readiness of future military personnel, it is not enough to teach them only combat fighting techniques. Combining the possibilities of psychological support of cadets with the possibilities of educational activities in physical training is an important direction.*

*Keywords: psychological preparation, psychological readiness for hand-to-hand combat, psychological methods and techniques of preparation for hand-to-hand combat.*

В системе физической и психологической подготовки военнослужащих к общевойсковому бою «Рукопашный бой» занимает

важное место. Независимо от воинской специальности личный состав, отлично обученный приемам рукопашного боя, отличается высокой физической закалкой, самообладанием, чувством физического превосходства над противником, постоянной боевой активностью и более качественным выполнением своих функциональных обязанностей на всех этапах боя.

Современно-общевойсковой бой не исключает возникновения рукопашной схватки между подразделениями и отдельными группами военнослужащих противоборствующих сторон в самых различных условиях. Поэтому умелому владению огнестрельным и холодным оружием, умению успешно действовать с помощью подручных средств и без оружия должны быть обучены разведчики и мотострелки, десантники и танкисты, артиллеристы и связисты, одним словом, военнослужащие всех воинских специальностей. Специфика рукопашного боя, заключается в совмещении ударов, захватов, бросков, самостраховки, болевых и удушающих приемов в стойке и в партере, выполняемых симметрично в поединке, что требует: совершенствования билатеральной быстроты реакции выбора; подготовки кисти к совмещению удара и захвата; симметрии функций обеих частей. Особенности рукопашного боя являются разносторонние требования к физической, технической и тактической подготовленности; высокая динамика и разнообразная вариативность ситуаций в ходе поединков; высокие требования к уровню психологической готовности спортсменов, уверенности в силах, уравновешенности и стабильности эмоций, умению регулировать психическую напряженность и поведение.

Особенностями рукопашного боя являются разносторонние требования к физической, технической и тактической подготовленности; высокая динамика и разнообразная вариативность ситуаций в ходе поединков; высокие требования к уровню психологической готовности спортсменов, уверенности в силах, уравновешенности и стабильности эмоций, умению регулировать психическую напряженность и поведение [1].

Опыт применения подразделений МО РУ за последние годы показывает, что современный военнослужащий должен иметь не просто начальную подготовку по военным и специальным дисциплинам, но и высокий уровень физической и психологической готовности к условиям современного боя. Поэтому обучение и воспитание курсантов необходимо рассматривать всесторонне, все занятия должны проводиться комплексно, а различные практические тренировки - в тесной связи с занятиями по формированию физической и психологической готовности (рис.1).

Анализ современных боевых операций в различных регионах мира свидетельствует о том, что командование зарубежных армий по-прежнему уделяют большое внимание как в целом физической подготовке

военнослужащих, так и подготовке к рукопашному бою, в частности. Несмотря на то, что разработки современных видов оружия практически исключают вероятность непосредственного соприкосновения с противником и возможность вступления с ним в рукопашные схватки, командование и аналитики многих стран мира отмечают возрастание роли диверсионно-разведывательных, десантных, партизанских и контрпартизанских боевых действий [6]. Поэтому возникает необходимость усиливать и повышать эффективность профессиональной подготовки военнослужащих в МО РУ как в целом, так и к рукопашному бою в отдельности.

Вместе с тем, руководство и специалисты МО РУ отмечают, что в настоящее время уровень подготовленности наших военнослужащих по рукопашному бою не в полной мере соответствует современным требованиям боевой подготовки и современного боя. Это подтверждается результатами проверок воинских частей и подразделений по выполнению комплексов приемов рукопашного боя, которые были проведены за последние 3 лет. Особое же место в подготовке военнослужащих к рукопашному бою должно уделяться формированию их психологической готовности.

Современные тенденции обучения курсантов рукопашному бою направлены на развитие у них способности и готовности эффективно применить полученные знания и сформированные навыки в боевых условиях, в том числе и в современных видах экипировки [1]. Ведущими направлениями подготовки курсантов высших военных учебных заведений к рукопашному бою являются:

- овладение навыками выполнения приемов рукопашного боя, в том числе после значительных физических и психологических нагрузок, в условиях, максимально приближенных к боевым действиям;

- преодоление препятствий различной природы, в том числе и негативных эмоциональных состояний (испуг, страх, паника, стресс и др.);

- овладение навыками самозащиты, сохранения личной безопасности в экстремальных условиях и др. [4].

Выделяют следующие основные характеристики рукопашного боя:

- непосредственный контакт с противником;

- агрессивность противника, его активное сопротивление;

- дефицит времени и информации, необходимость быстро принимать ответственные решения, от которых зависит безопасность и жизнь как самого бойца, так и его товарищей;

- переживание негативных эмоциональных состояний, прежде всего чувства страха и др.

Решение задач физической подготовки по формированию у военнослужащих навыков в рукопашном бою и готовности к перенесению экстремальных психических нагрузок без соответствующей

психологической подготовки труднодостижимо. Знания о психологических и педагогических аспектах рукопашного боя, о практических путях реализации этих знаний в обучении курсантов представляют существенный интерес для специалистов физической подготовки. [2, 3].

Психологическая подготовка военнослужащего представляет собой комплекс мероприятий, направленных на формирование у него психологической устойчивости, а также эмоциональных и волевых качеств, необходимых для выполнения боевой задачи. Психологическая подготовка направлена на развитие у военнослужащей способности борьбы со страхом, повышение переносимости физических и психологических нагрузок, приобретение умения действовать в бою смело, решительно и уверенно. [5].

Программа подготовки курсантов к рукопашному бою должна включать в себя все группы методов и способствовать совершенствованию их профессиональной и психологической подготовки, содержать психолого-педагогические приемы и средства, направленные на формирование у курсантов психологической готовности, определенных черт характера, стрессоустойчивости и помехоустойчивости, способствовать формированию эффективных копинг-стратегий и др.

Каждая группа представленных методов преследуют определенные цели. Так, методы психорегуляции психических процессов и состояний могут быть использованы для поддержания психологической готовности к немедленным (внезапным) боевым действиям. Методы формирования психологической готовности с учетом индивидуальных свойств психики являются эффективным средством подготовки к бою. Например, в подготовке курсантов к рукопашному бою широко используется хорошо зарекомендованный метод мысленного проговаривания последовательности своих действий. Данный метод направлен на формирование устойчивой связи между сознанием и действием курсанта. Мысленное проговаривание осуществляется с постепенным увеличением темпа, начиная с замедленного. Важным условием метода является увеличение темпа проговаривания без нарушения последовательности своих действий. Выполняя эти условия, курсант мысленно вживается в обстановку и невольно начинает совершать движения. Педагогические приемы для реализации методов саморегуляции психических процессов и состояний помогают сформировать у курсантов представления о нарративном опыте боевых действий и пр.

В таблице 1 приведены примеры психолого-педагогических приемов и средств, которые могут быть включены в программу подготовки курсантов вузов к рукопашному бою.

В ходе занятий по рукопашному бою нет возможности и необходимости использовать все приемы, достаточно выбрать 2-3 приема из каждой группы и сочетать их в процессе подготовки. В ходе

планирования и разработки тематических планов изучения дисциплины «Физическая подготовка» по теме «Рукопашный бой» целесообразно одно-два занятия посвятить обучению курсантов методам аутогенной тренировки. Психолого-педагогические приемы и средства подготовки курсантов к рукопашному бою представлены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1

Психолого-педагогические приемы и средства подготовки курсантов к рукопашному бою

Группа методов	Приёмы и средства	Время выполнения
Методы психорегуляции психических процессов и состояний	Ходьба в темпе 140-150 шаг/мин. Самоубеждение. Самовнушение. Самовнушение перед боем. Управление воображением. Управление вниманием. Управление дыханием и мышечным тонусом.	3-5 минут на каждое упражнение (чередовать)
Методы формирования психологической готовности с учётом индивидуальных свойств психики.	Аутогенная тренировка. Техники снижения состояния тревожности: – прогрессивное расслабление (расслабление начинается от мелких мышц к крупным); – контроль дыхания (отслеживать движения диафрагмы); – релаксация; – когнитивно-аффективная тренировка снятия стресса.	10-15 минут (упражнение чередовать)
Педагогические приёмы и реализации методов саморегуляции психических процессов и состояний.	Беседа с использованием приёмов логики, рассуждения, размышления. Беседа с описанием примеров из боевого опыта ветеранов боевых действий и др.	В ходе занятий по рукопашному бою

### ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Психологическая подготовка курсантов к рукопашному бою обладает большими потенциальными возможностями. Она помогает курсантам приобрести необходимый опыт волевых действий по преодолению возникающих трудностей и отрицательных психических состояний, вырабатывает привычку поведения быстро принимать решения и активно действовать в условиях повышенных психических нагрузок.

Исходя из вышеизложенного, отмечаем, что проведение занятий по физической подготовке с курсантами высших военно-учебных заведений, при отработке соответствующих тем, должно осуществляться в неразрывной связи с обучением их психологическим методам и приемам регуляции негативных психологических состояний, психолого-педагогическим приемам и средствам подготовки к рукопашному бою, что

позволит наиболее полно осуществлять комплексный и системный подход к обучению и воспитанию будущих офицеров.

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## **СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЯ ПЕРСОНАЛА В ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ**

*В статье рассматриваются современные способы стимулирования персонала в организации. Современный мир очень быстро изменяется. В условиях постоянных изменений меняются потребности людей. В связи с изменением потребности организациям необходимо находить новые способы стимулировать персонал для привлечения специалистов, уменьшения текучести кадров и побуждения сотрудников к качественному выполнению своих обязанностей.*

*Ключевые слова: персонал, организация, стимул, мотивация, поощрения.*

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## **MODERN METHODS OF STAFF INCENTIVE IN THE ORGANIZATION**

*The article discusses modern ways to stimulate staff in the organization. The modern world is changing very quickly. With constant change, people's needs change. As needs change, organizations need to find new ways to incentivize staff to attract talent, reduce employee turnover, and motivate employees to perform well.*

*Key words: personnel, organization, stimulus, motivation, rewards.*

Для достижения высоких результатов в любой работе важно, чтобы человек проявлял личный интерес. Взаимодействие в процессе труда, основанное только на принуждении, не приводит к успеху, особенно в долгосрочной перспективе, поскольку такой возможный краткосрочный мотивационный эффект может быть быстро утерян. Существует два способа стимулирования желания работать: мотивация и стимулирование. Хотя эти понятия кажутся идентичными, между ними есть ряд отличий, понимание которых поможет руководителям и лидерам эффективнее достигать поставленных целей, даже если у них нет большого количества ресурсов.

Мотивация – это сила, которая заставляет каждого сотрудника стремиться к достижению результатов и подкрепляется как внешними факторами, так и личными убеждениями. В её основе находятся потребности человека [4, 17].

Для стимулирования персонала руководство прибегает к использованию различных способов воздействия, которые призваны повысить производительность труда как отдельного сотрудника, так и всей команды. Оба этих понятия обозначают действия для формирования поведения сотрудника.

Существует фундаментальное различие между стимулированием и мотивацией. В то время как мотивация является внутренним процессом, стимулирование осуществляется внешним воздействием. Это различие имеет большое значение для многих научных дисциплин, таких, как психология и маркетинг.

Предоставление скидок клиентам при покупке товаров или услуг - это пример стимулирования, в то время как система мотивации направлена для достижения, например, следующих целей:

- побуждение сотрудников к более ответственному и качественному выполнению рабочих обязанностей;
- минимизации текучести кадров в организации с перспективой полного устранения этой проблемы.

Для обеспечения комфортной работы необходимо создать благоприятную рабочую атмосферу внутри коллектива. Одним из важнейших направлений по работе с кадрами является привлечение новых и удержание уже работающих на компанию специалистов с высокой квалификацией. Для мотивации персонала необходимо формировать уникальную корпоративную культуру. При этом необходимо увеличивать производительность труда работников, но не ухудшать их лояльность к руководству.

Таким образом, для обеспечения мотивации можно использовать методы стимулирования. Для мотивации сотрудников возможно использование трех направлений стимулирования: материальное поощрение, нематериальное поощрение, а также применение санкций. Первые два способа являются позитивными способами стимулирования сотрудников, в то время как третий является негативным.

Поощрение в виде материальных благ является одним из самых надежных и эффективных из методов. В период кризиса это особенно важно, но и в обычное время такой подход дает очевидные выгоды. Выплачивание бонусов, повышение зарплаты, предоставление процента от продаж, скидок на товары и услуги компании, премий, надбавок к зарплате и других льгот, а также предоставление страховок и социальных пакетов - все это может мотивировать сотрудников и повысить их эффективность [2, 189].

Существуют компании, которые активно поддерживают своих сотрудников в участии в конкурсах и защите интересов компании. Одним из наиболее популярных и эффективных способов стимулирования сотрудников являются финансовые поощрения, которые всегда приветствуются. Кроме основной заработной платы (сдельной, повременной, окладной), существуют дополнительные материальные поощрения, такие как премии, скидки на продукцию или услуги организации, надбавки за профмастерство, путевки, доплаты за условия труда, оплата отпуска и компенсации. Данные виды поощрения способствуют улучшению результатов работы сотрудников путем повышения мотивации.

Для обеспечения заработной платы многие организации используют несколько способов. Среди них, во-первых, это повышение тарифных ставок в соответствии с минимальными установленными государством нормами оплаты труда. Во-вторых, введение компенсационных выплат. Кроме того, можно производить индексацию заработной платы с учетом инфляции. Дополнительно можно предоставлять бонусы на основе прибыли организации. Это может быть премия или вознаграждение.

В организациях могут применяться различные методы мотивации персонала, описанные выше, но среди них выделяются участие в прибылях и планы дополнительных выплат.

Участие в прибыли организации не является единовременным бонусом, а представляет собой установление части прибыли, из которой формируется фонд для выплат стимула. Эта система распространяется на сотрудников, способных влиять на прибыль компании, как правило это управленческие кадры. Часть прибыли, выплачиваемая в рамках этой системы, зависит от двух факторов. Во-первых, от ранга руководителя в иерархии. Во-вторых, определяется в процентах от его базовой ставки.

Нематериальное поощрение не облагается налогом, что делает его привлекательным способом мотивации сотрудников, поскольку это косвенные расходы. Большинство людей стремится ощутить свою социальную значимость, поэтому знаки внимания и похвалы со стороны руководства имеют важное значение в стимулировании персонала.

К нематериальным способам поощрения относятся бесплатные путевки на отдых, билеты на мероприятия, право бесплатного пользования услугами компании, командировки за рубеж, бесплатное повышение квалификации, дополнительные выходные и отгулы без очереди, улучшение рабочего пространства сотрудника. Эти формы мотивации не уступают по эффективности денежному вознаграждению.

Существует множество способов нематериального поощрения, среди которых:

- устная или письменную благодарность;
- вручение почетных грамот;

- запись в трудовой книжке;
- повышение в должности;
- фотография на доске почета и другие.

Кроме того, существуют коллективные награды, которые способствуют установлению более дружеской и сплоченной атмосферы в коллективе. К таким видам наград можно отнести корпоративные вечеринки, выезды на пикник, походы в театр или кино экскурсионные туры.

Некоторые могут возразить, что данные способы уже не актуальны. Однако, опыт показывает, что они не утратили своей значимости и по сей день.

Существует ряд нестандартных методов стимулирования сотрудников. Например, можно организовывать внеурочные выходные для женщин в дни распродаж, а для мужчин — в дни проведения важных спортивных событий. Еще один вариант — организация бюджетного детского сада для детей сотрудников.

Следует помнить, что применение санкций считается самым нежелательным способом стимулирования, и используется он в основном для борьбы с систематическими нарушениями. В установлении дисциплины при помощи наказаний и санкций можно добиться кое-каких результатов, однако, повышение качества работы и заинтересованности в процессе труда при этом остается сомнительным [1, 275].

В качестве мер дисциплинарного воздействия на сотрудников часто применяются выговоры и другие меры, но наиболее ощутимыми считаются материальные наказания, такие как лишение премии или, что еще более неприятно, штрафы. Штрафы применяются как средство мотивации в случае невыполнения плана, опоздания на работу и других нарушений административного характера. Такие меры могут быть применены и к целым отделам, если не были достигнуты плановые показатели. Еще одним инструментом дисциплинарного воздействия является начисление штрафных рабочих часов, которые не оплачиваются.

Использование санкций в качестве меры наказания за проступок сотрудника - неприемлемо. Однако наличие штрафов за нарушения играет важную психологическую роль. Зная, что за определенные нарушения последует административное наказание, сотрудник станет более ответственно относиться к своим трудовым обязанностям. Важно, чтобы мера наказания соответствовала тяжести проступка.

Существующие методы стимулирования сотрудников основываются на различных теориях мотивации, главной из которых является теория Абрахама Маслоу, выходящая за рамки простого стимулирования персонала. Согласно этой теории, работа должна предоставлять каждому человеку возможность удовлетворить физические и духовные

потребности, начиная от базовых потребностей и заканчивая самореализацией [3, 27].

В рамках теории Тейлора руководители должны уделять особое внимание физиологическим потребностям своих сотрудников, чтобы достичь максимальной мотивации. Для этого можно использовать минимальные нормы выработки и оплату труда, зависящую от выполненной нормы.

Согласно теории Герцберга, оптимальная мотивация сотрудников достигается за счет использования как внутренних, так и внешних методов. Внутренние методы направлены на формирование внутренней мотивации работника, которая связана с его желанием работать в компании, в то время как внешние методы направлены на создание комфортных условий труда.

Кроме того, теория Макклелланда подчеркивает, что желания каждого человека делятся на три категории: стремление к успешности, стремление к власти и стремление к принадлежности к определенной группе. Лидеры обычно ориентированы на достижение власти, тогда как одиночки склонны к личному результату.

В сфере управления персоналом постоянно исследуются и разрабатываются различные способы стимулирования трудовой деятельности, а также новые методы и системы организации стимулирования, чтобы повысить мотивацию сотрудников.

Современные учебные и научные труды по менеджменту глубоко анализируют классические теории мотивации, учитывая современные условия, и предлагают новые подходы. Один из наиболее актуальных подходов основан на вознаграждении сотрудников за их труд с целью укрепления их внутренней мотивации и заинтересованности в работе. Данный подход включает расширение полномочий работников на предприятии, участие их в доходах и прибылях компании, а также в процессе управления. Такой подход становится все более популярным в наше время [3, 254].

Однако, не существует универсальной стратегии стимулирования сотрудников, которая подходила бы для каждой организации без исключения. При построении стратегии необходимо учитывать сферу деятельности организации.

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**НАУЧНО-ПРОСВЕТИТЕЛЬСКАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ  
ТУРКЕСТАНСКОГО ОТДЕЛА РУССКО-ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО  
ОБЩЕСТВА КОНЦА XIX – НАЧАЛА XX ВЕКА**

*Аннотация. В данной статье указаны научно-просветительская деятельность Туркестанского отдела русско-географического общества роль в жизни Туркестана*

*Ключевые слова: Туркестанский отдел Русско-географического общества, Средняя Азия, образование, научные медико-биологические исследования, «Туркестанские ведомости».*

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**SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE  
TURKESTAN DEPARTMENT OF THE RUSSIAN GEOGRAPHICAL  
SOCIETY IN THE END OF THE 19TH - BEGINNING OF THE XX  
CENTURY**

*Anotation. This article indicates the scientific and educational activities of the Turkestan department of the Russian Geographical Society and the role of art in the life of Turkestan.*

*Key words: Turkestan department of the Russian Geographical Society, Central Asia, education, scientific biomedical research, Turkestanskije Vedomosti.*

В конце XIX в. Туркестан стал ареной для исследований всех сфер научной деятельности, что способствовало образованию Туркестанского отдела русско-географического общества. В 1896 году был образован Туркестанский отдел русско-географического общества, при содействии Императорского русско-географического общества. Целью создания Туркестанского отдела было обеспечение совокупности научных данных исследовательских экспедиций для создания цельной и полной картины территории Средней Азии. ТРГО стремилось обеспечить благоприятные условия для ученых в их научной и культурно – просветительской деятельности. Общество было заинтересовано не только в научной

деятельности, также способствовало продвижению просвещения. Деятельность отдела постепенно расширялась в сфере высшего и среднего образования. Было необходимо дать населению среднее образование для ликвидации безграмотности и обеспечить государственные учреждения кадрами с высшим образованием. Реализация проектов по организации высшего учебного заведения в Туркестане стало апогеем деятельности Туркестанского отдела. Для дальнейшего развития просветительства было организовано сотрудничество ТРГО с Ташкентской учительской семинарией, впоследствии был открыт Ташкентский педагогический кружок. Организовывались открытые общие собрания, где участвовали педагоги, общественные деятели. Реализация образовательных программ в Туркестане способствовала с одной стороны созданию диалога между учеными, общественными деятелями и педагогами Туркестанского края по вопросам развития культурной, научной и образовательной сфер, с другой стороны создало почву для развития среднего и высшего образования. Впервые основательная работа по созданию высшего образования в Туркестане была проведена членом Туркестанского отдела инженером К. Г. Давыдовым. Туркестанский отдел с 1916 года входил в состав комиссии по созданию Туркестанского народного университета и в 1918 году был создан ТНУ организованный на базе технического, медицинского, юридического и восточного направлений.

Надо отметить, что люди занимающие посты преподавателей, директоров гимназий были членами отдела, что оказывало существенное влияние на дальнейшее развитие образования. В задачу Туркестанского отдела входило объединение всех ученых и преподавателей, связанных с преподаванием учебных предметов, основанный на местном материале для подготовки специальной учебной литературы и программ, так как предоставленные учебники со стороны российского правительства освещали данные относительно России. Соответственно надо было менять и дать сведения касательно Туркестанского края, поэтому для ученых ТРГО стояла задача осветить историю и географию края, знания по региону. Являясь постоянным научным учреждением в сфере изучения географии Средней Азии, ТРГО вел консультативные работы с педагогическим кружком по вопросам учебной литературы.

Правление Туркестанского отдела занималось разработкой методической и учебной литературы по географии и истории Туркестанского края. Туркестанским отделом было положено начало в деле издания методических пособий для учебных заведений Туркестанского края. Составлялись библиографические научные списки, систематические каталоги по научной и учебной литературе. Был издан в двух редакциях путеводитель, в первом выпуске были систематизированы все имеющиеся данные по заповедникам Туркестана. Во втором сборнике,



подготовленном в 1916- 1917 гг. собраны материалы путем анкетирования и специальных поездок с фотофиксацией.

Проводились различного рода программы для совершенствования наук. Одной из такой программы в сотрудничестве с российскими учеными, являлась программа по огородничеству и садоводству предусматривающие наблюдения, где каждому участнику отводится определенное количество земли на котором он производит опытные посевы и посадки, осваивали технику прививки растений. Основные работы по систематике растений были замечены тенденции решений практических задач сельского хозяйства. Эти программы были необходимы для развития сельского хозяйства, так как Туркестан оставался аграрной страной. Также проводились программы для создания метеорологических станций для будущих метеорологов – наблюдателей. Организовывались отдельные образовательные и культурные программы в форме учебных экспедиций. Учебные экспедиции существенно повлияли на совершенствование наук, в частности истории, географии, ботаники, биологии, геологии.

За исследовательский период ТРГО были собраны и периодически печатались ценные материалы, освещающие деятельность отдела. Таким ценным изданием являлся Туркестанский сборник, который состоял из 597 томов, где были собраны материалы касающихся истории научных исследований – этнографические, географические, геологические и другие вопросы связанных с деятельностью Туркестанского отдела. Печатались периодически Известия ТРГО. В Известиях ТРГО печаталась хроника научной жизни Туркестана. В 1898 г был выпущен из печати первый том Известий Туркестанского отдела географического общества, до 1918 г была выпущено 14 томов трудов ТРГО. Важным источником для изучения научно- организационной деятельности общества являлась газета «Туркестанские ведомости» издававшаяся в Ташкенте на протяжении 1870-1918 гг. Являясь официальной газетой она размещала на своих страницах материалы научного характера и различные сообщения апример такие как краткие сообщения о ходе тех или иных экспедиций, о выходе в свет различных научных работ.

Нужно отметить что кроме издания учебной, научной литературы также проводились научные лекции, которые способствовали обмену информации. Была проведена серия научных мероприятий, где принимали участие для чтения популярных лекций по географии, этнографии и истории. Лекции проводились в зале Ташкентской городской думы. Организаторы научно- образовательных лекций тщательно выбирали статьи, утверждали списки тем лекций соответствующие тематике и направлению отдела.

Научно- медицинские общества совместно с ТРГО внесли определенный вклад в разработку ценных вопросов касательно вирусных

заболеваний. Были проведены описания наиболее распространенных заболеваний. Важнейшим фактом специального научного медико-биологического исследования, проводимого ТРГО- это собрание сведений о лечебных местах Средней Азии. Были выявлены более сорока лечебных мест среди которых двадцать наиболее ценных по бальнеологическим свойствам. Согласно таким исследованиям был издан путеводитель по лечебным местам Туркестана.

Таким образом научно-просветительская деятельность Туркестанского отдела русско-географического общества имела значительную роль в жизни Туркестана, были исследованы открытые вопросы в науке. Создание общества можно рассматривать в качестве определенного этапа объединенных исследовательских сил Средней Азии.

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## **ТАЛАБАЛАРДА КАСБИЙ МАЪНАВИЯТНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА ХОРИЖИЙ ТАЖРИБАЛАР ТАДҚИҚИ**

*Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада талабалар касбий маънавиятини ривожлантириши бўйича хорижий тажрибалар тадқиқи ва концептуал жиҳатларининг муҳим омиллари бериб ўтилган. Касб бу кишининг ўзини англаши, қилаётган ишидан қониқиши ҳосил қилишига олиб келадиган фаолият ҳисобланади. Касбий маънавиятни эса таълим-тарбия олиши орқали ривожлантириб бориши даркор эканлиги кўрсатилган. Касбий ахлоқий қоидаларнинг принциплари ёритиб берилган.*

*Таянч сўз ва тушучалар: маънавият, касб, касбий маънавият, ахлоқ, касбий малака, касб ахлоқи.*

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## **RESEARCH OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL SPIRITUALITY IN STUDENTS**

*Annotation. This article presents important factors of research and conceptual aspects of foreign experiences on the development of students' professional spirituality. Occupation is an activity that leads to self-awareness of a person, satisfaction from his work. It is shown that it is necessary to develop professional spirituality through education. The principles of professional ethics are explained.*

*Key words and concepts: spirituality, profession, professional spirituality, ethics, professional competence, professional ethics.*

**Кириш.** Сўнги йилларда мамлакатимизда таълим-тарбия тизимини ривожлантириш билан бирга талаба ёшларнинг жаҳон андозаларига мос шароитларда замонавий билим ва касб-ҳунарларни эгаллашлари, жисмоний ва маънавий жиҳатдан етук инсонлар бўлиб вояга етишларини таъминлаш, уларнинг қобилият ва истеъдоди, интеллектуал салоҳиятини рўёбга чиқариш билан бирга уларда касбий маънавиятни ривожлантириш масалаларига ҳам алоҳида эътибор берилмоқда. Шу боис таълим муассаларида талабаларнинг ўз соҳаларини мукаммал эгаллашлари билан бирга инсоний муносабатларда маънавий баркамол шахслар этиб тарбиялаш таълим –тарбия жароёнининг ажралмас қисмига айланган.

Маълумки инсон таълим жароёнида касбий малака билан касбий маънавият биргаликда ўзлаштириб боради. Биробарин, ўқитувчи маънавити, врачнинг, ишчининг, деҳқоннинг, тадбиркорнинг ва ҳақозо ҳар бир касб эгасининг маънавияти бир-биридан фарқланади. Кундалик фаолиятда таълим-тарбия, мулоқот ва танишувлар орқали касбий маънавият ҳам ривожланиб боради. Бунда талабаларда олган билимларни амалиётда қўллаш олиш қобилияти шаклланиб боради.

**Мавзунинг долзарблиги.** Касбий фаолият жароёнида маънавий муҳитга алоҳида урғу берилади. Бу ҳар бир инсоннинг ўзини намоён қилиш имкониятини кенгайтиради. Бугун талаба-ёшларда очикқўнгиллик, ўзгаларга ҳурмат, қонунга итоат қилиш, воқеликка танқидий баҳо бериш ва мурасасозлик каби ижтимоий фазилатларни ривожлантириш орқали касбий маънавиятни шакллантириб ва ривожлантириб борилади.

Таъкидлаш керакки, касб бу кишининг меҳнат фаолияти, доимий машғулоти тури, муайян иш турини малакали бажаришга имкон берадиган билим, маҳорат, тажрибани талаб этади. Касб маълум бир кўникмаларни эгаллаш орқали қўлга киритилади. Қолаверса, касб кишининг ўзини англаши, қилаётган ишидан қониқиш ҳосил қилишига олиб келадиган фаолият ҳисобланади.

Талабаларнинг касбий маънавиятини концептуал асоси – унинг одоб, хулқ ва ахлоқини узвий маънавий босқичлар сифатида ўрганилишини тақозо этади. Яъниким, ахлоқ қоидалари бу инсоннинг хулқ, феъл атворини тартибга солиб турувчи ахлоқий талаблардир. Ахлоқ қоидалари жамият аъзолари томонидан ўрнатилади. Бу инсонни хатти-ҳаракатини бошқаради. Ахлоқли киши бундай қоидаларга риоя қилиши шарт эканлигини англатади.

Касбий маънавият тизимида ахлоқни алоҳида ўрни бор. Ахлоқ бу-хушмуомалалик, оддийлик, камтарлик, ҳалоллик, ростгўйлик, очикқўнгиллик, сахийлик, ўзаро ҳурмат, дўстона муносабат каби қоидаларини айтиб ўтиш зарур. Ахлоқни биз шахснинг кўзгусига бежиз ўхшатмаймиз. Одоб-ахлоқ қоидаларини мужассамлиги асосида маънавият юзага келади.

**Мавзу бўйича илмий изланишларнинг қисқача таҳлили.** Биринчи Президентимиз Ислон Каримов таъкидлаганидек, маънавият бу - инсонни руҳан покланиш, қалбан улғайишга чорлайдиган, одамнинг ички дунёси, иродасини бақувват, иймон-эътиқодини бутун қиладиган, виждонини уйғотадиган беқиёс куч, унинг барча қарашларининг мезонидир<sup>59</sup>. Шу боис маънавият инсонга сув ва ҳаводек зарурдир. Маънавий етук инсон қандай касб эгаси бўлишига қарамай ҳалол ва фаол ҳаёт кечиради. Инсоннинг касбий фаоллигини маънавий фаоллиги билан уйғунлаштиришга ундайди.

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59 Каримов И.А. Юксак маънавият - енгилмас куч. - Т.: "Маънавият", 2008. 15 бет.

**Мақоланинг илмий янгилиги** Бўлажак ўқитувчиларни маънавий-маърифий фаолиятга шунингдек касбий фаолиятга тайёрлашда биографик таълимнинг аҳамияти катта.

**Тадқиқотнинг мақсади** Майрнинг фикрича<sup>60</sup>, шахснинг ривожланиши, унинг қизиқишлари, ҳаётий тамойиллари, шаклланган қадриятлар тизими ва у танлаган касб ёки фаолиятнинг мослик даражаси қанча юқори бўлса, унинг меҳнат фаолиятидан қониқиши, касбий муваффақиятга эришиши ва касбий карерага эришиши шунга монанд юқори бўлади.

**Тадқиқотнинг объекти** сифатида Сирдарё давлат университети, Андижон давлат педагогика институти, Тошкент давлат педагогика институти

**Тадқиқотда** тизимлилик, умумийлик, қиёсий-таҳлилдан фойдаланилди.

**Тадқиқотнинг эмпирик манбаи** анкета ва сўровномалари натижалари ташкил этди.

**Асосий қисм.** Киши ёлғиз ўзига керакли нарсаларга эриша қилолмайди ва эҳтиёжларини қондиролмайди. Бошқаларнинг меҳнати, хунари, маҳорати ва бошқа хусусиятларидан фойдаланишга мажбур бўлади. Инсонни касбий этикаси унинг юриш-туришидан маълум бўлади. Ё аслингдек бўл, ё кўринганингдек бўл деб бежизга айтилмаган. Бу борада жамиятда ахлоқ-одоб қоидалари ўрнатилган тартибга риоя қилади. Жалолиддин Румий Хазратларининг ҳаётда муваффақиятга эришиш учун нарса керак: “диққат, интизом ва ҳаракат” деб насиҳат қилганлар. Қаерда тартиб интизом бўлса, ўша ерда юксалиш бўлиб, касбу корида фойз-барака бўлади.

Маҳмуд-Аз-Замахшарий ўзининг ахлоқий панд насиҳатларида бирида “Ҳалол покиза киши доимо хотиржаму тинчликдадир, бировга хиёнат у ёмонлик қиладиган киши эса ҳалокатга грифтордир”<sup>61</sup> деган ҳикматли гапни таъкидлаган. “Чунки у виждон азобию, таънадан тўғри бўлмаган одамни таълим-тарбия ва қийнаш ҳам тўғрилаши амри маҳол”<sup>62</sup> дир деб айтган. Бугун бизнинг ҳар бир касбимиздан ҳалол фойдаланишимиз учун қалбимизнинг амрига қулоқ тутмоқлигимиз даркордир.

Кайковус эса ўзининг “Қобуснома” асарида шундай ёзади: “Бас, агар ақлинг бўлса хунар ўрганғил, нединким хунарсиз ақл – бошсиз тан, суратсиз бадандекдир... Эй фарзанд, огоҳ бўлки, хунарсиз киши ҳамиша фойдасиз бўлур ва ҳеч кишига нафъ еткурмас”<sup>63</sup>. Агар киши ҳар қанчаки

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60 Майр, J. (2009): LehrerIn werden in Österreich. Empirische Befunde zum Lehramtsstudium. In: Erziehung und Unterricht 1-2/2009, S. 18)

61 Аз Замахшарий. Нозик иборалар. Т.: “Камалак”. 1992 й. 52-бет

62 Аз Замахшарий. Нозик иборалар. Т.: “Камалак”. 1992 й. 71-бет

63 Кайковус. Қобуснома. – Т.: «Истиклол», 1994 й. – 26-б

олий насаб ва асл бўлса, аммо хунари бўлмаса, халойиқнинг иззат ва ҳурматидин ноумид бўлур. Агар кишида ҳам насаб гавҳари ва ҳам хунар зевари бўлмаса, ундан баттарроқдур, -деб таъкидлаган. Яна шундай фикрни айтган, “Андоқким дебдурлар: “Улуғлик ақл ва донишлик биладур, гавҳар ва насаб била бўлмас”<sup>64</sup>. Ҳар ким ўз севган касби билан шуғулланиши керак, шунда кишида меҳр, шижоат, кўтаринкилик, матонат ва мамнунлик кайфияти доимо сезилиб туради. Жамиятга бундай инсонлардан кўп наф етади.

Биз ахлоқ-одоб қоидаларини концептуал асоси сифатида алломаларимизнинг фаолиятига назар ташласак, хусусан, Абу Наср Форобий фазилатли шаҳарда илм, фалсафа, ахлоқ, маърифат биринчи ўринда бўлмоғи лозим, деб билади. Шунда жамият етукликка эришади, дейди. Инсоннинг камолоти учун хизмат қилган, ҳайр-эҳсонли ишлар, гўзал инсоний фазилатларни яхшилик деб ҳисоблайди. Инсоннинг камолотига тўсқинлик қилувчи дангасалик, бекорчилик каби ёмон одатлар, билимсизлик, онгсизлик, касб-хунарга эга бўлмаслик каби нуқсонларни ёмонлик деб, кишиларни ундан огоҳлантиради<sup>65</sup>. Бу шуни англатадики, жамиятда инсонлар доим ўз бахти-саодатини, ўз ўрнини топсагина бахтга эришади, бунинг учун аввало ҳар бир инсон ўзи севган касбни танлаши ва ўз устида доим изланиши ва бу ўз навбатида моддий фаравонликнинг юксалишига олиб келади<sup>66</sup>.

Хулқ-одоб маданият касбий одобда ҳам яққол кўзга ташланади. Чунки инсон вояга етиб, бир касбнинг бошини тутгач, ўз касби доирасида одамлар билан мунтазам муносабатда бўлади. Бу муносабат, бир томондан, ҳамкасабалар даврасида рўй берса, иккинчи жиҳатдан, у касб талабига биноан учрашадиган турли тоифадаги одамлар билан юзага келади. Айни пайтда, касбий маънавият хулқ-одоб маданиятнинг энг юксак шакллари билан бири бўлиб ҳисобланади. Унинг жамият маънавий ҳаётидаги ўрни баланд. Буларга мисол қилиб, муаллимлик одоби, ҳуқуқ-тартибот ходимлари одоби, муҳандис одоби сингари бир қанча касбий одоб турлари борки, улар ҳам жамиятда ахлоқий муносабатларда муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Шуни айтиш керакки, касбий маънавиятни биз кўп ҳолларда касбий хулқ-одоб деб ҳам атаймиз.

Ҳар бир корхона, муассаса ва ташкилотларнинг касбий маънавияти - унинг ички меҳнат тартиб қоидалари, Меҳнат кодекси ва меҳнат тўғрисидаги бошқа қонун ҳужжатларига мувофиқ ишлаб чиқилган бўлиб, меҳнат шартномасини тузиш, ўзгартириш ва бекор қилишни, иш вақти ва дам олиш вақтидан фойдаланишни, меҳнат интизоми ҳамда иш берувчи билан ходим ўртасида юзага келадиган бошқа ҳуқуқий муносабатларни

64 Кайковус. Қобуснома. – Т.: «Истиқлол», 1994 й. – 32 б.

65 S.Otamurodov, S.Hasanov, J.Ramatov “Ma’naviyat asoslari”. Toshkent, “A.Qodiriy” nomidagi xalq merosi nashriyoti. 2002, 160 – bet

66 Abu Nasr Forobiy “Fozil odamlar shahri”. – Toshkent: Abdulla Qodiriy nashriyoti, 1993. - 40 – 41 – betlar.

тартибга соладиган асосий меъерий ҳужжат ҳисобланади. Булар жумласига Олий таълимнинг ахлоқ-одоб қоидаларини киритишимиз мумкин.

Шундай қилиб, инсоннинг севган касбига эга бўлиши унинг маънавий камолатни англатса, шу маънавият асосида том маънодаги моддий фаровонликка эришилиши мумкин. Шунинг учун ҳам маънавий қашшоқлик, моддий қашшоқликдан кўра инсонни кўпроқ қадирсизлантиради.

Маълумки, қадимги аجدодларимиз комил инсон бўйича шарқона ахлоқ кодексини ишлаб чиққанлар. Киши қалбида ҳаромдан ҳазар, нопокликни, адолатсизликка нисбатан мурасасиз исёни бўлиши керак. Виждон поклиги ва бедорлиги асрлар, замонлар оша инсон маънавиятининг таянч устунларидан бири бўлиб келмоқда. Жамият ҳаётида адолат ва ҳақиқат, меҳр-шафқат, инсофу диёнат каби тушунчаларни қарор топтиришда айнан мана шу омилнинг ўрни ва таъсири бекиёсдир. Виждони уйғоқ одам ён-атрофида бўлаётган воқеаларга, ёрдам ва кўмакка муҳтож инсонларнинг муаммоларига, адолатнинг топталишига бефарқ қараб тура олмайди.

Жамиятда фуқароларни касбий фаолиятидаги одоб-ахлоқ қоидалари қуйидаги принциплар асосида амалга ошириши керак<sup>67</sup>: хушмуомала, илтифотли, одобли, эътиборли, фуқаролар ва ҳамкасблари билан муносабатда сабр-тоқатли бўлиши, уларни ҳурмат қилиши шарт; ўзига бўйсунувчиларга ва фуқароларга нисбатан қўполлик қилмаслиги, одамларнинг шаъни ва кадр-қимматини камситмаслиги, уларга асоссиз психологик ва жисмоний таъсир кўрсатиш ҳолатларига йўл қўймаслик; ватанпарварлик ва хизмат бурчига фидоийлик; давлат ва жамият манфаатларига содиқлик; адолатлилик, ҳалоллик ва холислик; манфаатлар тўқнашувида йўл қўймаслик.

**Хулосалар.** Талабалар касбий маънавиятини мукамал эгаллаш орқали Бўлғуси мутахассис бўлиб етишаётган кадрлар жамиятда, таълим муассасаларда ўрнатилган одоб-ахлоқ тартиб қоидаларга қатъий риоя қилишларсагина мутахассис, маълумотли инсон сифатида жамиятда ўз ўрнига эга бўлаоладилар. Бу ҳар бир шахснинг касбий маънавиятини англаши, намоён этиши яъни кийиниши, муомласи, билимлилик савияси ва ҳ.о орқали бошқаларга ибрат бўла олишлари ёки қўл остидагиларга ўз сўзини ўтказолишлари ёки бошқаларга касбий маънавий таъсир этаолишлари мумкин.

Таълим тизимида маънавиятнинг ажралмас бўлаги – одоб-ахлоқ қоидаларнинг асосий вазифалари: ёшларнинг билимли, одоб-ахлоқли, соғлом фикрли, ҳар томонлама баркамол шахс бўлиб етишишига кўмаклашиш, ўзаро тенглик ва белгиланган тартиб-қоидаларга

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67 Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2016 йил 2 мартдаги “Давлат бошқаруви органлари ва маҳаллий ижро этувчи ҳокимият органлари ходимларининг одоб-ахлоқ намунавий қоидаларини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги 62-сон қарори.

итоаткорлик хиссини уйғотиш, уларнинг саломатликларини муҳофаза қилиш учун шарт-шароит яратиш, ўқувчилар ўртасида соғлом рақобат муҳитини юзага келтириш, юксак маънавий-ахлоқий фазилатларга эга, ватанпарвар ва халқпарвар, ташаббускор ва тadbиркор, замонавий билимлар билан қуролланган ҳамда юксак инсоний фазилатларга эга бўлган иродаси бақувват, иймони бутун ва виждони уйғок мутахассисларни тайёрлашдан иборат.

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## **ГЕОГРАФИЯДА РАЙОНЛАШТИРИШ. МАМЛАКАТНИ ТРАНСПОРТ-ГЕОГРАФИК РАЙОНЛАШТИРИШ МАСАЛАСИ**

*Аннотация. Мазкур мақолада географик районлаштириш, унинг аҳамияти, шунингдек мамлакатдаги мавжуд районларнинг айримларига тўхталиб ўтилган. Мамлакатни транспорт – географик районлаштириш бўйича таклифлар илгари сурилган.*

*Калит сўзлар: районлаштириш, транспорт – географик районлаштириш, иқтисодий район, “конуссимон” йўналиш, ботаника-географик районлар, нефт –газли минтақалар.*

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## **ZONING IN GEOGRAPHY. THE ISSUE OF TRANSPORT- GEOGRAPHICAL ZONING OF THE COUNTRY**

*Annotation. This article focuses on geographic zoning, its importance, as well as some of the existing regions in the country. Proposals for transport and geographical zoning of the country have been put forward.*

*Key words: regionalization, transport - geographic regionalization, economic region, "conical" direction, botanical-geographical regions, oil and gas regions.*

Географиянинг энг муҳим хусусиятларидан бири бу ўрганилаётган объектни районлаштириш масаласи бўлиб, бунда объект турли боғлиқлик ва ўзига хосликларидан келиб чиқиб алоҳида ҳудуд(минтақа)ларга ажратилган ҳолда ўрганилади.

Районлаштириш – география тизимидаги фанларда қўлланиладиган илмий тадқиқ этиш методи бўлиб, у географик қобик ёки унинг айрим қисмларининг ҳудудий табақаланишини, табиат ва жамият ўртасидаги таъсирнинг табиий ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий жараёнларини аниқлаб беради. Районлаштиришнинг иқтисодий, иқтисодий-географик, табиий географик ҳамда хусусий табиий-географий(геоморфологик, иқлимий, гидрологик, геоботаник, зоогеографик ва б.)каби турлари мавжуд. Районлаштириш

масштабга кўра, майда, ўрта ва йирик масштабли, қўйилган вазифасига кўра умумилмий ва амалий бўлиши мумкин.

Табиий географик районлаштириш – ер юзасининг ички бирлиши ва табиатининг ўзига хос хусусиятига эга ҳудудий бўлинмалари системаси. Табиий географик районлаштириш – табиий географиянинг синтез шаклларида бири, яъни ўзига хос илмий тадқиқ қилиш жараёнидир. Унинг объекти – турли таксономик қийматга эга бўлган ҳудудий комплекслар. Вазифаси эса, шу комплексларни аниқлаш, харитага тушириш ва маълум тартиб билан тавсифлаб беришдан иборат.

Иқтисодий - ижтимоий географияда мамлакатни иқтисодий районлаштириш анча кенг тарқалган.

Иқтисодий районлаштириш иқтисодий географиянинг, “район” тушунчаси умуман география фанининг бирламчи, бош тушунчасидир. Районсиз, бир жойдан иккинчи жойнинг фарқисиз, ҳудудий тафовутсиз география фанининг узи ҳам булмайдди. Иқтисодий районлар ҳудудий меҳнат таксимотининг натижаси сифатида объектив мавжуддир.

Иқтисодий район, иқтисодий географик район – табиий ва иқтисодий шароитлари бир хил ва халқ хўжалиги тарихан таркиб топган, ихтисослашган ишлаб чиқаришга эга бўлган ҳудуд, мамлакатнинг ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуасидан иборат бир қисми. Ҳар бир иқтисодий район ўзининг етакчи, асосий тармоқларига эга бўлиб, бу тармоқлар иқтисодий районнинг иқтисодий қиёфасини белгилайди, айти пайтда, ҳар бир иқтисодий районда шу районнинг етакчи хўжалик тармоғига хизмат қиладиган, уни тўлдирадиган ёрдамчи тармоқлар ҳам бўлади. Иқтисодий райондаги асосий омил ҳудудий ижтимоий меҳнат таксимотидир. Шу тақсимот туфайли айрим районлар ишлаб чиқаришнинг маълум тармоқлари бўйича ихтисослашади, район доирасида ва районлараро иқтисодий алоқалар амалга ошади. Илмий жиҳатдан тўғри ташкил этилган иқтисодий районлар ҳақ хўжалиги соҳаларини ривожлантириш ва уни тўғри бошқаришга ёрдам беради, миллий хўжалик тизимининг ҳудудий тузилмасини қулайлаштиришга, давлатнинг минтақавий сиёсати вазифаларини ҳал этишга хизмат қилади.

Ҳозирги даврда Ўзбекистон миллий иқтисодиётининг ҳудудий таркиби қуйидаги 6 та асосий иқтисодий районлар даражасида кўрилади:

1. Тошкент иқтисодий райони -Тошкент шаҳри ва Тошкент вилояти таркибида:

2. Мирзачўл иқтисодий райони - Жиззах ва Сирдарё вилоятлари;

3. Фарғона иқтисодий райони -Андижон, Наманган ва Фарғона вилоятлари:

4. Зарафшон иқтисодий райони -Бухоро, Навоий ва Самарканд вилоятлари:

5. Жанубий иқтисодий район - Сурхондарё ва Қашқадарё вилоятлари:

6.Қуйи Амударё иқтисодий райони - Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси ва Хоразм вилояти.

Шу билан бирга айрим тор йўналишлар доирасида ҳам районлаштиришни амалга оширишлар мавжуд бўлиб, бу ўрганилаётган объектни янада чуқурроқ тадқиқ этиш, таққослаш, таҳлил қилиш, харитасини тузишга имкон беради.

Мисол учун, ҳудудни гидромодуль районлаштириш мавжуд бўлиб, гидромодуль районлаштириш - ҳудудни таксономик бирлик майдонларга бўлиш бўлиб, унинг мақсади ер ва сув ресурсларидан унумли фойдаланиш ва у ерларда илмий-асосланган суғориш тартибларини қўллаш, ҳамда экинлардан юқори ҳосил олишдир.

Районлаштириш ҳудудни бошқариш, фаолиятни ташкил этиш ва назорат қилиш имкониятларини ҳам оширишидан келиб чиқиб, унинг сиёсий аҳамияти ҳам каттадир.

Мисол учун, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 5 та ҳарбий округларга бўлинишида уларнинг географик жойлашуви маъмурий-ҳудудий чегаралар доирасидан ташкил этилганлиги намоён бўлади.

Ҳарбий округлар – операцион йўналишларда мамлакат ҳавфсизлиги ва ҳудудий яхлитлигини таъминловчи асосий ҳарбий-маъмурий бирлик ҳамда умумқўшин тезкор-стратегик ҳудудий бирлашмасидир.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси ҳудудида 5 та ҳарбий округ ташкил этилган.

Булар:

1. Шимоли-ғарбий(Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси, Хоразм вилояти ҳудудлари);

2. Жануби-ғарбий(Бухоро, Навоий, Қашқадарё ва Сурхондарё вилоятлари ҳудудлари);

3. Марказий(Самарқанд, Жиззах ва Сирдарё вилоятлари ҳудудлари);

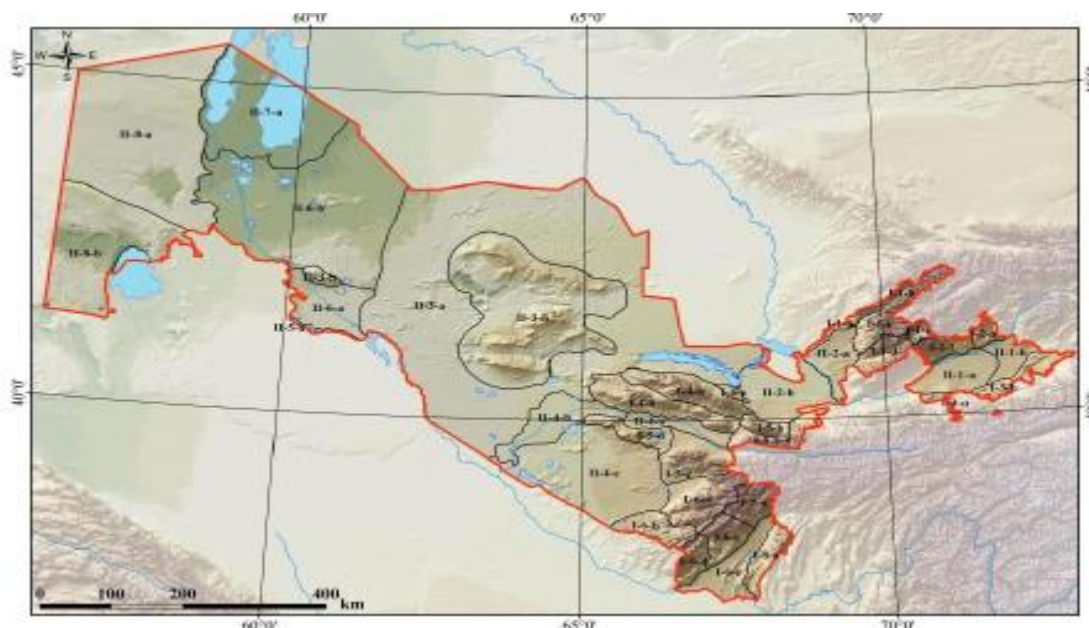
4. Тошкент(Тошкент шаҳри ва Тошкент вилояти ҳудудлари);

5. Шарқий(Андижон, Наманган ва Фарғона вилоятлари ҳудудлари).

