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

РАЗДЕЛЫ НОМЕРА:

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

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ОСНОВНОЙ РАЗДЕЛ

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CALCULATION OF HYDRAULIC PROCESSES IN SOLAR WATER HEATER COLLECTOR HEAT PIPES

Annotation: The article cited data on hydraulic and Maxal resistances, factors affecting the movement of water inside the solar water heat collector. These factors, in turn, affect the pressure of the water, leading to excessive energy consumption. Considering these resistances in all respects, the calculation of the scheme that consumes the least energy and gives greater thermal energy, but since the pressure loss is the smallest, was determined in the accounting work and Δh plotted Q graph, which depends on the consumption of pressure loss. At the end of the calculation, a garafig of the difference in pressure from one of the sum of the resulting graphs from the hydraulic calculations of all schemes was described and its table in percentages was calculated.
Keywords: Hydraulics, solar collector, pipe, temperature, collector, hydraulic resistance, local resistance, consumable.

Types of hydraulic loss and its formation.

Calculating the geometric dimensions (diameter, length)of pipes according to a certain consumption, or calculating the costs of pipes whose dimensions are given at a given pressure, is called hydraulic calculation of pipes.

It consists in the development of a method for hydraulic calculation of the heat exchange panel of a solar tube collector of a pipe type with a non-uniform distribution of fluid flow under natural circulation conditions. Standard rational designs and determination of the thermal efficiency of solar water heating collectors are based on the uniform distribution of current along the lifting pipes of the heating system with one or more collectors. In a non-uniform flow distribution, some parts of the collector that contain pipes with lower flow rates may have temperatures, which are sections of a fluid much higher than that with higher flow rates. For this reason, maintaining the same heat-carrying fluid flow across the lifting tubes is an important problem that needs to be addressed when designing a solar collector system. Hydraulic loss is usually classified into two types:

The loss in length (which is spent on the force of friction) occurs at the expense of movement along the length of the current and will depend on its length. [1]

Hydraulic resistance occurs at the expense of uneven movement in certain sections of the flow. The sections that generate uneven movement are the areas of the groove or groove where the cross-sectional shapes have changed (elbows, obstacles, sharp expansion, sharp narrows, cranes) and the hydraulic loss here does not depend on length.

The total hydraulic loss is equal to the sum of these two losses:

$$\Delta H_u = H_l + H_m + H_{ishq} (1)$$

here H_l- longitudinal loss; H_m- maxillary resistance. [2]

In the *volumetric method* the liquid falls from the stream being examined into a specially graded container (menzurka), the filling time of the container is measured using a stopwatch. If the volume of the container is *V*, the measured Time Is *t*, the volumetric consumption is equal to:

$$Q = \frac{V}{t};\ \left[\frac{m^3}{sek}\right] (2)$$

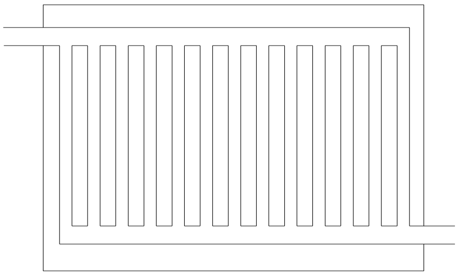
When the motion section of the current is known, its velocity is determined by the formula:

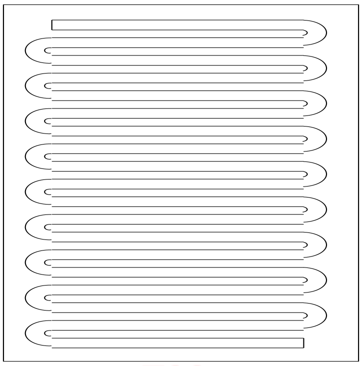
$$\vartheta = \frac{4Q}{\pi d^2};\ \left[\frac{m}{sek}\right] (3)$$

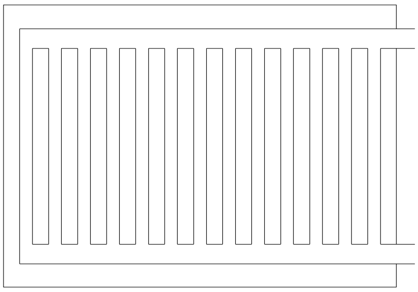
In the *weight method* fluid is drained from a stream into a container. By weighing it on the scales, the weight of the liquid in the container is found G. If the dish has a full time of t, the weight consumption is equal to*:*

$$Q_G = \frac{G}{t} (4)$$

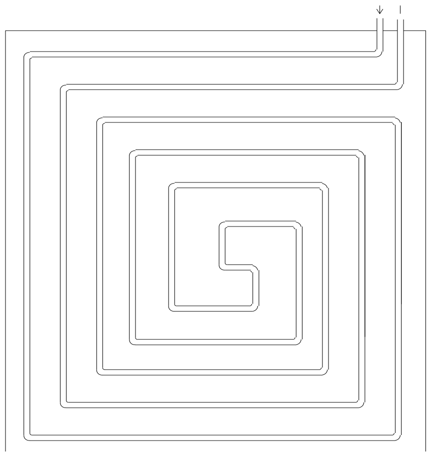
In this hydraulic account, the collector is the pressure loss due to its circulation process and Mahal resistances by changing the internal pipe circuits. A graph is drawn that depends on pressure loss and consumption. In this case, with the shapes being different, the total surface of the collector was calculated in size $S=1m^2$ and the length of the pipes inside did not differ from one to very large numbers. The length of the tubes contained within the Collector circuits became approximately *L=18m* in length when placed countably. The Collector surface was measured in height *h=1,4m* while width *a=0,7m* gave the Surface $S=1\text{m}^2$. The diameter of the Collector pipe in the circuits is selected the smallest diameter *d=18mm*. Since the material of the Collector inner tubes was miss metal, the hydraulic account also performed the bookwork as miss from the tube. This scheme was placed in The Shape of the pipes with a length of *L=18m,* marked on the surface of the Collector. The structure received a constant water consumption due to its uniformity of dimensions. The water inside the pipe is in regular circulatory motion with the help of a pump. As a result of sunlight falling on the Collector surface, the moving water in the Collector bladder converts solar energy into thermal energy. At the end of the calculation, however, a graph of pressure loss due to the calculation of hydraulic resistance was calculated. [3]

a)  collector scheme in the form of a Harp.

b)  collector scheme in the form of a Mender.

s)  collector scheme in the form of a Harp.

Collector circuit with low hydraulic resistance: This scheme was placed in The Shape of the pipes of a length of 18m, which are marked on the surface of the Collector. The water inside the pipe is in regular circulatory motion with the help of a pump. As a result of solar radiation falling on the Collector surface, the moving water in the Collector bladder converts solar energy into thermal energy. [4]



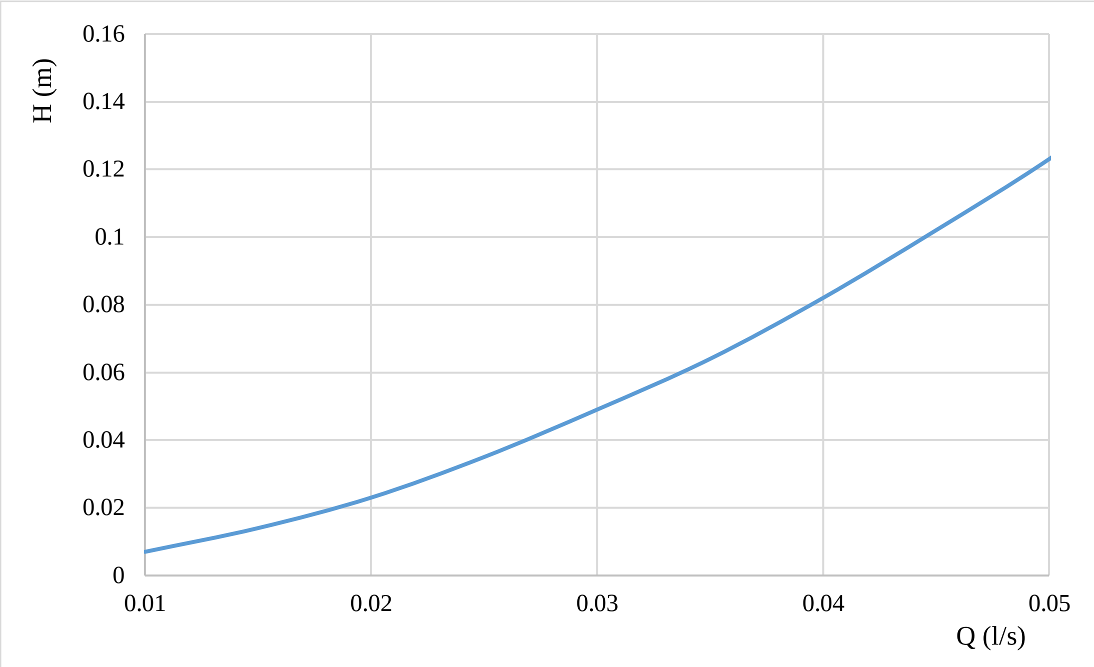
Collector circuit with low hydraulic resistance

Table

N_o	d_{mm}	L_m	T_{sek}	$Q_{l/sek}$	$\vartheta_{m/sek}$	Δh_m	$\sum\Delta h_m$
1	18	16,5	50	0,01	0,047	0,007	12
2	18	16,5	50	0,015	0,071	0,014	12
3	18	16,,5	50	0,02	0,095	0,023	12
4	18	16,5	50	0,025	0,118	0,035	12
5	18	16,5	50	0,03	0,142	0,049	12
6	18	16,5	50	0,035	0,166	0,064	12
7	18	16,5	50	0,04	0,189	0,082	12
8	18	16,5	50	0,045	0,213	0,102	12
9	18	16,5	50	0,05	0,237	0,123	12
10	18	16,5	50	0,055	0,26	0,147	12

Hydraulic calculation of the Collector circuit with low hydraulic resistance

In the table above, the hydraulic account of the collector in the form of a hot floor is calculated. With the increase in water consumption, the pressure loss is increasing, while we can also support the change in speed due to consumption. It was calculated that the total pressure loss$\sum\Delta h = 12m$ is higher, as seen from the hydraulic calculation in the Collector circuit in the form of a hot pole, the pressure loss is the smallest than in the other 4 circuits. [5]

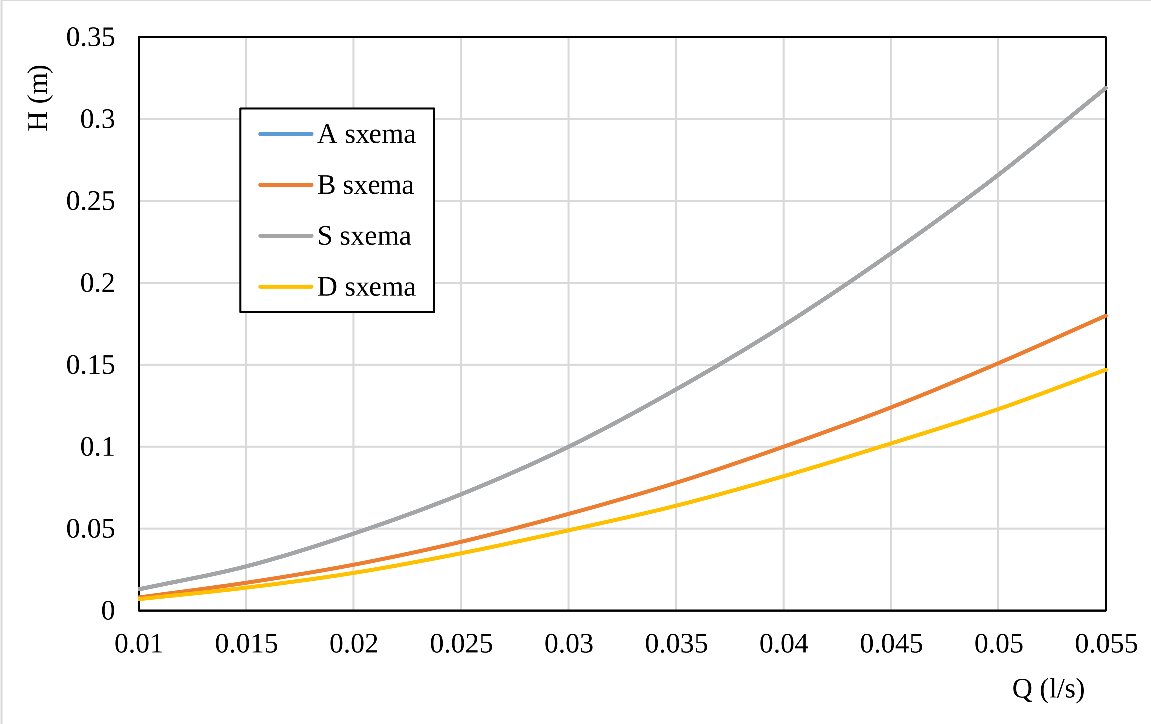


Collector with low hydraulic resistance graph of dependence on consumption and pressure loss

The graph above describes the increase in pressure loss as consumption increases. On the *Y* axis, the pressure loss is placed, while on the *X* axis, the water consumption inside the pipe is. The pressure loss seen from the graph is the smallest of the remaining circuits pressure loss.

Q	Δh_a	Δh_b	Δh_s	Δh_d	□Δh_a	□Δh_b	□Δh_s
0,01	0,013	0,008	0,013	0,07	46,15385	12,5	46,15385
0,015	0,027	0,017	0,027	0,014	48,14815	17,64706	48,14815
0,02	0,047	0,028	0,047	0,023	51,06383	17,85714	51,06383
0,025	0,071	0,042	0,071	0,035	50,70423	16,66667	50,70423
0,03	0,1	0,059	0,1	0,049	51	16,94915	51
0,035	0,135	0,078	0,135	0,064	52,59259	17,94872	52,59259
0,04	0,174	0,1	0,174	0,082	52,87356	18	52,87356
0,045	0,218	0,24	0,218	0,102	53,21101	17,74194	53,21101
					51,34251	17,21871	51,34251

The difference in hydraulic accounting and interest of the Collector scheme of all types



Graph of the sum of pressure losses in all schemes.

The graph above is a graph of pressure loss and water consumption dependence, and the graphs generated from the hydraulic calculus in all schemes were put together in a single graph. From this it is possible to compare the pressure losses from one to another. [6]

Conclusion: The following article proposes an energy-efficient scheme of a solar water heater with low hydraulic resistance. In this case, the total hydraulic loss was calculated in volumetric methods and weight methods. The article considers the pressure losses due to its circulation process and mahaly resistances by changing the scheme of the internal pipes of the proposed collector, and through this a graph of the dependence on pressure loss and consumption has been shown.

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IQTISODIYOTNI MODERNIZATSIYALASH SHAROITIDA MIKROMOLIYAVIY XIZMATLAR TIZIMI VA UNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: Respublikamizda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sub'ektlari yildan – yilga o'z mavqeyini mustaxkamlab bormoqdalar. Ular maxaliy xomashyo negizida eksportbop yoki import o'rnini bosuvchi mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish, iste'mol bozorini sifatli tovarlar bilan to'ldirish, aholini ish bilan band qilish, jamiyatga esa soliqlar va boshqa majburiy to'lovlarni to'lash orqali katta naf keltiradi. Ushbu maqolada mikramoliyaviy xizmatlar va uning ahamiyati to'g'risida asosan kichik biznes misolida qisqacha so'z yuritilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: mikromoliyaviy xizmatlar, kichk biznes, xususiy mulk, mikromoliyalash, davlat sherikchiligi, investitsiya.

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THE SYSTEM OF MICROFINANCIAL SERVICES AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN THE MODERNIZATION OF THE ECONOMY

Abstract: In our republic, small business and private business entities are strengthening their position from year to year. They bring great benefits to society by producing exportable or import-substituting products based on local raw materials, filling the consumer market with quality goods, providing employment to the population, and paying taxes and other mandatory payments. This article briefly talks about microfinance services and its importance, mainly on the example of small business.
Key words: microfinance services, small business, private property, microfinancing, public partnership, investment.

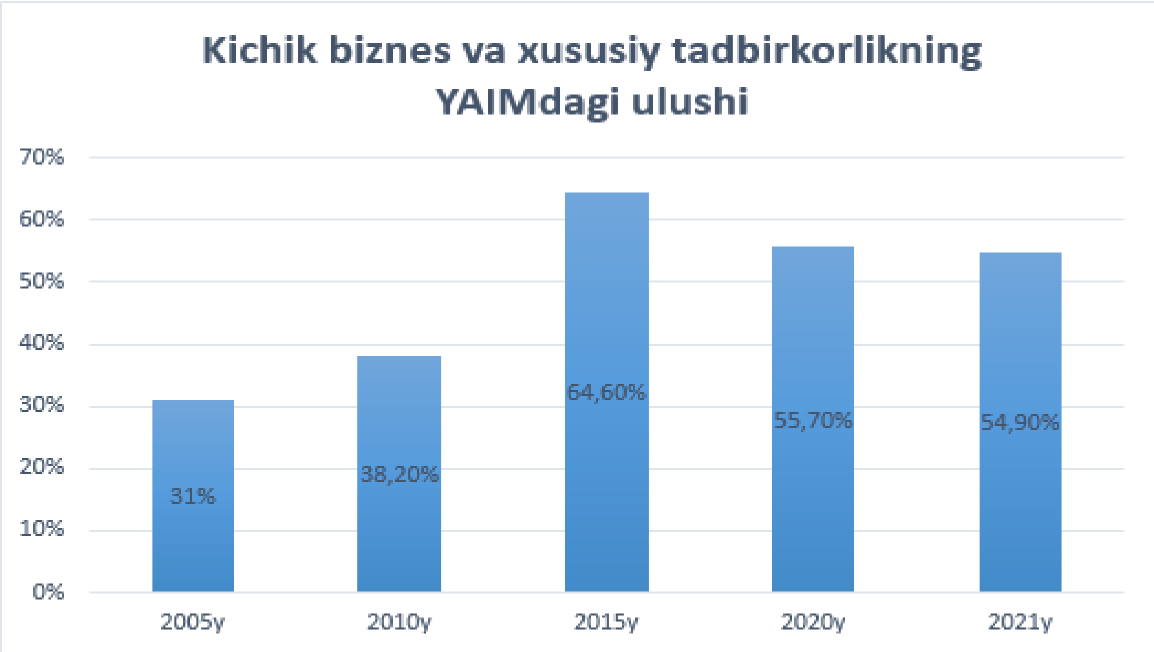
Mamlakatimizda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni barqaror rivojlantirish orqali uning YaIMdagi ulushini oshirish, aholini ish bilan band etish, real daromadlarini ko'paytirish va turmush farovonligini yaxshilashda mikromoliyalash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mikromoliyalash aholini kambag’allikdan xalos etishi, ya’ni mehnatga layoqatli, iqtidorli aholi qatlamiga ish o’rinlari yaratish orqali o’z g’oya va yangiliklarini ro’yobga chiqarishi, daromad olish manbalarini kengaytirish asosida turmush farovonligini yaxshilashi, kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirish yo’li bilan ularni jamiyatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy faol sub’ektlariga aylanishiga imkon beradi.

Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sohasining mamlakatimizni modernizatsiya qilish va yangilashning ishonchli tayanchi bo’lgan mulkdorlar sinfini, ya’ni o’rta sinfni shakllantirishdagi ulkan ahamiyatini hech narsa bilan qiyoslab bo’lmaydi.

Shunday ulkan vazifalarini amalga oshirishda bank tizimi kredit berish amaliyotlarini taxlil etish, urganish va ularni respublika iqtisodiyotiga tadbik etish kabi dolzarb vazifalarni amalga oshirish lozim edi.

O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining»Xususiy mulk, kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni ishonchli himoya qilishni ta’minlash, ularni jadal rivojlantirish yo’lidagi to’siqlarni bartaraf etish bo’yicha chora-tadbirlar dasturi to’g’risida” 15.05.2017 yildagi PF-4725-son Farmoni va»Iqtisodiyotda xususiy mulkning ulushi va ahamiyatini oshirish chora-tadbirlari to’g’risida” 2017 yil 28 apreldagi PQ-2340-son qarorining bajarilishi borasida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sub’ektlari faoliyati uchun yanada qulay muhit yaratish,kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sub’ektlarining moliya-xo’jalik faoliyatiga davlat va nazorat tuzilmalarining aralashuvini keskin kamaytirish, hisobot topshirish tizimini takomillashtirish, ilg’or ilm-fan yutuqlariga asoslangan kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishga keng yo’l ochib berish, kichik biznes sub’ektlariga taqdim etilayotgan imtiyozlar va qulay sharoitlar tizimini yanada rivojlantirish kabi ustuvor yo’nalishlar belgilab berilgan.

Mamlakatimizda ishbilarmonlik muhitini yanada yaxshilash bo`yicha amalga oshirilayotgan kompleks chora-tadbirlar kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni jadal rivojlantirish va barqaror iqtisodiy o`sish sur`atlarini ta`minlash imkonini bermoqda. 2000-2021 yillarda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning YAIMdagi ulushi 31,0 foizdan 54,9 foizga o`sib, 23,9 foiz birlikka ortgan (1-rasm).



1-rasm. Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning YAIMdagi ulushi. (foizda)[1]

2021 yilda respublikamiz hududlari bo`yicha kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorliknining YAHMdagi ulushi Surxandaryo va Jizzax viloyatlarida yuqori darajaga yetib, 81,2 foizni tashkil etgan. Shuningdek, Buxoro viloyatida bu ko`rsatkich 75,4 foiz, Xorazm viloyatida 73,9 foiz va Namangan viloyatida 73,5 foizni tashkil etgan. Samarqand, Andijon, Farg'ona va Sirdaryo viloyatlarida, Qashqadaryo viloyati va Qoraqalpog`iston Respublikasida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning ulushi 50-70 foizlar oralig`ida bo`lib, o`rta darajani qayd etgan. Shu bilan birga, past daradaja qolayotgan Navoiy viloyatida bu ko`rsatkich 27,1 foizni tashkil etgan. (1- jadval)

O'zbekistonda aholi bandligini ta'minlash, uy xo'jaligi daromadlarining shakllanishi kabi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muammolar echimi kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarini mikromoliyalash amaliyotining qay darajada rivojlanganligiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Hozirda respublikamizda mikromoliyaviy xizmatlar ko'rsatuvchi barcha moliya-kredit institutlari ushbu xizmat turiga bo'lgan jami talabni qondira olmaydi.

2016-2021yillarda O'zbekiston iqtisodiy rivojlanishining asosi bo'lgan biznes yuritish uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish hamda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik uchun xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etishga qaratilgan qator tizimlichora-tadbirlar amalga oshirildi.

[1] O`zbekiston Respublikasi davlat statistika qo`mitasi ma'lumotlari.

Jadval. Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning YAHMdagi ulushi (foizda)[2]

	Yillar				2005-2021 yillarda o'zgarish (+;-)
	2005 y.[1)]	2010 y.	2016 y.	2021 y.	
Yuqori darajada					
Jizzax viloyati	58,3	77,3	80,3	81,2	22,9
Samarqand viloyati	49,9	73,6	78,9	73,4	23,5
Buxoro viloyati	40,7	64,7	67,9	75,4	34,7
Surxondaryo viloyati	42,8	71,7	75,3	77,3	34,5
Namangan viloyati	45,2	76,0	80,3	73,5	28,3
O'rta darajada					
Sirdaryo viloyati	59,8	77,4	68,7	69,2	9,4
Xorazm viloyati	47,1	71,8	74,2	73,9	26,8
Andijon viloyati	35,8	54,7	66,0	71,8	36,0
Farg'ona viloyati	40,8	59,5	63,4	69,9	29,1
Qashqadaryo viloyati	34,9	55,0	51,7	69,0	34,1
Toshkent shahri	46,4	49,9	58,9	48,1	1,7
Toshkent viloyati	32,3	54,7	57,1	46,8	14,5
Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi	45,1	63,6	57,0	56,4	11,3
Past darajada					
Navoiy viloyati	18,5	34,4	37,6	27,1	8,6

Xususiy mulk va kichik biznes manfaatlarini ishonchli himoya qilish bo'yicha amalga oshirilgan chora-tadbirlar 2016-2021yillarda ushbu sohaning barqaror rivojlanishi uchun imkon yaratdi. Mamlakat yalpi ichki mahsulotining umumiy hajmida kichik tadbirkorlik sub'ektlari tomonidan yaratilgan mahsulotlar qo'shilgan qiymati yil davomida o'sib bordi va birinchi chorakda – 45,0%ni,ikkinchi chorakda – 53%ni, uchinchi chorakda – 55,7%ni va yil yakuni bo'yicha 54,9%ni tashkil etdi hamda 2020 yilga nisbatan 1 f.b.ga o'sdi. 2021 yil davomida YaHMda kichik tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarining yuqori o'sish sur'ati Jizzax (1- chorakdagi 74.1%dan yil yakunida 81,2%ga), Surxondaryo (61,0%dan 77,3%ga), Xorazm (66,8%dan 73,9%ga) shuningdek, Buxoro, Samarqand, Namangan, Farg'ona va Andijon viloyatlarida qayd etildi.

Hukumat tomonidan kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sub'ektlari uchun yaratilgan qulayliklar va imtiyozlar tufayli, yangi tashkil etilgan sub'ektlar soni sezilarli ortdi va 2021- yilning yanvar-dekabrida 98,9mingta yangi kichik korxona va mikrofirmalar (fermer va dehqonxo'jaliklarisiz) tashkil

[2] O`zbekiston Respublikasi davlat statistika qo`mitasi ma'lumotlari

qilindi, bu o‘tgan yilning shudavriga nisbatan 6,1 foizga ko‘p demakdir. Tarmoqlar kesimida eng ko’p tashkil etilgan yangi kichik biznes sub’ektlari soni savdo sohasi (38459 birlik), sezilarli ortdi

Shuni ham ta’kidlash zarurki, mamlakatimizda ishbilarmonlik muhitini yaxshilash borasida olib borilayotgan ishlar xalqaro iqtisodiy tashkilotlarning reytinglarida o’zining ijobiy ifodasini topmoqda.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro’yxati:

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5. www.lex.uz

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UZBEK FAIRY TALES AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION

Annotation. This article is about Uzbek fairy tales and its classification as to their types.By the help of the examples of several fairy tales it is identified three main types of fairy tales named fairy tales about animals, magic and fantastic tales as well as real life fairy tales proved by the experts necessary works about tales.These types of fairy tales differ from their plots and characters and their function may be different but didactic role of the tales is always the same which could follow the readers to the right way.

Key words: fantastic, magic, creativity, chopchak (fairy tales), imiginations, ideological and artistic features, priority method, characters, inhabitants.

It is obvious that one can not describe whole childhood without listening fairy tales. Fairy tales could help people's imagination emerge and develop their thinking and outlook. All the events, heroes, good endings and successful achievments of good characters, bad ending of bad characters in the fairy tales may teach and show right ways all the children who are learning how to live in real life correctly.

A fairy tale is one of the main genres of folk poetic creativity; a magical adventure based on texture and fiction. The discussion of fairy tales from very ancient times can be seen from the use of the term " Ertak " in the work " Devonu lug'atit-turk", written in 1074 by Mahmud Koshkhari: "Etuk" is a story, a fairy tale. This word is also used to convey purpose to the king, to tell a story. It originally came from telling something as a story"[3]. The antiquity of this genre can be also called a fairy tale proved in the oral creativity of nations related to the family of Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen and a number of other Turkish people. Although the term»ertak «is very well known to residents of all regions of Uzbekistan, works of this genre have been called differently in different regions. In particular the people in Tashkent called " chopchak", the Fergans " matal", the Khorezmians " varsaqi", people speaking Uzbek and Tajik called " ushuk ". In addition to these, in live and oral speech, the terms " afsona, o'tirik, tutal" are also sometimes found. Even Alisher Navoi used the word" chopchak " in one of his poems.

Furthermore this genre is always paid attention by many scientists because of its wide classification and productive assist for the people in any period of life. They wrote different works and learned fairy tales as to their meaning, separate their types. As to the worthy contribution to the development of Uzbek folklore, it is important to say that Mansur Afzalov wrote a scientific work on Uzbek folk tales. He learned the history of the study of this genre. According to the scientist, scientific attention to Uzbek fairy tales began in the second half of the XIX century. In this case A.A.Kushakevich, N.Lapunova, A.Vasilyev, A.N.Samoilovich, such as V.V Bartold,a number of educated and well-known scholars are listed by names. Also, the recording of the texts of such myths and fairy tales as" Farhad and Shirin"," Shirin qiz"," Samarkand"," Shahzoda Nazar Muhammad and Malika Nazarbibi"," Annamurod bova haqida"," Erni er qilgan xotin"," Donishmand cho’pon", information about the process of preliminary tastings is noted.[4]

Uzbek fairy tales were also studied by such scientists as Miyon Buzruk Salihov, Hodi Zarikhov, Khomid Rasul, Buyuk Karimov. Later this activity was carried out continued by K.Imamav, T.Gaziboev, G‘.Jalalov, X.Egamov, H.Razzakov, J. Yusupov.

Scients who worked on the fairy tales as an important genre and learned their types determined tales’ types and decided to separate their features.

The features of the genre as an example of artistic creativity of Uzbek folk tales are as follows:

1. Fairy tales belong to the epic type of folk oral creativity.

2. Fairy tales are created mainly in prose. Only in some works ("Yoriltosh", "Tahir and Zuhra", etc.)) poetic passages reminiscent of a song are found.

3. The beginning of " bir bor ekan bir yo'q ekan "(once upon a time) and the completion of " murod-maqsadiga yetibdi "(they achieve their goal) is a traditional sign of fairy tales.

4. Fantasy-a fantastic image is a priority method used in the plot of fairy tales.

5. In the general content of fairy tales, the IMF formula is constantly repeated. Each fairy tale will consist of I – initial – beginning; M – medial – main part; F – final – ending.

It is not false to say that in the content of folk tales, all issues of social, economic,

real life find their expression. That is why, people living in all regions of the world the same content of fairy tales are often found, the reason for that the general way of life is close. French, English, Chinese, Japanese fairy tales in most cases repeat the meaning of fairy tales in the work of Uzbeks. For example; as to their usage of some details,only in the French tales it is mostly used cheese, grapes, rice in the Chinese,in Uzbek fairy tales it is observed that instead of such thingsit is used eggs or yogurt.

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[1] Mahmoud Koshgari. Dictionary of Turkic words (Devonu lexicotit turk). III Vol. I-tom. - T.: Science, 1960. – B. 98.

[2] Afzalov M. About Uzbek folk tales. - T.: Science, 1964. - B. 14-19.

1. Tales about animals.

Fairy tales about animals (or animal Epic) are distinguished by their main feature, the main characters are animals. In particular, the fairy tales" The Fox steals fish from the cart (sleigh)"," Animals in the Pit"," The Cat, The Rooster and the Fox"," The Cat and the wild animals"," the stupid Wolf"," the Luplen goat " were popular. Again, in fairy tales about animals, traces of that primitive domestic era are preserved, person could only master the products of nature, but has not yet learned to reproduce them. The main source of human life during that time was hunting, and cunning. The ability to deceive an animal played an important role in the struggle for survival. Therefore, a prominent compositional device of the animal epic is deception in its various manifestations: insidious advice, unexpected fear, changes in sound and other claims. The experience of ancient hunters is always associated with the mentioned depth. The one who knows how to cheat wins and benefits for himself. The Uzbek fairy tale gave this feature to one of its central heroes - the Fox. Fairy tales often depict representatives of Wild Fauna.These are the inhabitants of forests, fields, steppes: Fox, bear, wolf, wild boar, rabbit, Hedgehog, frog, mouse. Birds are represented in different ways: crow, sparrow, worm, crane, owl. There are insects: flies, wasps, ants, spiders;

Fairy tales about animals are considered by some experts belong to the category of magical-fantastic fairy tales. In Particular, K.Imomov, G Jalalov analyzes fairy tales about animals as magical fairy tales.[5] The participation of animals in these works, their presence in a conversation with the heroes of the work give reason to scientists to call magical fairy tales. We take this term conditionally, since the content of magical fairy tales in which animals are not involved is also sufficient, which can be analyzed separately. In one of other types of fairy tales about animals, the method of figurative thinking is considered master. Such kind of fairy tales were created with the aim of giving children morality and upbringing. The main ideas of the fairy tale are to be together and to keep solidarity and appreciate friendship in any situations. On the basis of philosophy, if a person does goodness to each other, he will definitely achieve his dream.

The tale "Susambil" was one of these fairy tales participated animals. In order to achieve their freedom and find peaceful life ox and donkey want to find deamland legendary city Susambil. After that the rooster, rat, bee want to join them. After hard and long difficulties, they reach their goal.

This type of fairy tales about animals was created in order to realize more educational and didactic goal. Fathers should teach their children a lesson from their own life experiences. The child growing up in his family does not have information about the animals live around them. That is right, they saw a sheep, a horse, a goat, a chicken, a donkey with their own eyes, they have a certain

[5] Imamov K. Fairy tales In the epic genres of Uzbek folklore. - T.: Science,??????? – B. 65-72.
Jalalov G'. Magic-fantastic tales / poetics of Uzbek folk tales. - T.: Science, 1976. – B. 39-96.

imagination. But they do not know about wolf, bear, snake, fox, eagle. Therefore, in fairy tales, it will be necessary to provide certain information on those animals' way of life. In fairy tales about animals it should be classified wolf's dangerous habits, the possibility of attacking people, the cunning of a fox, the length of a stork's muzzle, the blunt tail of a deer were emerged.

In addition to the three mentioned types of fairy tales about animals above, there are also certain types according to the participation of heroes. In particular, only animals participated and sometimes people and animals participated in the fairy tales together etc.

So, fairy tales about animals formed the first samples of the formation of this genre. In these kind of fairy tales, the mythical outlooks and horizons of our ancient ancestors were expressed. In next samples, social, domestic relations between people were expressed metaphorically. In those tales basically more educational goals are aimed. Finally, in the relatively later created samples of this type of fairy tales, the purpose of providing educational information was realized.

2**. Magical-fantastic fairy tales and their expressions, ideological and artistic features.**

The emergence of magical fairy tales has an ancient history, the roots may go to elementary society. It is known that primitive man feld depression in the face of natural phenomena that seemed unknown. The dangers found at every step affected his spirit. It was these who made them reflect superficially on the world and interpret in their own way phenomena that seemed unnatural.

When it comes to the opinions about the general fairy tales' similarities in the folklore of the world, it is meant mainly magical fairy tales. People dreamed in the past and created various extraordinary events. In fact, even in the emergence of myths, it definitely played main role that people could have these features. Later, fantastic events moved from totem, fetish images to flying carpets, magical tablecloths, gold boiling bowls, dishes, mirrors that can be seen when anyone wants to see someone.

The invention of such kind of events is based on the dreams of our ancestors. A person suffering from road pain imagines a flying carpet, a horse that it could deliver to the destination in an eye-opening and fast. And the man who struggled to find food and suffered from being hungry imagined the open tablecloth. As a result, events in magical fairy tales have obviously become a complex of dreamsand imiginations of our ancestors.

Magic fairy tales are also emerged in such cases when the main character lacks something (most often, a child), the hero has something to lack, he has something to do (talk, open a separate door, look at something, etc.) as well as it might occur because of being prohibited, destroying the obstacle, facing a strong opponent, going on a dangerous journey, the end of the trip, the fighting with the opponent, the achievement of the goal. Well-known scientist V.Ya.Propp proved with examples on a deep scientific basis that the order mentioned above is the main elements that make up the content of the text of magical fairy tales in the work of the people of the world.[6]

The magics of magical fairy tales, mostly finds its expression in the impressions of miraculous journeys from the work, dreams that could not achieve in real life, incredible miracles and legendary meetings. In the magic fairy tales, life is so meaningful and invaluable that folk belive that there is no system of phenomena that cannot exist in it, there is no problem to find a solution, everything seems to be very easy and amasing. If it is said with one sentense people create magic fairy tales with their dreams that wished to achieve strongly and wide impressions.

So It is not a mistake if we evaluate magical fairy tales as a result of time in which this genre is being formed,. The amazingly beautiful images of magic tales may have been added according to the skills of the storyteller during the performance of the work. It is very likely that an experienced and talented speaker added creative news to a fairy tale that he himself heard and now wants to tell. Magical tales prove that human fantasy is unfinishable.

3.**Real life fairy tales**. This ordinary fairy tales differ from animals and magic tales with its real and usual events. It is fact that there might be magical-fantastic characters in such kind of ordinary fairy tales. But the general limit of expression is much more limited in real life fairy tales. Because in these fairy tales it is written about simple dairy life, the people, first of all, reflect on what ordinary people can do. The category of such works is also given in the real life fairy tales, since it is taken as the basis of events, which can occur directly in real life or marriage. They give a description of the representative of a person, one of nations in real life (whether positive or negative), his physical strength at the level of his capabilities, knowledge, mind on the ground of the events. In most cases, the names of the heroes of the work are also not written. People with such names as old man, old woman, a man, a boy, a girl, a poor man, continue to be heroes of these fairy tales. With this, the wise people may have noted in the fairy tale that each of the direct listening residents is the hero of the work.

In life tales, correctness and curvature, hard work and laziness, purity and uncleanness, courage and betrayal are constantly contrasted. The people masterfully use small, inconspicuous elements throughout the fairy tale, solving the solution of the situation through them.

Folk tales are of particular importance as a beautiful example of artistic word art. From the beginning "Once upon a time… with ending»they achieved their goals." the listener's attention is fully attracted to events. Questions about what will happen next, how this phenomenon will end, will keep the listener's mind busy. The reason for the survival of fairy tales is also determined by their artistic perfection. In terms of content, various issues of life provide a thematic framework of fairy tales. In fairy tales, the use of words belonging to the

[6] Пропп В.Я. Морфология сказки. – Moscow: Science, 1969.

national language of the people is felt in place. The narrator continues his story through specific thoughts made from simple sentences. In works belonging to this genre, of course, girls are beautiful from fourteen days of the month, boys are brave, swords are cut, tablecloths are open, and hums have boiling properties. In fairy tales, we come across a complex of very rich and diverse similarities, adjectives, exaggerations. That is why these works in the structure of our oral creativity are revered in the real sense as an example of values, at the level of unique masterpieces of our cultural heritage.

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THE MAIN IMPACTS OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY ON THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Abstract. This paper is based on the process of the role of ICT technologies. And it illustrates how social mining is increasing in the ICT sector. Technology has certainly changed the way we live. It has impacted different facets of life and redefined living. Undoubtedly, technology plays an important role in every sphere of life. Several manual tasks can be automated, thanks to technology. Also, many complex and critical processes can be carried out with ease and greater efficiency with the help of modern technology. Thanks to the application of technology, living has changed and it has changed for better. Technology has revolutionized the field of education. The importance of technology in schools cannot be ignored. In fact, with the onset of computers in education, it has become easier for teachers to impart knowledge and for students to acquire it. The use of technology has made the process of teaching and learning all the more enjoyable.

Keywords: software, education, projectors, visual images, modern technology, teaching.

INTRODUCTION

The era of 21st century is often regarded as an era of technology. Technology, today, plays a very important role in our life. It is seen as a basis of growth of an economy. An economy which is poor in technology can never grow in today’s scenario. This is because technology makes our work much easier and less time consuming. The impact of technology can be felt in every possible field one such field is Education.

Modern technology in education

According to the latest insights as to how exactly modern students of today prefer to use technology and how does their learning get an impact if they use technology, it was revealed that the use of modern equipment technology and tools, the learning and interactivity of students increases. They also find it much more interactive, as well as full of interesting areas, when aided by technology. The transfer of knowledge becomes very easy and convenient, as well as effective. What this means is, that our minds now tend to work faster when assisted with the use of modern technology, be it any part of life, here we talk about education. The reliance and dependence of such an innovation, that simply makes life an easy, smooth journey is completely unavoidable these days even in schools, universities and colleges. Students today can make use of technology in the following ways:

Internet connection and round the clock connectivity. The internet has grown in importance by many folds, over the process of decade. Its importance in the education world can now never be undermined. Despite the chances of fraud and drawbacks, the use of the internet is like a blessing for students. Today, the internet is something that is present in almost everything we use. From television to gaming consoles, and our phones, the internet is literally everywhere. The use of the internet allows students to find amazing convenience, they can find various kinds of help, tutorials and other kinds of assisting material which could be used to academically improve and enhance their learning.

Using projectors and visuals. Visual images always have a strong appeal compared to words. Using projectors and visuals to aid in learning is another form of great technological use. Top institutions around the world, now rely on the use of amazing PowerPoint presentations and projections in order to keep the learning interactive and interesting. Technological use such as projectors within the schools and colleges can take the interaction and interest levels right up and also improve motivation. Students like to see appealing visuals and something that entices them to think rather than just reading words. The learning part also becomes pretty efficient when it comes to technology.

Digital footprint in the education sector. If we talk about digital and education, then the penetration of digital media within the education sector has now grown. This penetration has resulted in round the clock connectivity with students and different forums that are available for different kinds of assignments or help. As the power of digital increases, there are and there will be more applications that will assist students in development and learning.

Online degrees with the use of technology. Online degrees now have become a very common phenomenon. People wish to take up online courses for their learning and certifications. Top institutions offer amazing online programs with the use of various applications and the internet. This is a concept that will continue to rise as it gets more support and awareness. The online degree scenario around the world is more famous among students who work and look for flexible studying programs.

Importance of technology in education. The role of technology in the field of education is four- fold: it is included as a part of the curriculum, as an instructional delivery system, as a means of aiding instructions and also as a tool to enhance the entire learning process. Thanks to technology; education has gone from passive and reactive to interactive and aggressive.

Education is essential in corporate and academic settings. In the former, education or training is used to help workers do things differently than they did before. In the latter; education is geared towards creating curiosity in the minds of students. In either case, the use of technology can help students understand and retain concepts better.

Impact of ICT on education

In educational context, ICT has the potential to increase access to education and improve its relevance and quality. Tinio (2002) asserted that ICT has a tremendous impact on education in terms of acquisition and absorption of knowledge to both teachers and students through the promotion of:

Active learning: ICT tools help for the calculation and analysis of information obtained for examination and also students' performance report are all being computerized and made easily available for inquiry. In contrast to memorization-based or rote learning, ICT promotes learner engagement as learners choose what to learn at their own pace and work on real life situations' problems.

Collaborative and Cooperative learning: ICT encourages interaction and cooperation among students, teachers regardless of distance which is between them. It also provides students the chance to work with people from different cultures and working together in groups, hence help students to enhance their communicative skills as well as their global awareness. Researchers have found that typically the use of ICT leads to more cooperation among learners within and beyond school and there exists a more interactive relationship between students and teachers (Gregoire et al., 1996). "Collaboration is a philosophy of interaction and personal lifestyle where individuals are responsible for their actions, including learning and respect the abilities and contributions of their peers." (Panitz, 1996).

Creative Learning: ICT promotes the manipulation of existing information and to create one's own knowledge to produce a tangible product or a given instructional purpose.

Integrative learning: ICT promotes an integrative approach to teaching and learning, by eliminating the synthetic separation between theory and practice unlike in the traditional classroom where emphasis encloses just a particular aspect.

Evaluative learning: Use of ICT for learning is student-centered and provides useful feedback through various interactive features. ICT allow students to discover and learn through new ways of teaching and learning which are sustained by constructivist theories of learning rather than students do memorization and rote learning.

Conclusion

Technology has a positive impact on education and at the same time may also pose negative effects. Teachers and students should take advantage of this in the good light and eliminate the drawbacks which are pulling back many of students as well as schools from achieving excellence. It is thus time for every country to introduce a more technologically equipped education sector in the future.

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KORXONALAR FAOLIYATIDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya. Maqolada sanoat korxonalarida ishlab chiqarishni raqamli texnologiyalar asosida tashkil etishni rivojlantirish masalalari yoritilgan, ushbu sohada mavjud muammolar tahlil qilingan, raqamlashtirish jarayonlariga to'sqinlik qilayotgan omillar o'rganilgan va ishlab chiqarishni raqamlashtirish yo'nalishlari bayon etilgan. Zamonaviy raqamli ishlab chiqarish tizimlarining xususiyatlari ochib berilgan.
Kalit so'zlar. ishlab chiqarish jarayoni, raqamli iqtisodiyot, raqamli texnologiya, avtomatlashtirish, dasturiy ta'minot, sun'iy intellekt, aqlli korxona, blokcheyn.

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USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Abstract. The article covers the issues of developing the organization of production based on digital technologies in industrial enterprises, analyzes existing problems in this field, studies the factors hindering digitalization processes, and describes the directions of digitalization of production. Features of modern digital production systems are revealed.
Keywords. production process, digital economy, digital technology, automation, software, artificial intelligence, smart enterprise, blockchain.