Шунингдек мамлакатни сейсмик жиҳатдан районларга бўлиб чиқиш ҳам муҳим аҳамиятга эга саналади. Сабаби, йирик иншоатларни лойиҳалаштириш ва жойлаштиришда мазкур районлаштиришни ҳисобга олиш, ундан келиб чиққан ҳолда лойиҳалаш-қурилиш ечимларини ишлаб чиқиш мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади. Бу эса сейсмик ҳавфсизликни таъминлаш масаласида ўз ўрнига эга.

Мамлакатни ботаника-географик нуқтаи назаридан ҳам районлаштириш катта аҳамиятга эга саналади. Бунда тегишли ҳудудларни геологик тарихи, флораси, ўсимликларнинг таксономик тарқалиши ўрганилиб, таҳлил этилади. Бундай ўрганиш, халқ хўжалигини жойлаштиришда, хусусан, қишлоқ хўжалигини, туризмни ташкил ва ташкил этишда ҳисобга олинади.

Ўзбекистонни ботаник-географик районларга ажратишни баъзи олимлар 2 та провинцияга, яъни Ўрта Осиё тоғли провинцияси ва унинг округлари ҳамда Турон провинцияси ва унинг округларига бўлиб тадқиқ этишни таклиф этишади. (1-расм)



**1-расм. Ботаник-географик харита.**

Шунингдек мамлакатдаги, фойдали қазилмаларнинг жойлашувидан келиб чиқиб, унинг худудини турли минтақаларга бўлиш (районлаштириш) ҳам мавжуд. Масалан мамлакатимизда қуйидаги нефт-газли минтақалар ажратилади:

1. Устюрт; 2. Бухоро-Хива; 3. Жануби-ғарбий Ҳисор; 4. Сурхондарё; 5. Фарғона.

Демак, юқоридаги маълумотлардан аён бўлмоқдаки, районлаштириш барча йўналишларда мавжуд. Бу эса қайд этилганидек худудни ўрганишни, назорат қилишни, таққослашни, маълумотларни умумлаштиришни, ривожлантириш бўйича чора-тадбирлар ишлаб чиқишни, иқтисодий объектларини тўғри жойлаштиришни таъминлайди.

Иқтисодий-ижтимоий географиянинг бир тармоғи бўлган транспорт географиясида ҳам районлаштириш масаласи долзарблик касб этмоқда. Сабаби, мамлакатимизда иқтисодий, географик, сейсмик, ҳарбий, гидрологик, геологик районлаштиришлар мавжуд бўлган ҳолда транспорт нуқтаи назаридан районлаштириш тугал амалга оширилмаган.

Транспортнинг тарихий ривожланиши ва жойлашиши ўзига хос транспорт –қтисодий районларини вужудга келтирган. Улар йўллар билан таъминланганлиги, юк ва йўловчи ташиш кўрсаткичларига кўра бири-бирдан фарқланади.

Минтақаларнинг ўзгариш фарқланиш хусусиятлари уларнинг географик ўрни ҳам мазкур минтақаларнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланиш йўналишларидир.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси транспорт минтақаларини(интеграл иқтисодий районлар тўрига мос ҳолда) олтига транспорт-иқтисодий районларига ажратиш мумкинлигини транспорт географияси бўйича олим А.А.Исаев илгари суради. А.А.Исаевнинг таклиф этадиган транспорт-иқтисодий районлари мамлакатнинг иқтисодий районлари билан мос келади.

Транспорт соҳаси саноат ва қишлоқ хўжалигига нисбатан географияда кам ўрганилган ва ўрганилаётган йўналиш эканлиги билан ажралиб туришини мамлакатимиз иқтисодий-ижтимоий географиясининг забардаст олими А.Солиев алоҳида қайд этиб ўтади.

Шунингдек А.Солиев иқтисодий географияда транспорт линиялар, йўл, йўлаклар сифатида унинг қолган объектларини – ареал, тугун ва марказларни боғлаб туришини, транспорт тури ва тизими ҳар қандай ҳудуднинг ривожланганлик, ўзлаштирилганлик кўрсаткичини, ҳудудий меҳнат тақсимотини амалга оширувчи, иқтисодий район ва ишлаб чиқариш мажмуаларини шакллантирувчи муҳим омил эканлигини келтиради. Олим ўзининг илмий изланишларидан келиб чиқиб, мамлакатимизнинг транспорт хўжалигидаги “географик геометрияси”ни мисоллар ёрдамида асослаган.

Мисол учун: Самарқанд (Жума) – Бухоро (Когон) – Қарши (Қашқадарё станцияси), Сирдарё – Жиззах –Ховос учбурчаклари, Фарғона ҳалқаси (Қўқон – Наманган – Андижон –Марғилон – Қўқон) кабилар. Баъзан, бу йўналишлар темир ва автомобиль йўллари биргаликда жойлашган бўлиб, улар биргаликда ҳудудни янада мустаҳкамроқ бирлаштириши (“михлаши”)ни қайд этган.

Олим илмий хулосаларида табиий географик миқёсдаги Фарғона ҳалқаро ҳалқасини қўшни мамлакатлардаги Хўжанд ва Ўшни ҳам бирлаштиришини, Газўчоқ – Урганч йўналиши Дошҳовузга боғланишини, Тахиатош (Нукус) ҳалқаси ҳам геосиёсий аҳамият касб этишини илгари сурган. Шунингдек, Туркманобод – Питнак – Учқудуқ –Навоий “трапецияси”, Қорақалпоғистондаги Тўрткул- Нукус – Қўнғирот –Чимбой “конуссимон” темир йўлини, автойўллари географиясида Самарқанд – Ғузор –Шаҳрисабз – Самарқанд ҳалқасини аҳамиятларини келтириб ўтган.

Агар мамлакатимиздаги темир йўлларининг ҳудудий жойлашуви ва бошқарув нуқтаи назаридан бўлинишини ўрганадиган бўлса, у ҳозирда 6 та темир минтақалари(узел)га бўлинган. Жумладан: Қўнғирот, Бухоро, Тошкент, Қўқон, Қарши ва Термиз темир йўл минтақаларидир.

Мамлакатимиздаги темир йўл линиялари билан асосий автомобил йўллари, қувурлар ва электр узатиш линиялари параллел ўтказилганидан келиб чиқадиган бўлса, мамлакатни транспорт – географик

районлаштиришни айнан иқтисодий – географик районлаштириш билан мос тарзда таҳлил қилиш ва қиёслаш бизнингча етарли бўлмайди.

Зеро, иқтисодий районлар доирасида транспорт - географик районлаштиришни мос тарзда ўрганиш ҳудудлар ўртасидаги ўзаро боғлиқлик(масалан Тошкент шаҳри, Тошкент вилояти, Сирдарё вилояти ва Жиззах вилояти)ни ёки улар ўртасидаги фарқлиқликни(Қашқадарё вилояти ва Сурхондарё вилояти) ва бошқа кўплаб хусусий жиҳатларини “унутилиб” қолишига олиб келади.

Юқоридагилардан келиб чиқиб, биз томонимиздан мамлакатимизни транспорт – географик районлаштиришда қуйидаги таклифни янада чуқурроқ ўрганиб, кўриб чиқиш илгари сурилади:

1. Фарғона транспорт-географик райони(Фарғона, Наманган ва Андижон вилоятлари);

2. Тошкент транспорт-географик райони(Тошкент шаҳри, Тошкент, Сирдарё ва Жиззах вилоятлари);

3. Зарафшон транспорт-географик райони(Самарқанд, Навоий, Бухоро вилоятлари);

4. Қашқадарё транспорт –географик райони(Қашқадарё вилояти);

5. Сурхондарё транспорт –географик райони(Сурхондарё вилояти);

6. Шимоли-ғарбий транспорт-географик райони(Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси, Хоразм вилояти).

Албатта, мазкур таклиф кўшимча ўрганишларни, таҳлил ва солиштиришларни амалга оширишни талаб этади. Бу эса вақт ҳамда соҳа мутахассисларимизнинг изланишлари билан боғлиқ жараёндр.

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## **ЭТНИЧЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ И РЕЛИГИОЗНЫЕ РАЗЛИЧИЯ В АСПЕКТЕ ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТИ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНЕ**

*Аннотация. В статье под названием «Этнические отношения и религиозные различия в аспекте толерантности в Азербайджане» защита прав малочисленных народов, национальных меньшинств и этнических групп, проживающих на территории республики, сохранение и развитие их культуры и традиций расценивается как одно из приоритетных направлений государственной политики. В Азербайджанской Республике принципы толерантности нашли свое воплощение в отношении государства к религиозным конфессиям, в мирном сосуществовании граждан различных религий в условиях равноправия, толерантности и взаимопонимания, в восстановлении их исторической и религиозной принадлежности, памятников, в проведении международных форумов и конференций, организуемых в этом направлении, на основе национального государственного законодательства.*

*Ключевые слова: государственно-религиозная политика Азербайджана, толерантность, равенство, справедливость, взаимопонимание.*

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## **ETHNIC RELATIONS AND RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES IN THE ASPECT OF TOLERANCE IN AZERBAIJAN**

*Abstract. In an article written on the topic " Ethnic-national relations and religious differences in the aspect of tolerance in Azerbaijan", one of the priority areas of state policy is the protection of the rights of small peoples, national*



*minorities, ethnic groups living in the territory of the republic, the preservation and development of their culture and traditions. In the Republic of Azerbaijan, the principles of tolerance have been embodied in the attitude of the state towards religious confessions, in the peaceful coexistence of citizens of different religions in conditions of equality, tolerance and mutual understanding, in the restoration of their historical and religious affiliation, monuments, in holding international forums and conferences organized in this direction, on the basis of national state legislation.*

*Key words: state-religious policy of Azerbaijan, tolerance, equality, justice, mutual understanding.*

Религиозная толерантность является одной из самых актуальных проблем современности. Защита и развитие религиозной толерантности стали одним из основных приоритетов политики Азербайджана, осуществляемой в рамках государственно-религиозных отношений после восстановления независимости республики в 1991 году [3, s. 238]. Одной из основных целей государственной политики является сохранение, развитие, поощрение и популяризация формировавшихся веками традиций толерантности азербайджанского народа на внутреннем и международном уровнях. В Азербайджанской Республике принципы толерантности воплощаются в отношении государства к религиозным конфессиям, в мирном сосуществовании граждан разных религий в условиях равноправия и терпимости, взаимопонимания, в восстановлении их исторической и религиозной принадлежности, памятников, в проведении международных форумов и конференций, организуемых в этом направлении и на основе национального государственного законодательства. Можно сказать, что 96% населения Азербайджана составляют мусульмане, 4% - христиане, иудеи, бахаисты, кришнаиты и представители других религий. В республике проживает 60-65% шиитов, 35-40% суннитов, последователей всех течений христианской религии: православных, католических, лютеранских и протестантских сект, а также христиан, являющихся верующими членами исторической Албанской церкви. В настоящее время в Азербайджанской Республике насчитывается 2246 мечетей, 14 церквей и 7 синагог. Помимо молитвенных домов, существуют также учреждения, обучающие христианской и иудейской религии, воскресные школы при православных храмах, библейские курсы, принадлежащие протестантским общинам, и другие курсы, связанные с преподаванием еврейского языка, религии и культуры евреев [4, s 254]. 26-27 апреля 2010 года лидеры Русской Православной, Грузинской Православной, Армянско-Григорианской церквей, влиятельные религиозные деятели Ватикана, Константинопольского Патриархата и исламского мира приняли участие в Бакинском Саммите мировых религиозных лидеров, одном из мероприятий, проводимые в Азербайджане [1]. Всемирный форум

межкультурного диалога, организованный Азербайджанской Республикой, был организован пять раз: I Всемирный форум межкультурного диалога, состоявшийся 7-9 апреля 2011 года на тему «Государство и религия: укрепление толерантности в глобализирующемся мире», II Всемирный форум межкультурного диалога под девизом «Жить вместе в условиях мира в мультикультурном мире», состоявшийся 29 мая-01 июня 2013 года, III Всемирный форум межкультурного диалога под девизом «Поделится культурой во имя общей безопасности», состоявшийся 18-19 июня 2015 года, IV Всемирный форум межкультурного диалога, состоявшийся 5 мая 2017-го года «Развитие межкультурного диалога: новые возможности для безопасности человека, мира и устойчивого развития», V Форум Всемирного межкультурного диалога под лозунгом «Построение диалога для борьбы против дискриминации, неравенства и насильственных конфликтов», состоявшийся 2 мая 2019 года в Баку. В Азербайджане в целом прошло много международных мероприятий: Форум мировых религиозных лидеров, традиционный Бакинский гуманитарный форум, семикратный Бакинский глобальный форум. Кроме того, 1 декабря 2016 года состоялась Международная конференция «Традиции религиозной толерантности на Кавказе и модель мультикультурализма Азербайджана». Как отметил Президент Республики Ильхам Алиев: «Для нас мультикультурализм является и образом жизни, и политикой нашего государства. Одним из адресов мультикультурализма является Азербайджан. Мы гордимся тем, что являемся многонациональной, многоконфессиональной страной, где достойно живут представители всех религий...» [1]. Президент подписал еще одно запоминаемое распоряжение об объявлении 2017 года в Азербайджане «Годом исламской солидарности», а 21-22 декабря в Баку состоялась Международная конференция на тему: «2017 – Год исламской солидарности: межрелигиозный и межкультурный диалог». «Бакинский процесс», проводимый с 2008 года, имеет большое значение как важный посредник диалога между Советом Европы и государствами-членами Организации исламского сотрудничества – Европа и мусульманский мир. Организация всех этих мероприятий в Азербайджане «исходит из нашей истории, географии и мышления», – сказал Ильхам Алиев [2].

На протяжении всей истории нашей страны люди разных культур, этносов и религий живут вместе в условиях мира и спокойствия, общаются друг с другом. В отличие от Армении, которая является моноэтническим государством, Азербайджан на протяжении веков был местом религиозной терпимости и сосуществования различных народов и национальностей [5, s. 10]. Свои территориальные претензии, акты оккупации и этнические чистки против нашего народа армяне пытались прикрыть религиозным одеянием, пытались распространить этот конфликт на христианский и мусульманский мир. Однако, чтобы освободить азербайджанские земли от

оккупации, в Отечественной войне, проходившей с 27 сентября по 10 ноября 2020 года, граждане Азербайджана, принадлежащие ко всем религиям: русской, еврейской, лезгинской и других национальностей, сражающиеся плечом к плечу, и их героическая смерть во имя справедливости еще раз доказали всему миру, что наша страна – это историческая земля, где представители разных религий и национальностей живут и будут жить одной семьей. Права всех проживающих на этих землях национальных меньшинств, являющихся гражданами этого государства, охраняются внутренним законодательством, основанным на международных нормах и принципах. Главы азербайджанского государства: Великий лидер Гейдар Алиев и Президент Республики Ильхам Алиев, обсуждая пути решения этого конфликта, всегда заявляли, что готовы предоставить Нагорному Карабаху высшую форму автономии в рамках территориальной целостности Азербайджана, но армяне отказались, и как видите, якобы армянское «право на самоопределение» было нарушено. Однако армяне ради создания самозваного государства в государстве упустили этот шанс, предоставленный им Азербайджанским государством. Мы: Победоносный Главнокомандующий Ильхам Алиев, наша Победоносная Национальная Армия и Азербайджанский народ восстановили территориальную целостность Азербайджана посредством операции «Железный кулак» с 27 сентября по 10 ноября 2020 года – боевыми действиями во Второй Карабахской войне, которая началось в результате нарушения режима прекращения огня Вооруженными Силами Армении, как сказал Президент Азербайджана: "... Мы победили, как на поле боя, так и за столом переговоров" [4, s. 256].

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## **ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ РЕЧНОЙ ВОДЫ И ВЗВШЕННЫХ НАНОСОВ**

*Аннотация. В статье изучены изменения водных ресурсов и экологического состояния территорий с засушливым климатом на примере бассейна реки Бегларсай, прот екающей по горам Северной Нураты. На основе многолетних показателей стока реки краткосрочные наблюдения за взвешенными стоками были сведены к многолетним длинным линиям, а также были выявлены признаки эрозии.*

*Ключевые слова: Бегларсай, горы Нураты, расход воды, расход стоков, взвешенные стоки, уравнение регрессии.*

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## **RESEARCH OF RIVER WATER AND TURBIDITY SEDIMENTS**

*Abstract: in the article, changes in water resources and ecological status of arid climatic regions were studied on the example of the Beglarsoy river basin flowing through the Northern Nurota mountains. Based on the long-term flow indicators of the river, the short-term observations of suspended discharges were brought to the long-term long-term series and the erosion indicators were determined.*

*Key words: Beglarsoy, Nurota mountains, water consumption, effluent consumption, suspended effluents, regression equation.*

**Введение.** В условиях глобального изменения климата в мировом



*Рисунок 1. Вид на недавно построенное водохранилище Абдуллаханбанди*

масштабе одним из основных вопросов является эффективное использование имеющихся водных ресурсов в районах с засушливым климатом, исследование их качественного и количественного изменения. Небольшие реки и ручьи в горных и предгорных районах

бассейна среднего Зарафшана с аналогичными климатическими условиями требуют изучения

элементов водного режима. Со склонов Северного хребта Нураты бассейна среднего Зарафшана, относящийся к четвертому типу классификации шульста, образуется сток рек и ручьев, насыщенных за счет талых дождевых вод.

Бегларсай, сток которого формируется в этом районе, также питается в основном снегопадом и грунтовыми водами, которые имеют отдельный бассейн и гидрологические характеристики. Общая площадь бассейна-180 км<sup>2</sup>, средняя высота-1340 м. Вода реки используется для орошения такими селами, как Акчоп, Урганджи, Новое Село, Тумшук, Джилонтамгалы.

Кроме того, чтобы улучшить водоснабжение вышеупомянутых населенных пунктов, давно существующий Абдуллаханбанди был отстроен заново (рис.1). С этой целью на долгие годы из воды ручья Бегларсай и построенного на ней водохранилища была поставлена задача расчета количества взвешенных стоков, образующихся в зависимости от водного режима.

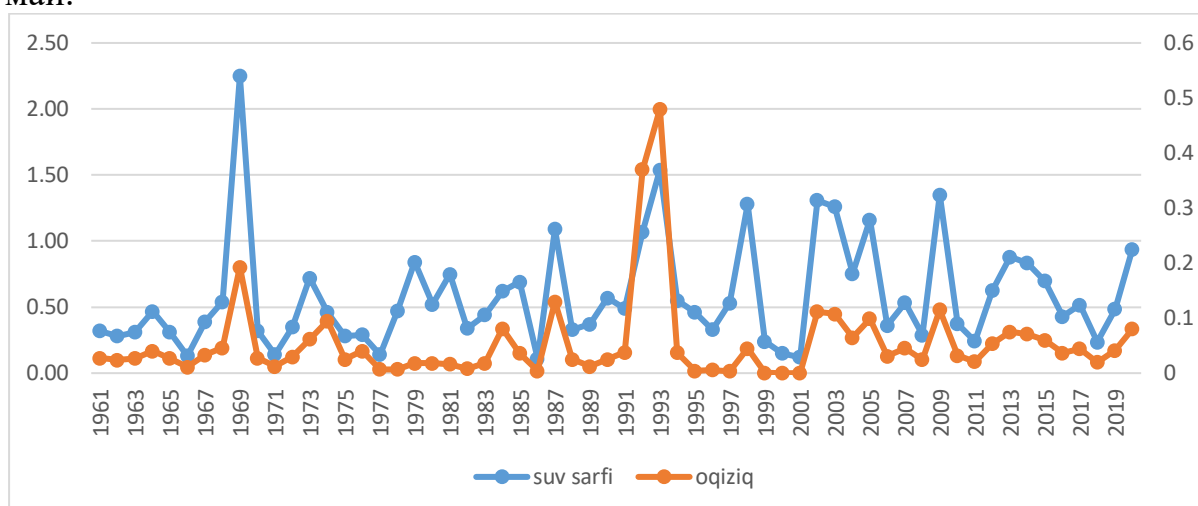
**Анализ литературы и методология.** Вопросами водно-болотных угодий рек в разное время занимались несколько ученых. В Том Числе Г.В.Лопатин, В.Л.Шульц, О.П.Щеглова, Ю.В.Иванов, Ф.Ч.Хикматов, Б.Рахманов и др. Но основное внимание в этих исследованиях уделяется изучению на примере относительно крупных рек Средней Азии. Сегодня изучение данного вопроса на примере небольших рек и ручьев, расположенных в средней части зарафшанского бассейна в районе Адыра, является одним из самых актуальных.

В ходе исследования были использованы данные гидрометеорологических наблюдений, проведенных на основе единого метода и стандарта в системе Узгидромета рек и ручьев, расположенных в средней части зарафшанского бассейна.

В исследовательской работе использованы современные гидрологические расчеты и прогнозы, методы объективного выравнивания и нормализации оценки корреляционных связей, включая гидрологическое

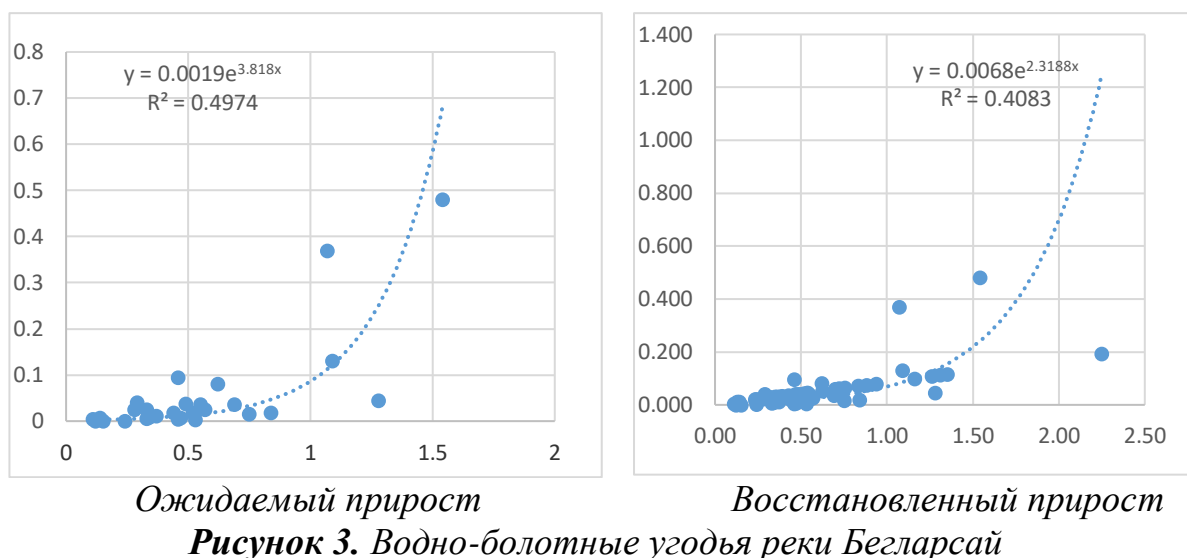
сходство, географическое обобщение, математическую статистику.

**Обсуждение.** В селе Новый Акчоп, расположенном в пойме реки, имеется гидрологический пост водоизмерения, гидрологические наблюдения ведутся непрерывно с 1964 года. На основании этих наблюдений средний многолетний расход воды Бегларсой составляет  $Q_{\text{ср.}} = 0,601 \text{ м}^3/\text{с}$ , наибольший расход воды  $Q_{\text{макс}} = 2,25 \text{ м}^3/\text{с}$  (1969 г.) и  $Q_{\text{мин}} = 0,11 \text{ м}^3/\text{с}$  (1986 г.). Годовой объем стока, определяемый исходя из многолетнего среднего расхода воды реки, составляет 18,95 млн.  $\text{м}^3$ . В зависимости от источника насыщения реки период полноводности длится с февраля по май.



**Рисунок 2. График многолетних колебаний расхода воды Бегларсай и взвешенных стоков.**

На единственном водомерном посту, существующем на реке, наряду с работами по контролю за расходом воды контролировался и объем взвешенных стоков. Взвешенные стоки, образующиеся из бассейна рек, при оценке интенсивности смыва зависят от количества почвенно-грунтового слоя, уносимого водотоком. Важность изучения расхода взвешенных стоков определяется изменением состояния русла реки, накоплением стоков при проектировании гидротехнических сооружений, ирригационных систем и другими неблагоприятными последствиями. Принимая во внимание вышесказанное, был нарисован график связи между средним многолетним расходом воды и наблюдаемым 28-летним стоком реки Бегларсай, а также определены уравнение регрессии ( $R_{\text{ср}} = 0,0019e^{3,818Q_{\text{ср}}}$ ) и значение коэффициента корреляции (0,705), а также уравнение его погрешности (0,064).



На основе выявленного уравнения связи восстановлена длинная линия величины стока ручья за 60 лет на основе многолетнего расхода воды (рис.2). На основании корреляционного градиента установлено, что значение коэффициента корреляции равно 0, 638, а его погрешность равна 0, 005, значение уравнения тренда, представляющего связь между расходом воды и весовыми расходами, равно  $R_{cp}=0, 0068e^{2, 3188Q_{cp}}$  (рис.3).

На основании полученных результатов были произведены расчеты интенсивности почвенно-грунтового выщелачивания, наблюдаемого в бассейне ручья Бегларсай, по показателям максимального, минимального и среднего взвешенных стоков.

По данным таблицы 1 Бегларсай, в зависимости от показателей максимального, минимального и среднего стока реки, на поверхность бассейна наносится грунт толщиной 1 метр - для смыва грунтов, соответственно:  $h_{yu}$  23256 лет,  $h_{yu}$  10 млн лет,  $h_{yu}$  158730 лет. Вместе с тем, в результате деятельности Абдуллаханского водохранилища, построенного в бассейне реки в ходе последних наблюдений, повышается и достоверность данных по наблюдательному створу, так как деятельность водохранилища изменяет естественное состояние элементов речного водного режима.

Таблица 1

**Индикаторы стока и эрозии реки Бегларсай**

Река – смотровая площадка	Значения	Показатели эрозионной активности						
		Расход воды Q, м <sup>3</sup> /с	Ожидаемый расход P	Поток стоков		Модуль вымывания Мгт/км <sup>2</sup> * год	Мощность вымывания ч р. мм	Эрозионный метр, в год
				W <sub>RG</sub> , t	W <sub>RV</sub> , м <sup>3</sup>			

Вычислительные выражения		$Q = v \cdot W$	$R = \rho \cdot Q$	$W_{ГР} = 86,4 \cdot T \cdot P$	$W_{RV} = \frac{W_{RG}}{\gamma_R}$	$M_R = \frac{W_R}{F}$	$h_{yu} = \frac{W_{RV}}{F}$	$h = \frac{1 \text{ м}}{h_{yu}}$
Бегларсай - Новый- Ақчоб к.	Макс	2, 25	0, 37	11, 7	1, 80	65, 0	0, 043	23256
	Мин.	0, 11	0, 001	0, 032	0, 021	0, 178	0, 0001	10000000
	Сред.	0, 60	0, 054	1703, 16	1334, 44	9462	0, 0063	158730

Кроме того, в русло ручья впадает гидрологический пост в нижнем течении, в основном в результате дождей, которые приносят Суйсай, Кызылсай и несколько других небольших притоков в сочетании с водой в виде селевых потоков. В то же время в период паводков ручей, пересекая Оазис Нураты, погружается в песчаники Кызылкума.

**Вывод.** По проведенной работе были сделаны следующие выводы.

- Небольшие реки и ручьи, протекающие через горные и предгорные районы, требуют более глубокого изучения гидрологического и экологического состояния бассейна Бегларсай, в частности:

- Показатели эрозии в бассейне реки Бегларсай результаты расчетов на основе стандартных методов позволяют применять их на практике.

- Позволяет рассчитать количество поступающих в водохранилище в процессе деятельности водохранилища взвешенных стоков на основе ряда восстановленных взвешенных стоков.

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### **МЕТОДЫ СОЗДАНИЯ СХЕМАТИЧЕСКОЙ КАРТЫ РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЯ ШКОЛ ГОРОДА САМАРКАНД С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ПРОГРАММЫ ARC-GIS**

*Аннотация. В данной статье описаны возможности использования картографических методов при создании схематической карты местоположения школ города Самарканд с помощью программы Arc-GIS, а также разработаны научные предложения и рекомендации по использованию картографических методов при создании схематической карты местоположения с помощью программы Arc-GIS.*

*Ключевые слова: схематическое расположение, программа Arc-GIS, картографические методы, система народного образования.*

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### **METHODS OF CREATING A SCHEMATIC MAP OF THE LOCATION OF SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF SAMARKAND USING THE ARC-GIS PROGRAM**

*Annotation. This article describes the possibilities of using cartographic methods when creating a schematic map of the location of schools in the city of Samarkand using the Arc-GIS program, and also developed scientific proposals and recommendations on the use of cartographic methods when creating a schematic map of the location using the Arc-GIS program.*

*Keywords: schematic layout, ArcGIS program, cartographic methods, public education system.*

Население – это совокупность, единство людей, проживающих на определенной территории, основная производительная сила общества и одновременно потребитель созданных им материальных и духовных благ. Поэтому для улучшения качества образования в населенных пунктах, повышения их интеллектуальных знаний, изучения того, какие учебные заведения находятся на территории их проживания, как получить образование в них, какие предметы углубленно изучаются, количество учащихся, уровень преподавателей, относительно населенных пунктов, как далеко они находятся, позволяет населению оценить удобство этого учреждения, географическое положение, школьное образование. Качественные изменения, углубленное изучение содержания и других особенностей школы, после правильного выбора способов их изображения необходимо создать карточку. Велика роль школьных карточек в повышении знаний населения страны и развитии производительных сил. Исходя из этого, картографирование школы может быть использовано для учета и эффективного использования образовательных ресурсов, определения структуры школы, решения таких задач, как определение воздействия школы на экологию окружающей среды, а также для составления статистических данных. Стоит отметить, что этапы картографирования, существовавшие до разработки методики и технологии создания электронных цифровых карт, включали чрезвычайно сложные процессы [3].

В результате целенаправленных исследований мы увидели превосходство технологий ГИС, наряду с их широким охватом, в их возможностях выражения пространственных данных на основе картографического изображения.

В процессе проведения целенаправленной исследовательской работы выяснилось, что использование имеющихся бумажных карт в качестве основы при создании цифровых и электронных карт отдельных территорий не дало ожидаемого результата.

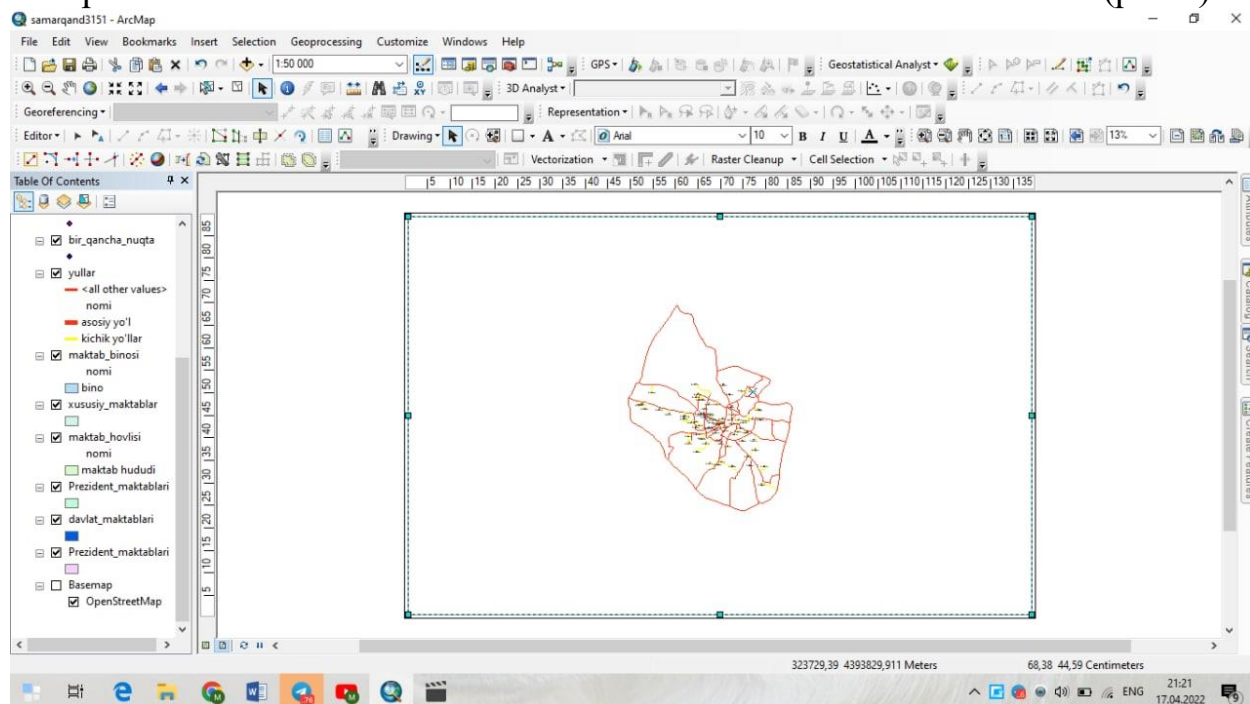
Поэтому в целях решения задач, поставленных перед исследовательской работой, требовалось прежде всего создать картографическую основу. Поэтому мы использовали материалы дистанционного зондирования для создания картографической основы с целью отображения результатов проведенных исследований на картах.

Привязанный к геодезическим работам, выполняемым при картографировании государственного образования, основное внимание уделялось теоретическим и практическим основам геолокации на сервере путем ввода координат и поправок коэффициента центрального меридиана в память приложения “ГеоДизайнер” для android и GPS-навигатора, а также атрибутивной информации.

Также было уделено внимание разработке структуры непосредственной интеграции информации в базу геоданных, а также проведению автоматизированной аналитической работы. Освещены вопросы внедрения цифрового картографического обеспечения народного образования в практику.

Полученные изображения экспортируются в программу ArcGIS, и можно выполнять работу анализа.

На новую картографическую основу, созданную в программе, был наложен результат проделанной выше работы, то есть статистические данные, собранные в центральной базе данных методом геолокации. Затем была составлена первая карта, названная схематической картой школ города Самарканда, с использованием картографических методов изображения (рис.1).



1- Рисунок. Созданная карта школ Самаркандской области, в программе ArcGIS

Современные версии существующих технологий ГИС полностью охватывают свои предшественники и имеют некоторые улучшения. Используемое программное обеспечение позволило эффективно использовать цифровые карты, скомпилированные в более ранних электронных версиях [5].

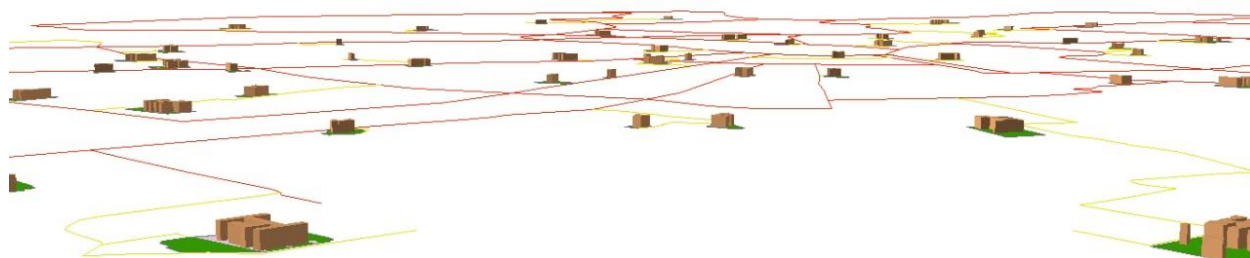
В результате вся работа по созданию школьных карт территорий Самаркандской области, созданию демографических баз данных по различным темам, в том числе по регионам, их визуализации была выполнена с помощью программных средств.

Создание тематических карт и планов, их обработка, формирование баз данных, интеграция и визуализация, были приняты в качестве одной из основных целевых задач технологии GAT.

На сегодняшний день в области картографии мы ясно видим активность методологических и технологических аспектов новой геоинформационной картографии [4].

Геоинформационная картография и географические информационные системы придают большое значение методам создания баз данных и электронных карт на основе программного обеспечения Gat вместо аналоговых методов картографирования [6].

Основываясь на программах Gat и Technology, анализируя систему образования в Самаркандской области, на основе систематизированных технологических схем, разработанных в первых разделах исследовательской работы, была составлена карта 3D-представлений вторичных школ электронной цифровой картой (рис.2).



**Рисунок. Карта школ в Самарканде в 3D**

Еще одна большая возможность программ Gat заключается в том, что если картографическая основа подготовлена для создаваемой карты, она позволяет быстро и качественно подготовить все тематические карты с использованием статистических данных. Это требует подготовки крупномасштабной картографической основы из масштаба карты, которая обязательно будет создана. Эта система качественного создания школьных

карточек ускоряет рабочий процесс и одновременно повышает качество работы, а также точность информации.

Система создания цифровых школьных карт ГИС использовалась нами как аппаратное приложение, обеспечивающее сбор и поиск информации об объектах, событиях и явлениях, созданных как природной, так и антропогенной силой.

Карты могут быть визуально (через глаз) или компьютерно, в цифровом виде. При визуальном сравнении-опираясь на человеческую интуицию, можно найти различные различия или сходства [5].

Основным фактором визуализации пространственных данных в технологиях Gat является многоуровневая организация пространственных данных и группировка данных одного типа в слой. Здесь под данными одного типа можно понимать объекты, которые имеют схожую семантику или имеют одинаковый размер или топологическую структуру [3].

Согласно исследованию, город Самарканд является воображаемым изображением цели визуализации с учетом реализации создания системы школьных карт.

Изначально технологии Gat использовались именно для целей визуализации. В настоящее время, однако, существуют различные варианты визуализации с помощью технологий Gat, которые отображают данные не только в виде карточек, но и в виде таблиц, диаграмм и других форм, осуществляя взаимодействие с пользователем.

В технологиях Gat визуальная коммуникация имеет большое значение для создания системы virtual Real, в которой используются все виды технологий Gat. Визуальная коммуникация подразделяется на функции ориентации и навигации, выбора, управления и анализа. Если пользователь находится в 3D-среде, эти функции должны быть максимально отражены в 3D-среде. Это можно сделать, используя сам виртуальный мир [5].

Процесс визуализации был использован при создании школьных карточек города Самарканд, которые рассматриваются как результат целенаправленной исследовательской работы. В процессе визуализации использовались картографические методы и программные средства современных технологий GAT.

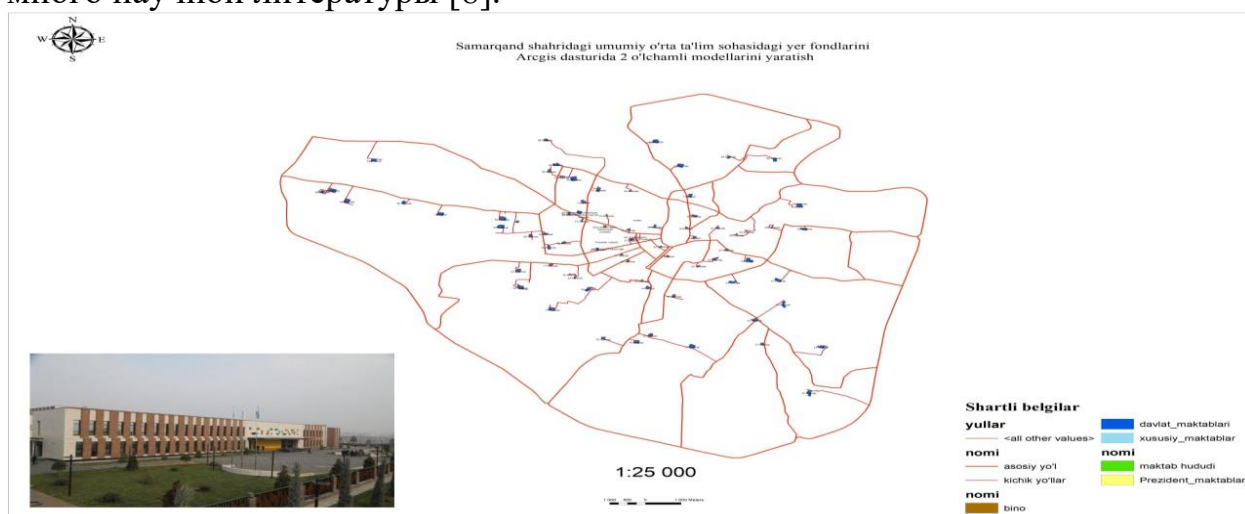
Назначение процессов визуализации сильно различается в зависимости от того, как обрабатываются пространственные данные. Они могут быть простыми или сложными, а время производства короткое или долгое [7]. Визуализация используется в исторических объектах, городах и ландшафтах, особенно в археологии и туризме, во многих областях человеческой деятельности [8].

Демонстрации создания новых конструкций для информационно насыщенных работ визуализации, структурированных и неструктурированных данных. Например, примеры включают TreeMaps,

Cone Trees, Perspective Walls, дисплеи StarField, гиперболические деревья, DOI Trees, SpaceTrees и другие [7].

На данный момент, исходя из характеристик карт в процессе визуализации и их взаимосвязи в пространственной обработке, их функциями является графическая база данных в виде картографического произведения или графика источника пространственных данных. Опытному специалисту по производству визуальных продуктов требуется создание графических и пространственных баз данных высокого разрешения для активизации визуализации.

В процессе визуализации большое количество информации из собранных источников и карт, служащих основой для обработки пространственных данных. Кроме того, необходимо использовать еще много научной литературы [8].



Сегодня визуализация развивается во всех сферах. Создание визуального образа на основе современных технологий ГАТ может стать основой для достижения многих достижений в создании школьных карточек, как и в любой другой области. Для этого с помощью визуализации создается современный визуальный эквивалент. Источники данных связаны с информационной графикой, визуализацией информации, анализом исследовательских данных и статистической графикой.

Это само по себе стимулирует поиск информации в зрительном воображении, повышая совершенство исследовательской работы.

Мы обнаружили, что многоуровневая организация пространственных данных имеет следующие преимущества:

- возможность изменять видимость слоев при визуализации карты;
- возможность менять порядок слоев в визуализации карты;
- возможность самостоятельной настройки параметров визуализации каждого существующего слоя в составе карточек;
- возможность самостоятельного пространственного анализа по слоям карты;

- возможность создания карт разного уровня детализации и результирующих слоев на основе программных средств.

Требуются визуализация пространственных данных в виде карты и характеристики 3D визуализации.

Таким образом, необходимо разработать структуру непосредственной интеграции информации в базу геоданных при создании электронных цифровых карт и визуализации процессов, а также обработке материалов ДЗЗ наряду с работой автоматической аналитической работы и на основе всеми возможностями можно было выразить пространственные данные на основе картографического изображения.

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## **ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ЕВРАЗИЙСКОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОЮЗА: ИСТОРИЯ СОЗДАНИЯ, ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ**

*Аннотация: возникновение нового социально-экономического объединения на постсоветском пространстве, которым является Евразийский экономический союз (ЕАЭС), вызывает большой интерес в мире. Создана интеграционная группировка имеющая потенциал стать одним из экономических лидеров не только на региональном, но и на мировом уровне. В статье проанализированы потенциал государств-членов ЕАЭС, обозначены некоторые из существующих проблем и предложены меры, способные содействовать укреплению ЕАЭС, рассмотрены некоторые проблемы, затронувшие исключительно Россию и новые пути для сотрудничества.*

*Ключевые слова: Евразийский экономический союз, государства-участники (государства-члены), интеграция, международное сотрудничество.*

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## **ACTIVITIES OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION: HISTORY OF CREATION, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS**

*Abstract: the emergence of a new socio-economic association in the post-Soviet space, which is the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), is of great interest in the world. An integration group has been created that has the potential to become one of the economic leaders not only at the regional, but*

*also at the global level. The article analyzes the potential of the EAEU member states, identifies some of the existing problems and proposes measures that can help strengthen the EAEU, considers some of the problems that affect Russia exclusively and new ways for cooperation.*

*Key words: Eurasian Economic Union, member states, integration, international cooperation.*

Евразийский экономический союз появился в 2014 в связи с упразднением Европейского экономического сообщества, и в результате нескольких попыток стран постсоветского пространства расширить торгово-экономическое взаимодействие и усилить свои позиции. Сторонниками сохранения и расширения сотрудничества в многостороннем формате выступали Россия, Казахстан и Белоруссия, которые последовательно предпринимали усилия в этой сфере. Ещё в октябре 2000 г. Россия, Белоруссия, Казахстан, Таджикистан и Киргизия подписали Договор об учреждении Евразийского экономического сообщества (ЕврАзЭС), который предполагал создание Единого экономического пространства и преобразование Таможенного союза в международную экономическую организацию. Существующий Таможенный союз (ТС) ЕврАзЭС являлся его основной интеграционной ветвью. Он был создан 1 января 2010 года Беларусью, Казахстаном и Россией. В 2015 году эти три страны преобразовали ТС в Таможенный союз ЕАЭС. Его основная задача – создание единой территории с общими правилами и процедурами таможенного контроля. Также целью Таможенного союза является снижение торговых барьеров внутри союза, т.е. государства, входящие в организацию, могут продавать товары без необходимости прохождения проверок на внутренних границах [1, с. 2].

Помимо преимуществ, в евразийском Таможенном союзе существуют противоречия и проблемы. Одной из основных является неравномерное развитие государств-участников. Другой проблемой является отсутствие полной свободы движения средств, рабочих ресурсов и товаров между странами-участницами. Однако несмотря на наличие проблем Евразийский Таможенный союз продолжает развиваться и приносит определенные экономические выгоды своим членам.

Сама концепция создания Евразийского союза, безусловно, не нова. Первые более или менее оформленные идеи появились в 20–30-х годах XX в. усилиями Н. С. Трубецкого, П. Н. Савицкого и Г. В. Вернадского. Позднее, в 70 – 80-е годы XX в., создание Евразийского союза представлялось идеологами как поэтапный переход к такому союзу от СССР путём смены коммунистической идеологии на евразийскую. Первый образ Союза Советских Республик Европы и Азии (Европейско-Азиатского Союза) был представлен академиком А. Д. Сахаровым в проекте Конституции Союза Советских Республик Европы и Азии [2, с.1].

В указанном проекте евразийский концепт представлен как союз республик в виде «мягкой» федерации, т. е. как более демократичный вариант построения иерархии «власти – подчинения» по сравнению с существовавшей структурой управления СССР. Более того, проект исходил из того, что субъектами нового союза, обладающими национальным суверенитетом, станут около 50 полностью равных по статусу, правам и обязанностям республик, в которые должны были быть преобразованы все союзные республики и автономии СССР (за исключением заявивших в то время о своей полной независимости трёх балтийских республик – Литвы, Эстонии, Латвии). Однако в предложенном виде к реализации проект принят не был. По истечении некоторого времени после распада СССР в различных государствах, которые ранее входили в состав СССР, а теперь являются членами СНГ, стали возникать теории создания новой общности таких государств с возможностью формирования объединения со сравнимыми с СССР экономическим потенциалом и международным авторитетом, что способствовало появлению различных интеграционных концептов нового евразийства [2, с.2].

Так, в 1994 г. был обнародован новый концепт евразийской интеграции, идея которого принадлежала президенту Казахстана Н. А. Назарбаеву. Предполагалось, что первоначально в Евразийский союз войдут пять постсоветских республик: Россия, Казахстан, Белоруссия, Киргизия, Таджикистан. Планировалось также, что в дальнейшем к такому союзу смогут присоединиться и другие государства – Армения, Узбекистан, Молдавия, а также, возможно, самопровозглашённые государства – Абхазия, Южная Осетия, Приднестровье, Нагорно-Карабахская Республика [2, с.2].

Ключевой задачей стран ЕАЭС по-прежнему остаётся расширение взаимодействия в торгово-экономической сфере и преодоление препятствий внутри интеграционного объединения. Остро стоит вопрос об устранении барьеров на пути торговли внутри ЕАЭС, создании механизма учёта интересов государств в сфере энергетики, промышленности и транспорта. Таким образом, на повестке дня стран ЕАЭС стоит задача перейти на качественно новый уровень развития интеграционного объединения, что положительно отразится на развитии национальных экономик и снижении зависимости государств, входящих в ЕАЭС, от западных рынков и создание условий для развития торговых и прочих отношений с другими регионами мира [1, с. 1-2].

Кроме того, необходимо разрабатывать и активно внедрять новые технологии и инновации в различных отраслях экономики, чтобы ускорить переход к новому этапу развития и обеспечить максимальное благополучие граждан.

В рамках ЕАЭС действуют общие правила налогообложения. Цели его связаны с обеспечением экономического роста и развития, социальной защиты населения, улучшением инвестиционного климата и повышением конкурентности товаров на внутреннем и внешнем рынках. У каждой страны своя система взимания платежей, но они должны соответствовать общим принципам ЕАЭС.

Также, Зоны свободной торговли (ЗСТ) Евразийского экономического союза предназначена для сокращения торговых барьеров и повышения конкурентоспособности региона на мировом рынке. ЗСТ ЕАЭС является одной из наиболее эффективных интеграционных инициатив в современной мировой экономике. Она способствует ускорению экономического роста, развитию международной торговли, увеличению инвестиций и улучшению благосостояния жителей государств, входящих в организацию [3].

На сегодняшний день, прошел очередной этап переговоров о создании еще одной свободной зоны, между ЕАЭС и Египтом, следующий пройдет в июле 2023 года, а ранее между Россией и Египтом был подписан ряд документов, углубляющих сотрудничество в экономической, торговой и таможенной сферах. Так, в рамках одного из соглашений Египет должен внедрить электронную систему верификации сертификатов о происхождении товаров формы «А», что позволит исключить необходимость предоставлять бумажный оригинал сертификата в таможенные органы России [4, с. 8].

Круг полномочий и интеграционных возможностей органов ЕАЭС, входящих в структуру интеграционной модели, установлен непосредственно Договором о ЕАЭС. В интеграционной модели ЕАЭС можно условно выделить следующие элементы: стратегический, тактический и индикативный.

Организационными подразделениями, ответственными за реализацию стратегического элемента, являются Высший Евразийский экономический совет и Евразийский межправительственный совет. Данные органы ЕАЭС определяют глобальный вектор и направления развития государств-членов ЕАЭС, устанавливая «правила игры», по которым в ближайшие десятилетия будет осуществляться взаимодействие внутри формирующегося интеграционного объединения. Именно в рамках стратегического элемента определяются новые сферы интеграции, в которых государствам-членам лишь предстоит выстраивать систему взаимоотношений в отличие от тех сфер, где взаимодействие уже реализуется [2, с.5].

Высокий уровень принятия решений, равно как и стратегическая значимость таковых, обеспечивается наивысшей степенью административно-бюрократической представленности государств-членов – главами государств и главами правительств. Высший совет, состоящий из

глав государств-членов ЕАЭС, является высшим органом ЕАЭС. Заседания Высшего совета проводятся не реже одного раза в год. Для решения неотложных вопросов деятельности ЕАЭС по инициативе любого из государств-членов или председателя Высшего совета могут созываться внеочередные заседания Высшего совета.

Кроме определения стратегических направлений и перспектив развития объединения Высший совет принимает решения и по другим принципиальным вопросам, в частности, в отношении пропорционального распределения долевых взносов между государствами-членами ЕАЭС, членства и предоставления статуса наблюдателя в объединении, взаимодействия с третьими государствами и объединениями, штатной численности органов ЕАЭС и по ряду других вопросов. При этом решения по указанным вопросам принимаются консенсусом.

Межправительственный совет состоит из глав правительств государств-членов ЕАЭС, заседания которого проводятся не реже двух раз в год под руководством председателя Межправительственного совета. Деятельность Межправительственного совета направлена, в том числе на разрешение вопросов по обеспечению исполнения Договора о ЕАЭС, других международных договоров и решений Высшего совета ЕАЭС, формирования бюджета ЕАЭС, а также по ряду иных вопросов. При принятии решений в рамках Межправительственного совета также предусмотрен принцип консенсуса [2, с.6].

Организационным подразделением, осуществляющим реализацию тактического элемента интеграционной модели, является Евразийская экономическая комиссия (ЕЭК). Говоря о роли и месте ЕЭК в интеграции, необходимо отметить двойственный характер её участия. ЕЭК одновременно является основополагающим исполнителем - органом, непосредственно реализующим различные по содержанию интеграционные мероприятия, и осуществляет тактическое руководство происходящими в объединении интеграционными процессами, выполняя роль законодателя. При этом вырабатываемые ЕЭК тактические планы, унифицированные процедуры, схемы развития, безусловно, базируются на стратегических основах, закладываемых Высшим и Межправительственным советами [2, с. 6].

Суд ЕАЭС – постоянно действующий судебный орган ЕАЭС, целью деятельности которого является обеспечение единообразного применения государствами-членами и органами ЕАЭС Договора о ЕАЭС, международных договоров и решений органов ЕАЭС.

Суд ЕАЭС осуществляет функции индикативного элемента. Его деятельность имеет особое значение, поскольку позволяет интегрирующимся субъектам оценивать текущий уровень гармонизации законодательств государств-членов, а также анализировать барьеры и противоречия, усложняющие или препятствующие реализации цели и

основных задач интеграции. Поэтому Суд ЕАЭС выступает индикатором интеграционной ситуации [2, с.7].

В соответствии с пунктом 39 Статута Суда в Суд вправе обращаться государства-члены ЕАЭС и хозяйствующие субъекты как государств-членов Союза, так и третьих государств. Причем под хозяйствующими субъектами понимаются в том числе и физические лица, зарегистрированные в качестве индивидуальные предпринимателей.

Также в компетенцию Суда входит рассмотрение споров как по заявлению государства-члена ЕАЭС, так и по заявлению хозяйствующего субъекта о соответствии решения Евразийской экономической комиссии или его отдельных положений Договору о ЕАЭС, международным договорам в рамках Союза и об оспаривании действия (бездействия) Комиссии.

Любое государство может обратиться в союз с просьбой предоставить ему статус наблюдателя. А высший совет ЕАЭС решает, удовлетворить ее или нет. Наблюдатель должен выполнять положения Договора о экономическом союзе Евразии, он имеет право принимать участие в заседаниях организации, получать некоторые документы, но не может принимать решений. В настоящее время наблюдателями в ЕАЭС являются:

- Молдова (получила статус в апреле 2017 года);
- Узбекистан и Куба (стали наблюдателями в декабре 2020) [3].

Сейчас ЕАЭС состоит из Республик Беларуси, Казахстана, Армении, Кыргызстана и Российской Федерации.

Основные показатели за 2021 – 2022 годы, характеризующие государства-участники союза:

- общая площадь территории стран ЕАЭС 20, 3 млн км<sup>2</sup> (2021 г.);
- общая численность населения 183, 6 млн человек (2022 г.);
- общий товарооборот стран-участниц с другими государствами в начале 2022 года составил 76, 3 млрд долларов США (что на 62, 6% больше, чем в предыдущем году)
- объем взаимной торговли товарами стран ЕАЭС составил в 2021 г. 73, 1 млрд долларов США, что на 25% больше, чем в предыдущем году;
- внешняя торговля товарами со странами вне ЕАЭС составила 846, 4 млрд долларов в 2021 г.;
- ВВП стран-членов ЕАЭС составил 2, 6 трлн долларов в 2022 г. [3].

На 2020 год страны-члены Евразийского экономического союза также занимали первое место в мире не только по добыче нефти, но и находились на втором месте в мире по добыче газа (17, 3% мировой добычи), по протяженности железных дорог (7, 9% мировой протяженности) и по производству молока (7% мирового производства). Кроме этого, на союз приходилось 4, 6% мирового производства чугуна, 9,

6% зерна, 11% картофеля, что ставило его на третье место в соответствующих международных рейтингах [5, с. 2].

Дальнейшее развитие ЕАЭС может способствовать укреплению стабильности экономик, увеличению конкурентоспособности государств и более эффективному использованию региональных ресурсов.

Оценка эффективности деятельности ЕАЭС, как и любой другой международной организации, должна базироваться на степени реализации целей Союза, заявленных в его Учредительном договоре. При этом важно отметить, что прежде всего должны рассматриваться те цели и задачи евразийского интеграционного проекта, которые непосредственно юридически закреплены в Договоре о ЕАЭС, так как в конечном итоге именно на их достижение и должна быть нацелена работа органов и государств-членов Союза [4, с. 5].

Указанные задачи в реальности могут существенно отличаться от целей и «ассоциаций», приписываемых ЕАЭС многими представителями журналистского и экспертного сообществ. Основными целями Союза (ст. 4 Учредительного договора) заявлены: создание условий для стабильного развития экономик государств-членов в интересах повышения жизненного уровня их населения; стремление к формированию единого рынка товаров, услуг, капитала и трудовых ресурсов в рамках Союза; всесторонняя модернизация, кооперация и повышение конкурентоспособности национальных экономик в условиях глобальной экономики.

За реализацию поставленных целей отвечают органы управления евразийским интеграционным объединением. Данная категория имеет особое значение в связи с тем, что от соотношения государственных (суверенных) и международных (наднациональных) начал в деятельности интеграционного объединения напрямую зависит его стабильность [4, с. 5].

Важно отметить, что организационной базой создаваемого интеграционного объединения явились интеграционные проекты, довольно успешно развивавшиеся на постсоветском пространстве, в частности: СНГ, Союзное государство России и Белоруссии, Организация Договора о коллективной безопасности, Евразийское экономическое сообщество, а позднее – Таможенный союз и, наконец, Единое экономическое пространство. Данные механизмы позволили создать многоуровневую систему взаимоотношений государств. Интеграция как возможность достижения такого экономического роста в сложившихся условиях позволила бы избежать возможные колебания текущей политической и экономической конъюнктуры, стала бы выгодным долгосрочным проектом, способствовала полноценному экономическому развитию.

В совокупности с перспективами и целями развития ЕАЭС, существенно обостряются некоторые основные экономические проблемы ЕАЭС, к которым можно отнести:

1. Сравнительно низкие показатели товарооборота между членами союза.

2. Увеличение потока контрабанды, поступающей на российский рынок из стран ЕАЭС. Наиболее остро данная проблема обозначилась после введения Российской Федерацией ответных санкций по отношению к продовольственным товарам из ЕС и США. В этот же период доля продовольственных товаров, ввозимых из Белоруссии в Россию, значительно выросла, что стало причиной разбирательств на уровне правительств двух стран [6, с.10].

3. Значительные различия в условиях ведения бизнеса обозначили еще одну проблему, заключающуюся в том, что наметилась тенденция переноса российскими организациями, в основном из Уральского региона, Поволжья и Сибири, своей производственно-хозяйственной деятельности в Республику Казахстан. За период с 2015 г. порядка 450 российских компаний перенесли свой бизнес в Казахстан, который создал более благоприятные условия для ведения бизнеса [6, с.10-11].

4. Еще одна серьезная проблема связана с таким явлением, как вывоз капитала из России через схемы фиктивного импорта продукции из стран ЕАЭС. По данным ЦБ России, используя схемы фиктивного импорта, в 2012 г. из страны через подставные белорусские компании было выведено около 15 млрд долларов и не менее 10 млрд долларов – через казахстанские фирмы [6, с. 11].

Можно сделать вывод о том, что успехи евразийской интеграции в экономической сфере не носят устойчивого, стабильного характера. Выгоды, которые извлекают из своего членства в ЕАЭС государства-члены, скорее ситуативные, нежели фундаментальные.

Главная задача сегодняшнего дня и ближайшего будущего заключается в том, чтобы государства-члены ЕАЭС сфокусировали свои усилия на укреплении экономических связей, увеличении степени взаимопроникновения между экономиками в таких важных отраслях, как сельское хозяйство и промышленность. Несмотря на серьезные успехи России, Казахстана и Белоруссии в последние годы на мировых рынках зерна, масличных культур, сахарной свеклы и т.д., ни одно из государств-членов ЕАЭС не имеет организацию, по масштабам деятельности сопоставимую с зарубежными Транснациональными корпорациями.

Такое развитие ЕАЭС в последние годы происходит в условиях кардинальных экономических и политических трансформаций в мире. Обострение отношений между Россией и Западом сказывается на развитии интеграционного объединения. Страны Запада применяют санкционную политику, что негативно влияет на развитие отдельных государств, входящих в ЕАЭС. Значительные изменения происходят в политическом развитии стран ЕАЭС. Дополнительные сложности в развитии интеграционного объединения возникли после 2020 года, когда началась



эпидемия коронавируса. В результате в 2020 году страны столкнулись с необходимостью выделить дополнительные бюджетные средства на борьбу с пандемией коронавируса и привлечь внешние средства, что привело к росту внешней задолженности. Ситуация стала меняться в 2021 году, когда страны ЕАЭС расширили торговлю внутри интеграционного объединения [1, с. 3].

В первом квартале 2022 года на Российскую Федерацию и её союзников, в том числе, на государства из числа Евразийского Экономического Союза были наложены санкции со стороны мирового сообщества стран, но большое влияние было оказано с помощью западных стран. Санкции затронули, в основном, экономический сектор не только России, но и поддерживающей ее во всем Белоруссии, которой гораздо важнее взаимоотношения с Россией, а не со странами ЕАЭС. Наложение санкций спровоцировало начало процесса кооперации и стабильного взаимодействия России и союзников в числе государств-членов ЕАЭС [7, с. 1].

Характер применяемых западных санкций может быть описан как «деструктивный», то есть направлен на дестабилизацию и раскоординацию экономической системы того государства, против которого направлены санкционные меры, в данном случае это Российская Федерация. Но тенденция деструктивных характеристик западных санкций, направленных на упадок российской экономической системы не оправдала ожиданий: в результате воздействия санкций, заработали механизмы импортозамещения и параллельного импорта, что благоприятно повлияло на макроэкономический климат в долгосрочной перспективе. В целом, учитывая опыт прошлых масштабных ограничений, Российская Федерация и союзники в лице ЕАЭС стали более независимыми, повсеместно увеличивая роль собственных разработок и систем внутри страны, отдавая им преобладающую роль развития [7, с. 1].

Таким образом, Евразийским экономическим союзом пройден значительный и сложный путь своего интеграционного формирования. Установлены и регламентированы базовые интеграционные сферы объединения, созданы правовые рамки деятельности интеграции, а также выстроена первичная интеграционная модель ЕАЭС. Но с учётом сформировавшейся в настоящее время политической и экономической конъюнктуры потребность в развитии региональной интеграции будет существенно возрастать. В связи с этим государствам-членам ЕАЭС непременно предстоит расширять сферы интеграционного взаимодействия, усиливать наднациональный характер объединения, наделяя его органы большим объёмом полномочий, что в конечном итоге сможет трансформировать ЕАЭС в экономически сбалансированного и надёжного партнёра для третьих государств и интеграционных объединений.

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## **АНАЛИЗ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ И ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ У ЖИВОТНЫХ**

*Аннотация. В данной статье описаны молекулярно-генетические и геномные процессы у животных и проведенные исследования. Стоит сказать, что объем работ в этой области очень широк, и в данной статье кратко были освещены работы в этой области.*

*Ключевые слова: геном, порода, животное, ген, фенотип.*

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## **ANALYSIS OF BIOLOGICAL AND GENETIC PROCESSES IN ANIMALS**

*Abstract. This article describes the molecular genetic and genomic processes in animals and the studies carried out. It is worth saying that the scope of work in this area is very wide, and this article briefly covered the work in this area.*

*Keywords: genome, breed, animal, gene, phenotype.*

**Введение.** Геномное происхождение и отслеживание используются для решения вопросов управления видами и качества продукции. Отслеживание может также решать вопросы безопасности пищевых продуктов, но в животноводстве США это не решалось, как в других странах. В качестве другого примера, культивируемые и дикие виды аквакультуры часто подвергаются риску скрещивания. С развитием морской аквакультуры [например, в Мексиканском заливе, где рассматривается 18 видов для выращивания], необходим анализ генома для проверки региона происхождения размножающейся рыбы. Это снижает риск для дикой рыбы в случае побега выращиваемой на ферме рыбы и обеспечивает средства мониторинга в случае крупного случая побега. Геномное генотипирование размножающихся популяций привлекательно для некоторых видов аквакультуры, где кандидаты на

размножение ограничены отбором диких животных или потомства F1, чтобы смягчить опасения по поводу побега.<sup>68</sup>

Технологии на основе генома были разработаны для нескольких видов, имеющих высокую экономическую ценность и инвестиции в исследования. Однако многие из этих видов могут быть улучшены, и применение этих технологий к дополнительным видам и отраслям имеет большой потенциал для улучшения животноводческого производства. Например, хотя Соединенные Штаты внесли свой вклад в разработку геномных инструментов для овец, использование геномных данных, таких как овцы, велико и широко используется. Ограничено по сравнению с Новой Зеландией. Точно так же использование геномных данных для улучшения генетики коз в настоящее время не используется в Соединенных Штатах, но используется в Европе для улучшения популяций молочных коз. Поскольку технологии, основанные на геноме, применяются там, где есть явная экономическая выгода, есть смысл делать аналогичные инвестиции в другие виды. Потребители и производители также готовы извлечь выгоду из применения технологий на основе генома к видам рыб, местное производство которых недавно началось, таким как устрицы и калифорнийский желтоперый тунец. Чтобы улучшить полногеномный отбор у большего числа видов животных, ученым необходимо:

(1) Использовать геномные данные для определения родства между людьми для расчета генетических признаков.

(2) Используйте данные геномного маркера для проведения геномной селекции.

(3) Дополнение геномной селекции с использованием идентифицированных причинных мутаций.

(4) Дополнить генотипирование данными о последовательности генома, чтобы идентифицировать все распространенные вариации ДНК у людей.

(5) Расширить наборы данных, включив в них транскриптомные, протеомные и метаболомные данные, относящиеся к признакам.

(6) Разработать и внедрить стратегии по снижению воздействия инбридинга.<sup>69</sup>

В этой статье описываются три новые технологии: трансгенные мыши, нокаутные мыши и лечение антисмысловой рибонуклеиновой кислотой (РНК). Хотя эти подходы не нашли широкого применения в исследованиях алкоголя, их использование в других областях

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68 NAS (2015). Важнейшая роль исследований в области зоотехники в обеспечении безопасности и устойчивости пищевых продуктов. Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences.

69 MacHugh, D. E., & Larson, G. (2017). Sustaining the Past: Exploring Ancient DNA and Animal Domestication. *Annu. Rev. Anim. Biosci.* 5, 329–351.

исследований иллюстрирует их потенциальное применение и ограничения в области алкоголя.

У трансгенных животных чужеродный ген постоянно интегрируется в генетический материал животного, т. е. в ДНК, в репродуктивных (т. е. половых) клетках и нерепродуктивных (т. е. соматических) клетках, что приводит к экспрессии и размножению гена. Этот метод в основном используется для оценки роли конкретных генов в развитии плода или для применения и изучения болезней человека у животных. Во втором случае ученые вводят человеческий ген, вызывающий болезнь, в животное, а затем изучают, как болезнь развивается у животного. Примеры болезней человека, изученных на трансгенных животных, включают кистозный фиброз и мышечную дистрофию. Детальное изучение механизма развития болезни позволяет ученым разработать более совершенные подходы к профилактике или лечению, а затем изучить их на этих животных.

**Результаты.** Разработка новых технологий, улучшающих аспекты животноводства, требует глубокого понимания биологии животных. За последнее десятилетие американские ученые и их международные коллеги и партнеры использовали геномные подходы для значительного расширения базы биологических знаний о видах сельскохозяйственных животных. С 2008 г. в 7 558 рецензируемых публикациях, проиндексированных в PubMed, сообщалось о работе, связанной с геномикой 13 видов, указанных в плане на 2008 г., что почти удвоило объем работ по сравнению с предыдущим десятилетием и увеличилось с 1949 г. до почти 44 процентов публикаций этого типа.

Расширение знаний в области геномной биологии отражается не только в количестве публикаций, но и в количестве доступных геномных данных. За это время новые технологии секвенирования ДНК изменили доступность, эффективность и доступность сбора геномных данных, как показано в дополнительном приложении. В результате произошло резкое увеличение базы данных полиморфизма одиночных нуклеотидов и архива краткого чтения для 13 видов, выделенных в плане 2008 года. важная информация о генетических признаках, связанных с признаками, имеющими экономическое значение. Хотя NCBI dbSNP больше не содержит информацию о видах домашнего скота, она доступна в Ensembl.70

Моделирование и понимание сложностей контроля экспрессии генов все еще находится в стадии разработки. Вопросы, на которые нужно ответить, те же, что и в проекте Human Coding (Энциклопедия элементов ДНК); однако сообщество геномиков животных намного меньше и имеет очень мало ресурсов. Проект Encode объединяет экспериментальные

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70 Bogliotti, Y. S., Wu, J., Vilarino, M., Okamura, D., Soto, D. A., Zhong, C., et al. (2018). Эффективное получение стабильно примированных плюрипотентных эмбриональных стволовых клеток из бычьих бластоцист. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.

данные из многих различных источников (например, уровни метилирования, гистоновые метки) для выявления мотивов или вариантов, связанных с регуляцией генов. В 2015 году был создан консорциум функциональной геномной аннотации животных (HGFA) для предоставления той же информации о животных, которая сейчас доступна у людей. Эти усилия начинают приносить результаты. Способность идентифицировать механизмы, с помощью которых определенные гены и генетическая изменчивость влияют на фенотипы и фенотипическую изменчивость, была третьей целью первоначального раздела открытий 2008 года.<sup>71</sup>

**Заключение.** В ходе проведения этих исследований все усилия были должным образом освещены и проанализированы. Из-за дополнительных проблем, создаваемых генетически модифицированными животными, лица, определяющие политику, часто начинают разрабатывать соответствующую политику, требующую повышенной бдительности и мониторинга потенциального воздействия на благополучие животных.

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## МУЧНИСТОРОСЯНЫЕ ГРИБЫ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ

*Аннотация. В данной статье содержится информация о флоре мучнисторосяных грибов высших растений Ферганской долины, в которой выявлены микромицеты, относящиеся к 7 родам, 37 видам, 40 формам и 2 вариациям, а также изучены закономерности их сезонного развития.*

*Ключевые слова: облигат, грибок, таксономия, микромицет, ксерофил, гигрофил, Erysiphe cichoracearum, Blumeria graminis, Lepidolopha komarowii, Ranunculus baldschuanicus.*

## MUCHNISTROY MUSHROOMS OF THE FERGANA VALLEY

*Annotation. This article contains information about the flora of powdery mildew fungi of higher plants of the Ferghana Valley, in which micromycetes belonging to 7 genera, 37 species, 40 forms and 2 variations were identified, and the patterns of their seasonal development were studied.*

*Key words: obligate, fungus, taxonomy, micromycete, xerophile, hygrophile, Erysiphe cichoracearum, Blumeria graminis, Lepidolopha komarowii, Ranunculus baldschuanicus.*

**Введение.** Рост числа абиотических и антропогенных факторов в мире также оказывает негативное влияние на состояние микобиоты, важной составляющей биоразнообразия. В частности, природные зоны отличаются не только разнообразием высших растений и наличием уникальных объектов, но и богатством грибковых видов. Эти виды грибов, в свою очередь, влияют на формирование, особенности развития растительной флоры этого региона, а некоторые виды грибов обладают способностью вызывать серьезные заболевания у растений, поэтому изучение их распространения, биологических свойств и экологии служит важным теоретическим и практическим ресурсом защиты растений от болезней. Поэтому мы нацелены на изучении флору мучнисторосяных грибов высших растений Ферганской долины. Мучнисторосяные грибы относятся к группе грибов облигатных паразитов, и вызывают болезнь мучнистой росы, которая опасна для растений. Мучнисторосяные грибы относятся к порядку Erysiphales отдела Ascomycota, который обладает способностью заражать листья, стебли и плоды растений и отрицательно

влиять на количество и качество сырья, получаемого из растений. Заболевание приводит к образованию ретикулярного мицелия на поверхности пораженного органа растения. Позднее плодовые тела гриба (аскокарпс) развиваются в виде крошечных черных точек. Они играют важную роль в зимовке и размножении грибов.

**Методология исследования.** Наблюдения, проведенные в Ферганской долине в течение 2017–2019 годов, и образцы гербария, собранные в этом регионе, послужили источником научной работы. Сбор образцов гербария проводился сезонно по запланированным маршрутам. Собранные образцы гербария были микологически проанализированы в Лаборатории микологии и альгологии Института ботаники Академии наук Республики Узбекистан. Для определения видового состава микромицетов и изучения их морфологических характеристик использовались универсальные микроскопы NU 2E и Motic-1.

Образцы растений с признаками повреждения анализировались в лаборатории на основе методик, разработанных Н.А. Наумовым (1937), Н.А. Наумовым, В.Е. Козлевым (1954) и другими. Для определения видового состава грибов были использованы микологические детерминанты и монографии (А. А.Ячевский, 1927; Х. М.Киргизбаева и др., 1983; Н.П.Пидопличко, 1977; 1977а; 1978).

#### **Результаты исследований и их анализ.**

В ходе исследования в высших растениях Ферганской долины было выявлено 7 родов, 37 видов, 40 форм и 2 разновидности мучнисторосяных грибов (Таблица 1). Выявлено, что идентифицированные грибы поражают 28 семейств, 62 рода и 76 видов высших растений.

Если обратить внимание на сезонное развитие мучнисторосяных грибов, выявленных в ходе исследований, то они изолированы от рода *Erysiphe* в соответствии с современной систематикой представителей рода *Blumeria*. Из этого рода *Blumeria graminis* (DC.) Speer, в основном, развивается в растениях принадлежащих к роду *Poa* L. с апреля по май. Этот вид является гигрофильным и, как сообщается, развивается в течение года с весны до поздней осени, когда условия являются подходящими.



Таблица 1

**Таксономический анализ мучнисторосяных грибов, выявленных у высших растений Ферганской долины.**

Класс	Порядок	Семейство	Род	Вид (форма-вариация)
Leotio- mycetes	Erysiphales	Erysiphaceae	<i>Erysiphe</i>	10 (18-1)
			<i>Leveillula</i>	11 (15)
			<i>Sphaerotheca</i>	8 (3-1)
			<i>Phyllactinia</i>	2 (3)
			<i>Podosphaera</i>	3 (1)
			<i>Uncinula</i>	2
			<i>Golovinomyces</i>	1

Представители рода *Erysiphe* начинают развиваться на нижних и верхних холмах в марте, апреле и мае, причем некоторые виды являются гигрофильными, а другие - ксерофильными. Например, грибок *Erysiphe aquilegiae. ranunculi* (Grev.) R.Y. Zheng & G.Q. Chen развивается в *Ranunculus baldschuanicus* Regel ex Kom. в условиях чрезвычайно высокой влажности. Виды с ксерофильным характером и их формами более приспособлены к развитию в высокогорных районах на склонах гор.

Развитие рода *Erysiphe*, широко распространенного в Ферганской долине, можно разделить на два периода: весна-лето и лето-осень, причем период развития весна-лето имеет место главным образом в нижней части нижнего и верхнего холмов. Вид, который начал развиваться на более низких холмах во второй половине марта, быстро развивается в начале мая-июня, заканчивая вегетационный период повышением температуры. В связи со снижением температуры и повышением относительной влажности осенью представители этой группы вновь развиваются и образуют аскокарпы. Это связано не только с климатическими факторами, но и с тем фактом, что мучнисторосяные грибы многократно образуют конидии в течение вегетационного периода. Примеры грибов, которые развиваются в первый период: *Erysiphe graminis f. hordei-spontanei* Jacz., *E. cruciferarum* Opiz ex L., *E. cichoracearum f. althaeae* Jacz., *E. cichoracearum f. cichorii* S. Blumer, *E. cichoracearum f. verbenae* Jacz., *E. horridula f. asperuginis* S. Blumer, *E. horridula f. solenanthi* Jacz., *E. convolvuli var. convolvuli*, *E. urticae* (Wallr.) S. Blumer, *E. polygoni var. rumicis* Y.S. Paul & V.K.

Второй летне-осенний период приходится на высокогорье и горные районы высокого холма, и начинается во второй половине и начале июля. Виды рода *Erysiphe*, которые развиваются в этот период, имеют более ксерофильный характер, к которому мы можем привести следующие грибы: *E. umbelliferarum f. ferulae* Golovin, *E. labiatarum f. phlomidis* Jacz., *E. labiatarum f. leonur* Jacz., *E. horridula f. Lindelofiae* Golovin, *E. communis f. dianthi* Jacz. И другие.

Представители рода *Leveillula* отличаются тем, что являются наиболее ксерофильными видами среди грибов. Среди мучнисторосяных грибов, выявленных в условиях долины, род *Leveillula* является лидером по количеству видов, и его распространенность объясняется ксероморфным характером климата региона. Развитие представителей рода *Leveillula* в основном длится с июля до поздней осени. Они почти не существуют весной из-за их способности расти и развиваться при гораздо более высоких температурах. Одна из отличительных особенностей представителей этого рода, в отличие от других грибов, заключается в том, что они требуют высоких температур и хорошо растут в местах, подверженных воздействию прямых солнечных лучей. Соответственно, они имеют период развития только летом и осенью. На нижнем холме они начинают развитие с конца июня по июль, в то время как на верхнем холме и в горном районе они продолжают с середины июля до осени. Представители рода *Sphaerotheca* начинают развиваться с конца апреля до начала мая. В научных источниках сообщается, что некоторые члены этого рода адаптированы к некоторым холодным условиям и также находятся на северных склонах на высоте 3000 м (Головин, 1949).

Было отмечено, что они встречаются ранней весной (март-апрель) не только на нижнем, но и на верхнем холме, несмотря на низкие температуры. Примерами могут быть следующие виды: *Sphaerotheca fugax* Penz. & Sacc., *Sphaerotheca pannosa*. Тем не менее, развитие представителей этой категории происходит в основном в весенне-летний период на нижних и верхних холмах, а в горном районе совпадает с летне-осенним периодом. *Phyllactinia suffulta* из рода *Phyllactinia* развивается в основном с июля. Хотя в научных источниках утверждается, что этот вид в основном встречается у деревьев, растущих вблизи уреза воды, он мезофильный, но также встречается на горных склонах с некоторыми засушливыми условиями в долине.

Представители рода *Podosphaera* являются гигрофильными и были зарегистрированы только в областях с очень высокой влажностью. Соответственно, представители этой группы были обнаружены в основном весной на набережной, а на горных склонах развития не наблюдалось. Представители рода *Uncinula* являются гигрофилами и, как было обнаружено, развиваются летом и осенью. *Uncinula necator* (Schwein.) Burrill был обнаружен на нижнем холме в основном в июне, тогда как *Uncinula ulmi* M.N.Kusnezowa отмечался только в сентябре и октябре осенью. Представители рода *Trichocladia* имеют ксерофильную природу и были обнаружены на открытых горных склонах с июля. Из этого рода вид *Trichocladia atraphaxidis* Golovin часто встречается в растении *Atraphaxis pyrifolia* Bunge, который начинает развиваться в основном в конце июня - начале июля. *Golovinomyces salviae* (Jacz.) M. Scholler, представитель рода *Golovinomyces*, встречается только осенью.

Благодаря рельефу Ферганской долины и специфическим климатическим условиям, возникающим в них, мучнисторосяные грибы развиваются в течение всего года, то есть с марта до поздней осени, что подчиняется закономерностям формирования микобиоты в горных районах Центральной Азии.

#### **Выводы, предложения и рекомендации.**

1. Микромицеты, относящиеся к 7 родам, 37 видам, 40 формам и 2 разновидностям мучнисторосяных грибов, были выявлены в высших растениях Ферганской долины.

2. Развитие представителей рода *Erysiphe*, распространенных в долинных условиях, можно разделить на два периода: весна-лето и лето-осень, весенне-летний период протекает преимущественно в нижней части холма и некоторых нижних частях верхнего холма.

3. Среди выявленных мучнисторосяных грибов представители рода *Leveillula* являются лидерами по количеству видов, а их распространенность объясняется ксероморфной природой климата региона.

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## **ПРИЧИНЫ И ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ БАНКОВСКОГО СЕКТОРА МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ**

*Аннотация. Этот обзор исследует причины и эффекты глобализации в банковской отрасли. Прогресс в технологиях, либерализация финансовых рынков и углубление экономической интеграции способствовали расширению международных операций банков. Глобализация в этом контексте имеет множество последствий. С одной стороны, она способствует конкуренции, которая, в свою очередь, стимулирует инновации и повышает качество обслуживания. С другой стороны, глобализация расширяет финансовые риски и повышает вероятность международных кризисов. Страны с развивающейся экономикой особенно подвержены этим рискам, хотя они также могут получить преимущества от привлечения зарубежных банков. В этой статье особое внимание уделяется значимости правильной политики и регулирования для достижения баланса между выгодами и рисками, связанными с глобализацией банковской отрасли.*

*Ключевые слова: глобальное объединение, сектор банков, международная экономика, технологические инновации, освобождение финансовых рынков, интеграция экономики, соревнование, финансовые угрозы, глобальные финансовые кризисы, страны с развивающейся экономикой, зарубежные финансовые учреждения, регулирование и политика, инновационные решения в банковском секторе, сервисы банков, международные финансовые операции.*

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## **CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE GLOBALIZATION OF THE BANKING SECTOR OF THE WORLD ECONOMY**

*Annotation. This review explores the causes and effects of globalization in the banking industry. Advances in technology, liberalization of financial markets and deepening economic integration have contributed to the expansion of banks' international operations. Globalization in this context has many consequences. On the one hand, it promotes competition, which, in turn, stimulates innovation*

*and improves the quality of service. On the other hand, globalization expands financial risks and increases the likelihood of international crises. Emerging economies are particularly exposed to these risks, although they may also benefit from attracting foreign banks. This article focuses on the importance of proper policy and regulation to achieve a balance between the benefits and risks associated with the globalization of the banking industry.*

*Keywords: Global Unification, Banking Sector, International Economy, Technological innovations, Liberation of financial markets, Economic integration, Competition, Financial threats, Global financial crises, Emerging economies, Foreign financial institutions, Regulation and policy, Innovative solutions in the banking sector, Banking services, International financial transactions.*

## **Введение**

Глобализация – это процесс интеграции и взаимодействия между компаниями, правительствами и людьми разных стран. В последние десятилетия этот процесс заметно ускорился, во многом благодаря технологическому прогрессу и либерализации торговли. Однако глобализация не ограничивается только торговлей и технологиями, она также имеет глубокое влияние на банковский сектор. В данной статье рассмотрим причины и последствия этого явления.

Глобализация стала важной силой, определяющей мировую экономику в последние десятилетия. Она привела к значительному увеличению объема международных торговых и финансовых потоков, усилившему экономическую интеграцию и взаимозависимость стран. Особенно значимым было влияние глобализации на банковский сектор, который в значительной степени стал международным.

**Причины глобализации банковского сектора** включают в себя следующие ключевые факторы:

- **Технологический прогресс:** Улучшение технологий, особенно в области информационных технологий и коммуникаций, значительно упростило международные банковские операции.

- **Регуляция:** Многие правительства либерализовали свои финансовые рынки, что позволило банкам более свободно работать за границей.

- **Конкуренция:** Банки стремятся расширить свои рынки и увеличить прибыльность за счет операций в других странах.

- **Рост международного бизнеса:** Больше компаний оперируют на глобальном уровне, и им нужны банки, способные обслуживать их в разных странах.

**Глобализация - это процесс интеграции государств и народов в разных областях деятельности**



**1- рисунок. Причины и последствия глобализации банковского сектора мировой экономики**

**Последствия глобализации банковского сектора** также значительны и многообразны:

- **Распространение рисков:** Глобализация позволяет банкам диверсифицировать свои портфели, тем самым уменьшая риск от сбоев на отдельных рынках.

- **Эффективность:** Международные банки могут достигать экономии за счет масштаба и области применения, что увеличивает их эффективность.

- **Доступность:** Во многих развивающихся странах глобальные банки предоставляют услуги, которые местные банки не могут предложить.

- **Риск распространения кризисов:** С другой стороны, глобализация банковского сектора может увеличить риск глобальных финансовых кризисов, поскольку проблемы в одной стране могут быстро распространиться на другие страны.

Расширяя предыдущее обсуждение, можно детальнее изучить дополнительные причины и последствия глобализации банковского сектора.

**Дополнительные причины глобализации банковского сектора:**

**Инновации в финансовых продуктах и услугах:** Глобализация способствует развитию новых финансовых инструментов и услуг, которые

банки могут предложить своим клиентам, увеличивая таким образом свои доходы и рыночную долю.

**Увеличение миграции:** Растущие потоки миграции также привели к увеличению спроса на международные банковские услуги, включая денежные переводы.

**Развитие финтех:** Финтех-компании облегчают глобальные банковские услуги, особенно в отношении платежей, инвестиций и микрокредитования, что позволяет банкам легче работать на глобальном уровне.

**Дополнительные последствия глобализации банковского сектора:**

**Улучшенные стандарты управления:** Глобализация побуждает банки применять международные стандарты управления и корпоративного управления, что может улучшить их работу и уровень обслуживания клиентов.

**Увеличение конкуренции:** Глобализация банковского сектора приводит к большей конкуренции между банками, что может увеличить эффективность и привести к более низким ценам для потребителей.

**Социально-экономические воздействия:** Глобализация банковского сектора может оказывать различные социально-экономические воздействия, включая влияние на уровень занятости и распределение доходов. В некоторых случаях это может привести к общественному недовольству и социальным протестам.

**Регуляторные вызовы:** Глобализация банковского сектора создает сложности в регулировании и надзоре за банками, поскольку они оперируют в множестве юрисдикций с различными регуляторными структурами и стандартами.

В целом, глобализация банковского сектора оказывает огромное влияние на мировую экономику, приводя к глубоким изменениям в способах проведения финансовых операций и управления рисками.

### **Методы**

Изучение причин и последствий глобализации банковского сектора мировой экономики включает в себя множество методов анализа. *Исторический анализ:* Можно изучить развитие банковской глобализации на протяжении последних десятилетий, а также исторические причины и последствия. Данный подход может помочь в понимании влияния глобализации на банковский сектор в историческом контексте.

*Эконометрический анализ:* Этот метод использует статистические модели для изучения влияния глобализации на различные аспекты банковского сектора, включая стабильность, конкурентоспособность, риск, финансовую инклюзию и т.д.

*Сравнительный анализ:* Можно сравнить банковские системы разных стран, чтобы определить, как глобализация влияет на различные



рынки. Это может помочь исследовать, как различные уровни интеграции в глобальную экономику влияют на банковские системы.

*Кейс-стади:* Исследование конкретных случаев глобализации банковского сектора может помочь в понимании конкретных причин и последствий.

*Теоретический анализ:* Это включает в себя разработку и анализ теоретических моделей, которые объясняют механизмы воздействия глобализации на банковский сектор.

Анализ политик и регуляторных норм: Этот метод анализирует, как глобализация влияет на политику и регулирование банковского сектора, а также как эти изменения в свою очередь влияют на глобализацию.

### **Анализ литературы**

Глобализация банковского сектора мировой экономики - это процесс, который был ускорен в последние десятилетия. Это происходит, когда банки из разных стран начинают работать вместе, устанавливая взаимные отношения и развивают международные финансовые рынки. Причины и последствия этого процесса многообразны и могут иметь как положительные, так и отрицательные аспекты.

### **Причины глобализации банковского сектора:**

Современные технологии облегчают проведение международных финансовых операций и связи между банками в разных странах. Технологии также упрощают доступ к банковским услугам для клиентов по всему миру.

Во многих странах процесс регулирования банковского сектора позволил банкам более свободно вести международные операции.

Глобализация торговли и инвестиций привела к большему спросу на международные банковские услуги.

Банки активно ищут новые рынки для экспансии и расширения своего присутствия, чтобы повысить свою прибыльность.

### **Последствия глобализации банковского сектора:**

**Повышение конкуренции:** Глобализация приводит к увеличению конкуренции между банками, что может привести к более высокому качеству услуг и низким тарифам для клиентов.

Глобализация также может увеличить финансовые риски, такие как риск системного кризиса. Если банк в одной стране сталкивается с проблемами, это может повлиять на банки в других странах.

Преимущества глобализации банковского сектора могут быть неравномерно распределены. Например, развитые страны и большие многонациональные банки могут получить больше выгод, чем развивающиеся страны или малые и средние банки.

В некоторых случаях глобализация банковского сектора может представлять угрозу для национального суверенитета стран, поскольку она

может ограничивать способность правительств контролировать свою финансовую систему.

В целом, глобализация банковского сектора мировой экономики - это сложный и многофакторный процесс. Его воздействие зависит от многих факторов, включая регулятивную политику, технологические изменения и специфику отдельных стран и банков.

### **Выводы и предложения**

Глобализация банковского сектора в значительной степени была вызвана технологическим прогрессом и политическими решениями. Современные цифровые технологии позволили банкам расширить свою географию присутствия и предложить свои услуги на глобальном рынке, а политическая либерализация и регуляция способствовали открытию мирового рынка для международного банковского сектора.

Однако глобализация банковского сектора также привела к ряду негативных последствий, включая увеличение системного риска и возрастание чувствительности мировой экономики к финансовым кризисам. Кроме того, влияние международных банков на местные экономики может иметь как положительные, так и отрицательные стороны.

Для минимизации системного риска и предотвращения международных финансовых кризисов необходимо внедрить более строгую международную регуляцию банковского сектора. Это может включать в себя улучшение прозрачности финансовых операций, усиление контроля за кросс-бордюрными потоками капитала и введение общих минимальных стандартов регулирования для банков.

С другой стороны, банки должны активнее использовать возможности, предоставляемые глобализацией, для повышения своей конкурентоспособности и улучшения предоставляемых услуг. Это может включать в себя развитие новых цифровых продуктов и услуг, улучшение качества обслуживания клиентов и расширение географии присутствия.

Важно также учитывать воздействие международных банков на местные экономики и стремиться минимизировать возможные негативные последствия. Это может включать в себя поддержку местного предпринимательства и инвестиций в местное развитие, а также уважение местных законов и норм.

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## **РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ПЛАТФОРМ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ**

*Аннотация. Цифровые платформы играют важную роль среди направлений в которых происходит формирование цифровой экономики. Основными действующими субъектами цифровых платформ выступают владельцы (собственники), менеджеры (провайдеры), комплементаторы (разработчики ядра и периферийных частей платформы) и конечные пользователи (потребители, поставщики) осуществляющий взаимодействие в формате онлайн.*

*По данным Всемирного Экономического Форума, в ближайшее десятилетие 70% новых ценностей в экономике будет создаваться именно на базе цифровых платформ. По прогнозам Google до 2025 года в странах Юго-Восточной Азии объем цифровой экономики увеличится в три раза и достигнет 240 млрд. долларов<sup>72</sup>.*

*Ключевые слова: цифровые технологии, платформенная экономика, умное производство, инфраструктура, бизнес-процесс, сетевой эффект, цифровизация, отрасли экономики.*

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## **THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF DIGITAL PLATFORMS IN THE ECONOMY**

*Abstract. Digital platforms are pivotal in shaping the digital economy. Key actors on these platforms include owners, managers, complementors (developers of the core and peripheral components of the platform), and end-users (both consumers and suppliers), all interacting in an online setting. The World Economic Forum predicts that, in the next decade, 70% of new economic value will be created through digital platforms. Furthermore, Google forecasts*

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<sup>72</sup> Вызовы Индустрии 4.0. Платформенная экономика. Вводятся новые правила для платформенной экономики. Стремительные перемены на рынке услуг. Март 2021 года, подготовлена при поддержке МОТ и Бюро МОТ для стран Восточной Европы и Центральной Азии. <https://xidmet-is.az/upload/files/tebdirler/2021/08/Platforma.pdf>

*that by 2025, the digital economy in Southeast Asian countries will have tripled, reaching a volume of 240 billion dollars.*

*Key words: digital technologies, platform economy, smart manufacture, infrastructure, business process, network effect, digitalization, economic sectors.*

Многие крупные цифровые платформы занимают доминирующее положение не только на внутренних рынках своих стран, но и на международном рынке благодаря феномену сетевых эффектов, извлечению, анализу и контролю данных о всех взаимодействиях, происходящих на платформе.

В платформенной экономике важная роль отводится феномену сетевого эффекта. Логика проста, чем больше потребителей пользуются вашим мобильным приложением, тем ценнее он становится для окружающих. Например, от вовлечения новых участников выигрывают все пользователи приложения, и это мотивирует людей к регистрации в данном приложении, поскольку уже другие пользователи ощутили ее преимущества. С ростом числа пользователей, растет и интерес субъектов бизнеса к рекламе в вашем приложении. Больше рекламодателей означает рост прибыли, которую в последствии можно инвестировать на развитие дополнительных сервисов приложения.

Перечислим примеры сетевого эффекта. Прямой сетевой эффект - Facebook, косвенный сетевой эффект - iOS/Android, двусторонний сетевой эффект - Uber. Позитивными сторонами сетевого эффекта является долгосрочная защищенность, дополнительные преимущества, растущая маржинальность, несложное поддержание.

Увеличиваются выгоды от сетевых эффектов, но вместе с тем возникает угроза потери отношений с бизнес-партнерами для тех компаний, которые все еще отказываются от потенциала платформ.

В последние годы большинство новых компаний открываются полностью технологичными с со ызданной корпоративной платформой и цифровыми бизнес-процессами.

Бизнес субъекты создают цифровые платформы, ориентированные на дистанционное удовлетворение потребностей клиентов, которые получают доступ строго придерживаясь регламента платформ. Причем в данном процессе участвует оптимальное число специалистов занимающихся заявками потребителей.

Во многих странах со стороны государства создаются необходимые условия для активного использования платформ в процессе предоставления государственных услуг в удаленном формате. По мнению экспертов, такой подход способствует дебюрократизации системы государственного управления, повышению прозрачности и исключению коррупции.

К примеру, даже обычная организация или предприятие могут создать учебную платформу с помощью которой сможет оказывать образовательные услуги или заниматься повышением квалификацией своих работников, дополнительно организовать сертифицированное обучения специалистов других фирм, компаний и частных лиц.

Цифровые платформы меняют классические подходы ведения бизнеса, в том числе влияя на расстановку сил на рынке. Хозяева цифровых платформ усиливают свое влияние посредством контроля над ценообразованием составляя мощную конкуренцию владельцам обычного бизнеса.

В деятельности государства цифровые платформы имеют большое значение. Как известно государство еще с давних времен выполняет роль связного между гражданами и различными организациями. Государству не должно брать на себя задачи по разработке всех цифровых сервисов в обществе в виду слабого маркетинга и бюрократии. Субъекты бизнеса лучше и более качественно справляются с предоставлением услуг.

В нашей стране созданы условия для развития цифровых платформ и расширения аудитории их пользователей, особое внимание уделяется частному сектору, государственному управлению, образованию, здравоохранению и сельскому хозяйству.

В соответствии со стратегией “Цифровой Узбекистан-2030”, в республике с 2020 года реализуются комплексные меры по активному развитию цифровой экономики, а также широкому внедрению современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий во все отрасли и сферы экономики, включая государственное управление, образование, здравоохранение и сельское хозяйство<sup>73</sup>. В решение данных задач активно используются цифровые платформы, которые становятся основой цифрового развития экономики республики.

Ежегодно растет количество пользователей интернета, число которых на конец 2022 года превысило 31 млн, из них 29, 5 млн — пользователи мобильного интернета. В конце 2021 года по стране насчитывалось 27, 2 млн и 25, 3 млн мобильных абонентов. В 2020 году их было 22 млн и 19 млн соответственно. За прошедшие два года количество пользователей выросло на 9 млн человек и 10, 5 млн мобильных абонентов.

Изоляция в период ковидных ограничений просто вынудил большинство граждан и предприятий к активному использованию цифровых платформ для решения повседневных задач. В целях поддержания экономических отношений, максимального удовлетворения спроса, освоению новых ниш на рынке, увеличения прибыльности

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<sup>73</sup> Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан “Об утверждении Стратегии «Цифровой Узбекистан-2030» и мерах по ее эффективной реализации” от 05.10.2020 г. № УП-6079

руководство многих платформ частично или полностью изменили свои бизнес-модели.

Цифровые платформы интегрировались во многие сферы экономики, включая рынок труда. Благодаря технологиям работодатели и соискатели имеют возможность прямого взаимодействия друг с другом без каких-либо посредников. Миллионы граждан находят работу посредством платформ как в своих странах, так и за пределами.

Проведенный анализ цифровых платформ, существующих в мире позволяет разделить их, в зависимости от назначения, на следующие типы.

- Операционные системы для персональных компьютеров: Windows, Unix/Linux, MacOS, МАКС, Фантом, RAIDIX, KasperskyOS; Узбекская платформа Dorrpx.

- Мобильные ОС: Apple iOS, Android, Windows Phone, Sailfish OS.

- Онлайн платежные системы: Amazon Pay, WePay, PayPal, Apple Pay, Яндекс.Деньги, Robokassa, QIWI; Узбекские платформы: Click, Oson.uz, Payme, Paymo.

- Платформы сферы образования: Edx.org, Coursera.org, Udacity.com, Universarium.org, Stepik.org, Eduson.tv; Узбекские платформы: My Dars, Kundalik.com, Onlinedu.uz, Uzbekcoders.uz.

- Интернет-браузеры: Chrome, Firefox, Microsoft Edge, Safari, Opera, Яндекс.Браузер, Спутник, Амиго, Рамблер, Orbitum.

- Видеоплатформы: Youtube.com, Vimeo.com, MetaCafe.com, Rutube.ru, Яндекс.Видео, Ivi.ru, Видео Mail.Ru.

- Поисковые системы: Google.com, Bing.com, Baidu.com, Yahoo.com, Yandex.ru, Rambler.ru, Mail.ru, Sputnik.ru; Узбекские платформы: Search.uz, Borku.uz.

- Платформы сферы электронной торговли: Amazon.com, Aliexpress.com, eBay.com, Etsy.com, Ozon.ru, Яндекс.Маркет, Auto.ru, Ticketland.ru; Узбекские платформы: Olx.uz, Glotr.uz, Olcha.uz, Tovar.uz, Zoodmall.uz, Bulavka.uz, Sello.uz, Unisavdo.uz, Rozetka.uz.

- Платформы сфера пассажирских перевозок: Uber.com, Lyft.com, Blablacar.com; Российские платформы: Яндекс.Такси, City-mobil.ru, Rentmania.com; Узбекская платформа Perevozka24.uz.

- Социальные сети: Facebook.com, Twitter.com, Instagram.com, LinkedIn.com, Vk.com, Odnoklassniki.ru; Узбекская платформа UzTvit.

- Мессенджеры: WhatsApp, Telegram, WeChat, Skype, ТамТам, Avirton, Mail.Ru Агент, Firechat; Узбекская платформа Humo.