Kirish. Zamonaviy sharoitlarda iqtisodiy jarayonlarni raqamlashtirish va axborot texnologiyalari faoliyatning barcha sohalariga kirib bormoqda. Yangi O'zbekistonning 2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Taraqqiyot strategiyasida ham raqamli iqtisodiyotni iqtisodiy rivojlanishning asosiy "drayveri"ga aylantirish va uning hajmini kamida 2,5 baravar oshirish rejalashtirilgan. Dasturiy ta'minot ishlab chiqarish hajmini 5 barobar, ularning eksportini 10 barobar 500 million dollarga yetkazish vazifasi belgilandi. Ushbu vazifalarni bajarishuchun raqamli iqtisodiyotni keng joriy etish va uni qo'llab-quvvatlash borasida keng ko'lamli chora-tadbirlar belgilandi va mazkur vazifalar ijrosi o‘laroq, mamlakatimizda yangi elektron hujjat aylanishi tizimlari joriy etilmoqda, elektron to‘lovlar rivojlantirilmoqda va elektron tijorat sohasidagi normativhuquqiy baza takomillashtirilmoqda, elektron infratuzilma va tijorat shakllantirilmoqda, iqtisodiyotning barcha jabhalarida raqamli transformatsiyaga o‘tilishi qadamma-qadam amalga oshirilmoqda.

Ishlab chiqarish jarayonlariga raqamli texnologiyalarning kirib borishi bilan korxonalarning raqobatdosh ustunlik manbalariga, ularning faoliyati va boshqaruvining samarali kontseptsiyalariga yangi talablar qo‘yilmoqda. Raqamli iqtisodiyotga o‘tishning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini hisobga olish, yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan muammolarni prognozlash, shuningdek, salbiy oqibatlarni minimallashtirish bo‘yicha yechim va takliflar ishlab chiqish korxona faoliyatini tashkil etishning asosiy shartiga aylanmoqda. Sanoat korxonalarida mavjud resurslar va biznes-jarayonlarni samarali boshqarishning innovatsion texnologiyalar va biznes jarayonlarini optimallashtirish usullariga asoslangan tizimi raqobat ustunligiga erishishning muhim jihati hisoblanadi.

Adabiyotlar sharhi. Raqamli texnologiyalar bugungi kunda bizning hayotimizning bir qismi, turli sohalarda amaliyot yuritishda keng tarqalgan holda qo‘llanilmoqda. Ishlab chiqarish jarayonida raqamlashtirish yuzasidan bir qancha olimlar o‘z fikrlarini bildirishgan.

“Raqamli iqtisodiyot” atamasi birinchi marta 1994 yilda Kanadalik iqtisodchi Don Tapskottning tomonidan ishlatilgan. Muallif o‘z ishida raqamlashtirishning iqtisodiyotga ta’siri haqida gapirgan. U tranzaksiya xarajatlarini kamaytirish va biznes yuritishning mutlaqo yangi biznes modellarining paydo bo‘lishini raqamlashtirishning asosiy afzalliklardan biri deb hisoblagan.

V.A.Plotnikovning tadqiqotlarida raqamlashtirish bu "axborotlashtirishni rivojlantirishning zamonaviy bosqichi bo‘lib, axborotni yaratish, qayta ishlash, uzatish, saqlash va vizualizatsiya qilish uchun raqamli texnologiyalardan keng ko‘lamda foydalanish bilan tavsiflanuvchi yangi qurilma va dasturiy taominotning birlashmasi bilan tavsiflanadi” deb ta’rif bergan. Bundan tashqari u korxonalar raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanganda erishadigan bir qancha afzalliklarni sanab o‘tgan:

- ishlab chiqarishning moslashuvchanligi uning tez qayta konfiguratsiyasi, ishlab chiqarish jarayoni xususiyatlarining dinamik o‘zgarishi hisobiga ortadi, bu esa raqobatdosh ustunlikni yaratadi va potentsial foyda o‘sishiga olib keladi;

- mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqishdan tortib to utilizatsiya qilishgacha bo‘lgan hayot tsiklining bosqichlarini axborot integratsiyasini ta’minlaydi, bu bizga nafaqat ishlab chiqarishni optimallashtirish, balki sifat, ekologik xavfsizlik, biznesning yangi imkoniyatlarini yaratish va hokazolarni samarali va har tomonlama hal qilish imkonini beradi[7].

[7] V. A. Plotnikov, Proceedings of St. Petersburg State University of Economics, 4 (112), 16-24 (2018).

Brynjolfsson va Kahinlar (2002) tomonidan iqtisodiyotni raqamlashtirish masalalari ilk marotaba 1990 yillarning oʻrtalarida muhokama mavzusi sifatida targʻib qilinib, ilk ta’riflar keltirilib, mazkur ta’riflarda korxona va iste’molchilarni virtual dunyoda uchrashtiruvchi vosita sifatida e’tirof etildi[8].

Raqamlashtirishning rivojlanishi bilan korxonaning biznes modellari doimiy ravishda oʻzgarib turadi. Shuning uchun koʻpgina mualliflar raqamlashtirish ta'rifini turlicha izohlaydilar. Masalan, Aleksandr Kutsman raqamli iqtisodiyotni»moddiy mahsulotlar va xizmatlarni ishlab chiqarishda resurslarni aniqlash, saqlash, qayta ishlash uchun raqamli texnologiyalardan faol foydalanish asosida axborot va bilimlarning ustuvor roli bilan tavsiflangan zamonaviy iqtisodiyot turi sifatida tavsiflanadi”. Aksanov R. K. raqamli iqtisodiyot elektron mahsulotlar va electron tijorat xizmatlarini ishlab chiqarishga asoslanganligini ta'kidlaydi. Elektron tijorat ostida Aksanov R.K. kapitalning elektron harakati, elektron mahsulotlar, shuningdek, elektron axborot almashinuvi jarayonini nazarda tutadi[9].

Milliy iqtisodiyotni turli tarmoqlarida yangi axborot texnologiyalaridan samarali foydalanish, ularda raqamlashtirish tizimlarini joriy etish usullari, yangi axborot tizimlari asosida raqamli modellashtirish tamoyillari, korporativ boshqarish jarayonida avtomatlashtirilgan axborot tizimlaridan foydalanish samaradorliklarini baholash, ular nazoratini amalga oshirish, raqamli iqtisodiyotning rivojlanish shart-sharoitlari kabi masalallar Qobulovning (1998) ilmiy izlanishlarida oʻz aksini topgan[10].

E.Muminova tadqiqotlarida mamlakat sanoatini rivojlantirishda blokchain texnologiyalaridan foydalanish samaradorligi, korxonalar kooperatsiyasida elektron savdo hamda elektron shartnomalarning ahamiyati toʻgʼrisida izlanishlar olib borilgan. Oʻzbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar natijasida ochiqlik, xalqaro iqtisodiy-siyosiy aloqalarning rivojlanishi yurtimizda sanoat tarmoqlarini modernizatsiya qilish, texnik va texnologik jihatdan qayta jihozlash imkoniyatlarini yuzaga keltirdi. Ma'lumki, bugungi kunda raqamli iqtisodiyot qoʻshimcha qiymat yaratishda ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Iqtisodiyot tarmoqlaridagi amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar natijasida raqamli axborotlar ta’siri asosida kuzatilayotgan jarayonlar sanoat korxonalari strategic rivojlanishida asosiy hal qiluvchi kuchga ega boʻlmoqda[11].

Tahlil va natijalar.

Oʻzbekiston sanoatini rivojlantirib borish raqamlashtirilgan texnologik platformalarni yaratish, tashqi va ichki bozorlar uchun yuqori qoʻshilgan

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8 Brynjolfsson E and Kahin, B, eds. (2002). Understanding the Digital Economy. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA

9 Бойко, И.П. Экономика предприятия в цифровую эпоху / И.П. Бойко, М.А.Евневич, А.В. Колышкин // Российское предпринимательство. Том 18, – 2017. – №7. – С.1127-1130.

10 Кобулов В.К. (1998) Алгоритмизация в социально-экономических системах. Tashkent: Fan, 320 s. (Kobulov V.K. (1998) Algorithmization in socio-economic systems. - Tashkent: Fan, 320 p.)

11 Muminova, E., Honkeldiyeva, G., Kurpayanidi, K., Akhunova, S., & Hamdamova, S. (2020). Features of Introducing Blockchain Technology in Digital Economy Developing Conditions in Uzbekistan. In E3S Web of Conferences (Vol. 159, p. 04023). EDP Sciences.

qiymatga ega bo‘lgan mahsulotlar yetkazib beruvchi yuksak texnologiyali korxonalarni tashkil etishni taqazo etadi

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020 yil 10-oktabrdagi pf-6079-sonli Raqamli O‘zbekiston — 2030” strategiyasini tasdiqlash va uni samarali amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risidagi farmonida ham iqtisodiyotning real sektorida raqamli texnologiyalarni rivojlantirish maqsadida quyidagi tadbirlar amalga oshirilishi belgilandi:

✓ korxona ta’minotining barcha bosqichlarini avtomatlashtirish va boshqarishni ta’minlash, shuningdek, bu orqali logistika va xarid xarajatlarini qisqartirish;

✓ zamonaviy axborot tizimlari va dasturiy mahsulotlarni joriy etish hisobiga mahsulotlar va xizmatlar sifatini yaxshilash, ularning tannarxini, ishlab chiqarishdagi to‘xtalishlarni kamaytirish, moliyaviy-iqtisodiy faoliyatning shaffofligini oshirish;

✓ innovatsion avtomatlashtirilgan boshqaruv tizimlari va dasturiy mahsulotlarni joriy etish bo‘yicha normativ-huquqiy bazani takomillashtirish;

✓ ishchi joylarni bosqichma-bosqich avtomatlashtirish hamda ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini robotlashtirish, shuningdek, sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalarini joriy etish;

✓ savdo hajmini oshirish va mijozlarga xizmat ko‘rsatishni yaxshilash maqsadida buyurtmachilar (mijozlar) bilan o‘zaro munosabat mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish;

✓ boshqaruv ma’lumotlarini qabul qilishni qo‘llab-quvvatlash tizimini, jumladan, real vaqt rejimida biznes-tahlil tizimini joriy qilish orqali takomillashtirish;

✓ 2025 yilda korxona resurslarini boshqarish tizimini (ERP) joriy qilgan yirik xo‘jalik yurituvchi sub’ektlarning ulushini 90 foizga yetkazish;

Iqtisodiyotni yangi texnologik bosqichga o‘tishi bilan mamlakat ishlab chiqarish tuzilmalarini modernizatsiya qilish, ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini tashkiliy-iqtisodiy ta’minoti, boshqaruv usullari zamonaviy yodashuvlarni shakllantirishga extiyoj paydo bo‘lmoqda. Iqtisodiy isloxotlarni chuqurlashtirish sharoitida sanoat korxonalarida ishlab chiqarishni avtomatlashtirish va robotlashtirish, ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etishning ilg’or usul va uslublarini joriy etish, uning raqamli intelektuallashuv darajasini oshirish jarayonlari jadal rivojlanmoqda. Ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etish va boshqarishga zamonaviy yondashuvlar qisqa vaqt ichida to‘liq axborot almashinuvi, ishchilar va xodimlar sonini qisqartirish, ularning kompetentligini oshirish, moslashuvchan ishlab chiqarish tizimlari va robotlashtirish komplekslarini joriy etishga tayanadi. Buning uchun innovatsion, yuqori texnologik mahsulot chiqaruvchi ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirishga e’tibor qaratilishi lozim. Raqamli ishlab chiqarish sohasida»buyumlarning sanoat interneti”«ishlab chiqarishning additive texnologiyalari”«bulutli texnologiyalar”«sun’iy intelekt”«aqlli robotlashtirilgan ishlab chiqarish»kabi zamonaviy yo‘nalishlar rivojlanib bormoqda, tashkilot qarorlarini qabul qilishda imitatsion va iqtisodiy matematik

modellashtirishdan foydalanilmoqda. Sanoat korxonalarining raqamli transformatsiyasining quyidagi ijobiy tomonlari va xatarlarini keltirish mumkin.

1- jadval

Raqamli transformatsiyaning ijobiy tomonlari va xatarlari

Ijobiy tomonlari	Xatarlari
Yangi yorib kiruvchi raqamli texnologiyalar, sun'iy intellekt, sanoat buyumlar interneti, katta ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish,	Qarzga olingan import texnologiyalariga bog'liqlik, o‘z vakolatlarining buzilishi, apparat va dasturiy ta'minotda yashirin "xatcho‘plar" ning mavjudligi
Yangi savdo bozorlari, biznes modellari, innovatsion ishlab chiqarishlar, ommaviy axborot xizmatlari	Iqtisodiyjixatdan rivojlangan mamlakatlar kompaniyalari tomonidan innovatsion bozorlarni tezda egallab olish xavfi
Mehnat unumdorligining o‘sishi, ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi, avtomatlashtirish, robotlashtirish	Ish o‘rinlarini qisqartirish, ayrim maxsus ishlarni tugatish, ishsizlik, ijtimoiy ziddiyatlar
Xizmatlarning samaradorligi va standartlashtirilishini oshirish, vositachilarni chiqarib tashlash, transportni, tibbiyotni, ta'limni, xizmat ko‘rsatish sohasini uberizatsiyasi	Huquqiy sohadagi noaniqlik, firibgarlikning o‘sishi, axloqiy muammolar, ijtimoiy tabaqalanish
Katta hajmli ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish, shaxsni raqamli identifikatsiyasi, xizmatlarni talabga moslashtirish.	Maxfiylikning yo‘qolishi, intruziv reklama, korxonalarning maxfiy ma'lumotlari va uqarolarning shaxsiy ma'lumotlari oshkor bo‘lishi

Zamonaviy sharoitlarda ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etishga mahsulot hayot siklini boshqarishni raqamlashtirish asosida zaruriy kompetiylikka ega bo‘lgan yuqori malakli xodimlar (ishchilar) ning innovatsion mehnat vositalari va buyumlari bilan ma’lum bir muhitda hamda vaqtda samarali uyg’unlashtirish jarayoni sifatida qaraladi.

Fikrimizcha, ishlab chiqarishni raqamlashtirishga korxonalarda eskirgan texnologiyalardan foydalanib kelayotganligi (64%) ma’lum bir tajriba, bilim va ko‘nikmaga ega bo‘lgan mutaxassislarni yetishmasligi (61%) mavjud va yangi texnologiyalar o‘rtasida integratsion aloqalarni sustligi (62%) kabi omillar to‘sqinlik

qilmoqda. Ishlab chiqarishni raqamli trnasformatsiyasi sohasidagi tadqiqotlarning natijalariga ko‘ra (ko‘rsatishiga) raqamli texnologiyalar va boshqaruv usullaridan foydalanayotgan korxonalar o‘z raqobatchilariga nisbatan 26% ga ko‘proq foyda ko‘rishar ekan. Raqamli texnologiyalashga yetarli darajada mablag’ sarflagan xolda boshqaruvga kam e’tibor qaratayotgan korxonalarning moliyaviy natijalari 11% ga past, faqat boshqaruv jarayonini modernizatsiyalash hisobiga esa faqat 9% ga qo‘shimcha daromad olish mumkin.

Zamonaviy iqtisodiy vaziyat to‘rtinchi sanoat inqilobini boshlanganligi bilan

xarakterlandi. Ushbu inqilob doirasida raqamlashtirilgan»aqilli” korxonalar tashkil etilmoqda. Bunday korxonalar ichki va tashqi bozorlarda raqobatbardosh bo‘lgan mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish imkoniyatini yaratadi. Lekin bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda faoliyat yuritayotgan sanoat korxonalarida ishlab chiqarish jarayonlariga raqamli texnologiyalarni keng ko‘lamda joriy etish jarayoni qoniqarli darajada emas. Bunga quyidagi xolatlar to‘sqinlik qilmoqda:

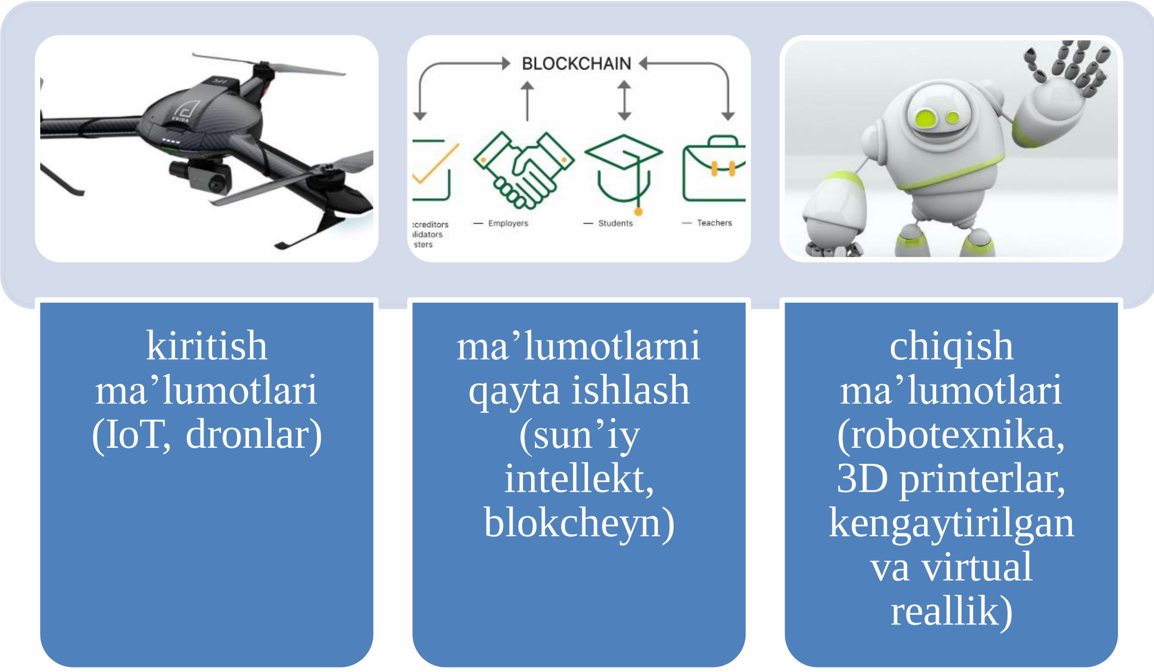
- yangi iqtisodiy tartibni tartibga soluvchi qonunchilik bazasining yo‘qligi yoki uning hozirgi bosqichda sodir bo‘layotgan texnologik o‘zgarishlarga mos kelmasligi;
- yangi texnologiyalar, iqtisodiy munosabatlar ob'ektlari va sub'ektlari paydo bo‘lishi, kapital shakliga aylangan ma'lumotlar hajmining tez o‘sishi
- malakali kadrlar tayyorlashning yetarli darajada emasligi, inson kapitalining yetishmasligi;
- katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlar katta miqdordagi axborot oqimlarini va ma'lumotlarni uzatish, qayta ishlash va saqlashda axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlash bilan bog'liq xavflarni keltirib chiqaradi;
- korxona moliyaviy resurslariningyetishmasligi va sanoat sohasini raqamlashtirishga yo‘naltirilgan loyixalar qiymatining yuqori ekanligi;
- ayrim sanoat tarmoqlarining konservativ xarakteri. Raqamli texnologiyalarning keng ko‘lamda qo‘llanilishi korxonalar uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratishini bilgan xolda, ushbu jarayonlarga kam e’tibor qaratilmoqda.

Korxonada biznes jarayonlari va yangi texnologiyalarni boshqarishga samarali

yondashuvni ishlab chiqish oson ish emas. Sanoat korxonasining barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlash uchun boshqaruvning innovatsion nazariyalari va metodologiyalarini qo‘llash talab etiladi. Korxonada sodir bo‘layotgan jarayonlar rahbariyat, jarayon egalari va biznes jarayonlarini amalga oshirishni ta’minlovchi xodimlardan doimiy e’tiborni talab qiladi. Jarayonlarni takomillashtirish va optimallashtirish jarayonida jarayon yondashuvini amalga oshirish natijasida erishilgan samaradorlik va taraqqiyot darajasini saqlab qolish zarur. Raqamli iqtisodiyotning zamonaviy usuli korxonalarni boshqarishning yangi avlodi kontseptsiyalarini ishlab chiqish bilan tavsiflanadi. Ushbu konsepsiyalar sanoat robotlari, boshqaruvsiz transport, raqamli boshqaruv dasturlari asosida ishlaydigan jihozlarni qo‘llash, 3D printerlarni qo‘llash, katta xajimdagi ma’lumotlarni bulutli texnologiyalarda saqlash, sun’iy intelekt, sanoat buyumlari interneti (Internet of Things, IoT), blokcheyn innovatsiyasi, imitatsion va matematik modellashtirish va prognozlashtirish, kiber xafsizlik kabi jarayonlar bilan xarakterlanadi.

Yangi kontseptsiyalarni qo‘llash korxonalarga bir qator raqobatdosh ustunlik

beradi. Asosiy funksiyalariga ko‘ra texnologiyalarni 3 guruhga bo‘lish mumkin[12]:



1-rasm. Raqamli texnologiyalarning asosiy funksiyalariga ko‘ra guruhlanishi[13].

Korxonani raqamli o‘zgartirish jarayoni algoritmini amalga oshirishda, tanlangan ustuvor yo‘nalishga qarab, korxona boshqaruvida quyidagi zamonaviy tushunchalardan foydalanishni taklif qilish mumkin. Masalan, IoT texnologiyalaridan foydalanish tashkilotning biznes-jarayonlarini o‘zgartirishga va ishlab chiqarishning muddatini va ishlab chiqarish siklining davomiyligini qisqartirish hisobiga operatsion samaradorlikni sezilarli darajada oshirish imkonini beradi; operatsion xarajatlarni kamaytirish va energiya samaradorligini oshirish; uskunaning ishlamay qolishi soni va davomiyligini qisqartirish, uning yuklanganlik darajasini oshirish; mahsulotlar sifatini yaxshilshni ta’minlaydi.

Raqamli boshqaruvga asoslangan ko‘p koordinatli ishlov beish markazlarini qo‘llash, tokarlik, parmalash, jilvirlash ishlarini bajarish davomida ishchi asboblarni mexanik ishlov berish jarayonida ko‘chirish imkoniyatini ham yaratadi. Bunday to‘rt-olti koordinatli jihozlar har qanday murakkab detallarga ishlov berishda bir necha jarayonlarni bir vaqtda bajarishni ta’minlaydi va o‘z navbatida ishlab chiqarish siklining qisqarishiga olib keladi. Raqamli ishlab chiqarish mehnat unumdorligining yuqori darajasi va mahsulotning yuqori

[12] Tuychieva, O. N. (2020). On the problem of training competitive personnel for the digital economy. Theoretical & Applied Science, (5), 701-707.

[13] Tadqiqotlar asosida muallif ishlanmasi.

sifatini, loyixa ishtirokchilarining masofadan turib birgalikda ishlashlarini ta'minlaydi, xarajatlarni nazorat qilishni sezilarli darajada yaxshilashga yordam beradi.

Ishlab chiqarishning va nazorat qilishning dasturli-apparatli komplekslarini qo'llash inson omili ta'sirida yuzaga keladigan xatolarni oldini olishga olib keladi. Buyumlar sanoat internetining rivojlanishi. neyrotarmoqli texnologiyalarga asoslangan sun'iy intelektning qo'llanilishi oqibatida muammoli vaziyatlar yuzaga kelgan sharoitda ishlab chiqarishni ratsional tashkil etish borasidagi qarorlarni tezkorlik bilan qabul qila oladigan»aqilli ishlab chiqarish" ni yaratish imkoniyati paydo bo'ladi. Ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etishning zamonaviy paradigmasi (ko'rinishi) jihozlarni turli xildagi mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarishga moslashtirish, ishlab chiqarish va xizmat ko'rsatishda band bo'lgan ishchi xodimlarning sonini qisqartirish, moslashuvchan texnologiyalarni va robotlashtirilgan komplekslarni joriy etish asosida yangi mahsulot turlarini ishlab chiqarishga o'tish imkoniyatini aks ettiradi.

Raqamli boshqaruvga asoslangan jihozlar ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini yuqori aniqlikda kuzatish va olingan ma'lumotlar asosida mustaqil qaror qabul qilishga imkon yaratadi. Zamonaviy raqamli ishlab chiqarish tizimlarining bir nechta darajalari ajratiladi. Jismoniy darajada, sexlarida jihozlarga datchiklar, sensorlar, tarmoqlar joylashtiriladi.

Jihozlarni nazorat qilish va boshqarish darajasida dasturlashtirilgan mantiqiy nazoratchilar (PLC – Programmale logis controller) o'rnatiladi va ular yordamida axborotlar yig'iladi.

Yuqori boshqaruv darajasini ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash markazlarining serverlarida joylashadigan korxona resurslarini rejalashtirish tizimlarini (ERP – Enterprise Resoures Planing) tashkil etadi.

Raqamli ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etish istemolchilarning talabiga mos keladigan mahsulotni loyihalashtirishga buyurtma berish va raqamli model asosida tayyor maxsulotni ishlab chiqarish orasidagi muddatni qisqartirish imkonini yaratadi. Raqamli ishlab chiqarish texnlogiyalarini qo'llash sanoat robotlari 3D printelar yordamida murakkab ko'rinishga ega bo'lgan maxsulotlarni yaratishni ta'minlaydi.

Raqamli ishlab chiqarish konsepsiyasinig yutug'i shundaki, mahsulotni virtual muxitda modellashtirish bosqichidayoq xatoliklarni aniqlash, bartaraf etish orqali ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini pasaytirishga erishiladi. Blokcheyn texnologiyalaridan foydalanish korxona yoki tashkilotning moliyaviy operatsiyalar va moddiy va nomoddiy aktivlar bilan operatsiyalarni amalga oshirish sohasidagi faoliyatini yaxshilaydi, shuningdek, yakunlangan tranzaktsiyalarni (tashqi va ichki) kuzatish va qayd etish orqali boshqaruv tizimini o‘zgartiradi[14].

Xulosa

Yuqoridagi fikrlarni umumlashtirgan xolda sanoat korxonalarida raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy qilishni takomillashtirishning quyidagi yo‘nalishlarini (algoritmini)taklif qilinadi:

Yo‘l xaritasini shakllantirishda moddiy-texnik salohiyat darajasini va uni modernizatsiya qilish zaruratini, shuningdek, korxonaning kadrlar salohiyati darajasini va tashkilot xodimlarining malakasi va motivatsiyasi darajasini oshirish zarurligini hisobga olish kerak.

Xulosa qilib shuni ta'kidlash mumkinki, ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etishda zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish to‘g'risidagi qaror butun korxona faoliyatiga ta'sir qiladi va bunda bilan yuzaga kelish mumkin bo‘lgan xavflarni hisobga olish kerak. Faqat istiqbolli texnologiyalarni, ularning ijobiy va salbiy tomonlarini puxta rejalashtirish va har tomonlama o‘rganish bilangina istalgan samarani olish mumkin. Shuningdek, raqamlashtirish sharoitida korxona boshqaruvining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini hisobga olish kerak. Raqamli axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda moslashuvchan tashkiliy tuzilmalarni yaratish mumkin. Raqamlashtirish davrida sanoat korxonasi faoliyatini tashkil etish va boshqarish tashkilot rahbariga ham menejment, ham ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalari, ham IT texnologiyalari sohasida kasbiy bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarga bo‘lgan talablarni qo‘yadi.

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"Turon Zarmed universiteti Maktabgacha ta'lim va sport faoliyati kafedrasi o'qituvchisi

YOSHLARDA SPORT QOBILIYATLARI SHAKLLANISHIDA PSIXOLOGIK YONDASHUVNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada yoshlarda sport qobiliyatlari shakllanishida psixologik yondashuvi va ularning faoliyatidagi ahamiyati haqida fikr-mulohazalar bildirilgan. Shuningdek, qobiliyat va iste'dodlariga psixologik nuqtai nazardan yondashuvlari, idrok, tasavvur, tafakkur, xotira, kuzatuvchanlik kabi xususiyatlari haqida haqida bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: sport, yoshlar sporti, qobiliyat, yosh sportchilar, psixologik tahlil, xotira, idrok, hissiyot, fiziologiya, taffakur, induvidual salohiyat.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF A PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH IN THE FORMATION OF SPORTS SKILLS IN YOUTH

Abstract: In this article, opinions are expressed about the psychological approach to the formation of sports skills in young people and their importance in their activities. It is also described about the psychological approach to abilities and talents, the characteristics of perception, imagination, thinking, memory, and observation.

Key words: sport, youth sport, ability, young athletes, psychological analysis, memory, perception, emotion, physiology, thinking, individual potential.

Pedogogik faoliyatda o'quvchi yoshlarning rivojlanganlik darajasini aniqlash va uni shakllantirishga erishish o'quvchilarni intellektual qobiliyatlarini, tarbiyalanganlik darajalarini va shaxsiy xarakat sifatlarini psixologik tashxis asosida yondoshuv orqali baxolashni talab qiladi. O'quvchilarni shakllanish jarayonini, ularning aqliy rivojlanishi, tarbiyalanganlik va tafakkur darajasini me'yorini aniqlamasdan turib ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini samarali tashkil etish mushkul xisoblandi, bu bo'lsa pedogogikada psixologik tashxis o'ta muximligini anglatadi. Zero psixologik-pedogogik tashxis qo'yish shaxs faolliyatini eng maqbul tarzda boshqarish usullaridan foydalanishga yordam beradi. Psixologik tashxis asosida insonning shaxsiy temperament hususiyatlari me'yoriy va patologik yo'nalishida o‘rganiladi va shaxsning qobiliyati va iste’dodini yuzaga chiqarib shakllantirilishiga erishiladi. Shaxsning qobiliyat va iste’dodlariga psixologik nuqtai nazardan tashxis asosida yondoshuvda quyidagilar e’tirof qilinadi ya’ni Qobiliyat – insonning individual salohiyati, imkoniyatlari. Qobiliyat bilimdan, ko‘nikma va malakadan keskin farq qiladi hamda inson tomonidan ko‘nikma va malakaning egallanishi jarayonida takomillashib boradi, bilim mutolaa natijasi hisoblanadi. Qobiliyat deganda birorta hususiyatning o‘zini emas, balki shaxs faoliyatining talablariga javob bera oladigan va shu faoliyatda yuqori ko‘rsatkichlarga erishishni ta’minlashga imkoniyat beradigan xususiyatlar sintezini tushunmoq lozim. Qobiliyat shaxsning psixologik va fiziologik tuzilishining hususiyati sanaladi, ammo aksariyat ilmiy manbalarda mohirlik bilan qobiliyatni bir biriga bog‘lab ko‘rsatishadi. Barcha qobiliyat uchun tayanch xususiyat – kuzatuvchanlikdan, ya’ni insonni faxmlash, ob’ektdan u yoki bu alomatlarni ko‘ra bilish, ajrata olish ko‘nikmasidir. Qobiliyatning yetakchi hususiyatlaridan biri – narsa va hodisalarning mohiyatini ijodiy tasavvur qilishdir. U shaxsning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi natijasi bo‘lishi bilan birga, tabiiy manbaga ham ega. Bu tabiiy manba zehn tushunchasi bilan yuritiladi. Zehn muayyan bir faoliyatga yoki ko‘pincha narsalarga nisbatan ortiqcha qiziquvchanlikda, moyillikda, intilishda namoyon bo‘ladi. Zehn nishonalari deganda shaxsning ichki imkoniyatlari tabiiy asosini tushunish lozim. Qobiliyat umumiy va maxsus turkumlarga ajratiladi. Umumiy qobiliyat deganda yuksak amaliy imkoniyat va taraqqiyot tushuniladi. Qobiliyatni tabiiy ravishda shakllanishi va muayyan reja asosida rivojlantirish mumkin. Qobiliyatni ma’lum faoliyatga moyilligi yoki intilishi orqali, tabiiy zehn nishonalarini aniqlash, mutaxassis rahbarligida uzluksiz faoliyatga jalb etish, qobiliyatni takomllashtirishning maxsus vositalarini qo‘llash, shaxsning faollik alomatlarini maksimal darajada rivojlantirish, inson shaxsiga alohida yondashuvni umumiy talablari bilan uyg‘unlikda olib borish va bu orqali rivojlantirish yo‘llari mavjud. Shaxsdagi qobiliyat va iste’dodning tarkib topishi yoki shakllanishi ayrim obektiv va subektiv sabablarga xam bog‘liq. Shaxsdagi zexn, mayl va qiziqish, intilish- bu sohada yetakchi o‘rin tutadi. Zotan, zehni o‘tkir, kuzatuvchanlik va tafakkur kabi qobiliyati kuchli bo‘lgan kishilarda iste’dod qirralari rivojlangan bo‘ladi. Chunki bunday fazilatlar ko‘p narsani bilib olishga, mutaqil ijodiy fikrlashga undaydi. Iste’dod, talant – nihoyatda zo‘r qobiliyat, biror sohada yuksak darajadagi layoqat. U idrok, tasavvur, tafakkur, xotira, kuzatuvchanlik benihoya ustunligida, voqeahodisalarning yangi qirralarini, ularning bilimlarini o‘zlashtirish, nazariy va amaliy masalalarni hal etishi, ijodi, o‘z bilimi va malakalarni turmushga tadbiq eta olishidan uni iste’dodini bilish mumkin. Iste’dod insonning ma’lum faoliyati turida o‘zini namoyon etadi. Bilim, ko‘nikma, malaka, tajribalar iste’dodni rivojlanishida katta rol o‘ynaydi. Qobiliyat yoki layoqat o‘sishiga ijtimoiy sharoit yaratilganda, uni tarbiyalab kamolga yetkazilganidagina iste’dod yuzaga chiqadi. Iste’dodga insonning mehnatsevarligi ham qo‘shilgan taqdirda yangilik va kashfiyotlar paydo bo‘ladi.

Shunday qilib, o‘qituvchi shaxsiga xos bo‘lgan psixologik xususiyatlarni ma’lum bir yo‘nalishda rivojlantirilsa, uning pedagogik qobiliyati va mahorati yanada oshib boradi.

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IJTIMOIY-PEDAGOGIK FAOLIYATNI TASHKIL ETISHGA QARATILGAN JARAYON MAZMUNI

*Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada o'qituvchining o'quvchilarga ta'lim va tarbiya berish vazifalarini hal qilishga qaratilgan, shuningdek, pedagogik ta'sir ko'rsatish vositalari bilan amalga oshiriladigan ijtimoiy kasbiy faolligi mazmuni yoritilgan. O'qituvchining mazkur faoliyat jarayonida o'qitish, yo'l-yo'riqlar ko'rsatish, tarbiyalash, o'quv-*tarbiya ishlarini tashkil qilish hamda, Prezident *farmonlari va qarorlari, hukumat farmoyishlarini targ'ib etishdagi pedagogik mahorat qirralari o'z aksini topgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: ijtimoiylashuv, jarayon, faoliyat, ta'lim, tarbiya, kasb, mahorat, mazmun, xususiyat.

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PROCESS CONTENT FOR ORGANIZING SOCIAL-PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY

Abstract: This article describes the content of the social professional activity of the teacher, which is aimed at solving the tasks of providing education and training to students, as well as using the means of pedagogical influence. In the course of this activity, the teacher's pedagogic skills in teaching, guiding, educating, organizing educational work and promoting presidential decrees and decisions, government orders reflected.

Key words: socialization, process, activity, education, training, profession, skill, content, characteristic.

Pedagogik faoliyat – bu o'qituvchining o'quvchilarga ta'lim va tarbiya berish, vazifalarini hal qilishga qaratilgan hamda pedagogik ta'sir ko'rsatish vositalari bilan amalga oshiriladigan professional aktivligidir. O'qituvchi mazkur faoliyat jarayonida o'qitadi, yo'l-yo'riqlar ko'rsatadi, tarbiyalaydi, o'quv-tarbiya ishlarini tashkil qiladi, Prezident, hukumat farmoyishlarini targ'ibot qiladi, o'z malakasini oshirish uchun mustaqil bilim olishni rejalashtiradi, oqibat natijada o'zi ham kamol topadi, o'quvchilarni ham kamol toptiradi.

Pedagogik faoliyat o'ziga xos tarixiy-ijtimoiy ahamiyatga yega bo'lgan faoliyat bo'lib, u insonni hayot, mehnat, ijtimoiy turmushga tayyorlash va yeng avvalo, yosh avlodni mustaqil faoliyat ko‘rsatib, mamlakatda, jamiyatda muvaffaqiyatli mehnat qilib, ijtimoiy-foydali faoliyat bilan shug‘ullana oladigan inson shaxsini shakllantirish va rivojlantirishga qaratiladi.

Ijtimoiy-pedagogik faoliyatning mohiyati va mazmunini ko‘rib chiqishdan oldin»faoliyat” va»pedagogik faoliyat” tushunchalar to‘g‘risida to‘xtalib o‘tish talab etiladi.

Oddiy so‘zlashuv tilida faoliyat deganda biz inson faolligining har qanday ko‘rinishini tushunamiz. Shunga o‘xshash ta’riflarni izohli lug‘atlarda ham ko‘rishimiz mumkin:»faoliyat” - bu ish, qandaydir bir sohaga oid mashg‘ulot.

Ijtimoiy-pedagogik faoliyat - bu shaxslarga, fuqarolarga, jamoalarga ularning ijtimoiy faoliyat qobiliyatini yaxshilash yoki tiklash uchun yordam berish bo'yicha kasbiy faoliyat[15].

Ijtimoiy-pedagogik faoliyat - bu shaxsga uning ijtimoiylashuvi jarayonida yordam berishga, uning ijtimoiy-madaniy tajribasini o'zlashtirishga va uning jamiyatda o'zini o'zi anglashi uchun sharoit yaratishga qaratilgan kasbiy faoliyat turi[16].

Ijtimoiy-pedagogik faoliyatning vazifalari ijtimoiy hayotning aniq muammolarini hal qilishning yaqin istiqbollarini belgilaydi. Maqsadga bir nechta yo'nalishlar (profilaktika, reabilitatsiya, inson huquqlari va boshqalar) bo'yicha vazifalarni amalga oshirish orqali erishish mumkin. Ijtimoiy pedagogning kasbiy faoliyatining vazifalari orasida quyidagilarni ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

-qamoqqa olingan shaxsning jismoniy, ruhiy, axloqiy, ijtimoiy salomatligini saqlash, mustahkamlash uchun sharoit yaratish;

- tarbiyalanuvchining hayotida axloqiy fazilatlarni, ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega yo'nalishlarni, munosabatlarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish;

-mikrojamiyatning bolaning rivojlanishiga bevosita va bilvosita ijtimoiylashtiruvchi ta'sirini oldini olish, bartaraf etish;

-mikrojamiyatda qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirish, imkoniyatlarini ro'yobga chiqarish uchun qulay shart-sharoitlarni yaratish;

- ijtimoiy moslashuv jarayonini optimallashtirishga qaratilgan profilaktika, reabilitatsiya tadbirlari tizimini amalga oshirish;

Ijtimoiy-pedagogik faoliyat o'z mohiyatiga ko'ra pedagogik faoliyatga juda yaqin bo'lib, undan ajralib turadigan va o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Shuni ta'kidlash joizki, ijtimoiy-pedagogik faoliyat - bu ma'lum tajribani o'qitish orqali o'tkazish va o'quvchilarning shaxsiy rivojlanishi uchun muayyan shart-sharoitlarni yaratishga qaratilgan kasbiy faoliyat turi.

Ijtimoiy-pedagogik faoliyat - keksa fuqarolarga ijtimoiy-pedagogik xizmatlar ko'rsatishda namoyon bo'ladigan, ijtimoiy xizmatlar oluvchilarning

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xatti-harakatlari va shaxsiyatini rivojlantirishda og'ishlarning oldini olishga, ularning ijobiy manfaatlarini shakllantirishga qaratilgan faoliyat. dam olish sohasi), ularning bo'sh vaqtini to`gri tashkil etish[17].

Yuqorida aytib o'tilganidek, ijtimoiy-pedagogik faoliyatning asosiy yo'nalishlari quyidagilardir:

• noto'g'ri moslashish (ijtimoiy, psixologik, pedagogik) hodisalarining oldini olish, ularning shaxsiy rivojlanishi orqali bolalar va yoshlarning ijtimoiy moslashuv darajasini oshirish bo'yicha faoliyat;

• me'yordan ma'lum bir og'ishlarga ega bo'lgan bolalar va yoshlarni ijtimoiy moslashtirish va reabilitatsiya qilish bo'yicha tadbirlar.

Biroq ijtimoiy pedagog faoliyatida profilaktika faoliyati, qoida tariqasida, ikkilamchi, yordamchi xarakterga ega. Ushbu mutaxassisning kasbiy faoliyatining asosi ma'lum bir bola (yosh) bilan ishlash bo'lib, u bolaning (yoshning) shaxsiyatini o'rganish va uning ijtimoiylashuvi, jamiyatga integratsiyalashuvi jarayonida yuzaga keladigan individual muammolarni hal qilishga qaratilgan. uning muhiti, unga yordam berish uchun individual dastur tuzishni tashkil etadi. Shu sababli, ijtimoiy-pedagogik faoliyat tabiatan maqsadli bo'lib, mijozning muammosi hal qilinadigan vaqt davri bilan chegaralanadi.

Hozirgi vaqtda kasbiy ijtimoiy-pedagogik faoliyatning tanlangan turlarini nazariy rivojlantirish, tashkiliy loyihalash, me’yoriy mustahkamlash, metod va texnologiyalar bilan jihozlash turli darajada amalga oshirildi. Umumiy holat shundan iboratki, ijtimoiy pedagog lavozimi zarur bo‘lgan barcha muassasalarda rasman kiritilmagan. Bunday mutaxassisning kasbiy salohiyati, qoida tariqasida, to'liq amalga oshirilmaydi - uning funktsional vazifalari rivojlanmaganligi yoki maxsus kasbiy ma'lumotga ega bo'lmagan shaxs ushbu lavozimda ishlashi yoki boshqa sabablarga ko'ra. ob'ektiv yoki sub'ektiv sabablarni keltirish mumkin.

Boshqa tomondan, bolalar muassasalari va tashkilotlarining turli xodimlari (o'qituvchilar, to'garaklar, to'garaklar rahbarlari, maslahatchilar, tarbiyachilar va boshqalar) har doim professional tarzda bajarganlar - va xodimlar tarkibida ijtimoiy pedagog mavjud bo'lmagan taqdirda, ular hozirgacha - birinchi navbatda profilaktik xarakterga ega bo'lgan muayyan ijtimoiy-pedagogik funktsiyalarni bajarishda davom etmoqdalar.

Bunday vaziyatda muayyan ijtimoiy-pedagogik muammolarni hal qilishning turli darajadagi dolzarbligini hisobga olish kerak. Shunday qilib, jismoniy va aqliy rivojlanishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalar bilan profilaktika ishlari yoki ishlash ushbu toifadagi bolalarga kasbiy ijtimoiy-pedagogik yordam tizimi tabiiy ravishda shakllanguncha kutishi mumkin, chunki aslida u qisman boshqa mutaxassislar - o'qituvchilar, tashkilotchilar tomonidan amalga oshiriladi. turli ta'lim va dam olish muassasalarida maktabdan tashqari ishlar, maslahatchilar, tarbiyachilar va boshqalar.

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Yana bir narsa, masalan, ijtimoiy-pedagogik tarbiyadan og'ishlari bo'lgan bolalarni ijtimoiylashtirish muammosi, ularning aksariyati pedagogik ta'sir doirasidan tashqarida bo'lib chiqdi. Ushbu ijtimoiy-pedagogik muammolarni bugundanoq malakali va professional tarzda hal qilish kerak, chunki jamiyatimizning ertangi kuni ijtimoiy salomatligi bunga bog'liq. Shuning uchun ham, bizning fikrimizcha, ushbu toifadagi bolalar bilan ijtimoiy-pedagogik faoliyatni nazariy jihatdan ishlab chiqish va tashkiliy loyihalash bugungi kunda ustuvor vazifaga aylanmoqda.

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MONITORING OF VIRAL INFECTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. Viral infections are getting more and more common and serious problem throughout of the world. During the independence years, Uzbekistan established a system how to deal worldwide viral epidemics. Last ten years the world experienced many viral epidemics, and Uzbekistan was not an exception. Monitoring of diseases enables us to determine true level of differend kind of viral infections among population of Uzbekistan. Differend methods are being used to monitor, for example collecting data from citizens, getting information from local hospitals, creating digital medical history for every one and etc.

Key words: bacterial infections, post-COVID-19, pandemic, antibiotics, resistance, bacteria, infections, Uzbekistan, world, epidemics.

Introduction:

Viral infections are a major health concern worldwide. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, monitoring and surveillance of viral infections is crucial to understand the epidemiology of these infections and develop strategies to prevent their spread. This article provides an overview of the current monitoring systems and initiatives implemented in Uzbekistan to control viral infections.

Current Monitoring Systems:

Uzbekistan has established several monitoring systems to track viral infections. The National Virology Center (NVC) is responsible for monitoring and diagnosing viral infections. The NVC has established a network of laboratories across the country to collect and test samples from suspected cases of viral infections. In addition, the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan has developed an electronic reporting system for notifiable diseases, including viral infections. The system allows for real-time reporting of cases of viral infections to the national health authorities.

Initiatives to Control Viral Infections:

The government of Uzbekistan has implemented several initiatives to control viral infections. The Ministry of Health has developed a national immunization program that provides free vaccinations to children against several viral infections, including measles, mumps, and rubella. The government has also implemented a program to prevent mother-to-child transmission of hepatitis B virus. In addition, the government has partnered with international organizations to develop a national HIV/AIDS prevention and control program.

Challenges and Future Directions:

Despite the efforts made by the government of Uzbekistan, there are still challenges in monitoring and controlling viral infections. One of the major challenges is the lack of awareness among the general population about the importance of vaccinations and preventive measures against viral infections. The government needs to increase public awareness through educational campaigns and community-based interventions. Another challenge is the lack of resources and infrastructure in some parts of the country, which makes it difficult to implement effective monitoring and control measures. The government needs to invest in building capacity and infrastructure in rural areas to ensure that all citizens have access to quality healthcare services. Additionally, scholars of Uzbekistan are trying to contribute to collect data and monitor viral infections.