- Платформы поиска работы: Job.com, CareerBuilder.com, Indeed.com, Upwork.com, Hh.ru, Superjob.ru, Career.ru, YouDo.ru, Fl.ru; Узбекские платформы: Myjob.uz, Uzjobs.uz, Jobhunt.uz, Ishkor.uz.

- Платформы сферы оказания государственных услуг: Gov.uk, Dta.gov.au, Gosuslugi.ru, Mos.ru; Узбекская платформа my.gov.uz.

- Платформы по туризму и путешествию: Tripadvisor.com, Skyscanner.net, Kayak.com, Travelata.ru, Tourvisor.ru, Aviasales.ru, Trip.ru; Узбекистанские платформы: Online-tourism.uz, Aviasales.uz.

- Платформы аренды жилья: AirBnB.com, HomeAway.com, Hostelworld.com, Cian.ru, Domofond.ru, Яндекс.Недвижимость; Узбекистанские платформы: Uybor.uz, Dom.uz, Shahar.uz.

В целом выделим некоторые недостатки цифровых платформ:

1. Сокращение рабочих мест из-за автоматизации и цифровой трансформации бизнес-процессов.

2. Слабая государственная поддержка, включая создание соответствующих законодательных актов для стабильного функционирования и дальнейшего развития стартапов, а также вновь созданных цифровых платформ.

3. Долгий период завоевания доверия со стороны клиента. Никто не хочет пользоваться платформой, в надежность которой не верит. И может пройти достаточно времени до того, как люди начнут ею активно пользоваться.

Рынок труда одна из самых важных сфер, оказывающих влияние на жизнедеятельность граждан и населения. Цифровые платформы активно развивают трудовые отношения упрощая процесс прямого взаимодействия работодателя с лицами, осуществляющими поиск работы. В данном направлении имеется ряд недостатков. Вообще в онлайн трудоустройстве есть два основных вида цифровых платформ, первое включает в себя работу на самой платформе с использованием интернета (iticket.uz), второе – рабочие процессы на определенных территориях управляются через платформы (Яндекс.Такси). На практике во втором виде наблюдаются недостатки, связанные с незащищенностью трудовых прав таксистов, хотя последние предоставляют работодателю личные документы, но не смотря на все это трудовые соглашения не составляются.

Благодаря платформам значительно сокращаются организационные расходы к примеру, на подготовку бизнес-соглашения, проведению деловых встреч, коммерческих мероприятий, также платформы упрощают коммуникацию и осуществление различных транзакций. При этом становятся доступными новые технологические продукты, сервисы и бизнес-модели, такие как доставка товаров, диагностика, удаленное обслуживание и онлайн оплаты за приобретенную продукцию и полученные услуги. Все эти процессы несомненно приведут кардинальному изменению традиционных бизнес-структур и бизнес-моделей.

Исследование роли и значения цифровых платформ в экономике стран, показал, что платформы сегодня являются драйвером развития целых отраслей становясь важным компонентом формирования цифровой экономики. Во многих странах платформенные решения активно



используются и внедряются в промышленном производстве, городском хозяйстве, общественной безопасности, транспорте, туризме, экологии, транспортной и складской логистике, розничной торговле, бесконтактных платежах, сельском хозяйстве, животноводстве, метеорологии, здравоохранении, спортивном мониторинге. Несмотря на высокую значимость использования цифровых платформ, в Узбекистане национальный рынок цифровых платформ находится на стадии формирования.

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## **АУДИТ ДОСТОВЕРНОСТИ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО БАЛАНСА**

*Аннотация. В статье, в соответствии с поставленной целью и задачами отражены вопросы аудита достоверности бухгалтерского баланса на примере ООО «AZIYA-TONG», освещены теоретические аспекты данного вопроса, проведена проверка правильности составления бухгалтерского баланса предприятием, сделаны выводы по проведенной работе.*

*Ключевые слова: аудит, рынок аудиторских услуг, финансовая отчетность, бухгалтерский баланс, достоверность, ликвидность, МСФО.*

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## **AUDIT OF THE ACCURACY OF THE BALANCE SHEET**

*Annotation. The article, in accordance with the goal and objectives, reflects the issues of auditing the reliability of the balance sheet on the example of «AZIYA-TONG» LLC, highlights the theoretical aspects of this issue, checked the correctness of the balance sheet by the enterprise, and made conclusions on the work done.*

*Key words: Audit, audit services market, financial statements, balance sheet, reliability, liquidity, IFRS.*

На современном этапе развития аудита в его результатах заинтересованы не только собственники, но и сами хозяйствующие субъекты, нормальное развитие которых зачастую невозможно без привлечения средств инвесторов, спонсоров и кредиторов. Чтобы привлечь финансовые вложения хозяйствующий субъект должен быть преуспевающим, а его финансовая отчетность должна вызывать доверие у потенциальных инвесторов и кредиторов.

За последние десятилетия значительно повысились требования к организации системы учета и отчетности. Появились новые формы и методы ведения учета, в том числе с применением компьютерных систем. Финансовая отчетность превратилась в основной источник информации, позволяющий оценить финансовое и имущественное состояние хозяйствующих субъектов. В этих обстоятельствах аудит финансовой отчетности превратился в важнейший инструмент, способствующий

повышению качества финансовой отчетности, ведущей составляющей которого является ее достоверность. Ни один солидный банк не предоставит кредита клиенту, не имеющему проверенную аудиторами финансовую отчетность, так же, как и ни один серьезный инвестор не будет иметь дело с организацией, отчеты которой за ряд лет не проверены авторитетным аудитором.

Достоверность финансовой отчетности во всех существенных отношениях представляет такую степень точности ее показателей, при которой квалифицированный пользователь этой отчетности делает правильные выводы и принимает правильные экономические решения.

Центральное место в отчетности занимает бухгалтерский баланс. Он является не просто источником информации, а языком бизнеса. Даже беглое его чтение может дать опытному аналитику достаточно полную картину о текущем финансовом состоянии организации, устойчивости ее положения, возможные перспективы. Поэтому умение читать баланс необходимо не только профессиональным бухгалтерам, но и руководителям организаций, акционерам, налоговым инспекторам, финансовым и банковским работникам.

На предприятии ООО «AZIYA-TONG» была проведена инициативная аудиторская проверка финансовой отчетности аудиторской организации «KOMIL-ISHONCH» за период с 1 января 2018 года по 30 июня 2018 года, состоящей из отчетных форм «Бухгалтерский баланс» форма №1, «Отчет о финансовых результатах» форма №2.

Были составлены план и программа аудита, в соответствии с которыми осуществлялась проверка правильности составления отчетности организации.

Аудиторская проверка заключалась в оценке достоверности и соответствия во всех существенных аспектах финансовой отчетности и иной финансовой информации законодательству о бухгалтерском учете.

Аудиторская проверка проводилась в соответствии с национальными и международными стандартами аудиторской деятельности. Данные стандарты требуют планирования и проведения аудиторской проверки таким образом, чтобы получить достаточную уверенность в том, что финансовая отчетность не содержит существенных искажений. Аудиторская проверка включала проведение аудиторских процедур, направленных на получение аудиторских доказательств.

Полученные в ходе аудиторской проверки аудиторские доказательства дали аудиторской организации достаточные основания для выражения мнения о достоверности финансовой отчетности. По мнению аудиторской организации финансовая отчетность ООО «AZIYA-TONG» за период с 1 января 2022 года по 31 декабря 2022 года достоверно отражает во всех существенных аспектах финансовое положение, результаты его финансово-хозяйственной деятельности и соответствует требованиям

законодательства о бухгалтерском учете.

Проверка была произведена на основе следующих нормативных документов: Закон о бухгалтерском учете Республики Узбекистан; Закон об аудиторской деятельности Республики Узбекистан; Закон об обществах с ограниченной и дополнительной ответственностью; Национальные стандарты бухгалтерского учета Республики Узбекистан; Международные стандарты аудиторской деятельности.

Аудиторской проверкой были охвачены следующие вопросы:

- Достоверность статей баланса и финансовой отчетности в целом;
- Достоверность расчетов по налогам и другим обязательным платежам;
- Состояние учета и отчетности с точки зрения соответствия их Законам и другим нормативным документам Республики Узбекистан.

При планировании аудита были выделены следующие основные этапы:

- Предварительное планирование;
- Подготовка и составление плана аудита;
- Подготовка и составление программы аудита.

В соответствии с международным стандартом аудиторской деятельности №300 «Планирование аудита финансовой отчетности» планирование аудитором своей работы способствует тому, чтобы важным областям аудита было уделено необходимое внимание, чтобы были выявлены потенциальные проблемы, и работа была выполнена с оптимальными затратами, качественно и своевременно.

Получение информации о деятельности аудируемого лица является важной частью планирования работы, помогает аудитору выявить события, операции и другие особенности, которые могут оказывать существенное влияние на финансовую отчетность.

На этапе предварительного планирования аудитор оценивает возможность проведения аудита. Начиная разработку общего плана и программы, аудитор должен основываться на предварительных знаниях об хозяйствующем субъекте. Также в процессе подготовки плана и программы аудитор оценивает систему внутреннего контроля, бухгалтерского учета, проводит оценку аудиторского риска и устанавливает приемлемый уровень существенности.

В соответствии с международным стандартом аудита №400. «Оценка рисков и система внутреннего контроля» основу внутреннего контроля хозяйствующего субъекта составляет контрольная среда, система бухгалтерского учета и средства контроля. В ходе планирования необходимо оценить адекватность внутреннего контроля масштабам, специфике деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта и достичь понимания закономерностей его функционирования в той части, которая обеспечивает регулирование и мониторинг процесса сбора, обработки и обобщения

информации, необходимой для подготовки достоверной финансовой отчетности.

Следующий этап планирования заключается в расчете уровня существенности и определении ее доли к строкам баланса. Уровень существенности – это предельное значение ошибки финансовой отчетности, начиная с которой ее квалифицированный пользователь с большей степенью вероятности делает неправильные выводы и принимает неправильные экономические решения.

Для нахождения уровня существенности используется правила международного стандарта аудита №320 «Существенность при планировании и проведении аудита». Значения базовых показателей для расчета существенности берутся из бухгалтерского баланса (форма №1) и отчета о финансовых результатах (форма №2). Составляется документ аудитора – расчет уровня существенности. Долю для существенности можно взять расчетную или установить, руководствуясь особенностями данного предприятия.

Общий план аудита служит руководством в осуществлении программы аудита.

Программа аудита является развитием общего плана аудита и представляет собой детальный перечень содержания аудиторских процедур.

В соответствии с международным стандартом аудита №500 "Аудиторские доказательства" - это информация, полученная аудитором при проведении проверки, и результат анализа указанной информации, на которых основывается мнение аудитора. К аудиторским доказательствам относятся, в частности, первичные документы и бухгалтерские записи, являющиеся основой финансовой отчетности, а также письменные разъяснения уполномоченных сотрудников аудируемого лица и информация, полученная из различных источников (от третьих лиц).

Годовая финансовая отчетность является наиболее полной. Сведения, содержащиеся в годовой финансовой отчетности, дают возможность проводить квалифицированный экономический анализ работы организации, вскрывать внутренние резервы, квалифицированно оценивать наметившиеся тенденции в развитии предприятия. На основании годовой отчетности разрабатывают мероприятия по дальнейшему совершенствованию деятельности организации.

Проверка показателей бухгалтерского баланса начиналась с процедуры арифметических подсчетов итогов по группам статей, разделам и валюты баланса по активу и пассиву, а также сверки полученных результатов с данными, указанными в бухгалтерском учете организации. Ошибок не обнаружено. Кроме того, проверялось соблюдение требования непротиворечивости, в частности наличие тождественности показателей граф «На начало отчетного года» и «На конец отчетного года»

предыдущего года. Ошибок также не выявлено.

Проверкой состояния бухгалтерского учета и достоверности статей баланса было установлено следующее:

**1. Основные средства и их износ.** По состоянию на 01.01.2023 года на балансе числились основные средства по первоначальной стоимости на 300 899 тыс. сум. Накопленная амортизация составляла 36 301 тыс. сум. Остаточная стоимость основных средств составила 264 588 тыс. сум.

При проверке состояния учета основных средств и их износа отклонения не выявлены.

**2. Долгосрочные инвестиции.** По состоянию на 01.01.2023 года по данным предприятия сумма долгосрочных инвестиций составила 4 000 тыс. сум., состоящих из акций АКИБ «Ипотека банк». При проверке отклонений не выявлено.

**3. Производственные запасы.** По состоянию на 01.01.2023 года на балансе предприятия числятся производственные запасы на сумму 814 802 тыс. сум. Инвентаризация ТМЗ аудитором проведена не была, так как это не было востребовано руководством предприятия. Балансовые данные соответствуют учетным документам.

**4. Авансовые платежи по налогам.** По данным предприятия авансовые платежи на 01.01.2023 года составили 57 474 тыс. сум., по данным проверки – 58 068 тыс. сум. Занижение на 594 тыс. сум. Произошло из-за отклонений в расчетах налога с оборота за 1-е полугодие 2022 года.

5. По всем остальным статьям баланса отклонений также выявлено не было.

По данным проверки валюта баланса на 01.01.2023 года составляет 4 936 797 тыс. сум., из них: долгосрочные активы 244 866 тыс. сум., оборотные активы 4 691 931 тыс. сум. Из всех активов предприятия собственный капитал составляет 596 007 тыс. сум, что составляет 12,1%, обязательства составили 4 340 790 тыс. сум, что составляет 87,9%, в том числе краткосрочные – 4 340 790 тыс. сум.

Таким образом можно сделать вывод, что в целом отчет составляется в соответствии с требованиями.

В соответствии Международным стандартом аудита №700 «Формирование мнения и составление заключения о финансовой отчетности» по результатам осуществленной проверки аудитор должен выразить мнение о достоверности этой отчетности.

Правильность составления форм отчетности подтверждает соблюдение взаимосвязки показателей отчетности, что было проверено в ходе аудита.

Рассмотрим размеры и основные экономические показатели ООО «AZIYA-TONG» (таблица 1).

Таблица 1

## Размеры и основные экономические показатели ООО «AZIYA-TONG»

№	Показатели	За проверяемый период
1	Чистая выручка от реализации продукции (товаров, работ и услуг), тыс. сум.	1 967 829
2	Среднегодовая остаточная стоимость основных средств, тыс. сум.	252 727
3	Среднегодовая стоимость оборотных средств, тыс. сум.	814 802
4	Среднесписочная численность работников, чел.	16
5	Фондовооруженность, тыс. сум.	15795, 4
6	Фондоотдача, сум.	7, 786

В целом основные экономические показатели предприятия позволяют предприятию стабильно вести свою деятельность и получать прибыль.

Под платежеспособностью предприятия понимают наличие у него денежных средств и их эквивалентов, достаточных для расчетов по краткосрочной задолженности, требующей немедленного погашения.

Для того чтобы убедиться в абсолютной платежеспособности предприятия необходимо рассчитать и проанализировать коэффициенты ликвидности (таблица 2).

Таблица 2

## Показатели ликвидности в ООО «AZIYA-TONG»

Показатели	Оптимальные значения	За проверяемый период
1. Коэффициент абсолютной ликвидности	0, 2-0, 5	0, 06
2. Коэффициент промежуточной ликвидности	0, 3-1, 0	0, 89
3. Коэффициент общей ликвидности	1, 0-2, 0	1, 08

Для расчета показателей используется цифровая информация из формы №1 «Бухгалтерский баланс». Для удобства сопоставления активов и пассивов составляется агрегированный аналитический баланс, в котором активы группируются по степени ликвидности в порядке убывания их ликвидности, в пассиве – по срокам погашения обязательств в порядке возрастания сроков уплаты.

В целом можно говорить о приемлемом уровне ликвидности предприятия, так как коэффициенты промежуточной и общей ликвидности соответствуют нормативным значениям. В то же время абсолютная ликвидность ниже рекомендуемых значений. Это обусловлено тем, что на фоне сокращения текущих обязательств увеличились оборотные активы (второй и третий показатели), но снизилась доля денежных средств в сумме оборотных активов, что и привело к снижению первого показателя (абсолютной ликвидности). Это свидетельствует о том, что у организации

оборотные средства позволяют погасить долги по краткосрочным обязательствам.

На основании проведенного анализа выявлено, что ООО «AZIYA-TONG» рассчитанные показатели ликвидности свидетельствуют об улучшении ликвидности баланса предприятия. Предприятие обладает необходимыми основными и оборотными средствами для обеспечения своей деятельности. Показатели результативности финансово-хозяйственной деятельности свидетельствуют о прибыльности. В целом можно сказать, что хозяйство функционирует стабильно.

В ходе аудита проверялась правильность заполнения форм отчетности и сохранение взаимосвязки показателей отчетности. Для этого использовались такие методы получения аудиторских доказательств, как устный опрос работников бухгалтерии, прослеживание, арифметический расчет, проверка документов и другие.

Грубых нарушений в ходе проверки не выявлено. Финансовая отчетность составляется в соответствии с Законодательством Республики Узбекистан по бухгалтерскому учету и другими правилами и положениями, касающимися ведения бухгалтерского учета и отчетности в Республики Узбекистан. Все формы заполняются корректно, аккуратно, полно.

По итогам исследования можно дать следующие рекомендации для совершенствования системы бухгалтерского учета на предприятии ООО «AZIYA-TONG»:

- С целью обеспечения эффективности системы внутреннего контроля целесообразно введение внутреннего аудита как штатной единицы;
- Усовершенствовать автоматизированный учет для облегчения работы персонала и сведения ошибок к возможному минимуму;
- Интегрировать бухгалтерскую программу с системой Банк-Клиент для автоматизации учета операций с банком и сокращения объема работ, выполняемых вручную, тем самым сократив количество возможных ошибок;
- Повышать профессиональный уровень работников.

#### **Использованные источники:**

1. Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 19 сентября 2018 года № ПП-3946 «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию аудиторской деятельности в Республике Узбекистан».
2. Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 24 февраля 2020 года № ПП-4611 «О дополнительных мерах по переходу на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности».
3. Международный стандарт аудиторской деятельности №300 «Планирование аудита финансовой отчетности»
4. Международный стандарт аудиторской деятельности №320 «Существенность при планировании и проведении аудита».



- 5.Международный стандарт аудиторской деятельности №500  
"Аудиторские доказательства"
- 6.Международный стандарт аудиторской деятельности №700  
«Формирование мнения и составление заключения о финансовой отчетности»

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## **БУХГАЛТЕРИЯ ХИЗМАТЛАРИНИ КЎРСАТУВЧИ СУБЪЕКТЛАРНИНГ ЗАРУРИЯТИ ВА ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ**

*Аннотация. Мақолада хизматлар соҳасида бухгалтерия хизматлари кўрсатувчи субъектлари, уларнинг афзалликлари, камчиликлари ва ривожланиш истиқболлари қўриб чиқилган.*

*Калит сўзлар: Бухгалтерия хизматлари, кичик бизнес субъектлари, аутсорсинг хизматлари, афзалликлар, камчиликлар, микро ва макро корхоналар.*

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## **NEEDS AND PROSPECTS OF ENTITIES PROVIDING ACCOUNTING SERVICES**

*Annotation: The article examines entities providing accounting services in the service sector, their advantages, disadvantages, and development prospects.*

*Keywords: Accounting services, small business entities, outsourcing services, advantages, disadvantages, micro and macro enterprises.*

Мамлақатимизда олиб борилаётган иқтисодий ўзгаришлар бухгалтерия ҳисобини ҳам такомиллаштиришни тақозо этмоқда. Бухгалтерия шундай соҳаки, унда қатор конфиденциал ва жуда муҳим корпоратив маълумотлар сақланади. Ҳар қандай пухта ўйланмаган ҳаракат, ҳатто кичик хато ва камчиликлар ҳам ишга малакасиз ёндашув, ҳисоб-китоблар ноаниқлиги ва ҳатто катта жарималарга олиб келиши мумкин. Шунинг учун ўз соҳасининг устаси бўлган бухгалтерларга талаб юқори. Айнан шундайлар бюджетга тўланадиган солиқларни ҳисоблашади. Йирик корхоналар штатида юқоридаги талабларга жавоб берадиган, ўз навбатида, юқори маош талаб қиладиган бухгалтерлар ёллаш имкони бор. Бироқ янги ташкил топган, микро ва кичик корхоналар бундай харажатларга тайёр эмас. Ёлланма бухгалтерлар ҳеч қандай ҳужжатсиз, оғзаки келишув асосида хизмат кўрсатиши туфайли кўплаб муаммолар келиб чиқиши мумкин.

Бугунги кунда кичик бизнеснинг ривожланиши мамлақатимизда кўплаб янги хўжалик юритувчи субъектларнинг ташкил этилишига сабаб бўлмоқда. Бу эса бухгалтерларга бўлган эҳтиёжнинг ошишига олиб келади.

Мамлакатимизда малакали бухгалтерларнинг камлиги ҳамда кичик корхоналарнинг бухгалтерия ҳисоби бўлимини ташкил этишга эҳтиёжнинг йўқлиги бухгалтерия хизматларини кўрсатувчи субъектларнинг вужудга келишига сабаб бўлмоқда.

Бухгалтерия хизматларини кўрсатувчи субъектларнинг фаолиятини тўғри ташкил этиш долзарб масалалардан биридир.

Ўзбекистон Республикасида бухгалтерия хизматлари соҳасида охириги йилларда юқори кўрсаткичли ривожланиш кузатилмоқда. Агар бухгалтерия хизматларини кўрсатувчи корхоналар сони 2019 йилда Республикамиз бўйича жами 923 ташкил этган бўлса, 2021 йил 1 октябрь ҳолатига келиб ушбу кўрсаткич 1519 тани ташкил этган.

Бу, ўз навбатида, хизматлар соҳаси хизматларини кўрсатувчи корхоналарни мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётида катта аҳамият касб этишини, шунингдек уларни бухгалтерия ҳисобининг муҳим субъектларидан бири эканлигини билдиради.

Корхона бир неча фаолият тури билан шуғулланадиган бўлса, ҳар бир фаолият учун алоҳида малакали бухгалтер ёллаш, уларни ойлик маош, иш жойи, дастурий таъминот ва ҳ.к.лар билан таъминлаш катта харажатларни келтириб чиқаради.

Бугунги кунда аутсорсинг хизмати кенг тарқалмоқда. “Аутсорсинг” сўзи инглиз тилидан олинган бўлиб, шартнома асосида ташқи манбалардан, яъни аутсорсинг хизматини кўрсатувчи корхоналар хизматидан фойдаланишни билдиради.

Аутсорсинг бухгалтерия эса масофадан туриб малакали соҳа мутахассислари томонидан олиб бориладиган бухгалтериядир. Аутсорсинг бухгалтерия ёлланма бухгалтериядан фарқли равишда, бухгалтерияни қисман ёки вақтинчалик топшириш эмас, узоқ муддатга шартнома асосида ҳамкорлик қилишни кўзда тутаяди. Аутсорсинг бухгалтерия хизматини кўрсатувчилар аутсорсерлар ҳисобланади. Ҳозирги вақтда хорижда штатдаги ходимларни таъминлашдан кўра аутсорсинг хизматларидан ва айниқса, аутсорсинг бухгалтерия хизматларидан кенг фойдаланилмоқда. Масалан, Беларусда - 30%, Европада - 86%, АҚШда - 92%, энг юқори кўрсаткич эса - Исроилда бўлиб, 96% ни ташкил этади.

Йирик корхоналар Аутсорсинг бухгалтерия хизматларидан фойдаланишга бутунлай ўтишлари у қадар самарали эмас, чунки бундай ҳолатда масофадан туриб иш олиб борилгани сабабли ҳисобни олиб боришда оперативлик пасайиш эҳтимоли бор. Бунга йўл қўймаслик учун бухгалтерияни бутунлай эмас, қисман, масалан, ойлик маош ҳисоб-китоблари, ҳисоботлар топшириш, ва ҳ.к.ларни аутсорсерларга топшириш мумкин.

Бу мақсад ва вазифа 2022-2026 йилларда мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистонни тараккиёт стратегиясининг “2022-2026 йилларда вилоят марказларида ахборот коммуникация-технологияларини қўллаш орқали

масофавий хизматларни кўрсатиш (IT- аутсорсинг) марказларини ташкил этиш”да белгиланган (25 мақсад, 102 вазифа)

Микро ва кичик корхоналар учун аутсорсинг бухгалтерия хизматлари ҳисобни юритишнинг энг оптимал усулидир. Бундай ҳолатда корхона юқори малакали, масъулиятли, фақатгина бухгалтерия соҳасида эмас, балки кадрлар бўйича, юридик ҳамда солиқ масалалари бўйича маслаҳатлар олиш имконига эга бўлади.

**Аутсорсинг хизматларининг афзалликлари ва камчиликлари қуйидагилардан иборат.:**

<b>Афзалликлари</b>	<b>Камчиликлари</b>
Йирик корхоналарга харажатларни тежаш имконини беради	Бухгалтериянгизни юритаётган мутахассисни кўрмайсиз
Иш ҳақи билан боғлиқ солиқларни тўлаш керак эмас	Аутсорсингдаги ходимдан кўра штатдагиси ишончлироқ туюлади
Иш жойини жиҳозлашга ҳожат қолмайди	Айрим масалаларни ҳал қилишга кўпроқ вақт кетиши мумкин
Аутсорсинг компанияларида, одатда, юқори малакали мутахассислар ишлайди	Штатдаги бухгалтер параллель равишда бошқа ишни ҳам бажариши мумкин
Аутсорсинг компанияси билан доим алоқа боғлаш мумкин	Аутсорсинг компанияларининг стандарт ёндашуви
Аутсорсинг компанияси ўз мутахассисларининг хатолари учун жавоб беради	Солиққа оид таваккалчиликларни баҳолай олмаслик эҳтимоли мавжуд
Кадрларнинг кетиб қолишидан хавфсирмайсиз	Прогнозлашнинг мушкуллиги

**Аутсорсинг бухгалтерия хизматини кўрсатувчи корхона билан ҳамкорлик қилиш тадбиркорларга бир қатор қулайликлар яратади:**

- Аутсорсерларга топширилган вазифалар юқори сифатли, оператив ва кам харажат талаб этади, чунки тадбиркорлар аутсорсерлар уларнинг штатида бўлмагани сабабли уларга ойлик маошдан келиб чиқадиган солиқлар, офис жиҳозлари, моддий-техник таъминот, аренда, алоқа ва интернет каби харажатлардан фориғ бўлишади. Бу харажатларни оптималлаштириш орқали молиявий натижаларни 20-30%га яхшилаш имконини беради.

- Аутсорсинг бухгалтерия хизматларидан фойдаланганда махфий (конфидециал) маълумотларнинг ошкор бўлиши олди олинади; - Хизматдан фойдаланиш орқали бир эмас, бир неча юқори малакали ҳисобчи мутахассис гуруҳига эга бўлиш мумкин;

- Бухгалтерия ҳисобини юритишдаги хато ва камчиликлардан, ортиқча оворагарчиликлардан озод қилади;

- Аутсорсерлар бухгалтерия ва солиқ ҳисобини юритишдан ташқари бошқа қўшимча хизматларни, масалан, кадрлар буйича ва юридик хизматларни ҳам таклиф этади. Таъкидлаш жоизки, штатдаги бухгалтерлар

ҳар доим ҳам бундай қўшимча масаларларни ҳал этишни ўз зиммаларига олаверишмайди, қўшимча мутахассисларни ёллаш эса корхона харажатларини оширади;

• Аутсорсинг корхоналарга бухгалтерияни исталган босқичда топшириш имконияти мавжуд. Агар корхона бухгалтерияси хато ва камчиликлар билан махсус дастурлардан фойдаланилмай юритилган булса, аутсорсинг бухгалтерия корхоналари бундай талабга жавоб бермайдиган бухгалтерияни қайта тиклаш орқали тўғри ва аниқ ҳолатга олиб келади.

Санаб ўтилган барча афзалликлар ва камчиликлар исталган аутсорсинг компаниясига ва ҳар қандай штатдаги бухгалтерга хос деб бўлмайди, албатта. Ҳар бир вазият – ўзига хос. Шу сабабли қарор қабул қилишдан олдин унинг барча ижобий ва салбий жиҳатларини мустақил равишда баҳолаб, ҳар бир ҳисоб юритиш усули қанча сарф-харажат талаб этишини ҳисоблаб, айнан бизнес учун қай бири фойдалироқ эканини чамалаб кўриб, қарор қабул қилиш лозим.

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## **РИВОЖЛАНГАН МАМЛАКАТЛАРДА КОРПОРАТИВ НИЗОЛАР ВА УЛАРНИНИ ҲАЛ ЭТИШ**

*Аннотация. Турли мамлакатларда корпоратив муносабатларни тартибга солувчи қонунчилик тизими турлича шаклланган. Бу ушбу давлатлардаги иқтисодий муносабатларнинг, ишлаб чиқариш соҳалари ва ишбилармонлик муҳитининг қай даражада ривожланганлигига боғлиқ. Илгор хорижий давлатларда ушбу соҳаларнинг юксак даражада тараққий этганлиги корпоратив муносабатларнинг кенг тарқалишига замин яратган бўлиб, пировард натижада ушбу давлатларнинг мазкур соҳани тартибга солувчи қонунчилик тизимлари ҳам нисбатан такомиллашган ҳисобланади.*

*Ушбу мақолада баъзи ривожланган хорижий мамлакатларда корпоратив муносабатларни амалга ошириш жараёнида юзага келадиган низолар ва ушбу мамлакатларнинг бу турдаги низоларни ҳал қилиш борасидаги тажрибалари ҳамда қонунчилик тизими хусусида фикр юритамиз.*

*Калит сўзлар: корпорация, компания, корпоратив-ҳуқуқий муносабатлар, корпоратив низолар, федерал ва штат (провинция) қонунлари, низоларни ҳал қилишнинг ички механизмлари ва муқобил усуллари, ички назорат органлари, суд жараёнлари.*

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## **CORPORATE DISPUTES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND SOLVE THEM**

*Abstract. In different countries, the legal system governing corporate relations is formed in different ways. It depends on the level of development of economic relations, industrial sectors and the business environment in these countries. The high level of development of these sectors in advanced foreign countries has created the basis for the wide spread of corporate relations, as a result of which the legal systems of these countries regulating this sector are relatively improved.*

*In this article, we will discuss disputes arising from the implementation of corporate relations in some developed foreign countries, the experience of these countries in resolving such disputes, and the legal system.*

*Key words: corporation, company, corporate legal relations, corporate disputes, federal and federal (provincial) legislation, internal dispute resolution mechanisms and alternative methods, internal control bodies, litigation.*

Хорижий давлатлар қонунчилигида корпоратив низоларни ҳал қилишни кўриб чиқишда ҳуқуқий тизимлар ва ушбу масалага ёндашувлардаги фарқни ҳисобга олиш керак.

Қуйида баъзи хорижий мамлакатларнинг корпоратив муносабатларни тартибга солувчи ва бундай муносабатлар натижасида вужудга келувчи корпоратив низоларни ҳал қилишда қўлланиладиган қонунчилик тизимига тўхталиб ўтамиз.

**Америка Қўшма Штатларида** корпоратив низолар федерал ва штат даражасида тартибга солинади. Қимматли қоғозлар тўғрисидаги қонун (Securities Act) ва корпорациялар тўғрисидаги қонун (Corporate Act) каби федерал қонунлар корпоратив муносабатлар учун умумий қоидалар ва талабларни белгилайди. Давлат даражасида компаниялар ва тижорат ҳуқуқи тўғрисидаги қонунлар мавжуд бўлиб, улар корпоратив низоларни ҳам тартибга солади. Штат даражасида эса ушбу турдаги низолар мазкур ҳудуд қонуни билан тартибга солинади. Калифорниянинг бизнес корпоратив Қонуни (California Corporations Code) ва Нью-Йоркнинг Масъулияти чекланган жамиятлар тўғрисидаги Қонунларини (New York Limited Liability Company Law) шунга мисол келтиришимиз мумкин.

Корпорациялар ижтимоий жавобгарлик корпорациянинг эмас, балки давлатнинг зиммасида бўлиши лозим деб ҳисоблашади. Корпорацияларни фуқаролик ҳуқуқий тартибга солиш бўйича ҳозирги уринишлар корпоратив ҳокимиятни чеклаш ўрнига уни таъминлаш учун хизмат қилмоқда. Ишлаб чиқилган қоидалар компаниялар, жамоатчилик ва давлатлар ўртасидаги ўзаро таъсир сценарийсини ўзида мужассам этган деб тахмин қилинади<sup>74</sup>.

Корпорация атамаси одатда ушбу давлат даражасида корпорацияларни тартибга солувчи ҳар бир алоҳида штатнинг қонунчилигига мурожаат қилиш учун ишлатилади. Ҳар бир штатнинг ўзига хос корпоратив қонунчилиги мавжуд бўлиб, у маълум бир штат ичида корпорацияларни яратиш, бошқариш ва фаолият юритиш қоидаларини белгилайди.

Қимматли қоғозлар тўғрисидаги қонун эса, қимматли қоғозлар савдоси билан шуғулланувчи ташкилотларни, шу жумладан биржалар ва брокерларни тартибга солувчи қоидалар ва талабларни белгилайди. Шунингдек, у компанияларнинг ҳисобот бериш ва ошкор қилиш мажбуриятларини белгилайди.

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74 Kaplan, Rami. (2014). Who has been regulating whom, business or society? The mid-20th-century institutionalization of 'corporate responsibility' in the USA. Socio-Economic Review. 13. 125-155. 10.1093/ser/mwu031.

**Буюк Британияда** корпоратив низолар корпоратив қонун билан тартибга солинади. Қонуннинг асосий манбалари 2006 йилги Компаниялар тўғрисидаги қонун (Companies Act 2006) ва фуқаролик процессуал кодекси (Civil Procedure Rules) ҳисобланади. Корпоратив актда акциядорларнинг ҳуқуқлари ва мажбуриятлари, овоз бериш қоидалари, акциядорлар йиғилишларини чақириш ва ўтказиш тартиби ва бошқалар тўғрисидаги қоидалар мавжуд. Суд жараёнининг қоидалари корпоратив низоларни судда кўриб чиқиш тартиби ва талабларини белгилайди. Қонун ҳужжатларини талқин қилиш ва қўллашда суд амалиёти ва прецедентлари ҳам муҳим рол ўйнайди.

Юқоридаги қонун қабул вақтида ҳажми катта бўлиб, компанияларга тегишли қонун ҳужжатларининг аксарияти компаниялар ва бизнесни ташкил этиш, директорлар, фирмалар, аудиторлар ва актуарларнинг бўшатишни таъминлаш кабиларни қамраб олган. Ушбу қонунни қабул қилишда рўйхатдан ўтган компанияларга тегишли қонунчилик қоидалари синчковлик билан қайта кўриб чиқилган бўлиб, 1985 йилдаги компаниялар тўғрисидаги қонун ва бошқа тегишли қонун ҳужжатларининг барча қоидаларини янгилаб берди. 2006 йил ноябр ойидан бошлаб унга қўшимчалар ва ўзгартиришлар киритилди. Бу эса қонунчилик доимо янги вазиятлар ва муаммоларни ҳал қила олиши, унга мувофиқ бўлиши учун доимий равишда такомиллаштириб, ривожлантириб борилиши зарурлигидан далолат беради<sup>75</sup>.

Корпоратив бошқарув назарияси ва корпоратив мақсадлар ўртасидаги боғлиқлик Буюк Британиядаги қонунчилик ва тартибга солишнинг турли жиҳатларида яққол намоён бўлади. Бу давлат Корпоратив бошқарув кодекси акциядорларнинг узоқ муддатли манфаатларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда компанияни самарали бошқариш тамойилини белгилайди.

Корпоратив мақсадлар ҳақидаги мунозаралар одатда акциядорлар қиймати назарияси ва манфаатдор томонлар назарияларига бўлинади.

Буюк Британиянинг Компаниялар тўғрисидаги қонуни (Companies Act 2006) 172(1)-бўлимида директорлар узоқ муддатли оқибатлар, ходимларнинг манфаатлари, ишбилармонлик муносабатлари, жамият, атроф-муҳит ва адолатли хулқ-атворни ҳисобга олган ҳолда компания ва умуман унинг акциядорлари манфаатларини кўзлаб ҳаракат қилишлари шартлиги назарда тутилган.

Бу акциядорлар ва манфаатдор томонлар ўртасидаги замонавий кўринишдаги низоларнинг вужудга келиши, шунингдек, акциядорлар қиймати тушунчасидан маърифатли акциядорлар қиймати тушунчасига ўтишга олиб келган сиёсий ва ҳуқуқий ёндашувлар натижаси бўлиб,

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75 Kosmin, Leslie & Roberts, Catherine. (2021). Commentary on the Provisions of the Companies Act 2006, Part 13, Sections 281 to 361. 10.1093/oso/9780198832744.003.0029.



келажакда корпоратив бошқарув доктринасида ҳам ҳуқуқий, ҳам тартибга солиш даражасида мумкин бўлган ўзгаришлар учун асос яратди<sup>76</sup>.

**Германияда** корпоратив низолар Фуқаролик кодекси (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch) ва Тижорат кодекси (Handelsgesetzbuch) билан тартибга солинади. Фуқаролик кодексида корпоратив муносабатлар тўғрисидаги асосий қоидалар, шу жумладан акциядорлар, директорлар ва директорлар кенгашининг ҳуқуқ ва мажбуриятлари мавжуд. Тижорат кодекси эса тижорат корхоналари билан боғлиқ масалаларни, шу жумладан акциядорлик жамиятларини ташкил этиш ва бошқариш қоидаларини тартибга солади.

Бундан ташқари, корпоратив муносабатларни тартибга солувчи бошқа махсус қонунлар ҳам мавжуд, булар Акциядорлик жамиятлари тўғрисидаги қонун (Aktiengesetz) ва Масъулияти чекланган жамиятлар тўғрисидаги қонун (Gesetz betreffend die Gesellschaften mit beschränkter Haftung) бўлиб, умумий ҳуқуқий нормаларни маълум даражада тўлдиради ва судларда кўриб чиқиладиган корпоратив низоларни ҳал этишда ҳам ушбу қонунларга мурожаат қилинади.

Германияда Масъулияти чекланган жамият тўғрисидаги қонунда (Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung) корпорациянинг энг кенг тарқалган ва иқтисодий аҳамиятга эга шакллари ташкил этиш тартиби белгиланган бўлиб, унинг ўн биринчи бобида жамият барча капиталга эга ташкилотлар учун намуна сифатида кўрсатилади. Ушбу бобда пул ёки моддий депозитларни яратиш орқали жамиятни тузиш жараёнлари, компания яратишнинг соддалаштирилган тартиблари назарда тутилган. Бошқа муҳим жиҳатлардан бошқарувчи директорнинг роли, шу жумладан унинг мажбуриятлари, шунингдек жамият аъзоларининг ҳуқуқ ва мажбуриятлари ҳам белгиланган. Устав капиталини шакллантириш, капитални сақлаш, шунингдек капитални кўпайтириш ва камайтириш жараёнларини тушунтиришга алоҳида эътибор қаратилган<sup>77</sup>.

Германияда корпоратив низоларни ҳал қилишнинг бир неча вариантлари мавжуд. Улардан баъзилари қуйидагилар:

**Компания ичидаги низоларни ҳал қилиш.** Жамият иштирокчилари низони музокаралар, компания уставида назарда тутилган бошқа ички тартиб-қоидалар орқали ҳал қилишга ҳаракат қилишлари мумкин.

**Арбитраж.** Низо тарафлари ишни ҳакамлик суди томонидан кўриб чиқилиши тўғрисида келишиб олишлари мумкин. Арбитраж халқаро арбитраж тўғрисидаги қонунга мувофиқ ёки томонларнинг келишувига биноан ўтказилиши мумкин.

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76 Kabour, Reem. (2021). What effect does the enlightened shareholder value principle in the Companies Act 2006 have on the corporate objective of UK companies?. IALS Student Law Review. 13-29. 10.14296/islr.v8i2.5334.

77 Meyer, Justus. (2018). Die Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH). 10.1007/978-3-658-19983-8\_11.

**Суд жараёни.** Агар низони ички ёки ҳакамлик суди орқали ҳал қилиш мумкин бўлмаса, томонлар фуқаролик судига мурожаат қилишлари мумкин. Энг эътиборлиси шуки, Германияда корпоратив низолар билан шуғулланадиган ихтисослашган судлар мавжуд.

**Ички назорат органи.** Германиянинг Масъулияти чекланган жамият тўғрисидаги Қонуни компания ичидаги низоларни кўриб чиқиши ва ҳал қилиши мумкин бўлган ички назорат органини яратиш имкониятини назарда тутди. Шунингдек, махсус низоларни ҳал этиш имкониятлари алоҳида ҳолатлар ва ҳар бир жамият устав қоидаларига қараб фарқ қилиши мумкин.

Бошқа хорижий мамлакатлардаги корпоратив низоларни ҳал қилиш ҳам ҳар бир мамлакатнинг тегишли қонунлари ва ҳуқуқий тизимларига асосланади. Масалан, **Францияда** корпоратив низолар Фуқаролик кодекси (Code civil) ва Тижорат кодекси (Code de commerce), **Японияда** – Компаниялар тўғрисидаги қонун (Companies Act), **Хитойда** – Компаниялар тўғрисидаги қонун (Company Law) ва бошқалар билан тартибга солинишини кўришимиз мумкин.

Компаниялар тўғрисидаги қонун **Японияда** корпоратив низоларни ҳал қилишнинг турли механизмларини тақдим этади. Хусусан:

**Компания ичида низони ҳал қилиш.** Япония компаниялари тўғрисидаги қонунда компания иштирокчилари ўртасидаги розилик ва ҳамкорлик тамойилига алоҳида эътибор қаратилган. Унда низоларни муҳокама қилиш ва ҳал қилиш мумкин бўлган акциядорлар ва директорлар Кенгашларининг йиғилишларини ўтказиш имконияти кўзда тутилган.

**Низоларни ҳал қилишнинг муқобил усуллари.** Компаниялар тўғрисидаги қонунга биноан, томонлар ҳакамлик ёки арбитраж каби низоларни ҳал қилишнинг муқобил усулларига ҳам мурожаат қилишлари мумкин. Японияда корпоратив низоларни ҳал этишда қўлланиладиган низоларни муқобил ҳал қилишнинг яхши ривожланган тизими мавжуд.

**Суд жараёни.** Агар низо ички розилик ёки муқобил усуллар билан ҳал этилмаса, томонлар судга мурожаат қилишлари мумкин. Японияда ҳам корпоратив низоларни кўриб чиқадиган ва амалдаги қонунчилик ва суд амалиёти асосида қарор қабул қилиши мумкин бўлган ихтисослашган судлар мавжуд.

**Ички назорат органи.** Япониянинг Компаниялар тўғрисидаги қонунида компания ичидаги низоларни кўриб чиқадиган ва ҳал қиладиган ички назорат органини яратиш имконияти ҳам кўзда тутилган.

Шуни таъкидлаш керакки, корпоратив низоларни ҳал қилишнинг ўзига хос механизмлари ҳар бир компаниянинг уставида белгиланиши мумкин ва компаниянинг ҳажми ва турига қараб фарқ қилиши мумкин<sup>78</sup>.

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78 Oh, Sung-Keun. (2023). Company Indemnification Contract System and Implications under the Amended Companies Act of Japan. BUSINESS LAW REVIEW. 37. 19-51. 10.24886/BLR.2023.03.37.1.19.

**Канадада** ҳам АҚШда бўлгани каби корпоратив низолар федерал ва провинция даражасида тартибга солинади.

Федерал қонунчилик Канада бизнес корпорациялари тўғрисидаги қонун (Canada Business Corporations Act) бўлиб, у федерал даражадаги корпоратив муносабатларнинг умумий қоидаларини белгилайди.

Шунингдек, Канаданинг ҳар бир провинцияси федерал қоидаларни тўлдирадиган ўз корпоратив қонунчилигига эга. Масалан, Онтарио бизнес корпорациялари тўғрисидаги қонуни (Ontario Business Corporations Act) ва Квебек бизнес корпорациялари тўғрисидаги қонуни (Quebec Business Corporations Act) шулар жумласига киради.

АҚШ ва Канада корпоратив ҳуқуқи кўплаб умумий хусусиятларга эга бўлсада, уларда муҳим институционал фарқлар мавжуд. Иккала мамлакатда ҳам федерал ва штат (провинция) қонунчилигининг шаклланганлиги ўзаро ўхшаш бўлса, энг сезиларли фарқлардан бири АҚШда корпоратив низоларни ҳал этишда штатлар қонунчилигига кўпроқ мурожаат қилинса, Канадада аксинча, бу каби низоларни ҳал этишда федерал қонунчиликка устунлик берилади.

Олимларнинг корпоратив ҳуқуқда федерализм масаласига катта эътибор беришига қарамай, Канада ва АҚШ ўртасидаги ушбу тарихий фарқлар яхши англаб етилмаган. АҚШда корпоратив низоларни тартибга солувчи штатлар қонунчилигининг мукамал эканлиги, уларнинг доимий равишда ривожлантирилиб борилиши ва бу борада юрисдикциялар ўртасидаги рақобатнинг кучайиши, одатда тахмин қилинганидек, корпоратив бошқарув масалалари билан эмас, балки штат ва федерал монополияга қарши чекловлардан қочиш истаги билан боғлиқ<sup>79</sup>.

Канадада корпоратив низолар турли механизмлар орқали ҳал қилинади, жумладан:

**Суд жараёнлари.** Низо тарафлари қарор учун судга мурожаат қилишлари мумкин. Суд жараёнлари томонларга ўз далилларини тақдим этиш ва суддан расмий қарор олиш имкониятини беради.

**Низоларни муқобил ҳал қилиш.** Медиация ва арбитраж каби низоларни ҳал қилишнинг муқобил усуллари Канадада кенг тарқалган. Медиацияда томонлар ўзаро мақбул келишувга эришишда ёрдам берадиган мустақил воситачи билан ишлайди. Ҳакамлик судида низо мустақил учинчи томон (ҳакам) томонидан кўриб чиқилади, у якуний қарорни томонлар учун мажбурий қилади.

**Низоларни ҳал қилишнинг ички механизмлари.** Корпорациялар кўпинча низоларни ҳал қилишнинг ички процедуралари ва механизмларига эга, масалан, директорлар кенгаши, кўмиталар ва компания ичидаги томонларга низоларни ҳал қилишга имкон берадиган

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79 Hutchison, Camden. (2018). Corporate Law Federalism in Historical Context: Comparing Canada and the United States. McGill Law Journal. 64. 109. 10.7202/1067518ar.

қоидалар мавжуд. Бунга мажбурий ҳакамлик ёки ҳакамлик муҳокамаси ва низоларни ҳал қилишнинг ички тартиблари киради.

**Тартибга солиш ва маъмурий органлар.** Низонинг хусусиятига ва компания фаолият юритадиган соҳага қараб, баъзи низоларни тартибга солувчи ёки маъмурий органлар, масалан, *қимматли қозозлар комиссиялари* ёки *рақобат органлари* кўриб чиқиши мумкин.

Шуни таъкидлаш керакки, низоларни ҳал қилиш процедуралари Канададаги провинция ёки ҳудудга қараб фарқ қилиши мумкин, чунки корпоратив ҳуқуқнинг баъзи жиҳатлари провинция даражасида тартибга солинади. Шуни ҳам таъкидлаш жоизки, баъзи корпоратив низолар томонлар ўртасидаги келишувлар, масалан, таъсис шартномалари ёки компания уставлари билан тартибга солиниши мумкин.

**Австралияда** корпоратив низолар корпоратив қонунлар билан тартибга солинади. Бу соҳада асосий қонун Жамиятлар тўғрисидаги қонун (Corporations Act) бўлиб, у Австралияда корпорацияларни рўйхатга олиш, уларни бошқариш ва тартибга солиш қоидалари ва талабларини белгилайди.

Бундан ташқари, Австралия қимматли қозозлар ва инвестициялар комиссияси (Australian Securities and Investments Commission, ASIC) корпоратив фаолиятни назорат қилади ва тартибга солади.

Юқоридагилардан келиб чиқиб, хорижий мамлакатларда корпоратив низоларни ҳал қилиш турли хил ҳуқуқий ва институционал механизмлар орқали амалга оширилади деган хулосага келиш мумкин. Баъзи хорижий мамлакатларда корпоратив низоларни ҳал қилиш қўйидагича:

АҚШда корпоратив низолар федерал ва штат қонунлари юрисдикциясига киради. Низоларни ҳал қилишда суд жараёни, низоларни муқобил ҳал қилиш (ADR), компаниялар ва назорат қилувчи органларнинг ички механизмлари муҳим рол ўйнайди. Қимматли қозозлар тўғрисидаги қонун ва корпорациялар тўғрисидаги қонун корпоратив муносабатлар учун умумий қоидалар ва талабларни белгилайди.

Канада ҳам суд жараёни, (ADR), корпоратив низоларни ҳал қилиш учун компаниялар ва назорат органларининг ички механизмлари қўлланилади. Канада компаниялари тўғрисидаги қонун мамлакатдаги корпоратив қонунларга таъсир қилади.

Буюк Британияда корпоратив низолар суд, (ADR) ва назорат қилувчи органлар орқали ҳал қилинади. Корпоратив бошқарув тўғрисидаги қонун ва 2006 йилдаги Компаниялар тўғрисидаги қонун корпоратив муносабатларни тартибга солувчи асосий қонун ҳужжатларидир.

Германияда суд жараёни, арбитраж ва ҳакамлик корпоратив низоларни ҳал қилиш учун қўлланилади. Фуқаролик кодекси ва Тижорат кодекси корпоратив масалалар ва низоларни тартибга солишда муҳим роль ўйнайди.

Японияда корпоратив низолар суд жараёни, арбитраж ва ҳакамлик орқали ҳал қилинади. Компаниялар тўғрисидаги қонун ва бошқа қонун ҳужжатлари корпоратив муносабатлар ва низоларни тартибга солади.