Conclusion:

Monitoring and surveillance of viral infections is crucial to understand the epidemiology of these infections and develop strategies to prevent their spread. Uzbekistan has made significant strides in establishing monitoring systems and implementing initiatives to control viral infections. However, there are still challenges that need to be addressed to ensure that all citizens have access to quality healthcare services and preventive measures against viral infections. It is essential that the government of Uzbekistan continues to invest in public health infrastructure and education to control viral infections and improve the health of its citizens.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: Following article deals with the scientific and practical nature of social and economic geography in Uzbekistan. New socio-political relations and priority directions in the national economy, its main concepts and laws, scientific ideas are interpreted from the point of view of current requirements. Economic regions provide information on the conduct of large-scale economic geographical studies on the study of driving forces and the location of various sectors of the economy.

Key words: regional, national economy, research, expedition, specialization, economic regions, Central Asia.

The scientific-practical nature of social and economic geography in Uzbekistan originates first of all from new socio-political relations and priorities in the national economy. It is in this sense that the scientific ideas of its main concepts and laws are interpreted from the point of view of the current requirements. Especially in the period of transition to market relations, state regulation and management of the deployment of productive forces, creation of scientific bases of regional socio-economic programs, growth poles and centers that revitalize and stabilize regional and national economic development, industrial parks and technopolises, competitive environment, and investment space. It is important to research the issues of creating conditions for free economic integration.

Traditional economic and social geography in Uzbekistan, as in many countries of the world is gradually expanding its scope of research. At the same time, economic and social geography is moving from small-scale research to large-scale analysis, in-depth study of medium and small areas, and solving practical problems. Economic regions, industrial and agricultural regions, industrial centers are the result of a whole process of locating production and organizing regional labor distribution in the country, as some parts of it. Economic and social geography uses a number of traditional and modern economic techniques in its research. These include geographic comparison, cartography, historical, statistical, observation, balance, and mathematical methods.

Uzbekistan and its economic regions, large-scale economic geographical studies are being conducted to study productive forces and place various sectors of the economy. In particular, economic geographical information was collected as a result of the Ferghana and Zarafshan expeditions organized by the research council of the former productive forces of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. There are works by Z.M. Akramov, A.S. Soliyev, A. Roziyev and others on the economic and social geography of Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan, economic geographers, state organizations, institutes of the Academy of Sciences, social research and design institutes have been working directly to solve the problems of the placement of republican production and the system of public education. Highly qualified economic geographers are trained at the National University of Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Fergana Termiz, and Namangan State Universities. Scientific research works on economic and social geography are carried out in such higher educational institutions as the Department of Geography under the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, the Institute of Seismology, and other organizations.

The main tasks facing the economic and social geography: development of theoretical issues of the location and management of production in new conditions, based directly on the political independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the transition of its economy to market relations, researching the problems of territorial organization of the national economy, economic development of the country zoning and creating its regional policy, strengthening research on economic-geographic predictions, studying the issues of labor distribution among the countries of the world. It is extremely necessary to analyze the specialization and complex development of the economy of Uzbekistan from the point of view of the quality of the products produced by the sectors of the national economy and their competitiveness in the world market. Based on this, he will solve the issue of the integration of the country into the world economy.

The current state of economic geography in the Republic, its theoretical-methodological and scientific potential allows solving these problems. The economic and social position of geography of Uzbekistan has survived a long and arduous path to reach its current level of development. The formation of our science actually began in the period after the Second World War and was associated with the names of U.Cheterken and Cherdansev. In the 50s of the 20th century, the geography of cities was formed as an important direction of the economic geography of Uzbekistan. Its founder and promoter was N.V. Smernov, who had studied the development of the cities of the Ferghana Valley. Later, this scientific direction expanded even more. The new cities of Uzbekistan (Akhmedov E.A.), the capital city of Tashkent (Raimov T.I.), the cities of Lower Amudarya (Inomov I.) and others were studied by scholars.

In 1960, under the direct leadership of M. Korakhonov, specific problems of the people of Central Asia and Uzbekistan were widely studied. For example, the gradual growth of the population of Uzbekistan (Korakhanov), the location characteristics of the rural population of the republic (G.A. Asanov, V. Valiyeva), the development of Fergana Valley cities and urban residents (O.B.

Ota-Mirzayev), the development of new cities (N.F. Fayziyev) and other issues were analyzed.

What are the research methods of economic geography? It is known that issues of territorial organization of production forces are studied by economic and social geography, first of all, by economic sciences. "Economic geography" studies the aspects of regional organization of production and analyzes the features of formation and development of regional socio-economic systems on a large scale. In this regard, it relies on the following scientific concepts developed in the field of science:

- The concept of economic development is a complex system of economic regions of a particular country, which is formed legally;
- Concepts of regional production complexes, production enterprises, settlements of the population in a limited area or in the territory of an economic region or a small region;
- The concept of energy production cycles-the cycle of region-building laws should emphasize that economic geography is inextricably linked with regional economy.

At the moment, it should not be forgotten that the territorial approach is well developed and widely used in the science of economic geography. These characteristics show that economic geography and the research methods of economic sciences are inextricably linked.

It is known that all research methods are based on objective laws of existence. Materialistic dialectic defines the characteristics of all research methods. In addition, certain disciplines have their own private research methods. Traditional research methods in economic geography include comparative and cartographic methods.

The comparison method is based on a clear definition of the research goal, for example, comparison of geographic objects according to their characteristics (area, size, and others). Therefore, the total indicators specific to economically developed developing and backward countries are evaluated by comparison. In addition to the above methods, systematic and complex approaches are widely used in economic geography. The effective aspects of these methods are that they allow to study all objects in relation and dependence. Economic and social geography studies such important tasks as the use of nature and geoecological problems related to the location of production, regional policy of the state, regulation of the economic structure, it is part of the system of economic and social geography sciences and it is first of all closely related to natural geography. Its connection with other natural sciences that study natural conditions is especially strengthened during the aggravation of environmental problems.

Economic and social geography is divided into: general, geography sectors, economic sectors, population geography, regional economic and social geography. Economic and social geography is based on historical-social analysis in its research, and in this regard, historical geography is directly related to economic history. Social and economic geography is also related to many other sciences (ethnography, statistics, sociology, demography).

In the future, Uzbek national socio-economic geography should focus on researching the fundamental issues of territorial organization of the republic's production forces in the conditions of the formation of a market economy.

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MAKTABGACHA TA’LIMDA TARBIYALANUVCHILARDA "MEN" KONSEPSIYASI INDIKATORLARI BILAN ALOQADOR KO'NIKMA VA MALAKALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH SHAKL, USUL VA METODLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola Maktabgacha ta’limda tarbiyalanuvchilarda "Men" konsepsiyasi indikatorlari bilan aloqador ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantirish shakl, usul va metodlari haqida bo’lib mavzu yuzasidan tadqiqotchi olimlarning fikr va mulohazalari chuqur o’rganib chiqildi. Respublikamizda ilk va maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar rivojlanishiga qo’yiladigan Davlat talablari, shuningdek, bola shaxsini rivojlantiruvchi ta’lim konsepsiyasi asosida o‘quv- tarbiya jarayonida o‘ziga xoslki, har bir bolaning o‘ziga xos noyob sifatlari, indivindividual yondashuv, o‘quv-tarbiya jarayoni bolalarning maksimal rivojlanishiga yo‘naltirish tamoyillarga rioya etish lozim. Shuningdek,»Ilk qadam” davlat o‘quv dasturini amalga oshirish jarayonida kompetentsiyaviy yondashuv asosida tarbiyalanuvchilarning aqliy va axloqiy sifatlarini tarkib toptirish,»Men” konsepsiyasi yaratish bilan bog‘liq samarali faoliyatdir.

Kalit so’zlar: maktabgacha ta’limda, tarbiyalanuvchilar, "men" konsepsiyasi, indikatorlari, aloqador, ko'nikma va malakalarni, shakllantirish, usul, metod.

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FORM, METHODS AND METHODS OF FORMING SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES RELATED TO THE INDICATORS OF THE CONCEPT "I" IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Abstract: This article is about the forms, methods and methods of formation of skills and competences related to the indicators of the concept of "I" in preschool education. Based on the state requirements for the development of children of primary and preschool age in our republic, as well as the concept of education that develops the child's personality, in the process of education, each child's unique qualities, individual approach, education - it is necessary to adhere to the principles of directing the educational process to the maximum development of children. Also, in the process of implementation of the state educational program, "First Step" is an effective activity related to the

development of mental and moral qualities of students based on the competence approach, and the creation of the concept of "I".

Key words: in preschool education, pupils, "I" concept, indicators, related, skills and competences, formation, method, method.

Shaxsiy kompetensiya ("Men" konsepsiyasini yaratish). Shaxsiy kompetensiyani rivojlantirish orqali bola maktabgacha yoshda shakllanadigan va butun hayoti davomida takomillashib boradigan bir qator xususiyatlarni namoyish etadi. Bu kompetensiya bolaning oʻz-oʻziga gʻamxoʻrlik qilish uchun mas'uliyatni oʻz zimmasiga olish qobiliyatini hamda kundalik hayotini boshqarish va barqaror sogʻlom turmush tarzini amalda qoʻllash mahoratini oʻz ichiga oladi[18].

Bolalar hayotdagi oʻz oʻrnini biladilar, oʻzlarining, shuningdek, boshqalarning farovonligi haqida gʻamxoʻrlik qilishga oʻrganadilar. Bola mustaqil va u oʻziga ishonadi. Oʻzining kuchli va zaif tomonlarini biladi, ularni bartaraf etish ustida ishlay boshlaydi. U oʻzining boshqalardan farqli tomonlarini tushunadi. Oʻz gʻoyalarini ilgari suradi va targʻib qila oladi; oʻzi uchun qaror qabul qilishni oʻrganadi. U qanday

tanlashni biladi, oʻz oldiga maqsadlar qoʻyadi. Oʻz harakatlari uchun tashabbus va mas’uliyatni namoyon qiladi. Oʻzining yaxshi koʻrgan narsasi, qiziqishlari, his-tuygʻulari bilan oʻrtoqlashadi. Oʻsib borayotgan jismoniy, kognitiv, hissiy va ijtimoiy ehtiyojlarini qondiradi. Oʻz ehtiyojlarini bildiradi va ularni qondirishni

biladi, oʻzini boshqara oladi; sogʻlom turmush tarzi qoidalariga, madaniy-gigiyenik tartib qoidalarga rioya qiladi, jismoniy tarbiya bilan shugʻullanadi, oʻz salomatligi uchun mas’uliyatni namoyon qiladi.

Bilish kompetensiyasi bilim olish, oʻqish va oʻrganish; mustaqil ravishda izlanish, tahlil qilish va atrofolamni tushunish uchun kerakli ma'lumotlarni tanlash qobiliyatini oʻz ichiga oladi. Harakat va oʻzaro munosabatlar orqali bolalar bilim olish va oʻrganish strategiyalarini ishlab chiqadilar.Ular atrof – olamdagi yangi ob’yektlarni oʻrganadilar va kashf etadilar. Boshqalar bilan oʻyin va oʻzaro muloqot jarayonida ular kuzatadilar va tajriba oʻtkazadilar. Ular muammolarni tushunish va hal qilish uchun yangi imkoniyatlar topadilar. Ular oʻzlarining»kashfiyotlari” bilan oʻrtoqlashadilar va asta-sekin mustaqil, oʻz-oʻzini boshqaradigan, tahlil qila oladigan va ijodkor insonga aylanadilar.

Bolalar muammoni hal qilishga e'tibor qaratishlari, uni hal qilish yoʻllarini ishlab chiqishga harakat qilishlari va atrofdagi dunyoni tushunish va tushuntirish uchun maqsadlar qoʻyishda kognitiv qobiliyatlarini ishga solishlari mumkin. Bolalar oʻrganishga boʻlgan qiziqishlarini davom ettirishlari,oʻrganishdan zavqlanishlari va oʻrganganlarini o ʻrtoqlari va yaqinlari bilan baham koʻrishlari,»kashfiyot”larini boshqalar bilan boʻlishishlari mumkin.

[18] Ilk qadam.Davlat o ‘quv dasturi (takomillashtirilgan ikkinchi nashr) Toshkent,2022,B- 15.

Shaxsning shakllanishi bolaning mazmunli va konstruktiv "men"ining rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq. O‘z shaxsiyatini bilish adabiyotdalarda shaxsning o'ziga xosligi va o'ziga xosligini bilish sifatida qaraladi.

Maktabgacha yoshda nafaqat dunyo rasmini faol o'zlashtirish, balki "men" ning o'z rasmini, o'z imidjini, bolaning shaxsiyatining keyingi xatti-harakatlarida namoyon bo'ladigan o'z-o'zini anglash tushunchasini tuzish ham shaxsiy o'sishga ta'sir qiladi. Taniqli tadqiqotchilar R. Berne, K. Blagha, M. Shebek va boshqalar " bolaning xatti-harakatlarida uning o'z-o'zini tushunchasi bilan bog'liq bo'lmagan hech narsa yo'qligini ta'kidlaydilar. Shaxsiyatni rivojlantirishning eng yuqori nuqtasi sifatida individuallik uning sub'ektiv qobiliyatlarida namoyon bo'ladi (V. I. Slobodchikov, E. I. Isaev). O'zini faoliyat sub'ekti sifatida anglash taxminan uch yoshdan boshlanadi, bu davrda "men" ning dastlabki ijtimoiy tizimi shakllanadi, o'zini e'lon qilish istagi paydo bo'ladi (mashhur bolalarcha " men o'zim!»).

O'z-o'zini anglash tushunchasi o'zining nazariy rasmini anglatadi(A. A. Rean); shaxsning o'z shaxsiyatini boshdan kechirish shakli (D. A. Leontiev); o'z-o'zini hurmat qilish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan o'zini o'zi anglash tizimi; o'ziga munosabat tizimi (R. Bernet) va boshqalar. ko'pgina tadqiqotlar materiallari shuni ko'rsatadiki, shaxsning yaxlit rivojlanishi ijobiy O'zlik mavjud bo'lganda mumkintushunchalar. Ijobiy o'z-o'zini anglash tushunchasi-bu bolaning o'zi haqidagi barcha ijobiy g'oyalarining yig'indisi, ijobiy o'zini o'zi qadrlash va xulq-atvor tendentsiyalarini o'z ichiga oladi. Ijobiy O'zlik uchun ijobiy va salbiy fazilatlarni tan olish, o'zingizni shunday qabul qilish va o'zingizni o'zgartirishga ehtiyoj borligi muhimdir.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning I-konsepsiyasi tarkibida kognitiv komponent (bolalar o'zlari haqida nima deb o'ylashadi va bilishadi) va baholash komponenti (ular o'zlari haqida qanday fikrda ekanliklari) alohida ta'kidlanishi kerak. Eng muhim tarkibiy qism "ideal-men" dir, u holda shaxsning o'zini o'zi rivojlanishini, uning o'zini o'zi o'zgartirishini tasavvur qilish qiyin. "Ideal o'zini" - bu inson qanday bo'lishni xohlashi haqidagi g'oyalar bilan bog'liq munosabat, u intilishlar, axloqiy ideallar va qadriyatlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi davrda bolaning "men" i shakllanishi va shakllanishi sodir bo'ladi. Bu ko'p jihatdan "men" chiziqlarining barqarorligini kengaytirish va oshirish, kognitiv va baholovchi "men" dagi o'z-o'zini o'zgartirish, bolaning o'zi haqidagi o'z qadr-qimmatini aniqlashtirish orqali ta'minlanadi.

Shunday qilib, maktabgacha davr-bu bolaning "men" i shakllanadigan eng muhim psixologik makon. Aynan shu davrda bola ensiklopedist, faylasuf, mutafakkirga aylanadi, chunki u birinchi marta atrofdagi dunyoning ko'plab qirralarini kashf etadi, dunyoning o'ziga xos rasmini ko‘radi, "kashfiyotlar" qiladi, faoliyat va o'zini rivojlantirish sub'ekti sifatida rivojlanadi.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning ijobiy o'zini o'zi kontseptsiyasini shakllantirishda transformatsion xarakterdagi faoliyat jarayonida shakllanadigan tajriba zarur. Ushbu transformatsion harakatlar ushbu yoshdagi yetakchi faoliyat bilan, o'zaro ta'sirning haqiqiy bosqichlari bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ular davomida bolaning "men" i ham o'zgaradi. Bola o'zining chuqurligida ota-onalar, muhim" boshqalar "tomonidan odatiy qoidalar ko'rinishidagi xatti-harakatlariga qo'yiladigan dastlabki, tez-tez takrorlanadigan talablarni" hal qiladi". O'ziga nisbatan ichki me'yor va ichki munosabatga aylanib, ushbu qoidalar shaxsning axloqiy xususiyatlarini, kelajakdagi vijdon asoslarini shakllantirishga yordam beradi, bu global o'zini doimiy ravishda o'z faoliyatini tartibga solish, "boshqalar" bilan o'zaro munosabatlarni o'rnatish uchun ishlatadi.

Ma'lumki, katta maktabgacha yoshda, o'z-o'zini anglashning rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq holda, o'z-o'zini tasvirlashning elementlari faol shakllana boshlaydi, ular nafaqat muhim qarindoshlar, pedagog - tarbiyachilari ta'siri ostida, balki mustaqil bilish jarayoni tufayli ham yaratiladi. Shaxsning o'zini o'zi rivojlantirishining asosiy vositasi o'z-o'zini bilish ekanligini hisobga olsak, o'qituvchilar, psixologlar va ota-onalar bolaga "kashf etish", o'zlarining "men"larini bilishga yordam berishlari kerak.

Eng muhim talab-bu shaxsiy rivojlanish darajasini, bolada mavjud bo'lgan o'z-o'zini anglash konsepsiyasini va shaxsiy tajribani o'zlashtirish darajasini hisobga olgan holda dasturning to'yinganligi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning o'z-o'zini anglash konsepsiyasining shakllantirishga qaratilgan o'z-o'zini bilish dasturlari yaxlit pedagogik jarayonda olib boriladigan mashg ‘ulotlar, o'yinlar va mashqlar tizimi orqali amalga oshiriladi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar shaxsiy tajribani o'zgartirishga qaratilgan "men harakat qilaman". Ijobiy "men" ning rivojlanishi g'oyalar, o'zimiz haqidagi taassurotlarning to'planishi tufayli amalga oshiriladi, ular keyinchalik yangi o'qlar va yadrolarga, so'ngra global "men"ga birlashadi. Bolalarning shaxsiy tajribasini maqsadli tashkil etish va boyitish asosida, o'zi, "men" haqida g'oyalarni shakllantirishning aniq dasturiga asoslanib, tashqi "men", jismoniy "men", o'z imidjining asosiy chiziqlari bilan tanishish ko'zda tutilgan: "men qila olaman", "bilaman", "menda bor","Men xohlayman", "men sevaman", "men o'g'il (qiz)", "men kelajakdagi maktab o'quvchisiman", "men qizim (o'g'lim)", "men singlimman (aka)", "men nabiraman

Dasturning maqsadi-maktabgacha yoshdagi bolaning " men " ni shakllantirish, uning shaxsiy tajribasini o'zgartirish asosida o'zini o'zi bilish sub'ekti bo'lish qobiliyati. Dastur vazifalari: * maktabgacha tarbiyachining" men " ni faoliyat sub'ekti sifatida shakllantirish; * shaxsiy tajribani o'zgartirish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish (tahlil qilish, aks ettirish, umumlashtirish, bashorat qilish) o'zimni sub'ekt sifatida qurish uchun; * "men" ning etakchi yo'nalishlarini rivojlantirish; ularning mazmunini anglash; * bolaning "men" o'yinini takomillashtirish;

* maktabgacha tarbiyachi shaxsining ijtimoiy kompetentsiyasini rivojlantirish. Ko'pgina zamonaviy tadqiqotlar o'z-o'zini anglash tushunchasi o'z-o'zini anglash natijasi deb da'vo qilishini hisobga olib, biz uchta tarkibiy qismni aniqladik: kognitiv (o'z-o'zini bilish), hissiy-qiymat (o'z-o'zini munosabat),

samarali-ixtiyoriy (o'zini o'zi boshqarish). O'z — o'zini bilish-bu o'z-o'zini rivojlantirish, "men"ning shakllanishi uchun kuchli vosita. O'z — o'zini bilish deganda o'zini, uning potentsial va dolzarb xususiyatlarini, shaxsiy, intellektual xususiyatlarini, fe'l-atvor xususiyatlarini, boshqa odamlar bilan munosabatlarini va boshqalarni bilish jarayoni tushuniladi.

Dasturga psixologik va pedagogik yordam diagnostika usullari, testlar, anketalar, o'z-o'zini anglash tushunchasi va imidjini baholash mezonlari va darajalaridan iborat; uchun maslahatlar va tavsiyalar kattalar; hayotning uchinchi yilidan boshlab yoshga qarab taqdim etiladigan bolalar uchun o'yinlar va mashg'ulotlar; turli xil insoniylik "men-vaziyatlar", shuningdek o'yinlar, treninglar, seminarlar, kattalar uchun maslahatlar va boshqalar. maxsus ish yuritish holatlarini yaratish bolalardan turli xil narsalarni talab qiladigan axloqiy va huquqiy mazmundan foydalanish bilan bog'liq. maktabgacha yoshdagi shaxsiy tajribadan foydalanish asosida qaror qabul qilish usullarini tanlash.

Vaziyatlarning mazmuni yosh xususiyatlarini, shaxsiy tajribaning tabiatini, "men" ning rivojlanish darajasini hisobga olgan holda ko'rib chiqiladi, hayotning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq. Bunday sharoitda harakat qiladigan shaxs o'zining shaxsiy tajribasini o'zgartirishga majbur! O'qituvchilar uchun individual va shaxsiy kompetentsiyani oshirish maqsadida "men"ni rivojlantirish bo'yicha ma'ruzalar, seminarlar, seminarlar taklif etiladi. Tizimli ishni boshlashdan oldin, bolalarning o'zlari haqidagi g'oyalari nuqtai nazaridan ularning darajasini aniqlash tavsiya etiladi. Shu maqsadda diagnostika usullari va usullaridan foydalanish, "men"ni o'rganishga qaratilgan mezon va darajalarga tayanish.

Maktabgacha tarbiyachi uchun o'z-o'zini bilish dasturi "men harakat qilaman" va "men aks ettiraman" ni rivojlantirishni nazarda tutadi, chunki ular hayot va o'yin maydonlarida insoniy muammolarni hal qilish jarayonida shakllanadigan shaxsiy tajribani to'plash va o'zgartirish uchun javobgardir. Bolalar o'zlarining shaxsiy tajribalarini boyitishni va o'zgartirishni maxsus, yaxlit mashg'ulotlarda, o'yinlarda "mening ismim", "mening tashqi ko'rinishim", "mening oilam", "mening oilam daraxti", "mening his-Tuyg'ularim", "mening his-tyg'ularim va kayfiyatim", "mening tanam", "men tirikman", "Men insonman", "mening portretim", "xarakter xususiyatlari", "mening fikrlarim, istaklarim va imkoniyatlarim", "mening ertagim", "bugun, kecha va ertaga" va boshqalar. empatiya, o'z-o'zini boshqarish uchun topshiriqlar quyidagilar uchun ajoyib materialdir o'zini anglash, o'zini o'zi anglash.

Maktabgacha tarbiyachi jismoniy o'zini eng muvaffaqiyatli egallaydi. Jismoniy makonni rivojlantirish bilan bog'liq holda, katta maktabgacha yoshdagi bola boshqa, yanada murakkab makonni — bolaning fikrlari, istaklari, hissiyotlari, yutuqlari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan va shaxsiy tajriba bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ichki dunyosining makonini rivojlantirishga o'tishga tayyor.

"Men" ni shakllantirish vositalaridan biri bu o'yin. O'yin erta va maktabgacha yoshdagi bolaning "men"ini shakllantirishning unitar imkoniyatlarini taqdim etadi. Bu sizga "men" ning yangi yo'nalishlarini shakllantirishga, o'z qadr-qimmatini oshirishga, harakatga keltiriladigan shaxsiy yuklardan xabardor bo'lishga, uni aks ettirishga, tahlil qilishga va baholashga, xulosalar chiqarishga, kelajakda undan foydalanishni bashorat qilishga imkon beradi. O'yinda bola tajribani taqqoslashni o'rganadi retrospektiv va bugungi kun tajribasi, o'zaro ta'sir tajribasi va aks ettiruvchi xatti-harakatlar tajribasi. "Rol o'ynash" tajribasi vositachiligida o'ziga bo'lgan munosabat bolada ongli maqsadlarni shakllantirishga yordam beradi: rol harakatlarini eslab qolish, o'yin mazmunini yozib olish, o'zini tashqi tomondan boshqarish.

Biz "men" ni shakllantirish uchun ko'plab didaktik o'yinlardan muvaffaqiyatli foydalandik va sinab ko'rdik, ya'ni "chiroyli bog'", "sehrli stul", "yaxshi rassomlar", "sehrli qo'llar", "maqtovlar" va boshqalar.. Ular sizga "men" ("men qila olaman", "bilaman", "men orzu qilaman", "men o'rtoq", "men va mening narsalarim" va boshqalar) qatorlarini shakllantirishga, ijobiy o'zlikni — bolaning shaxsiyati tushunchasini, ijobiy o'zini o'zi qadrlashni, o'zini o'zi qabul qilishni formatlashga imkon beradi. Bolalarda o'yin amaliyotini rivojlantirish uchun sharoit yaratishda nafaqat atrofdagi jamiyat hodisalarini aks ettirishga, balki o'z ichki dunyosini bilishga ham ta'sir qilish tavsiya etiladi. Bu erda biz shaxsiy tajribani o'zgartirish va bolaning ichki dunyosini boyitishdan iborat o'yinlarni o'z ichiga olamiz: "ism siri", "Talisman", "ismlar mamlakatiga tunnel".

Bundan tashqari, taklif qilingan o'yinlar sizga matonat, rahm-shafqat hissi, quvnoqlik fazilatlari, ijodiy xulq-atvor ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Bu erda biz o'yinlarni xayoliy vaziyatga bog'laymiz "go'yo... "(ko'p vaziyatlar bo'lishi mumkin), "biz hamma narsani bir joyga to'playmiz", "tashqi ko'rinishida, tengdoshlarining xatti-harakatlarida yangi narsalarni qidiramiz", "aqldan ozgan kun", "aqldan ozgan rassom", "Sevgi mavzusi" va boshqalar. Tadqiqot ishining natijalaridan biri sifatida o'z-o'zini namoyish qilish keng qo'llaniladi, uning shakllari har xil: turli xil samarali bolalar ishlarining shaxsiy ko'rgazmalari, "mening yutuqlarim" mavzusidagi bolalar loyihalari, "muayyan bolalarga shaxsiy bag'ishlanish kunlari", "imtiyozlar", bolalarni aniq yutuqlar bilan tabriklash holatlari, uy va didaktik teatrlar uchun mikro-spektakllar, tanlovlarni ta'minlaydigan sahnalar. bolalar tomonidan axloqiy va huquqiy hal qilish usuli, "bolaning yutuqlari portfeli", IDR ijodiy loyihalari.

Shaxsiy tajribani o'zgartirish asosida o'z-o'zini protsessual bilan boyitib, biz "men obrazi"ning o'ziga xos tarkibiy, o'ziga xos chiziqlariga yanada muvaffaqiyatli ta'sir ko'rsatamiz. "Men" ning rivojlanishi, agar bola o'zining shaxsiy tajribasini ongli ravishda foydalanishga imkon beradigan ko'nikmalar orqali o'zgartirishni o'rgansa, o'zi va o'z-o'zini kontseptsiyasining qurilish materiali sifatida katta foyda keltiradi. Biz shaxsiy tajribani, o'z-o'zini tarbiyalashni, o'z-o'zini bashorat qilish va kelajakni rejalashtirish elementlarini (orzular, yangi ehtiyojlar ajralib turadi) tahlil qiluvchi idrok etish elementlarining etarlicha yorqin ko'rinishini, maktabgacha yoshdagi o'zimiz va yutuqlarimiz to'g'risida xabardorlikni va boshqalarni qayd etamiz.bolalar faol ravishda "men" ni rivojlantiradilar, ichki tajribani o'zgartirishga qaratilgan bolaning shaxsiyatining "men-harakatlari" shakllanadi. Bularning barchasi o'z-o'zini anglashni yanada rivojlantirish uchun asosdir.

"Men" obrazini rivojlantirish va to'ldirish, affektiv o'z-o'zini anglash maktabgacha yoshdagi bolaning asta-sekin ijtimoiylashishi bilan sodir bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga, affektiv boshlanish sotsializatsiya jarayonida almashtirilmaydi, balki sifat jihatidan o'zgaradi, farqlanadi, aql bilan yangi munosabatlarga kiradi, chunki bola "yashagan" dan xulosalar, xulosalar chiqarishni o'rganadi va shuning uchun his qilingan shaxsiy tajriba. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, protsessual "men" turli xil aloqalar va munosabatlarni qayta ishlash orqali "men" tasvirining chiziqlarini o'zgartirishga, ularni yangilangan tarkib bilan to'ldirishga yordam beradi.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi tarbiyalanuvchining "men obrazi" yo'nalishlarini boyitish va o'zgartirish asosida shaxsiy tajribani o'zgartirish ishning muvaffaqiyati natijasi va sharti sifatida ishlaydi. Bolaning "men"i shakllanishi bilan dinamika quyidagi yo'nalishda qayd etiladi: maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning jismoniy xususiyatlari, protsessual harakatlari, ko'nikmalari va qobiliyatlari bilan bog'liq o'z-o'zini tavsiflashdan shaxsiy fazilatlar va xarakter xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq o'z-o'zini tavsiflashgacha. Agar dastlab maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar tashqi vaziyat xususiyatlarini (jismoniy atributlar, narsalar, afzalliklar) tez-tez tasvirlab berishsa, unda tegishli sharoitlarda ular shaxsiy xususiyatlarga urg'u berishadi, o'zlarini oldingi va haqiqiy taqqoslash nuqtai nazaridan tasvirlash qobiliyatini namoyish etishadi, shaxsiy tajribaga murojaat qilishadi, ular bergan xususiyatlar o'zlarini psixologik va umumlashtirilgan ko'rinishini aks ettiradi.

Vakolatli o'qituvchi bolaga o'zini bugungi kabi qabul qilishga yordam beradi, o'zi haqidagi mavjud g'oyani kerakli, bashorat qilingan, "ko'zgu-men" g'oyasini haqiqiy (haqiqiy) "men" bilan taqqoslashni o'rgatadi; o'zini va uning imkoniyatlarini etarli darajada baholash. Shu bilan birga, etuk "men" shaxsiy tajribaning tabiatiga ta'sir qiladi. Shunday qilib," men "ni transformatsiya deb hisoblash kerak," men "shaxsning markazini, o'z-o'zini anglashning cho'qqisini anglatadi, o'ziga xos tuzilishga ega va shaxsiy tajriba" men " ni shakllantirish uchun o'ziga xos vosita bo'lib, eng muhim shart bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

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ENSURING REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY IN THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL ASIA: OBSTACLES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Abstract: In this article, it was reviewed the food security in the countries of Central Asia. Moreover, it was discussed about obstacles and opportunities of it. It was learnt some reports of regional food security in the countries, as well as it was given some recommendations and conclusion for the improvement of food security in the life.

Keywords: drought, agriculture, productivity, domestic market, climate change, local market, capital, tax rate, food security, application by sectors, economic impact.

Food products are among the most traded goods in the world. As markets become increasingly global and the world's population continues to grow, the global food supply chain will only continue to grow in scale and complexity. With these megatrends affecting the mass production and distribution of food, food safety compliance has never been more important.

In particular, according to the United Nations report of July 6, 2021, 828 million people of the world's population suffer from one or another form of hunger. Of course, different reasons can be given by region and region.

Food scarcity affects economic development in two ways. First, insufficient food supply causes people to become malnourished, which reduces their productivity. This further reduces the productive capacity of the workers, and secondly, food scarcity forces them to import food grains, which unduly burdens their foreign exchange resources.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the majority of Asia's food insecure population is located in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan in South Asia, in 2021 almost 41 percent of the population was food insecure, and 21 percent were severely insecure.

Geographically, we can see that these regions are located in the south of Asia, and these countries have high population and low per capita income.

Unfortunately, food production may become a problem in Central Asia in the next 20 years due to various reasons. As of January 30, 2023, the population of Central Asia is 77 million 222 thousand 623. This naturally increases the need for food and agricultural products.

It is important to address the following issues and challenges in order to achieve acceptable optimal food safety.

1. Drought. Central Asia is among the majority of countries facing increasingly warmer climate. The lack of drinking water and improper use of existing reserves can have a great harmful effect on the consumption of the population and agriculture in the next decade.

We should emphasize that drought is not just all about the shortage of water but the condition of soil too. There is a clear correlation between drought and vegetation moreover agriculture. Shrub encroachment in grasslands generally leads to a mosaic landscape that features shrub patches interspaced with grass patches. Shrub encroachment into grassland cover in Central Asia has recently occurred. Shrubland increased most significantly in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and the Tarim Basin in Northwest China over the past 10 years, implying that some mesophyte plants are turning into xerophilous plants. Moreover, in the vast desert area of Central Asia, recent dynamic climate changes are causing the shallow roots of desert plants to retreat and die [19].

2. Lack of access to agricultural land. Geographically, the lands of Central Asia are suitable for farming and agriculture. Unfortunately, in the 1900s, as a result of improper land use and specialization of land for only one type of crop, it is reducing its potential in a sense. Owning land increases agricultural productivity because it can be used to grow a variety of food crops in small quantities. Lack of access to agricultural land means that there is no basic resource for growing food crops.

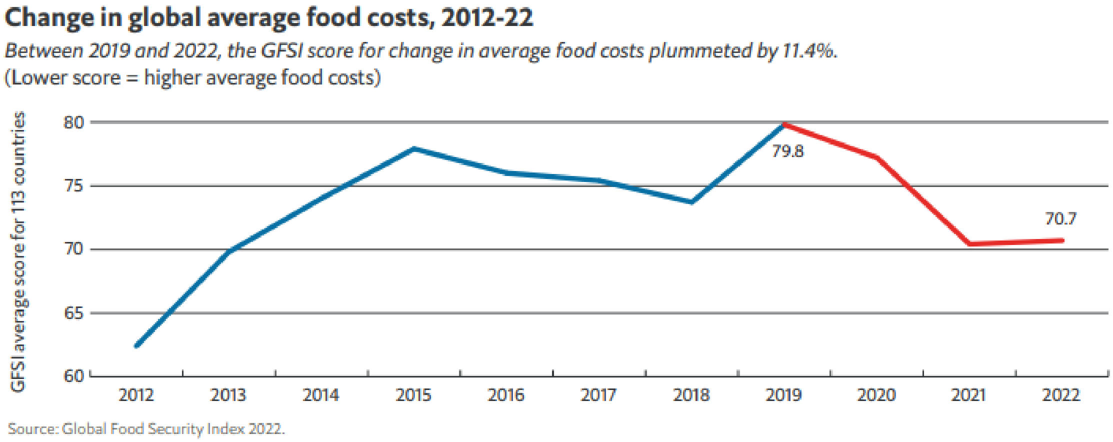
3. Rapid population growth. We live in a world where the birth rate is high despite the death rate. A growing population means there are extra mouths to feed every day. Population growth, limited growth in available food, means increased food insecurity. In addition, the fact that the majority of the population works in the service sector and the decline of the population in urban areas are also having an impact.

4. Climate change. Climate change has had a profound impact on agriculture. Farmers are experiencing the effects of climate change as rains fall earlier than before and droughts last longer. Freshwater is also frequently encountered as a result of sea level rise, hurricanes, cyclones and other weather events.

5. Market dominance of corporate giants. Giant multinational agricultural companies and exporters have invaded the food market, meaning that small farmers have limited opportunities to sell their produce. Thus, they sell at unfair prices and giant enterprises control the market, including selling food products at high prices, often leading consumers to be overly selective and wasteful. The

[19] Li, Z., Chen, Y., Li, W., Deng, H., and Fang, G. (2015), Potential impacts of climate change on vegetation dynamics in Central Asia, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, 120, 12345– 12356, doi:10.1002/2015JD023618.

negative impact of giant corporations and entrepreneurs on the market directly affects the price increase.



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As you can see, in 10 years the average food costs have increased by 11.4%. Although this is not a big indicator for developed countries, it has a very negative effect on the population of an underdeveloped country with a weak economy.

The following should be mentioned as a solution to the above-mentioned problems.

1. There is a problem of drought, it is necessary to use the existing water resources rationally and to develop a cost-effective way of using underground and surface water. In this case, it is necessary to keep separate water accounts for the consumption of drinking water for the population and for agricultural lands.

2. In order to avoid salinization and desertification of the land, to ensure the preservation of soil moisture in places where there is surface water. To do this, support greenings and forests near surface water.

3. It is certainly not a secret that the rapid growth of the population causes negative consequences. A population's housing shortage or standard of living is determined by their per capita income. The factors affecting per capita income relative to population growth are equally relevant to the standard of living. An increase in population leads to an increase in the demand for food, clothing, housing, etc., but their supply cannot be increased due to the lack of co-operative factors such as raw materials, skilled labor, and capital.

A growing population means more mouths to feed, which in turn puts pressure on available food supplies. Therefore, underdeveloped countries with rapidly growing populations often face the problem of food shortages. Despite their efforts to produce agricultural products, they are unable to feed the growing population.

[20] Global Food Security Index 2022

Unfortunately, climate change affects every industry. Forecasting of the climate is becoming more complicated, that is, a sharp drop in the weather during the hot or cold season will directly harm the farms.

Between 2019 and 2022, the index's affordability score has fallen by 4%, from 71.9 to 69, as shocks like the covid-19 pandemic, high input costs, and the war on Ukraine have led to rising costs for food. This numbers make us to take action in both ways: economic as well as political.

The crisis in food prices highlighted the need for development organizations and banks to pay more attention when advising Asian nations on policy, to the political aspects of food security. Finding an effective and politically acceptable balance between food supply, price management, and programs to protect the poor, such as subsidies and safety nets, is a challenge for policymakers in countries that import and export food, as well as maintaining price incentives for farmers on the supply side.

Another important condition for ensuring global food security is to prevent the increase in food prices. In this case, this situation can be explained as follows. A small farmer named A sells his produce at local market X for $5. But let's say a bigger businessman named B buys all his produce from the farmer at $4.50 and sells it at $7. In order to prevent such an increase in price, it is necessary to apply direct sales from the farmer to the consumer.

The above solutions cannot work alone—collaboration needs to take place across the whole food system, ranging from inputs like seed provision, fertilizers, finance and extension services to farmers being supported by strong supply chains and broader social, economic and environmental policies. The inadequacy of agricultural sector policy plans, especially the redirection of public spending from long-term investment to agricultural subsidies, is another significant issue. While subsidies, like those for electricity or fertilizer for agriculture, might aid in overcoming short-term market failures, they frequently last far longer than initially anticipated, resulting in the wasteful use of resources.

Investments on a large scale will be necessary for the agriculture sector's transformation and growth. Typically, the public sector should fund research and development and infrastructure requirements while providing sufficient incentives for private investment, such as risk mitigation and easier access to credit markets. Additionally, governments must create a legal system that guarantees inclusive and sustainable private investment.

Many developing nations' economy are reliant on the food and agricultural industries, but they are unable to export food items to other markets because of a lack of certification and quality requirements. For instance, Kazakhstan has a sizable export market for meat and dairy products, but the majority of the country's milk is produced at private residences, falling short of international quality standards. Numerous other nations experience the same thing.

As we can see from the above example, the food chain of each country in Central Asia has its own characteristics. These should be taken into account to ensure food safety. We can see that in Kazakhstan meat products are available not only in large farms, but also in households. Therefore, the government should increase the size of the population's main food product for solving the food problem that is expected to occur in the future. For example, households cannot produce wheat or oil but oil and wheat make up most proportion of their food.

In a world that is becoming more interconnected, enhancing agricultural productivity and the distribution of food within and across nations calls for coordinated activities at the local, national, and international levels. Institutions at the local and national levels should encourage openness and accountability as well as everyone's involvement in choices that impact them, especially in nations where there is a food shortage. Globally, the international community may support developing nations in their efforts to develop and put into practice policies that strengthen their ability to withstand fluctuations in food prices and climatic shocks while also providing safety nets, particularly for smallholders.

In addition, new mechanisms in global governance of agriculture are needed to provide political support, coordinate across sectors and, in particular, ensure continuous and appropriate funding.

Finding a timely solution to the above-mentioned problems and funding will undoubtedly prevent the negative consequences of food shortages that may occur in the future. Optimum irrigation and use of modern technologies in agriculture gives its positive results. Thus, this will ensure the growth of the economy.

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ON THE IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY FOR OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY SPECIALISTS

Abstract: the article discusses some issues of the significance of foreign language proficiency for modern society in general and for oil and gas industry specialists in particular. Some ways of improving the educational process for the study of this discipline in a non-linguistic university are discussed and proposed.
Keywords: foreign language, communication skills, educational technologies, oil and gas industry specialist.

Currently, knowledge of foreign languages plays an extremely important role in all areas of human and professional activity. Modern society needs highly educated specialists in all areas of production, the oil and gas industry is no exception.

A high-class specialist should have high professional training, independence in making responsible decisions and the ability to predict the consequences of the decision made, be distinguished by a high morale level, mobility, and development dynamics. A specialist with professional skills and experience jobs in the oil and gas sector, besides, having knowledge of a foreign language, is the most in demand on the world market.

It is important to note that knowledge of English at this stage of the development of society is already necessary in everyday life simply because we live in the age of advanced technologies, we all use computers, phones, all kinds of gadgets, where information is provided in English. And proficiency in English, at least at an elementary level, is already just a necessity. Each of us visits supermarkets, where knowledge of English is necessary in order to read and understand any instruction or, when purchasing products, to get acquainted with the composition of this product, etc.

Today's generation has more opportunities to learn foreign languages than in the past. In addition to classes in schools and universities, there is a network of private English schools everywhere language, the opportunity to study with a tutor. But all this is quite expensive, and not everyone has such a financial opportunity. However, not everyone understands the importance of learning and mastering a foreign language. And some consider it an unnecessary waste of time at all. They motivate this by the fact that there are electronic translators and dictionaries that you can always turn to and use.

It is necessary to convey to modern society the importance of knowledge of a foreign language, to make its study accessible to everyone and to improve the level of teaching a foreign language in all educational institutions, starting from schools and ending with higher educational institutions.

And, of course, there must be a strong personal motivation, which will contribute to mastering a foreign language, will help to understand the meaning of learning and the further prospect of its application. Only then can serious results be achieved.

If a student knows that unlimited employment opportunities around the world will open up to him he will of course try to acquire the necessary theoretical knowledge and practical professional skills, besides knowledge of English, and at an advanced level, will only add to his percentage of competitiveness in employment. The rapid development of all branches of industry and the oil and gas industry, including the increase in production volumes, the opening of new projects has dramatically increased the need for such competent specialists.

Despite the fact that our universities annually graduate a large number of bachelors in the oil and gas field of various profiles, for most oil companies, the task of attracting highly qualified workers, for example, experienced mechanics, engineers, etc., remains urgent to this day.

Statistics show that 71.5% of companies need technical personnel: workers are required by 29% of companies, engineers - 49% of companies. Perhaps there is a high demand for qualified specialists, for example, experienced engineers and drillers with knowledge of a foreign language. It is connected with the expansion of production facilities, the opening of new locations, and the arrival of foreign companies on the Uzbek market [1. p. 82].

It follows that a modern future specialist should have in his arsenal, in addition to theoretical knowledge and practical professional skills, also knowledge of English, if he wants to feel confident and it is comfortable working together in Uzbekistan with invited foreign specialists, or abroad. Specialists who speak a foreign language at a high level, capable of thinking and expressing your thoughts in a foreign language are very much in demand nowadays. In addition, in the light of the new requirements for the level of bachelor's degree, the ability to perform messages or reports in a foreign language after preliminary preparation is also added. This provides for the participation of specialists in international conferences, where they must make a presentation in a foreign language and must be able to conduct a discussion on a given topic and answer any question.

In addition to the above, it should be added that currently there is a growing demand for specialists with knowledge of international business approaches, knowledge of a foreign language and experience from 8 to 10 years in the oil and gas industry. The industry needs experienced managers who are able to lead certain areas in international or joint ventures and ensure the convergence of Uzbek and foreign approaches [2. p. 229].

A survey was conducted among the students of the Karshi Institute of Engineering and Economics of the Faculty of Oil and Gas on whether it is necessary to study a foreign language at all and whether it really is it is necessary for specialists of the oil and gas industry. Participated in the survey one group consists of 16 students. The survey results showed that all students (100%) recognize the importance of learning English and its application in the modern world, as well as in their future profession. Moreover, 89% consider foreign language proficiency necessary for oil and gas specialists, and only 11% believe that it is not. Consequently, the overwhelming majority of students consider it important to know a foreign language, both for his profession, and for the whole life.

Currently, English is being taught from kindergarten, they continue to study it in schools, then in universities, and only a few have good knowledge and even fewer people use them in life. Among the students of the same group, a survey was conducted regarding what level of knowledge of the English language, in their opinion, they possess, i.e. they were asked to evaluate themselves. The survey showed that 50% of the surveyed students believe that they have a basic level of knowledge of the language, 25% have a level below basic, 18.8% have a good and only 6.2% have a high level of knowledge. As can be seen from the above results, only a small percentage of respondents believe that they have a sufficiently high level of knowledge.

In order to increase the level of knowledge of a foreign language, we need to change a lot, and first of all in our mentality, everyone should to decide for himself whether he wants to know a foreign language at the proper level or not. After all, this is a lot of work and systematic independent work.

Also, to improve the educational process, it is necessary to increase the level of teaching, taking into account modern requirements for the knowledge of students and the use of new educational technologies. It is necessary to conduct classes in classrooms equipped with the latest technology, with interactive whiteboards for feedback from students, with high-speed Internet so that you can have access to the necessary educational programs in the classroom.

According to the results of the survey of students of the above group, the level only 37.5% of students are completely satisfied with teaching a foreign language, 56.3% of students are satisfied, but not completely, and only 6.3% of students are categorically not satisfied.

Based on the surveys conducted, it can be concluded that changes and improvements in the educational process are required. Taking into account the students' desire to improve the system of the educational process and the best assimilation of the material in a foreign language, the following recommendations are offered:

• Increase the number of hours to study this discipline.

• A foreign language as a discipline must be present at each course and always end with an exam.

• Take into account the opinion and wishes of students on the use of teaching methods.

• A business foreign language should be taught not one semester, but at least 4 semesters, along with a foreign language.

• Use interactive teaching methods more often.

• Apply more creative individual tasks in the classroom to stimulate the brain of students in a foreign language.

For more successful mastery of a foreign language, students are recommended the following activities:

• Watch modern movies or TV series with subtitles.

• To translate popular foreign songs.

• Translate excerpts from famous foreign books or scientific journals.

• Communicate with native English speakers on the Internet.

Summing up the above, it should be noted that English language is the language of the present and the future. A modern highly qualified specialist with the necessary complex of professional skills, fluent in a foreign language will be required in any field, in any country and at any time.

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ORIGINS AND COMPLICATIONS OF HEART FAILURE

Annotation: Heart failure (HF), also known as congestive heart failure (CHF), is a syndrome, a group of signs and symptoms, caused by an impairment of the heart's blood pumping function. Symptoms typically include shortness of breath, excessive fatigue, and leg swelling. The shortness of breath may occur with exertion or while lying down, and may wake people up during the night. Chest pain, including angina, is not usually caused by heart failure, but may occur if the heart failure was caused by a heart attack. The severity of the heart failure is mainly decided based on ejection fraction and also measured by the severity of symptoms. Other conditions that may have symptoms similar to heart failure include obesity, kidney failure, liver disease, anemia, and thyroid disease.

Key words: Heart failure, syptom, biverticular.

Common causes of heart failure include coronary artery disease, heart attack, high blood pressure, atrial fibrillation, valvular heart disease, excessive alcohol consumption, infection, and cardiomyopathy. These cause heart failure by altering the structure or the function of the heart or in some cases both. There are different types of heart failure: right-sided heart failure, which affects the right heart, left-sided heart failure, which affects the left heart, and biventricular heart failure, which affects both sides of the heart. Left-sided heart failure may be present with a reduced ejection fraction or with a preserved ejection fraction. Heart failure is not the same as cardiac arrest, in which blood flow stops completely due to the failure of the heart to pump.

Diagnosis is based on symptoms, physical findings, and echocardiography. Blood tests, and a chest x-ray may be useful to determine the underlying cause. Treatment depends on severity and case. [[17] For people with chronic, stable, mild heart failure, treatment usually consists of lifestyle changes, such as not smoking, physical exercise, and dietary changes, as well as medications. In heart failure due to left ventricular dysfunction, angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors, angiotensin receptor blockers, or angiotensin receptor-neprilysin inhibitors, along with beta blockers, mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists and SGLT2 inhibitors are recommended. Diuretics may also be prescribed to prevent fluid retention and the resulting shortness of breath. Depending on the case, an implanted device such as a pacemaker or implantable cardiac defibrillator may sometimes be recommended. In some moderate or more severe cases, cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT) or cardiac contractility modulation may be beneficial. In severe disease that persists despite all other measures, a cardiac assist device ventricular assist device, or, occasionally, heart transplantation may be recommended.

Heart failure is a common, costly, and potentially fatal condition, and is the leading cause of hospitalization and readmission in older adults. Heart failure often leads to more drastic health impairments than failure of other, similarly complex organs such as the kidneys or liver. In 2015, it affected about 40 million people worldwide Overall, heart failure affects about 2% of adults, and more than 10% of those over the age of 70. Rates are predicted to increase. The risk of death in the first year after diagnosis is about 35%, while the risk of death in the second year is less than 10% in those still alive. The risk of death is comparable to that of some cancers. In the United Kingdom, the disease is the reason for 5% of emergency hospital admissions. Heart failure has been known since ancient times, it is mentioned in the Ebers Papyrus around 1550 BCE.

Congestive heart failure is a pathophysiological condition in which the heart's output is insufficient to meet the needs of the body and lungs. The term "congestive heart failure" is often used because one of the most common symptoms is congestion or fluid accumulation in the tissues and veins of the lungs or other parts of a person's body. [10] Congestion manifests itself particularly in the form of fluid accumulation and swelling (edema), in the form of peripheral edema (causing swollen limbs and feet) and pulmonary edema (causing difficulty breathing) and ascites (swollen abdomen).

Symptoms of heart failure are traditionally divided into left-sided and right-sided because the left and right ventricles supply different parts of the circulation. In biventricular heart failure, both sides of the heart are affected. Left-sided heart failure is the more common.

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STRUCTURAL, FUNCTIONAL AND LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE CREOLIZED TEXT

Abstract: In this article, the phenomenon of creolized text, its linguistic and didactic aspect was studied. During the research, we studied the concept of creolized text, its structural and functional characteristics, identified linguistic and psychological features of its perception. Creolized components also include all the technical aspects of text design that affect its meaning. Creolized text is a complex text formation in which verbal and nonverbal components create a single semantic and functional whole. Creolized text is a complex text formation in which verbal and nonverbal components create a single semantic and functional whole.

Key words: Creolized texts, components, process, combination, complex, foreign language, paralinguistic, linguistic, paralinguistic active.

The creolized text includes two components – verbal (language and speech) and nonverbal components (other sign systems).

The specificity of such a text can be determined in its visual and verbal element, as a single source of information. In the process of creolization of information, meaning formation is carried out simultaneously through two channels so that if one form of presentation of the content is torn away from the rest, it will lose its semantic load. The remaining component does not make sense, either partially represents the information, or interprets it differently. Also, if you change the sequence or pattern of the combination of the two components, you can break the logic of the text [1].

Texts where nonverbal means acquire an important type-forming function are called paralinguistic active. Enclosing some important information for understanding the content, paralinguistic tools become a necessary element for the full interpretation of the text.

Creolized texts are one of the groups of paralinguistic active texts. linguistic French creolized

The term "semiotically complicated text" is also common, which also shows the presence of different sign systems, but may be perceived incorrectly. The presence of paralinguistic elements in the text does not complicate its understanding, but on the contrary, contributes to a faster perception of information or even simplifies its understanding.

D. P. Chigaev gives the term "semiotically enriched text" to characterize heterogeneous texts [1].

Unlike the usual illustrated text, the completeness of information in the creolized text can be achieved by perceiving all the components of the text simultaneously. That is, the components of the creolized text form a single whole both visually and functionally.

Creolized texts include instructions, advertisements, posters, comics, posters, leaflets, as well as texts of newspaper and journalistic, scientific and technical content, illustrated artistic texts and others.

A creolized text is a complex textual formation in which verbal and nonverbal components create a single visual, structural, semantic and functional whole aimed at a complex effect on the recipient.

Based on the studied classifications and methodological literature on this topic, we distinguish such functions of creolized texts:

1. Information function. The purpose of any text, including creolized text, is to convey the necessary information to the addressee. The creolized text does this in a dual form – through verbal and nonverbal elements. Such texts inform students about everyday life, culture, socio-political or economic situation in different countries. Thus, the creolized text mainly reports linguistic and cultural information, which is aimed at the formation of linguistic and cultural competence of students.

2. Communication function. This function consists in the fact that a dialogue with the addressee is carried out through the creolized text. This function is also related to the priorities of new educational standards, namely the formation of students' communicative competence.

3. Educational function. This function implies the use of creolized text as didactic material to illustrate linguistic phenomena and their use. Creolized texts make it easier to work with the text, since they can be a support for semantics when working with vocabulary and for understanding foreign language speech.

4. Educational function. This function ensures the fulfillment of one of the basic didactic principles – the unity of education and upbringing, which implies the development of human morality based on knowledge. This principle should be one of the criteria for selecting texts for work. Texts filled with ideological and moral content participate in the formation of the student's personality.

5. Expressive function. One of the purposes of language is to express feelings and emotions. So, the essence of this function is to convey the inner state of the creator of the text and to encourage the addressee to share his feelings and emotions.

The creolized text has no significant differences from the homogeneous verbal text. It has the same textual categories: integrity and coherence. Integrity is the unity of the text, the ability to exist in communication as an internally and externally organized whole. Coherence is a meaningful and formal connection between parts of the text. These categories are interconnected with each other.

The integrity of the creolized text is created by the author's communicative attitude, a common theme revealed by verbal and nonverbal means. Thus, verbal and paralinguistic means form a single whole that comprehensively affects the addressee.

Another category inherent in both homogeneous and semiotically complicated text is modality. The concept of modality denotes the speaker's attitude to the message, the assessment of the content of the text. The texts with modality include poetic, journalistic texts. Zero modality is possessed by texts without evaluative character, logical and reasoned, for example, scientific content.

In creolized texts, a significant part of modal information contains nonverbal elements [2].

Some iconic elements can be an independent carrier of a modality, for example, a motivational one in warning road signs. Also, the visual element can act as an emotional argument reflecting the author's assessments (delight, irritation, sympathy, etc.). Vivid personal evaluation is inherent in such genres as caricature (mockery, irony), caricature, etc.

The integrity of the creolized text is manifested in a close combination, interaction of verbal and nonverbal components at different levels: content, language, composition. At the content level, connectivity manifests itself in semantic connections between components. This can be a direct correlation, then the signs of both codes call the same objects and situations. With indirect correlation, the signs of both codes denote different objects or situations that have a thematic or associative connection. In the second case, understanding the message involves activating the interpretative capabilities of the addressee.

The essence of the language level is grammatical unity. At the content-compositional level, parts of the creolized text can be connected internally or externally. In the first case, we are talking about the semantic comparability of the two components. External coherence consists in the visual-spatial correlation of the verbal and nonverbal components of the text.

Thus, a creolized text is a text of a complex form formed on a combination of units of two or more different semiotic systems that enter relationships of interconnection, complementarity, mutual influence, which causes a complex effect on the addressee.

In conclusion of this study, we note that the study of creolized text and the ways of its application in the process of teaching a foreign language is an urgent issue. The modern educational system puts the formation of students' communicative competence as one of the main goals of teaching a foreign language. This competence is manifested in the ability and readiness of the student for intercultural interaction in different communication situations. This goal can be achieved if the communication situations in the lesson correspond to real communication, which can be carried out by building educational activities based on a creolized text.

In conclusion of this study, we note that the study of creolized text and the ways of its application in the process of teaching a foreign language is an urgent issue.

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SITUATIONAL SCENARIO APPROACH TO SEMANTIC ANALYSIS SITUATIONS OF APOLOGY IN BRITISH COMMUNICATIVE CULTURE

Annotation. Most cross-cultural apology studies explore apologies in different languages based on a corpus of collected data. Excuses are rarely considered in natural dates. These social crimes requiring an apology were also not considered. In this study, by analyzing a large corpus of naturally occurring data collected from real-life situations, the use of apology strategies and the crimes that motivated apology among native speakers of British English. The results showed that although both English speakers used relatively the same apology strategies, their preferences differed greatly. It was also found that even for the same offense, the apology rate was different.
Key words: apology strategies, ethno-cultural features, communicative culture, aspects of communication.

One of the main goals of communicative linguistics is to study the specifics of communication in the paradigm of intercultural relations. Scientists note that comparing the verbal and nonverbal behavior of speakers of different cultures, it is possible to detect certain ethno-cultural features manifested in the preference and frequency of the choice of means of communication limited by the norms of national etiquette [1; p. 150], [3; p. 20]. Representatives of any communicative culture are guided by the etiquette of behavior, which is one of the priority aspects of culture, since, according to Yu.S. Stepanov, "the principle of selection lies not in language, but outside it, in the organization of society, in what situations society considers typical, and in what behavior it requires a person in these typical situations" [6; p. 202].

Native linguists share the ideas of E. Sepir, who wrote that the feeling of boundless the freedom of the individual "when using his native language is, as it were, on the restraining occasion of some regulated norm" [4; p. 127]. This idea is revealed in more detail in the works on etiquette, which describe the norm of communication, which performs the function of regulating social relations in different cultures with the help of a set of linguistic means [7].

The norms of speech behavior directly depend on ethno-cultural rituals that correlate with the national style of communication. Communication style in Britain ("the English style of communication" [3; p. 48]) is described by linguists as personality-oriented - it assumes the expectation of showing respect for the individual and is observed in such aspects of communication as observing social distance, courtesy and politeness (see the works of N.I. Formanovskaya, R. Ratmayr, G.Leech).

As a rule, an apology is attributed to the type of etiquette communicative acts, the purpose of which is to preserve or strive for harmony of interpersonal relations, which was consciously or unconsciously violated in the course of social activity (see The works of R. Ratmayr, S.A. Risinzon, N.I. Formanovskaya, etc.). Domestic researchers note that an apology performs an etiquette function, in other words, an apology regulates social and ethical relations between communicants

(see the works of I.S. Shevchenko, T.V. Shmeleva). It is worth noting that the study of the linguistic and pragmatic features of the speech act of apology leads many scientists to the idea of attributing it to statements expressing psychological states. J. Searle in his classification of speech acts [5] identifies a group of expressives with illocutionary force "to express a psychological state relative to the propositional content of the utterance", including in it expressions, pity.

Obviously, apologies are performative in nature. They have a significant impact on the interpersonal relationships of communication participants.

Apologizing, the author of the apology (the addressee), according to R. Lakoff:

1) admits that he did something bad;

2) admits that the addressee is the victim;

3) demonstrates the need for forgiveness on the part of the addressee [2; p. 183]. In general, this behavior it is quite stereotypical and can be represented by the following traditional and quite common in British culture scenario for the implementation of the semantic situation "apology": "wrong behavior – apology – consent to accept an apology / minimization of damage".

Our chosen situational scenario approach to the analysis of the semantic situation of apology, the motives for its implementation in the British communicative culture allowed us to identify two types of scenarios of the semantic situation "apology", which differ for reasons and purposes of realization – true apologies based on remorse, confession of guilt, and conditional or formal, uttered in order to obtain forgiveness to meet their needs, for the sake of obtaining benefits, implemented with violations of the rules of etiquette and social distance, not based on emotional experiences.

In conclusion, it is important to note that the traditionally communicative scenario of an apology is based on the addressee's understanding of his guilt or at least awareness violations/deviations from the norms of etiquette and politeness, which is considered as a violation of the social distance typical of British communicative culture.

Despite the small and very stereotypical number of means of implementing the communicative situation of an apology in English, it is possible to distinguish true and conditional apologies and make up their typology within each group.

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UMUMIY O'RTA TA'LIM MAKTABLARIDA O'QUVCHILARNI ESTETIK TARBIYALASHDA XALQ QO'SHIQLARIDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada o'zbek xalq qo'shiqlari vositasida maktab o'quvchilarining estetik tarbilash ilmiy-nazariy nuqtai nazardan asoslab berilgan, barcha maktab o'quvchilarining ijodiy faoliyat imkoniyatlarini ta'minlashda musiqa folklorining o'rni ochib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: maktab, o'quvchi, tarbiya, xalq qo'shiqlari, estetika, folklor.

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USE OF FOLK SONGS IN AESTHETIC EDUCATION OF STUDENTS IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Annotation. In this article, the aesthetic education of schoolchildren through Uzbek folk songs is justified from a scientific and theoretical point of view, and the role of music folklore in providing opportunities for creative activity of all schoolchildren is revealed.

Key words: school, student, education, folk songs, aesthetics, folklore.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida demokratik huquqiy davlat qurish va fuqarolik jamiyati asoslarini rivojlantirish yo'liga kirgan kundan boshlab boshlangan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy-siyosiy o'zgarishlarga mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan chuqur ma'naviy-axloqiy tiklanish sabab bo'lmoqda. Respublikamiz hayotining barcha jabhalarida ma'naviy-axloqiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va ma'naviy-madaniy taraqqiyot bilan bog'liq holda demokratik huquqiy davlat barpo etish va fuqarolik jamiyatini rivojlantirish uchun mustahkam poydevor yaratish borasida salmoqli natijalarga erishildi. Bu yutuq va o'zgarishlarning zamirida inson va uning ma'naviy-ma'rifiy faoliyati yotadi.

Maktabning asosiy vazifalari an'anaviy ta'lim, tarbiya va avlodlar madaniyatini shakllantirishdir. Bizningcha, ma’naviy boy, intellektual rivojlangan shaxs tizimida musiqa madaniyati barkamol taraqqiyotning muhim tarkibiy qismi sifatida muhim o‘rin tutadi. Tarbiya va ta’lim madaniyatning muhim prognostik qismi bo‘lib, madaniyatning o‘zi esa ularning asosiy shartidir.. Ta’limda hamon madaniyat tanqisligi izlari saqlanib qolayotgani bejiz emas, uni faqat muntazam va izchillik bilan bartaraf etish mumkin. umuman yangilangan madaniyatni maqsadli ustuvor rivojlantirishdir.

Ajdodlarimizning o‘ziga xos madaniyati bo‘lgan musiqa folklori zamonaviy jamiyat tomonidan ma’naviyat, avlodlar davomiyligi, milliy hayot manbalari bilan yaqindan tanishishning muhim omili sifatida e’tirof etilmoqda. Yosh avlodning axloqiy-estetik tarbiyasi, ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish vazifalarini bajarishda folklorga tobora muhim o'rin belgilaydi. O'z xalqining musiqa madaniyatini bilish musiqa ijodining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini va boshqa xalqlar madaniyatini anglash imkonini beradi. Shuning uchun xalq og‘zaki ijodi elementlari turli ta’lim muassasalarida (maktabgacha ta’lim, umumta’lim maktablari, musiqa maktablari va boshqalar)da har doim ham faol va yetarlicha professional tarzda foydalanilmaydi.

Insoniyatning turli kechinmalarini ifodalashga qodir musiqa ijrochi va tinglovchilarni birlashtiradi, qo‘shiq esa boshqa hech qanday musiqiy faoliyat turiga o‘xshamaydi, bir nechta alohida tuyg‘ularni bir kuchli tuyg‘uga, bir necha yurakni esa kuchli his qiluvchi yurakka birlashtira oladi. Bolaning ijrosidagi qo‘shiq unga tovushlar uyg‘unligi olamini, qofiyali so‘zlarning go‘zalligini, kuy harakatining plastikligini anglashga yordam beradi. Shuning uchun boshlang'ich maktab uchun qo'shiq repertuarini tuzishda yuqori badiiy asarlarni tanlashga harakat qilish kerak. Odatda maktab o‘quv dasturiga qo‘shiq repertuariga 3 ta bo‘lim kiradi: mumtoz asarlar, xalq qo‘shiqlari va zamonaviylar. Xalq qo‘shiqlari va xalq og‘zaki ijodi ham muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, ular orqali bolalar xalqning xarakterini, o‘zi yashayotgan hudud tabiatini, ona tilining teranligi va go‘zalligini, butun xalq tarixini idrok etadilar. 1-sinfdan boshlab»Qo‘shiq aytish” bo‘limiga laparlar, yalla (“Mundi-mundi”,»Olma pishganda keling” va boshqalar) kiritilgan bo‘lib, unda o‘zbek xalqining hazil-mutoyiba, xushchaqchaqligi yorqin uchqunlar charaqlab turadi. Asta-sekin, sinfdan sinfga bolalar eshitish tajribasini, qo'shiq aytish mahoratini to'playdi, milliy qo'shiq ijrosi uslubini ishlab chiqadi. Bolalarning musiqiy va qo'shiqchilik didi rivojlanadi, bu esa o'quvchilarni estetik tarbiyalashda asosiy omildir. O‘rta va yuqori sinflarda bolalar maqom va shashmaqom asoslarini o‘rganadilar, lekin asosiysi, xalq qo‘shiqlarini o‘rganishni boshlaganda hamisha esda tutilishi kerak bo‘lgan boshlang‘ich sinflarda qo‘yilgan poydevordir. Albatta, qo‘shiqning ifodali vositalari (ohang, dinamika, temp, ritm va boshqalar) ustida ishlash muhim, ular obrazni to‘g‘ri qayta qurishga hissa qo‘shadi. Lekin bu yerdan maqsad bolalarga nafaqat qo‘shiqchilik mahoratini singdirish, balki qo‘shiqning go‘zalligini his etishga, ijrosiga qoyil qolishga o‘rgatishdir. Shu bilan birga, xalq liboslari, amaliy san'at bezaklari, xalq cholg'ulari ovozini o'rganish maqsadga muvofiqdir. O‘zbek laparlari qo‘shiq va raqsning sintezi bo‘lib, avlodlar davomiyligini ta’minlovchi, an’anaviy xalq ijrochilik shakllariga hurmat tuyg‘usini tarbiyalaydi. Odamlarning estetik tuyg'usi turli bayramlarda, aholining barcha qatlamlari vakillari yig'ilganda eng yorqin namoyon bo'ladi. Bayramlar rang-baranglik va ulug'vorlik, o'z diyoriga ishonch va muhabbat bilan to'ldiriladi. O‘zbek xalq qo‘shiqlarini o‘rganish, ularni ijro etish bolalarni O‘zbekiston madaniy-ijtimoiy hayotining kelib chiqishi bilan tanishtirish, ularning axloqiy-estetik mohiyatini idrok etishdan iborat.

Qo'shiq ijro san'atining ommaviy shakli bo'lib, shuning uchun iste'dod va qobiliyatdan qat'i nazar, iloji boricha ko'proq bolalarni qo'shiq aytishga jalb qilish kerak. Bu ularni o'zini namoyon qilish istagida birlashtiradi, ijodiy qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirishga turtki beradi, ularni o'tmish san'ati bilan mazmunli munosabatda bo'lishga o'rgatadi, uni qayta tiklash va saqlash maqsadida emas, balki an'analar estetik jihatdan mustahkam bo'lishi uchun. hayotimizni va fikrlashni rag'batlantirish.

Qo'shiqlarni o'rganishda bolalar miyasini keraksiz ma'lumotlar bilan ortiqcha yuklamaslik, balki qo'shiqning tasvirini ularning ongiga etkazish, intonatsion tuzilish go'zalligini, metro ritmining ritmik pulsatsiyasining o'ziga xosligini ko'rsatish kerak. u yoki bu qo'shiqni qanday qilib chiroyli ijro etishni o'rgatish, allaqachon ko'rilgan naqshlarga tayanmasdan, ularga improvizatsiya qilish imkonini beradi.

Maktab o‘quv dasturiga kiritilgan qo‘shiqlarning har biri o‘quvchilarning musiqiy va insoniy madaniyatini boyitadi, uni yangi bosqichga ko‘taradi. Lekin o‘qituvchi musiqa darsiga har doim musiqa asari faqat o‘rganish ob’ekti bo‘ladigan o‘quv fani sifatida emas, balki bolalarning his-tuyg‘ulari shakllanadigan san’at darsi sifatida yondashishi kerak. Shundagina o`quvchilarga estetik tarbiya berish maqsadiga erishiladi. O‘zbek madaniyatining kelajakdagi taraqqiyot yo‘nalishi ana shu muammoni uyg‘un va ijodiy hal etishga, bolalarni qadimgi estetik qadriyatlar tizimini ijodiy ruhida tarbiyalash yo‘llarini tanlashga bog‘liq. Bugun biz bolalarga berayotgan tarbiyamiz millatning xarakterini, ertaga, uchinchi ming yillikda qanday bo‘lishini va hokazolarni belgilaydi. O‘qituvchining o‘zi san’atning estetik mezonlarini to‘g‘ri tushunishi, tajribadan qo‘rqmasligi, dastur bo‘yicha ko‘r-ko‘rona ishlamasligi, boy tajribaga tayangan holda o‘qitishning yangi shakl va usullarini topa bilishi, yangi texnologiyalarni yaratishi juda muhim.

Xalq qo‘shiqlari vositasida o‘quvchilarni ma’naviy-axloqiy shakllantirishda musiqa darslari katta imkoniyatlarga ega. Zero, xalq qo‘shiqlari xalqning ezgu niyatlari, orzu istaklari va ichki tuyg‘ulari, uning urf-odatlari va an’analari bilan bevosita bog‘langandir. Musiqa darslarida o‘quvchilar bevosita ishtirok etadigan barcha faoliyatlar (musiqa tinglash, jamoali ijro, turli harakatlar bajarish, musiqa ijodkorligi va boshqalar) jarayonida xalq qo‘shiqlaridan foydalanish ularning ma’naviy-axloqiy jihatdan shakllanish jarayonini tezlashtiradi va bu madaniy tamoyillarning chuqurroq singishiga imkon beradi.

Qo‘shiqlarning yakkaxon, duet, faqat qizlar, yoki yigitlar va jamoasi bilan kuylanishi o‘quvchilarning xalq qo‘shiqlarini turli variantlarda idrok qilishlari va bu asarlardan ma’naviy-axloqiy xulosalar chiqarib olishlariga yordam beradi.

Urf-odatlar va marosimlarning mazmuni musiqa materiallarini tahliliy idrok qilishda tahlil uslublaridan, ularni xulosalashda fikrlarni yig‘ish-sintez usullaridan foylanish va xulosalarning mantiqan to‘g‘riligini hayotiy voqeliklar bilan taqqoslash orqali amalga oshirish -o‘quvchilarning xalq asarlardan to‘g‘ri xulosa chiqa olish qobiliyatini shakllantirishga ko‘maklashadi.

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A MODERN VIEW ON THE STATE OF PROBLEMS OF URETHRAL STRICTURES (LITERATURE REVIEW)

Annotation: According to the definition of the International Urological Council of Leading Experts of the International Society of Urology (ISLSTO, 2014), urethral stricture is understood as a pathological narrowing of any part of the urethra, surrounded by the spongy body, as a result of the development of spongiofibrosis [1]. In our country, the most cited definition is M.I. Kogan: urethral stricture is a polyetiological obstructive lesion of the urethra, accompanied by symptoms from the lower urinary tract [2]. Recently, due to the peculiarities of the pathogenesis and the tendency of this disease to a recurrent course, many authors use the term stricture disease as a definition, which is considered equal along with urethral stricture.

Key words: urethral stricture, cystoscopy, stricture disease.

Urethral stricture is a common and complex urological pathology. The incidence has been steadily increasing in recent decades, varies from 0.6% to 0.9% in the population and depends on the age composition of patients. At the same time, extended and subtotal lesions are diagnosed in 15-18% of cases of urethral stricture disease [3-5]. According to a study by R. San-Shsa et al. in the United States, about 1,500,000 patients a year see an outpatient urologist and an average of 5,000 patients receive specialized inpatient care. The total cost of treating these patients in 2000 was $191 million. At the same time, the average individual costs per patient with stricture disease are three times higher than those with other urological pathologies (10,472 vs. 3,713 US dollars) [6]. Risk factors for the development of urethral stricture traditionally include: advanced age, sexually transmitted infections, lichensclerosis, complications after radical or radiation treatment of prostate cancer [1, 7]. In a retrospective study et al. analyzed the localization of strictures in a large group of 1,439 patients, the vast majority were diagnosed with stricture of the anterior urethra (92.2%), of which 46.9% of strictures were in the bulbous urethra, and 30.5% in the penis, penile and bulbous - 9.9%, the entire urethra - 4.9% [5].Etiology. To date, inflammatory strictures are more commonly associated with lichen sclerosis and non-gonococcal urethritis. In countries with a high level of medical development, strictures of iatrogenic etiology are most common. The reason for the increase in the incidence, obviously, is the widespread use of "minimally invasive" transurethral endoscopic operations. Catheterization, cystoscopy, especially when the diameter of the instrument does not correspond to the lumen of the urethra, in addition to damage to the mucous membrane, contribute to the formation of zones of compression and ischemia of the urethra. The occurrence of idiopathic strictures, according to D.E. Andrich and A.R. Mundy, in some cases is the result of asymptomatic minor injuries or urethritis that were not recognized at an earlier date [4]. The SIU/ICUD guidelines published in 2014 clarified the concepts and definitions related to urethral constrictions. Thus, the terms stricture and stricture disease refer only to the anterior urethra surrounded by spongy tissue. Narrowing of the posterior urethra that is not associated with a pelvic fracture should be referred to as stenosis. The correct term is also stenosis of the vesicourethral anastomosis after prostatectomy. Thus, the term "posterior urethral stricture" or "bladder neck stricture" is currently not recommended for use [1]. The pathogenesis of urethral stricture is based on damage to the epithelium of the urethra or the adjacent part of the spongiform body, followed by squamous metaplasia, changes in the extracellular matrix of the spongy tissue of the urethra, and the development of spongiofibrosis [8, 9]. The normal connective tissue of the wall of the urethra is replaced by dense fibrous tissue with a decrease in the ratio of collagen types I and III. These changes lead to a decrease in the proportion of smooth muscle tissue and collagen in the spongy body and, as a result, to a decrease in the synthesis of nitric oxide in the area of stricture, tissue hypoxia and scar progression [10]. With the development and introduction into clinical practice of ultrasound research methods in 1988]". Also in the foreign literature, the clinical gradation of G. Barbagli et al., based on the etiology of the disease, is popular [12]. In our country, the most famous classification is M.I. Kogan Nevertheless, today there is no single and generally accepted classification of stricture disease of the urethra, which creates certain problems for clinicians. Symptoms depend on the degree of narrowing of the lumen of the urethra. Clinically significant manifestations manifest when the narrowing of the lumen of the urethra is less than 3-5 mm. Such patients most often complain of a weak or thin stream of urine, straining to urinate, a feeling of incomplete emptying of the bladder, frequent urination or urinary retention, as well as periodic pain in the urethra during and after micturition. A history may include recurrent urinary tract infections, prostatitis, epididymitis, hematuria, microcystis, bladder stones, or bladder diverticula. The course of stricture disease can be complicated by paraurethral abscesses and fistulas [13, 14]. In modern literature, undeservedly little attention is paid to the problems of preoperative diagnosis and operational planning. The modern standard for examining a patient with urethral stricture, in addition to routine methods of urological screening, includes retrograde urethrography in combination with voiding cystourethrography as a basic diagnostic method. This technique allows you to determine the location and extent of the stricture. Despite its high sensitivity (75-100%) and specificity (72-97%), urethrography has two significant drawbacks. First, with the standard oblique positioning of the patient, projection distortions in the size of the urethra occur, which can lead to an underestimation of the length of the stricture, and, consequently, to the wrong choice of the method of surgical treatment. Secondly, retrograde urethrography does not give an idea of the depth and extent of spongiofibrosis, which is the most important factor in the choice of treatment tactics. It should also be noted the possibility of different interpretations of urethrography by radiologists and urologists. Curious are the data obtained by Sh. Eswara et al., who proposed to evaluate 10 urethrograms to 60 urological residents and specialists in radiology at Washington, Stanford and Northwestern Universities (USA). [10]. In another study, Canadian urologists P. Bach and K. Rourke analyzed the description of urethrograms by radiologists in a group of 397 patients who subsequently underwent urethroplasty. Only in 49% of cases, the description of radiographs was adequate and coincided with the intraoperative picture. In 13% of patients, urethral stricture was not described at all [6]. Urethroscopy helps to determine the degree of narrowing of the urethra. In the presence of a suprapubic fistula, it is sometimes advisable to use fibrocystouretroscopy to determine the proximal border of the stricture and the state of the sphincter apparatus. The 2014 SIU/ICUD guidelines on the diagnostic value of ureteroscopy state the following:1. Urethroscopy is recommended as the most specific method for determining the presence of urethral stricture (level of evidence 4A). 2. The method is recommended as an aid in the diagnosis of anterior urethral strictures in case of ambiguous interpretation of other studies (level of evidence 3B).

Since the mid-1980s, the appearance of sonourethrography proposed by J.W. McAninch [17]. The sensitivity of this method for diagnosing urethral strictures ranges from 66-100%, and the specificity is 97-98%. Unfortunately, when performing this study, the accuracy of determining the length of the stricture is limited to 3–5 cm [18]. Also, the disadvantages of the method can be conditionally attributed to the fact that the doctor performing the study must be highly qualified, both in the methodology for its implementation and in the interpretation of the data obtained [19]. It should be noted the general trend of decreasing interest of urologists in the use of sonourethrography, as evidenced in recent years by a clear decrease in the number of publications that mention this study. Thus, we did not find a single article in MEDLINE for 2014 and 2015 for the query»Sonourethrography", and only one work was published for 2013. The ambiguity of modern ideas about the role of sonourethrography in the diagnosis of urethral strictures is reflected in the recommendations of SIU / ICUD (2014):1. Sonourethrography can be used as an adjunct to urethrography in the preoperative evaluation of patients with anterior urethral stricture (LE: 2C). 2. Sonourethrography may be more sensitive diagnostic method than retrograde urethrography in assessing the extent of stricture and the degree of spongiofibrosis, however, the clinical significance of these results remains uncertain (level of evidence 2C) [2]. In 2006, Y. Osman et al. An interesting comparison has been made between the diagnostic value of magnetic resonance and retrograde urethrography [2,1]. Although the overall accuracy of diagnosing urethral strictures in the two types of studies was equal (85%), magnetic resonance urethrography provided additional clinical data that influenced the choice of treatment in 35% of cases. Korean scientists D.J. came to similar conclusions. Sung et al. Their study showed that magnetic resonance urethrography has a significantly lower error in measuring the extent of stricture than retrograde urethrography in combination with voiding cystourethrography. Another major advantage of magnetic resonance urethrography is the ability to accurately assess changes in the spongy body of the urethra. More recently, Mayo Clinic scientists B. Kim, A. Kawashima, and A.J. LeRoy, analyzing the reliability of methods for diagnosing the pathology of the male urethra, assigned the paramount importance of magnetic resonance imaging compared to retrograde urethrography, sonourethrography and CT. Thus, these data indicate the promise of using magnetic resonance urethrography, both to detect urethral strictures and to clarify their location and length, and most importantly, the depth and extent of spongiofibrosis, which is a necessary condition for high-quality operational planning. Unresolved problems remain high cost and limited availability, combined with the lack of a standardized protocol for this study. Diagnosis of urethral stricturesIn the recent past, it was believed that in the treatment of narrowing of the urethra, it is necessary to adhere to the so-called "surgical ladder", i.e. before embarking on complex open correction methods, it is necessary to use simple, though not always effective, but affordable methods of treatment, such as bougienage and internal optical urethrotomy. This approach is now considered obsolete. In general, the methods of treatment of urethral strictures can be divided into endourethral and open surgical interventions. The most ancient and widely known method of treatment is bougienage (dilatation) of the urethra. The method is low-cost and quite feasible on an outpatient basis. However, low efficiency (less than 10%), high frequency of relapses and complications determine the limited indications for the use of this technique. Treatment results comparable to bougienage are achieved using internal optical urethrotomy, usually with a»cold knife” or various types of lasers: (diode, titanyl-phosphate-potassium, yttrium-aluminum garnet doped with neodymium ions, holmium and excimer lasers). Despite the fact that at present in the United States about 20% of urologists use laser technologies for the treatment of urethral strictures, the use of this technique is not recommended due to the comparability of treatment results with internal optical urethrotomy at a significantly higher financial cost [6]. Since the 70s of the 20th century, in order to reduce the frequency of relapses, it was proposed to administer pharmacological preparations with anticollagen and antifibroblast effects intraoperatively into the area of scar tissue under the mucous membrane. Steroid preparations, cytostatics (Mitomycin C), type 2 cyclooxygenase inhibitors, and glucocorticoids were studied, but this did not lead to a significant increase in efficiency [7–9]. The use of urethral stents in combination with internal optical urethrotomy has been intensively studied, but due to the high incidence of complications (perineal pain, scarring, stent migration, stone encrustation, urinary incontinence, infection), these methods have not been widely used in everyday practice [3, 10].Thus, according to modern recommendations, bougienage and internal optical urethrotomy can be used as the first line of treatment only in patients with short (less than 1 cm), single strictures of the bulbar urethra without pronounced spongiofibrosis [2]. However, in debilitated patients or in patients who refuse radical treatment, the use of endourethral procedures is possible as a palliative method of treatment. Despite the fact that the effectiveness of endourethral methods does not exceed 10-35%, most urologists, both in our country and abroad, are in no hurry to abandon their use. According to many authors, the unjustified widespread use of endoscopic techniques and ignoring indications for open urethroplasty may lead to an increase in the incidence of extended anterior urethral strictures in the future [8]. Open operations in modern reconstructive surgery of the urethra are the most preferable for stricture disease, because. have high efficiency, low complication rate and good long-term results. Despite the fact that anastomotic urethroplasty has been performed for more than 100 years, to date, no prospective and randomized studies have been conducted on this type of surgical treatment. All studies are retrospective cohort studies. Most experts agree that: 1. Indications for anastomotic urethroplasty are strictures of the bulbous urethra, the length of which does not exceed 2-3 cm. 2. Performing an anastomosis for strictures of the penile urethra is not recommended, because associated with a high risk of shortening and curvature of the penis.3. Anastomosis should be accompanied by spatulation of the edges of the resected urethra, which significantly reduces the risk of recurrence.An analysis of publications shows that anastomotic urethroplasty is successful in more than 90% of cases [7,8]. It should be noted that spatulation increases the tension of the edges by about 11.5 cm. The recently proposed original technique of Andrich-Mundy non-transection anastomosis allows preserving axial blood flow of the spongiform body of the urethra [6]. However, this operation is not indicated for post-traumatic strictures. It should also be noted that the effectiveness is comparable compared to conventional anastomosis, with a greater technical complexity of this operation. Therefore, given the small number of publications and the lack of data on long-term results, it is still difficult to judge what place this operation should occupy in the arsenal of a modern urologist.Replacement urethroplasty is based on the concept of partial or complete replacement of the lumen of the urethra with a tissue flap. Despite the diversity, all these operations can be divided into 3 groups: 1. Augmentation urethroplasty (urethral augmentation, augmentation with anastomosis). 2. Staged urethroplasty. 3. Urethroplasty with tubular flaps.

As a plastic material, free (devoid of connection with the donor site) and displaced (on a feeding leg) flaps are used. Free flaps are usually called grafts, and the operation is transplantation, in the case of displaced flaps, the term transposition is used. In the English-language literature, in relation to free flaps, the term "Graft" is used - a cutting. The displaced flaps are called "Flap" - a flap. Accordingly, the operations are called "Grafting" and "Flap-ing". Both of these methods are used for urethral augmentation. Among the free flaps (grafts), the use of the oral mucosa (buccal and lingual flaps) is the most common, the skin of the prepuce is used less often, and among the displaced, the preputial and penile flaps on the fascial feeding pedicle are used. The use of scrotal skin has now been abandoned due to the presence of hair follicles. The use of a flap of the oral mucosa for replacement urethroplasty was first proposed by the domestic scientist K.M. Sapezhko in 1894 [3,7]. According to the world's leading experts, the buccal mucosa is an ideal plastic material for transplantation into the urethra [9, 10]. This is explained by the following circumstances: • development of subepithelial vascular network. • good strength and elastic properties. • resistance to infection.• high regenerative capacity of the donor site.The effectiveness of urethroplasty with tubularized flaps is significantly lower than in two-stage operations and ranges from 45 to 80%. From use Radial and thoracodorsal flaps are currently abandoned due to the low efficiency of these operations.According to many authors, the correction of strictures of the navicular fossa is the most difficult section in urethral surgery. This is explained by the fact that in addition to restoring the lumen of the urethra, the surgeon must also solve aesthetic problems associated with the appearance of the glans penis after surgery. It should be remembered that it is in the navicular fossa that the transformation of turbulent urine flow into laminar occurs and urethroplasty in this area makes special demands on the surgeon. There is a huge variety of surgical techniques proposed for the correction of strictures of the capitate urethra. Another important circumstance influencing the choice of the method of surgical treatment is the etiology of strictures of the navicular fossa. And on this basis, all strictures of the capitate urethra can be divided into strictures associated with lichensclerosis and others, most often iatrogenic [19]. A feature of the strictures associated with lichensclerosis is that only extragenital flaps are suitable as a plastic material, because. genital skin is considered potentially diseased and its use leads to a multiple increase in the number of relapses [4,5].Over the past half century, many different methods have been proposed for correcting stricture disease of the urethra, which has led to qualitative progress in the treatment of this pathology. Among the current trends in the development of this area of urology, the following can be distinguished: 1. A significant decrease in indications and a skeptical attitude of specialists towards the use of endo-urethral methods of treatment (bougiering, internal optical urethrotomy).2. Most operating urologists prefer transplantation of the oral mucosa AND experimental and clinical urology of the mouth, considering the buccal flap as an ideal plastic material for transplantation into the urethra. 3. A clear decrease in interest in the transplantation of skin-fascial flaps.4. The use of tissue engineering products seems to be very promising. 5. The emergence of new types of anastomotic urethroplasty (anastomosis without crossing the spongy body of the urethra). Despite significant progress in the treatment of urethral stricture, I would like to highlight the main unresolved problems: • modern standards for diagnosing urethral stricture do not allow us to judge the depth and extent of spongiofibrosis, which, obviously, can affect how rational planning, and the result of urethroplasty. In this sense, the introduction of the method of magnetic resonance urethrography into wide practice can be considered a promising direction; • Most of the studies are retrospective cohort in nature, which makes it impossible to draw up European and national clinical guidelines. In this regard, it seems appropriate to establish regional centers for urethral surgery in our country and organize multicenter prospective studies; • the lack of clear clinical guidelines is the reason for the current situation with the widespread unjustified use of bougienage and internal optical urethrotomy, which leads to disease progression and an increase in the frequency of extended strictures;• lack of generally accepted classification of urethral strictures;• lack of uniform standards for evaluating the results of surgical treatment and postoperative monitoring of patients;• the problem of one-stage correction of pan-urethral strictures and complex cases of lichensclerosis is unresolved; • the practical absence of works devoted to the adaptation of the buccal mucosa to new conditions.Research in this area may be of not only scientific but also clinical interest in terms of postoperative prognosis. Another problem is the preoperative diagnosis of the depth and extent of spongiofibrosis. A small number of well-planned (from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine) studies on the treatment of urethral strictures makes it impossible to draw up European and national clinical recommendations, and therefore it seems obvious that there is a need to establish regional centers for reconstructive surgery of the urethra and organize multicenter prospective studies on their basis in this areas.

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XORIJIY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARNI JORIY ETISH KASBIY KOMPETENTLIGINI OSHIRISHNING MUHIM OMILI

Annotatsiya: maqolada o'quv jarayoniga pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo'llash orqali darsga tayyorgarlik ko'rish va uni o'tkazish yaxlitligini ta'minlash hamda o'qituvchi kasbiy kompetentligini takomillashtirishga yo'naltirilgan faoliyat mazmunii yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim, texnologiya, kompetenlik, faoliyat, dars, jarayon, samaradorlik, natija.

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INTRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF INCREASING PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE

Abstract: the article describes the content of activities aimed at preparing for the lesson and the effectiveness of its conduct, as well as increasing the professional competence of the teacher through the use of pedagogical technologies in the educational process.

Key words: training, technology, competence, activity, lesson, process, efficiency, result.

Hozirgi globallashuv va tarixiy davrda, Respublikamizda ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirishda muhim vazifalarni bajarish bo'yicha keng qamrovli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Mamlakatimizning hamma jabhalari mustaqillik mafkurasi asosida tez rivojlanib, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, ma'naviy-axloqiy va insoniy qadriyatlar yangicha milliy mazmun kasb etmoqda.

Respublikamiz rivojlanishini jadallashtirish inson omili, ma'naviy-madaniy qadriyatlar hamda yoshlar ta'lim-tarbiyasi, ularga kasb-hunar o'rgatishni jahon standartlari asosida tashkil etishning ilmiy-nazariy asosini yurtboshimiz o'z asarlarida ochib berdi. Respublikamizning siyosiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishi, uning jahon ham jamiyatiga tezkor kirishi bilan chambarchas bog'liq holda sodir bo'lmoqda. Bu masalani yechishda oliy va o'rta-maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limi o'quv yurtlarining xalqaro ta'lim tizimi va xizmat bozoriga tezroq kirishiga ham bog‘liqdir. Chunki bu ta’lim muassasalari jahon andozalariga javob beradigan malakali mutaxassislarni tayyorlash masalasini hal qilishda asosiy rol o‘ynaydilar. Bu esa oliy va o‘rta-maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’lim tizimining barqaror rivojlanishini taqozo qiladi. Buni ta’minlovchi asosiy omil esa o‘qituvchi va pedagog kadrlarni tayyorlash, ularni malakasini oshirish va qayta tayyorlash sifatiga bog‘liqdir.