Демак, ҳар бир мамлакат корпоратив низоларни ҳал қилишнинг ўзига хос хусусиятларига ега бўлиши мумкин ва бу ҳар бир мамлакатнинг ҳуқуқий ва институционал хусусиятларига боғлиқ. Ушбу низоларни ҳал қилиш механизмлари ишбилармонлик муҳити ва умуман жамиятнинг ўзгарувчан эҳтиёжлари ва талабларига мувофиқ ишлаб чиқилади ва такомиллаштириб борилади.

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## **ПРОСТАТА БЕЗИ ХАВФСИЗ ГИПЕРПЛАЗИЯСИНИ ПРОГРЕССИВ КЕЧИШИ ВА “ЁШАРИШИ” (АДАБИЁТ ШАРХИ)**

*Аннотация. Бутун дунёда ўтказилган илмий тадқиқотлар, простата беzi хавфсиз гиперплазияси касаллиги прогрессив кечилишини исботлаган. Эпидемиологик текширувлар хозирги кунда катта ёшдаги одамлар сони ортиб бораётгани ва касаллик ёшга хос прогрессиялашини хисобга олиб, касалликни самарали даволаш муаммосини хал қилиш мухим масала эканлигини кўрсатмоқда.*

*Калит сўзлар: простата, простата беzi хавфсиз гиперплазияси, эркаклар, морфологик хусусият, даволаш.*

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## **PROGRESSION AND "REJUVENATION" OF BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (LITERATURE REVIEW)**

*Annotation. Scientific studies conducted around the world have proven that benign prostatic hyperplasia is a progressive disease. Epidemiological studies show that the problem of effective treatment of the disease is relevant, given the increase in the number of elderly people and the "rejuvenation" of this disease in the age aspect.*

*Key words: prostate gland, benign prostatic hyperplasia, men, morphological sign, treatment.*

**Долзарблиги.** Кўп йиллар давомида простата безининг хавфсиз гиперплазияси (ПБХГ) муаммоси доимий равишда долзарб бўлиб қолмоқда ва биринчи навбатда, ушбу касалликнинг частотаси бошқа урологик патологиялар орасида устунлиги, нафақат кекса, балки етук ёшдаги эркакларда ҳаёт сифатини йўқотиш билан касалланишнинг юқори даражаси ҳисобланади.

**Максад:** простата безининг хавфсиз гиперплазиясини ёшга нисбатан беморларда кечишини адабиёт шархи.

**Олинган натижалар:** Касалликни кучайиши ёшга боғлиқ ҳолда 40 ёшдан кейин простата безининг катталашуви тезлашади. Барча ўтказилган гистологик текширувлар 80% эркакларда простата беги гиперплазиясини тасдиқлаган [1, 2, 7, 8]. ПБХГ аниқланган беморларни тахминан 50% оператив давога муҳтожлигини статистик маълумотлар тасдиқлайди [3, 4]. Европа ва Америка урроглар ассоциациялари 80 ёшдан ошган ҳар тўртта эркакдан биттаси жаррохлик аралашуви билан даволанишни тавсия этмоқда [5, 6, 8]. Бутун жаҳонда ўртача умр кўриш ёши давомийлиги ошганлиги маълум. Масалан, дунё аҳолисининг қарийб 10, 8% қисми 60 ёшдан ошган эркаклар бўлса охириги 20 йил ичида бў кўрсаткич 22 % ташкил килди [4, 7]. Шунинг билан оладиган бўлсак, ПБХГ билан оғрийдиган эркаклар қатлами ҳам ўз-ўзидан кўпаяди. Бу эса ПБХГ оптимал методларини яратиш учун кўпгина илмий амалий изланишларга олиб келади. Ташриҳ ўтказган беморлар простата беги намуналари, вафот этган беморлар, 30 ёшдан кичик вафот этган беморларда ўтказилган гистологик маълумотларда гиперплазия аниқланмаган, катта ёшдаги эркакларда стромал-гландуляр гиперплазия мавжудлиги аниқланган [1, 3, 5, 7]. Турли мамалакатлар, жумладан, Россия, АҚШ, Англия, Хитой, Хиндистон, Япония каби тиббиёт ривожланган давлатларда касалликни учраши этник ва географик жойлашувидан қатъий назар деярли фарқ қилмаслиги кўрилади [2, 4, 8]. Простата беги ҳажми ёшга қараб ўртача ўзгаришига қарайдиган бўлсак, 40 ёшда - 21 см<sup>3</sup>, 50 ёшда - 27 см<sup>3</sup>, 60 ёшда – 34 см<sup>3</sup>, 70 ёшда - 40 см<sup>3</sup> бу албатта соғлом эркакларда, гиперплазияга учраётган эркакларда эса безининг ўсиш тенденцияси ошиб боради. Касалликни намоён бўлиши ёшга ҳос ортиб боради [6].

Простата беги ташқи секреция беги ҳисобланиб, эякуляция вақтида простата суюқлиги ишлаб чиқаради ва уни сийдик чиқариш каналига

ўтказади. Простата суюқлиги сперматозоидлар ҳаракатчанлигини яхшилайти ва уни ҳаётчанлигини сақлаш учун қин мухитини ўзгартиради [2, 5, 6].

Простата беши силлиқ мушак хужайраларини ўз ичига олган фибромускуляр стромага эга бўлиб, ацинуслари ичида секретор эпителийлари бор. Бу стромал компонент ичида фибробласт, қон томир, нерв, иммун тизими элементлари жойлашган, шу қисмлар без фаолиятини бошқаради ва ташкил қилади. Простата беши анатомик жойлашуви сийдик чиқариш каналининг простатик қисмида жойлашиб, орқа чегараси периуретрал қисмда ўтиб иккита бўлак бездан иборат. Олдинги чегараси уруғ думи ва ташқи уретрал сфинктерда тугайди. Гиперплазияланиш асосан ўтиш зонаси яни уретра простатик қисмида бўлиб, бу простатик обструкцияга олиб келади [1, 4, 6, 7, 8].

Простата беши тўғрисидаги замонавий маълумотларни ҳисобга олмасдан унинг патогенезини тушуниш мумкин эмас. Яқин вақтларгача простата безининг гистологик гомогенлиги ва унинг алоҳида морфологик структуралари орасида функционал фарқ йўқлиги тўғрисидаги фикр устунлик қилар эди. Бу тушунча аъзо тузилишининг зонал концепцияси билан барбод бўлди. Бундай концепцияга биноан, простата бешида гистологик ва функционал хусусияти билан фарқ қилувчи, уларнинг хужайра элементларини ташкил этувчи бир нечта зоналар ажратилади. Бу периферик, марказий ва оралиқ (транзитор) зоналар ҳамда олдинги фибромускуляр строма ва препростатик сегмент қисмлардир. Марказий зона без тўқимасининг конуссимон қисмидан иборат бўлиб, без структураси умумий қисмининг 25% ни ташкил этади. Уни папилляр эпителий билан қопланган ва маҳкам строма билан ўралган катта полигонал безлар ҳосил қилади. Марказий зона уруғ чиқувчи йўллари уруғ пуфакчаларидан уретрага қуйиладиган жойгача ўраб туради. Марказий зонанинг без йўллари уруғ дўмбоғчасида уретрага очилади. Бу зонада 5-10% ҳолларда простата беши раки ривожланади [3, 4, 5].

**Хулоса:** Бутун дунёда ўтказилган илмий тадқиқотлар, ПБХГ касаллиги прогрессив кечишини исботлаган. Эпидемиологик текширувлар ҳозирги кунда катта ёшдаги одамлар сони ортиб бораётгани ва касаллик ёшга ҳос прогрессиялашини ҳисобга олиб, касалликни самарали даволаш муаммосини ҳал қилиш муҳим масала эканлигини кўрсатмоқда [7, 8].

Ҳозирги кунда ПБХГ даволаш консерватив ва жаррохлик усуллари мавжуд бўлиб, консерватив даво самарадорлиги юқори бўлмаганлиги сабабли бир қанча оператив методлардан фойдалинилади. Оператив методлар ҳам иккига: анъанавий очик аденомэктомия ва эндоскопик методлар (трансуретрал резекцион, энуклеацион, вапоризацион, аблацион ва бошқа методлар) [1, 3, 4].

Бу жаррохлик методлари таҳлил қилинганда дастлаб, простата без трансуретрал резекцияси 80 см<sup>3</sup> ҳажмдаги простата беши стандарт даволаш,



80 см<sup>3</sup> катта хажмдаги безлар учун очик аденомэктомия методи стандарт сифатида қабул қилинган эди. Лазер хирургиясининг ривожланиши эса простата беги хажмидан қатъий назар эндоскопик энуклеация қилиш мумкинлиги исботлаб берди [1, 3, 4, 7].

Юқоридаги методлар қанчалик ишончли ва тасдиқланган бўлмасин барчасини камчиликлари мавжуд. Шунинг учун алтернатив методни танлаш беморлар учун косметик жихатдан, ташрих ва ташрихдан кейин асоратларни камайтиришга қаратилган долзарб муаммоларга ечим бўлиши лозим.

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## **ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УПРАВЛЕНИИ: ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА И ВЫЗОВЫ**

*Аннотация. В этой статье исследуется тема инновационных подходов в государственном управлении, обсуждаются как преимущества, так и проблемы, связанные с внедрением таких подходов. Начинается с того, что подчеркивает необходимость инноваций в государственном управлении в связи с быстро меняющимся социальным и технологическим ландшафтом, они утверждают, что традиционных бюрократических систем уже недостаточно для удовлетворения сложных требований современного управления.*

*Ключевые слова: инновации, государственное управление.*

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## **INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES**

*Abstract. This article explores the topic of innovative approaches in public administration, discussing both the benefits and problems associated with the introduction of such approaches. Starting by emphasizing the need for innovation in public administration due to the rapidly changing social and technological landscape, they argue that traditional bureaucratic systems are no longer sufficient to meet the complex demands of modern administration.*

*Keywords: Innovation, public administration.*

В современном быстро развивающемся мире органы государственного управления сталкиваются с многочисленными проблемами при выполнении сложных требований управления. Традиционные бюрократические системы часто плохо приспособлены для решения многогранных проблем, возникающих в современном обществе. В результате возрастает потребность в инновационных подходах в государственном управлении, которые могут повысить эффективность, результативность и оперативность.

Нужно изучать тему инновационных подходов в государственном управлении, исследуются преимущества, которые они приносят, а также проблемы, которые они влекут за собой. Изучая потенциал новых технологий, таких как искусственный интеллект и аналитика больших данных, эта статья проливает свет на то, как инновации могут упростить административные процессы, улучшить процесс принятия решений и оптимизировать распределение ресурсов.

Необходимо признавать препятствия, возникающие при внедрении инновационных подходов, подчеркивать сопротивление изменениям, часто встречающееся в бюрократических системах, и также существует необходимость культурного сдвига в сторону инноваций в государственном управлении, также стоило бы отметить он исследует тонкий баланс, который должен быть достигнут между инновациями и стабильностью, поскольку чрезмерное экспериментирование может привести к непредвиденным последствиям.

Статья призвана дать представление о преимуществах и проблемах, связанных с инновационными подходами в государственном управлении, хотелось бы отметить он стремится вооружить политиков, практиков и исследователей ценными знаниями, чтобы способствовать более эффективным результатам управления и лучше служить обществу.

Традиционные бюрократические системы долгое время были основой государственного управления, обеспечивая стабильность и структуру государственных процессов, но эти системы часто с трудом справляются со все более сложными проблемами современного общества. Проблемы, с которыми сегодня сталкиваются органы государственного управления, многогранны и взаимосвязаны, и для их эффективного решения требуются инновационные подходы, проблемой сложности является взаимозависимость вопросов. В прошлом органы государственного управления часто могли рассматривать проблемы изолированно, сосредоточив внимание на конкретных областях, не принимая во внимание более широкий контекст, но в сегодняшнем взаимосвязанном мире такие проблемы, как изменение климата, экономическое неравенство и кризисы в области общественного здравоохранения, взаимосвязаны и не могут эффективно решаться по отдельности. Инновационные подходы в государственном управлении необходимы для разработки целостных решений, учитывающих взаимозависимость этих сложных проблем. Более того, скорость, с которой развиваются общество и технологии, создает еще одну проблему для традиционных бюрократических систем. Темпы изменений ускорились в геометрической прогрессии, и органы государственного управления должны не отставать, чтобы эффективно обслуживать своих избирателей, собственно именно это требует гибкости и приспособляемости, характеристик, которых часто не хватает бюрократическим структурам.

Инновационные подходы, такие как внедрение новых технологий, использование аналитики данных и внедрение гибких методологий, могут позволить органам государственного управления быстрее и эффективнее реагировать на возникающие проблемы. Другая проблема сложности заключается в разнообразии и инклюзивности общества. Традиционная бюрократическая модель часто работает на основе стандартизированных правил и процедур, которые могут игнорировать уникальные потребности различных сообществ. Инновационные подходы в государственном управлении могут помочь решить эту проблему, поощряя участие граждан, совместное принятие решений и совместное создание политики и услуг. Благодаря привлечению широкого круга заинтересованных сторон, включая маргинализированные группы и недостаточно представленные сообщества, инновационные подходы могут привести к более инклюзивному и гибкому управлению, также стоило бы отметить сложность сегодняшних проблем требует от органов государственного управления выхода за рамки традиционных разрозненных подходов и налаживания сотрудничества между секторами и дисциплинами. Многие проблемы, такие как устойчивое развитие или общественная безопасность, требуют сотрудничества между государственными учреждениями, частными предприятиями, организациями гражданского общества и академическими учреждениями. Инновационные подходы могут способствовать сотрудничеству, разрушая организационные барьеры, способствуя обмену информацией и налаживанию партнерских отношений. Используя коллективный разум и ресурсы различных заинтересованных сторон, органы государственного управления могут более эффективно решать сложные проблемы, но внедрение инновационных подходов в государственное управление не обходится без проблем. Бюрократические системы часто сопротивляются изменениям из-за институциональной инерции, неприятия риска и боязни нарушить установленный порядок. Преодоление этого сопротивления требует дальновидного лидерства, поддерживающей организационной культуры и эффективных стратегий управления изменениями, также стоило бы отметить внедрение инновационных подходов может потребовать значительных инвестиций в технологии, обучение и наращивание потенциала. Государственные органы должны тщательно управлять распределением ограниченных ресурсов, чтобы обеспечить успешное внедрение и устойчивость инновационных практик, также хотелось бы сказать, сложные проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются органы государственного управления в современную эпоху, требуют инновационных подходов к государственному управлению. Традиционные бюрократические системы плохо приспособлены к взаимозависимости, скорости изменений, разнообразию и сотрудничеству, необходимым для решения многогранных задач сегодняшнего дня. Внедряя инновации,

органы государственного управления могут повысить эффективность, результативность и оперативность предоставления своих услуг, но эта трансформация требует преодоления сопротивления изменениям и тщательного управления ресурсами. Имея правильные стратегии и приверженность инновациям, органы государственного управления могут справляться со сложностями управления и оказывать положительное влияние в современном быстро меняющемся мире.

К сожалению, бюрократические системы часто проявляют сопротивление перед нововведениями, данное явление может вызывать замедление или даже препятствовать процессам инноваций в государственном управлении. В этой связи возникает важная потребность в культурном сдвиге в сторону инноваций. Необходимо создать атмосферу, в которой новые идеи приветствуются и поддерживаются, собственно оно может включать в себя изменение организационной культуры, привлечение и мотивацию новаторов, а также обеспечение доступа к ресурсам и инструментам, необходимым для исследования и внедрения новых методов и подходов, но при этом следует помнить о тонком балансе между инновациями и стабильностью. Чрезмерное экспериментирование без должного контроля может привести к непредвиденным последствиям и нарушению стабильности системы управления. Поэтому важно разработать механизмы оценки и регулирования инноваций, чтобы обеспечить их безопасность и эффективность.

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## **АНАЛИЗ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА В СЕВЕРО-ВОСТОЧНОЙ АЗИИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ**

*Аннотация. Глобализация является тенденцией современного мирового развития, в условиях стремительного развития науки и техники сегодня значительно углубилась зависимость между странами и народами, региональное сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии соответствует тенденции развития времени, но в связи с наличием в регионе Северо-Восточной Азии великих держав, политическая обстановка чрезвычайно сложна, региональное сотрудничество в продвижении обусловлено рядом неопределенных факторов. На протяжении многих лет страны для сотрудничества и развития региона Северо-Восточной Азии имеют очень большое значение, однако в силу давних исторических и практических факторов региональное сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии продвигается вперед, но продвижение это происходит медленно. В то же время регион Северо-Восточной Азии является ключевым регионом для развития инициативы "Пояс и путь" на север, на основе которой в региональном сотрудничестве Северо-Восточной Азии произошел исторический поворот. А в условиях неуклонного прогресса экономической глобализации. Североамериканская зона свободной торговли (НАФТА), Европейский союз (ЕС), АСЕАН имеют успешные примеры регионального сотрудничества, а Северо-Восточная Азия, как регион с высоким уровнем развития политики, экономики и культуры, стремится к развитию сотрудничества - это общая тенденция. В условиях глобализации в данной статье проводится глубокий анализ возможностей и проблем регионального сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии с точки зрения экономических факторов, политических факторов, а также социальных и культурных обменов в регионе.*

*Ключевые слова: глобализация; Северо-Восточная Азия; "Один пояс, один путь".*

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## **ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN NORTH-EAST ASIA UNDER THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION**

*Abstract. Globalization is the trend of development in today's world, and with the rapid development of science and technology, the degree of dependence between countries and people has greatly deepened, and regional cooperation in North-East Asia is in line with the development trend of the times; however, because of the large countries in the North-East Asian region and the extremely complex political environment, there are a lot of uncertainties in the advancement of regional cooperation. For years, countries for the cooperation and development of the Northeast Asian region are very important, but affected by the long-standing historical and practical factors, regional cooperation in Northeast Asia has made progress, but the progress is slow. At the same time, Northeast Asia is the key region for the development of the "Belt and Road" initiative to the north, based on which Northeast Asian regional cooperation has ushered in a historic turnaround. And in the context of the steady progress of economic globalization. North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA), the European Union, ASEAN, there are successful cases of regional cooperation, while Northeast Asia, as a region with good development in political, economic and cultural aspects, to promote cooperation is the general trend. In the context of globalization, this paper analyzes the opportunities and challenges of regional cooperation in Northeast Asia from the three aspects of regional economic factors, political factors, and social and cultural communication factors.*

*Keywords: globalization; Northeast Asia; "One Belt, One Road".*

### **1. Введение**

Глобализация является важной проблемой современного мирового развития, а в регионе Северо-Восточной Азии находится много стран, на которых сказывается наследие "холодной войны", регион Северо-Восточной Азии является передовой линией конфликта в спорах великих держав, что делает процесс региональной интеграции в Северо-Восточной Азии медленным, особенно после возникновения эпидемии "новой короны", все больше стран осознают, что наиболее эффективным способом борьбы с эпидемией "новой короны" является совместная борьба со странами мира, хотя некоторые страны настаивают на одностороннем



подходе, но глобализация все же является наиболее эффективным способом борьбы с эпидемией. Несмотря на то, что некоторые страны в настоящее время настаивают на одностороннем подходе, глобализация остается основным направлением мирового развития.

Некоторые ученые считают, что развитие глобализации вышло на плато, но сама глобализация не повернется вспять.<sup>80</sup> XXI век – век глобализации. С момента открытия новой морской дороги мир постепенно стал тесно связан, чтобы построить сообщество с общим будущим для человечества. Северо-Восточная Азия имеет долгую историю обменов, с тесными обменами в политике, экономике, обществе и культуре. В сегодняшнем контексте альянса Северо-Восточная Азия не является исключением. Только путем региональной интеграции мы можем иметь долгосрочное будущее.

Развитие регионального экономического сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии способствует созданию благоприятных условий для развития Восточной Азии и даже всей Азии. В регионе Северо-Восточной Азии действуют сложные политические силы, существует множество проблем, таких как ситуация на полуострове, территориальные споры и т.д., которые под воздействием этих сложных проблем привели к нестабильности в регионе Северо-Восточной Азии и повлияли на развитие всего региона Северо-Восточной Азии. Если развивать сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии по всем направлениям, то можно не только укрепить экономическое и торговое сотрудничество, но и политическая обстановка станет более стабильной, а в социальном и культурном аспектах все страны региона Северо-Восточной Азии также будут укреплять обмены и учиться друг у друга, что способствует продвижению различных видов интеграции ресурсов и повышению эффективности их использования. Для Китая региональное сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии может стимулировать развитие и возрождение старых промышленных баз в Северо-Восточной Азии, а также способствовать реализации китайской инициативы "Один пояс - один путь" и построению сообщества человеческой судьбы, что является важной частью процесса глобализации. Кроме того, развитие регионального сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии способствует повышению международного экономического статуса Китая и созданию благоприятного импульса для развития КНР <sup>81</sup>

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80 Ян Сюэдун. Глобализация не обратилась вспять, она вышла на плато [N]. Global Times, 07 мая 2015 г.

81 Го Цзинлань. Активное продвижение процесса регионального экономического сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии имеет большое стратегическое значение для моей страны [J] // Science and Technology Information, 2010 (29): 241.

## **2. Сотрудничество и развитие в Северо-Восточной Азии в контексте инициативы "Один пояс, один путь".**

Инициатива "Один пояс - один путь" привлекает большое внимание с момента ее выдвижения, и, являясь важным регионом для развития северного маршрута "Одного пояса - одного пути", инициатива "Один пояс - один путь" придала новую жизненную силу развитию региона Северо-Восточной Азии. Жизнеспособность. Региональное сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии также является областью, которой государство придает большое значение. В последние годы Китай выдвинул ряд важных предложений по региональному сотрудничеству в Северо-Восточной Азии, таких как "Развитие субрегиона реки Тумэнь" и "Экономическая зона вокруг Желтого Бохайского моря", которые еще раз подтверждают важность регионального развития Северо-Восточной Азии.

Провинция Цзилинь, являющаяся важным компонентом северного маршрута "Один пояс, один путь", обладает естественными преимуществами с точки зрения обеспеченности ресурсами, инфраструктуры, логистической среды и т.д. Она активно включилась в строительство "Один пояс, один путь". создала Пилотную зону развития и открытия Чанцзиту и Всеобъемлющую связанную зону Синлун, провела выставку инвестиций и торговли Северо-Восточной Азии и Китайско-корейскую конференцию по передаче технологий, создав благоприятные условия для ведения бизнеса.

Выставка инвестиций и торговли Северо-Восточной Азии, Китайско-Корейская конференция по передаче технологий, открытие маршрутов лайнеров "Чанман-Европа", и международных чартерных грузовых рейсов, создание благоприятной деловой среды. Инициатива "Один пояс, один путь" открыла для МСП международный рынок, способствовала интеграции трансграничной и внутренней торговли, содействовала созданию инфраструктуры для выхода во внешний мир, стимулировала оффшорные инвестиции, заключение контрактов, научно-техническое и культурное сотрудничество, повысила рыночную конкурентоспособность МСП, открыла новые возможности и окна для развития МСП в провинции Цзилинь. МСП провинции Цзилинь продолжают расти по таким ключевым показателям деятельности, как чистые активы, операционная прибыль, инвестиционный доход и денежный поток; улучшаются их инновационные и интеграционные возможности в области технологических исследований и разработок, проектирования продукции, производства и управления предприятием.

В "Рекомендациях Цзилиньского провинциального комитета Коммунистической партии Китая по разработке четырнадцатого пятилетнего плана народнохозяйственного и социального развития провинции Цзилинь и перспективных целей 23-го пятилетнего плана", изданных правительством провинции Цзилинь, четко указывается, что:

"вокруг строительства важного окна для открытия Китая на север и центра сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии, в полной мере используя свое преимущество, заключающееся в близости моря вдоль границ, и придерживаясь интеграции суши и моря, углубляясь в Северо-Восточную Азию, укрепляя Северо-Западную Европу, расширяя Юго-Восточную Азию и реализуя большую Северо-Западную Европу и Юго-Восточную Азию, осуществлять более широкое, более широкое и более глубокое всеобъемлющее открытие". Заложить основу для развития регионального сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии с точки зрения инфраструктуры, экономической системы и других аспектов<sup>82</sup>

Современный мир находится в ситуации больших перемен, которых не было уже целое столетие, и региональное сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии является очень стратегической и актуальной темой исследований. В связи с последствиями новой эпидемии короны страны региона Северо-Восточной Азии продемонстрировали сильную солидарность в борьбе с ней, что очень положительно сказывается на дальнейшем развитии регионального сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии. А региональное сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии долгое время не могло углубить всестороннее продвижение, что в значительной степени было обусловлено ограничениями со стороны США, но в настоящее время США сократили в регионе Северо-Восточной Азии сотрудничество и развитие вопроса вмешательства, так что Япония и Южная Корея и другие страны получили большую автономию, что дает странам региона Северо-Восточной Азии беспрецедентные возможности для развития.

### **3. Возможности и проблемы регионального сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии**

3.1 Сложная политическая игра, региональное экономическое сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии затруднено

В последние годы Китай всегда сохранял позитивный настрой в процессе продвижения строительства региона Северо-Восточной Азии.

Однако в связи с ограничениями, накладываемыми США на Японию и Южную Корею, по-прежнему стоит вопрос о возможности дальнейшего совершенствования существующего механизма сотрудничества и вливания новой жизненной силы в его развитие. При различных политических условиях продвигать региональное экономическое сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии непросто, но кризис и вызов сосуществуют. При постепенном внимании стран он, несомненно, принесет новые

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82 «Предложения провинциального комитета Цзилинь Коммунистической партии Китая по разработке 14-го пятилетнего плана национального экономического и социального развития провинции Цзилинь и долгосрочных целей на период до 2035 г.», Китайская сеть поясов и дорог, <https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/zchj/dfzc/158072.html>.

возможности для экономического сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии.

Для строительства ЗСТ между Китаем, Японией и Южной Кореей подписание РСЕР может способствовать обмену и взаимодействию между Китаем, Японией и Южной Кореей, что окажет важное влияние на развитие регионального сотрудничества и развития в Северо-Восточной Азии. Создание китайско-японско-южнокорейской ЗСТ имеет большое стратегическое значение для развития интеграции Северо-Восточной Азии. Сотрудничество и развитие - это тенденция современного мирового развития, и Китай, Япония и Южная Корея, как более важные страны Северо-Восточной Азии, должны играть в этом ведущую роль.

В ноябре 2020 г. министр иностранных дел КНР Ван И посетил Японию и Южную Корею с целью развития двусторонних дружественных отношений между Китаем, Японией и Южной Кореей, и в ходе визита был достигнут хороший прогресс.<sup>83</sup> На этапе, когда РСЕР только что подписано, это способствует ускорению строительства ЗСТ между Китаем, Японией и Южной Кореей и продвижению процесса регионального сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии.

Развитие регионального сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии также сопряжено с большими трудностями. На политическом уровне Северо-Восточная Азия является регионом мира, в наибольшей степени пострадавшим от холодной войны, в регионе существует множество крупных держав и переплетенных политических сил, поэтому на процесс интеграции в этом регионе постоянно влияют различные политические факторы, такие как северокорейская ядерная проблема, территориальные споры и другие вопросы.

Во время сессии Всекитайского собрания народных представителей в 2020 г. премьер Госсовета КНР Ли Кэцян заявил на пресс-конференции, что он будет активно содействовать созданию зоны свободной торговли (ЗСТ) Китай - Япония - Южная Корея. Вскоре после этого японская сторона в очередной раз нарушила "нижнюю линию" Китая в отношении островов Дяоюйдао из-за территориальных споров.<sup>84</sup> Между тем напряженность на Корейском полуострове является серьезным препятствием для регионального сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии. В середине 2020-х годов северокорейская сторона заявила, что на границе между двумя Кореями действуют южнокорейские силы против КНДР, распространяющие листовки, и эта новость вызвала резкое ухудшение межкорейских отношений, в ответ южнокорейская сторона

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<sup>83</sup> Ван И посетит Японию и Южную Корею, Министерство иностранных дел Китайской Народной Республики, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjdt\\_674879/wsrc\\_674883/t1834065.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjdt_674879/wsrc_674883/t1834065.shtml).

<sup>84</sup> Ли Кэцян: «Активное содействие созданию зоны свободной торговли между Китаем, Японией и Республикой Корея», China News Network, <http://www.chinanews.com/gn/shipin/cns-d/2020/05-28/news857699.shtml>

ввела "Закон о запрете распространения листовок против КНДР", но была осуждена американской стороной в отношении соответствующего персонала. В то же время в процессе борьбы с эпидемиями министр иностранных дел Южной Кореи по поводу борьбы Северной Кореи с эпидемиями возразил северокорейской стороне, а северокорейская сторона резко осудила его. Это значительно затрудняет строительство ЗСТ между Китаем, Японией и Южной Кореей.

3.2 Тесный торгово-экономический обмен, возможности и проблемы регионального экономического сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии

В последние годы страны региона Северо-Восточной Азии осуществляли тесные торгово-экономические обмены и достигли хороших результатов. С продвижением инициативы "Один пояс, один путь" в регионе Северо-Восточной Азии на этой основе активно развиваются экономические и торговые обмены между Китаем, Россией, Китаем, Японией, Китаем, Южной Кореей, Китаем и Монголией, что является взаимовыгодным и способствует энергичному развитию экономики.<sup>85</sup> Например, в 2014 году состоялась встреча лидеров Китая, России и Монголии, на которой было предложено построить "Экономический коридор Китай - Россия - Монголия", что значительно облегчит экономические и торговые обмены в регионе Северо-Восточной Азии и будет способствовать региональной интеграции в Северо-Восточной Азии. В то же время региональное сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии принесет много возможностей, в первую очередь ресурсных, страны Северо-Восточной Азии в распределении ресурсов имеют взаимодополняемость, могут способствовать интеграции ресурсов, повышению эффективности их использования; во-вторых, региональное сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии может способствовать взаимодополняемости отраслей промышленности между странами, формированию хорошей тенденции развития.

В настоящее время, хотя экономические и торговые обмены развиваются хорошо, но содействие дальнейшему развитию регионального экономического сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии сталкивается с множеством проблем, в настоящее время наиболее очевидным аспектом является то, что Япония и Южная Корея и другие страны в стране внутреннего сельскохозяйственного объединения препятствия власти, Япония и Южная Корея и другие страны из-за небольших размеров страны, цены на сельскохозяйственную продукцию относительно высоки, и после достижения всеобъемлющего регионального сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии неизбежен приток большого количества высококачественной сельскохозяйственной продукции по низким ценам,

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85 Си Цзиньпин: построить экономический коридор Китай-Монголия-Россия // Синьхуанет.  
[http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2014-09/12/c\\_1112448804.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2014-09/12/c_1112448804.htm).

что приведет к ценовой конкуренции сельскохозяйственной продукции в их собственных странах, поэтому сельскохозяйственные ассоциации могут блокировать процесс сотрудничества.

3.3 Схожий социальный фон влияет на развитие регионального экономического сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии.

Региональное сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии является тенденцией, региональное сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии имеет очень выгодные условия развития, прежде всего, Северо-Восточная Азия имеет схожий культурный фон, с исторической точки зрения, региональное сотрудничество и развитие Северо-Восточной Азии, согласно очень глубокому историческому фону, с древних времен, основные страны Северо-Восточной Азии - Китай, Япония и Корея принадлежат к китайскому культурному кругу, в языке, обычаях, культуре и других аспектах имеют длительный обмен, Монголия и Китайский автономный район Внутренняя Монголия имеют те же корни, Россия также имеет глубокий исторический фон. Культурный круг, в языке, обычаях, культуре и других аспектах имеют длительное время обмена, Монголия и Китайский автономный район Внутренняя Монголия с теми же корнями, Россия также имеет очень глубокое происхождение, эти исторические условия для строительства регионального сотрудничества и развития в Северо-Восточной Азии, чтобы сделать хорошую подготовку; с точки зрения географического положения, страны региона Северо-Восточной Азии тесно связаны друг с другом, образуя стабильную структуру, более благоприятную для продвижения региональной интеграции в Северо-Восточной Азии; с точки зрения культурных обменов, Северо-Восточная Азия является областью культурных обменов, Северо-Восточная Азия имеет очень глубокие исторические корни. С точки зрения культурных обменов, страны региона Северо-Восточной Азии очень близки в культурных обменах, корейская драма, японская драма и т.д. очень популярны, и в других аспектах обмена между странами также очень близки.

Страны, входящие в регион Северо-Восточной Азии, в силу своей географической близости начали тесно общаться очень давно, поэтому существует очень высокая степень сходства в социальном и культурном плане, что очень благоприятно для обмена между странами, но в настоящее время положение дел не очень хорошее, во-первых, из-за агрессивной войны Японии в последнее время, которая принесла большой вред таким странам, как Китай, Корея, Южная Корея и др, но японские власти не признают злодеяний, что для пострадавших стран является нетерпимым, такой шаг сильно влияет на региональное сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии; Во-вторых, в настоящее время в связи с популяризацией Интернета люди получают информацию все быстрее и быстрее, в среде общественного мнения Японии и Южной Кореи и других

стран в целом складывается не очень хорошее впечатление о Китае, России и других странах, в китайском же Интернете к Японии и Южной Корее и другим странам некоторые высказывания относятся отрицательно, так что доброжелательность между странами значительно снизилась, что сильно мешает сотрудничеству между странами.

#### **4. Заключение**

В данной статье рассматриваются возможности и проблемы регионального сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии с точки зрения глобализации в трех измерениях: политические факторы, экономические факторы и социокультурные контекстуальные факторы. С углублением глобализации региональное экономическое сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии также все больше ценится странами, региональному сотрудничеству в Северо-Восточной Азии предстоит пройти долгий путь, в процессе регионального сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии существуют как возможности, так и проблемы, политическая неопределенность, факторы экономического сопротивления, социальный и культурный фон исторических вопросов и т.д. оказывают влияние на продвижение этого сотрудничества, но это не будет препятствовать региональному сотрудничеству и развитию Северо-Восточной Азии. Экономическое сотрудничество стран Северо-Восточной Азии - неизбежный результат.

На политическом уровне подписание РСЕР дало новую надежду на развитие регионального сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии, и на основе РСЕР будет продвигаться строительство ЗСТ Китай - Япония - Южная Корея, что будет способствовать развитию регионального сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии; на экономическом уровне объективные преимущества экономической взаимодополняемости стимулируют сотрудничество в регионе Северо-Восточной Азии, и большинство правительств активно участвуют в нем, что создает благоприятные условия для развития Северо-Восточной Азии; на социокультурном уровне схожие культурные корни также влияют на это сотрудничество, но это не будет препятствовать развитию экономического сотрудничества в Северо-Восточной Азии. На социокультурном уровне схожие культурные традиции также оказывают положительное влияние на каждую страну. Глобализация - это тенденция мирового развития, региональное сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии соответствует требованиям времени, и региональное экономическое сотрудничество в Северо-Восточной Азии, несомненно, будет процветать.

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**ПРАВОВОЕ ВОСПИТАНИЕ КУРСАНТОВ И СЛУШАТЕЛЕЙ  
ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЙ КАК ОСНОВА ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ  
ГРАЖДАНСКОГО ДОЛГА И УЧАСТИЯ В ПОДДЕРЖАНИИ  
ПРАВОПОРЯДКА**

*Аннотация. В статье, на основе изучения законов и нормативно-правовых актов и научной литературы, осуществлен анализ правового воспитания курсантов и слушателей высших учебных заведений как основы выполнения гражданского долга и участия в поддержании правопорядка.*

*Ключевые слова: воспитание, курсант, слушатель, система правового воспитания, организация воспитания, гражданский долг, участие в поддержании правопорядка.*

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**LEGAL EDUCATION OF CADETS AND STUDENTS OF HIGHER  
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AS A BASIS FOR THE CIVIC DUTY  
PERFORMANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN THE MAINTENANCE OF  
LWA AND ORDER**

*Abstract. In the article, on the basis of the study of laws and regulations and scientific literature, the analysis of legal education of cadets and students of higher educational institutions as a basis for the performance of civic duty and participation in the maintenance of law and order.*

*Keywords: education, cadet, listener, system of legal education, organization of education, civic duty, participation in the maintenance of law and order.*

Проводимые широкомасштабные реформы в стране, по инициативе Президента Шавката Мирзиёева, занявшие глубокое место в сердце и сознании нашего народа, стали мощной, движущей силой, ядром всех изменений и реформ, осуществляемых в Узбекистане. «Жить заботами

людей – самый главный критерий человечности», «Не народ служит государственным органам, а государственные органы должны служить народу», «Люди не завтра, не в далеком будущем, а именно сегодня хотят видеть позитивные изменения в своей жизни».

В соответствии со Стратегией действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан в 2017-2021 годах одним из приоритетных направлений является совершенствование системы обучения, подбора, ротации работников судебных, правоохранительных и контролирующих органов [4].

Следует отметить, что в Республике Узбекистан за последние годы проведена значимая работа по коренному реформированию национальной системы права, формированию в обществе правовой культуры.

Но вместе с тем, в Указе Президента Республики Узбекистан «О коренном совершенствовании системы повышения правосознания и правовой культуры в обществе» перечислены ряд проблем и недостатков, препятствующих формированию уважительного отношения к правам и свободам человека, повышению правосознания и правовой культуры населения, уровня правовой грамотности граждан в обществе [3].

Высшее образование подразумевает получение знаний, формирование навыков и умений. Теоретические знания приобретаются в аудиториях путем проведения лекционных, семинарских и практических занятий. Особое место в процессе образования занимает самостоятельная работа курсантов. Вместе с тем надо признать, то, что самообразование достигается путем проведения практических занятий на базе органов внутренних дел, а также ознакомительной квалификационной стажировки курсантов.

Так, в соответствии с Постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан «О мерах по коренному совершенствованию системы подготовки, переподготовки и повышения квалификации сотрудников органов внутренних дел» одной из важнейшей задачи образовательных учреждений Министерства внутренних дел Республики Узбекистан, по реализации приоритетных направлений развития системы подготовки, переподготовки и повышения квалификации кадров, является организация качественно новой системы обучения и специальной профессиональной подготовки сотрудников, обязательной переподготовки и постоянного повышения их квалификации, в том числе без отрыва от служебной деятельности, позволяющей повысить кадровый потенциал органов внутренних дел [3].

Правовое воспитание курсантов и слушателей в высших образовательных учреждениях правоохранительных органах ставит перед собой решение таких проблем, как – формирование правовой культуры и правового сознания профессорско-преподавательского состава, курсантов и слушателей.

Необходимо отметить, что проблема правового воспитания у курсантов и слушателей в высших образовательных учреждениях находится в неразрывном единстве с воспитательной функцией права, которая имеет обыкновенно возрастающую роль в обществе, обеспечивая правовое поведение субъектов правоотношений. Это позволило выделить и более глубоко исследовать понятия «механизм воспитательного воздействия права» и «механизм правового воспитания». То есть проблема правового воспитания исследуется в работе через основные правовые категории и, прежде всего, через механизм правового воздействия исследуется в работе через основные правовые явления, как правовое сознание и правовую культуру. Следовательно, процесс, направленный на формирование этих явлений, т.е. правовое воспитание, имеет свое место и специфику в механизме правового воздействия.

Формирование правовой личности с развитым правовым сознанием требует вложения больших средств в нравственное и правовое воспитание и образование курсантов и слушателей. Воспитание определяется обычно как целенаправленное развитие курсанта, включающее освоение культуры, ценностей и норм общества, осуществляемое через образование, а также через организацию жизнедеятельности в высших образовательных учреждениях.

Так, по мнению ученого Панченко А.М., в воспитании взаимодействует личность, семья, государство и общество, средства массовой коммуникации и т.д. [2]. Как отметил зарубежный ученый – правовое воспитание представляет собой целенаправленную деятельность различных субъектов, направленную на формирование высокого уровня правовой культуры, правосознания населения [1].

Таким образом, правовое воспитание курсантов и слушателей – это целенаправленная деятельность по трансляции (передаче) правовой культуры, правового опыта, правовых идеалов и механизмов разрешения конфликтов в обществе от одного поколения к другому. Правовое воспитание имеет цель – развитие правового сознания курсантов и правовой культуры общества в целом, призвано обеспечивать поведение, согласующееся с потребностями и ценностями правового государства. Сутью правового воспитания является формирование установки на согласование своих ожиданий, устремлений с интересами и ожиданиями общества. Для этого важно, чтобы потребности личности не противоречили потребностям общества и его ценностям.

Правовое сознание в основном определяется как совокупность правовой идеологии (идей, теорий, представлений) и правовой психологии (чувств, эмоции, привычек), в которых выражается отношение к правовым явлениям (к действующему и желаемому праву, юридически значимой деятельности государственных органов и т.д.).

Механизм правового воспитания представлен конкретными способами организации воспитательного процесса курсантов, основными его формами. Традиционно формами правового воспитания курсантов считаются: правовое обучение, правовое пропаганда, правовое просвещение, юридическая практика и самовоспитание.

Правовое воспитание тесно связано с правовым обучением: воспитание не может происходить без обучения, а обучение так или иначе оказывает и воспитательный эффект. Различие здесь можно провести, причем весьма условно, по сфере воздействия: воспитание влияет в основном на эмоционально-волевою, ценностную, ознакомительного воздействия на человека. Ценностное, эмоционально-волевое воздействие в свою очередь очень сильно ограничено реальной правовой практикой, поскольку невозможно воспитать у курсанта уважение к тем ценностям, которые отсутствуют в общественном сознании и деятельности.

Важное значение правового обучения обуславливается тем, что первичная социализация включает в себя период от рождения до формирования личности, а именно в этот период закладывается уважение к закону, прививаются навыки, формируются правовые идеи.

Формой правового воспитания является правовое просвещение. Главным отличием правового просвещения от правовой пропаганды является то, что в первом случае повышение уровня правового воспитания происходит по желанию самой личности, а во втором случае это может не зависеть (а зачастую и не зависит) от желания курсанта или слушателя.

Таким образом, процесс правового воспитания и курсантов и слушателей должен формировать знания о праве, уважение к закону, вне зависимости от того, в какой форме он осуществляется. В современных условиях необходимо обеспечить достойный уровень правового образования и воспитания курсантов и слушателей, которые должны стать высококвалифицированными кадрами, горячо любящих свою Родину, честных и справедливых кадров для правоохранительной системы.

Таким образом следует отметить что в сфере повышения правосознания и правовой культуры в обществе свою актуальность продолжают сохранять вопросы формирование системы последовательного доведения до курсантов и слушателей сути и значения, осуществляемых в стране социально-экономических реформ, принимаемых актов законодательства, повышение правосознания и правовой культуры в обществе, в гармоничном сочетании с изучением истории, религии, национальных ценностей нашего народа, а также усиление в каждом гражданине сопричастности к судьбе страны, патриотизма через формирование чувства гордости за государственные символы.

В то же время, необходимо придавать особое внимание повышению правосознания и правовой культуры курсантов и слушателей, особенно для

формирования у них нетерпимого отношения к коррупции и другим правонарушениям.

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## **СОСТАВ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ РАСТВОРА «УГРИНОЛА» В МЕДИЦИНЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА**

*Аннотация. В этой статье представлена полная информация о химическом составе, раствора «Угринола», а также использовании в современной медицине в Узбекистане. Угри или акне — это длительное воспалительное заболевание кожи, возникающее в ситуации, когда мертвые клетки кожи и кожное сало забивают волосяной фолликул. Настоящее время раствор «Угринол» широко используется в медицине при лечении угревой сыпи, себорейного дерматита.*

*Ключевые слова: раствор «Угринол», химический состав, описание, применение.*

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## **COMPOSITION AND APPLICATION OF "UGRINOL" SOLUTION IN MEDICINE IN UZBEKISTAN**

*Abstract. This article provides complete information about the chemical composition of the "Ugrinol" solution, as well as its use in modern medicine in Uzbekistan. Acne or acne is a long—term inflammatory skin disease that occurs when dead skin cells and sebum clog the hair follicle. Currently, the solution "Ugrinol" is widely used in medicine for the treatment of acne, seborrheic dermatitis.*

*Keywords: solution "Ugrinol", chemical composition, description, application.*

Кожа — самый большой орган в теле человека. Она участвует в обмене кислорода и углекислого газа, передаёт тактильные ощущения, регулирует температуру тела, синтезирует витамин D, который нужен для усвоения кальция. Одним словом, она выполняет много функций, но главное — служит герметичным барьером между внутренними системами организма и внешней средой.

Кожа состоит из трёх слоёв. Первый и самый глубокий — подкожно-жировая клетчатка, или гиподерма. Она содержит основной жировой запас и сохраняет тепло в теле.

Дерма — второй слой кожи, который отвечает за её эластичность и упругость. Именно в дерме происходят основные обменные процессы. Самый верхний, роговой, слой кожи— эпидермис. Он состоит из особых клеток— кератиноцитов, которые выполняют роль щита: предохраняют дерму от повреждений, а также удерживают в ней влагу. Эпидермис непрерывно обновляется: старые кератиноциты отшелушиваются и замещаются новыми. Этот процесс необходим для поддержания защитных функций кожи. Слущивание эпидермиса на всём теле занимает около месяца и происходит в среднем 12–14 раз в год.

**Угри** — это длительное воспалительное заболевание кожи, возникающее в ситуации, когда мертвые клетки кожи и кожное сало забивают волосяной фолликул. Типичными признаками этого состояния являются комедоны, пустулы, жирная кожа, возможно образование рубцов. В первую очередь заболевание поражает кожу с относительно большим количеством сальных желез, включая лицо, верхнюю часть груди и спины. В результате проявлений заболевания может привести к беспокойству, снижению самооценки и, в крайних случаях, депрессии или мысли о самоубийстве, в особенности у подростков. В 80 % случаев основной причиной появления акне или угри является генетика. Роль диеты и курения неясна, и ни чистота, ни воздействие солнечного света, по мнению специалистов, не играют роли. У обоих полов гормоны, называемые андрогенами, по-видимому, являются частью основного механизма, вызывая повышенную выработку кожного сала. Другим распространённым фактором является чрезмерный рост бактерий *Cutibacterium acnes*, которые присутствуют на коже.

Существуют методы лечения угри, включающие изменение образа жизни, медикаменты и медицинские процедуры. Может помочь сокращение потребления простых углеводов, таких как сахар. Обычно используются препараты, наносимые непосредственно на поражённую кожу, такие как азелаиновая кислота, бензоилпероксид и салициловая кислота. Антибиотики и ретиноиды доступны в формах препаратов, которые наносятся на кожу и принимаются внутрь для лечения акне. Однако, в результате антибиотикотерапии может развиваться устойчивость к антибиотикам. Существует несколько типов оральных контрацептивов, которые помогают женщинам в борьбе с акне.

В Узбекистане применяется многие препараты против угрей. Например, «УГРИНОЛА».

**Описание:**

Желтоватого цвета раствор, со специфическим запахом. При хранении допускается выпадение осадка.

**Состав:**

Экстракт листьев алоэ (Extract Aloes), Экстракт лимона, Цветки ромашки (Flores Chamomillae L), Салициловая кислота, Спирт, Вода очищенная.

Характеристика составных частей препарата.

**Алоэ** (лат. *Áloë*)— род суккулентных растений семейства Асфоделовые (*Asphodelaceae*). Листья могут накапливать большое количество воды, значительно увеличиваясь в размерах. Листья закрывают поры, что предупреждает испарение воды при недостаточном ее поступлении извне. Мякоть листа разделена на характерные ячейки, сохраняющие запасы влаги во время засухи. При длительной засухе визуально уменьшается размер листьев за счет израсходования резерва влаги. Также в неблагоприятных условиях растение сбрасывает нижние листья с целью сохранить жизнь. Растения рода Алоэ происходят из аридных областей Южной и тропической Африки, Мадагаскара и Аравийского полуострова. Алоэ в основном произрастает в тёплом и сухом климате.

В листьях и стебле алоэ содержится аллантоин, натуральные антиоксиданты в форме витаминов В комплекса, витаминов С и Е, а также бета-каротин, который в организме превращается в витамин А.

На основе алоэ делают маски, настойки, тоники, которые используются для протирания лица кожи и других частей тела. Благодаря высокому содержанию в алоэ воды достигается эффект увлажнения, успокоения, смягчения и восстановления кожи.

**Лимон** (лат. *Cítrus límon*) — растение; вид рода Цитрус (*Citrus*) подтрибы Цитрусовые (*Citreae*) семейства Рутовые (*Rutaceae*). Родина — Индия, Китай и тихоокеанские тропические острова. В дикорастущем состоянии неизвестен, вероятнее всего, это гибрид цитрона и горького апельсина, спонтанно возникший в природе и долгое время развивавшийся как отдельный вид. Широко культивируется во многих странах с субтропическим климатом. В СНГ культивируется в Закавказье (Азербайджан, выращивают в стелющейся культуре) и Средней Азии (Узбекистан, Таджикистан), где он растёт в траншейной культуре.

Мякоть плодов содержит значительное количество органических кислот (лимонная, яблочная), пектиновые вещества, сахара (до 3, 5 %), каротин, фитонциды; витамины — тиамин, рибофлавин, аскорбиновая кислота (до 0, 085 %), рутин, флавоноиды, производные кумарина, галактуроновую кислоту, сесквитерпены, гесперидин, эриоцитрин, эридиктиол. В семенах имеются жирное масло и горькое вещество лимонин. Жирное масло найдено также в ветках и листьях (0, 24 %). В коре обнаружен гликозид цитронин. Листья содержат 55—880 мг витамина С. Характерный запах лимона обусловлен наличием эфирного (лимонного) масла в различных частях растения. Основные компоненты эфирного



масла лимона— терпен,  $\alpha$ -лимонен (до 90 %), цитраль (до 6 %), геранилацетат (1%).

Лимон широко применяют как косметическое средство — лимонная вода смягчает и отбеливает кожу лица, её используют в смеси со взбитым яичным белком, глицерином и одеколоном, чтобы избавиться от веснушек, пигментных пятен, омолодить кожу лица. Сок лимона заживляет трещины на коже, уменьшает ломкость ногтей. В косметических целях лимон применяется в качестве бальзамов для волос, кремов, лосьонов, для изготовления примочек и масок по уходу за разнообразными типами кожи.

**Ромашка** (лат. *Matricária*) — род однолетних цветковых растений семейства астровые, или сложноцветные (*Asteraceae*), по современной классификации объединяет около 70 видов невысоких пахучих трав, цветущих с первого года жизни. Представители рода широко распространены в Евразии, Америке и Южной Африке, натурализованы в Австралии.

Цветки ромашки содержат 0,3% - 2,0% эфирного масла, основными компонентами эфирного масла являются хамазулен, (-)- $\alpha$ -бисаболол, бисабололоксиды А и Б, фарнезен; флавоноиды - производные апигенина [7-глюкозид апигенина и 7-(6"-ацетил)-глюкозид апигенина], лютеолина и кверцетина; фенолкарбоновые кислоты; до 0,1% кумаринов (герниарина, умбеллиферона), до 10,0% полисахаридов; полииновые соединения; до 0,3% холина и другие соединения.

**Показания к применению:**

Раствор «Угринол» применяется при лечении угревой сыпи, себорейного дерматита.

**Способ применения и дозы:**

Наружно. Капать жидкость на ватную палочку, вложенную в упаковку. Смазать поражённый участок. Использовать 3 раза в день в течение 2 недель, при необходимости, курс лечения можно повторить. Взболтать перед применением.

**Побочные действия:**

Возможны аллергические реакции, жжение кожи.

**Противопоказания:**

Повышенная чувствительность к компонентам препарата.

**Особые указания:**

Перед тем как использовать препарат, поражённые участки кожи необходимо тщательно очистить с помощью ватного шарика, смоченного в тёплой воде.

**Условия хранения:**

В защищённом от света месте, при температуре не выше +25 °С. Хранить в недоступном для детей месте.

**Срок годности:**

2 года. Нельзя использовать после истечения срока годности.

### **Форма выпуска:**

Раствор. В пластиковых флаконах по 50 мл. По 1 флакону в картонной коробке, вместе с инструкцией по применению, ватными палочками.

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## **АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ИНКЛЮЗИВНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В СОЦИОЛОГИИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

*Аннотация. Данная статья дает осмысление новых взглядов на образование в современном обществе, в частности инклюзивное образование. Инклюзивное образование – это процесс, который предполагает интеграцию детей-инвалидов в образовательный процесс и адаптацию общеобразовательных школ к детям-инвалидам, основной целью которых является социальная справедливость и равенство. Инклюзивное образование признает, что дети с особыми потребностями и инвалидностью могут обучаться не только в специальных школах, но и в общеобразовательных школах, где учатся здоровые дети.*

*Ключевые слова: Инклюзивное образование, исторические этапы инклюзивного образования, молодые люди с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, правовые основы инклюзивного образования, специальное образование, общее образование, интеграция.*

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## **TOPICAL ISSUES OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION**

*Annotation. This article gives an understanding of new views on education in modern society, in particular inclusive education. Inclusive education is a process that involves the integration of children with disabilities into the educational process and the adaptation of general education schools to children with disabilities, the main goal of which is social justice and equality. Inclusive education recognizes that children with special needs and disabilities*

*can be educated not only in special schools, but also in mainstream schools where healthy children study.*

*Key words: Inclusive education, historical stages of inclusive education, young people with disabilities, legal framework for inclusive education, special education, general education, integration.*

Кардинальные преобразования, осуществляемые в общественно-политической, экономической и культурной жизни нашей страны, ставят перед нашим обществом важные задачи, такие как обновление системы образования, что является одним из приоритетов государственной политики, воспитание подрастающего поколения как всесторонне развитый человек, отвечающий требованиям времени, внедряющий в их сознание идеи независимости.

Сегодня большое внимание уделяется повышению качества образования в нашей стране. В частности, проводится ряд работ по улучшению условий школ, повышению знаний и навыков учителей, правильной организации учебного процесса детей. Статья 20 Закона Республики Узбекистан «Об образовании» - Инклюзивное образование предусматривает получение всеми обучающимися образования в организациях образования с учетом многообразия индивидуальных образовательных потребностей и индивидуальных возможностей. Инклюзивное образование организуется в образовательных организациях для детей (физических) с физическими, умственными, сенсорными или умственными недостатками.) Подчеркивая, что образование детей с ограниченными возможностями служит правовой основой организации.

Каждая часть общества напрямую связана друг с другом. Сознание и мышление людей зависят от воспитательной работы в этом обществе. Есть определенные категории в сфере образования, которые заслуживают особого внимания. Это дети с ограниченными возможностями. В последние годы международные организации и наша республика поддерживают инклюзивное образование. То есть подразумевается, что здоровые дети и дети-инвалиды учатся вместе в одной аудитории. Основная цель инклюзивного образования – научить инвалидов находить свое место в обществе, подготовить их к реальной жизни, научить конкурировать со здоровыми людьми, побудить жить с определенной целью.

«Инклюзивное образование – это обеспечение равных прав на получение образования в образовательных учреждениях с учетом различий в особых образовательных потребностях и индивидуальных возможностях всех обучающихся».

Узбекский народ с древних времен был толерантным народом. Даже если мы посмотрим на это с точки зрения менталитета, преподавание в гармонии является характеристикой истинного человечества.

Инклюзивное образование имеет свою правовую основу. Статья 50 новой редакции Конституции Республики Узбекистан гласит, что «Образовательные учреждения обеспечивают инклюзивное образование и обучение детей с особыми образовательными потребностями».

Есть разница между здоровыми людьми и людьми с ограниченными возможностями. В некоторых тренировках необходимо обратить особое внимание на их возможности. Образовательные учреждения, медицинский персонал и родители должны работать вместе в этом. Например, если дети проявляют особый интерес к музыке или изобразительному искусству, все ответственные лица должны развивать их интересы и помогать им в выборе профессии. Работа в команде, дискуссия с командой расширяет кругозор человека, развивает умение обосновывать свои мысли. Человек существо социальное. Поэтому люди с инвалидностью должны иметь возможность обмениваться идеями со своими сверстниками и выражать свое мнение, не чувствуя при этом риска быть отрезанными от общества. Процесс социализации у человека формируется в процессе воспитания, начиная с детства. Это будет развиваться в следующих мероприятиях. Инклюзивное образование создает чувство справедливости у всех учащихся. Ребенок, выросший в условиях равного обращения, совместного образования и равных прав, в будущем будет действовать на основе принципа равенства. Здоровые люди учатся ухаживать за инвалидами и лечить их. Здоровые дети понимают, что другие их друзья занимают определенное место в обществе. Появление разных уровней, типов и форм образовательных учреждений дает возможность выбора и допускает самостоятельность личности, учет личных взглядов, наличие у ребенка условий воспитания в среде по его выбору, независимо от его инвалидности. Психолого-педагогическая система должна поддерживать воспитание ребенка и быть одинаковой в семье и воспитании. Общество не развивается с людьми определенного класса. Если бы Спенсер знал общество как целостный организм, то все органы этого организма должны были бы развиваться одинаково. Поэтому люди с определенными ограниченными возможностями также являются членами этого общества. Их судьба также напрямую зависит от общества, которое мы строим. В инклюзивном образовании есть аспекты, на которые педагог обращает внимание с большой ответственностью.

Участники всемирной конференции, состоявшейся в городе Саламанка, Испания в 1994 г. С участием представителей 92 стран и 25 международных организаций, констатировали необходимость обучения детей, молодежи и взрослых с особыми образовательными потребностями в рамках регулярной системы образования и признавая необходимость, приняла «Саламанкское заявление» о принципах и реформах специального образования для всех. Он призвал всех: «Мы призываем и обращаемся ко

всем странам: принять принцип инклюзивного образования как закон или реформу»

Давая задания детям, воспитатель должен давать им задания в соответствии с их способностями и знаниями и выполнять следующие задания:

- Не допускать дискриминации кого-либо со стороны других в процессе обучения
- Направление детей в специальные кружки с учетом их личных интересов
- В непосредственном контакте с родителями двусторонний контроль за образовательным процессом детей, т.е. мониторинг их статуса в образовательном учреждении и степени выполнения ими домашних заданий.
- Установление дружеских отношений в группе
- Совместная работа со школьным психологом по профориентации и профессиональному обучению.

Если проводить опрос методом интервью с людьми с инвалидностью, то они отмечают, что инклюзивное образование более эффективно и интересно, чем домашнее обучение. В их выступлении виден доброжелательный настрой команды, повышающий их интерес к уроку. Важным аспектом инклюзивного образования является то, что дети и учителя учатся друг у друга и вместе решают проблемы.

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## **РОЛЬ МОЛОДЕЖИ В ПОСТРОЕНИИ ПРОСВЕЩЕННОГО ОБЩЕСТВА В НОВОМ УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ**

*Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается место и роль молодежи нового Узбекистана в построении просвещенного общества в нашей стране.*

*Ключевые слова: «Стратегия развития», «государственная политика в отношении молодежи», решение, указ, культура чтения.*

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## **THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN BUILDING AN ENLIGHTENED SOCIETY IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN**

*Annotation. This article examines the place and role of the youth of the new Uzbekistan in building an enlightened society in our country.*

*Keywords: "Development strategy", "state policy towards youth", decision, decree, reading culture.*

Сегодня в нашей стране с каждым днем возрастает внимание к молодежи. Как отметил Президент, «строительство нового Узбекистана – в руках молодежи». Действительно, развитие любой страны, достижение определенных достижений, благополучие народа зависят от уровня внимания, уделяемого образованию и будущему молодежи в этой стране. В Узбекистане вопрос воспитания молодежи и ее нравственности является одним из наиболее приоритетных направлений государственной политики. В стране создана мощная правовая база для защиты прав и интересов молодежи, создания для нее необходимых условий и возможностей, и эта система совершенствуется в соответствии с требованиями времени. В частности, парламентом принято более 40 правовых документов, касающихся молодежи, ратифицировано более 30 международно-правовых документов.

Шавкат Мирзиёев первый на посту Президента Республики Узбекистан подписан закон - «Государственная политика в отношении

молодежи» от 14 сентября 2016 г. «О Законе» имеет символическое значение. Следовательно, о молодежи в стране, где более половины населения составляют молодые люди последовательной реализации государственной политики, молодое поколение является зрелым во всех аспектах и разносторонний, интеллектуально способный, имеет свое твердое положение, состоявшееся в стране кто равнодушен к проводимым реформам, готов участвовать во имя будущего страны, стремится к цели, энергичен, патриотичен, предан, образование как совершенные личности Узбекистан является самым развитым в мире главы страны и правительства, что это важный фактор рейтинга страны среди стран хорошо понимает, и лучший и наиболее эффективный способ сделать это — через просвещение и знание увеличение было признано наиболее эффективным методом.

В нашей стране отношение к чтению в разные периоды было разным. Исходя из потребностей каждого периода, определяется уровень чтения. Поэтому, поскольку могущество любой страны определяется сознанием ее граждан, особое внимание уделяется вопросу чтения. Сегодня такие термины, как «Культура чтения» и «Культура чтения книг» привычны и привычны для нашего народа.

РQ-3271, принят 13 сентября 2017 г. «Развитие системы издания и распространения книжной продукции, книжного чтения и культуры чтения». Принятие Постановления Президента «О программе комплексных мер по пропаганде и популяризации» является наглядным примером уровня внимания к книге и культуре чтения в нашей стране. Кроме того, четвертое из «Пяти важных инициатив», разработанных по инициативе Президента, направление «Повышение культуры чтения» также является причиной повышения уважения и интереса к книгам среди школьников.

Профессор Е.И.Юлдашев определяет понятие «Культура чтения» следующим образом: «Культура чтения – понятие весьма комплексное, включающее в себя интерес и любовь к книге, более широкое знакомство с литературой, специальные знания о книге и работе с ней. знаний, а также приобретение навыков и компетенций, помогающих в полной мере использовать книгу».

Кроме того, это книга для воспитания и просвещения молодежи нашей страны. Проводится ряд мероприятий по формированию культуры чтения и чтения. В частности, организован ряд конкурсов, таких как «Юный читатель», «Семья книголюбив», «Знаток газелей Навои», которые служат повышению образованности и просвещения населения.

Подводя итог, можно сказать, что место и роль чтения в строительстве Нового Узбекистана с образованной и просвещенной молодежью чрезвычайно велики. Ведь тот факт, что наш народ чтит книгу, бережно хранит ее на полках, а свободное время проводит за чтением книг, свидетельствует о том, как сильно они любят книгу.



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## **ОСОБЕННОСТИ СТАРТАП ПРОЕКТОВ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ИНДУСТРИИ ГОСТЕПРИИМСТВА**

*Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается выявление востребованности в инновационном продукте – стартап проект в современных реалиях. Актуальность темы определена тем, что в условиях развития современной рыночной экономики значительную роль начинают играть стартап проекты, которые составляют конкуренцию не только организациям малого и среднего, но и крупного бизнеса.*

*Ключевые слова. стартап, стартап проекты, инновации, инновационные проекты, гостиничная индустрия, финансирование, сервис бронирования, инвестиции, инвесторы, экономика.*

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## **FEATURES OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY STARTUP PROJECTS IN THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY**

*Annotation. This article examines the identification of demand for an innovative product – a startup project in modern realities. The relevance of the topic is determined by the fact that in the conditions of the development of a modern market economy, startup projects that compete not only with small and medium-sized organizations, but also with large businesses are beginning to play a significant role.*

*Keywords. startup, startup projects, innovations, innovative projects, hotel industry, financing, booking service, investments, investors, economy.*

В настоящее время стартап проекты систематизируются по многочисленным основаниям, среди которых можно выделить характер рынка, поведенческую стратегию или степень наукоемкости. Все они проходят несколько поочередных стадий формирования. Первой из таких стадий является зарождение бизнес-идеи и заключительная стадия – рыночная интеграция и дальнейшее развитие. Каждая из стадий наделена определенными задачами.

В 1939 году термин «стартап» возник в Соединенных Штатах Америки. В тот период времени, в долине Санта-Кларе (Калифорния), сосредоточились множество предприятий и фирм, которые специализировались на исследованиях в области высоких технологий. В то время, формируя собственный небольшой проект, учащиеся Стэнфордского института Дэвид Паккард и Уильям Хьюлетт, прозвали его стартапом (от англ. start-up — стартовать, запускать). Через время этот стартап перерос в такую огромную и успешную компанию, как Хьюлетт-Паккард. Придя в Россию с Запада, данный феномен весьма стремительно распространился в практике бизнес-среды.

В общем смысле под стартапом понимается бизнес, начинающийся «с нуля», другими словами «молодой бизнес». Американский предприниматель Эрик Рис дал определение слову «стартап», которое заключается в следующем: «под стартапом следует понимать вновь созданную организацию, занимающуюся разработкой новых товаров или услуг в условиях чрезвычайной неопределенности». В соответствии с иным подходом, под стартапом следует понимать временную структуру, которая создана с целью поиска воспроизводимой, масштабируемой и доходной бизнес-модели.

Для формирования эффективного стартапа необходим определенный комплекс элементов. Рассмотрим главные компоненты создания стартапа на рисунке 1.

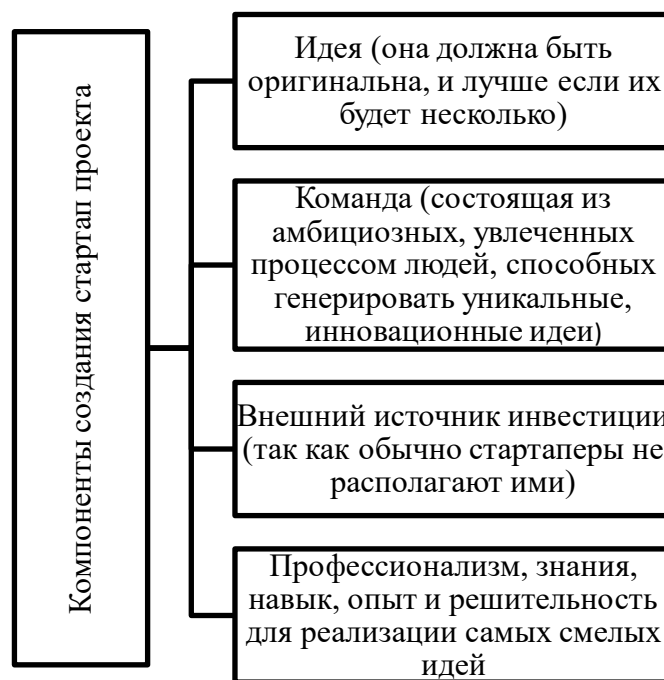


Рисунок 1 – Главные компоненты для создания стартап проекта (создан авторами)

Начальным необходимым этапом жизненного цикла инновации является стартап. Благодаря изучению зарубежного опыта, можно сделать вывод, что парадоксальным является ограниченный круг исследований теоретического характера, посвященных методологии создания инфраструктуры.

Ниже на рисунке «Исследование основных проблем российских стартапов» рассмотрены результаты опроса респондентов по интересующему вопросу: «Каковы основные проблемы развития российских стартапов» и сделаны соответствующие выводы (рисунок 2).



Рисунок 2 – Исследование основных проблем российских стартапов (авторская разработка\*)

Исходя из анализа, приведенного выше, следует, что сдерживающим фактором для развития стартапа в России является нехватка денежных средств для развития, текущее состояние экономики и положение России на международной политической арене (санкции и т.д.), а также низкая заинтересованность стратегов в инновационных продуктах и компаниях, связанная с тем, что производители выбирают не актуальную нишу для развития стартапа. Стремительно развивающаяся концепция поддержки стартапов считается базой активизации инновационной деятельности, роста объемов инновационных продуктов, экспорта высокотехнологичных товаров.

В начале марта 2022 года крупнейшие сервисы по бронированию средств размещения: отелей, домов и квартир Airbnb и Booking.com приостановили свою деятельность на территории РФ. Несмотря на это, спрос на данные информационные услуги по-прежнему сохранился. На российском рынке сегодня нет одной полноценной замены, которая бы обеспечивала достаточной загрузкой отели, гостевые дома и другие объекты размещения. Поэтому им приходится подключаться к нескольким системам бронирования одновременно. И такая ситуация продлится еще какое-то время.

После приостановления своей деятельности крупнейших сервисов по предоставлению аренды жилья, открылась огромная ниша по бронированию средств размещения на рынке РФ.

В конце 2022 года на российский рынок выходит новый сервис бронирования отелей – «Check in». Данный проект разработан под руководством Анны Григоренко, которая также является сооснователем Delivery Club Daily. Инновационная разработка поможет заполнить нишу по бронированию объектов размещения и создать конкуренцию уже существующим сервисам аренды. В итоге конечный пользователь получит сервис, качество которого не уступает западным, а граждане РФ в сфере ИТ будут трудоустроены. Это является импортозамещением.

Можно выделить следующие ключевые особенности данного проекта: удобство использования, проверенные отели и выгодные условия работы для партнеров. При создании сервиса учли лучший пользовательский опыт – реализовали понятный функционал и фильтры, также будет доступна такая услуга как «Комплименты от отелей».

За удобство использования отвечает современный дизайн сервиса. Проверять отели будут с юридической стороны, стать партнерами физические лица не смогут. Также на некоторые отели эксперты Check in будут делать подробные обзоры. С каждым средством размещения: отелем, гостиницей, гостевым домом, хостелом заключается договор, и стоит отметить, что эксперты Check in некоторые отели проверяют лично. Приезжают в отель, тестируют его услуги, пробуют завтраки, проверяют напор воды и все, что важно для путешественников во время проживания в отеле. После того как проверка прошла – экспертами составляются подробные отчеты о посещении. Данные отчеты публикуются в блоге Check in. Проверенные объекты размещения получают специальный знак – «Проверено Check in». Такой формат публикаций, по словам Check in, привлечет дополнительный интерес к отелю и приведет к увеличению потока гостей [1].

Еще на этапе запуска проекта разработали понятную программу лояльности: за прохождение квестов и выполнение заданий пользователи получают бонусы – ключи. Их можно тратить на оплату номера в отелях, гостевых домах, хостелах на сайте Check in. Сервис зарабатывает на комиссии с бронирований от отельеров. С каждым отелем заключается договор, по которому они обязаны оплачивать комиссию с полученной от гостя оплаты. Оплата за бронь будет поступать на счет партнера в течение 3 дней. Компания Check in подготовила особые условия сотрудничества своим партнерам – отельерам: первый месяц работы (после запуска проекта) оплата комиссии сервиса не будет взиматься. После первого месяца реализации проекта размер комиссии составит 14% (одна из самых низких комиссий на рынке ОТА [3]). Проект привлек группу частных инвесторов, но сервис не раскрывает их имена и объем привлеченных инвестиций. Сейчас к Check in подключено более 600 партнеров по всей России – от Калининграда до Камчатки [2].

В первые месяцы работы онлайн - сервиса команда Check in планирует привлечь более 1 000 000 уникальных визитов – потенциальных гостей отелей. Для этого будет запущена масштабная рекламная кампания в интернете, размещения у блогеров и на других площадках.

Кроме этого, сервис уже запустил службу поддержки 24/7. Она будет заниматься решением вопросов, в том числе по поводу подключения к сервису. Дополнительно запустят инструменты продвижения отеля внутри сервиса, по аналогии с Booking.com.

В России на данный момент существует рынок интернет-стартапов и проектов, работающие фонды, инфраструктура и поддержка государства. Для инфраструктуры, созданной в современных реалиях, наличие перспективных стартап проектов – достаточно мало. Но тем не менее, с каждым годом наблюдается рост инвестиций в инновационные проекты, что может способствовать их увеличению в будущем периоде. Уже на данный момент становится предельно ясно, что на базе стартапов и формируется экономика будущего. Все это означает одно - сейчас самое время талантливым молодым руководителям находить способных разработчиков для реализации инновационных идей и получать инвестиции, развивая свои проекты для занятия конкурентных позиций на рынке и получения наивысшей прибыли.

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## **ХИМИЧЕСКИЙ СОСТАВ *ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM* И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ В НАРОДНОЙ МЕДИЦИНЕ**

*Аннотация. В этой статье представлена информация о химическом составе *Achillea millefolium* и свойства, а также использовании в народной медицине. Настоящее время растение широко используется в медицине как кровоостанавливающее, при колите, различных заболеваниях желудочно-кишечного тракта, язвенной болезни желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки, воспалительных заболеваниях мочевыводящих путей, как вяжущее при желудочно-кишечных расстройствах, обладает противовоспалительными и бактерицидными свойствами.*

*Ключевые слова: *Achillea millefolium*, химический состав, свойства, применение.*

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## **THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF *ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM* AND ITS USE IN FOLK MEDICINE**

*Annotation. This article provides information about the chemical composition of *Achillea millefolium* and properties, as well as its use in traditional medicine. Currently, the plant is widely used in medicine as a hemostatic, for colitis, various diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum, inflammatory diseases of the urinary tract, as an astringent for gastrointestinal disorders, has anti-inflammatory and bactericidal properties.*

*Key words: *Achillea millefolium*, chemical composition, properties, application.*

Лекарственные растения, используемые в народной медицине, все чаще изучаются и используются в области фармацевтики, пищевой промышленности. *Achillea millefolium* L., широко известная как тысячелистник, относится к семейству астровых и очень распространена на горных лугах, тропинках, полях для посевов и приусадебных участках.

Надземная часть в период цветения содержит флавоны, алкалоид ахиллеин, кумарины, аконитовую кислоту, горькие и дубильные вещества, смолы, органические кислоты, инулин, аспарагин, минеральные соли, аскорбиновую кислоту, филлохинон, каротин, холин. В семенах содержится до 21 % жирного масла.

В листьях и соцветиях содержится эфирное масло (до 0, 85 %) желтовато-зелёного или синего цвета, в состав которого входят монотерпеноиды (цинеол (8—10 %), камфора, туйол), сесквитерпеноиды — ахиллин, ацетилбалхинолид, кариофиллен, азулены, сложные эфиры, L-борнеол, β-пинен, L-лимонен, туйон, борнилацетат, цинеол, камфару. Кроме эфирного масла содержатся салициловая, муравьиная, валериановую, уксусная и изовалериановая кислоты, витамин К. Растение концентрирует соли К, Са, В, Mg, В1, С, Со, Р.

Является хорошим медоносом. Определение нектара продуктивности цветков в степных и лесостепных зонах показало, что один цветок выделяет от 0, 0192 до 0, 0246 мг нектара. На одном растении насчитывается от 114 до 190 цветков. В составе сахаров нектара преобладала фруктоза (67, 71—86, 99 %). Пчелами посещается хорошо, когда рядом нет хороших цветущих медоносов.

Настоящее время растение широко используется в медицине различных стран как кровоостанавливающее (при носовых, маточных, лёгочных, геморроидальных и других кровотечениях), при колите, различных заболеваниях желудочно-кишечного тракта, язвенной болезни желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки, воспалительных заболеваниях мочевыводящих путей, как вяжущее при желудочно-кишечных расстройствах, обладает противовоспалительными и бактерицидными свойствами.

Применяется в виде настоев, отваров, экстрактов. Входит в состав желудочных и аппетитных сборов. Препараты тысячелистника с крапивой применяют как кровоостанавливающее и успокаивающее средство при внутренних и наружных кровотечениях. Растение обладает противоболевыми свойствами, которые усиливаются в сочетании с травой душицей.

В народной медицине тысячелистник обыкновенный применяют при белях, малярии, бессоннице, мочекаменной болезни, некоторых заболеваниях печени, при недержании мочи, как ранозаживляющее и кровоостанавливающее при обильных менструациях.

В ветеринарии тысячелистник используют как противоглистное и при желудочно-кишечных заболеваниях у телят. Примесь растения к сену способствует его перевариваемости. Растения, выращенные на культивируемой земле, имеют в отваре менее терпкий и менее «плотный» вкус, в связи с чем для лечебно-профилактического применения лучше собирать тысячелистник, растущий вне культуры— в открытом поле,

лесных просветах, заброшенных лугах, вдоль грунтовых дорог и лесопосадок.

В Древнем Китае стебли тысячелистника наряду с черепашьими панцирями использовали для гадания. Удовлетворительно или посредственно поедается северным оленем (*Rangifer tarandus*). Поедается всё растение летом, лучше в молодом возрасте. Другими видами скота поедается, но не очень хорошо.

Настой травы тысячелистника. 15 г (2 столовые ложки) сырья помещают в эмалированную посуду, заливают 200 мл (1 стакан) горячей кипяченой воды, закрывают крышкой и нагревают в кипящей воде (на водяной бане) 15 мин. Охлаждают при комнатной температуре в течение 45 мин, процеживают, оставшееся сырье отжимают. Объем полученного настоя кипяченой водой до 200 мл. Приготовленный настой хранят в прохладном месте не более 2 суток.

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**СОЦИАЛЬНОЕ ПАРТНЕРСТВО - ЭФФЕКТИВНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ  
ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ С  
РАБОТОДАТЕЛЯМИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ГБПОУ КК НКРП)**

*Аннотация. В статье рассматривается система сотрудничества профессионального образования с работодателями, что позволяет отслеживать и учитывать развитие рынка труда, объем потребностей в выпускниках учебных заведений. Создание баз предприятий помогает удовлетворять взаимные интересы образовательного учреждения, социальных партнеров и будущих специалистов.*

*Ключевые слова: взаимодействие образовательных организаций с работодателями, практическая подготовка специалистов, социальное партнерство.*

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**SOCIAL PARTNERSHIP IS AN EFFECTIVE MODEL OF  
INTERACTION BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND  
EMPLOYERS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF GBPOU CC NCRP)**

*Annotation. The article discusses the system of cooperation of vocational education with employers, which allows you to monitor and take into account the development of the labor market, the volume of needs for graduates of educational institutions. The creation of enterprise bases helps to satisfy the mutual interests of the educational institution, social partners and future specialists.*

*Keywords: interaction of educational organizations with employers, practical training of specialists, social partnership.*

За время обучения, обучающиеся среднего профессионального образования (далее - СПО) овладевают общими и профессиональными компетенциями через теоретические знания, умения и навыки, которые они получают в процессе прохождения учебной и производственной практики, где им во всем и всегда помогают опытные мастера и наставники. Огромную роль в достижении главной цели получения образования является получение практического опыта на реальном предприятии. В связи с этим в статье проводится анализ сложившейся системы взаимодействия образовательной организации и социальных партнеров. Рассматриваются направления взаимодействия с предприятиями социальными-партнерами, а также проблемы, возникающие в процессе построения совместной реализации социально-экономической и трудовой политики образовательного учреждения СПО, основанной на интересах общества, выпускников и работодателей.

Задачи перехода российской экономики к инновационному социально-ориентированному типу развития резко актуализируют проблему качества профессиональной подготовки квалифицированных рабочих кадров и специалистов. Одним из механизмов, позволяющих обеспечить качественно новую структуру выпускаемых системой профессионального образования кадров, является партнерское сотрудничество, рассматриваемое в качестве организационной формы взаимодействия образовательных и производственных систем. Современное профессиональное образование не может развиваться как замкнутая система, поэтому сегодня создаются системные связи между учреждениями образования, сферой бизнеса, органами государственной власти и местного самоуправления. Одним из приоритетов колледжа является развитие социального партнерства, нацеленного на максимальное согласование и реализацию интересов всех участников этого процесса.

Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение Краснодарского края «Новороссийский колледж радиоэлектронного приборостроения» имени генерал-майора Суховецкого А.А. (далее - НКРП), заключило 44 договора о сотрудничестве, база практик ежегодно расширяется. Социальными партнерами колледжа являются предприятия в различных сферах, таких как: малый бизнес, сфера услуг, банки.

Колледж сотрудничает с более чем 40 предприятиями и организациями города Новороссийска, которое заключается в проведении мероприятий по подготовке специалистов по 11 специальностям среднего профессионального образования. С некоторыми предприятиями заключены договоры на подготовку специалистов по одной специальности, в соответствии с профилем этой организации, с крупными предприятиями города Новороссийска сотрудничество заключается не только в прохождении студентами практики по профилю специальности, но и в

трудоустройстве выпускников после окончания колледжа, а также участия работодателей в образовательном процессе: предоставлении производственной базы для обучения студентов, консультаций по подбору учебно-лабораторного оборудования, разработке профессиональных образовательных программ.

Все это в полной мере относится к ведущим социальным партнерам НКРП: ООО «Аргон Сервис», ООО «ТехноТрейд», ООО «Новоросметалл», АО «Прибой», АО «АТЭК» филиал «Новороссийские тепловые сети», ПАО «ВТБ», ПАО Банк «Финансовая корпорация Открытие», ОАО «Новоросцемент», ОАО «Верхнебаканский цементный завод», ФГУП «РТРС» филиал РТРС «Краснодарский КРТЦ», Новороссийское отделение Краснодарского отделения № 8619 ОАО «Сбербанк России», ООО «Модус-Новороссийск», ИФНС России по г. Новороссийску Краснодарского края, ООО Строительно - инжиниринговая компания «Выбор-С» и другие. Эти предприятия осуществляют взаимодействие с НКРП по подготовке специалистов по всем реализуемым специальностям, имеют возможность принять на производственную практику до 20 студентов одновременно.

Указанные работодатели в полной мере участвуют в согласовании учебно-планирующей документации и разработке профессиональных образовательных программ среднего профессионального образования колледжа, обеспечивают реализацию федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования, с учетом потребностей как муниципального, так и регионального рынка труда работодателей, и образовательных интересов и запросов обучающихся. По итогам изучения потребностей потенциальных заказчиков учебные программы колледжа определяют состав и функцию элементов вариативной части специальных дисциплин, заявленными как дополнительные требования к знаниям, умениям и практическому опыту, общим и профессиональным компетенциям, профессиональными функциями. Таким образом, происходит «выбор» наиболее востребованных компетенций и профессиональных умений с учетом запросов работодателей. В колледже имеется опыт конструирования профессиональных образовательных программ подготовки специалистов среднего звена по 11 специальностям, а также по 14 профессиям профессиональной подготовки и по 20 дополнительным общеобразовательным общеразвивающим программам. Представители профессиональных организаций привлекаются к экспертизе учебных планов производственных и учебных практик еще на этапе их разработки.

ГБПОУ КК «Новороссийский колледж радиоэлектронного приборостроения» в течение всего учебного года проводит работу по профориентации школьников. Единый профориентационный день в городе Новороссийске - четверг, таким образом, профориентационные дни

проводятся 4 раза в месяц, что позволяет расширить охват посетивших колледж школьников.

На «Дни открытых дверей» для обучающихся образовательных учреждений приглашаются представители предприятий/организаций: ООО «Техмонтажсервис», ООО «ДФ-комп», ПАО ФК «Открытие», ООО «Аргон-Сервис», «Российской телевизионной и радиовещательной сети Новороссийск, Филиал «Краснодарский радиотелевизионный передающий центр», АО «Прибой», которые рассказывают выпускникам образовательных учреждений о производстве, о знаниях и умениях, которые важно освоить, обучаясь в колледже по окончании школы.

Всего за период учебного года, в среднем, проводится более 50 мероприятий профориентационной направленности, в которых принимают участие более 2000 человек, в том числе, родители будущих абитуриентов.

Наиболее распространенные формы сотрудничества с работодателями - предоставление мест для практического обучения и производственные экскурсии.

В 2022 году ООО «НПО «НовоТестСистемы» передал колледжу в качестве спонсорской помощи Систему АСУ ТП программный комплекс «КОРСАР», который используется в процессе обучения.

Ежегодно в колледже проводится «День карьеры для выпускников».

Мероприятие направлено на содействие трудоустройству выпускников, в процессе которого проводится: круглый стол, выступления представителей предприятий, ГКУ КК ЦЗН г. Новороссийска, МБУ «Молодежный центр» г. Новороссийска, представителей учреждений ВПО, консультации по вопросам трудоустройства, обсуждение интересующих вопросов ребят с представителями предприятий.

В мероприятии принимают участие студенты выпускных групп и представители предприятий и организаций.

В течение года проводятся консультации студентам и выпускникам об имеющихся возможностях по трудоустройству с участием приглашенных в колледж представителей работодателей:

1. ПАО ФК «Открытие»,
2. АО «Прибой»,
3. ООО «ДФ-комп»,
4. ООО «Аргон-Сервис»,
5. «Российская телевизионная и радиовещательная сеть Новороссийск, Филиал «Краснодарский радиотелевизионный передающий центр» и другие.

Количество наставников из числа специалистов предприятий, вошедших в программу наставничества - 50, количество обучающихся, вошедших в программу наставничества «работодатель-студент» - 250 человек.

Работодатели принимают активное участие в разработке и

согласовании (рецензировании) учебно-программной документации, учитывающей современные и перспективные требования к уровню подготовки квалифицированных кадров, в оценке качества подготовки выпускников при проведении итоговой аттестации, в руководстве выпускной квалификационной работы, а также представители работодателей привлечены к проведению государственной итоговой аттестации и оценке демонстрационного экзамена.

Многофункциональный центр прикладных квалификаций НКРП (МЦПК) взаимодействует с социальными партнерами, как на уровне подготовки квалифицированных рабочих кадров для этих предприятий, так и по привлечению их специалистов для обучения рабочим профессиям.

Однако, при анализе трудоустройства выпускников по полученным специальностям в колледже существует ряд проблем. В современных условиях государственное распределение выпускников после окончания учебных заведений отсутствует. То есть, выпускник должен самостоятельно прилагать усилия по поиску работы и трудоустройству в ситуации, когда количество вакансий ограничено, а желающих занять их значительно больше.

Каждый выпускник СПО, устраиваясь на работу, сталкивается с определенными проблемами:

1. Нехватка рабочих мест по полученной специальности (например, выпускников гуманитарных специальностей выпускается больше, чем технических);

2. Низкий уровень заработной платы (из-за отсутствия стажа работы);

3. Не соответствие профессиональной компетенции выпускников требованиям работодателей (низкий уровень знаний, умений и практических навыков);

4. Завышенные требования, предъявляемые работодателями при трудоустройстве.

Сегодня свои профессиональные возможности по полученной специальности реализуют не более 40 % выпускников среднего профессионального образования. Остальные вынуждены выбирать работу, не связанную с полученной специальностью, либо обращаются в центры занятости.

Большой процент выпускников, просто получают диплом об образовании, не задумываясь, будут ли они работать по выбранной специальности.

Колледж заключил с ГКУ КК «ЦЗН г. Новороссийска» Соглашение о взаимодействии, основными направлениями, которого являются: организация практик, содействие поиску работы, проведение конкурсов профессионального мастерства, проведение ярмарок вакансий на базе ГКУ КК ЦЗН г. Новороссийска, обучение предпринимательским навыкам,



повышение квалификации и профессиональная переподготовка выпускников, профориентационная работа, вовлечение в трудовую деятельность выпускников, испытывающих трудности в поиске работы, включая инвалидов и лиц с ОВЗ, предоставление выпускникам доступа к банку вакансий.

ГКУ КК ЦЗН г. Новороссийска предоставляет выпускникам доступ к базам вакансий, направляют их на стажировки по программе «Первое рабочее место», организуют для студентов и выпускников «Ярмарки вакансий».

МБУ «Молодежный центр г. Новороссийска», также, активно принимает участие в мероприятиях, проводимых колледжем для выпускников и организует временную занятость студентов.

По данным Роструда по 2021 году выпуска, уровень занятости выпускников составляет 63.3%.

Выпуск студентов в 2021 году составил 282 чел. По результатам мониторинга синхронизации подготовки кадров трудоустроено выпускников - 171 чел. (63, 3 %).

По состоянию на 01.05.2023 года по результатам оперативного мониторинга занятости выпускников колледжа 2021 года выпуска показатель трудоустройства составляет 241 чел. (85, 5 %), в том числе самозанятые - 7 чел. (2, 48%); индивидуальные предприниматели - 1 чел. (0, 5%).

По данным Роструда, трудоустроенных выпускников 2022 года 51, 89%, в связи со службой в рядах Российской армии 46, 9% юношей (144 человека).

Выпуск студентов в 2022 году составил 307 человек. По результатам оперативного мониторинга колледжа на 01.05.2023 года трудоустроено выпускников - 105 человек (34, 2%), в том числе самозанятые - 7 человек (2, 28%), индивидуальные предприниматели - 17 человек (5, 5%). Прогнозируемый показатель трудоустройства - 192 чел. (62, 5 %).

Создана база данных студентов, готовых обучаться на условиях целевого обучения и предприятий, готовых заключать договора о целевом обучении студентов. Заключено 5 договоров о целевом обучении, в том числе, по заочной форме обучения.

С целью увеличения доли выпускников образовательных учреждений среднего профессионального образования, трудоустроившихся по полученной специальности в течение одного года после окончания образовательного учреждения, необходимо использовать механизм заключения договорных отношений между работодателями и образовательным учреждением на подготовку кадров по очной форме обучения (целевое обучение).

Данный механизм позволит не только гарантировать трудоустройство по полученной специальности, но привлечь выпускников

школ в образовательные учреждения СПО на специальности, соответствующие приоритетным направлениям социально-экономического развития города и региона.

Обращаясь к мнению работодателей, какими они хотят видеть студентов при приеме на работу, они показывают, что из профессиональных качеств выпускников они ценят прежде всего:

- качество полученного ими образования (фундаментальность образования, уровень профессиональных знаний, умений и навыков);

- наличие опыта практической работы, повышающего уровень их профессиональных знаний, умений и навыков;

- способность к восполнению и применению своих знаний, в том числе в смежных и других областях, что выражается в способности к самообразованию, в общей эрудиции, в разносторонности и широте знаний, в наличии дополнительной профессиональной подготовки.

Задача образовательных организаций СПО и работодателя - сформировать общую стратегию развития рынка труда и системы образования, то есть, выработать общие требования к квалификации работника и процедур оценки результатов образования.

В соответствии с федеральными государственными стандартами и учебными планами колледжа по специальностям предусмотрено прохождение производственных и преддипломных практик студентами в организациях, деятельность которых соответствует подготовки профилю обучающихся.

Зачастую работодатели не хотят брать ответственность за студента при прохождении практики.

1. Так как студент СПО направляемый на производственную практику не имеет опыта, а работать зачастую приходится с дорогостоящим оборудованием.

2. Не соблюдается план производственной практики.

В идеале работодатели в свою очередь обеспечивают прохождение этих практик с оформлением срочного трудового договора и с записью в трудовой книжке.

Экономика России сегодня нуждается в хорошо подготовленных и качественно обученных рабочих кадрах. Для этого существует масса способов - профессиональная подготовка, профессиональное обучение квалифицированных рабочих и служащих, практическая подготовка, стажировки студентов на предприятиях и в организациях реального сектора экономики.

Ежедневно изменяющиеся условия социально-экономического, социально-культурного развития общества требуют новых методов и подходов к установлению взаимодействия образовательной среды и материального производства.

Главной целью такого взаимодействия является подготовка специалистов-профессионалов, способных на высоком уровне решать сложные производственные и управленческие задачи в условиях научно-технического прогресса и современных экономических отношений.

Сегодняшняя наша задача на пути построения социального партнерства состоит в выработке новых способов работы в данном направлении: оптимизации отслеживания результатов социального партнерства, расширение партнерских отношений, разработке правового механизма установления и регулирования партнерских взаимодействий.

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## **БИТУМНАЯ ЭМУЛЬСИЯ В СТРОИТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ: ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИ ЭФФЕКТИВНАЯ И ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИ ЧИСТАЯ**

*Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается роль битумной эмульсии в строительной промышленности как экономически эффективного и экологически чистого решения. Обсуждаются основные преимущества применения битумной эмульсии, включая экономическую эффективность, снижение затрат на обслуживание, улучшение энергетической эффективности, экологическую безопасность и универсальность применения. Исследование показывает, что использование битумной эмульсии способствует улучшению экономической эффективности строительных проектов, снижению негативного воздействия на окружающую среду и созданию устойчивой инфраструктуры.*

*Ключевые слова: битумная эмульсия, строительная промышленность, экономическая эффективность, экологическая безопасность, уменьшение затрат, улучшение энергетической эффективности, универсальность применения.*

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## **BITUMEN EMULSION IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY: COST- EFFECTIVE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY**

*Annotation. This article discusses the role of bitumen emulsion in the construction industry as a cost-effective and environmentally friendly solution. The main advantages of using bitumen emulsion are discussed, including economic efficiency, reduced maintenance costs, improved energy efficiency, environmental safety and versatility of application. The study shows that the use of bitumen emulsion contributes to improving the economic efficiency of construction projects, reducing the negative impact on the environment and creating a sustainable infrastructure.*

*Key words: bitumen emulsion, construction industry, economic efficiency, environmental safety, cost reduction, energy efficiency improvement, versatility of application.*

### **Введение:**

В строительной промышленности постоянно возникает потребность в эффективных и экологически чистых материалах. Битумная эмульсия является одним из таких материалов, которые предлагают ряд преимуществ с точки зрения экономической эффективности и экологической безопасности. В данной статье мы рассмотрим роль битумной эмульсии в строительной промышленности и ее преимущества в сфере экономики и экологии.

#### **Основная часть:**

##### **1. Экономическая эффективность:**

- Битумная эмульсия предлагает значительные экономические преимущества в строительстве. Процесс нанесения битумной эмульсии более прост и экономичен по сравнению с традиционными методами применения горячего битума. Необходимость нагревания и поддержания определенной температуры отпадает, что сокращает затраты на энергию и снижает затраты на оборудование. Более быстрое и простое нанесение также позволяет сократить время строительства и снизить общую стоимость проекта.

##### **2. Уменьшение затрат на обслуживание:**

- Битумная эмульсия обладает высокой стабильностью и долговечностью, что уменьшает необходимость в частом ремонте и обслуживании дорожных покрытий. Благодаря ее свойствам, асфальтобетонные покрытия на основе битумной эмульсии могут противостоять агрессивным воздействиям окружающей среды, ультрафиолетовому излучению, механическим нагрузкам и экстремальным температурам. Это позволяет снизить расходы на ремонт и поддержание инфраструктуры.

##### **3. Улучшение энергетической эффективности:**

- Процесс производства битумной эмульсии требует меньше энергии и топлива по сравнению с процессом нагревания горячего битума. Это позволяет снизить выбросы CO<sub>2</sub> и сократить негативное воздействие на

климат. Более энергоэффективный процесс производства также способствует снижению затрат и созданию более устойчивой инфраструктуры.

#### 4. Экологическая безопасность:

- Битумная эмульсия является экологически безопасным решением в строительстве. Она не содержит опасных веществ, таких как растворители или тяжелые металлы, что делает ее безопасной для здоровья людей и окружающей среды. Применение битумной эмульсии также сопровождается снижением выбросов паров и загрязнений воздуха, что улучшает качество окружающей среды и здоровье людей.

#### 5. Универсальность применения:

- Битумная эмульсия имеет широкий спектр применения в строительной промышленности. Она может использоваться для создания асфальтобетонных покрытий, покрытий для дорожных разметок, гидроизоляции, защитных покрытий и других строительных решений. Ее универсальность делает ее выгодным и удобным выбором для различных строительных задач.

### **Заключение:**

Битумная эмульсия представляет собой экономически эффективное и экологически чистое решение в строительной промышленности. Она обеспечивает снижение затрат на строительство и обслуживание, повышает энергетическую эффективность, обладает высокой стабильностью и долговечностью, а также способствует сокращению негативного воздействия на окружающую среду. Применение битумной эмульсии предоставляет строительной промышленности универсальное решение для создания качественных и устойчивых конструкций, способствуя экономическому и экологическому развитию.

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## **СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ТЕМПЕРАТУРЫ ВОДЫ ОКЕАНА ПО КОЛЬСКОМУ МЕРИДИАНУ, НАРКОПСКОМУ ТЕЧЕНИЮ С БАЗИСНЫМ ПЕРИОДОМ**

*Аннотация. Согласно новейшим данным актинометрических измерений на спутниках, наиболее вероятное значение солнечной постоянной заключено в интервале 1, 360-1, 377 кВт/м<sup>2</sup> (максимальный разброс составляют 1, 322 – 1, 428 кВт/м<sup>2</sup>) при какой – либо регулярности изменения во времени – однако, международная комиссия по радиации рекомендовала принять в качестве стандартного значения солнечной постоянной  $T_q$  – 1, 37 кВт/м<sup>2</sup>. Не исключено, что солнечная постоянная испытывает некоторые изменения во времени под влиянием колебаний активности Солнца, в частности чисел Вольфа ( $W$ ) в интервале 80-100. Увеличение или усиление солнечной активности теоретически означает общее циркуляции земной атмосферы и Гидросферы. Под данной Гелиоклиматической провинцией мы понимаем – географическую область, где все участки в течение интервала времени однородным образом реагирует на изменения Солнечной активности. Индекс  $\bar{S}_m$  – площадь одной пятно солнечном диске за один солнечный цикл. Нами предложена, в места площади пятен солнца Средний мощность излучени солнца за один солнечный цикл и рассчитана температуры воды с 1700 по 2018 гг.*

*Ключевые слова: Гидрометеорология, солнечной радиации, Земля, климат, солнечной постоянной, земной атмосферы, термодинамика, атмосфера.*

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## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE OCEAN WATER TEMPERATURE ACCORDING TO THE KOLA MERIDIAN, THE NARKOP CURRENT WITH A BASIC PERIOD

*Annotation. The amount of solar radiation entering the upper boundary of the earth's atmosphere (unit of time) on a unit surface perpendicular to the sun's rays, with the average distance of the Earth from the Sun, is called the solar constant. The exact value of the solar constant has not yet been established. According to the latest data of actinometric measurements on satellites, the most probable value of the solar constant lies in the range of 1.360-1.377 kW/m<sup>2</sup> (the maximum spread is 1.322-1.428 kW/m<sup>2</sup>) with any regularity of change in time - however, the International Commission on Radiation recommended that the solar constant  $T_q$  be taken as the standard value of 1.37 kW/m<sup>2</sup>. It is possible that the solar constant undergoes some changes in time under the influence of solar activity fluctuations, in particular Wolf numbers ( $W$ ) in the range of 80-100. The increase or intensification of solar activity theoretically means the general circulation of the earth's atmosphere and the hydrosphere. Thus, we can say that the hydrometeorological and climatic manifestations of solar activity depend on the place and time. Apparently, theoretically and practically a very important concept of helioclimatic provinces. By a given Helioclimatic province, we mean a geographical area where all areas during a time interval react in a uniform way to changes in solar activity. For example: Relationship of ocean water temperature in the 0-50 meter layer with  $S_m$  according to N.I. Tyabin. The index  $S_m$  is the area of one spot on the solar disk in one solar cycle. We have proposed, in places where the sunspot area is, the average solar radiation power for one solar cycle and calculated for water temperatures from 1700 to 2018.*

*Key words: hydrometeorology, solar radiation, Earth, climate, solar constant, earth's atmosphere, thermodynamics, atmosphere.*

**Введение.** Известно, смена дня и ночи определяет суточный ритм в изменении величин метеорологических элементов и условий освещения, к которому приспособляются все жизненные функции живого организма как человека, так и животных и растений а также планета Земля.

На суточный режим влияют входящая энергия солнца. Актуальность проблемы исследований многолетних колебаний природных процессов на земле определяется динамикой народного хозяйства, учет колебаний температуры воздуха и почвы, естественного режима в планах развития орошаемого земледелия, может дать много миллиардов сумов экономии народнохозяйственных средств уже в ближайшее время, если будут разработаны надежные методы оперативное управление динамическими процессами. Мысль о том, что учет колебания электромагнитного режима основного климатообразующего фактора.



Солнца может в принципе объяснить современную изменчивость климата. К такому заключению, но чисто опытным путем пришли все климатологи и исследователи (В.П.Алисов, Л.С.Берг, В.Ю.Визе, В.А.Вильтес, А.О. Дроздов и другие) высказывались за определенную роль изменений Солнечной активности. Объектом исследования является температуры воды океана от мощности излучение солнца. **Целью работы является** на основе опубликованных работ и анализу фондовых материалов научно-обоснованное предложение по изменчивости климата планеты Земля.