Hozirgi kunda pedagogik adabiyotlar, ta’lim muammolariga oid ma’ruzalar, rasmiy hujjatlarda «Yangi pedagogik texnologiya», «Ilg‘or pedagogik texnologiya», «Progressiv pedagogik texnologiya», «Zamonaviy ta’lim texnologiyasi» iboralari keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Ammo «Pedagogik texnologiya» tushunchasi hali ham bir qolipga tushirilmagan, ensiklopediyalarda to‘la izohlanganicha yo‘q, uning mazmunini yagona talqini ishlab chiqilmagan va shuning uchun ushbu iboraning bir–biridan farqlanuvchi ko‘pgina ta’riflari mavjud.

Respublikamizning pedagogik olim va amaliyotchilari ilmiy asoslangan hamda O‘zbekistonning ijtimoiy-pedagogik sharoitiga moslashgan ta’lim texnologiyalarini yaratish va ularni ta’lim-tarbiya amaliyotida qo‘llashga intilmoqdalar. Bu yerda, nima uchun bugungi kunda pedagogik texnologiyalarning milliy nazariy asosini yaratish va amaliyotga tadbiq etish zarurati tug‘ildi?, degan savol paydo bo‘lishi mumkin. Jamiyatimizga qanchadan-qancha bilimli kadrlarni va yuqori malakali olimlarni yetishtirib kelgan pedagogika uslublari mavjudki, ularning eskirib, talabga javob bermay qolgan va mafkuralashtirilgan joylarini o‘zgartirib, milliy tus berib, foydalanaversa bo‘lmaydimi?- degan mulohazalar ham yo‘q emas. O‘zbekistonning shu kundagi pedagogik jamoatchiligining aksariyati, aynan mana shu yo‘ldan bormoqda. Bu yo‘l vaqtincha izlab topilgan bo‘lib,qisqa muddat xizmat qilishi mumkin. Mustaqillikni qo‘lga kiritgan va buyuk kelajak sari intilayotgan jamiyatga bu yo‘l uzoq xizmat qilolmaydi. Chunki:

- **birinchidan,-** ma’lum sabablarga ko‘ra jahon hamjamiyati taraqqiyotidan ortga qolib ketgan jamiyatimiz, taraqqiy etgan mamlakatlar qatoridan o‘rin olishi uchun, aholi ta’limini jadallashtirish va samaradorligini oshirish maqsadida eng ilg‘or pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish zarurligi;
- **ikkinchidan,-** an’anaviy o‘qitish tizimi yozma va og‘zaki so‘zlarga tayanib ish ko‘rishi tufayli «axborotli o‘qitish» sifatida tavsiflanib, o‘qituvchi faoliyati birgina o‘quv jarayonining tashkilotchisi sifatida emas, balki nufuzli bilimlar manbaiga aylanib qolganligi;
- **uchinchidan,-**fan-texnika taraqqiyotining o‘ta rivojlanganligi natijasida axborotlarning keskin ko‘p ayib borayotganligi va ularni yoshlarga yetkazish uchun vaqtning chegaralanganligi;
- **to‘rtinchidan,-**kishilik jamiyati o‘z taraqqiyotining shu kundagi bosqichida nazariy va empirik bilimlarga asoslangan tafakkurdan tobora foydali bo‘lgan, aniq natijaga asoslangan texnik tafakkurga o‘tib borayotganligi;

- **beshinchidan,-**o‘quvchi-yoshlarni hayotga mukammal tayyorlash talabi ularga eng ilg‘or bilim berish usuli hisoblangan ob’ektiv borliqqatizimli yondashuv tamoyilidan foydalanishni talabqilishidir.

Ta’lim texnologiyasi yuqorida sanab o‘tilgan beshta sababiy shartlarni barcha talablariga javob beradigan ta’limiy tadbirdir.Bu zaruriyat, shu vaqtgacha tahsil oluvchilar yopiq tafakkur paradigma (namuna,misol)lari asosida o‘qitilganligi,ularda o‘zgacha nuqtai nazarni tan olmaslik, faqat o‘z fikrini to‘g‘ri deb bilish shakllanganligidandir. Bu hol har qanday taraqqiyotga g‘ov bo‘lib, shu paradigmada yurgan kishilarni inqiroz sari yetaklaydi.

Jamiyatimiz jadallik bilan taraqqiy etib, iqtisodiy va siyosiy mavqei kundan-kunga ortib bormoqda. Ammo ijtimoiy sohada,ayniqsa, ta’lim-tarbiyada umumiy taraqqiyotdan orqada qolish sezilmoqda. Bunday noxush vaziyatdan chiqib ketish yo‘llaridan biri ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonini qabul qilingan davlat ta’lim standartlari asosida texnologiyalashtirishdir.

Ta’lim jarayonini, unga mukammallik, aniqlik, yo‘lga solinganlik, tartiblilik, ravonlik, vazminlik alomatlarini berish orqali samaradorligini oshirish va muqobillashtirish yo‘llarini izlash maqsadida pedagogika sohasida doimo tadqiqot olib borilgan.

Zamonaviy pedagogikada ham, ta’limni shunday modellari, unga nisbatan shunday yondashuvlar ishlanmoqdaki, ular ta’limga ishlab chiqarish – texnologik jarayon, ma’lum sharoitlarda va belgilangan vaqt ichida ko‘zlangan ta’lim maqsadlariga erishishni kafolatlaydigan xarakterni berishi mkoniyatini yaratadi.

Ko‘pgina mamlakatlar pedagogik texnologiyadan foydalanib, o‘quvchilar o‘zlashtirishini oshirishda sezilarli muvaffaqiyatlarga erishdilar. Masalan Janubiy Koreyada pedagogik texnologiya bo‘yicha tajriba–sinov tarzida o‘qiyotgan 50 ming boladan 75 foizida an’anaviy o‘qitishda faqat eng yaxshi o‘quvchilar erishadigan natijalar qo‘lga kiritilgan.

Ta’limni texnologiyalashtirishning asosini, ta’lim jarayonini, uning samaradorligini oshirish va ta’lim oluvchilarni, berilgan sharoitlarda,ajratilgan vaqt ichida loyihalashtirilayotgan o‘quv natijalarga erishishlarini kafolatlash maqsadida to‘liq boshqarish g‘oyasi tashkil etadi.

Bunday yondashishning mohiyati, ta’lim jarayonini tizimlashtirishdan-uni, aniq rasmiylashtirilgan va detallari bo‘yicha aniq elementlarga bo‘lib tashlash yordamida maksimal shakllantirishdan iborat.

Ta’lim texnologiyasining predmeti – ta’lim tizimini konseptual asoslariga dalil keltirishdan, maqsadlarni qo‘yishdan, natijalarni shakllantirishdan, o‘quv materialini tanlash va tizimlashtirishdan, ta’lim modelini tanlashdan, to ularni amalga oshirishgacha, ularning optimallik va samaradorlik darajasini baholashgacha loyihalashtirishdan tarkib topgan.

Bizda ta’lim nazariyasi va amaliyotida, o‘quv jarayoniga texnologik xarakterni kiritish XXasrning 50-yillaridan boshlangan. Ular an’anaviy o‘qitish uchun texnik vositalar majmuasini yaratishda o‘z ifodasini topgan.

Hozirgi vaqtda, pedagogik texnologiyaga oddiygina «o‘qitishning texnik vositalaridan yoki kompyuterlaridan foydalanish sohasidagi tadqiqotlar sifatida qaralmaydi: bu o‘qitish samaradorligini oshiruvchi omillarni tahlil qilish va qo‘llash yo‘li bilan hamda qo‘llanilayotgan usullarni baholash vositasida ta’lim jarayonining tamoyillarini aniqlash,optimallashtirish usullarini ishlab chiqish maqsadidagi tadqiqotlardir»[21].

Pedagog olim V.P. Bespalkoning fikri bo‘yicha, barcha ta’lim va tarbiya ishlarini pedagogik texnologiya yo‘liga o‘tkazish–o‘quv amaliyotini, pedagogik jarayonni qurish va amalga oshirishda ixtiyoriylikdan, uning har bir elementini va bosqichini tartibli asoslashga, ob’ektiv tashxis qilinadigan yakuniy natijaga intilishiga keskin ravishda burilishini ifodalaydi.

Ma’rifatli va rivojlangan mamlakatlarda muvaffaqiyat bilan qo‘llanilib kelinayotgan ta’lim texnologiyalarini o‘rganib, xalqimizning milliy pedagogika an’analaridan hamda ta’lim sohasining shu kundagi holatidan kelib chiqqan holda milliy ta’lim texnologiyasini yaratish lozim.

O‘qituvchi pedagogik kompetenentligini oshirishning muhim omillaridan yana biri uning darsga puxta tayyorgarlik ko‘rishidir. Har bir o‘qituvchi o‘quv mashg‘ulotiga tayyorlanar ekan, eng avvalo uning uch didaktik maqsadining (ta’limiy, tarbiyaviy, rivojlantiruvchi) imkoniyatlarini aniqlashi zarur bo‘ladi. Darsga tayyorgarlik ko‘rishda mazkur dars muammolarini umumiy ma’rifiy-ma’naviy, mafkuraviy ishlar, o‘quv yurtidagi tarbiyaviy jarayon bilan aloqadorlikda qarash lozim.

Darsga tayyorgarlikning eng muhim qismi uni rejalashtirishdir. O‘qituvchi darsga tayyorgarlik ko‘rishining muhim bosqichlaridan biri darslarni tematik rejalashtirish hisoblanadi. Bunda dastur asosida darslikdan foydalanib, har bir dars mavzusi ma’lum izchillikda aniqlanadi. So‘ng darsning maqsadi, vazifalari, uning mazmuni va ish metodlari aniqlanadi.

Darsga tayyorgarlik ko‘rishning eng muhim qismi uning jonli ssenariysi – mazmunnomasi (konspekti)ni tuzishdir. Darsning mazmunnomasi uni amalga oshirishning to‘la tafsilotining bayonidir. Unda darsni o‘tkazish mazmuni, shakli, metodlari hamda asosiy qismlari aloxida ajratib ko‘rsatiladi. Dars mazmunnomasi bilan birgalikda hozirgi kunda oliy ta’lim muassasalarida o‘quv-uslubiy majmua ham keng foydalanilmoqda.

Shunday qilib, o‘quv jarayoniga pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo‘llash darsga tayyorgarlik ko‘rish va uni o‘tkazish yaxlitligini ta’minlaydi. Shuningdek, u o‘qituvchi kasbiy kompetentligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

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METHODS OF INTRODUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLECT TECHNOLOGIES IN STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL EFFICIENCY

Abstract. Currently, the use of digital technologies in almost all spheres of human activity is developing rapidly. Based on this, the monitoring of all the necessary Intellect technologies in statistical Integrity Intellect technologies is to assess them, assess all the necessary information, to comply with it in this direction. Practical measures are covered. We hope that the use of international experience and innovative ideas are included in the use of the innovation and offers in agovaia.
Keywords: devices, drones, artistic intellect technologies, infrared cameras.

Introduction. The main technological level of development of agricultural enterprises in Uzbekistan is a low technological level and investment activities. In the country and many regions, in recent years, the network pays special attention to the development of a digital economy. The President in the Decreighting Decrees on this direction is reflected in the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On measures to develop the Cabinet of Ministers and the Cabinet of Ministers".

According to the analysis, throughout the season, the manufacturer of agricultural products (in a short period of time) has to receive more than 40 different solutions. Most of it is calculated objects and affects the efficiency of production directly. According to the estimation, 33 percent of the harvest is lost in planting, cultivation, storage and transportation. In such conditions, the technologies of "smart" or "smart agriculture" of existing land, water, material and technical resources are important. [3]

The technical and technological base of the industry mainly determines the overall development of the agro-industrial complex. This is manifested in technological improvement of livestock and plant cultivation, increasing the productivity and mechanization activities. The lack of machinery limits the capacity of farmers and increases labor consumption in the cost of products. Effective use of existing technical means will reduce its time period and accelerate the process of reproduction, along with the use of innovative technologies.

The modern stage of social development is characterized by high-speed technological development. Over the past 30 years, computers and information technologies have reached the production and non-manufacturing sectors of society, including the economy. Agriculture was no exception. Curriculum The acceleration of informatization is the basis for ensuring future development sustainability. Innovation is the basis of progressive growth of the economy. As mentioned above, agriculture is also facing many challenges and problems as one of the main sides of the national economy of many countries.

On approval of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" and "On measures of PF-6079" on October 5, 2020 "October 5, 1920" Widespread current introduction of digital economy and electronic government On measures "In accordance with the decision of PP-469 to reach April 28, the Agro-Industrial Information and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the Development of the Agro-Industrialization System and Agricultural Numbering System In the system of implementation of targeted projects, introduction of targeted projects on the implementation of technologies, introduction of targeted projects, implementation of targeted projects, sales of agricultural products, in the system of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan Priorities of the numbering such as the uninterrupted operation of software products has been identified.

This is especially true of the Decree "On the New Uzbekistan's Development Strategy for 2022-22026" in Decree No. PF-60. "... The organization of deep processing of agricultural products and the rapid development of the regions", "... In the Method of Single Industrial Cluster, Chirchik Machine are organized.

The strategy for the development of Tashkent region focuses on the agricultural sector. According to the Development Strategy for 2022-2026, the provision of innovations based on innovations in all districts of the region is being established.

Telecial literature analysis

Academician S.S Gulyamov, academician technologies in the statistic analysis of agricultural efficiency in our country, commented on the implementation of artificial efficiency: This technology for the first time is the highest agricultural Converts the technological industry, decisions made based on data processing. Thus, the drones for agriculture are not based on speed or flexibility, but based on the type and quality of data they collect. The needs of this sector are high sensitive sensors and improved cameras development. The second task will consist of creating drones that require minimal and have high-level automation. [1]

In addition, Gaziyeva R.T., Kobodjanov A.S., Ismailov S.Y. The watering process automation in the fruit of the irrigation process in fruit parks has brought their scientific and practical proposals in the development of water storage, irrigation process through integration management systems.

Foreign scholars Bestaeva N.B., SultanGalalaeva Dj.K., Zubov A.D. Russia, North Africa, Japan and Kazakhstan in analysis of agricultural monitoring systems, used by existing monitoring systems, farm, small There were experiments in agricultural systems. At the same time, the presence of the state of plants, fires, monitoring of wildlife, animals and harmful insects, including pests, O to further develop agriculture through artificial intelligidect technologies 'z is also adding the contribution.

Jones J.W., Antle J.M., Basso B., Boote K. W., Conant R.T., Foster I., GODFRAY H.C. Foreign scientists focus on the capabilities and limitations of the models of agricultural systems. Although the current agricultural models are necessary for use, these scientists have identified the restrictions and should be used in particular 1) development, assessment, and agricultural models Lashklash, 2) noted that there are insufficient knowledge systems for the effective conveying the model results.

Recognizing the great scientific and practical value of these scientists, agricultural enterprises should also require more financial, economic and organizational aspects of the introduction of digital technologies. There is a scientific-practical need to identify strategic priorities, organizational and governance mechanisms and digitization models in assessing the efficiency of digital technologies in the field. [2]

Research Methodology

The research process was effectively used by the method of analysis and synthesis. In particular, the information of traditional agriculture, communications and innovative technologies, have been given priorities for the use of agricultural drones.

In addition, the research wind exploited the theoretical and scientific research methods, and the author studied scientific works of scientists who studied this Movunda.

Analysis and results

In this regard, the panel data on drool data were collected on 48 farms of Kibray district of Tashkent region, using dron technology and required to create a multidisciplinary econometic model based on this panel data. Since units of measurement in the multifunction units of measurement, the information included in the multifunctional econometric modonometric modonometric modonmetric modon, have imported them all into the unit of measurement.

The factors included in a multi-factoretic econometric model are: a resulting factor: grain, s / (logic) grown by farms. The affected factors are the use of organic fertilizers, kg / ha (LOGX1), annual rainfall mm, (logx2), kg / ha (LOGX3), Water consumption, meters cubic / 1 (LOGX4), the quality of soil,% (LOGX5) and average costs, mln. soums / ha (LOGX6).

We will hold a multifunctional statistics that are included in the model before building a multi-factual econometric model on farms on farms of KIBRAY DISTRICT. The recommendation of the data of the data of grain farms on farms on farms of Kibray district are given in Table 1 below.

Mitor 1

Results of the recommendation statistical statistical on farms of kıbray dıstrıct

	logY	logX1	logX2	logX3	logX4	logX5	logX6
Mean	106.4072	3.070332	35.73951	183.1505	346.6227	54.67431	4.919640
Median	99.44000	3.139286	33.00000	182.0000	354.0000	54.20000	4.972000
Maximum	298.8430	13.40543	97.80000	221.0000	442.0000	59.80000	5.872000
Minimum	5.100000	0.400000	7.000000	146.0000	104.0000	50.10000	4.129000
Std. Dev.	41.73621	0.922737	14.20531	10.50959	45.01350	3.041216	0.525716
Skewness	1.080440	6.003255	1.259996	0.096810	-1.311030	0.201630	0.119439
Kurtosis	5.893207	74.32599	5.647298	3.195961	5.739943	1.768768	1.743027
Jarque-Bera	1643.045	659175.7	1683.176	9.562024	1812.193	211.4974	206.2674
Probability	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.008388	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Sum	321775.4	9284.684	108076.3	553847.0	1048187.	165335.1	14876.99
Sum Sq. Dev.	5265799.	2573.911	610013.9	333894.5	6125248.	27959.71	835.4876
Observations	3024	3024	3024	3024	3024	3024	3024
Cross sections	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

The average value of each factor in table data (Meanan), median (median), maximum and minimum values (maximum, minimum) can be seen. Moreover, each factor's standard deviation (STD.

Squewness is asymmetry coefficient, which indicates the fact that it is a normal distribution and the symmetrical of the distribution. If this coefficient differs is much more than 0, then the distribution is asymmetric (i.e., not symmetrical). If the Asymmetry coefficient is greater than 0, that is, positive, then the normal distribution of the studied will be pushed to the graph of the Graph of Graph. The normal distribution graph on the fact that the factor being studied is less than 0, is a negative. Asymmetry coefficients of all factors except the processes we are studying (asymmetry coefficients of all factors except (Table 1) and functions can be seen in the right (Figure 1). These discons show mainly changes in the dynamics of the factors studied. In some cases, some factors had a sharp increase in facts, while the changes were not significantly. The graphics of normal distribution functions of all factors are shown in Figure 1 below.

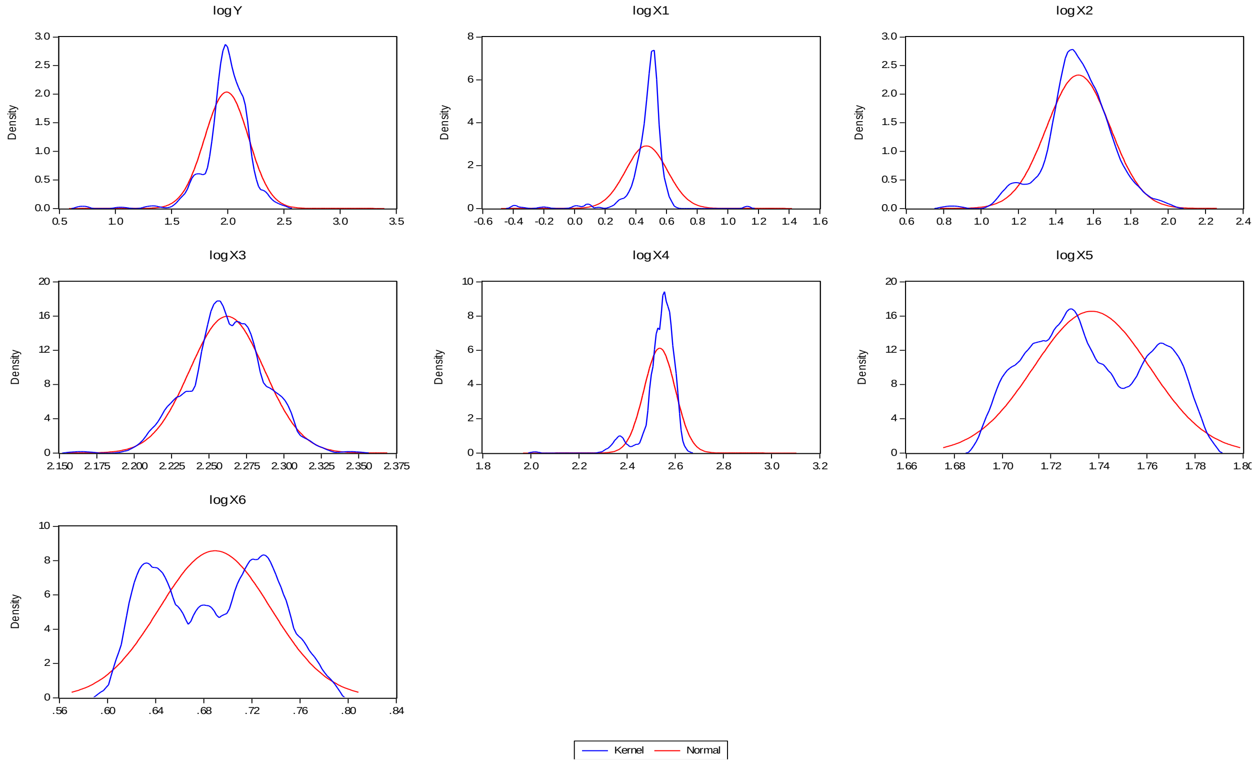

Figure 1. Graphs Graphs

It can be seen in Figure 1 that all factors are subject to a normal distribution law. Theoretical schedule of the Normal distribution was theoretical schedule because the eco-distribution of LogX, LOGX1, LOGX3, LOGX3, LOGX3 and LOGX3, larger than 3. In addition, asymmx1, LOGX1, LOGX 3, LOGX3, LOGX5 and LOGX7, which shows that these factors are longer than the "right tail". Only Logx4 Asymmetry Caesati value can be seen that the "left tail" is longer than the "right tail" (Figure 1)

Jacques (Jarque) criteria will be used to check the factors in the normal distribution of many factors to normal distribution. This criterism is statistical criterism, which is checked for a normal distribution of observations (asymmetry) with normal distribution materials (ITSSESS) and s = 0, and k = 3.

In the criterion of Jokba, the scale against hypothesis is inspected, where the C - Asymmetry coefficient, K - Eckess coefficient Jac-ship criterion is calculated on the following formula:

$$JB = n\left(\frac{S^2}{6} + \frac{(K-3)^2}{24}\right), \qquad (1)$$

Here $S = \frac{\sum e_i^3}{n\hat{\sigma}_{ML}^3}$, $K = \frac{\sum e_i^4}{n\hat{\sigma}_{ML}^4}$ va e_i - Model residues, - number of observations $\hat{\sigma}_{ML}^2 = \frac{\sum e_i^2}{n}$

ML - determination of similar methods for maximum reality. These statistics are distributed with two levels of freedom of freedom of freedom, as the Asymmetry coefficient image is normal, its squares are also normal.

It can be seen in Table 1 mentioned above that all the factors included in a multi-factorometric modonometric model should be subject to normal distribution. This is being approved by the calculated parameters and criteria, that is, jak-debuting coefficients accepted large values for all factors and are less than 0.05 (probability).

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УДК 00- 13058

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POTENTIAL RISK OF TABLET DOSAGE FORMS IN THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN

Abstract: There are different types of forms can be used in the treatment of diseases. And tablet form is the most common sort of medication among others. But when it comes to children, some concern would appear if we use tablets to cure diseases. Because of fragility of children and their incapability of swallowing large tablets It would be issue for parents when tablets are prescribed to their children. In this article I am going to show risks, problems and solutions to this situation.

Key words: tablets, children, bacterial infections, antibiotics, resistance, bacteria, infections, Uzbekistan, world, ingredients, gluten, risk, toxicity.

Introduction:

The use of tablet drug forms in the treatment of children has been a topic of concern for healthcare professionals and parents alike. Although tablets are a common form of medication, their potential risks in children cannot be overlooked. In this article, we will examine the potential risks associated with tablet drug forms in the treatment of children.

Difficulty Swallowing

Children, especially young children, may experience difficulty swallowing tablets. Tablets are often large and hard to swallow, which can result in choking or gagging. Children may also resist taking medication in tablet form, leading to non-compliance with medication regimens. This can lead to inadequate treatment of the child's condition and potential health risks.

Dosage Accuracy

Tablets may be scored, meaning they can be divided into smaller doses. However, this can lead to dosing errors if the tablet is not scored correctly or if the tablet is not divided evenly. This can result in underdosing or overdosing, which can have serious consequences for the child's health.

Absorption Issues

Tablets may not dissolve consistently in the digestive tract, which can lead to varying rates of absorption. This can result in inconsistent blood levels of the medication, leading to inadequate treatment or potential toxicity.

Allergic Reactions

Tablets may contain inactive ingredients that can cause allergic reactions in some children. These ingredients may include lactose, gluten, or dyes.

Children with allergies or sensitivities to these ingredients may experience adverse reactions that can range from mild to severe.

Medication Errors

Tablets may be confused with other medications, leading to medication errors. This can occur if the tablet is not properly labeled or if the child's caregiver is not familiar with the medication. Medication errors can result in inadequate treatment or potential harm to the child's health.

Conclusion

While tablet drug forms are a common form of medication, their potential risks in children cannot be overlooked. Difficulty swallowing, dosage accuracy, absorption issues, allergic reactions, and medication errors are all potential risks associated with tablet drug forms in the treatment of children. Healthcare professionals and parents should carefully consider these risks when choosing medication forms for children and should take steps to minimize these risks whenever possible.

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BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA KOMPETENSIYA TUSHUNCHASINING MOHIYATI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada kompetensiya tushunchasining mazmun-mohiyati yoritilgan. Boshlang'ich ta'limda kompetensiyaviy yondashuvning ahamiyati haqida so'z yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: boshlang'ich ta'lim, kompetensiya, kompetensiyaviy yondashuv, tayanch kompetensiya, nutqiy kompetensiya, lingvistik kompetensiya, morfologik kompetensiya.

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THE ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF COMPETENCE IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

Annotation: This article describes the essence of the concept of competence. The importance of the competence approach in primary education is discussed.

Key words: primary education, competence, competence approach, basic competence, speech competence, linguistic competence, morphological competence.

Yurtimizda ta'lim-tarbiya sifati, jumladan, boshlang‘ich ta'lim samaradorligini oshirish, malakali mutaxassislar bilan ta'minlash, o‘quv uslubiy ta'minotini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan islohotlar natijasida boshlang‘ich sinflarda ona tili fanini integrativ yondashuv asosida o‘qitish,, ta'lim mazmunini ilmiy tashkil etish va fanlarni o'zlashtirishda kompetensiyadan foydalanish ta'lim samarasini yuksaltirmoqda. Shu o'rinda yurtboshimiznign quyidagi fikrlarini keltirish o'rinlidir: "Bizni hamisha o'ylantirib keladigan yana bir muhim masala – bu yoshlarimizning odob-axloqi, yurish-turishi, bir so‘z bilan aytganda, dunyoqarashi bilan bog‘liq. Bugun zamon shiddat bilan o‘zgaryapti. Bu o‘zgarishlarni hammadan ham ko‘proq his etadigan kim – yoshlar. Mayli, yoshlar o‘z davrining talablari bilan uyg‘un bo‘lsin. Lekin ayni paytda o‘zligini ham unutmasin. Biz kimmiz, qanday ulug‘ zotlarning avlodimiz, degan da'vat ularning qalbida doimo aks-sado berib, o‘zligiga sodiq qolishga undab tursin.

Bunga nimaning hisobidan erishamiz? Tarbiya, tarbiya va faqat tarbiya hisobidan", deya ta’kidladi Prezidentimiz.

Darhaqiqat, mamlakatimizda ta’lim tizimida amalga oshirilayotgan o‘zgarishlar va islohotlar, tabiiyki, ta’limda kompetentli yondashuvni talab etmoqda. Shu o’rinda kompetensiya tushunchasining mazmuniga to’xtalib o’tsak.

Kompetensiya – fan bo‘yicha egallagan nazariy bilim ko‘nikmalarni, amaliy ko‘nikma va malakalarni kundalik hayotida duch keladigan amaliy va nazariy masalalarni yechishda foydalanib, amaliyotda qo‘llay olishdir.

Kompetensiyaviy yondashuvga asoslangan ta’lim – o‘quvchilarda egallangan bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarini o‘z shaxsiy, kasbiy va ijtimoiy faoliyatlarida amaliy qo‘llay olish kompetentsiyalarini shakllantirishga yo‘naltirilgan ta’limdir.

Shuningdek, bunday yondashuvga asoslangan ta’lim o‘quvchilarda mustaqil, faol fuqarolik pozitsiyasiga ega bo‘lish, tashabbuskorlik, mediaresurslar va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan o‘z faoliyatida oqilona foydalana olish, ongli ravishda kasb-hunar tanlash, sog‘lom raqobat hamda umum-madaniy ko‘nikmalarni shakllantiradi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida ta’limning uzluksizligi, barkamol shaxsni tarbiyalashga yo‘naltirilganligidan kelib chiqqan holda, umumiy o‘rta, o‘rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limida o‘qitiladigan umumta’lim fanlari mazmunining izchilligini ta’minlash maqsadida tayanch kompetensiyalar hamda har bir o‘quv fani mazmunidan kelib chiqqan holda xususiy kompetentsiyalar belgilandi.

Tayanch kompetensiyalar:

1.Kommunikativ kompetensiya;

2.Axborot bilan ishlash kompetensiyasi;

3.Shaxs sifatida o‘z-o‘zini rivojlantirish kompetensiyasi;

4.Ijtimoiy faol fuqarolik kompetensiyasi;

5.Umummadaniy kompetensiyalar;

6.Matematik savodxonlik, fan va texnika yangiliklaridan xabardor bo‘lish hamda foydalanish kompetensiyasi.

Kompetensiyaga ega bo‘lish shunchaki bilim, ko‘nikmalarni egallab olishnigina anglatmasdan kishining shu bilimlarni hayotda aniq maqsadlar asosida qo‘llay olishini bildiradi.

Boshlang‘ich ta’limda – o‘quvchilarning savodxonligini ta’minlash, og‘zaki va yozma nutqida adabiy nutq me’yorlariga rioya qilishni shakllantirishdan iborat.

Nutqiy kompetensiya (tinglab tushunish, so‘zlash, o‘qish, yozish):

-mavzu doirasida o‘qituvchi nutqini va sodda audio (multimedia ilovalari) matnlarni va topshiriqlarini tinglab tushuna oladi;

-ko‘rgan rasmlari asosida va o‘qib eshittirilgan matn yuzasidan o‘qituvchi yordamida suhbatga kirisha oladi, nutq jarayonida o‘zlashtirgan yangi so‘zlarni og‘zaki nutqda qo‘llay oladi va b.

Lingvistik kompetensiya:

–o‘zbek tilida nutq tovushlarini to‘g‘ri talaffuz qila oladi,

–so‘zlarni talaffuz me’yorlariga rioya qilagan holda bo‘g‘inlab ko‘chirish qoidasiga rioya qila oladi v.b

Morfologik kompetensiya – bu grammatika bo‘limining bir qismi bo‘lgan va til tizimining bir qismini tashkil etadigan morfologiya tomonidan olingan bilim va ko‘nikmalarni qo‘llash qobiliyati. Morfologik kompetensiya o‘quvchilarda shakllanadigan so‘z turkumlari, ularning ma’no xususiyatlari, imlosi, gapdagi vazifasiga oid ko‘nikma va malakalar yig‘indisidir. Boshlang‘ich ta’lim o‘quv dasturida barcha o‘quv fanlarini, shu jumladan ona tilini to‘liq qamrab oladi. Morfologiya o‘zbek tilining boshlang‘ich sinflarda maktabda o‘qitiladigan bo‘limlaridan biri. Ona tili darslarida boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining morfologik kompetentsiyasini shakllantirish - maxsus morfologik mashqlar yordamida amalga oshiriladi. Morfologik mashqlar bolalarning morfologiya bo‘yicha olgan bilimlarini mustahkamlaydi hamda imlo va punktuatsiya bo‘yicha ko‘nikma va qobiliyatlarini shakllantirish uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Darslarda quyidagi morfologik mashqlardan foydalanish mumkin:

-morfologik tahlil; - so‘zni to‘liq yoki qisman morfologik tahlil qilish;

- so‘zni belgilangan shaklda yozish; - nutqda so‘ralgan so‘z turkumlariga oid so‘zlarni topish;

- so‘z turkumlari yordamida so‘z birikmalari tuzish; - nutqning turli qismlariga mansub omonim (shakldosh) so‘zlarni farqlash;

- berilgan jadval asosida so‘zlarni guruhlarga ajratish; - gapda bajaradigan vazifasini aniqlash v.b

Ona tili darslarida ta’lim oluvchilar tayanch hamda fanga oid kompetensiyalardan, imkoniyatlaridan to‘g‘ri, aniq, o‘rinli va unumli foydalanish ko‘nikma va malakalarini hosil qilish; mantiqiy ijodiy tafakkurni rivojlantirish, kommunikativ savodxonlikni oshirish; milliy istiqlol g‘oyasini, sharqona tarbiyani shakllantirish; o‘quvchi shaxsini ma’naviy boyitishdan iborat. Boshlang‘ich sinflarda ona tili fanida o‘quvchilarni og‘zaki va yozma nutqini har jihatdan shakllantirish ta`lim sohasidagi barcha pedagogik fanlar bilan bog‘langan holda amalga oshiriladi va ana shu fanlarni to‘liq o‘rganishga tayyorlaydi. Bu jarayonda o‘quvchilarga kompetensiyaviy yondashuvga asoslangan holda ta’lim berish o’zining kutilgan samarasini beradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro’yxati:

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to refill aspects of tourism development in Uzbekistan. The Republic of Uzbekistan opening new opportunities to increase International Inbound and Local tourism and this strategy has been proved by the cultural heritage of historical objects also the wonderful types of cuisines providing with hot hospitality of Uzbekistan invite attractions tourists. This study also aims at the international tourism development in Uzbekistan. Foreign tourists come to Uzbekistan with certain motivations and information about Uzbekistan. The basis of this study is to analyse tourist perceptions according the innovative modern trends for Inbound Tourism and preferences of measurement. International Tourism sector should be studied by the correlation analysis to increase the effectiveness of Tourism Development. The main target is to identify of tourists expectations and real travel conditions were studied in tourism field.

Keywords: Empirical analysis, Inbound International Tourism, Opportunities, Tourism Opportunities, hospitality.

Introduction

Uzbekistan work on the Development and modernization of the tourism industry for the sustainable development of the industry. Uzbekistan improves and develops regulatory framework as well as tourist services with International Standards. In developing Tourism Government aimed to put Policies. So, in the future, these should become the main areas for the Integrated development of the country as well as its infrastructure facilities. Development in Tourism creates factors they are new jobs, diversification increasing incomes of regions, increasing quality of life, increasing in the foreign exchange earnings, as well as attractiveness in investment of the country. In 2016-2017 the annual growth rate of tourists was increased from 8% to 33.7%. In 2018 the figure exceeded by almost 2 times. In 2019 foreign visitors came to Uzbekistan figure was 6,748.500. Questioning was done and studied from the foreign tourist about their expectation and preferences. In Global economy tourism is found of the leading sector that’s why in The Tourism Industry the places of Uzbekistan particularly give important for their modern culture. The improvement as well as development of the conceptual framework for the tourism sustainable development as well as international standards in tourist service. Various actions were implemented in Uzbekistan for enhancement and preservation for the cultural heritage of the people as well as custom and traditions attractions and restoration. After the Independence of Uzbekistan cooperation and relationship with International Organization has been increasing actively. As well as their intention always come up with an initiative to make cooperation in Tourism field.

The core of this research is to study modern innovation trends of International Tourism and should be mention the necessary requirements effectively increasing development of tourism in a system analysis by correctly measurements and correlation analysis. The basic of the study is on the trend currently confirms for the Inbound tourism. That’s dynamics of Tourism Development and system to identify the tourist expectations and preferences measures to be taken Modernization prospects and realities should be taken in account as well as necessity of specification of tourism filed.

Conceptual Framework

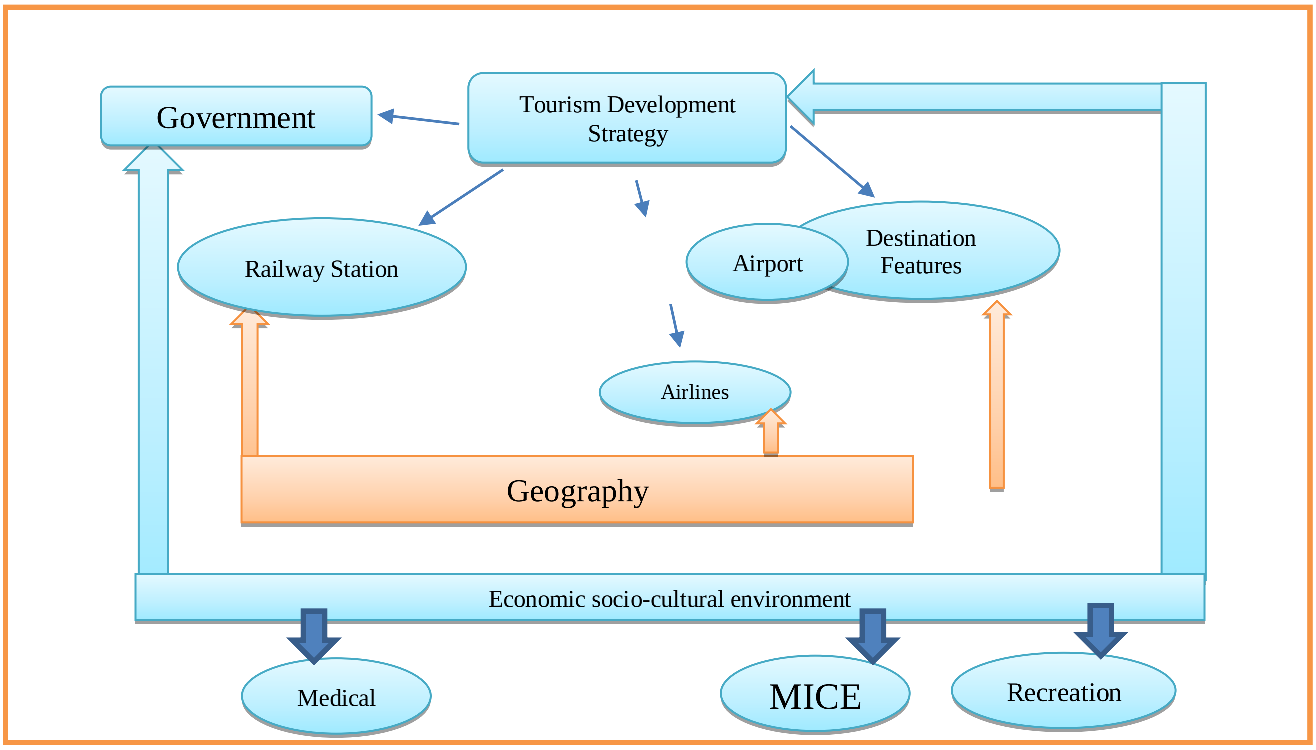

Figure 1

According the Figure 1: Conceptual framework, The Tourism Industry is strongly related with Geography and Economic socio-cultural environment which has relationships between Government and Tourism Development Strategy. At this point of view the strategy of Tourism Development has main sectors in the Transportation field as Railway, Airport and Airline services which generate providing Destination Tourism products in the well-known cities as Bukhara, Samarkand and Khiva Old city. As well as dividing according to tourist purposes as medical, Business (MICE – Meeting, Incentives, Conferences, Exhibitions) or recreation activities.

Literature review

The necessity of a Tourism Development Study increases the demand for Research in the Tourism field. This manuscript reviews the scientific papers by (Kerdpitak, 2022) the study emphasised on the marketing effectiveness model of tourism business in Thailand. The study works on scientific paper which examine about the prospectives in tourism via advanced marketing strategies and their installation for implementation. Generally, studied shows about the tourism involvement settings and emotions according to foreign visitors' conditions and represented their emotions of tourist satisfaction (Santos et al., 2021). Past research of tourism suggested to examine the role of satisfaction in tourist as well as the moderating and mediating roles of playfulness and perceived in the relationship between interpretation of tour guide and loyalty for tourist regarding destination in Taiwan (Cheng et al., 2013); (Chang, 2014); (Chang et al., 2016). In addition to increasing in the knowledge of tourist sustainability by recognizing how people make their mindsets among community stakeholders. This also shows, about theories of negotiated relationship in between regimes of tourism as well as development in an advanced capitalist system (Lindberg et al., 2019). Particularly, Casual Relationships among Tourism International Trade, Pollution, and Economic growth become evidence from Central Asianwhich based on holding issues in Tourism. The study also emphasized about the sectorsamong Central Asian countries in the development strategies of tourism (Abdukhamidov et. Al., 2022). (Xudoyarov, 2019) the study emphasized on the role of visiting tourism in the peculiarities and aspects of the tourism industry in the Global markets. The papers suggested that international Tourism is a fast-growing Industry as well as the part of Global economy. Uzbekistan Tourism sector is also switching to represent our country and came to Global scale in the World Tourism. Algo International research experts Conducted tourism problems and effective Marketing approaches in the Business Tourism Industry (Santos, V., Sousa, B., Ramos, P., & Valeri, M. (2022). Emotions and involvement in tourism settings. Current Issues in Tourism, 25(10), 1526-1531.) additionally, it was studied Green Marketing (Cheng, Y. H., Chang, K. C., Cheng, Y. S., & Hsiao, C. J. (2022). Influences, It is important to mention Turkish researchers on exploring casual relationships among Tourism in CA countries (Azam, M., Ahmad, B., & Ozturk, I. (2021). Especially, research results on the influences of Behavioral Studies are important (Bastiaansen, M., Straatman, S., Mitas, O., Stekelenburg, J., & Jansen, S. (2022). Research studies on Smart Tourism Design (Fitchett, J., Lindberg, F., & Martin, D. M. (2021) and (Xiang, Z., Stienmetz, J., & Fesenmaier, D. R. (2021).) as well as case study approach to sustainability-oriented innovation the works has very interesting facts (Nanni, A., & Ulqinaku, A. (2020). Mortality threats and technology effects on tourism. Annals of tourism research.). Morality threats and technological effects on the tourism sphere have good treatments.

Table 1: Number of foreign tourists in Uzbekistan

Years	Number of tourists	Rate change
2014	1.862.000	-5%
2015	1.918.000	3%
2016	2.027.000	6%
2017	2.690.000	33%
2018	5.346.000	99%
2019	6.748.501	26%
2020	1.504.000	-78%
2021	1.881.350	25%

Source: http://data.worldbank.org

According to Table 1, The tourism industry in Uzbekistan has shown sustainable development since 2014, for example, 2 million tourists arrived in Uzbekistan in 2016, which is 6 percent more than in 2015, and 26 percent more tourists were received in 2019 than in the previous year. However, after the pandemic, the tourism sector faced a crisis, and tourist flows were significantly reduced. For example, in 2020, 78 percent fewer tourists were received than in 2019. 2021 showed the recovery of the industry in the country, which is evidenced by an increase in the tourist flow by 25 percent more than in the previous year, that is, it amounted to 1,881,350 people.

Data collection, Method and Materials

For study specification as well as Inbound Development Tourism in Uzbekistan, official sources information World Bank Group and State Committee of Republic of Uzbekistan for the development of Tourism, the data report used for 2020-2021.

This study is based on primary and secondary data. The data is being collected from the structured as well as frame questionnaire. The data is collected to make the questionnaire through mailing in Google Forms under the simple random sampling method. In order to ensure about the foreign tourists' expectations and preferences are appropriately represented in the sample self-designed questionnaire has been prepared for collecting the data.

For conducting the survey, a total number of 7 students of TSUOS were selected as interviewers and supervisor as well as a total of 3 employees working in URG Company, Union Relatives Group as general manager of the company.

This self-designed questionnaire was divided into 2 parts demographic question as well as second part mention questions related to variables. To measure the responses of foreign tourists the Likert 5 scale points is used. These questions that were qualitative but also, quotative by making a use of 5 scale point rating with scores:

1. Highly satisfied, 2. Satisfied, 3. Natural, 4. Dissatisfied, 5. Highly dissatisfied.

Objectives of the research study

Table 2 Inbound (arrival)

Year	2019		2020	
From Cis	6260.1	92.7%	1420.3	94.4%
Other countries	488.4	7.25%	83.8	5.5%
Total	97.48.5		15.4.1	

Source: https://stat.uz/uz/ The State Committee of The Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

During the period of 2019-2020 in Uzbekistan inbound tourist number achieved to 6260.1thousand people and this result gives 92.7% of total number of tourists from CIS countries. From other foreign countries total tourists number achieved 488.4 thousand people, the result shows 7.23% from the total number of International Tourists.

The next period 2020 the total number of tourists achieved 1420.3 thousand people from CIS countries and gives 94.4% from total number and other countries inbound tourists consisted of 83.8 thousand people showing 5.5% from total number. The result shows that over a period of 2019-2020 the arrival of International tourist was decreased to 1.7% from CIS countries and decreased to 1.73% from other foreign countries.

Table 3 Outbound (Departure)

Year	2019		2020	
For Cis	7977.7	94.5%	1843.3	92.1%
Other countries	480.1	5.5%	158.2	7.9%
Total	8437.8		2001.5	

Source: https://stat.uz/uz/ The State Committee of The Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to Table 3, For the period of 2019-2020, the outbound indicator for Uzbek Citizens who travelled to CIS countries were 7977.7 thousand people which shows 94.5% of the total numbers and i9n 2020 the total number reached to 1843.3 which shows 92.1% from total departures. Whereas travelling tourist numbers to other foreign countries achieved 480.1 thousand people that shows 5.5% in 2019 and the next year the total numbers reached 158.2 thousand people which consisting 7.9% from total number of travellers. The total numbers of flow in citizen decreased from 8437.8 to 2001.5 over a period of 2019-2020. Overall result represents the decreasing percentage outbound tourism reached to 2.4% to CIS countries.

Result and Analysis

The study shows the results that tourist who came to Uzbekistan having certain motivation with sufficient information. Foreign tourists describe the interest to the historical heritage of Uzbekistan as well as museums, picture galleries, short excursions, MICE events, shopping, hospitality extra facilities, transportation, and F/B (Food and Beverage) service. Most of the foreign tourists got satisfied facility standards, service transport, and food of service quality. This study shows the satisfaction of safety during their period of visiting.

This study was conducted among foreign visitors who travelled to Uzbekistan. In survey process a total number of 300 respondents were involved. This research survey was conducted in the territory of Tashkent.

In Uzbekistan Tourism had taken an important play when there was an entry of Republic in 1993 into the UN world Tourism Organisation (UNWTO).

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HAR TOMONLAMA YETUK INSONNI TARBIYALASHDA XALQ MILLIY O‘YINLARINING O‘RNI VA XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada xalqimizning qarashlariga ko‘ra odam sog‘lom va baquvvat bo‘lishi uchun yoshlik chog‘laridanoq jismoniy mashq bilan, ya’ni otda yurish, kurash tushish, nayzabozlik bilan muntazam shug‘ullanishi va ularni bajarish san’atini egallashi kerakligi xususida fikrlar bildirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: otda yurish, kurash tushish, nayzabozlik, sog‘lom, baquvvat, pahlavon, mardlik, jasurlik, tantilik, vatanparvarlik.

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THE ROLE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NATIONAL GAMES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE EDUCATION OF A COMPLETELY MATURE PERSON

Abstract: In this article, according to the views of our people, in order to be healthy and strong, a person should regularly engage in physical exercise from a young age, that is, riding a horse, wrestling, and javelin, and master the art of performing them.

Keywords: riding, wrestling, javelin, healthy, strong, wrestler, courage, bravery, bravery, patriotism.

Bizga ma’lumki, o‘zbek xalqi qadimdan jismoniy tarbiya bo‘yicha ham boy madaniy merosga ega. Xalqimiz azal-azaldan bolalarning sog‘lom, baquvvat, pahlavon bo‘lib o‘sishlariga alohida e’tibor bergan.

O‘zbek xalqining milliy o‘yinlari xalqning ana shu maqsadlarini amalga oshirishga qaratilgan. Xalqimizning yosh avlodni jismoniy jihatdan tarbiyalashga bo‘lgan qarashlari asosan quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Sog‘ligi va mehnat qilish qobiliyatini saqlash.
2. Jismoniy o‘sish va mardlikni tarbiyalash.
3. Irodaviy va ahloqiy sifatlarni (Vatanga muhabbat va sadoqat bilan) tarbiyalash.

Sharqda organizmni jismonan chiniqtirishda turli milliy sport o‘yinlari: kurash, poyga, uloq, qilichbozlik, yoy va nayza otish qadimdan ma’lum. Bu milliy o‘yinlar faqat ko‘ngil ochish vositasigina bo‘lib qolmay, ular yoshlar organizmini chiniqtirish, mardlik, jasurlik, tantilik, vatanparvarlik kabi ahloqiy-irodaviy sifatlarni tarbiyalash vositasi ham bo‘lib kelgan. Ulardan jangovarlik, shon-shavkatni o‘stirish uchun ham foydalanilar edi. Chunki xalq doimo dushman hujumlaridan saqlanishga majbur bo‘lardi. Qadimgi grek olimi Gerodotning yozishicha, Xorazm davlati xalqlari o‘zlarining milliy o‘yinlari, harbiy san’atlari, jismoniy tayyorgarliklari bilan mashhur bo‘lishgan.

Xalqimiz azaldan komillikning birinchi sharti jismoniy salomatlik deb bilgan. Alloma pedagog A.Avloniy:»Badan sog‘ bo‘lsa, miya sog‘ bo‘ladi”, [1] -deb alohida ta’kidlagan.

Shuning uchun ham milliy o‘yinlarimiz, avvalo, sog‘likni mustahkamlashni, badanni chiniqtirishni, shu asosda ahloqiy-irodaviy xislatlarni tarkib toptirish va tarbiyalashni nazarda tutadi. Chunki Vatanni himoya qilish uchun avvalo, kuchli va sog‘lom tana va uni ezgulik yo‘liga boshqaradigan aql-farosat, Vatanga fidoyilik, olijanoblik, mardlik, jasurlik kabi sifatlar kerak. Zero, xalqimiz qadimdan bir qo‘lida ish quroli, ikkinchi qo‘lida harbiy qurol bilan hayot kechirishgan.

Yoshlarni jismoniy jihatdan chiniqtirishga alohida e’tibor berilib, turli musoboqalar, poygalar uyushtirilgan. Yoshlar o‘rtasida merganlik va chavandozlik bo‘yicha musoboqalar tashkil etilgan. Hatto to‘ylar ham kurash, ko‘pkari, merganlik musoboqalarisiz o‘tmagan.

Nafaqat yigitlar, hatto ayollar ham harbiy faoliyat va davlat boshqaruviga jalb etilgan. Harbiy faoliyat ko‘rsatishda xalq milliy o‘yinlarining xizmati katta bo‘lgan [2].

Tarixchi ibn Arabshoh Amir Temur davri haqida shunday yozadi:»Temur askarlari orasida ayollar ham ko‘p bo‘lib, ular jang to‘s-to‘polonlari va shiddatli to‘qnashuvlarda matonat ko‘rsatardilar. Ular dushman askarlariga qarshi turib mardonavor urush qilardilar. Jangda nayza sanchishda, qilichbozlikda va kamondan otishda erkaklardan ham ko‘ra ko‘proq ish qilardilar”.

Xalqimiz azaldan bolalarning jismonan sog‘lom, harbiy hunarni puxta egallagan, jasur, mard bo‘lib yetishuviga alohida ahamiyat beradi. U jismoniy jihatdan barkamol insonlarga chuqur hurmat nazari bilan qaraydi. Farzandlariga harbiy qurollardan foydalanish sirlarini o‘rgatadi. Xalqimizning qarashlariga ko‘ra odam sog‘lom va baquvvat bo‘lishi uchun yoshlik chog‘laridanoq jismoniy mashq bilan, ya’ni otda yurish, kurash tushish, nayzabozlik bilan muntazam shug‘ullanishi va ularni bajarish san’atini egallashi kerak. Ana shunday odamgina o‘zini, o‘z yurtini, Vatanini tashqi dushmandan himoya qila olgan [3].

Islom faqat insonning ruhiy ma’naviy kamolotiga e’tibor berib qolmasdan, uning jismoniy tarbiyasiga ham alohida e’tibor qaratadi. Musulmon faylasuflar ruhiy va moddiy hayotni xuddi narvonning ikki poyasiga o‘xshatishadi, ya’ni ikki taraf baravar - teng bo‘lishiga e’tibor bermoqlik lozimligini uqtirishadi.

Chunki insonning e’tiqodi kuchli, mustahkam bo‘lishi, shu bilan birga uning badani, jismi ham sog‘, chiniqqan, har qanday mashaqqatlarga dosh bera oladigan bo‘lishi kerak. Hadisi Sharifda kuchli, chiniqqan bo‘lishning afzalligi alohida ta’kidlanib, payg‘ambarimiz Muhammad (s.a.v.)»Alloh huzurida kuchli mo‘min kuchsiz mo‘miindan yaxshiroq va mahbubroqdir” [4] deganlar.

Demak, har bir mo‘min kuchli bo‘lishi lozim ekan, jismoniy o‘yin musobaqalar ham, milliy o‘yinlar ham kuchli, chidamli bo‘lish maqsadida tashkil etilishi kerak.

Rasuli Akram Oysha onamiz bilan yugurish bo‘yicha musoboqa qilganlarida ortda qolganlar. Keyinroq yana bir musoboqalashganlarida Payg‘ambarimiz o‘zib ketganlar. Shunda avvalgisi bilan»biru bir bo‘ldi” deganlar.

Rivoyatlarga ko‘ra Payg‘ambarimiz Muhammad (s.a.v.) yosh bolalarning yugurish bo‘yicha poygasini o‘zlari uyushtirganlar. Bundan tashqari muhim topshiriqlarni bajarishni ixtiyor etgan yosh sahobalarni avval kurashtirib ko‘rib, g‘olib chiqsa, o‘shanga sharafli topshiriqni berganlar.

Islomda inson sog‘ligi uchun zarur bo‘lgan hamma narsani bajarish buyuriladi. Jismoniy tarbiya ana shunday zarur narsalardan hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun faqat namozda emas, balki barcha islomiy ibodatlarda jismoniy harakat bor.

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XALQ OG‘ZAKI IJODIDA JISMONIY BAQUVVAT, HAR TOMONLAMA YETUK INSONLAR TASVIRI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolamizda hozirgi kun talabidan kelib chiqqan holda o‘zbek xalqining azaldan farzandlarini kurashga, chavandozlikka, qilichbozlikka, merganlikka o‘rgatib kelishganligi xususida batafsil ma’lumotlar berilib, bunda xalq dostonlari misolida ushbu masalani yoritib berishga harakat qilindi.

Kalit so‘zlar: ta’lim, tarbiya, ma’naviyat, ma’rifat, kurash, chavondozlik, qilichbozlik, merganlik.

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IMAGE OF PHYSICAL WELL-BEING, COMPLETELY MATURE PEOPLE IN THE ORAL CREATION OF THE PEOPLE

Abstract: This article provides detailed information about the fact that the Uzbek people have been teaching their children to fight, horse riding, swordsmanship, and archery since time immemorial.

Keywords: education, training, spirituality, enlightenment, struggle, chivalry, swordsmanship, marksmanship.

Xalqimiz, ajdodlarimiz avlodlarining farzandlarining sog‘lom, baquvvat, pahlavon bo‘lishlarini azaldan orzu qilib kelgan. O‘zbek xalqi o‘zining Alpomish, Go‘ro‘g‘li, Kuntug‘mish, Ravshan, Avaz, Hasan kabi pahlavonlariga ega.

Xalqning qahramonlik va mardlik haqidagi orzulari, sodiq do‘st, vafoli yor, jonkuyar og‘a-ini haqidagi umid-istaklari ana shu qahramonlar timsolida tasvirlangan. Xalq ularni o‘z dushmanlariga qarshi kurashda har ishga qodir jismoniy baquvvat, ma’naviy yetuk qahramonlar qilib yaratgan.

Masalan, Hakimbek yoshligidanoq, bahodir, har ishga qodir bo‘lib o‘sadi. U yetti yoshidayoq bobosi Alpinbiydan qolgan o‘n to‘rt botmonli yoydan otib, Asqar tog‘ining cho‘qqissini uchirib yuborgani uchun Alpomish nomini oladi va to‘qson alpning biri bo‘lib qoladi.

Alpomish faqat kuchli, jasur bo‘libgina qolmay, u adolatli, jonkuyar, bechoralarga madadkor, do‘stga sodiq, yorga vafodor, ota-onasi va Vataniga mehrli, fidoyi yigit.

Yoki o‘zbeklarning yana bir afsonaviy qahramoni Go‘ro‘g‘li ham dev kelbatli, mard, jasur, el uchun, yurt uchun jonini ham ayamaydigan fidoyi shaxs sifatida tasvirlanadi. Xalq o‘zi yaratgan qahramonni o‘zi suyib-ardoqlaydi.

Go‘ro‘g‘li afsonaviy Chambil elining podshosi. Eliga mehrli, dushmanlariga o‘ta shafqatsiz.

Go‘ro‘g‘li faqat o‘zigina emas, o‘zgalardan ham qattiqqo‘llik bilan Vatan uchun, or-nomus uchun dushman bilan kurashda jonini ham ayamaslikni talab qiladi. Jangda qo‘rqoqlik qilgan, xoinlik qilgan qochoqlarni ayamay jazolashini aytadi.

O‘zbek xalqi faqat yigitlarninggina emas, qizlarning ham jismoniy chiniqishi uchun barcha imkoniyatlardan foydalangan. Masalan, Barchinoy ham, Misqol pari, Yunus pari, Gulchehralar kuch-quvvatda, mardlik va shijoatda, Alpomish, Go‘ro‘g‘li, Otabek, Hasanlardan qolishmaydi.

Barchinoyning mardligi, jasorati o‘zbek qizlari uchun ibratdir. Barchin mardlik va dovyuraklikda, o‘z kuch-qudratini namoyon qila bilishda Toychaxon alplariga teng keladigan botir, jismoniy jihatdan yetuk, alp va go‘zal qiz sifatida tasvirlanadi.

Barchinning bu so‘zlari quruq do‘q bo‘lmay, u haqiqatda ham unga tegajoqlik qilgan qalmoqni yerga yiqitib, tavbasiga tayantiradi. Lekin g‘irromlik qilmaydi, va’dasida turadi. Alpomish kelgach, shartni bajarishni talab qiladi. Xalq tasviridagi Barchin ana shunday mard qiz edi.

Yoki»Go‘ro‘g‘li” dostonida Go‘ro‘g‘li Chambilda yo‘q paytida Rayhon arab Chambilga bostirib keladi. Go‘ro‘g‘lining xotinlari qarab o‘tirmay, erkakcha kiyinib, qurollanib Vatanni himoya qilishadi.

Ko‘rinib turibdiki, o‘zbek xalqi azaldan bolalarini kurashga, chavandozlikka, qilichbozlikka, merganlikka o‘rgatgan. Shuning uchun ham Alpomish Barchinning shartlarini bekamu ko‘st bajarib, 89 polvonni yengadi.

“Chambil qamali” dostonidagi Hasan Chopson esa yoshlikdan mashq qilgani, Go‘ro‘g‘lining tarbiyasini olgani uchun ham aql lol qoladigan darajada mardonavor jang qiladi.

Shuni alohida ta’kidlash lozimki, xalq hech qachon o‘z qahramonlarini, kichkina, oriq, nimjon, qo‘rqoq, xoin sifatida tasvirlamaydi. Aksincha, xalq sevgan qahramonlar jismoniy baquvvat, kelishgan, kuchli, mard, oriyatli, saxovatli, himmatli qilib tavsiflanadi.

Alpomish esa, ana shunday bahaybat polvonni ham, qolgan 88 polvonni ham bemalol yengadi. Buning uchun u qanchalik kuchli va qudratli bo‘lishi kerakligini o‘zingiz tasavvur qilavering, endi. Ana shunday tasvirlanadi xalq sevgan qahramonning qiyofasi.

Xalqimiz azaldan bolalarning jismonan sog‘lom, harbiy hunarni puxta egallagan, jasur, mard bo‘lib yetishuviga alohida ahamiyat beradi. U jismoniy jihatdan barkamol insonlarga chuqur hurmat nazari bilan qaraydi. Farzandlariga harbiy qurollardan foydalanish sirlarini o‘rgatadi. Xalqimizning qarashlariga ko‘ra odam sog‘lom va baquvvat bo‘lishi uchun yoshlik chog‘laridanoq jismoniy mashq bilan, ya’ni otda yurish, kurash tushish, nayzabozlik bilan muntazam shug‘ullanishi va ularni bajarish san’atini egallashi kerak. Ana shunday odamgina o‘zini, o‘z yurtini, Vatanini tashqi dushmandan himoya qila olgan

Demak, xulosa o‘rinda shuni aytish joizki, xalq nazdida qahramonning jismoniy baquvvatligi va ma’naviy qudrati tarozining ikki pallasiga o‘xshatiladi, ya’ni ikki taraf teng bo‘lishiga e’tibor beriladi.

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APPLICATION OF WEB TECHNOLOGIES IN THE CREATION OF APIS GEOINFORMATION SYSTEM

Abstract: This article focuses on the development of a special information system for providing the necessary information in the planning of effective use of pasture land. The given data and images are obtained using remote sensing methods and processed using GIS technologies. With the help of these data, methods of creating a software tool called "Automated Pasture Information System" (APIS) were considered and the necessary conclusions were given.

Key words: pasture, geographic information system (GIS), remote sensing (RS), web technology, automated pasture information system (APIS).

Introduction. An information system created through the study of pasture lands using a geoinformation system and remote sensing is a valuable tool for monitoring and managing grazing lands. By integrating geospatial data with remote sensing technology, it is possible to obtain detailed information on vegetation cover, land use patterns, and other ecological variables that are critical for effective pasture management.

The information system can be designed to collect, store, analyse and display information in real-time, allowing ranchers and land managers to make informed decisions about grazing practices, herd management, and pasture restoration. The system can also provide predictive modelling capabilities, allowing users to anticipate changes in vegetation growth and climate patterns, and adjust their management practices accordingly.

The use of remote sensing and geoinformation systems in pasture management has numerous benefits, including improved efficiency, increased productivity, and reduced environmental impact. With the ability to collect and analyse large amounts of data quickly and accurately, this technology can help ranchers and land managers make better-informed decisions about how to manage their grazing lands for optimal results.

Based on this, the use of web technologies in the creation of the APIS geo-information system is considered within the method of this research.

Research methodology. Geographic information systems (GIS) are software tools that provide effective opportunities for analyzing and visualizing geographic data. These web applications provide the ability to retrieve and analyze data over the Internet [1].

There are several types of GIS web applications, such as:

Mapping applications. Mapping applications are designed to display maps and geographic information on the Internet. These applications allow users to zoom in and out of geographic information and view it in a panoramic view. Mapping applications can be used for a variety of purposes, including urban planning, emergency management, and environmental monitoring [2].

Analytical applications. Analysis applications provide a platform for conducting geographic analysis over the Internet. These applications allow users to perform geographic data, buffer analysis, and other geographic analysis functions. Analytics applications are used in a variety of fields, including environmental studies, urban planning, and transportation [3].

Data management applications. Data management applications are designed to manage GIS data over the Internet. These applications allow users to download and edit GIS data. Data management software is used in a variety of industries, including government, environmental studies, and urban planning [4].

In addition, there are remote sensing applications that can be used to analyze the surface of the earth in terms of various parameters [3].

If we talk about the convenience of GIS web applications, they are:

Data can be obtained from any point on the Earth's surface. GIS web applications allow users to access GIS data and analysis tools from anywhere with an Internet connection [2].

Economic efficiency. GIS web applications eliminate the need for expensive GIS software and hardware, making it effective for organizations with limited budgets.

The possibility of cooperation. GIS web applications allow users to collaborate on GIS projects in real-time, regardless of location.

Based on the analyzed data, it is aimed to create a web information system for placing the data obtained from the remote sensing system on the Internet using a web application and displaying it to users.

As a result, a software tool was created in the form of a web application and is called APIS - Automated pasture information system. Using this software, we can plan the use of pasture land in the study area and get information about the condition of pasture land online.

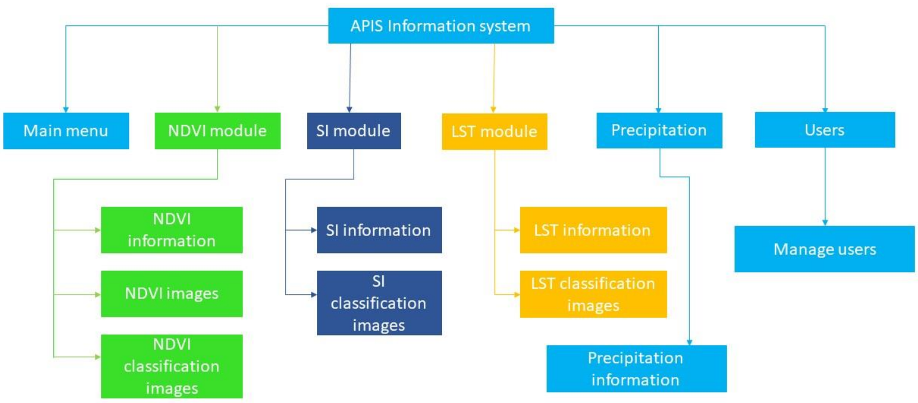


Figure 1. APIS system architecture

This information system consists of a main menu, three main modules, precipitation information, user management, and additional parts in each module. (Fig. 1). The functions of the main modules are as follows:

1. NDVI - information about the condition and productivity of the vegetation;
2. SI - information about soil salinity;
3. LST - information about land surface temperature.

Results and discussions. These parts of the system can be accessed using the navigation menu on the left. The navigation menu is shown in the image below (Fig. 2).

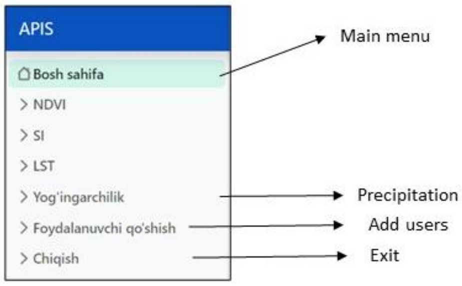


Figure 2. APIS system navigation menu

The NDVI module includes three parts, the first of which provides a graphical display of data collected on the NDVI index for the period from 2013 to 2022. In the SI and LST modules, the data for years are displayed in a graphical form (Fig. 3).

a)

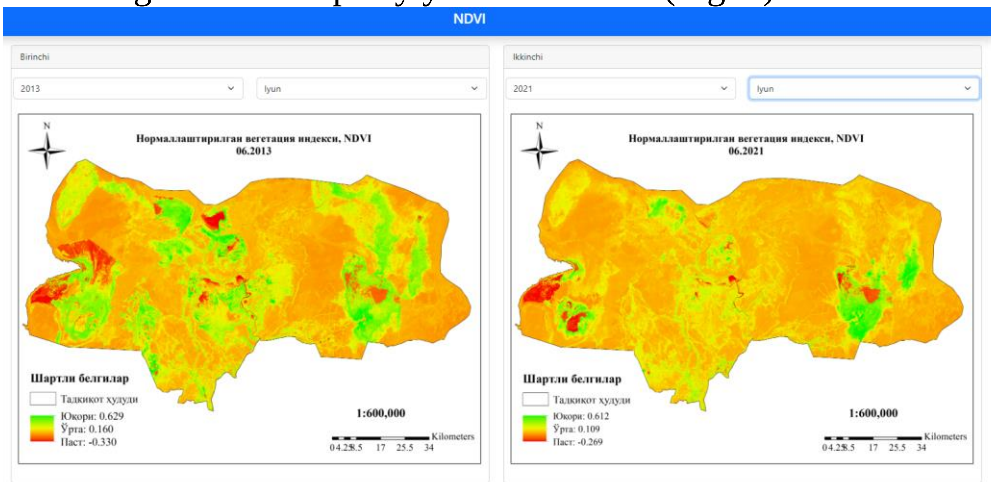
b)

c)

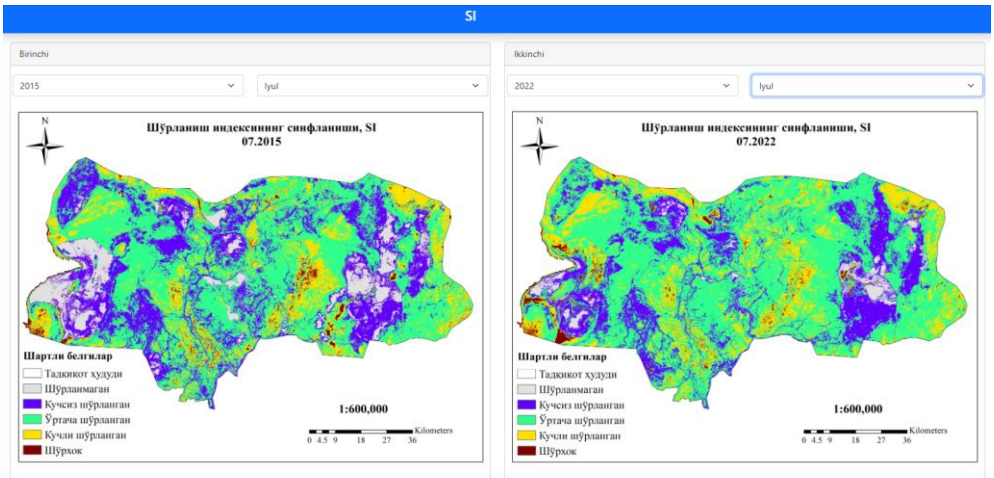
Figure 3. Data of NDVI (a), SI (b) and LST (c) in years

Also, each module has classification images, which can be used to compare state images of the maps by year and month (Fig. 4).

a)



b)



c)

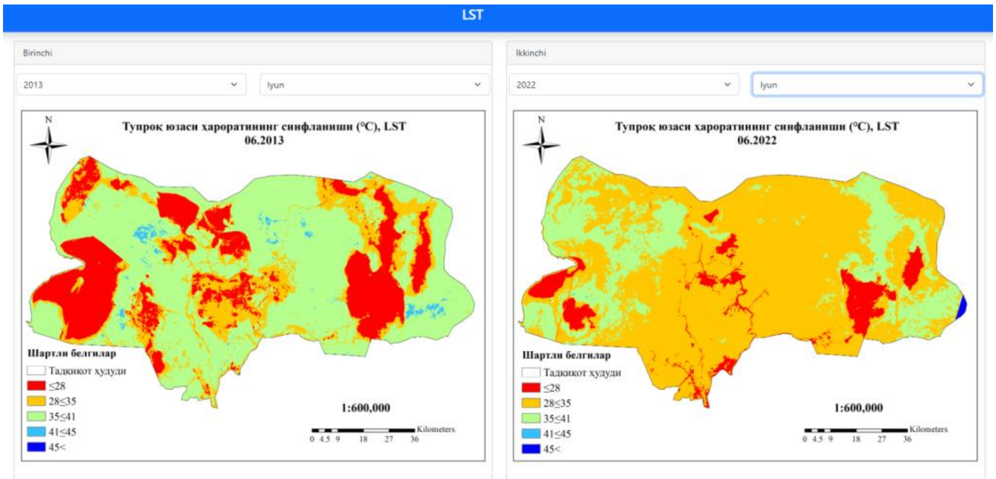


Figure 3. The output of maps with year and month filters on NDVI (a), SI (b), and LST (c) data

Web technologies were used in the creation of this information system developed during this research, as a result, a web application with high data processing speed and efficiency was created.

Conclusion. GIS web applications are software tools designed to receive, analyze and manage data from geographic information systems via the Internet. They are used in a variety of fields, including emergency response, environmental studies, urban planning, and natural resource management. GIS web applications offer several advantages, such as increased usability, cost-effectiveness, and operational speed. The use of today's GIS web applications is developing day by day, as a result of which we believe that innovative information systems will be developed using this technology in the near future.

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XALQ PEDAGOGIKASINING BOLA TARBIYASIDAGI AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada barkamol shaxsga xos bo’lgan fazilatlarni yoshlar tarbiyasiga singdirish va illatlardan yiroq tutishda xalq pedagogikasining ahamiyati to’g’risida fikrlar bayon qilingan.

Kalit so’zlar: pedagogika, xalq, fazilat, tarbiya, rag’batlantirish.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FOLK PEDAGOGY IN EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

Annotation: The article reveals the importance of folk pedagogy in the education of young people, instilling the qualities inherent in a comprehensively developed person.

Key words: pedagogy, people, virtue, upbringing, encouragement.

Kichik jamiyatning barcha bosqichlarida komil insonni tarbiyalash dolzarb muammolardan biri bo’lib kelmoqda. Xalq pedagogikasi komil inson tarbiyasiga va kamolotiga oid barcha masalalarni o’zida mujassam etgan.

Barkamol shaxsga xos bo’lgan fazilatlarni yoshlar tarbiyasiga singdirish va illatlardan yiroq tutish yoki xoli qilish bo’yicha xalq pedagogikasida qator tarbiya metodlari mavjud bo‘lib bularga namuna ko’rsatish, o’git-nasixat, rag’batlantirish va qoralash, ma'qullash va maqtash kabilar kiradi. Tarbiya metodlari ichida eng ko’p qo’llaniladigan turi bu namuna, ibrat ko’rsatish, ya'ni o’rnak bo’lishdir. Buni ikki xil yo`nalishda amalga oshirish mumkin. Birinchisi, yaxshi fazilatga ega kishilarning ibratli jihatlarini ko’rsatish orqali undan o’rnak olshiga undalsa, ikkinchisi salbiy axloqli kishilarning nojo’ya ishlarini ko’rsatish bilan undan nafratlanishga o’rgatiladi. Chunki bola barcha yaxshi fazilatlarni ham, yomon illatlarni ham eng avvalo oilada o’rganadi, zero xalqimiz «Qush uyasida ko’rganini qiladi», deb bejiz aytishmagan[1].

O’zbek xalq o’g’zaki ijodi namunalarida biz rag’batlantirish va qoralash usullarini aks etganini ko’ramiz. Bular bir necha shaklda ko’zga tashlanadi. Ko’pchilik ertak va dostonlarda rag’batlantirish metodi: ma’qullash va maqtash, mukofotlash shakllarida; qoralash metodi esa: qarg’ash, uyaltirish,tanbex berish, talab qilish, jismoniy jazo berish shakllarida uchraydi.

Rag’batlantirish metodi axloqiy tarbiya yuzasidan eng ko’p qo’llaniladigan metodlardan biri bo’lib, xalq og’zaki ijodida u turli shaklda o’z aksini topgan. Xalq og’zaki ijodida asosan qoralash metodining qarg’ish va jismoniy jazo berish kabi ayrim shakillarigina uchraydi.

Odatda qarg’ish bola tarbiyasida eng ko’p qo’llaniladigan, shu bilan bir vaqtda eng zararli jazo shakllaridandir. Bunday jazo orqali bolalarda ruhiy azob,tushkinlik va alam ortadi.

Ota-ona va kattalarning tarbiyachi sifatidagi ta’siri yo’qoladi, kattalar bilan bolalar o’rtasidagi mehribonlikga putur etadi, ahillik va obro’ yo’qoladi. Xalq pedagogikasida bola tarbiyasida qarg’ish asosan xotin- qizlar tomonidan ishlatiladigan zararli tarbiya metodi hisoblanib kelingan. «Qarg’ishlar duch kelgan katta-kichikni goh suvda cho’ktirib o’ldirsa, goh do’zaxning yeti kundasida kuydiradi. Ba’zilari odamxo’r devlarga duch keltirsa, ba’zilari ona sutini og’zidan keltiradi. [2]»

Xalqimiz tarbiyaning turli metod va shakllarini amalga oshirishda xilma-xil tarbiya vositalaridan foydalangalar. Xalq pedagogikasida bola tarbiyalash an’analarida o’yin bolalarning bo’sh vaqtini o’tkazishi uchun ermak emas, balki ularni tarbiyalashning asosiy yo’nalishlari qatoriga kirgizilgan. Bunda bolalarni amaliy o’ylashga tarbiyalash, zukkolikga o’rgatish, narsa va hodisalarni taqqoslash orqali bir-biridan farqini bilish kabi aqlni takomillashtiruvchi uslublar keng o’rin olgan[3].

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkunki har qanday davlatning istiqboli yetuk ma’naviyatli, o’zida mukammal tarbiyaviy sifatlarni mujassamlashtirgan, raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlash masalasiga bog’liqdir. Bu jarayonning samaradorligi bevosita tarbiya metodlari, usullari va vositalarinig o’rinli hamda samarali foydalanish jarayoniga bog’liq holda amalga oshadi. Xalq pedagogikasidagi tarbiya metodlari nihoyatda xilma-xil va rang-barag bo’lib, bolalar tarbiyasida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATION IN LORD OF THE RINGS

Abstract: This paper studies the various strategies applied by Lyubomir Nikolov, the translator of J.R.R. Tolkien's trilogy The Lord of the Rings into Bulgarian. The research focuses on personal names, toponyms and some nicknames as they, according to the author, are»deeply meaningful". But it is difficult to the reader to decipher them because of the tight blend of English and»Elfish". The Bulgarian translator of the book has made considerable efforts to follow Tolkien steps and draw the picture of the Middle Earth – a magical world that looks very real with its geography, peoples, their history and languages.

Keywords: translation strategies, personal names, toponyms, Bulgarian, The Lord of the Rings.

His strategies in translating names turn very successful in showing the inner sense of their referents in the epic to the reader. The study uses a parallel English-Bulgarian corpus of more than 130 proper names (Richards 1985). They are excerpted manually from the first two books of the trilogy, which comprise The Fellowship of the Ring. The diversity of the corpus data requires a numbers of strategies and procedures for rendering the exact meaning. We treat them as culture specific concepts as they belong to a fairy-tale book full of stories and legends. Different scholars put forth different classifications of translation techniques. Harvey (2000: 2-6) emphasizes four very important ones: 1. Functional equivalence: using a referent in the TL culture whose function is similar to that of the source language (SL) referent (e.g. Grimbeorn the Old/ Гримбеорн Стари). 2. Formal/ linguistic equivalence (a 'word-for-word' translation) (e.g. Lonely Mountain/ Самотната планина). 3. Transcription or 'borrowing' (i.e. transliterating the original term) (e.g. Esgaroth/ Есгарот) 4. Descriptive/ self-explanatory translation: using generic terms to convey the meaning (e.g. Midgewater Marshes/ блатата на Комарова вода). Newmark (1988: 83-86) proposes a more detailed list of procedures. Apart from those mentioned by Harvey (2000) he adds: Cultural equivalence: replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one (e.g. Shire/ Графството); Componential analysis: comparing an SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent (e.g. Sandheaver/ Ровопясък); Synonymy: a "near TL equivalent" (Butterbur/ Мажирепей); Shifts or transpositions: it involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL (Loudwater/ Шумноструйка), etc. The analysis shows that two or even more strategies can work together and sometimes it is very difficult to classify an excerpt. Such cases Newmark (1988: 91) terms couplets. Furthermore, we find metaphorical and metonymical mappings in the correspondences of the source language (SL) and target language (TL). They make the translated text even more forceful and incisive.

INTRODUCTION The world famous trilogy The Lord of the Rings by J.R.R. Tolkien is translated into more than 40 languages. In Bulgarian it is translated by Lyubomir Nikolov, whom the Association of Bulgarian translators rewarded for his translation of the book. As the translator himself points out in the prologue»translating the trilogy is an enormous pleasure but also dead weight beyond human abilities, which can only be carried by a scholar of Tolkien's rank". Furthermore, the translation of the book is a challenge because the author presents it as a»translation from Elfish". Thus, he involves the reader into a complicated and astounding game. Part of that game are the characters' names, the toponyms and the nicknames. They are a tight blend of English and»Elfish", loaded with a particular sense which may remain precluded if the translator leaves them undecoded. The Bulgarian translator, however, is very successful in rendering the exact meaning. His Bulgarian equivalents of Tolkien's names provoked this study which aims at classifying them according to a number of different strategies and procedures. METHODOLOGY This research is based on more than 130 proper names121 organized in a parallel English-Bulgarian corpus. The data is excerpted manually from the first two books of the trilogy, namely The Fellowship of the Ring. We study the examples as culture specific concepts as they belong to fairy creatures and invented places in a magical world. In order to classify the variety of examples we apply a combination of strategies and procedures122. Previous translation studies focused on literary translation from the point of view of linguistic and cultural issues (Albakry 2004, Graedler 2000, Jaaskelainen 1999, 2005, Leppihalme 1997), structuralism (Culler 1976), psychological and cognitive approaches (Bell 1998) and terminology (Picht and Draskau 1985). For the sake of clarifying the distinction between 'procedure' and 'strategy', we discuss the procedures of translating culturespecific terms and the strategies for rendering implications. Harvey123 (2000: 2-6) defines culture-specific terms as terms»specific to the SL (source language) culture" and offers four major techniques for translating them: 1. Functional Equivalence: the function of the referent in the target language (TL) culture is similar to that of the SL referent. This technique, however, is debatable. According to Weston (1991: 23) it is»the ideal method of translation," while Šarčević (1985: 131) states that it is»misleading and should be avoided." 2. Formal Equivalence or 'linguistic equivalence': it stands for 'word-for-word' translation. 3. Transcription or 'borrowing' (i.e. transliterating the original term): this technique is widely applicable with proper nouns. In cases with common nouns, especially where no readers' awareness of the SL is expected, transcription should be accompanied by an explanation or a footnote. 4. Descriptive or self-explanatory translation: it is relevant in various contexts where formal and functional equivalence are considered insufficiently clear. Sometimes, in such cases, the original SL term is added to avoid ambiguity. Newmark (1988b) proposes different translation procedures, namely: • Transference: it involves transliteration and is the same as what Harvey (2000: 5) calls»transcription.” • Naturalization: it adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL. (Newmark, 1988b: 82) • Cultural equivalent: it means replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one. • Functional equivalent: it requires the use of a culture-neutral word. (Newmark, 1988b:83) • Descriptive equivalent: the meaning of the word in the SL is explained in several words in the TL. (ibid.) • Componential analysis: it means»comparing an SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components.” (Newmark, 1988b: 114) • Synonymy: it is a»near TL equivalent.” • Through-translation: it is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds. It can also be called: calque or loan translation. (Newmark, 1988b: 84) • Shift or transposition: it includes grammar changes in the SL to TL, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) SL structure changes required when they do not exist in the TL, (iii) change of an SL verb or noun group to a TL word so forth. (Newmark, 1988b: 86) • Compensation: it occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part. (Newmark, 1988b: 90) • Paraphrase: in this procedure the explanation is much more detailed than that of descriptive equivalent. (Newmark, 1988b: 91) • Couplets: it occurs when the translator combines two different procedures. (Newmark, 1988b:91) • Notes: (foot)notes are additional information in a translation. (Newmark, 1988b:91) Although some linguists consider a translation containing a lot of footnotes difficult to read, nonetheless, their use can help the readers in their understanding of the translated contents. Nida (1964: 237-39) claims that footnotes fulfill at least two functions: (i) they provide supplementary information, and (ii) call attention to the original's discrepancies. A set of strategies are proposed by Malone (1988): Equation, Substitution, Divergence, Convergence, Amplification, Reduction, Diffusion, Condensation, Reordering. His classification is very similar to Newmark's (1988b) but uses different terms to refer to the same phenomena. He advocates the existence of these strategies with the necessary modifications the translators need to make to conform to the specificities of the target text. concrete translation problems in the framework of a concrete translation task,” and Loescher (1991: 8) believes that a translation strategy is»a potentially conscious procedure for solving a problem faced in translating a text, or any segment of it.” We chose to apply Newmark's classification (1988b) in the present study as it turned to be the most detailed one and the most appropriate to fulfill the aims of the research. However, some necessary modifications were made to meet the specificities of the analyzed material. DATA ANALYSIS The classification suggested below is an improved version of Newmark's categorization (1988b) with some of the headings changed due to the purposes of the present study. Transliteration, or Transference in Newmark's terminology (1988b), is used by the translator in those cases the proper nouns are not loaded with any specific meaning. e.g. (1) Esgaroth/ Есгарот; (2) Tom Bombadillo/ Том Бомбадило; However, it may not remain unnoticed that the letters look orthographically the same in the SL and TL, which can be interpreted as another play with the words on the part of the translator.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM: SCIENTIFIC PEDAGOGICAL CONCERNS

Annotation: The use of information technology, the practice of integrating computer telecommunication into the educational system, and scientific pedagogical issues are all covered in this article. It was explored how to engage students creatively in the learning process rather than just having them observe and absorb information from a screen.

Key words: Teaching methods, pedagogical and informational technology, the educational system, individual growth, information literacy, computer literacy, the validity of education, and multimedia tools.

The future of our country, its development, and its place in the world community depend on the fate of the mature young generation. From the first years of independence, attention was paid to the issue of reforming the education system at the level of state policy, and the main goal was to educate the young generation in conditions suitable for world standards, to develop into a mature person, and to reveal their abilities and talents.

At the same time, the adoption of the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 20, 2011 No. 1533 "On measures to strengthen the material and technical base of higher educational institutions and radically improve the quality of training of highly qualified specialists" is being accelerated in educational process. [1]

Improving the quality of education through the use of modern pedagogic and information communication technologies in higher education institutions has become the demand of the day to fulfill the tasks set in the decision. In order to increase the effectiveness of training sessions in educational institutions, they are being conducted using innovative and multimedia technologies. It is guaranteed that the level of education of students will increase, and from this point of view, great attention is being paid to it from school to higher education institutions.

If we take a look at the development of the educational process, we can be sure how important pedagogical issues are being solved today with the help of computer telecommunications. From the experience of using computer telecommunications in various fields of education, it can be seen that information technology is creating a number of positive opportunities for us, including:

✓ organization of various types of collaborative scientific research of professors, teachers, scientific staff and students (really creative research, independent practical activity, independent knowledge acquisition, practical creative activity and other types of cooperation with the help of various scientific and practical projects);

✓ organizing and delivering quick expert advice to the general public studying at the scientific-methodological center;

✓ establishment of a network of distance education and professional development of pedagogical personnel;

✓ quick information exchange;

✓ to teach partners in education, regardless of whether it is a student, student, teacher, researcher, to develop the skills of mutual exchange of ideas, the culture of communication and express their opinions quickly, concisely and clearly;

✓ development of cultural and social skills and abilities of young people as a result of exchange of ideas with comprehensive positive information of cultural, ethnic, humanitarian, etc.

When using information technologies in the educational process, we should teach students not only to see and accept information on the screen, but also to participate creatively in this process. Connecting the world of hidden possibilities associated with the didactic features of education directly with computer telecommunications has modern and promising goals in this field of education. As a didactic function, we understand the manifestation of the external properties of educational tools used for certain purposes in the educational process. It consists of their functions, role and importance in the educational process. [2]

In recent years, the idea of integration (creating a creative environment of scientific-pedagogical cooperation with each other) is becoming the basis of rapidly developing theoretical and practical research. Integration, on the one hand, teaches the learner to "know the world" and to know the scientific foundations of science, and on the other hand, it teaches him to use his free time productively by dividing the educational time. Therefore, many issues in the educational process and their solutions should be focused on developing the student's thinking activity. In order to make these aspects more effective, it is necessary to skillfully use subjective factors, for example, the variability, interest, demand, intellectual development of the learner. There are several educational technology methods that we educators find very useful in achieving this.

One of these is the project method. Applying the project method to collaborative activities is very effective. It can be effectively used in scientific circles, scientific-methodical seminars, organizing independent education, and creating a collaborative creative environment. The importance of computer telecommunications and information technologies is incomparable in making them more meaningful and comprehensive, in creating a foundation for the future scientific activity of the learner.

In this process, let's focus on the pedagogical goals of effective use of computer telecommunications and information technologies. The use of modern information technologies in education is one of the important and priority directions of the development of the world educational process. Up to now, computer technology and information technology tools are being effectively used in almost all stages of the educational process and in the fields of science in our Republic.

Up to now, computer technology and information technology tools are being effectively used in almost all stages of the educational process and in the fields of science in our Republic. Informatization is deeply embedded in the educational process. New educational technologies based on information and communication technologies make it possible to accelerate the educational process, increase the speed of learning, receive information from a wide knowledge base, study and master this knowledge in depth.

As we know, information technology in education is the process of preparing information and transferring it to the learner using computer technology and software tools. In the process of using information technologies in education, there are two components involved in the transfer of educational information: technical tools (computer equipment and communication tools) and software tools created for different purposes. In order to prepare for the lesson and use the computer efficiently during the lesson, the teacher should know very well the functional capabilities and conditions of use of these components, because both technical and software tools have their own characteristics and impact on the educational process.

To understand this, we need to answer the question of why computer technology is used in the course of the lesson and what methodological issues are solved using information technology tools. The pedagogical goals of using information technologies are as follows:

✓ personality development (thinking; aesthetic education; development of experimental research activities;

✓ formation of information culture;

✓ of the user in training specialists of a specific field consists of general information preparation ("computer literacy") fulfilling a social order;

✓ to increase the productivity of the educational process, the quality and efficiency of education, to ensure the important aspects of knowledge and learning activities, to deepen interdisciplinary due to the integration of information and science.

The methodological possibilities of information technology tools are as follows:

➢ visualization of knowledge;

➢ differentiation and individualization of education;

- ➢ opportunities to monitor the processes of object development, construction of drawings and images, operations (computer demonstrations);
- ➢ object, process and event modeling;
- ➢ organization and use of databases; access to a large amount of information, presented in an interesting form using multimedia tools;
- ➢ forming the skills of searching, processing and sending information when working with computer catalogs and directories;
- ➢ self-control;
- ➢ learn to practice and prepare independently;
- ➢ increasing the reliability of education (various games, multimedia tools);
- ➢ skills to find the optimal solution in complex situations
- ➢ forming;
- ➢ development of certain forms of thinking (for example, demonstrative, exemplary);
- ➢ formation of the culture of educational activity; formation of information culture;
- ➢ teaching to distinguish between study time and independent activity time, etc. [3]

Now let's focus on the second component mentioned above, that is, the types of pedagogical software tools. During the application of information technologies in education, special software tools are used along with technical tools. A software tool focused on the educational process is a software tool reflected in the study of a field of science, which provides the technology for studying this field of science and the conditions for the implementation of various educational activities related to it. Software tools that provide such functionality for various types of educational processes are called pedagogical software tools.