**Полученные результаты и новизна.** Установлена функциональная зависимость температуры воды океана в слое 0-50 метра, по Кольскому меридиану, Наркопскому течение от мощности излучение солнца в одиннадцати летнем цикле солнца. Коэффициент корреляции равен  $R=0,889$

$$t_{\text{воды океана}} = 0,96483 P - 1312,2741 \pm 0,84 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \quad (1)$$

где:  $P$  – средний мощность излучение солнца за цикл; 0,96483 и 1312,2741 – постоянные члены уравнение связи;  $\pm 0,84$  – доверительный интервал.

Динамика температуры океана по Кольскому меридиану, Наркопскому течению даны Таблица №1 и хронологический ряд по циклам 1...29. Рис 1.

Рис 1<sup>А</sup>– показано изменение температуры воды океана с 1700 по 2018 гг;

Рис 1<sup>Б</sup> – даны анализ изменения на основе коэффициента корреляции Фехнера.

$$R_{\phi} = \frac{C-N}{C+N} \cdot 100\% \quad (2)$$

Где:  $C$  - многолетний средний температура воды океана

$T_{\text{средняя}} - 4,43$  за (1700-2018) гг.

$N$  - изменяющий температура солнечных циклах

Рис 1В – Базисным цикла взята 1868 – 1878 гг №15, цикл, который  $t_{\text{океана}} = 5,16 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ ;

**Выводы:** на наш взгляд температура воды океана изменяются, т.е. вековые температуры с периодами как видно из рисунка 121; 88; 99 лет.

1. Солнечная активность означает усиление изменений электромагнитных волн солнца и изменений мощности излучений солнца, приходящий на поверхность океана;

2. Усиление солнечной активности означает увеличение энергетического обмена между атмосферой и гидросферой, обмен между планетарными полюсами, котлом нагревателем и холодильниками, т.е. эффективность работы холодильника – общие осреднения температуры по всему полушарию планеты Земля.

3. Температуры режим планета Земля подчиняется физическому закону природы.

**Заключение.** В заключение можно сделать вывод:

1. Солнечная активность означает усиление изменений электромагнитных волн солнца и изменений солнечной постоянной;

2. Усиление солнечной активности географически означает увеличение энергии общей циркуляции атмосферы и гидросферы:

3. Мерой энергии циркуляции служит интенсивность процесса общей циркуляции. Последнее же, в основном, представляет собой воздухообмен между планетарными полюсами, т.е. «котлом нагревателем и холодильниками».

**Таблица 1. Сравнительный анализ (t) средней по Солнечному циклу температура воды океана по Кольскому меридиану Наркопского течение.**

№	Средняя t °С океана	%, R <sub>ф</sub> изменчивость	% от 4, 43 от среднего	% от 23 цикл. Начало испытание ядерных бомба
1	2	3	4	5
1	1, 9	-45, 94	-39, 96	-43, 70
2	3, 69	-40, 12	-8, 99	-13, 58
3	4, 83	-3, 01	4, 32	-0, 20
4	4, 83	-3, 01	4, 32	-0, 20
5	4, 22	-9, 73	-2, 43	-6, 94
6	5, 22	0, 869	8, 18	3, 67
7	5, 58	4, 27	11, 48	6, 99
8	4, 98	-1, 48	5, 84	1, 32
9	4, 85	2, 80	4, 92	0, 00
10	2, 83	-28, 89	-22, 03	-25, 97
11	2, 23	-39, 40	-33, 03	-37, 00
12	4, 53	-6, 21	1, 11	-3, 41
13	4, 98	-1, 48	5, 84	1, 32
14	4, 93	-1, 98	5, 34	0, 81
15	5, 13	0, 00	7, 32	2, 80
16	4, 49	-6, 65	6, 72	-3, 85
17	4, 06	-11, 64	-4, 35	-8, 86
18	4, 12	-10, 91	-3, 62	-8, 13
19	3, 59	-17, 66	-10, 47	-14, 92
20	4, 59	-5, 55	1, 77	-2, 75
21	4, 48	-6, 76	0, 56	-3, 96
22	5, 08	-1, 08	6, 24	1, 72
23	4, 85	-2, 80	4, 52	0, 00
24	4, 89	-2, 39	4, 93	0, 41
25	5, 43	2, 84	10, 14	5, 64
26	4, 81	-3, 21	4, 11	-0, 41
27	4, 53	-6, 21	1, 11	-3, 41
28	4, 64	-5, 01	2, 31	-2, 21
29	4, 35	-8, 22	-0, 911	-5, 43
Σ	128, 58	-271, 73	-24, 701	-163, 05

Средняя	4, 43	-9, 97	-0, 851	-5, 62
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**Рис 1.**  
**Динамика температуры океана по Кольскому меридиану, Наркопской течению**

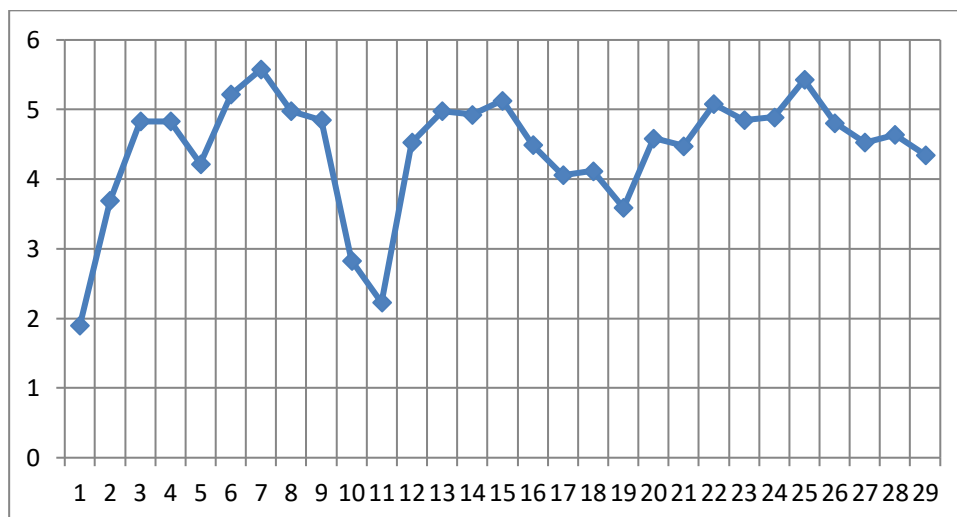


Рис 1<sup>А</sup>  
Вековые колебание температуры океана.  
Период - 121лет  
Колебание – 2, 89 °С  
Период 88 лет –1, 28  
Период 99 лет - 1, 05

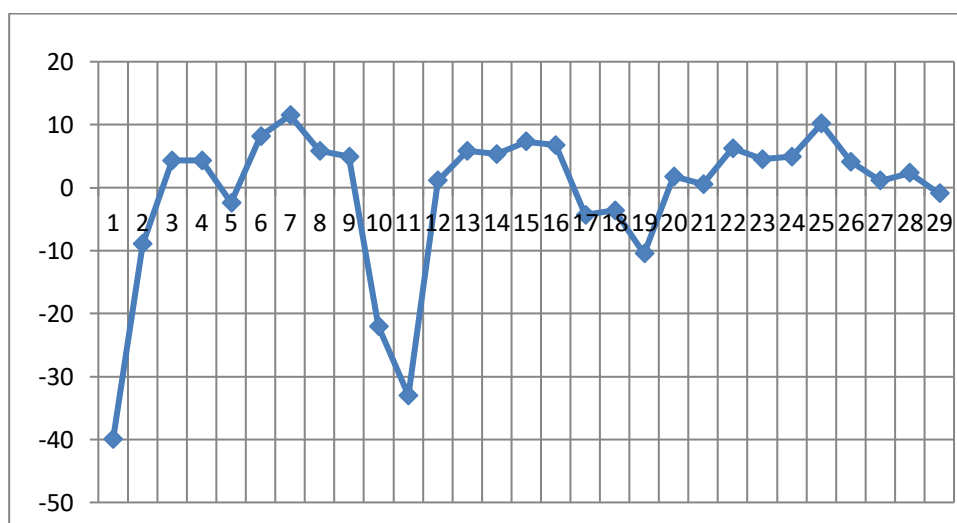


Рис 1<sup>Б</sup>  
Многолетний Средний 4, 43 °С

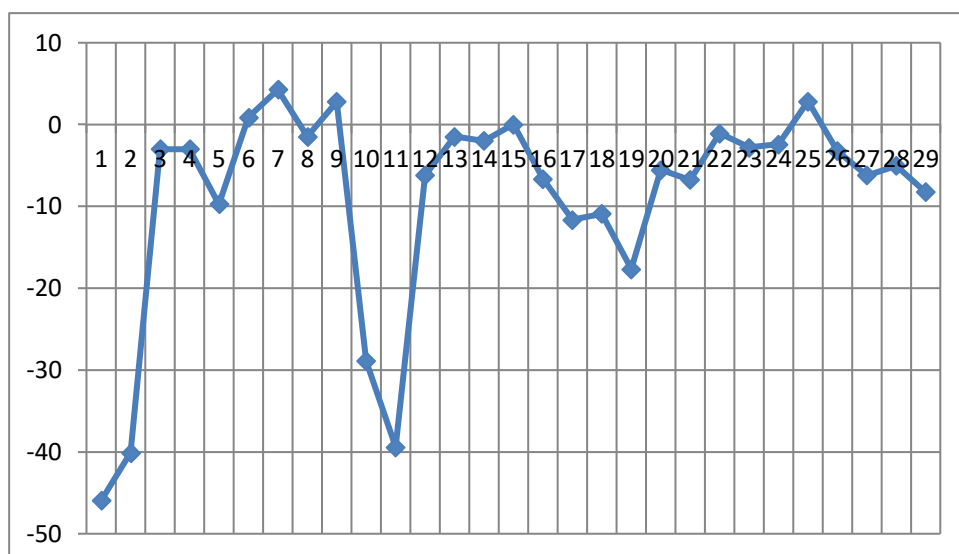


Рис 1<sup>С</sup>  
Базисный  
период №15;  
Температура  
5, 13 °С

В связи с вышеизложенным становится понятным, почему солнечно обусловленное увеличение энергии циркуляции атмосферы и гидросферы должно сказываться прежде всего в обострении барического контроля экватор-плюс.

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## **РОЛЬ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ В НАЦИОНАЛЬНОМ САМОСОЗНАНИИ**

*Abstract. This article reflects information about the role of socio-psychological values in national consciousness.*

*Keywords: national idea, indifference, indifference, cosmopolitanism, sense of belonging, healthy and strong family, traditions, traditions, religion, culture, religion, history, literature and art, culture.*

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## **THE ROLE OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL VALUES IN NATIONAL SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS**

*Аннотация. В данной статье отражена информация о роли социально-психологических ценностей в национальном самосознании.*

*Ключевые слова: национальная идея, равнодушие, равнодушие, космополитизм, чувство принадлежности, здоровая и крепкая семья, традиции, традиции, религия, культура, вероисповедание, история, литература и искусство, культура.*

Из истории известно, что с увеличением интеллектуального потенциала членов общества увеличивается возможность сознательно управлять обществом, направлять его на конкретную цель. Это тот, который помогает рационально управлять обществом с определенной целью. подготовил почву для возникновения национальной идеи, воплощающей в себе сущность великого гуманизма, прогресса. Во все времена вопросы развития и развития единой идеи народа, нации, ведущей общество к возвышению, не утратили своей актуальности. Человечество также является свидетелем того, как нация, которая достойно справилась с этой задачей, отошла на передний план человеческого развития, а народы, которые не справились с этой задачей должным образом или допустили ошибки и упущения в развитии существующей национальной идеи, одна за другой пришли в упадок и ушли со сцены истории. В этом смысле проблемы формирования идеи народа, нации и, следовательно, ее

развития, вобравшие в себя национальные и общечеловеческие цели, сохранили свое значение и сегодня. Причина высокой степени сложности формирования и развития национальной идеи сегодняшнего дня состоит в том, что процесс глобализации, охвативший в настоящее время страны всего мира, имеет все возрастающие негативные последствия для всех сфер жизни, включая социальную, политическую, экономическую, и эти негативные последствия могут быть вызваны апатией, апатией, космополитизмом, угасанием чувства принадлежности к каким-либо ценностям у человека XXI века. Это порождает такие пороки, как относительный обзор. И эти пороки приводят к ослаблению способности членов общества объединяться вокруг единой цели. Именно эти факторы порождают необходимость последовательного исследования социально-нравственных основ развития национальной идеи, выработки социально-нравственных принципов, достойных каждого слоя общественной жизни.

Сегодня Узбекистан вступил в новый этап национального развития. Основные цели и задачи данного этапа развития нашли свое выражение в “стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию Узбекистана на 2017-2021 годы”, разработанной под руководством Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Миромоновича Мирзиёева и последовательно представленной на практике, а также в ряде принятых на ее основе социальных, экономических, политических документов. В основе насильственных реформ, проводимых на основе стратегии действий, лежит идея “от национального возрождения – к национальному подъему”. Основными категориями “идеи национального подъема” считаются понятия Единая Родина, справедливость – верховенство закона, Народное согласие, Просвещение против невежества, инновационный прогресс.

Ребенок следит за поведением своих родителей, за всей их жизнедеятельностью. Благодаря этому человек начинает осознавать себя как субъект деятельности, способный воздействовать на вещи и явления. Семья-это особый мир эмоций, в котором сконцентрированы положительные, а иногда и отрицательные эмоции. Именно поэтому воспитание чувств ребенка приобретает важное значение. Если в семье сложилась здоровая атмосфера, основанная на хорошем настроении, с взаимным уважением и доверием, вполне естественно, что это положительно скажется на психике ребенка, на его эмоциональном состоянии. В семейной обстановке у детей также воспитывается чувство сопереживания по отношению к другим. Потому что ребенок с раннего возраста должен понимать, что радости и печали идут рука об руку в жизни. Когда родители смогут привить своим детям первое ощущение того, что они нужны обществу и семье, они будут радовать ребенка радостью труда, которая является бесценным качеством человека. Участие ребенка в семейно-бытовой жизни также является важным фактором нравственного воспитания. Потому что жизнь ребенка в основном

проходит дома. Культура общения между членами семьи играет важную роль в семейном воспитании. Чем духовно богаче родители, тем серьезнее и ответственнее они относятся к своим детям. Любой родитель мечтает увидеть имеющиеся у него духовно-нравственные качества в образе своих детей. Немаловажную роль играет сохранение и развитие национальной культуры в семье. Нравственное воспитание эффективно, если родители осознают требование, предъявляемое нашим обществом к семье, воспитанию подрастающего поколения; в процессе нравственного воспитания используются национальные узбекские традиции с учетом возрастных особенностей детей; родители постоянно повышают свое педагогическое образование, учитывая современные достижения педагогики и психологии и используя богатое культурное наследие восточных мыслителей по вопросам семейного воспитания. Глава государства сказал: "семья для меня священна. Его святость заключается в том, что независимо от того, где он работает в первую очередь, если воспитанию в семье, атмосфере в семье, честности в семье, отношении, воспитанию уделяется особое внимание, результата никогда не будет. Вот почему я уделяю так много внимания воспитанию своих детей. Да, у меня есть особое отношение и к одному ребенку, и к внуку. Я знаю индивидуальный характер каждого из моих внуков, я знаю их мечту, их желание"-это яркое доказательство нашей мысли. Семья и семейное воспитание-одна из актуальных проблем сегодня. Потому что общество заинтересовано в воспитании умственно зрелого, нравственно чистого, физически крепкого, духовно богатого поколения. Такое поколение формируется, прежде всего, в духовно-нравственно здоровой и крепкой семье. Потому что забота о развитии и укреплении семьи связана с судьбой будущих поколений. Построение великого государства в любом обществе зависит от того, какими будут молодые люди, какое воспитание они получат. Известный узбекский педагог Абдулла Авлони писал, что «воспитание для нас –это либо жизнь –либо смерть, либо спасение –либо гибель, либо счастье-либо катастрофа».В основе национальной идеологии лежит идея воспитания подрастающего поколения в духе национальной независимости. Воспитание в духе независимости требует формирования у молодежи чувства национальной гордости, национальной гордости, национального самосознания и самосознания, патриотизма. Воспитание подрастающего поколения в семье на основе родительского примера, семейных традиций, генеалогии, профессии, нравственно-духовных ценностей, подготовка их к семейной жизни посредством формирования у них в сознании чувства верности семье, взаимной любви, уважения дает ожидаемый результат. Для этого в целях подготовки родителей к воспитательному процессу целесообразно возобновить и улучшить работу родительских вузов, ввести в содержание общеобразовательных школ, высшего и среднего специального образования курс «подготовка

молодежи к семейной жизни». Через буклеты из серии «семейная библиотека» и специальный журнал «семья», оказывающий методическую помощь в воспитании детей и семьи, внедрение курса "семейная психология и педагогика" в вузы и ссузы по всем направлениям является средством превращения семьи в образцовое место воспитания. Таким образом, сохранение святости Родины, внесение огромного вклада в развитие народа, государства, страны с чувством патриотизма – это долг каждого гражданина перед обществом, будущим поколением. Только тот, кто честно, чисто, самоотверженно и мужественно выполняет этот долг, является истинным патриотом. Как сказал наш глава: «эта родина принадлежит всем нам, ее счастье, светлая перспектива, благополучное будущее – это счастье для всех, кто живет на этой святой земле, чтобы жить, бороться, отдавать свою душу, если это необходимо». За будущее Родины, за счастье народа борется человек с высокой национальной гордостью. С другой стороны, национальная гордость напрямую связана с национальным самосознанием. Уже национальное самосознание-яркий пример патриотизма. С возникновением человечества постепенно стали складываться его язык, обычаи, традиции, религия, культура; нормы морали, выражающие добродетель. В их содержании отражены критерии образа жизни, психики, духовности, нравственности народа, мечты о будущей благополучной жизни, духовные и материальные блага, прошедшие испытания временем, обогащаются содержанием, полируются и повышаются до уровня ценности. Поэтому у каждого народа, нации своя история, связанные с ней ценности. Каждый народ имеет свой язык, духовность и просветление, природу, нормы морали, религии, верования, историю, литературу и искусство, памятники культуры, свои ценности, обычаи, традиции, биолого-физиологические, психологические особенности, внутреннюю среду, социальное развитие и т.д., составляющие самобытность нации. С другой стороны, национальное самосознание-это знание по содержанию и содержанию истории, материальных ценностей, религии, культуры, литературы, искусства, нравственно-духовного поведения, критериев поведения, обычаев и традиций каждого народа, нации, гордость ими и обогащение их по форме и содержанию, передача их будущим поколениям, а также означает силу необходимости представлять их другим народам.

Национальное самосознание – это любовь к своей семье, соседству, родине, родителям, родственникам, друзьям, с которыми он вырос в мире, глубокое уважение и почтение к своим братьям, народу, нации. Их генеалогическое древо означает совершенное знание и гордость за прошлые поколения-предков, профессию-Карри, морально-духовные ценности. Если надо ставить интересы народа, Родины выше собственных, жертвовать и душой, чтобы защитить их от любых врагов, негативных влияний-значит возвысить себя. Объединение, борьба за охрану, защиту



нации, семьи, родины в то время, когда честь, достоинство, достоинство, общность, гордость унижаются, топчутся, являются примером самосознания. Национальное самосознание, выражающее в своем содержании национальную гордость, любовь, патриотизм, верность, призывающее каждого граждан сознательно объединяться, объединяться в деле обеспечения вечности нации, защиты ее материальных и духовных ценностей, интересов, сохранения как зеница ока, обеспечения ее жизнеспособности, это высокое чувство, которое воплощает такие понятия, как гордость. Национальное самосознание – это далеко не состояние отрицания общечеловеческих ценностей или неуважения к духовным и материальным ценностям другой нации. Напротив, знание языка, религии, материальных и духовных ценностей, традиций других народов и народов; обогащение своего национального наследия по форме и содержанию на почве уважения приобретает важное значение в самосознании. [2]

В истории узбекской нации торжество национальной независимости стало поворотным моментом. Национальное самосознание поднялось до уровня государственной политики. Наш народ освободился от векового рабства сознания, мышления. Во времена соляного режима наша национальная духовность, традиции, духовность, нравственно-духовные ценности слились в общесоветский котел и стали полностью терять свое значение. Смелые дети нашей нации, которые хотели сохранить их в чистом виде национальных ценностей, обеспечить их бессмертие, усовершенствовать по форме и содержанию, воспитать подрастающее поколение в национальном духе, были репрессированы по ярлыку “враг народа”, физически потеряны. К счастью, одним из великих благословений, подаренных нашей страной независимости и независимости, было то, что появилась свобода и возможность реализовать себя. Отец в узбекской семье занимает свое достойное место. Он Сарбон семьи. Нет каменных Весов, измеряющих место отца в семье. В семье ценится авторитет отца, дети опираются на отца, следуют за ним, доверяют ему, гордятся им. Но в семье родитель-двойник. Их нельзя отличить друг от друга, как когти с мясом. Семьи не одинаковы. Их нельзя уместить в одну форму. Иногда детей, оставшихся без отца, кормят сами матери, воспитывают сами. Однако в воспитании детей в такой семье есть какие-то недостатки. Изменения, происходящие в социально-политической экономической и духовной жизни общества в условиях национальной независимости, закономерно и законно открывали путь к процветанию народа, эффективно влияли на укрепление независимости. Общество и семья по существу неразрывно связаны. В семье отражается коренная сущность общества. В этом смысле семью можно назвать небольшим обществом. Каждый член общества взрослеет в лоне семьи. Меняет общественные отношения и проявляет человеческие качества.

Формирование гармоничного человека, подготовка его к жизни, труду-священная задача семьи. Укрепление семьи-важное условие стабильности и власти общества. Поэтому государство берет семью под свою защиту.

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## **ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ БЕТОНА: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ**

*Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются инновационные технологии в производстве бетона и перспективы развития.*

*Ключевые слова: нанотехнологии, самовосстанавливающийся, гибкий, лёгкий бетон, теплоизоляционные качества.*

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## **INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN CONCRETE PRODUCTION: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS**

*Annotation: the article discusses innovative technologies in the production of concrete and development prospects.*

*Key words: nanotechnology, self-healing, flexible, lightweight concrete, thermal insulation qualities.*

Несомненно, самым распространённым строительным материалом в современной строительной индустрии является бетон. Классический бетон состоит из песка, цемента, гравия, песка и воды. Застывая, этот состав становится по прочности сравнимым с камнем, но, в отличие от камня, ему легко придать необходимую форму, размер и цвет. Основным достоинством бетона является его прочность. При строительстве зданий, для придания прочности при предполагаемом растяжении конструкций, в зону растяжения закладывается металлическая или стеклопластиковая

арматура. Не менее важной характеристикой железобетонного изделия является плотность. Чем выше плотность бетона, тем более прочным он будет, так как от попадания воды в полости могут образовываться микротрещины. Бетон с высокой плотностью используют при строительстве дорожных и аэродромных плит, а также, фундаментальных блоков.<sup>86</sup>

У традиционного бетона есть один существенный недостаток – под воздействием высокого давления на его поверхности образуются микротрещины, которые со временем приводят к разрушению конструкции. Особенно сильно этот недостаток заметен при строительстве бетонных дорожных покрытий. Но достаточно в бетонный раствор, помимо воды, цемента и наполнителей, добавить полимерные материалы, и свойства обычного бетона меняются. Вместо обычного бетона образуется гибкий бетон, обладающий совершенно новыми свойствами. Так называемый, гибкий бетон – это смесь цемента, воды, заполнителя и полимерных волокон, которая в результате твердения дает искусственный материал, способный выдерживать изгибающие напряжения. По характеристикам прочности сопоставим со стальными материалами. Композит в несколько раз превышает показатели гибкости обычных цементных конструкций.<sup>87</sup>

Такой вид бетона используют, в основном, в строительстве зданий в сейсмически опасных зонах, в строительстве мостов, дорожных покрытий, зданий со сложными архитектурными решениями. На сегодняшний день основными производителями гибкого бетона являются Япония и США. Однако, разработкой гибкого бетона занимаются и в других странах, например, в Канаде, Сингапуре, России.

Технологии производства цемента и бетона непрерывно прогрессируют: к настоящему моменту создано более тысячи разных видов бетона. Разрабатываются специальные цементы для получения специальных видов бетона повышенной прочности. Например, DSP-композиты представляют собой составы, содержащие однородно распределенные частицы микрокремнезема, специальных цементов и микроволокон. Эти бетоны стойки к истиранию и очень прочны: прочность на сжатие составляет 270 МПа.<sup>88</sup>

Другое направление создания новых материалов – курс на облегчение и уменьшение массы без потерь в прочности. Созданы суперлегкие теплоизоляционные бетоны с объемной массой менее 100 кг на 1 м. К примеру, магнизиальные бетоны, обладают целым рядом

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86 Эргашев М. М., Рахимов Р. Ю. Новые технологии в производстве бетона и железобетонных изделий. «Экономика и социум» №11(102)2022.

87 Journal of Advanced Concrete Technology, 1 (3) 231-239, 2003 Источник: <https://betonpedia.ru/vidy-gibkogo-betona>

88 Новые технологии в производстве железобетонных конструкций. <https://msd.com.ua/sovremennoe-proizvodstvo-stroitelnyx-materialov/novye-texnologii-v-proizvodstve-zhelezobetonnyx-konstrukcij/>

преимуществ: высокой теплоизоляцией, огнестойкостью, высокой прочностью на сжатие, изгиб, износостойкостью, имеют небольшую массу, бактерицидны, не требуют особых условий хранения.

Широкое использование получили такие виды бетона, как кислотостойкие, электропроводящие, гидратный, радиоэкранирующий, сверхтяжёлый.

Разрушение бетонных перекрытий и их ремонт – проблема, требующая значительных финансовых и ресурсных вложений. Ежегодно на ремонт бетонных конструкций тратятся миллиарды долларов и человеко-часов. Поэтому, разработка учёных из Нидерландов – самовосстанавливающийся бетон - новая ступень в развитии строительных материалов. В таком бетоне, в качестве добавки, используют законсервированный вид бактерий, которые активизируются при повреждении бетона, благодаря воздействию влаги. В результате взаимодействия с бетоном воды и атмосферного углекислого газа, в трещинах образуется карбонат кальция. Заделанные таким путем дефекты восстанавливают целостность конструкции, и при дальнейшей эксплуатации залеченные участки имеют первоначальную прочность.<sup>89</sup>

Обладая большей гибкостью, чем традиционный бетон, композитный цемент ведет себя больше, как металл или стекло. Традиционный бетон считается керамикой: хрупкий и твердый, он разрушается от обычных перегрузок. Композитный цемент, напротив, сгибается, не ломаясь, и укреплен специальными волокнами, которые придают ему прочность. Он сохраняет форму и безопасен для использования при относительном растяжении, достигающем 5%, в то время как традиционный бетон крошится при относительном растяжении в 0,01%.<sup>90</sup>

Каждый из этих видов бетона обладает рядом преимуществ или недостатков, в зависимости назначения его применения. Производство современных бетонов – не только высокотехнологичный процесс, но и достаточно энергоёмкий и затратный. Основным недостатком всех вышеперечисленных бетонов является их высокая себестоимость, которая не позволяет их широкому внедрению в современное строительство.

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## **ТАЪЛИМ МУАССАСАЛАРИНИ БОШҚАРИШ МАЗМУНИ ВА ЗАМОНАВИЙ ЁНДАШУВЛАР**

*Аннотация. Мақолада мактабгача таълим ташкилотларининг бошқариш мазмунига оид назарий ғоялар баён этилган. Бошқарув ва менежмент тушунчаларига оид олимларнинг фикрлари таҳлил этилган. Мактабгача таълим ташкилоти директорининг бошқарув бўйича малака ва тажрибасини оширишга оид тавсиялар берилган.*

*Калит сўзлар: бошқарув, менежер, лидер, дипломат, менежмент, компетенция, инновация, метод, технологик, муҳандислик, соғлом психологик муҳит.*

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## **CONTENT AND MODERN APPROACHES TO MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

*Annotation. The article describes the theoretical ideas related to the content of management of preschool educational organizations. The opinions of scientists regarding the concepts of management and management are analyzed. Recommendations are given on improving the management skills and experience of the director of the preschool educational organization.*

*Key words: management, manager, leader, diplomat, management, competence, innovation, method, technological, engineering, healthy psychological environment.*

**Кириш.** Сўнгги йилларда дунё миқёсида бошқарув ғояларининг ривожланиши педагогик менежментга оидга муаммоларни ижобий ечимини топиш билан боғлиқдир. Аксарият илмий адабиётларда педагогик менежмент тушунчаси деганда мақсадга эришиш ҳамда қўйилган вазифаларни бажаришда ижтимоий, иқтисодий ва самарали йўллар билан инсонларни бошқариш воситалардан фойдаланиш каби ғоялар келтирилади.

Бугунги кунда мактабгача таълим ташкилотида бошқарув фаолиятини ташкил этувчи директор нафақат педагогик тажрибага, балки бошқарув функциялари, методлари ва улардан фойдаланиш, бошқарув алгоритми ва унинг моҳияти, бошқарув қарорлари ва уларни ижро этиш

ҳамда лидерлик услубларини қўллаш каби қатор кўникмаларга эга бўлмоғи лозим.

Юртимизда амалга оширилаётган ислоҳотлар таълим жараёнини бошқариш механизмларини ўзгартириш, такомиллаштиришни, яъни бошқарувнинг маъмурий буйруқбозлик методларидан воз кечиб, ижтимоий-иқтисодий, замонавий талабларга мос келадиган, демократик тамойилларга асосланган бошқарув тизимини шакллантиришни тақозо этмоқда. Бу бугунги куннинг энг асосий талабларидан бири бўлиб, нафақат бошқарув муаммолари, балки субъектларнинг бошқарувни самарали ташкил этиш энг аввало, таълим тизимининг турли бўғини раҳбарларининг бошқарув фаолиятини такомиллаштиришнинг йўл-йўриқларини аниқлаш, янги шароитларга мувофиқлаштириш ва амалиётга жорий этиш вазифаларини белгилайди.

### **Мавзуга оид адабиётлар таҳлили.**

Бошқарув амалиётидан маълумки, раҳбарлик мураккаб жараён бўлиб, у раҳбардан нафақат олий маълумотга, балки етарли касбий тайёргарликка, бошқарув йўналишида билим, кўникма ва компетенцияга, шунингдек, маълум тажрибага ҳам эга бўлишни тақозо этади. Таълим муассасаларини бошқариш жараёнида раҳбарларнинг энг асосий ва муҳим функцияларидан бири - бу мустақил қарор чиқариш функцияси бўлиб, уларнинг сифати таълим муассасаси салоҳиятига, ўқув-тарбия жараёнининг самарадорлигига, педагог-педагоглар фаолиятига ўз таъсирини кўрсатади.

Замонавий менежер бошқарувфаолиятдан ташқари етакчилик билан ҳам шуғулланади. Менежер ва менежмент хусусидаги тушунчаларга Америкалик олимлар ҳар бир менежер лидер бўлиши лозим деган ғояни илгари сурадилар. Менежерлик билан лидерлик тушунчаси бир маънони англатмайди [2]. Белгиланган вазифани самарали бажариш учун менежер педагог-педагогларни ўзига эргаштира олиши муҳим. Аммо, ҳаётий тажрибалар айтиши даъво қилади аёллар таълим ташкилотларини самарали бошқараётганликларини кўрсатмоқда. Жинсий тафовутлар ўрганилганда бошқарув услуби хусусида сўз юритилса мақсадга мувофиқ бўларди. Чунки, эркакларнинг лидерлик фаолиятида асосий эътибор бошқарувни юқори даражада бўлишига қаратилади, аёллар эса жамоанинг ижтимоий-психологик томонларига ҳамда соғлом психологик муҳит яратишга эътибор беради. Мазкур омилларташкilotни бошқаришга доир тадқиқотлар олиб боришни тақозо этмоқда.

Т.Кононинг фикрича, менежер муҳандислик ёки ижтимоий фанлар бўйича мутахассис бўлиши лозим. Раҳбар шахсининг ижтимоий-иқтисодий статуси бошқарув фаолиятида муҳим омил саналади. Таълим ташкилотлари раҳбарлари ҳар қандай ижтимоий-иқтисодий муаммоларга ечим топа олиши, ижтимоий муносабатларга молик эканлиги, ақлий салоҳияти, бой тажрибаси билан бошқа педагог-педагоглардан устун



туради. Бошқарув амалиёти ва илмий адабиётларда эркакларнинг лидерлик қобилияти аёлларнинг лидерлик фаолиятига нисбатан анчагина натижавий эканлиги асосланган. Мазкур фикрни қуйидаги далиллар билан бойитиш мумкин: эркаклар аниқ ва дангал фикрлаш қобилиятига эга, аёллар ҳиссиётга берилувчан; эркаклар ўз касбига фидойи бўлса, аёллар эса кўп вақтини оилага сарфлашга уринади. Чунончи, эркаклар турли муаммоли вазият ва таъсирларга, низоларга чидамли бўлса, аёл бундай мураккаб ҳолатда ўз ақлига бўйсунмай қолиши мумкин экан [3].

Замонавий лидербошқарувчи, дипломат, етакчи, мураббий, инноватор каби вазифаларни бажаради буларнинг барчаси менежернинг касбий компетенциясига киради [6].

1. Бошқарувчи-лидертўғри сўз, ваъдасида турадиган, касбий маҳорати юқори, ўзаро муносабатларда етакчи, мулоқотчан, муомала маданиятига эга, кўмакчи, педагог-психолог бўлиши зарур.

2. Дипломат-лидер сўнгги даврда кенг оммалашган бошқарув компоненти бўлиб, жамоа орасида музокаралар олиб боришнинг энг оптимал кўриниши саналади.

3. Лидер-етакчи. Ташкилотменежери лидерлик ишларини олиб боради. Америкалик олимлар ҳар бир менежер лидер бўлиши лозимлигини тавсия этади. Уларнинг фикрича, менежерлик билан лидерлик вазифаси бир хил маънони билдирмайди. Ушбу вазифанибажариш учун менежер педагог-педагогларни кетидан эргаштириш қобилиятига эга яъни лидер вазифасини бажаришга мойил бўлиши керак.

4. Мураббий лидер-педагогларга қўйиладиган касбий талабларни бажаришга кўмак беради. Мутахассисларнинг касбий соҳадаги билимларини оширишга йўналтирилганузлуксиз ва узвий равишда таълим бериб шакллари ташкил қилади. Айрим таълим муассасаларида педагогларнинг маънавий сифатларини оширишга эътибор қаратилмайди. Бу эса таълим-тарбия самарадорлигини пасайишига олиб келади. Бироқ, педагог-педагогларнинг юксак маънавий фазиялатга эгаллиги ёш авлодни тарбиялашда етакчи омил саналади. Янгилик яратувчи-лидер фан-техника тараққиётининг юксалишида менежерлик фаолиятининг энг зарур жиҳатларидан бири инновацияни жорий этишдир. Ишчи-педагогларга инновацияларнинг долзарблигини тушунтириш муҳим. Яроқсиз асбоб-ускуналарни созлаш, янгиларини татбиқ этишдан, сармойни тежаб қолишдан кўра янги технологиялар орқали иш унумдорлиги ва маҳсулотни сифатлибўлишига тез эришиш мумкин [5;78].

### **Натижалар.**

Таълим тизимини ривожлантириш йўналишида амалга оширилаётган ислохотлар барча таълим муассасаларида таълим жараёнини илмий асосда ташкил этиш ва бошқаришда фан-техника ютуқларига асосланган бошқарувнинг энг самарали, инновацион методларидан фойдаланишни, бошқарув йўналишида билим, кўникма ва малакаларни, янги шахсий ва

касбий сифатларни талаб қилади, бу ўз навбатида педагоглар орасидан менежерлик кўникмасини ривожлантиришнинг заруриятини белгилаб беради. Шундан келиб чиқиб, таълим менежментини ривожлантириш йўналишидаги ислохотлар барча таълим ташкилотларида ўқув-тарбиявий жараённи методик ташкил этиш ва бошқарув механизмларини фан-техника ютуқларига асосланган энг самарали, инновацион методлардан фойдаланган ҳолда такомиллаштириш ҳамда бошқарувга хос билим, кўникма ва малакаларни талаб қилади.

### **Хулоса ва таклифлар.**

Учинчи ренессанс даврида тезкорликбилан юз бераётган фан-техника тараққиёти инновацияларни тақозо қилади. Раҳбар дастлабки фаолиятида ташкилотнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий мавқеини оширади. Аста-секин жамоа аъзоларининг ҳар бирини индивидуал равишда ўрганади ва зарурий шарт-шароитни яратади. Оилавий анъаналар ҳам раҳбар шахсида бошқарув қобилиятини ривожланишига таъсир кўрсатади. Лидер оиласида дунёга келиш ота-оналар тажрибасини ўзлаштириш доминантлик яъни устунликка мойилликнинг уйғотади.

МТТ директорларига бошқарувга оид қуйидаги тавсияларни келтирамыз.

1. Ташкилотда таълим инвестициясини ривожлантириш, моддий ресурслар, муносабатлар ва технологик жараёнларни бажариш учун зарур бўлган профессионал ҳаракатлар юритиш.

2. Услубчи, логопед, жисмоний тарбия йўриқчиси ва психологи иш вақтини асосан болалар ва педагоглар билан мулоқотда бўлиш, ҳамкорликни чуқурлаштириш, меморандум ва битимлар тузиш, юқори ташкилотлар билан ўрнатилган тартибда иш фаолиятини ташкил этиш.

3. Касбий фаолиятда муваффақиятга эришишда директорнинг педагогларга бўлганишончли муносабати шунингдек, ахлоқий ва тарбиявий таъсирини кучайтириш зарур.

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## **ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ДОВЕРИТЕЛЬНОГО ОТНОШЕНИЯ К ГРАЖДАНАМ У БУДУЩИХ БАКАЛАВРОВ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО И МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КАК СРЕДСТВО ГУМАНИЗАЦИИ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ**

*Аннотация: рассматриваются наиболее эффективные, на взгляд автора, пути формирования доверительного отношения к гражданам у будущих бакалавров государственного и муниципального управления. Их исследование осуществляется с учётом прогресса в области высшего образования на протяжении трёх ближайших десятилетий. Внимание также уделяется сущностной характеристике феномена доверия как черты профессионального портрета будущего управленца.*

*Ключевые слова: высшее образование, профессиональная подготовка бакалавров государственного и муниципального управления, модернизация профессиональной подготовки бакалавров государственного и муниципального управления, феномен доверия, доверительное отношение к гражданам профессионалов в области государственного и муниципального управления.*

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## **FORMATION OF A TRUSTING ATTITUDE TOWARDS CITIZENS AMONG FUTURE BACHELORS OF PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AS A MEANS OF HUMANIZING PROFESSIONAL TRAINING**

*Annotation: in the author's opinion, the most effective ways of forming a trusting attitude towards citizens among future public and municipal administration bachelors are considered. Their research is carried out taking into account the progress in higher education over the next three decades.*

*Attention is also paid to the essential characteristics of the phenomenon of trust as a future manager professional portrait feature.*

*Keywords: higher education, professional training of bachelors of state and municipal management, modernization of professional training of bachelors of state and municipal management, the phenomenon of trust, trusting attitude of professionals in the field of state and municipal management to citizens.*

Большинству современных исследователей установление доверительных отношений между гражданами с одной стороны, структурами государственного и муниципального управления – с другой представляется одним из ключевых условий эффективной работы соответствующих механизмов (В.С. Аванесов, Г.М. Барбер, Н.Д. Брусенина, Р.А. Кучмезов, Т.Н. Пасечкина).

На сегодняшний день перспективным представляется развитие соответствующих компетенций на ступени высшего образования [3, с. 329]. В данном случае следует учесть, что в последние годы отечественная система ВО находится в стадии глубокого реформирования (И.И. Журавлева, Е.А. Кутергина, Е.Н. Луковцева, М.Р. Москаленко, М.А. Офицеров, А.А. Русакова, А.Г. Санина). Глубокие модернизации открывают ряд возможностей для повышения эффективности процесса формирования у будущих профессионалов в области государственного и муниципального управления доверительного отношения к гражданам [1, с. 17].

В качестве одной из компетенций лиц, успешно освоивших программу бакалавриата в интересующей нас области, доверие имеет преимущественно инструментальный характер [1, с. 28]. По существу, оно представляет собой особую форму партнёрства с гражданами [3, с. 118]. Доверие является достаточно действенным средством решения различных задач в соответствующей сфере.

Для эффективной оценки степени сформированности соответствующих знаний, умений и навыков у будущих профессиональных управленцев с последующей её коррекцией на ступени бакалавриата могут быть использованы некоторые учебные задания. Приведём их примеры.

На формирование знаний учащихся о доверии и его роли в их будущей профессиональной деятельности могут оказать положительное влияние задания следующего вида:

- охарактеризуйте наиболее существенные психологические факторы возникновения доверительных отношений между людьми [5, с. 385]
- перечислите основные факторы, влияющие на процесс формирования первого впечатления о другом человеке [2, с. 335].

Подобные задания могут быть представлены в форме вопросов для контроля и самоконтроля [3, с. 119].

Формированию соответствующих умений с определённой вероятностью будут способствовать задания вида:

- приведите примеры ситуаций (не менее двух), в которых доверительные отношения с гражданином могут оказать влияние на результативность работы сотрудника органов государственного или муниципального управления [6, с. 248-249];

- ознакомьтесь с предлагаемым видеоматериалом, объясните, что именно в продемонстрированной ситуации мешало или помогало установлению доверительных отношений [5, с. 386].

Оптимальная форма организации деятельности обучающихся при выполнении таких заданий – самостоятельная работа с последующей презентацией её результатов по ходу учебных занятий по профильным академическим дисциплинам [6, с. 247-248].

На анализ и коррекцию навыков, связанных с установлением доверительных отношений с гражданами в ходе осуществления будущей профессиональной деятельности бакалаврами управления ориентированы следующие задания:

- определите алгоритм действий представителя органов государственного или муниципального управления, направленных на формирование доверительных отношений с гражданином [4, с. 161-162];

- представьте ваши правила построения доверительных отношений с гражданами, объясните ваш выбор [6, с. 249].

Подобные этим задачи могут быть предложены будущим бакалаврам управления как индивидуальные в рамках самостоятельной работы [2, с. 337].

Таким образом, будучи одной из важных компетенций лиц, успешно освоивших программу бакалавриата в интересующей нас области, доверие представляет собой особую форму партнёрства с гражданами. Оно является достаточно действенным средством решения различных задач в соответствующей сфере.

На современной стадии развития рассматриваемого сегмента отечественной системы ВО в целях эффективной оценки степени сформированности соответствующих знаний, умений и навыков у будущих профессиональных управленцев с последующей её коррекцией на ступени бакалавриата может быть с успехом использован ряд специфических учебных заданий.

Подобные задания соответствуют уровню развития методологии и инструментальной базы, характерному для большинства современных вузов. Их интеграция в учебный процесс по профильным дисциплинам не потребует его существенной модернизации, однако с определённой вероятностью позволит оптимизировать процесс формирования соответствующих компетенций будущих управленцев.

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## **СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ЛИЦ С ОГРАНИЧЕННЫМИ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЯМИ ЗДОРОВЬЯ**

*Аннотация: в условиях современного информационного общества, развитие технических средств способствует развитию новых форм образования и оценки знаний. Одним из современных способов оценки знаний является тестирование, которое в свою очередь может осуществляться не только в традиционной форме на бумажном носителе, но и с применением современных технических средств.*

*Ключевые слова: современные технологии, коррекционно-развивающие, компьютер, тестирование, ИКТ.*

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## **MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES TRAINING OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

*Abstract: in the conditions of the modern information society, the development of technical means contributes to the development of new forms of education and knowledge assessment. One of the modern methods of assessing*



*knowledge is testing, which in turn can be carried out not only in the traditional form on paper, but also with the use of modern technical means.*

*Key words: modern technologies, correctional and developmental, computer, testing, ICT.*

**Актуальность исследования** - в современных условиях, когда информационные технологии становятся неотъемлемой частью нашей жизни, электронное тестирование является востребованным инструментом для оценки знаний в различных сферах образования и профессиональной деятельности.

**Современные педагогические технологии** - это обучение педагогическому искусству, мастерству. Исходя из этого, можно выделить современные технологии, элементы которых можно использовать на занятиях [1].

Технологии применяемые при обучении лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья:

1. Коррекционно-развивающие технологии;
2. Технология разноуровневого обучения;
3. Технология проблемного обучения;
4. Информационно-коммуникационные технологии;
5. Здоровьесберегающие технологии;
6. Игровые технологии.

Использование коррекционно-развивающих технологий предусматривает специально разработанные занятия, семинары, упражнения и игры, ориентированные на решение проблемы стрессовых состояний личности и на развитие правильной самооценки путём освоения соответствующих правил и норм поведения в соответствии с возрастом.

В результате применения данных технологий заметно улучшается освоение как основных, так и специальных образовательных программ.

Их использование является важным элементом развития современного общества, потому что способствует более эффективному и быстрому доступу к информации и коммуникации, что, в свою очередь, приносит ощутимую пользу в экономической, социальной и культурной сферах нашей жизни.

**Компьютерные технологии** – современный метод подачи материала.

С использованием компьютерных технологий повышается мотивация к урокам, развивается зрительное и слуховое восприятие информации [2].

К компьютерным технологиям относят: компьютерные тесты, игры-кроссворды, коррекционные упражнения, презентации к занятиям.

В условиях современного информационного общества, развитие технических средств способствует развитию новых форм образования и оценки знаний.

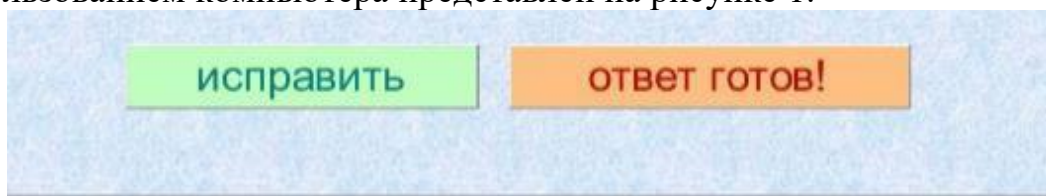
Одним из преимуществ электронного тестирования является возможность проводить тестирование на любом компьютере с подключением к интернету, что расширяет географию проведения тестирования и делает процесс более удобным и доступным для тестируемых. Также, электронное тестирование обеспечивает большую точность расчёта результатов, поскольку данные обрабатываются компьютерными программами, а не человеческим фактором.

Тесты составляются с использованием программы Microsoft Office, выбирается шаблон в PowerPoint.

На рисунке 1, можно увидеть активные клавиши «исправить», «ещё», «ответ готов», при нажатии на них, можно сделать действие в самом тесте или презентации.

Использование таких тестов, даёт возможность учителю проанализировать результаты коррекционно-развивающих занятий с каждым учеником.

Пример основных функций в создании тестовых заданий с использованием компьютера представлен на рисунке 1.



**Рис.1 Использование функционала презентации для заданий с тестами.**

Задание выполняется на время, по завершению, на последнем слайде указываются результаты, правильные и не правильные ответы, чтобы исправить ошибки.

Таким образом, с применением современных технологий решаются коррекционно-педагогические задачи, которые используют на занятиях. Применение онлайн игры-кроссворд на коррекционно-развивающих занятиях для обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

**Игра-кроссворд** -это головоломка, которая представляет собой заполнение полей словами по заданным значениям. Кроссворды бывают разных видов: тематический, классический, алфавитный, ребусный, линейный кроссворды, слогокроссворд.

Игры-кроссворды бывают: слова из слов, вокруг слова, башня слов, филворд с вопросами. Примеры игр-кроссвордов представлены на рисунке 2.



Рис.2 Примеры игр-кроссвордов.

Результаты использования компьютерных технологий: ранее овладение чтением и письмом, быстро запоминается материал, тренируется память, развивается мелкая моторика, развиваются творческие способности и мышление.

В заключение, электронное тестирование является эффективным методом оценки знаний, который имеет ряд преимуществ перед традиционным тестированием на бумажном носителе. В современных условиях, когда информационные технологии становятся неотъемлемой частью нашей жизни, электронное тестирование может стать востребованным инструментом для оценки знаний в различных сферах образования и профессиональной деятельности.

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## **МЕТОДИКА РАСЧЕТА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ОТ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ ТАМПОНАЖНЫХ РАСТВОРОВ И СПОСОБА УСТАНОВКИ МОСТОВ В ОСЛОЖНЕННЫХ НЕФТЯНЫХ И ГАЗОВЫХ СКВАЖИНАХ**

*Аннотация. В статье приведены расчеты экономической эффективности разработанного способа установки тампонажных мостов и состав тампонажных смесей для борьбы с уходами буровых растворов в условиях АВПД. Расчет осуществлен согласно методике расчета экономической эффективности НИР и ОКР в нефтегазовой промышленности Республики Узбекистан.*

*Ключевые слова: бурения, скважина, тампонажный раствор, пластовые давления, мост, рецепт, изоляция, глубина скважины, способ бурения, капитальные вложения, экономическая эффективность.*

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## METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATION OF ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY FROM THE INTRODUCTION OF CUTTING SOLUTIONS AND THE METHOD OF INSTALLING BRIDGES IN COMPLICATED OIL AND GAS WELLS

*Annotation. The article presents the calculations of the economic efficiency of the developed method for installing grouting bridges and the composition of grouting mixtures to combat drilling mud drifts in AHRP conditions. The calculation was carried out according to the methodology for calculating the economic efficiency of research and development work in the oil and gas industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

*Keywords: drilling, well, cement slurry, reservoir pressure, bridge, recipe, isolation, well depth, drilling method, capital investment, economic efficiency.*

Известно, что экономическая эффективность — это показатель, который можно получить, измерив, доходы и расходы целого производства или определенного проекта. Если первый показатель выше по сравнению со вторым, то все идет хорошо и производство достигло целей. Если же все наоборот — предприятие несет убытки.

Нами произведен расчет экономический эффективности разработанного способа установки тампонажных мостов и состав тампонажных смесей ТС-3 для борьбы с уходами буровых растворов в условиях АВПД которые были внедрены более чем в двадцати скважинах газонефтяного месторождения Кокдумалак.