Currently, there are various types and groups of pedagogical software tools.

Pedagogical software tools, depending on their methodological function, include:

- ❖ computer textbooks (lessons);
- ❖ tutoring programs;
- ❖ control programs (test shells);
- ❖ information-guide (encyclopedia) programs;
- ❖ simulation programs; modeling programs;
- ❖ presentation programs (slides, video films);
- ❖ educational programs; programs aimed at meaningful spending of free time (computer games: fun games, strategic games, controlled games, logic games, sports games, etc.). [4]

Thus, the knowledge obtained with the help of computer telecommunications and information technologies remains in the memory for a long time and can be restored with repetition in a short time to apply them in practice later.

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NEMIS TILI DARSLARIDA YOZUVNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada chet tilini birinchi marta o'rganishda yozishning ahamiyati muhokama qilinadi. Chet tilini o'rganishda yozish maktab o'quvchilarining bilim darajasini oshiradi.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF WRITING IN GERMAN LANGUAGE LESSONS

Annotation: This present article discusses the impotance of writing during the first learning of a foreign language. In leaning a foreign language, writing improves the efficiency of schoolchildern's level of knowledge.

Ma'lumki, chet tilini ilk bora o'rganayotgan o'quvchilarga asosan yozish malakalari singdiriladi. Bunda harflarning tuzilishi, uning elementlari va birikish usullari ustida mashg'ulot olib boriladi. Yozuv darslarning muhim vazifalaridan biridir. O'quvchilarning sovodxonlik darajasi yozuv darslari samarasini belgilashga imkon beradi. O'quvchilar sovodxonligi deganda, ularning harf shakllarini to'g'ri va chiroyli yozishlari, harflarning o'zaro birikishi, orfografiya qoidalariga amal qilishlari nazarda tutiladi. Nemis tili fonetikasini o'rgatish davrida yozuvning ahamiyati kattadir. Yozuv o'quvchilarning bilim darajasi samaradorligini oshiradi. O'quvchi yozish orqali o'rganilayotgan tildagi harf shakllarinimukammal o'rganadi.

Ilk bora chet tilini o'rganayotgan o'quvchi uchun avvalom bor quidagilarni inobatga olish zarur:

1. Chet tili xonasida o'rganilayotgan til alifbosining ko'rgazmasi bo'lishi kerak.O'quvchi har gal chet tili xonasiga kirishi bilanoq o'rganilayotgan til alifbosiga ko'zi tushadi.Hali o'qituvchi darsni boshlamasdanoq o'quvchi alifboni ko'radi va dars boshlangunga qadar o'rgangan,o'tilgan harfni bosma va yozma shaklini yana bir bor takrorlaydi.

2. Har bir o'tilgan harf va so'zni doskaga yozib ko'rsatish va havoda yozish mashqlarini sistemali tashkil etish lozim. O'qituvchi doskaga namuna yozib ko'rsatayotganida o'zi doskaning yon tomonida turishi kerak, chunki doskadagi yozuv namunasini tusib qo'ymasligi kerak. O'quvchilar

o‘qituvchining qo‘l harakatlarini kuzatishva taqlid qilish orqali yozishni o‘rganadilar.O‘quvchi daftarga yozishdan oldin ruchkani qoliga ushlab doskadagi namuna asosida havoda yozishni mashq qiladi.Qo‘l harakatlari o‘rganilayotgan chet tilidagi harflarni yozishga moslashganidan so‘ngdaftarga yozish tavsiya etiladi. Xorijiy tilni o‘rganishda yozuv katta ahamiyatga ega. Husnixat tushunchasi tarkibiga tovush va tovush birikmalarini yozuvda tasvirlaydigan harflar, harf birikmalari, harf usti va harf osti belgilari kiradi. Husnixat harf, harf birikmasi, so‘z asosida, imlo esa morfema, so‘z darajasida o‘rgatiladi. Chet tilini o‘rganuvchilar uchun husnixat qo‘llanmasi ilk bora 2007 yilda chop etildi. O‘quvchi boshqa bir tilni o‘rganar ekan, avvalo husnixat daftariga ega bo‘lishi kerak. M.S.Kiyamova va Z.S.Kiyamovalar tomonidanyaratilgan»Das Schönschreiben” husnixat daftari ilk bora nemis tili o‘rganuvchilar uchun yangilik bo‘ldi. Hozirda ilk bora chet tilini o‘rganuvchi o‘quvchilar husnixat daftariga ega.(Das Schönschreiben M.S.Kiyamova, Z.S.Kiyamova Toshkent»Davr press” nashriyoti 2007 yil) Maktabga ilk marotaba qadam qo‘ygan o‘quvchi o‘z ona tilida chiroyli yozuvni shakllantirish uchun husnixat daftariga ega. Olmon tili esa boshqa bir xalqning tili.Chet tilini o‘rganish juda murakkab. Darslar o‘tish jarayonida albatta olmon tili alifbosini o‘rganish uchun husnixat daftari juda katta ahamiyatga ega. Nemis tili fonetikasini o‘rgatishda husnixat qo‘llanmasida alifbodagi 26 ta harfning bosma va yozma shakllari, qanday tovushni ifodalashi, ifodalanayotgan tovushning yozuvda ifodalanishi, barcha barchasi berilgan. Nemis tili fonetikasini o‘rgatish davrida yozuv juda katta ahamiyatga ega. Chunki nemis tilida yozilgan so‘zdagi biror bir belgining tushib qolishi usha so‘zning ma’nosini butunlay o‘zgartirib yuboradi. Masalan:»**schon**” so‘zi allaqachon ma’nosini bersa,”**schön**” so‘zi esa chiroyli degan ma’noni beradi.

Nemis tili fonetikasini o‘rgatish davrida quidagilarni e’tiborga olish lozim:

- O‘tilgan darslarda o‘rgangan bilimlarini eslatish;
- „Husnixat daftari»dagi harflarga oid rasmlar asosida suhbat;
- Harfga oid berilgan so‘zni harf-tovush jihatidan tahlil qilish;
- So‘zdagi unli, undosh harflar o‘rnini rangli qalamlar bilan belgilash;
- Harflarning bosma va yozma shakllarini taqqoslash;
- Harflarga oid o‘quvchining yoshiga mos maqol, tez aytish, she’rlarni yozdirish va o‘rgatish;
- Dars maqsadiharfni to‘g’ri yozish ekanligini o‘quvchilarga yetkaziish;
- Daftardagi namunaga moslab doskaga yozib ko‘rsatish. Yozuv jarayonidagi harakatlarni tushuntirish;
- Doskadagi yozuvni daftardagi namunaga taqqoslash;
- Havoda yozish mashqlari;
- Namuna asosida daftardagi harf konturi ustidan yozish;
- O‘quvchilar ishini kuzatib borish va tegishli ko‘rsatmalar berish;
- Yozishda qiynalayotgan o‘quvchilarga yordam berish;

Husnixat qo‘llanmasidan yozuv darslarida ijobiy foydalanish mumkin. Lekin har qanday sharoitda ham bolalarning darsda toliqish, charchashlariga qarab dam olish daqiqalarini bir-ikki marta, hatto, undan ham ko‘proq o‘tkazish mumkin. Umuman, nemis tilidan savod o‘rgatish davridagi yozuv darslari o‘quvchilar holati, kayfiyati va qiziqishlariga qarab tashkil etilishi zarur. Ma’lumki, nemis tilidagi so‘zlar yozilish xususiyatlariga ko‘ra nihoyatda xilma-xildir. Ayrim so‘zlarning talaffuzi bilan yozilishi mos kelmaydi. Bulardan tashqari, bosh va kichik harflarning qo‘llanishi, so‘zni bir yo‘ldan ikkinchi yo‘lga bo‘g’inlab ko‘chirish singari holatlarni o‘rgatishda orfografiya qoidalari va uning prinsiplariga asoslanadi. Fonetik prinsip talablariga ko‘ra so‘zlar, talaffuziga muvofiq yoziladi. Morfologik prinsip talablariga ko‘ra so‘zlar uning o‘zak va qo‘shimchalari aytilishiga ko‘ra emas, balki aslida qanday bo‘lsa, usha holicha yoki tanlab olingan biror varianti yoziladi.Jumladan,shaxs,son,kelishik qo‘shimchalari, egalik kesimlik va so‘z yasovchi affikslar yozuvda o‘zshaklini saqlab qoladi: Sein Buch, mein Buch, dein Buch va b.h.

Chet tillarni o‘qitish metodikasida yozuv va yozma nutqqa asosan o‘qitish vositasi deb qaraladi. Ehtimol, bu malaka va ko‘nikmalar o‘rta maktabda chet tilini o‘qitish maqsadidametodikaga oid adabiyotlarda ularga asossiz holda ham ahamiyat berilmoqda. Yozuv mexanizmi ikki asosiy qismdan: harflardan so‘z tuzish va so‘z hamda so‘z birikmalaridan yozma axborot tuzishdan iboratdir. Metodik rejada biz ko‘nikmaning ikki turini: 1.Ayrim so‘zlarni yozib olish uchun tilning grafik hamda orfagrafik sistemalarini bilib olish; 2.Fikrni o‘zaro munosabat talablariga muvofiq ravishda ifoda etish uchun bu so‘zlarni yozma shaklda bir-biriga bog’lashni ko‘ramiz. Ko‘nikmaning birinchi turi metodika adabiyotda yozuv deb,ikkinchisi yozma nutq deb ataladi.Tilning grafik sistemasi grafik birliklar- grafemalardan iborat.Grafema deganimizda,ma’lum shaklga ega bo‘lgan harf, harf birikmalari,orfografik belgilar(apostrof,defies,satr ustiga va satr ostiga qo‘yiladigan belgilar va hokazolar) ni tushunamiz.Tovush bilan harf o‘rtasidagi mubofiqlik shu sistemaning Agar grafika yoki bu yozuv belgisining umuman qullash imkoniyatlarini o‘rgansa, orfografiya – shu belgilar, har bir konkret holatda birorta so‘zni yozishda qo‘llanish qoidalarini o‘rganadi.

Umumiy ta’lim o‘rta maktabida yozuvga va yozma nutqqa o‘ganish qanday vazifalar quyiladi?

Ma’lum sabablarga ko‘ra, maktab oldida cheklangan vazifalar qo‘yiladi. Bular quyidagilarni iborat: chet tili alfabeti harflarini kalligrafiya jihatidan to‘g’ri tasvirlash; bu harflarni tovushlarga munosabatlash; morfologik va fonetik prinsiplarga asoslangan orfografiya sohasidan ba’zi bir ko‘nikmalarni hosil qilish;

o‘tilayotgan grammatik materialga mufofiq (asosan fransuz tilida) grammatik orfografiyani o‘rgatish va, shuningdek, V-VIII sinflarning leksik minimumiga kiruvchi (asosan fransuz,nemis va ingliz tillarida) traditsion orfografiyali so‘zlarning yozilishini o‘rgatish. Hozigi zamon metodik adabiyotida yozma nutq sohasidagi talablar odatda o‘quvchilar chet tilida aytishga qodir bo‘lgan narsalarni, ya’ni o‘quvchlaning og’zaki aytganlarini yozishdan o‘rgatishdan iboratdir. Bizning fikrimizcha, maskur masala aniqlanishi va yanada o‘rganilishi zarur.

Hozirgi zamon metodikasi yozuvga asosan amaldagiga o‘rgatish vositasi deb qaraladi. Biroq yozuv yordamchi vazifa bilan birga, mustaqil vazifaga ham ega, chunki amaldagi programmalarga mubofiq o‘quvchilarning chet tilida so‘zlarni yozishga o‘rgatish vazifasi qo‘yiladi. Yozma nutqning o‘qitish maqsadlariga qo‘shilishi yozuvning roliga haddan tashqari yuqori baho berilganligidan darak beradi,bunday baho berish kiyingi yillarda metodikada sodir bo‘lgan edi.O‘quvchilarga yozuvni o‘rgatishda ya’ni o‘quvchilar savodxonligini oshirishda ularning yosh xususiyatlariga mos bo‘lgan ta’lim metodlaridan va tegishli ko‘rgazma qurollaridan mohirlik bilan foydalanishga to‘g’ri keladi.Bu maqsadga erishishda ya’ni belgilangan so‘z yoki gapni yozishga kirishishdan oldin uning tarkibi va tuzilishini tahlil qilish,so‘zni to‘g’ri talaffuz qilish,tovushlarning qanday harflar bilan ifodalanishi yuzasidan savol-javoblar o‘tkazish to‘g’ri yozish uchun zamin hozirlaydi.Tovush-harf tahlili faqat savod o‘rgatish davridagina emas,hatto yuqori sinflarda ham davom ettitilishi kerak. Ko‘chirib yozish,lug’at diktant,ko‘rsatish-eslatish diktanti kabi yozma ish turlaridan foydalanish ham o‘quvchilar savodxonligini oshirishga yordam beradi. O‘rta umumiy ta’lim maktablarining vazifasi o‘quvchilarni yozuvga va qisman yozma nutqqa ham o‘rgatishdir. Yozuvga o‘rgatishda chet tili alifbosining harflarini to‘g’ri ifodalash ko‘nikmasini hosil qilish, bu harflarni tovushlar bilan qiyoslash, so‘zlarni to‘g’ri yozishga erishish vazifalari turadi.Yozuvga o‘rgatishda mexanik tarzda yodlab olish mantiqiy yodlash bilan birgalikda qo‘shib olib borilishi kerak. Yozuv til materialini yaxshi o‘zlashtirishga, o‘qish texnikasini egallab olishga yordam beradi.

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UDK:911.3

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JIZZAX VA SIRDARYO VILOYATLARIDA AHOLI SALOMATLIGINI YAXSHILASHNING GEOGRAFIK JIXATLARI

Annotatsiya: Bugungi kunda, Respublikamizda xususan Jizzax va Sirdaryo viloyatlari aholi salomatligini yaxshilash, tibbiy sanitarik holat, kasalliklarni yuzaga keltiruvchi tibbiy geografik, nozoekologik omillarni tahlil qilish va ular keltirib chiqaruvchi kasalliklarni kamaytirish chora tadbirlari kengaymoqda. Mazkur qonunlar doirasidan kelib chiqqan holda maqolada aholi salomatligiga ta’sir etuvchi tibbiy geografik va nozoekologik holatni tadqiq etish, aholi orasida turli kasallik turlarini kamaytirishga xizmat qiluvchi ichki va tashqi omillar haqida so‘z borgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Aholi salomatligi, Zomin sanatoriyasi, davolash va sog‘lomlashtirish maskanlari, kasalxonalar, kasal o‘rinlari, Pavlovniya.

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GEOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF POPULATION HEALTH IMPROVEMENT IN JIZZAKH AND SYRDARYA TEGIONS

Abstract: Today, in our Republic, especially in Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions, measures to improve the health of the population, medical sanitary condition, analysis of medical geographical, non-ecological factors causing diseases and reducing the dieases caused by them are expanding. Within the framework of these laws, research of the medical geographical and non-ecological conditions affecting the health of the population, and internal and external factors that serve to reduce the incidence of various diseases among the population were discussed.

Key words: Public health, Zomin sanatorium, treatment and rehabilitation centers, hospitals, sick places, Pavlovnia.

Jahon sog‘liqni saqlash tashkiloti ta’rifiga ko‘ra, aholi salomatligi - bu tibbiy demografik jismoniy, psixologik va ijtimoiy kategoriya bo‘lib, odamlarning ijtimoiy farovonligi asosida oʻz hayotini amalga oshiradigan muayyan ijtimoiy jamoalar doirasidagi faoliyat hisoblanadi [1]. Insoniyat evolyutsiyasi shakllangan davrdan boshlab, to hozirgi davrgacha aholining sogʻlomlik darajasi va unga taʼsir etuvchi omillarni oʻrganish muhim boʻlib kelmoqda.

Insonlarning hayot tarzini, uning yashash muhitini, irsiyati va sogʻliqni saqlash tizimining holatidan kelib chiqqan holda, bugungi kunda aholi salomatligiga bir qator omillar taʼsir koʻrsatmoqda. Aholi salomatligiga taʼsir etuvchi omillar quyidagicha klasifikatsiya qilingan:

* Tabiiy-ekologik va iqlimiy omillari (havo, suv, tuproq holati, quyosh nurlari darajasi va boshqalar);

* ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy omillar (turmush tarzi, mehnat sharoitlari,

uy-joy sharoitlari, moddiy farovonlik va boshqalar);

* ijtimoiy-fiziologik omillar (yosh, jins, irsiy va hokazo);

* tibbiy-tashkiliy omillar (sifat, samaradorlik, tibbiy yordamning mavjudligi va boshqalar).

Yu.P.Lisininning fikriga koʻra, inson salomatligi 50% va undan koʻproq hayotiy turmush tarziga, 20 %, atrof-muhit (ifloslanish) holatiga, 20 % genetik omillarning va 10% davlatning tibbiy texnik holatiga bogʻliq holda taʼsir doirasiga ega [2].

Jahon sogʻliqni saqlash tashkiloti ekspertlarining fikricha, inson salomatligining 50% moddiy va turmush sharoiti, oilaviy munosabatlar, toʻgʻri ovqatlanish, chekish, spirtli ichimliklar va giyohvand moddalarni isteʼmol qilish, dori isteʼmol qilish kabi omillar guruhiga bogʻliq. Shuni taʼkidlash kerakki, nafaqat ijtimoiy muhit insonning biologik xususiyatlariga taʼsir qiladi, balki oʻz navbatida, turli kasalliklar oqibatida oʻlim holatlarini yuzaga kelishiga sabab boʻladi. Jahon sogʻliqni saqlash tashkiloti maʼlumotlariga koʻra, yurak ishemik kasalligi natijasida oʻlimning 60% hollarda noqulay ijtimoiy sharoitlar, 18% da genetik sabablar va 12% da atrof-muhit ifloslanishi bilan bogʻliq.

Shuningdek, Oʻzbekistonda ham 2022 yilning 1 oktyabr holatiga koʻra qayd etilgan oʻlim holatining 56,8 foizi qon aylanish tizimi kasalliklariga toʻgʻri kelgan. Davlat statistika qoʻmitasi maʼlumotlariga koʻra, 2022 yilning 9 oyida qayd etilgan oʻlim holatlarining kasalliklar boʻyicha sonida qon aylanish tizimi kasalliklari birinchi oʻrinda– 74 109 ta holat aniqlangan. Shu bilan birga, nafas olish aʼzolari kasalliklari – 12 805 ta, oʻsimtalardan – 10 535 ta, ovqat hazm qilish aʼzolari kasalliklari – 5 264 ta, yuqumli va parazit kasalliklari – 1 976 tani tashkil etgan. Bu kasalliklarni paydo boʻlishida tabiiy-ekologik, iqlimiy omillari, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy omillar va ijtimoiy-fiziologik omillarning taʼsiri katta.

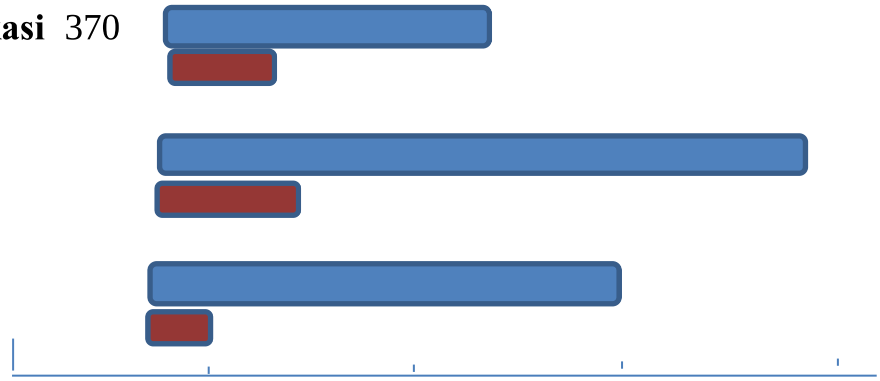
Shu bois, aholi salomatligini yaxshilashda mamlakatning ijtimoiy demografik siyosati yaʼni aholining yashash tarzi sifatiga, samaradorlik va tibbiy yordamning mavjudligi eʼtibor qaratilishi, ekologik vaziyatni barqarorlashuviga erishish, shuningdek, aholining madaniyati, tibbiy bilimini oshirish, toʻgʻri ovqatlanish rejimiga qat’iy rioya qilish, malakali shifokorlar bilan ta’minlanganligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Jizzax va Sirdaryo viloyatlarida ham aholi salomatligini yaxshilashda tabiiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ijtimoiy, ekologik va gigiyenik omillarning odamlar ehtiyojlariga muvofiqligi darajasi qarab shakllantirish ishlari olib borilmoqda.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi 370
93

Jizzax viloyati 621
112

Sirdaryo viloyati 485
68



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Bitta shifokorga
Bitta O‘rta tibbiyot xodimiga

1-чизма. 2020-yilda hududlar bo‘yicha bitta tibbiyot xodimiga to‘g‘ri keladigan aholi soni

Aholini salomatligini yaxshilashda hududning tibbiyot xodimlari bilan ta’minlanganlik darajasi ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi bo‘yicha bitta shifokorga 370 kishi, bitta o‘rta tibbiyot xodimiga 93 kishi to‘g‘ri kelsa (2020 yil ma’lumoti bo‘yicha), Jizzax viloyatida (621, 112 kishi), Sirdaryo viloyatida esa (485, 68 kishi) dan to‘g‘ri kelmoqda. Chizmadan ko‘rinib turibdiki, Jizzax viloyatida tibbiyot xodimlariga aholi to‘g‘ri kelishi respublika ko‘rsatkichidan birmuncha yuqori, shuning uchun viloyatda tibbiyot xodimlar sonini ko‘paytirish zaruriyati vujudga keladi.

Sirdaryo viloyatida esa o‘rta tibbiyot xodimlari bilan yetarlicha ta’minlangan, lekin Sirdaryo viloyatida ham shifokorlarga to‘g‘ri keluvchilar soni Respublika ko‘rsatkichidan yuqori, demak Sirdaryo viloyatida ham shifokorlarga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj katta. Shu ehtiyoj e’tiborga olinib, 2021-2022 o‘quv yilida Guliston davlat universiteti qoshida davolovchi shifokorlar tayyorlovchi Tibbiyot fakulteti ochildi.

Aholi salomatligini yaxshilashda tibbiyot xodimlar bilan ta’minlanganlik bilan birga kasalxona muassasalari, kasal o‘rinlar soni sig‘imi ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Jizzax viloyatida 52 ta kasalxona muassasalari mavjud bo‘lib, tumanlar kesimida kasal o‘rinlar soni, tibbiyot xodimlari bilan ta’minlanganlik darajasi turlichadir. Kasallanish ortgan sari kasalxona va kasal o‘rinlariga ehtiyoj ortib boraveradi. Biroq qishloq joylarda aholi ko‘proq kasalxonadan foydalanish o‘rniga ko‘proq ambulatoriya (qatnab davolanish) va statsionar (yotib davolanish)dan foydalanishmoqda. 1-jadval ma’lumotlaridan ko‘rinib turibdiki, 2021 yilda Jizzax viloyatida har 10 ming kishigao‘rtacha 44,6 kasal o‘rinlari to‘g‘ri kelgan bo‘lsa, bu borada Jizzax shahri, Zomin, Mirzacho‘l, Yangiobod tumanlari kasal o‘rinlari bilan yaxshi ta’minlangan.

1-jadval.

Jizzax viloyati bo‘yicha aholiga tibbiy xizmat ko‘rsatishning ayrim ko‘rsatkichlari (2021 y.)

Hududlar	Kasalxona muassasalari soni	Har 10 ming aholiga		
		Kasal o‘rinlari soni	Shifokorlar soni	O‘rta tibbiyot xodimlari
Jizzax viloyati	52	44,6	18,5	100,8
Jizzax shahri	25	142,8	74,6	257,9
Tumanlar				
Arnasoy	1	18,0	7,7	89,8
Baxmal	2	20,3	7,8	58,2
G‘allaorol	2	21,3	12,6	97,8
Sharof Rashidov	4	26,8	9,9	39,1
Do‘stlik	1	22,5	13,8	91,5
Zomin	5	59,8	10,3	100,1
Zarbdor	1	14,7	7,8	67,1
Zafarobod	2	18,8	8,1	83,1
Mirzacho‘l	2	53,1	11,2	82,6
Paxtakor	4	46,0	12,1	104,6
Forish	1	22,5	11,9	68,4
Yangiobod	2	46,5	10,4	176,2

Jadval Jizzax viloyati statistika boshqarmasi ma’lumotlari asosida tuzilgan

2021 yilda Jizzax viloyatida har 10 ming kishiga o‘rtacha 18,5 nafar shifokorlar to‘g‘ri kelgan (1-jadval). Xususan bu borada Jizzax shahridagina (74,6) viloyat darajasidan yuqori. O‘rta tibbiyot xodimlar soni ham Jizzax shahrida (257,9), Paxtakor tumanida (104,6), Zomin tumanida (100,1) va Yangiobod tumanida (176,2) birmuncha yuqoriroq. Lekin Jizzax viloyati shifokorlar soni va o‘rta tibbiyot xodimlar soni bo‘yicha Respulikada keyingi o‘rinlarda turadi.

2-jadval.

Sirdaryo viloyati bo‘yicha aholiga tibbiy xizmat ko‘rsatishning ayrim ko‘rsatkichlari (2021 y.)

Hududlar	Kasalxona muassasalari soni	Har 10 ming aholiga		
		Kasal o‘rinlari soni	Shifokorlar soni	O‘rta tibbiyot xodimlari
Sirdaryo viloyati	42	52,2	22,5	168,4
Shaharlar				
Guliston	20	203,2	77,5	392,4
Shirin	2	58,2	23,8	195,2

Yangier	5	137,3	33,2	198,6
Tumanlar				
Oqoltin	1	24,5	10,2	139,5
Boyovut	1	12,1	7,8	93,0
Guliston	1	21,5	12,0	143,4
Mirzaobod	3	33,7	11,9	102,6
Sayxunobod	1	19,3	9,8	126,7
Sardoba	2	20,8	8,5	114,9
Sirdaryo	4	51,4	38,2	236,2
Xovos	2	26,5	7,6	107,4

Jadval Sirdaryo viloyati statistika boshqarmasi ma’lumotlari asosida tuzilgan

2-jadval bo‘yicha Sirdaryo viloyatini tahlil qilsak, hozirgi kunda viloyatda 42 ta kasalxona muassasalari mavjud bo‘lib, tumanlar kesimida kasal o‘rinlar soni, tibbiyot xodimlari bilan ta’minlanganlik darajasi turlichadir. Jadval ma’lumotlaridan ko‘rinib turibdiki, 2021 yilda Sirdaryo viloyatida har 10 ming kishiga o‘rtacha 52,2 kasal o‘rinlari to‘g‘ri kelgan bo‘lsa, bu borada Guliston, Shirin, Yangier shaharlari kasal o‘rinlar soni bilan yaxshi ta’minlangan, tumanlar esa viloyat ko‘rsatkichidan past.

Viloyatda har 10 ming aholiga 22,5 dan shifokorlar to‘g‘ri kelsa, bu borada ham Guliston, Shirin, Yangier shaharlari viloyat ko‘rsatkichidan yuqori. Tumanlar kesimida esa faqat Sirdaryo tumani har 10 ming kishiga 38,2 shifokorlar to‘g‘ri keladi. Sirdaryo viloyatida har 10 ming kishiga 168,4 o‘rta tibbiyot xodimlari to‘g‘ri keladi. Bu ko‘rsatkich Respublika o‘rtacha ko‘rsatkichidan ham yuqori. O‘rta tibbiyot xodimlari ko‘rsatkichlari ham Guliston, Shirin, Yangier shaharlarida yuqori, Sirdaryo tumanida esa har 10 ming kishiga 236,2 o‘rta tibbiyot xodimlari to‘g‘ri keladi.

Aholi salomatligini yaxshilashda davolash-sog‘lomlashtirish va dam olish maskanlarining ham ahamiyati katta. Bu borada Respublikamiz bo‘yicha Jizzax viloyati hududining rang-barang tabiiy manzaralari bilan ajralib turadi. Noyob va ekzotik relfi, o‘ziga xos mo‘’tadil iqlimga ega. Zomin, Baxmal, Forish va Yangiobod tog‘lari va tog‘ yon bag‘irlarida archazorlar, bodomzorlar, yong‘oqzorlar, kamyob shifobaxsh o‘simliklar mavjud. Jizzax viloyati bo‘yicha 10 ta sanatoriya-kurort muassasalari faoliyat olib bormoqda (3-4 jadvallar).

3-jadval.

Hududlar bo‘yicha sanatoriya-kurort muassasalari faoliyati

	Sanatoriya-kurort muassasalari obyektlari soni, birlik			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
O‘zbekiston Respublikasi	193	211	211	217
Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi	1	10	7	8
Andijon	10	12	12	11
Buxoro	3	3	4	4
Jizzax	10	14	11	10
Qashqadaryo	12	13	17	21
Navoiy	7	7	7	7
Namangan	17	17	18	20
Samarqand	22	23	29	25
Surxandaryo	12	12	12	8
Sirdaryo	1	0	2	2
Toshkent	30	31	36	40
Farg‘ona	41	44	36	39
Xorazm	4	7	5	6
Toshkent vil	14	18	15	15

Jadval O‘zbekiston Respublikasi davlat statistika qo‘mitasi ma’lumotlari asosida tuzilgan

4-jadval

Jizzax viloyati davolash-sog‘lomlashtirish va dam olish maskanlari

№	**Davolash-sog‘lomlashtirish maskanlarining nomlari**	**Davolash-sog‘lomlashtirish maskanlarining joylashgan manzili**
1	“Marjon suvi” sanatoriysi	G‘allaorol tumani, Marjonbuloq QFY
2	“Baxmal” sanatoriysi	Baxmal tumani, Baxmal QFY
3	“Havotog‘” sanatoriysi	YAngiobod tumani, Balandchaqir shaharchasi
4	“Azim Zomin shifo” sog‘lomlashtirish va dam olish maskani	Zomin tumani qo‘riq massivi
5	“Zomin ona va bola” sanatoriysi	Zomin tumani qo‘riq massivi
6	“Plato” sog‘lomlashtirish va dam olish maskani	Zomin tumani Duoba QFY
7	“Zomin-O‘riklisoy” sog‘lomlashtirish va dam olish maskani	Zomin tumani Duoba QFY
8	“NKMK” sog‘lomlashtirish va dam olish maskani	Zomin tumani Duoba QFY
9	“Archazor” sog‘lomlashtirish va dam olish maskani	Zomin tumani Duoba QFY
10	“Zomin” sanatoriysi	Zomin tumani Duoba QFY

Jizzax viloyatida aholi salomatligini yaxshilashda Nurota-Turkiston tog‘ va tog‘ oldi kichik tibbiy geografik rayoni hududida 5 ta sanatoriylar, 5 ta sog‘lomlashtirish va dam olish maskanlari hamda 15 ta bolalar oromgohi faoliyat olib boradi. Hudud rang-barang tabiiy manzaralari, noyob va ekzotik relfi, o‘ziga xos mo‘tadil iqlimga ega. Zomin, Baxmal, Forish va Yangiobod tog‘lari va tog‘ yon bag‘irlarida archazorlar, bodomzorlar, yong‘oqzorlar, kamyob shifobaxsh o‘simliklar mavjud. Rayonda aholi salomatligini tiklash uchun barcha shart sharoitlar mavjud. Ayniqsa, turli xil kasalllik turlarini davolovchi tabiiiy resurslardan-g‘orli tuzlar, shifobaxsh balchiqlar, issiq qumlar va archa moylaridan keng foydalanilmoqda.

Zomin tumani Duoba qishloq fuqarolar yig‘inida joylashgan»Zomin” sanatoriyasi o‘zining davolovchi tabiiy resurslari bilan mashhur.»Zomin” sanatoriyasi tuman markazidan 50 km. uzoqlikda, Jizzax viloyatidagi iqlimiy kurort, Turkiston tog‘-tizmasining shimoliy etaklarida, dengiz sathidan 2000 metr balandlikda, qo‘riqxona hududida archazorlar orasida joylashgan. SHu tufayli havoda atmosfera bosimi nisbatan past, kislorod va quyoshdan kelayotgan ultrabinafsha nurga boyligi aynan yuqori nafas yo‘llari va asab tizimi kasalliklariga bog‘liq bo‘lgan bemorlar uchun juda foydali bo‘lganligi sababli yuqoridagi qayd qilingan bemorlarni davolashga moslashgan. Sihatgoh tog‘ yonbag‘rida joylashgan 7 qavatli zamonaviy binodan iborat. Binoning 1,2 – qavatlarida davolash bo‘limi, oshxona, qabulxona, ma’muriyat joylashgan.Davolash bo‘limi zamonaviy diagnostika davolash apparatlari bilan jihozlangan va ularda 40 nafar malakali hamshiralar 15 nafar oliy toifali shifokorlar faoliyat ko‘rsatadi. Laborator-tashhis xonasi UZI, EKG, stomatologiya, ginekologiya kabinetlari ishlab turibdi.

Aholi salomatligini yaxshilashda eko-o‘rmonchilikni rivojlantirish ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu borada 2022-2026 yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasini»Insonga e’tibor va sifatli ta’lim yili”da amalga oshirishga oid davlat dasturida»Ekologiya va atrof muhitni muhofaza qilish, shahar va tumanlarda ekologik ahvolni yaxshilash,»Yashil makon” umummilliy loyihasini amalga oshirish” maqsadi belgilangan.

Ko‘kalamzorlashtirilgan hududlarni, ayniqsa, shahar va avtomobil yo‘llari chetida yashil hududlarni kengaytirish zararli moddalar miqdorini kamaytiradi. Borliqning yashillikka burkanishi aholi salomatligini saqlashning muhim omilidir. Yana bir masala yashil hududlarning kengayishi issiqxona gazlarini qisqartirishga ham xizmat qiladi. Shu bois Respublikamizning barcha viloyatlarida turli xil daraxt ko‘chatlari ekilmoqda va tez o‘suvchi, manzarali, ekologik toza taraxt navlari ham ko‘patirilmoqda.

Shulardan biri dunyoda eng tez o‘suvchi «Pavlovniya» daraxti haqida eshitgan inson borki, o‘simlikning noyob xususiyatlari, qanday sharoitda bo‘y cho‘zishiga qiziqishi ortmay qolmaydi. Bugungi kunda ko‘pchilik uchun yangilik bo‘lgan «Pavlovniya»dan yurtimizda dekorativ daraxt sifatida ko‘chalar, dam olish maskanlari, xiyobonlar landshaft dizaynida avvaldan foydalaniladi.

Shu bilan birga «Pavlovniya»ning ekologik xususiyatlari quyidagilardan iborat:«Pavlovniya» daraxtzorlari yaxshi soya beradi. «Pavlovniya» daraxtining soyasida harorat 15^0S.dan 30^0S.gacha pasayishi kuzatilgan. Bu esa yilning issiq kunlarida aholi salomatligiga ijobiy ta’siri seziladi. «Pavlovniya»ning yana bir nomi»Kislorod” daraxti deb ham ataladi. Sababi, 1 dona «Pavlovniya» daraxti bir kunda 22 kub metr karbonat angidrid gazini yutib, 6 kub metr kislorod ishlab chiqara oladi. Ya’ni oddiy daraxtlarga nisbatan 4-6 barobar ko‘p kislorod chiqara oladi. Bundan tashqari karbonat angidrid, chang va shovqinni 4 barobar ko‘proq ushlaydi.

«Pavlovniya» daraxti tuproqni mustahkamlaydi. Ayniqsa qiya, bo‘shoq jinslardan tashkil topgan tuproqli erlarga ekilsa, tomiri chuqurga va yon tomonga o‘sib tuproqni mustahkamlaydi. Shuningdek, «Pavlovniya» bepusht tuproqlarda ham o‘saveradi.

Tanasi chinor, bo‘yi terakka qiyoslanadigan bu daraxtning har bir qismi biror sohada foyda keltiradi. U gullaganda asalarilar oilasi uchun yaxshigina asal manbai bo‘lib, xushbo‘y hidi bilan 1,5 oy dillarni xushnud etadi. Gulidan kosmetika sanoatida keng foydalanilib, iforidan atir olinadi. Aprel-may oylariga to‘g‘ri keladigan gullash mavsumida 1 ta asalari oilasi 10-15 kilogramm asal yig‘adi. Gullash mavsumida o‘zidan po‘panak chiqarib, atrofni bulg‘amaydi. Pavlovniya tez va chiroyli o‘sishi bilan birgalikda ko‘p va uzoq muddat gullab turadi va natijada ko‘p miqdorda nektar beradi. Ob-havo sharoitiga qarab, Pavlovniya plantatsiyalarining 1 gektaridan 500 kilogrammdan - 1000 kilogrammgacha asal olish mumkin. Pavlovniya daraxtiga hashorat tushmaydi va kimyoviy dorilar ishlatilmaydi. Shu sabab uning asali ekologik toza asal hisoblanadi. Pavlovniya daraxtidan olingan asal engil, shaffof, yorqin rangda va xushbo‘y hidli bo‘ladi. Bu asalni rangi va sifati bo‘yicha akatsiyadan olingan asalga taqqoslash mumkin.

Pavlovniyadan olingan asal shifobaxsh bo‘lib, bronxit, o‘pka va nafas yo‘llari kasalliklariga davo hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, o‘t-pufak va jigar ish foaliyatini, ovqat hazm qilishni yaxshilash xususiyatiga ega. Yana bir jihati, «Pavlovniya» gullari boshqa daraxtlarniki singari allergiya qo‘zg‘atish xususiyatiga ega emas.

«Pavlovniya» daraxti Osiyoda dori sifatida ishlatiladi. Ming yillar davomida an’anaviy Xitoy tabobatida va Yapon tibbiyotida turli xil kasalliklarni davolash uchun ishlatilgan. Barglarida terining tabiiy tiklanishi uchun juda foydali bo‘lgan ursolik kislota mavjud. «Pavlovniya» yog‘ochida pavlovnin va D-sesemin, qobig‘ida siringin katalpinozid mavjud. Gullari tarkibida yog‘lar, alkaloidlar, flavononlar, shuningdek, antioksidant xususiyatlarga ega flavonoidlar mavjud. Gullaridan teri kasalliklarini davolashda ishlatiladi.

Barglarning damlamasi saraton kasalligini davolash uchun ishlatiladi va shu bilan birga soch o‘sishiga yordam beradi. Barglaridan odamning ko‘kargan joylarini davolashda muvaffaqiyatli ishlatilishi mumkin. Bargi va guli choyi qon bosimini pasaytiradi, isitmani tushirishda, jinsiy kasalliklarni davolashda ishlatiladi.

5-jadval.

2022 yilda Sirdaryo viloyatida ekilgan «Pavlovniya» ko‘chatlari maydoni

Tuman va shahar	Mahalla	soni	Maydoni (ga.)
Sardoba	Dustlik SIU xududidagi "Yangiobod Eksport" MChJ dala maydoni	8500	**7,5**
	Qolgansir o‘rmon ov xo‘jaligi	3800	**3,5**
Sirdaryo	Kamolot MFY	12000	11
Boyovut	Iftixor MFY	2000	0,7
Guliston	Do‘stlik SIU	10000	20
	Boyovut SIU	3500	5
	Xosilobod SIU	7000	8
	A.Navoiy MFY	3000	1,5
Sayxunobod	Ittifoq MFY	20	0,05
	Paxtaobod MFY	18	0,05
	Guliston MFY	20	0,05
	Nurobod MFY	22	0,05
	Gulbuloq MFY	23	0,05
Guliston shahar	Yangi hayot MFY	4100	4
	Do‘stlik MFY	2400	3,1
Shirin shahar	M.Ulug‘bek MFY	1450	1,5

Jadval Sirdaryo viloyati O‘rmon xo‘jaligi boshqarmasidan olingan ma’lumot asosida tuzilgan

Sirdaryo viloyati o‘rmon xo‘jaligi boshqarmasidan 2022 yil olingan ma’lumotiga ko‘ra «Pavlovniya» daraxt ko‘chatlari Sirdaryo viloyatining Sirdaryo, Sayxunobod, Sardoba va Guliston tumanlarida hamda Guliston va Shirin shaharlarida ekilgan. Bu borada Guliston tumanida «Pavlovniya» daraxtzorlari 34,5 gektarni tashkil etmoqda (5-jadval).»Pavlovniya” daraxtlari Sirdaryo viloyati yer maydonini atiga 0,07 % ni tashkil etadi. Bu albatta kam, kelajakda o‘rmon xo‘jaliklarini tashkil etish dolzarbligicha qolmoqda. Qolaversa, Sirdaryo viloyati Respublikamizda o‘rmonlar yer maydonlari eng oxirigi o‘rinda, atiga 2000 gektarni tashkil etadi.

Bu borada Jizzax viloyatida ham ijobiy ishlar olib borilmoqda. Jizzax viloyati Respublikamizda archazor o‘rmonlari, bodomzorlar, yong‘oqzorlar, kamyob shifobaxsh o‘simliklari bilan alohida ajralib turadi. SHunga qaramasdan 2022 yilda Jizzax viloyatida ekologik toza»kislorod” daraxtini 127 gektar yer maydoniga ekildi. Bunda ayniqsa, Zarbdor, Paxtakor, YAngiobod tumanlarida 30 gektardan oshiq yer maydonlariga»Pavlovniya” ko‘chatlari ekilgan. Vaholanki, bu tumanlarning tabiiy sharoiti birmuncha noqulay, tuproqlarining sho‘rligi birmuncha yuqori, yer osti suvlari er betiga yaqin va zaxkash yer maydonlari bilan ajralib turadi.»Pavlovniya” daraxtlari Jizzax viloyati yer maydonini atiga 0,59 % ni tashkil etadi.

Xulosa o‘rnida Jizzax va Sirdaryo viloyatidagi kasalliklarni paydo bo‘lishiga ta’sir etuvchi tabiiy, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy omillar tahlil qilish orqali, Jizzax va Sirdaryo viloyatlarida aholi salomatligini yaxshilash, tibbiy sanitarik holat, kasalliklarni yuzaga keltiruvchi tibbiy geografik, nozoekologik omillarni tahlil qilish va ular keltirib chiqaruvchi kasalliklarni kamaytirish chora tadbirlarini kengaytirish zaruriyati tug‘iladi.

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THERMAL INSULATION MATERIALS AND DETERMINATION OF THEIR OPTIMAL THICKNESS

Abstract: Today, the operation of industrial enterprises depends on the efficient use of thermal energy. The main factor in the transfer of heat carriers is thermal insulation. Therefore, determining the heat loss in the transfer of heat carriers is an actual issue. Temperature modes of operation of heat-insulating structures are described in detail.

Key words: Heat-insulating materials, thermal conductivity coefficient, porous materials, foam plastic, expanded polystyrene, arbolite, DSP, DVP, mineral wool, glass wool.

The main source of energy saving is the reduction of energy consumption in the general housing sector. Today, energy consumption in this area is more than 80% of the total energy consumption in the construction industry.

Bringing the thermal technical properties of the objects to the level of modern European countries will improve the living conditions of the population. Research and analysis of articles conducted in this direction have shown the problems in this field. For example, if we talk about expanded polystyrene, its negative properties include its flammability, environmental hazard, and inability to work for a long time. Construction experience has shown that polystyrene foam installed on the wall loses its properties after 10-25 years. Similar thoughts can be said about mineral wool. After 7-9 years, they turn into dust, which is an environmental hazard. Therefore, the use of foam plastic and mineral wool in construction leads to the fact that after 7-10 years the barrier constructions cannot provide the required thermal resistance..

Along with the advantages of aerated concrete over other IIMs, there are also disadvantages. Due to high water absorption, resistance to moisture and cold is low. Due to its high hydrophobicity, the adhesion of the material to the surface is low and plastering becomes difficult.

Low strength, high density and insufficient heat insulation properties limit the scope of application of such materials.Ishdan maqsad zamonaviy IIM, ularning asosiy xossalari, qo‘llanish soxalarini tahlil qilish.

Taking into account the large number of types of IIMs, it is an urgent task to divide them into groups and develop materials with high efficiency.

Based on scientific research, rich experimental experiences have been collected and modern IIMs for buildings and structures have been developed.

Comparative analysis of IIM allows for the creation of new materials and effective optimization.

It is known that one of the main requirements for IIM is that the heat transfer coefficient (IO'K) of the material should be small and that it can be used for residential, production, agricultural building structures and various equipment and equipment (industrial furnaces, turbines, should be suitable for protection of pipes and x.k) surfaces.

The average density of such materials should be greater than 600 kg/m3. This is achieved by using porous materials. [1]

Thermal insulation in civil and transport construction makes it possible to reduce the thickness of barrier structures, and as a result, the consumption of basic building materials (brick, concrete, wood) is reduced, and the structure is lighter.

Heat insulation in technological and energy equipment reduces heat loss, provides the necessary technological regime, reduces fuel consumption.