Только от внедрения тампонажных смесей ТС-3 и способа установки тампонажных мостов для изоляции зон поглощения в условиях АВПД получен годовая экономическая эффективность в размере 3 357 991 (три миллиона триста пятьдесят семь тысяч девятьсот девяносто один) рубль в ценах 1988 года, в на доллары США - 4 365 388, 3 а в переводе на Узбекскую валюту по состоянию к 10ч. утра 02 мая 2023года составляет 49 940 042 152 (сорок девять миллиарда девятьсот сорок миллиона сорок две тысячи сто пятьдесят два) Узбекских сум.

Расчет экономической эффективности тампонажных смесей ТС-3 для изоляции зон ухода промысловых жидкостей в пласт при бурении скважин и способа установки тампонажных мостов в условиях аномально высоких пластовых давлений (АВПД) осуществлен согласно методике расчета экономической эффективности НИР и ОКР в нефтегазовой промышленности Республики Узбекистан приводятся ниже.

### Общие сведения

В настоящее время создаются различные тампонажные смеси ликвидации катастрофического поглощения в условиях аномально

высоких пластовых давлений способы установки тампонажных мостов, однако не все разработки дают ожидаемые результаты.

Разработанные нами тампонажная смесь ТС-3 для изоляции зон поглощения при бурения скважин в условиях аномально высоких пластовых давлений [1] (Патент Республики Узбекистан по заявке № 1 Н ЛР 9400179.1) и способ установки тампонажных мостов для борьбы с поглощениями растворов в условиях аномально высоких пластовых давлений [2] (Патент Республики Узбекистан по заявке № 1 Н ЛР 9400180.1) применяются для ликвидации катастрофического ухода промывочных жидкостей в пласт в условиях аномально-высоких пластовых давлений (АВПД) [4]. Изоляция интервалов катастрофического ухода промывочных жидкостей в пласт осуществляется с помощью установки непроницаемого тампона у зон высокопроницаемых и высокопористых отложений. Экономическая эффективность от применения тампонажной смеси ТС-3 и способа установки тампонажных мостов в условиях аномально высоких пластовых давлений обусловлен снижением:

- расхода тампонажных материалов,
- расхода химических реагентов для бурового раствора
- времени на борьбу с поглощениями растворов,
- транспортных расходов,
- затрат на тампонажные работы,
- износа оборудования
- времени на дежурства ИТР и техники.

Расчет экономической эффективности тампонажной смеси ТС-3 и способа установки тампонажных мостов в условиях аномально высоких давлений выполнен для условий АО «Узбекнефтегаз» [3].

Для производства расчета экономической эффективности принята эксплуатационная скважина №89 газонефтяного месторождения Кокдумалак где для ликвидации катастрофического ухода бурового раствора в пласт использована рецептура и способ установки тампонажных мостов в условиях АВПД (табл. 1-3).

Таблица 1

**Расчета экономической эффективности**

	Показатели	Базовый вариант ликвидации поглощений	Новый вариант ликвидации поглощений тампонажной смесью ТС-3 установкой моста
	1	2	3
Исходные данные			
1.	Цель бурения	Эксплуатация	
2.	Способ бурения	Роторный	

3.	Вид привода	Дизельный	
4.	Глубина скважины	3084	
5.	Скорость бурения, м	260	-
6.	Скорость 1 м прохода руб/м (нефтяная промышленность СССР, 1986 г.)	225, 85	-
7.	Время ликвидации поглощений, час	3204	320, 4
8.	Расход материалов на объект, тн:		
-	Утяжеленный буровой раствор, м <sup>3</sup> (=2, 0 г/м <sup>3</sup> )	2, 0x1149=2298	2, 0x116
-	Тампонажный цемент, тн	263	24
-	Реагент К-4, тн	5	-
-	Кальцинированная сода, тн	6	0, 01
-	Хромик, тн	0, 3	-
-	УШР, тн	7, 75	-
-	Каустическая сода, тн	4, 66	-
-	Глина порошковая, тн	154	-
-	КМЦ, тн	9, 82	-
-	Барит, тн	1470	-
-	Шелуха рисовая, тн	3, 5	-
-	Соль (), тн	-	0, 15
-	Авиамасло, тн	6, 8	-
-	МГ – 10, тн	3, 8	-
-	Диз. Топливо, тн	152	-
-	Реагент К-9	-	-
-	Итого затрачено на объект тн.	384, 63	180, 31
	(п.п акт внедрения) (расход материалов в согласно ИСР для скв. 89 Кокдумалак от 15.11.1993г.)		
9.	Цена материалов (методика, приложение 14 и ИСР)		
-	Утяжеленный буровой раствор =2, 0 г/см <sup>3</sup> , руб/тн	250	250
-	Тампонажный цемент ТПЦ руб/тн	35	35
-	Реагент К-4, руб/тн	295, 36	-
-	Кальцинированная сода, руб/тн	-	-
-	Хромпик, руб/тн	135	-
-	УШР, руб/тн	74	-
-	Каустическая сода, руб/тн	60	-
-	Глина порошковая, руб/тн	35	-
-	КМЦ, руб/тн	1900	-
-	Барит, руб/тн	111	-
-	Шелуха рисовая, руб/тн	10	-
-	Соль, руб/тн	-	60
-	Авиамасло, руб/тн	170	-

-	МГ-10, руб/тн	301	-
-	Диз.топливо, руб/тн	60	-
-	Реагент К-9, руб/тн	-	294
10.	Стоимость перевозки хим.реагентов на расстоянии 1 км:		
-	Утяжеленный буровой раствор руб/тн (ИСП 1993)	3, 09	3, 09
-	Тампонажный цемент ТПЦ, руб/тн	8, 94	8, 94
-	Реагент К-9, руб/тн	8, 94	-
-	Кальценированная сода, руб/тн	8, 94	8, 94
-	Хромпик, руб/тн	8, 94	-
-	УШР, руб/тн	8, 94	-
-	Каустическая сода, руб/тн	8, 94	-
-	Глина порошковая, руб/тн	8, 94	-
-	КМЦ, руб/тн	8, 94	-
-	Барит, руб/тн	47	-
-	Шелуха рисовая, руб/тн	8, 94	-
-	Соль, руб/тн	-	8, 94
-	Авиамасло, руб/тн	18, 71	-
-	МГ-10, руб/тн	13, 71	-
-	Диз.топливо, руб/тн	13, 71	-
-	Реагент К-9, руб/тн	-	8, 94
11.	Затраты зависящие от времени, сут		
-	Оплата труда бур.бригады	133, 4	13, 34
-	Материалы и запасные части при роторном бурении	133, 4	13, 34
-	Амортизация бурового оборудования	133, 4	13, 34
-	Износ бурильного инструмента	133, 4	13, 34
-	Эксплуатация ДВС	133, 4	13, 34
-	Спец.транспорт на 130 км	133, 4	13, 34
-	Транспортировка вахт	133, 4:7=19, 057	13, 34:7=1, 91
12.	Родовой объем использования тампонажной смеси ТС-3 и способа установки мостов в условиях АБПО, объект (А <sub>2</sub> )	-	10
13.	Нормативный коэффициент эффективности капитальных вложений (Ен)	0, 15	0, 15
<b>РАСЧЁТНЫЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ</b>			
14.	Затраты на химреагенты, расходуемые на один объект, руб.		
-	Утяжеленный бур.раствор (j=2, 0 г/мм <sup>3</sup> )	1149x250=287250	116x250=29000
-	Тампонажный цемент	256x35=9205	24x35=840



-	Реагент К-4	$5 \times 295,36 = 1476,8$	-
-	Кальцинированная сода	$6 \times 64 = 384$	$0,01 \times 64 = 0,64$
-	Хромпик	$0, \times 135 = 40,5$	-
-	УШР	$7,75 \times 74 = 572,76$	-
-	Каустическая сода	$4,66 \times 60 = 279,6$	-
-	Глина порошковая	$154 \times 35 = 5390$	-
-	КМЦ	$9,82 \times 1900 = 18658$	-
-	Барит	$1470 \times 111 = 163170$	-
-	Шелуха рисовая	$3,5 \times 10 = 35$	-
-	Соль	-	$0,15 \times 30 = 4,5$
-	Авиамасло	$6,8 \times 170 = 1156$	-
-	МГ-10	$3,8 \times 301 = 1443,8$	-
-	Дизельное топливо	$152 \times 66 = 10032$	-
-	Реагент К-9	-	$0,15 \times 147 = 22,05$
	ИТОГО (Ц <sub>1</sub> Ц <sub>2</sub> )	$362165,96$	$29867,2$
15.	Экономия времени	-	$3204 - 320,4 = 2883,6$
16.	Расчет скорости бурения:		
-	Календарное время	$11,67 \times 720 = 8402,4$	$8402,4 - 2883,6 = 5518,8$
-	Станко-месяцы, бурения, ст.мес	$3034:260 = 11,67$	$5518:720 = 7,67$
-	Скорость бурения м/ст.мес	260	$3034:7,67 = 395,6$
	Превышение скорости бурения после использования новой технологии, м/ст.мес	-	135,6
17.	Сметная стоимость часа работы по авторам зависящим от времени, при средней по району скорости бурения 827 м/ст.мес руб/час (методика приложение 4)	69,61	69,61
18.	Разница между средней по району, фактической при базовой и расчетной, при новой технологии скоростями бурения, м/ст.мес	$300 - 260 = 40$	$395,6 - 300 = 95,6$
19.	Сметная стоимость часа работы буровой установки по затратам зависящим от времени скорректированная на скорость бурения, руб/час (методика приложение 4)	$69,61:1,008 = 69,06$	$69,61:1,0238 = 67,99$
<b>РАСЧЕТ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИОННЫХ ЗАТРАТ НА ЕДИНИЦУ РАБОТЫ</b>			
20.	Затраты на объект, величины которых изменяется после использования новой технологии без стоимости материалов (руб) на:		

а)	Транспортировку материалов с учетом накладных расходов (руб)		
-	Утяжеленный буровой раствор руб.	$3,09 \times 2298 \times 1,123 = 7974,22$	
-	Тампонажный цемент ТПЦ, руб	$8,94 \times 263 \times 1,123 = 2640,42$	$8,94 \times 24 \times 1,123 = 240,96$
-	Реагент К-4	$8,94 \times 5 \times 1,123 = 50,19$	-
-	Кальцинированная сода, руб	$8,94 \times 6 \times 1,123 = 60,23$	$8,94 \times 24 \times 1,123 = 0,10$
-	Хромпик, руб	$8,94 \times 0,3 \times 1,123 = 3,01$	-
-	УЩР, руб	$8,94 \times 7,75 \times 1,123 = 77,81$	-
-	Каустическая сода, руб	$8,94 \times 4,66 \times 1,123 = 46,78$	-
-	Глина порошковая, руб	$8,94 \times 154 \times 1,123 = 1546,10$	-
-	КМЦ, руб	$8,94 \times 9,82 \times 1,123 = 98,59$	-
-	Барит, руб	$41,0 \times 1470 \times 1,123 = 77588,07$	-
-	Соль, руб	-	$8,94 \times 0,15 \times 1,123 = 1,5$
-	Авиамасло, руб	$13,71 \times 6,3 \times 1,123 = 104,69$	-
-	МГ-10, руб	$13,71 \times 3,8 \times 1,123 = 58,35$	-
-	Диз.топливо, руб	$13,71 \times 152 \times 1,123 = 2340,24$	-
-	Реагент К-9, руб	-	$8,94 \times 0,15 \times 1,123 = 1,5$
-	Шелуха рисовая, руб	$8,94 \times 3,5 \times 1,123 = 35,14$	-
-	ИТОГО затраты на транспортировку:	92623,84	244,06
б)	Тампонажные работы (приложение к расчету) руб	203519,8	21986,88
в)	Ликвидацию поглощения	$69,06 \times 3204 = 221268,2$	$67,99 \times 320,4 = 21784,56$
г)	Затраты зависящие от времени, руб		
-	Оплата труда буровой бригады	$133,4 \times 117,3 = 15647,8$	$13,34 \times 117,3 = 1564,78$
-	Материалы и запчасти при бурении	$133,4 \times 52,07 = 6946,14$	$13,34 \times 52,07 = 694,62$
-	Амортизация бурового оборудования	$133,4 \times 352,02 = 46959,5$	$13,34 \times 352,02 = 4695,8$
-	Износ бурильного инструмента	$133,4 \times 24,03 = 3205,6$	$13,34 \times 24,03 = 320,56$
-	Эксплуатация ДВС, руб	$133,4 \times 334,29 = 44594,3$	$13,34 \times 334,29 = 4459,42$
-	Спец транспорт на 130 км	$133,4 \times 27,83 = 3712,52$	$13,34 \times 27,83 = 1564,78$
-	Транспортировка вахт	$133,4 \times 7 \times 82,89 = 1579,63$	$13,34 \times 7 \times 82,89 =$

			=157, 5
	ВСЕГО затрат зависящие от времени, руб.	121345, 49	12457, 46
	ИТОГО изменяющихся затрат, руб (И <sub>1, 2</sub> )	92623, 84 + +203519, 8+ +221262, 24+ +121345, 49 = =638757, 37	244, 06+21986, 88+ +21784, 56+ +12457, 46=5647, 5
21.	Стоимость 1 м проходки руб/м	225, 85	4645, 69:3034=1, 53
22.	ВСЕГО затрат на скважину, руб	225, 85x3034= =685217, 06	8622485x22007, 75= =189812, 8
23.	Затраты, величина которых не изменяется после применения новой технологии ликвидации отложений руб.	685217, 06-638758, 37= =46459, 69	46459, 69

Таблица 2

### Расчет сопутствующих капитальных вложений

Прохода на буровую установку в год, м	260x12=3120	395, 6x12=4747, 2
Цена буровой установки «Уральмаш» ЗД-76 с учетом наценки снаба и коэффициента оборачиваемости, руб (прейскурант 19-03, методика, приложения 7, 8)	624020x1, 147x x1, 98=1417186, 8	624020x1, 147x1, 99= =1424344, 3
Капитальное вложение потреблением в расчете на единицу работу, руб/м	1417186, 8:3120= =454, 23	1424344, 3:4747, 2= =300, 039
Капитальное вложение на объект (скважину), руб (К <sub>1, 2</sub> )	454, 23x3034= =1378133, 68	300, 039x3034= =910318, 32
Сопутствующие капитальные вложения в расчете на объект, руб.	1378133, 8-910318, 32= =467815, 5	-
Пред. производственные затраты на один объект, руб (Зпп)	-	950

Таблица 3

### Расчет годового экономического эффекта

Годовой экономической эффект, руб (Э)	$\begin{aligned} \text{Э}_{1988} &= \text{Ц}_1 + \frac{\text{Y}_1}{\text{Y}_2} + (\text{И}_1 - \text{И}_2) - \text{E}_H (\text{K}_2 - \text{K}_1) \\ &- (\text{Ц}_2 + \text{E}_H * \text{З}_{\text{пп}}) * \text{A}_2 = 362165, 95 + \frac{4389,63}{180,31} + \\ &+ \frac{(638757,37 - 56471,5) - 0,15(910318,32 - 13 + 8133,8)}{180,31} - \\ &- \frac{(298672 + 0,151 * 950) * 10}{180,31} = 362190, 26 + \frac{652458,19}{180,31} - \\ &30009, 7 * 10 = 365808, 8 - 30009, 7 * 10 = 3357991 \\ &\text{руб.} \end{aligned}$ <p>Курс доллара по отношению к рублю по данным центрального банка СССР 1988года 1доллар США-70 копеек.</p>
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	<p>По данному курсу экономическая эффективность внедрения тампонажной смеси ТС-3 и способа установки тампонажных мостов в условиях аномально высоких давлений составляет</p> <p><math>\mathcal{E}_{1988} = \mathcal{E}_{1988} * 1,3 = 3357991</math> руб. *1,3 = 4 365 388,3 долларов США (USD).</p> <p>В переводе на Узбекский сум полученная фактическая экономическая эффективность составляет по курсу центрального банка Республики Узбекистан по состоянию на 10 часов утра 02.05.2023 года</p> <p><math>\mathcal{E}_{2023} = 4\,365\,388,3 * 11\,440 = 49\,940\,042\,152</math> Узбекский сум.</p>
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Годовая экономическая эффективность использования тампонажной смеси ТС-3 и способа установки тампонажных мостов в условиях АВПД составило 49 940 042 152 (сорок девять миллиарда девятьсот сорок миллиона сорок две тысячи сто пятьдесят два) Узбекских сумов.

Данную методику можно использовать по отношению к любым операциям по установке мостов и составов бурового и тампонажного растворов.

Приложение 1

### Расчет стоимости тампонажных работ

Показатели		Базовая технология ликвидации поглощений	Новая технология (способ) ликвидации поглощений тампонажной смесью ТС-3
1		2	3
1.	Количество цементных агрегатов, шт		
2.	Время дежурства тампонажной техники, час		
	АСГ-700	30	152
	АСГ-400	698	-
	АСГ-200	579	-
	ЦА-400	489	-
	ЦА-320	820	160
	СМН-20	920	16
3.	Стоимость часа дежурства тампонажной техники, руб.	99, 59	99, 59
	АСГ-700	99, 59	99, 59
	АСГ-400	99, 59	-
	АСГ-200	11, 64	-
	ЦА-400	29, 68	29, 68
	ЦА-320	99, 59	-

	СМН-20	16, 78	16, 76
4.	Стоимость дежурства тампонажной техники, руб.		
	АСГ-700	30x99, 59=2987, 7	152x99, 59=15137, 68
	АСГ-400	698x99, 59=69513, 8	-
	АСГ-200	579x11, 64=6739, 56	-
	ЦА-400	820x29, 68=24345, 8	160x29, 68=4748, 8
	ЦА-320	489x99, 59=48699, 5	-
	СМН-20	920x16, 76=15419, 2	16x16, 76=268, 16
5.	Общее стоимость дежурства тампонажной техники	167705, 56	20153, 84
6.	Работа тампонажных механизмов агр/опер.		
	АСГ-700	44	4
	АСГ-400	105	-
	ЦА-320	77	8
	СМН-20	93	2
7.	Стоимость работы одного агр/опер.руб		
	АСГ-700	109, 76	109, 76
	АСГ-400	109, 76	-
	ЦА-320	109, 76	109, 76
	СМН-20	109, 76	109, 76
8.	Стоимость работы тампонажной техники, руб.		
	АСГ-700	44x109, 76=4829, 44	4x109, 76=439, 04
	АСГ-400	105x109, 76=11524, 8	-
	ЦА-320	77x109, 76=8451, 52	8x109, 76=878, 08
	СМН-20	93x109, 76=10207, 68	2x109, 76=219, 52
9.	Общее стоимость работы тампонаж.техники, руб.	35013, 44	1536, 64
10.	Расход тампонажного цемента, тн.	263	24
11.	Стоимость затворение 1 тн. цемента	1, 92	1, 92
12.	Расстояние проездецементированного агрегата и цементной машины в оба конца, и м.	130	130
13.	Стоимость пробега цементировочного агрегата, руб/км.	0, 4	0, 4
14.	Стоимость пробега цементировочной машины, руб/км.	0, 37	0, 37
15.	Затворение цементного смеса и тампонажной смеси, тн.пробег		
	СМН-20	130x0, 37x4=192, 4	130x0, 37x2=96, 2
	ЦА-320	130x0, 37x4=192, 4	130x0, 37x2=96, 2
	АСГ-400	130x0, 4x4=208	-
	АСГ-700	130x0, 4x4=208	130x0, 4x2=104
16.	Всего затворение цементного смеса	800, 8	296, 4

	и тампонажной смеси, руб.		
17.	Стоимость тампонаж. работ руб	167705, 56+35013, 44+ +800, 8=203519, 8	20153, 84+1536, 64= =21986, 88

Годовая экономическая эффективность использования новой технологии (способ) ликвидации поглощений с тампонажной смесью ТС-3 от базовой технологии ликвидации поглощений составило десяти кратную экономию.

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## **АНДИЖОН ВИЛОЯТИДА КЛАСТЕРЛАР ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШНИНГ ХУДУДИЙ ЖИҲАТЛАРИ**

*Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада, Андижон вилоятида саноат тармоқларини ривожлантириши ва жойлаштиришининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари ҳақида фикр юритилган. Тўқимачилик кластерларини ҳудудий ташкил этилиши ва вилоят иқтисодиётидаги аҳамияти очиб берилган.*

*Калит сўзлар: локаматив тармоқ, ўсиш нуқталари, енгил саноат, пахтачилик кластери, пахта етиштириш ер майдонлари.*

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## **TERRITORIAL ASPECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF CLUSTERS IN THE ANDIJAN REGION**

*Annotation. This article discusses the features of the development and location of industries in the Andijan region. The territorial organization of textile clusters and their importance in the economy of the region are revealed.*

*Key words: locomotive network, points of growth, light industry, cotton cluster, cotton growing lands.*

Андижон вилояти Фарғона водийсининг текислик ҳудудида асосан Қорадарё хавзасида жойлашган республикамизнинг энг шарқий ҳудудидир. Буюк ипак йўли устида жойлашганлиги қадимдан ҳудудда ҳунармандчилик ва савдо-сотикни ривожланишига ижобий таъсир кўрсатди, шу сабабдан республиканинг бошқа минтақаларига нисбатан хўжалик тармоқларини ривожланиши ўзига хос хусусиятларга эга;

➤ қишлоқ хўжалигида деҳқончилик тармоқлари устун бўлиб, бу тармоқларини интенцивлиги билан ажралиб туради;

➤ демографик босимни юқори эканлиги бунга қарама-қарши ўлароқ ер ресурсларининг тақчиллиги мавжуд (республика экин майдонларининг 1% ни ташкил этади). Шу билан бир қаторда бу ҳолат қишлоқ хўжалиги тармоқларида кучли рақобат муҳитини шакллантирган;

➤ транспорт тўрининг мамлакатимизнинг бошқа ҳудудларига нисбатан зичлиги ҳамда ижтимоий-иқтисодий инфратузилма яхши шаклланганлиги. Аҳоли зич жойлашганлиги ва ҳудуд кичиклиги сабабли аҳоли пунктлари орасидаги масофа катта эмас, бу эса халқ-хўжалиги тармоқларини ривожланишига ижобий таъсир қилади;

➤ минерал-ҳом ашё ресурсларига бой эмас ундирувчи саноатнинг аҳамияти паст. Асосан қурилиш хом-ашёси ва йирик бўлмаган табиий газ конлари мавжуд;

➤ саноат тармоқларининг асосини қайта ишлаш тармоқлари ташкил этади. Мавжуд имкониятлардан келиб чиқиб асосан машинасозлик ва енгил саноат тармоқлари шаклланган. Айниқса автомобилсозлик билан боғлиқ саноат коперацияси юксак даражада шаклланган. Саноат корхоналарининг мужассамлашуви даражаси юқори ва ҳудудий тафовутлар катта;

➤ Фарғона водийсидаги Фарғона ва Наманган вилояти ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуалари билан узвий боғланган. Аммо водийдаги бошқа маъмурий бирликлар (Қирғизистон, Тожикистон республикалари) билан коперацион алоқлар етарли даражада эмас.

Юқорида кўриб турганимиздек вилоятимизнинг ўзига ҳос устунлик ва камчилик жиҳатлари мавжуд, устун жиҳатларидан фойдаланишда бир қатор ишлар амалга оширилиши лозим:

А) мавжуд меҳнат ресурсларидан унимли фойдаланиш ва ишлаб чиқариш бирлашмаларини жойлаштиришда аҳоли зичлигини инобатга олиш;

Б) мамлакатимизнинг ҳамда вилоят иқтисодий имкониятларини инобатга олган ҳолда ишлаб чиқариш тамоқларни жойлаштириш;

С) мавжуд хом-ашё манбаларига асосланиб минтақани локаматив тармоғини ажратиб олиш;

Д) хўжалик тармоқларига давлат аралашувини камайтириш ва янгича бошқарув тизимини жорий этиш;

Е) транспорт тўри ва турини ривожантириш айниқса водийдан ташқари ҳудудлар билан боғланишда имкониятларини ошириш. Вилоят инфратузилмани талаб даражасига олиб чиқиш ва бошқалар.

Ҳудудларни иқтисодий-ижтимоий ривожлантириш ва шу билан мавжуд муаммоларни ҳал этиш юзасидан аниқ манзилли ишлар амалга оширилмоқда. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг «2022–2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида» 2022 йил 28 январдаги ПФ-60-сонли фармони ижросини таъминлаш мақсадида, Андижон вилояти ҳудудларида саноат, қишлоқ хўжалиги ва хизматлар соҳасининг келгуси беш йилдаги истиқболларини ҳамда ҳар бир туман ва шаҳарнинг «ўсиш нуқталари»ни белгилаш, ижтимоий соҳани ривожлантириш орқали аҳоли саломатлиги ҳамда турмуш даражасини янада яхшилаш мақсадида Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг



қарори чикди[1]. Қарорнинг 2 бандида Андижон вилоятида 2022 – 2026 йилларда ялпи ҳудудий маҳсулот ва саноат маҳсулотлари ҳажмини 1, 4 бараварга, қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқаришни 1, 2 бараварга, хизматлар ҳажмини 3, 0 бараварга ҳамда қурилиш ишлари ҳажмини 1, 4 бараварга оширишни назарда тутувчи шаҳар ва туманлар кесимидаги мақсадли кўрсаткичлар параметрлари ишлаб чиқилди ва тасдиқланди. Қарорнинг 4 бандида эса вилоят шаҳар ва туманларининг ихтисослашуви, «ўсиш нуқталари» ва «драйвер соҳалари»ни ҳамда саноат, қишлоқ хўжалиги ва хизмат кўрсатиш соҳаларини ривожлантириш бўйича инвестиция лойиҳаларининг йиғма параметрлари ишлаб чиқилди.

Вилоят бугунги кунда қишлоқ хўжалиги ихтисослашган минтақадан саноат тараққий этиб бораётган минтақага айланиб бормоқда. Вилоят саноатининг ўзига ҳос хусусиятлари, вилоят саноат маҳсулотларидаги улиши 71% дан ортиқ қисми машинасозлик саноати маҳсулотларига ҳисасига тўғри келади ва машинасозлик корхоналарининг мужассамлашув даражаси юқори эканлиги. Асосий машинасозлик корхоналари асосан Андижон ва Асака саноат тугунларида жойлашган, биргина саноат маҳсулотларининг умумий ҳажмида Асака тумани нинг улуши 58, 2 фоиз, Андижон шаҳри 16, 1 фоизни ташкил этса, Улуғнор, Булоқбоши туманларида эса мос равишда 0, 7 фоиз, 0, 9 фоизга тўғри келади [2].

Вилоят саноатининг ўзига ҳос хусусиятларидан бири фундаментал машинасозлик ёки оғир саноати корхоналарини ташкил этиш учун табиий, иқтисодий-ижтимоий омиллар етарли эмас. Бу ҳолат вилоят туманларида энгил саноат тармоқларини жойлаштириш ва ривожлантириш кераклигини илмий асослайди. Бой хом ашёга эга бўлган Андижон вилоятида энгил саноат корхоналарини қўллаб-қувватлаш мақсадида Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2020 йил 22 июндаги “Пахта-тўқимачилик ишлаб чиқаришни янада ривожлантириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги 397-сон қарори [3] асосида пахта хом ашёсини тўлиқ қайта ишлашга катта этибор қаратилган.

Вилоят саноатининг ҳудудий таркибини такомиллаштириш ва айрим қишлоқ хўжалигига асосланган туманларда саноат тармоқларини ривожлантириш орқали мавжуд имкониятларини рўёбга чиқариш лозим. Бундай туманларда энгил саноат тармоқлари ип-йигирув, тўқимачилик корхоналарини жойлаштириш бир қатор авзаликларга эга. Меҳнат ресурслар, айниқса, меҳнатга лаёқатли ёшидаги аёлларнинг кўплиги, хом ашёнинг мавжудлиги, катта инвестиция талаб қилмасдан энгил саноат корхонасининг у ёки бу бўғинидаги қайта ишлаш корхонасини барпо этиш мумкинлиги мана шундай авзаликлардан [4].

Фарғона водийсидаги узоқ йиллар давомида интеграция жараёнларига сиёсий чегаралар катта тўсиқ бўлиб келди, 2017 йилдан президентимизнинг атрофдаги қардош мамлакатлар билан дўстона сиёсат олиб бориши интеграция жараёнларига ўзининг ижобий таъсирини

кўрсатди. Вилоятда саноат тараққиёти учун энг катта тўсиқ бўлаётган электр энергия масаласини анча юмшади. Хусусан, иқтисодий юксалиши учун энг катта туртки бўлган Тўрақўрғон ИЭС ишга туширилиши ҳам президентимиз Ш.М. Мирзиёевнинг фундаментал саноат тармоқларини ривожлантиришга нақадар катта эътибор қаратаётганлигининг яна бир исботи.

Андижон вилоятида 2022 йил якунларига кўра ЯҲМ таркибида қишлоқ хўжалиги, ўрмон ва балиқчилик тармоғининг улуши 43, 4 фоиз, саноатнинг улуши эса 23, 7 фоизни ташкил этган [2]. Рақамлардан кўринадик, вилоятда қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини қайта ишлаш негизида саноат тармоқларини барпо этиш ҳудуддаги мавжуд иқтисодий-ижтимоий масалаларни ҳал этишда асосий вазифасини бажаради. Вилоят саноати ҳудудий таркибини такомиллаштиришда, ҳудудлар иқтисодий-ижтимоий инфратузилмасини шакллантиришда, аҳолини иш билан таъминлашда ва янги “ўсиш қутуб”ларини юзага келтириш ва ривожлантиришда вилоятда энгил саноат айнан тўқимачилик кластерларни илмий асосда ташкил этиш зарур. Бунда минтақалардаги аниқ иқтисодий-ижтимоий шарт шароитлар ва кластер назариясининг моҳиятидан келиб чиққан ҳолда амалга ошириш талаб этилади. Маълумки, пахтани қайта ишлаш тармоқларини комбинат шаклида жойлаштириш амалиётда катта самара беради. Маҳсулот ҳусусиятидан келиб чиқиб юкларни бир жойдан иккинчи жойга ташиш ортикча сарф ҳаражатларга ва вақтдан ютқизишга сабаб бўлади ва пировардида маҳсулот таннархига ўз таъсирини кўрсатади. Маълумки, тўқимачилик корхоналари хом-ашёни энг кўп талаб қиладиган ишлаб чиқариш тармоқлари қаторига киради. Айрим ҳолатларда маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш таннархида хом-ашё ва асосий материалларнинг улуши 90% гача бўлиши мумкин [5]. Шу сабаб пахтачиликда тўлиқ циклли ишлаб чиқаришга эътибор қаратилиб, вилоятда 2020 йилда 11 та пахтачилик кластери ташкил этилган бўлса 2022 йилга келиб уларнинг сони 19 тага етди. Уларнинг барчасида пахта тозалаш корхоналари мавжуд ҳамда энг илғор кластерлар ички ва ташқи бозор учун тайёр маҳсулот ишлаб чиқармоқда. Илгари пахтачиликда асосан ялпи ҳосил ҳажмига эътибор қаратилиб келинган, яъни деҳқон пахтани етиштирган, уни қайта ишлаш ва тола сифати ҳақида ўйламаган. Бугунги кластер бирлашмалари эса тола сифатига катта эътибор қаратмоқда. Шу билан бирга кластер бошқарув тизимини жорий этишда ягона қолип мавжуд эмаслигини тушунган ҳолда мавжуд табиий, иқтисодий-ижтимоий шароитдан келиб чиқиб назарий асосларни амалиётга жорий этиш лозим.

Бугунги кунда Андижон иқтисодий-ижтимоий кластер тизимини жорий этишда қуйидаги ёндашув ва омиллар ҳисобга олиш зарур:

➤ тизимдаги меҳнат ресурсларининг дунёқараши ва янгиликни қабул қилиши, янгича ишлашга мослаша бориши;

- бошқарув тизимини мутлақо бошқача ташкил этилганлиги, ҳар бир бўғинни ташкил этишда маҳаллий шароитларнинг инобатга олиниши;
- тез фурсатларда йирик корхоналар барпо қилиш эса уларнинг кейинги фаолиятини назорат қилишни қийинлаштиради, чунки мавжуд шароит кейин қандай бўлишини вақт кўрсатади;
- йирик тармоқларни ташкил этиш мураккаб бошқарув тизимини ташкил этишни янада қийинлаштиради, оқибатда тизимга давлатнинг керагидан ортиқ аралашувига сабаб бўлади;
- аввалига кичикроқ хўжаликларнинг фаолиятини кенгайтириш лозим, турли бўғинлар мутаносиблиги (пахта етиштириш ва уни қайта ишлаш, тайёр маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш орасида мувозанат бўлиши) керак;
- вилоят шароитида етиштирилаётган пахта хом ашёси шу ернинг ўзида тўлиқ қайта ишланишига эришиш. Дарҳақиқат пахта-кластерларини ташкил этишда унча катта бўлмаган ҳудудлар йирик корхона ёки компания атрофида жамланган хўжалик субъектларини ташкил этиш мақсадга мувофиқ.

**Андижон вилоятида мавжуд фермер хўжаликлари ва пахта тўқимачилик кластерларнинг таққослама кўрсаткичлари (2022 йил ҳолатига)**

№	Туманлар	Корхона номи	Ажратилган ер майдони (гектар)	Ялпи ҳосил (тонна)	Ҳосилдорлик (цен)
1	Андижон	"Sohib omad barakasi" МСНЖ	2292	9377	40
			1998	5870	29.3
2	Балиқчи	"Tetratex" МСНЖ	2395	9561	39.9
			4376	15981	36.5
		"Sokorton tekstil" МСНЖ	0	0	0
			2978	11991	40
3	Бўстон	"Sayyora favvorasi" МСНЖ	1189	5269	44.3
			3787	10440	27.5
		"Sokorton tekstil" МСНЖ	0	0	0
			61	159	26
4	Булоқбоши	"Fayz-M" МСНЖ	96	438	45
			2431	9061	36.5
5	Жалақудук	"Alyortex" МСНЖ	378	1798	47.5
			6218	21181	34
		"Asaka tekstil" МСНЖ	0	0	0
			1430	3664	25.6
6	Избоскан	"Best tekstil" МСНЖ	0	0	0
			3105	8877	28.5

		“Sokorton tekistil” MCHJ	$\frac{0}{179}$	$\frac{0}{408.5}$	$\frac{0}{22.8}$
7	Улуғнор	“Vodiy sanoat fahri” MCHJ	$\frac{1842}{3992}$	$\frac{10010}{9682}$	$\frac{54.3}{24.2}$
		“Asaka tekistil” MCHJ	$\frac{0}{2485}$	$\frac{0}{6882}$	$\frac{0}{27.6}$
8	Марҳамат	"Marhamattekistil" MCHJ	$\frac{1387}{3220}$	$\frac{7799}{10238}$	$\frac{56.2}{31.7}$
9	Пахтабод	“Oltinmatontx” MCHJ	$\frac{177}{4313}$	$\frac{5157}{12897}$	$\frac{29.1}{29.8}$
		“AL-Hakim” MCHJ	$\frac{0}{1399}$	$\frac{0}{5029}$	$\frac{0}{35.9}$
10	Олтинкўл	“Qadir-tekistil” MCHJ	$\frac{465}{4527}$	$\frac{2345}{14088}$	$\frac{50.4}{31.1}$
11	Хўжаобод	“Fayz-M” MCHJ	$\frac{783}{850}$	$\frac{3496}{2784}$	$\frac{44.6}{32.7}$
		“Alyor tex” MCHJ	$\frac{0}{25}$	$\frac{0}{92}$	$\frac{0}{36.8}$
12	Шаҳрихон	“Sahovat tex” MCHJ	$\frac{1781}{4887}$	$\frac{9510}{16916}$	$\frac{53.3}{34.6}$
13	Кўрғонтепа	"KHANTEX CROUP" MCHJ	$\frac{3381}{3533}$	$\frac{18165}{10676}$	$\frac{53.7}{30.2}$
		“Sokorton tekistil” MCHJ	$\frac{0}{915}$	$\frac{0}{2477}$	$\frac{0}{27}$
14	Вилоят бўйича	Жами:	$\frac{19544}{55430}$	$\frac{103161}{174222}$	$\frac{52.7}{31.4}$

*Жадвал: Андижон вилояти қишлоқ хўжалиги бошқармаси маълумотлари асосида тузилди.*

Юқоридаги маълумотлардан кўринадикки, ҳудудларда шу жойнинг шароитидан ва ўзак корхоналарнинг моддий-техник базасидан келиб чиқиб кластерларга ер майдонлари ажратилиб берилганини кўришимиз мумкин. Бир неча йилдан буён мавжуд бўлган пахта-тўқимачилик кластерлари пахта хосилдорлигини оширишда катта натижаларга эга бўлган. Бунинг бир нечта сабаби бўлиб буларга кластер бирлашмаларининг моддий техник базасини бойлиги ижтимоий меҳнат тақсимотини тўғри ташкил этилганлиги, молиявий ҳолатининг яхшилиги билан изоҳлаш мумкин. Пахта-тўқимачилик кластерларининг қамрови ва ривожланишига кўра вилоятни шартли равишда икки гуруҳга бўлиш мумкин.

А) Қўрғонтепа, Андижон, Бўстон, Избоскан, Мархамат, Хўжаобод, Шахрихон, Балиқчи бу туманларда пахта-тўқимачилик кластерлари мавжуд пахта экин майдонларининг 25% дан ортиқ қисмида дехқончилик қилади ва қўшимча қийматли махсулотлар яратади.

Б) Булоқбоши, Жалақудук, Улуғнор, Олтинқўл, Пахтабод туманларида эса аксинча бўлиб мавжуд пахта экин майдонларининг 25% дан кам ерларида дехқончилик қилади. Қўшимча қийматли махсулотлар ишлаб чиқаришда асосан бирламчи қайта ишлаш етакчилиги қилмоқда.

Кластер бирлашмалари вилоятимизда 2018 йилдан бошлаб ташкил этила бошлади ва ҳозирги кунга келиб маълум натижаларга эришди. Хусусан, пахта экин майдонларида ҳосилдорлик йилдан йилга ортиб бормоқда. Балиқчи туманидаги "Тетратекс" МЧЖ 2020 йилда хар гектаридан 34.6 центенер ҳосил кўтарган бўлса 2022 йилга келиб 39.9 центенер ҳосил кўтарган. Бундай ижобий ўзгаришлар Улуғнор туманидаги "Водий саноат фаҳри" МЧЖ да мақтовга лойиқ 2020 йилда чўлли ҳудудда хар гектарадан 25 центенер ҳосил кўтарган бирлашма 2022 йилга келиб 54.3 центенер ҳосил кўтарди. Бундай ижобий ўзгаришлар Мархамат текстилда 18.4 центенер, "Хўжабод Файз-М" МЧЖ да 6.6 центенер, "Саҳоват текс" МЧЖ да 12.5 центенер, "KHANTEX CROUP" МЧЖ да эса 16.1 центенер ташкил этган. Бунинг сабаби, дехқончиликга янги технологияларни, янги бошқарув тизимини ва қарашларни олиб кириш туфайли юқори ўсишларга эришилган. Фақатгина Пахтабод туманидаги "Олтинматотекс" МЧЖ тумандаги фермер хўжаликларига қараганда хар гектар ердан 0.7 центенер паст ҳосил кўтарган. Вилоятдаги бошқа ҳамма кластерларни ҳосилдорлиги юқори бўлиб айниқса чўлли ҳудудларда ташкил этилган кластерлар мавжуд имкониятлардан унимли фойдаланаётганлигини кўришимиз мумкин. Кластерлар ўзларида бириктирилаган ерларда тупроқ ва иқлимий шараоитини ўрганган ҳолда экин турини танлашга эътибор қаратмоқда. Шу сабабли туманларда ҳосилдорлик бир биридан фарқ қилмоқда.

Хулоса қилганда вилоят хўжалигида кластер тизимини ҳудудий ташкил этишда қуйдагиларга амал қилиш керак.

**Биринчидан,** вилоятда халқ хўжалиги тармоқларини жойлаштириш ва ривожлантиришда табиий, иқтисодий-ижтимоий имкониятларига эътибор бериш лозим;

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## THE TECHNOLOGY OF INTERPRETATION OF SATELLITE IMAGES FOR THE CREATION LARGE SCALE AGRICULTURAL MAPS

*Abstract. The article is devoted to the issues of interpretation of satellite images with high spatial resolution for creating large-scale agricultural maps. It gives particular attention to visual interpretation. Despite the facts that in recent year's machine based methods of interpretation have been developed, the visual method is still an accurate and reliable method for interpreting aerial and satellite images.*

*Keywords: satellite image, visual interpretation, supervised classification, unsupervised classification.*

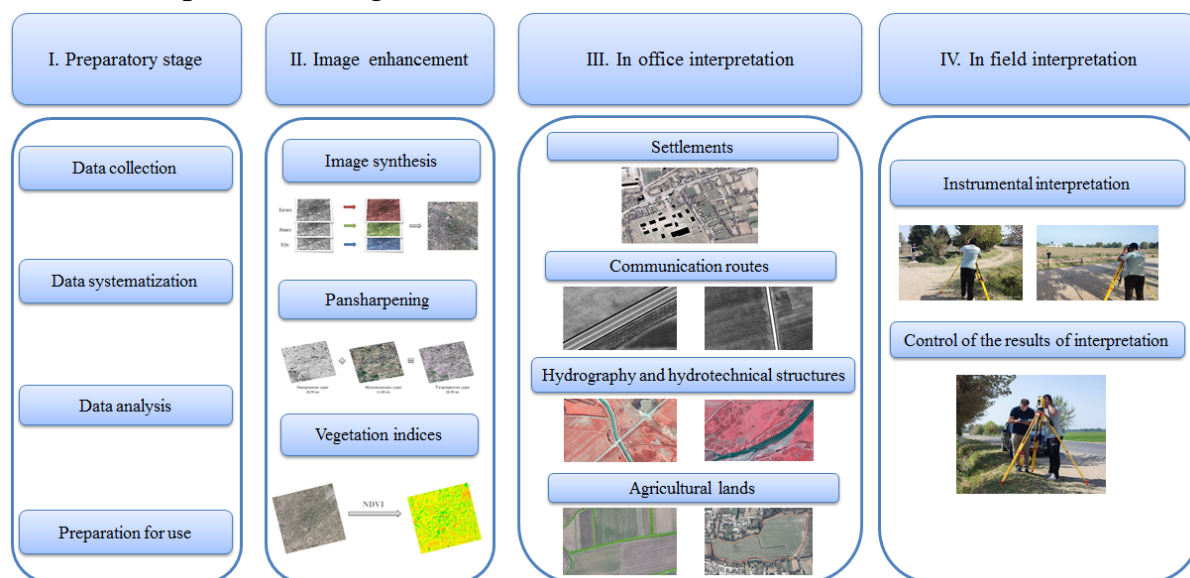
One of the most important and complex processes in creating large-scale maps of agriculture based on remote sensing materials is the analysis of images. Analyzing or interpreting aerial or satellite images means recognizing objects on the ground according to these images, determining their qualitative and quantitative characteristics [1]. Several methods of interpretation of aerial or satellite images are distinguished. A number of sources present two methods of interpretation: visual and digital methods. In these sources [6, 2] the term interpretation is often used in relation to the visual method (visual image interpretation). Digital or automated methods are usually called image analysis or classification.

The visual method of interpretation of aerial and satellite images is the most accurate and reliable method, which is carried out in office and field conditions. Human eye, brain, experience and intuition serve as the main means of interpretation in this method. At the same time, it is necessary to use technical means that expand the capabilities of the human eye, including computers, equipment that allows stereoscopic vision. In this case, instrumental visual interpretation is performed. In the visual interpretation of aerial and satellite images, objects on the ground can be recognized by their direct signs, such as shape, size, contrast, color, shade, and texture. If it is not possible to interpret the objects in the place by their direct signs, they can be identified by the filler

signs. Placeholders can be used to indicate the location of objects and their relationships. Field work is carried out when it is not possible to interpret the objects on the spot in office conditions directly or through supplementary signs [4].

In order to create large-scale agricultural maps, it is necessary to know all agricultural objects and their characteristics in order to visually interpret satellite images. Due to the fact that normative documents on the visual interpretation of images have not been developed in our republic, it is necessary to use "Инструкция по дешифрированию аэрофотоснимков и фотопланов в масштабах 1:10 000 и 1:25 000 для целей землеустройства государственного учета земель и земельного кадастра" [3] will come. According to it, the following are the interpretation objects for creating agricultural maps: boundaries of administrative units, boundaries of different farms (farms and peasant farms), land use boundaries, rural settlements, communication routes, hydrography and hydrotechnical structures, agricultural land, forest and shrublands, etc.

The process of visual interpretation is carried out in the following main stages: preparatory stage, image enhancement stage, in office interpretation and in field interpretation (Fig. 1).



**Fig. 1. Technological scheme of visual interpretation of agricultural objects**

The preparatory stage includes the processes of collecting, systematizing, analyzing, and preparing for use of legal, cartographic, engineering and economic data and materials necessary for the territory of the object.

Digital aerial images can be enhanced by changing their pixel brightness and spectral characteristics. This, in turn, can facilitate the visual interpretation of images in office conditions. Synthesis of images taken in different spectral ranges (band combination), image fusion (pansharpening) and application of different indices (such as NDVI) are performed in order at this stage.



At the stage in office interpretation of satellite images for the preparation of large-scale agricultural maps, all agricultural objects on the site of the image are interpreted according to direct and complementary signs, as well as using auxiliary materials. Interpretation is carried out in the GIS environment, using a pre-prepared orthorectified image. In this case, interpretation is carried out in the following stages: identification, familiarization and interpretation. Simultaneously with the interpretation, all the objects in the place are digitized.

Objects that cannot be reliably interpreted in office conditions are clarified and interpreted in field. Similarly, in field interpretation, the changes that occurred in the place due to the passage of time between the photography and interpretation processes are also interpreted in an instrumental way.

In recent years, the direct digital acquisition of remote sensing data, the expansion of the capabilities of software for data processing, including GIS software, led to the development of methods and algorithms which allows to partially or fully automate the process of their analysis. Currently, in practice, classification is used as the most common method of analyzing remote sensing data [4, 2].

Classification of satellite images refers to the process of determining whether each pixel in digital images belongs to one or another type of spatial objects based on certain statistical criteria [6]. In the automatic classification of images, the spectral brightness of pixels is based on a statistical criterion. In this case, the images are automatically divided into groups according to the spectral brightness of the pixels in them, that is, according to their spectral characteristics. Pixels with the same or close spectral brightness values are grouped into single groups.

Informational or spectral classes are used to classify aerial and satellite images. Informational classes mean objects in a place that need to be determined on the basis of images, that is, various land categories, buildings and hydrographic objects. Spectral classes include a group of pixels that have almost the same brightness in a certain spectral range.

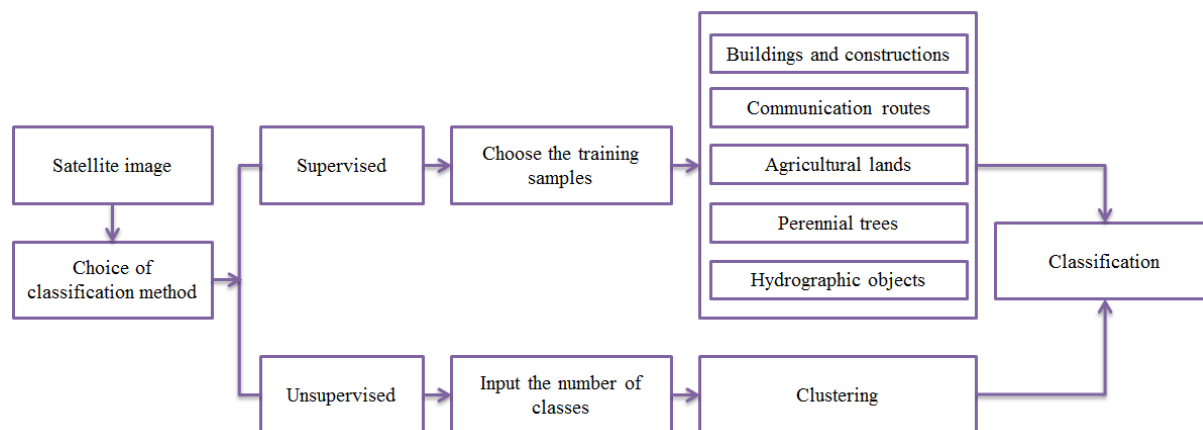
According to classification, supervised and unsupervised methods are distinguished [4, 2].

The essence of the supervised classification is that the operator selects several reference sections belonging to certain informational classes from the image and uses the brightness value of the pixels in them as a sample. Later, by comparing the brightness value of all the remaining pixels in the image with the value of the pixels in the reference plots, it is determined whether they belong to one or another class. Supervised classification can be performed using algorithms such as minimum distance, parallelepiped, or maximum likelihood.

In unsupervised classification, pixels with similar spectral value are automatically divided into arrays or clusters, that is, cluster analysis is performed. In this case, the classification is carried out by spectral classes. Then the operator analyzes the description of spectral classes (clusters) and

determines whether they belong to one or another informative class. Various algorithms can also be used for performing unsupervised classification. Examples of these are K-means and ISODATA algorithms.

The following figure shows the technological scheme of classification of agricultural objects in supervised and unsupervised methods (Fig. 2).



**Fig. 2. Technological scheme of classification satellite image**

It should be noted that classification of satellite images in supervised and unsupervised methods does not provide sufficient accuracy. This is due to the fact that these methods are based on pixel analysis, in which the images are analyzed only by the spectral characteristics of individual pixels, and on the contrary, the characteristics of objects such as geometric shape, size and texture are not taken into account. This, in turn, can lead to incorrect classification of pixels with spectral values close to each other, but belonging to different informational classes. Especially images with high spatial resolution cause inconvenience in analysis. Therefore, it is desirable to use object-based methods in the automatic analysis of space images with high spatial resolution.

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