Thermal calculations are performed based on engineering calculations in order to obtain sufficient efficiency as a result of the use of thermal insulation. Based on calculations, IIM with certain thermal-physical properties is selected. In recent years, dozens of new IIMs have appeared on the construction market of Uzbekistan. With the development of new technologies, modern IIM is becoming more efficient and environmentally safe. As a result, it is possible to build tall buildings, reduce the thickness of fence structures, reduce the weight of the building and the consumption of construction materials, and save fuel and energy resources.

In order to qualitatively classify IIMs, it is necessary to study their specific training characteristics and properties.

Organic IIM is made from natural raw materials: wood processing waste, agricultural waste, peat, various plastics, cement. [2]

Such materials are available in a wide range in the construction market. Almost all organic IIMs have low fire, water and biological resistance. Usually, organic heat insulators are used in places where the surface and ambient temperature does not exceed 1500 C and as the middle layer of multi-layer constructions.

Plastics filled with gas (foam, polystyrene, poroplast, sotoplast, etc.) are resistant to moisture, fire and biological agents.

Today, the share of porous plastics in the IIM market is increasing.

Such IIM is distinguished by its physical properties, low cost, ease of processing and long-term operation.

IIM made of arbolite has the following composition: portland cement, thin fiber components, liquid glass as mineralizers, aluminum sulfate, calcium chloride.

Arbolite is widely used in modern construction, its density is 500-700 kg/m3; IO'Q 0.08... 0.12 W/(m.K); compressive strength -0.5... 3.5 MPa; tensile strength -0.4,... 1.0 MPa.

Polyvinyl chloride foam (PPVX) is made by foaming polyvinyl chloride resins. The average density of the material is 60...200 kg/m3. Polyvinyl chloride is divided into hard and soft groups, so it can be used for roofs, walls, floors and doors. Chipboard (DSP) organic fiber components (usually specially prepared chipboard) -90%; resin on a synthetic basis -7.9%; consists of hydrophobic elements, antiseptic, antiperspirant. Their density is -500... 1000 kg/m3; bending strength -10...25 MPa; humidity -5....12%; swelling in water-5.... 30%.

Wood fiber insulation boards (DVP) are made from wood waste: wood processing waste, waste paper, corn fiber, straw, synthetic resins and additives. Their density is -250 kg/m3; up to, bending strength up to -12 MPa, IO'Q up to -0.07 W/(m*K).

Foam polyurethanes (PPU) are obtained based on the chemical reaction of polyester, water, diisocyanide, emulsifiers and catalysts. Their density is 40... 80 kg/m3, IO'Q -0.019....0.28 W /(m*K)

PPU has high acoustic insulation properties and high chemical resistance.

Mipora is made on the basis of urea-formaldehyde resin, glycerin is added to reduce brittleness. The material contains petroleum sulfoacids (foam generators) and organic acids (catalyst). The density of the tower is 20... 80 kg/m3 (10 times smaller than the density of the plug), IO'Q -0.03 W/(m*K).

Mipora does not burn up to a temperature of 5000C. Due to its high porosity, water absorption is high.

Styrofoam (PPS) is 98% air and 2% polystyrene. PPS contains 0.3% of additives, such as flame retardant. IO'Q is equal to -0.037.... 0.041 W /(m*K). Low flammability. The material is almost non-combustible. It is made of foaming polyethylene, hydrocarbons are added to create foam. Its density is 25... 50 kg/m3, IO'Q -0.044... 0.051 - 400 W/(m*K). It is used as a noise and vapor insulator in the temperature range from -400C to +1000C. Low water absorption, chemical and biological resistance.

Fibrolite is a tile material made from wood chips and portland cement. Material density -300... 500 kg/m3, IO'Q -0.08-0.1 W/(m*K).

Due to the presence of inorganic additives, fibrolite has high fire, biological and chemical resistance.

Based on the conducted scientific research, the following conclusions can be made about organic IIM:

- The material has low resistance to fire and water under the influence of loads;

- The material is highly toxic during fire.

Therefore, they can be used in places where people are not always present.

Inorganic IIM is presented in the market of building materials in an even wider range. Mineral raw materials are used for their production: rock, slag, glass, asbestos. Such IIMs include mineral and glass wool, lightweight concrete based on foamed perlite, cellular heat-insulating concrete, asbestos, ceramic materials, foam glass.

Among all IIMs, mineral wool is in the first place. Mineral wool from manufacturers such as Jsover, Jsoroc, Rockwool is widely available.

These materials are fire-resistant, do not rot, and have low hygroscopicity. They are also used to insulate building structures and surfaces of equipment and pipes. There are different types of mineral IIM. They are produced in the form of a roll, a solid plate.

We mainly consider the most common IIM mineral wool, glass wool, foam, porous concrete, silicates and others.

Depending on the raw material, mineral wool can be stony (basalt, dolomite, diabes, limestone) and slag (black and non-ferrous metallurgical slag).

Along with mineral raw materials, it contains phenol or urea resins. Phenolic binder fluff is widely used in construction. Because it is water resistant compared to wool with carbamide binder. Mineral wool is a non-combustible material. In addition, this material prevents the spread of fire. Therefore, it is used in fire protection and fire safety. [3]

Mineral wool is an effective acoustic insulation material. Its hygroscopicity is low and chemical resistance is high, due to the fact that the mineral wool settles (crushes) is extremely small, its geometric dimensions do not change.

Its main disadvantage is its high vapor permeability. Therefore, it is additionally insulated with a vapor barrier coating.

Products from glass polishing or glass industry waste are used to make glass wool. Glass wool fibers are thicker and longer than mineral wool. That is why glass wool has high durability and integrity. Material density is not greater than 130 kg/m3. IO'Q -0.030.....0.052 W/(m*K)., the temperature resistance is not greater than 4500C.

Glass wool is widely used as a sound insulator, resistant to aggressive environments and corrosion, does not emit toxic substances when exposed to fire.

Ceramic wool has higher heat resistance than mineral and glass wool, IO'Q - 0.13...0.16 W/(m*K) (at 6000C), density up to -350 kg/m3, high chemical resistance, resistant to various deformations.

Porous glass (porous glass) is produced in the form of blocks or plates. The average density of plates is 150...300 kg/m3, IO'Q 0.004...0.12 W/(m*K), compressive strength 1.0...3.0 MPa.

Products made of porous glass have high resistance to water, cold and temperature.

Porous concretes and silicates are used as IIM. Their average density is less than 400 kg/m3.

Depending on the method of creating pores and the type of binding material, IIM is called gas concrete, gas silicate, foam concrete, foam silicates.

Plates with a length of 1000 mm, width of 400, 500, 600 mm, thickness of 80, 240 mm are made from porous concrete, their average density is 350 and 400 kg/m3, the limit of compressive strength is at least 0.7 MPa. IO'Q is equal to 0.093...015 W/(m*K) at 250S.

Based on the analysis of IIMs considered above, the following conclusions can be made:

- all considered IIMs meet the requirements of QMQ "Thermal insulation of buildings";

-polyurethane foam, expanded polystyrene, mineral wool, foam polyethylene emit toxic gases. Their PDK is in demand;

- foam glass ranks first in terms of heat-technical, physico-mechanical and ecological safety indicators among all considered IIMs.

However, the development of such material is technologically complex and energy consumption is high.

Today, the operation of industrial enterprises depends on the efficient use of thermal energy. The main factor in the transfer of heat carriers is thermal insulation. Therefore, determining the heat loss in the transfer of heat carriers is an actual issue. Heat-insulating structures are divided into the following groups depending on the temperature regime of operation:

1. Structures with a surface temperature higher than the ambient temperature (over 200C);

2. Structures whose surface is below ambient temperature (190C and below);

3. Structures with sudden temperature changes (from positive temperature to negative temperature).

There are different ways to insulate pipes.

Heating with a heated cable is convenient and effective, because the pipe is kept from freezing throughout the winter months. Heating pipes with cables saves time and money. [4] There is almost no work on insulating uninsulated pipes or determining the optimal thickness of the insulation. The thickness of the thermal insulation can be determined depending on the density of the heat flux. The thickness of the insulation depends on the thermal conductivity coefficient (IO'K) of the heat-insulating material (IIM), heat carriers and ambient temperature, pipe diameter, pipe routing method, operating period. We determine the thickness of the IIM for the hot water supply pipe.

We calculate the thermal resistance for a cylindrical pipe according to the following formula:

$$R_1 d_{iz} = \frac{l_n(\frac{d_{iz}}{d_H})}{2\pi\chi_{iz} + \frac{1}{\alpha_\beta \cdot \pi \cdot d_{iz}}}$$

Here:

d_iz- outer diameter of IIM;

d_H-the outer diameter of the pipe;

IO'Q of ch_iz-IIM;

coefficient of heat transfer from a_b-IIM to air

Linear heat flux density:

$$q_1(d_{iz}) = \frac{t_H - t_{iz}}{R_1(d_{iz})}$$

Here:

t_H is the temperature of the outer surface of the pipe;

t_iz-IIM outer surface temperature

Internal surface temperature of IIM:

$$t_{sm} = t_n - \frac{q_1(d_{iz})}{\pi} \cdot (\frac{1}{\alpha_T \cdot d_\beta} + \frac{1}{2\chi_T} \cdot ln\frac{d_n}{d_\beta})\ [3]$$

here:$d\_b - the\ inner\ diameter\ of\ the\ pipe;$

$$a\_T - coefficient\ of\ heat\ transfer\ from\ the\ liquid\ to\ the\ wall;$$

$$ч\_T - IO'K\ of\ pipe\ material$$

$We\ make\ a\ heat\ balance$:

$$2.75\frac{d_n \cdot \chi_{iz}^{1.35} \cdot t_H^{1.73}}{q_1(d_{iz})^{1.5}} - \frac{d_H \cdot 2.75\frac{d_n \cdot \chi_{iz}^{1.35} \cdot t_H^{1.73}}{q_1(d_{iz})^{1.5}}}{2} = 0$$

The diameter of the IIM (d_iz) can be determined using the above formula. [5]

Then the thickness of pipe insulation is calculated:

$$\delta = \frac{d_{iz} - d_H}{2}, m;$$

There is an optimal thickness of IIM. If it is greater than this thickness, the IIM will not give an additional effect, resulting in excessive consumption. [6] Taking into account the simplified option, the optimal thickness of IIM can be calculated from the following formula:

$$\delta_{onm} = (\frac{10^{-3} \cdot C_y \cdot \tau \cdot N \cdot \Delta t \cdot \chi}{S_{yT}})^{0.5}\ (4)$$

Here:

C_y - the price of heat received from the source;

τ- Working time of IIM in a year, hours;

Δt - Temperature difference;

S,t- surface and thickness of IIM;

N- Normative working time of IIM, year;

χ -IO‘K.

Conclusion.

The article analyzes modern thermal insulating materials, their properties, areas of application. A method for determining the optimal thickness of the insulation has been developed. On the basis of scientific research, b experimental experiments were assembled and modern Times for buildings and structures were developed. Comparative analysis of IIM allows you to create and efficiently optimize new materials.

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TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF CHEMICAL REACTION RATE TO STUDENTS WITH THE HELP OF MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Annotation: Methodology of teaching the subject of chemical reaction rate with the help of information technology. Such analyzes were carried out for the first time.

Key words: Chemical reaction, ICT, pedagogy, technology, laboratory. electronic textbooks.

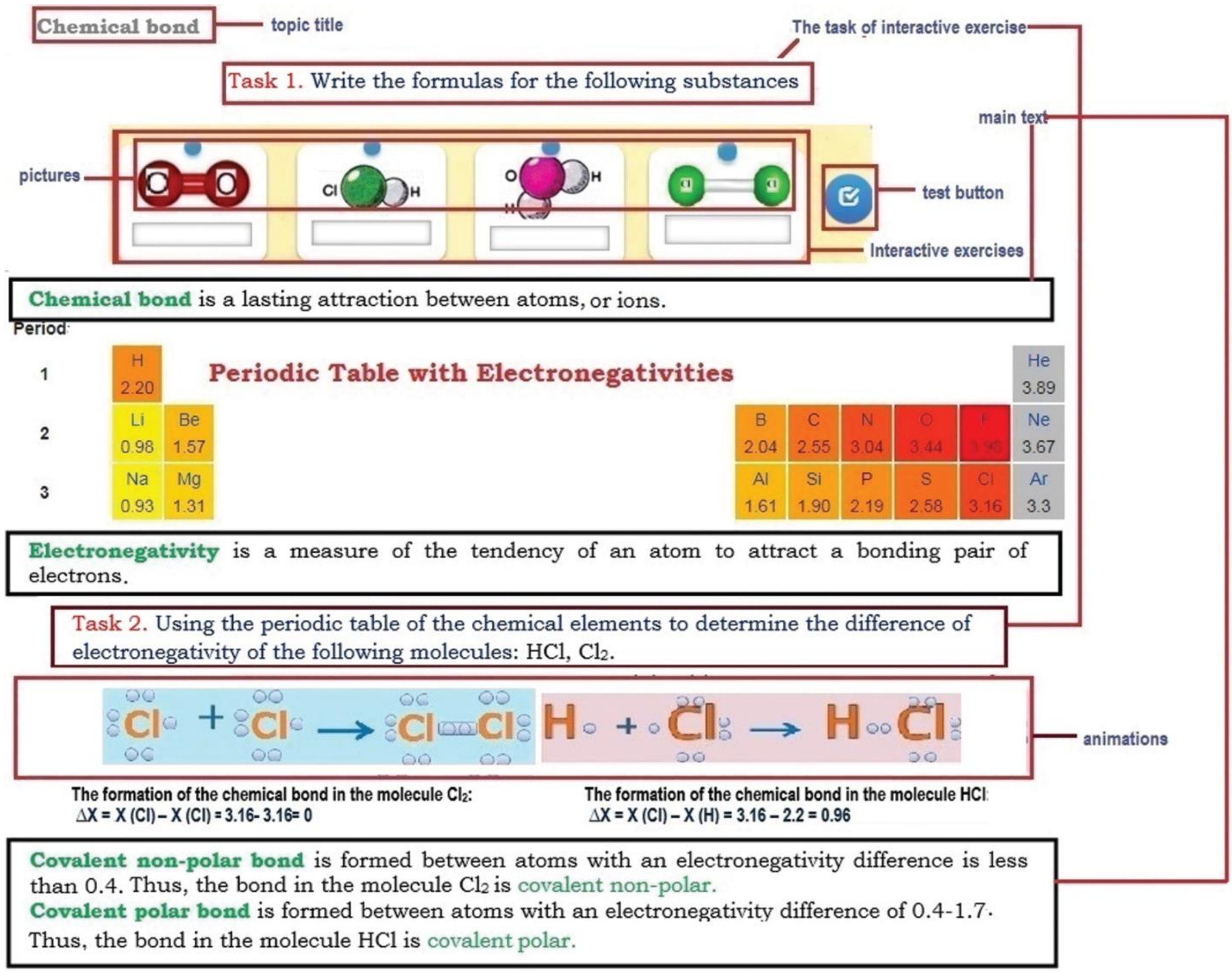
Introduction

One of the most important methodological principles that allows effective use of information and communication technologies (ICT) is the combination of computer technologies with traditional forms and methods. Modern electronic textbooks, virtual chemical laboratories, the Internet, and new educational tools are used in lessons on the rate of chemical reactions. The task of the teacher is to choose these resources in accordance with the content of educational materials, the age and psychological characteristics of schoolchildren. The use of ICT in the lesson should be goal-oriented and methodically based. So, today our life has become inseparable from the technology that provides information and communication processes, so there was a need to create ICT-based education.

Literature analysis and methodology

The main goal of this scientific research is to reveal the role and place of information and communication technologies in teaching the subject of chemical reaction rate with the help of information technology. Chemical reactions are divided into homogeneous and heterogeneous reactions. Homogeneous reactions take place in a homogeneous medium (for example, in a gas phase or in a solution). Heterogeneous reactions take place in different phases (for example, solid and liquid, solid and gas, liquid and gas).

The rate of chemical reactions is the number of collisions per unit volume per unit time. The reaction rate is usually characterized by the change in the concentration of one of the reacting or forming substances within a unit of time.



It consists in the development and analysis of recommendations on the use of information and communication technologies by the chemistry teacher in educational activities and preparation for the lesson.

Results

One of the urgent problems of modern education is preparing students for independent life, developing their interests, abilities, and realizing their life plans. The issues of individualization of education, activation of knowledge, development of students' creative abilities are very important as one of the conditions for their successful socialization. Based on the above tasks, a number of general requirements are imposed on modern classes: - arming students with conscious, deep and solid knowledge; - formation of strong skills and abilities that help students prepare for life; - to increase the educational efficiency of education in the lesson, to form the personal characteristics of students during the educational process; - comprehensive development of students, development of their general and special characteristics; - to work with books, to learn independently and deepen or supplement knowledge, to acquire qualifications and skills, and to develop the ability to creatively apply the acquired knowledge in practice. To consider the general requirements that a high-quality modern chemistry course should meet, the following can be highlighted as the most important:

1. Using the latest achievements of chemistry, creating a lesson based on the laws of the advanced pedagogical and educational process;

2. Implementation of the lesson according to the optimal ratio of all didactic principles (scientific, demonstration, comprehensibility, etc.);

3. Use of interdisciplinary connection in order to form the natural-scientific imagination of students in the teaching of chemistry;

4. Connecting lesson materials with life (practical and daily activities of students), teaching chemical culture to work safely with substances, materials and chemical processes;

5. To ensure enrichment of the chemistry lesson with bright, interesting, effective theoretical and experimental facts;

6. Accurate design and planning of the results of each lesson;

7. Conducting demonstration and laboratory experiments in chemistry classes, as well as special practical training.

Conclusion

A modern teacher: explains the educational material in an interesting and understandable way; able to choose educational methods; according to positively supports cognitive activity; can have an effective impact on students; develops students, forms new ways of thinking.

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HIRSCHSPRUNG'S DISEASE IN CHILDREN

Abstract: This article provides information about Hirschsprung's disease in children and its origin, symptoms, treatment methods, diagnosis, etiology
Key words: Hirschsprung's disease, agangliosis, treatment, Sprinzen-Goldberg syndrome, Meissner and Auerbach, Genetic testing.

Hirschsprung's disease is a congenital anomaly of innervation of the lower intestine (usually limited to the colon), which leads to partial or complete functional obstruction. Signs include constipation and bloating. The diagnosis is made on the basis of irrigation and rectal biopsy. Thanks to anal manometry, it is possible to determine the severity and assess the insufficiency of relaxation of the internal anal sphincter. The treatment is surgical.

Hirschsprung's disease is caused by the congenital absence of vegetative plexuses of Meissner and Auerbach (agangliosis) in the intestinal wall. The estimated frequency is 1 in 5,000 live births. The disease is usually limited to the distal part of the colon (in 75% of cases), but it can also involve the entire colon (in 5% of cases) or even the entire large and small intestine; areas in which there is no innervation are always adjacent. If the entire colon is not involved, men are more likely to get sick (male ratio:women = 4:1); otherwise, there are no gender differences.

The cause of agangliosis is considered to be insufficient migration of neuroblasts from the neural crest. There is a significant genetic component to this disease and at least 12 different genetic mutations associated with Hirschsprung's disease. The probability of this disease among family members increases with an increase in the length of the involved part of the intestine: from 3 to 8% in cases where the distal colon is involved, and up to 20% when the entire large intestine is affected. Approximately 20-25% of patients with Hirschsprung's disease have another congenital malformation, and approximately 15% have a genetic anomaly (Down syndrome is the most common). About 20% of patients with congenital central hypoventilation syndrome also have Hirschsprung's disease; this combination is called Haddad syndrome. About 20% of patients with intestinal neuronal dysplasia (IND) have Hirschsprung's disease. Other diseases associated with Hirschsprung's disease include Waardenburg syndrome, Bardet-Bidl syndrome, Sprinzen-Goldberg syndrome, and cartilage and hair hypoplasia. Peristalsis in the affected segment is absent or pathological, which leads to continuous spasm of smooth muscles, partial or complete obstruction with accumulation of intestinal contents, massive dilatation of the normally innervated parts of the intestine above. It is almost impossible to miss pathological changes.

Symptoms and signs of Hirschsprung's disease:

Symptoms often appear in early childhood, although some do not develop the disease until school or even adulthood. Normally, 98% of newborns have meconium excretion from the body during the first 24 hours of life. In approximately 50-90% of newborns with Hirschsprung's disease, meconium is not excreted in the first 48 hours of life. Infants have constipation, bloating and, finally, vomiting – as well as with other forms of peripheral intestinal obstruction. Sometimes infants with agangliosis of a very short segment develop only mild or intermittent constipation, often interspersed with diarrhea, which leads to a delay in diagnosis. In older infants and children, symptoms and signs may include anorexia, constipation, lack of physiological urge to defecate and, with finger rectal examination, an empty rectum with a stool palpable higher in the colon, and rapid passage of the stool after removal of the examining finger (a sign of an explosion). Infants may also be stunted. Less often, infants may have Hirschsprung's enterocolitis.

Diagnosis of Hirschsprung's disease:

Initially, as a rule, a contrast enema with barium and / or rectal aspiration biopsy is performed. Irrigation with barium can show a transition in diameter between an enlarged, normally innervated colon located proximally and a narrowed distal segment (not having normal innervation). Irrigation with barium should be done without prior preparation, which can lead to the expansion of the abnormal segment, which makes the study undiagnostic. Since the characteristic signs in the neonatal period may not be observed, it is worth conducting an X-ray examination within 24 hours after bowel emptying: if the colon is still filled with barium, Hirschsprung's disease can be suspected. Rectal aspiration biopsy may indicate the absence of ganglion cells. Acetylcholinesterase staining can be performed to isolate enlarged nerve trunks. In some centers, it is possible to perform rectal manometry, which can reveal motor disorders characteristic of abnormal innervation. To make a final diagnosis, it is necessary to conduct a deep biopsy of the rectum or colon to assess the degree of the disease and the subsequent volume of surgical treatment.

Genetic testing is not routinely used, but can be carried out in the presence of manifestations of a genetic syndrome.

Treatment of Hirschsprung's disease:

Reconstructive surgery

The treatment of Hirschsprung's disease is a restorative operation to bring the normally innervated intestine to the anus with the preservation of the anal sphincter. In newborns, this was usually a two-stage procedure starting with a colostomy proximal to the aganglionic segment for decompression of the colon. Then the newborn will grow up to the 2nd stage of the procedure, in which the entire aganglionic part of the colon is resected and the reduction operation is performed. However, many clinical centers are currently conducting a one-stage procedure in the neonatal period for the lesion of a short segment. The results using laparoscopic techniques are similar to those obtained with open access, and are associated with shorter hospitalization, earlier start of feeding, and less pronounced pain sensations.

After the final recovery, the prognosis is good, despite the fact that some children have chronic motor disorders with constipation, obstructive problems, or both conditions.

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IMPORTANT POINTS IN THE DRUG REGISTRATION PROCESS AND NAMING NEW MEDICATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: Because of development of pharmaceutical industry, it has already been common to seen medications with similar names in the market in the world. Uzbekistan is not exception in this trend and there are hundreds of medications in our market with similar names came from different countries. In this article I am going to discuss how to register new medications with new brand names in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: Uzbekistan, Pharmaceuticals, Medical Devices, bacterial infections, Law, antibiotics, resistance, State Committee, infections.

Introduction

The drug registration process is an essential aspect of the pharmaceutical industry that ensures the safety and efficacy of new medications before they are marketed to the public. In Uzbekistan, the regulatory body responsible for drug registration is the State Committee for the Control of Pharmaceuticals, Medical Devices, and Medical Equipment. The process involves several stages, including pre-clinical testing, clinical trials, and post-marketing surveillance. Additionally, naming new medications is a crucial part of the drug registration process, as it helps to identify and differentiate the drug from other products in the market. This article highlights the important points in the drug registration process and the naming of new medications in Uzbekistan.

Drug Registration Process in Uzbekistan

The drug registration process in Uzbekistan is governed by the Law on Medicines and Pharmaceutical Activities, which sets out the requirements for the quality, safety, and efficacy of medications. The process begins with pre-clinical testing, which involves laboratory studies to assess the drug's toxicity, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics. If the results of pre-clinical testing are positive, the drug moves to the next stage, which is clinical trials.

The clinical trial stage involves three phases: phase I, phase II, and phase III. Phase I trials involve a small number of healthy volunteers to assess the drug's safety and pharmacokinetics. Phase II trials involve a larger group of patients to evaluate the drug's efficacy and safety, while phase III trials involve a more extensive patient population to confirm the drug's efficacy and safety compared to existing treatments.

After successful completion of the clinical trials, the drug registration applicant submits a registration dossier to the State Committee for the Control of Pharmaceuticals, Medical Devices, and Medical Equipment. The dossier includes data on the drug's quality, safety, and efficacy, as well as information on the manufacturing process, labeling, and packaging.

The State Committee reviews the dossier to determine whether the drug meets the regulatory requirements. If the drug is approved, the applicant receives a registration certificate, and the drug can be marketed in Uzbekistan. However, the process does not end there. The State Committee conducts post-marketing surveillance to monitor the drug's safety and efficacy in the real-world setting.

Naming New Medications in Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan, the naming of new medications is regulated by the Law on Medicines and Pharmaceutical Activities. The law requires that drug names be unique, easy to pronounce, and not misleading to the public. The naming process involves two stages: the international non-proprietary name (INN) and the trade name.

The INN is a generic name assigned to a drug by the World Health Organization. It is a unique name that identifies the drug's active ingredient and its pharmacological properties. The INN is used globally and is essential for the identification and differentiation of drugs.

The trade name, on the other hand, is the proprietary name assigned to a drug by the manufacturer. The trade name is unique to the manufacturer and is used for marketing purposes. The trade name should be distinct from other drug names to avoid confusion among healthcare professionals and the public.

Conclusion

The drug registration process and the naming of new medications are critical aspects of the pharmaceutical industry in Uzbekistan. The process involves several stages, including pre-clinical testing, clinical trials, and post-marketing surveillance, to ensure the safety and efficacy of new medications. Naming new medications involves assigning an INN and a trade name that are unique, easy to pronounce, and not misleading. Adherence to these regulations ensures that medications are safe and effective and that the public can access quality healthcare.

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LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF EXPRESSIVENESS

Annotation: This article describes about process of direct communication, expressing emotions by using extralinguistic factors, facial expressions, pantomimics, and in the text of fiction in expressive linguistics.

Key words: communication, emotional evaluation, natural dialogue, artistic image.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of expressivity has not been studied enough. In modern linguistics, there are many definitions of the concept of "expressiveness", and all of them intersect with the concepts of "emotionality", "figurativeness", "evaluation", "intensity". Many linguists consider the category of expressiveness at the level of units of the lexico-semantic level (lexemes and lexico-semantic variants).

MAIN PART

A person and his emotions are part of objective reality. The speaker conveys the state of his consciousness, thoughts, feelings, and emotions in the word and in the text. In the process of direct communication, emotions are expressed using extralinguistic factors, facial expressions, pantomimics, and in the text of fiction, these factors are encoded using language. Expressiveness is»a prism through which the meaning associated with a given sound complex is perceived" [9, p. 111]. M. N. Kozhina defines expressiveness as " the degree of expressiveness, the degree of the influencing force of what is said" [Kozhina M. N., p. 20]. In modern linguistics, when determining expressiveness, attention is paid to three concepts. 1. The concept of intellectual and emotional evaluation. At the same time, it is important to note that only the emotional assessment is stylistically significant 2. The concept of intensity. Expressiveness is defined as " a property of a text (or part of a text) that conveys meaning with increased intensity and results in emotional or logical reinforcement" [1, p. 7].

The concept of emotion. "The emotional and expressive coloring of a word is related to the ability of a word to affect our feelings, to evoke certain emotions in us. When we define the emotional and expressive color of a word, we mean the feelings that this word... arouses in us" [6, p. 30]. The language of fiction has artistic and aesthetic qualities.»... this is a figurative language that has a historically developed system of means of verbal and artistic expression..., due to the peculiarity of the figurative use of speech means" (3, p. 4). Artistic speech has its own distinctive linguistic features. The content of the artwork is»all that is, concerned, happy, sad, delights, pain, soothes worries, in short, everything that is the essence of spiritual life...” (2, p. 45).

The main components of communicative competence developed linguistic personality are the knowledge and skills necessary to build a correct speech (speech without violations literary and linguistic norms), knowledge and skills, allowing you to create expressive language (speech, able to act in a certain way to the listener or reader). It should be noted that V. P. Moskvin defines the expressiveness of speech (Lat. expressio expressiveness) as the expression in it of different emotional states, experiences of the subject: approval, reverence, respect, affectionate attitude or disapproval, neglect, contempt, irony, ridicule, condescension, etc. [V. P. Moskvin, p. 354].

In language styles, especially in the styles of fiction, journalism, and colloquial speech, language means are widely used to enhance the effectiveness of the utterance, and various expressive and emotional shades are added to the logical content. In literary texts, expressiveness is a means of creating an artistic image, revealing the inner world of a literary character, showing his feelings and emotions. An important component of the overall expressiveness of the text is emotivity. Emotive is understood as a text that reflects the emotional state of the speakers and their relationships [8, p. 142].

A literary text is a special form of communication. The nature of the communication of a literary text differs from the nature of the communication of natural human speech. If in natural dialogue the gesture and facial expression are spontaneous, then in fiction it is a deliberately created literary and stylistic device. The artistic text is based on an artistic image. According to L. V. Shcherba, the appeal to literary texts gradually forms and creates»a solid visual image of a word, sentence, and, most importantly, a solid linguistic training " of students [L. V. Shcherba, p. 17].

CONCLUSION

Expressiveness penetrates into all spheres of human activity. Interacting with the rational, logical, expressively colored lexical units introduce elements of new visual and expressive means into the approved rules. The feelings and emotions of a person in a literary text are presented in a reflected form. This reflection of real reality is created by the writer's imagination, combines fiction and reality and forms the artistic world of the work, behind which the reader sees the world of objects, phenomena, events, as well as the world of ideas, feelings, emotions.

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TOXICOLOGY OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Abstract: Alcoholic beverages are so historical. In the past these drinks were one of the main sources of safe water intake because ethanol in these beverages served as a disinfectant and made the drinks germ-free. But now every thing is changed, pure water is much more accessible rather than alcoholic drinks. And also, it became clear that alcohol might be harmful to our body. I am going to inform community harmful effects of different kinds of alcoholic beverages.

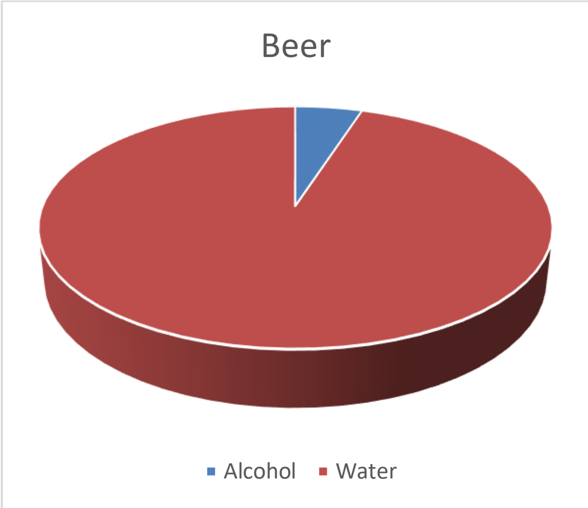
Key words: Alcohol, spirit, ethanol, bacterial infections, beverage, drinks, antibiotics, resistance, bacteria, infections.

Introduction

Alcohol consumption is a widespread phenomenon across the globe, with different types of alcoholic beverages available in the market. However, excessive consumption of alcohol can lead to severe health issues. The toxicological effects of alcohol depend on the type of alcoholic beverage and the amount consumed. This article aims to explore the toxicology of different types of alcoholic beverages.

Beer

Beer is a popular alcoholic beverage worldwide, with a lower alcohol content than other alcoholic beverages. However, excessive consumption of beer can lead to acute and chronic health issues. The toxicological effects of beer are attributed to its alcohol content, as well as other ingredients such as hops and barley. The acute effects of beer consumption include impaired judgement, loss of coordination, and slowed reaction time. Chronic beer consumption can lead to liver damage, cardiovascular disease, and cancer.



Wine

Wine is another popular alcoholic beverage, with a higher alcohol content than beer but lower than spirits. Wine contains a compound called resveratrol, which has been associated with health benefits such as reducing the risk of heart disease. However, excessive consumption of wine can lead to acute and chronic health issues. The toxicological effects of wine are similar to beer, with acute effects including impaired judgement, loss of coordination, and slowed reaction time. Chronic wine consumption can lead to liver damage, cardiovascular disease, and cancer.

Spirits

Spirits are a type of alcoholic beverage with the highest alcohol content. Examples of spirits include whiskey, vodka, and rum. The toxicological effects of spirits are attributed to their high alcohol content, which can lead to acute and chronic health issues. The acute effects of spirit consumption include impaired judgement, loss of coordination, and slowed reaction time. Chronic spirit consumption can lead to liver damage, cardiovascular disease, and cancer.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the toxicology of different types of alcoholic beverages depends on their alcohol content and other ingredients. Excessive consumption of any alcoholic beverage can lead to acute and chronic health issues, including liver damage, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. Therefore, it is crucial to consume alcohol in moderation and seek medical attention if experiencing any adverse effects.

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WAYS OF USING PHRASES IN THE POEM IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING SPEECH OF STUDENTS OF JUNIOR SCHOOL

Annotation: This article studies important ways of using phrases in the poem in the development of speech of students of junior school. Special role and effect of poems in the life of humanity were highlighted by author.

Key words: Children, children, «squeak», «meek», feelings, literary devices, rhyme scheme, topic, author, and more.

Introduction

It is very obvious from many researches children experience a range of poetry pre-school and outside of the classroom.

If we study how children grow and learn about poetry, we can see that being able to create and come up with new words and phrases is really important to humans. Poetry has been a part of human history since a long time ago. Children often play with words in a way that's like poetry. In the first year of a baby's life, most of the talking they hear is adults playing with words, like singing or babbling.

This happens about ninety percent of the time. Parents induct the baby into the culture of their social environment through different forms of language play, and this may well include poetic discourse in the form of nursery rhymes. In this way, children are exposed to poetry at an early age, and in turn they are able to use what they have heard to create literary narratives meaningful to them. Fox's (1993) study of a collection of 200 oral stories told by five children aged between three and a half and five years revealed that the children were able to produce rhymes, rhythms, compose songs and poems as well as create poetic and lyrical narratives [1].

Methodology of literature

When it comes to poetry, there are so many different angles to explore. It's incredibly important for building literacy skills and encouraging children to play around with language. Through poetry, you can delve deeper into the art of subjectivity and how poets use words to convey a number of different emotions. Annotating poetry helps you to further understand and connect to the text. With this worksheet, you can take notes on your feelings, literary devices, rhyme scheme, topic, author, and more. You can also illustrate parts of the poem, underline important words, or highlight phrases you enjoy. The possibilities are endless! This resource contains three different poems for your kids to decipher and provides guidance on how they can go about doing it. This would be a great introduction before sending your students off on a quest to find their own poems to annotate. It’s also a great opportunity to discuss as a class or small group to understand how each person can find a different meaning and the subjectivity of poetry.

Poetry is an excellent way to stimulate the imagination of your learners. When they are learning to read and write poetry, they are gaining metacognitive skills that are vital for any reading or writing task [2]. This means that poetry in the classroom can be essential for children to understand the details of language, as well as making the process of reading more fun. As your learners begin to think deeply about phonetic sounds and inflection, they can begin to master the spoken word on top of their writing skills. One of the most difficult aspects of improving literacy can be encouraging a younger learner to read. When learners are already struggling readers, the increasing complexity of books and textbooks can be discouraging.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Poetry can be one of the ways to introduce a reluctant reader to the enjoyment of words: poetry is short, usually less than a page long, and poems aimed at younger audiences are often humorous and easy to understand. This can make reading less daunting as, unlike a novel, the average poem can be finished in a single sitting. Additionally, poems are filled with important literary elements in a much smaller space, which can help learners catch up to those who already enjoy the process of reading. Like other forms of reading, poetry introduces learners to new vocabulary. However, one important difference is that poetry often follows strict rules of rhythm and form. This limitation often means that poets need to choose specific words or place them into new contexts to rhyme or fit a meter. As a result, learners can discover new contexts in which to use their vocabulary and transfer these fresh connections within their own work. In some poems, the use of rhyme can place more complicated words with those a learner will already recognise. For example, rhyming»squeak” with»meek” creates a relationship between a known word and the new vocabulary. Words that rhyme are often much easier to remember, so discovering vocabulary in these contexts means a learner is more likely to bring the new words into their own writing [3]. These new contexts can help learners be more creative in their writing, too, as they discover new ways to present their thoughts and ideas. One of the unique aspects of poetry is that it can follow very strict rules, but sometimes it can follow almost none. Allowing your learners this freedom to explore language can be vital for their understanding of it, as poetry gives them the space to discover rhyme, rhythm, and new relationships between words. Each of these skills can be applied to other forms of writing, allowing learners’ work to become more engaging and exciting to read. For older learners, you could ask them to find poetic devices within other writing, such as their favourite books or songs.

One of the most important skills for learners is their ability to speak aloud, and reading poetry can be vital for their oral development. As learners read a poem aloud, they begin to pay more attention to the sounds of words and how meaning can change depending on how a line is spoken [4]. Unlike some other reading exercises, the rhythm and rhyme of poetry are fun for children to say, and this encourages them to enjoy speaking in front of a class.

CONCLUSION

Summing up all given facts it should be noted that encouraging learners' confidence when reading aloud can motivate them to seek out poems on their own and, as they begin to read out loud more, their speech development often improves dramatically. Different types of poems can aid in the fluency of each learner: some poems, such as limericks, need to be said in a certain way, as they rely on stress and meter. Other poems, such as free verse, ask learners to be more creative as they read out loud, as these poems often do not use an exact rhythm or meter. When teaching these poems, allow your learners to have fun reading them out loud, and see if they can discover new meanings as they play with inflection and emphasis.

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TA’LIM TIZIMIDA SMART-AUDITORIYADAN FOYDALANGAN HOLDA O`QUV MASHG’ULOTLARI SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH

Annotatsiya Mazkur maqolada ta’lim tizimida Smart-auditoriya tizimi orqali o’qitishning afzalliklari keng yoritilgan. Maqolada oliy ta’lim muassasalari faoliyatida Smart-auditoriyaning ahamiyati, maqsadi, mazmuni, o’qitishdagi afzalliklari va Internet texnologiyasi yordamida tinglovchi hamda ’qituvchilarning

masofadan turib interfaol muloqot qilish jarayoni masalalari yoritilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: Smart-auditoriya, E-Minbar, FingerPrint, FingerPrint texnologiya, touchscreen, kommunikatsiya, audio va video darsliklar, online darslar (Internet sahifa), elektron kutubxonalar, multimedia elektron darsliklar

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IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES USING SMART CLASSROOMS IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Abstract. In given article advantages of training by means of system a Smart-audience in an education system are described. In article value, the purpose, the maintenance, advantages of training in Smart-audiences in higher educational institutions, and also process of interactive dialogue of listeners and teachers with using of Internet technologies are shined.

Keywords: Smart Auditorium, E-Minbar, FingerPrint, FingerPrint technology, touch screen, communications, audio and video lessons, online lessons (web pages), electronic libraries, multimedia electronic textbooks.

Hozirgi davr ta'lim bosqichining yangi talablariga ehtiyoj yuqoriligini ko'rsatmoqda. Bunda masofaviy ta'lim texnologiyalarini ta'lim jarayonida qo'llash va uni boshqarish ham muhim o'rin tutadi. Bu borada, Respublikamizda qator dolzarb ishlar olib borilmoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida umumiy o'rta va maktabdan tashqari ta'limni tizimli isloh qilishning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini belgilash, o'sib kelayotgan yosh avlodni ma'naviy-axloqiy va intellectual rivojlantirishni sifat jihatidan yangi darajaga ko'tarish, o'quv-tarbiya jarayoniga ta'limning innovatsion shakllari va usullarini joriy etish maqsadida, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining»Xalq ta'limini boshqarish tizimini takomillashtirish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Farmoni tasdiqlandi va unga muvofiq:

- o'qitish metodikasini takomillashtirish, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoniga individuallashtirish tamoyillarini bosqichma-bosqich tatbiq etish;
- xalq ta'limi sohasiga zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari va innovatsion loyihalarni joriy etish kabi vazifalar yuklatildi. Kontseptsiyada belgilangan yo'nalishlarga ko'ra, O'zbekistonda flagman universitetlar tashkil etiladi, bo'lajak ilm-fan vakillari orasidan ziyolilar qatlami shakllantiriladi va E-minbar tizimi orqali har bir mashg'ulotni onlayn kuzatish imkoni paydo bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari, Davlat rahbari oliy ta'lim sifatini oshirishga oid topshiriqlar ham bergan. Bu o'rinda E-Minbar, ya'ni har bir auditoriyada bo'lib o'tayotgan mashg'ulotni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri onlayn tarzda tarqatish tizimini tashkil etish taklif qilingan. Bu oliy ta'lim tizimida taxsil olayotgan talaba yoshlarni olgan bilimlarini mustaxkamlashga, o'z ustilarida ishlashlariga va shu bilan bir qatorda oliy ta'lim muassasalarida taxsil olmaydigan yoshlar ham ushbu onlayn-kurslarda o'zlariga kerakli bo'lgan yangi bilimlarni olish imkoniga ega bo'ladi, ta'lim sifatiga baho

berish imkoni ham paydo bo'ladi.

Elektron axborot ta'lim resurslari o'quv jarayoniga moslashuvchan harakterga ega. O'quv materialning hajmi qancha katta bo'lsa, EATRdan foydalanishda shunchalik sustlik kuzatiladi. Biroq, shunga qaramay, EATR taklif etayotgan materialni ko'chirish, uni qayta ishlash, olingan material bazasida yangi o'quv materiallarini tayyorlash imkoniyatlariga ega1. Elektron yoki masofaviy ta'limning yangi bosqichida nafaqat axborot texnologiyalarini qo'llash, balki elektron shakldagi ta'lim manbalari bilan ta'minlashni ko'zda tutiladi. Oliy ta'lim tizimida tatbiq etilgan axborot tizimlaridan E-minbar tajribasi axborot tizimlarini o'zaro integratsiya qilish natijasida Smart-auditoriya faoliyati yo'lga qo'yildi.

Smart-auditoriya o'zida FingerPrint, Smart -minbar, mulьtimediya proektori kabi zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarini jamlagan tizim. FingerPrint texnologiyasi talaba va professor-o'qituvchilarning barmoq izlarini skanerlash asosida davomatni avtomatik tarzda aniqlaydi hamda markaziy serverda qayd etib boradi. Ushbu elektron qaydlar yordamida guruh va fakulьtet kesimida joriy sanada mashg'ulotlarda qatnashmayotgan talabalar, semestr davomida ko'p dars qoldirgan talabalar to'g'risidagi hisobotlar avtomatik tarzda shakllanadi. Ushbu texnologiya o'qituvchining dars boshlanishida an'anaviy yo'qlama (davomat aniqlash) uchun sarflaydigan vaqtini tejash bilan birga fakulьtet va kafedralardagi professoro'qituvchilarni ma'suliyatini hamda ish samaradorligini va shaffofligini oshiradi.

Shuningdek, talabalarni ta'lim jarayoniga, mashg'ulotlarga mas'uliyat bilan qarashga undaydi. Eminbar dars materiallarini mavzu bayonidan chalg'imasdan tushuntirishda yangi texnologiya bo'lib, o'qituvchi uchun kerakli bo'lgan turli ma'lumot va uskunalar bilan jihozlangan.

Ovoz kuchaytirish moslamasi o'qituvchi va namoyish qilinayotgan mulьtimediya materiallari ovozini o'quvchilarga yaxshi yetib borishini ta'minlaydi. Darsni bir vaqtda webinar ko'rinishida olib borishga mo'ljallangan konferents-aloqa platformasi darsda qatnashmayotgan talabalarga mashg'ulotni onlayn tarzda kuzatish va o'zlashtirish imkonini beradi. Dars vaqtida ko'p zarurat tug'iladigan, masalan proektor ekranini boshqarish, yoritish chiroqlarini o'chirish va yoqish, xonadagi pardalarni tushirish va ko'tarish kabi amallarni o'qituvchi o'z joyidan turib touchscreen yordamida amalga oshiradi.

E-minbar dasturiy platformasi professor-o'qituvchiga o'zining virtual kabinetidagi ishini tashkil qilish, joriy sana uchun dars jadvali, taqvim-mavzuli (kalendarь-tematik) reja, bugungi mavzu va darsga oid boshqa ma'lumotlar bilan tanishish, mashg'ulot davomida talabalarga mavzu doirasida yanada ko'proq ma'lumot berishda qulay vosita hisoblanadi.

Zamonavy axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari, xususan, mobil texnologiyalar so'nggi vaqtlarda pedagogik innovatsiyalarning asosiy manbai hisoblanadi.

Innovatsiya – bu kelajak degani. Biz buyuk kelajagimizni barpo etishni bugundan boshlaydigan bo'lsak, uni aynan innovatsion g'oyalar, innovatsion yondashuv asosida boshlashimiz kerak.

Ta'lim oluvchilar uchun mustaqil bilim olish imkoniyatlarini oshirish, ta'limning elektron axborot resurslarini shakllantirish va riaojlantirish uchun zarur sharoitlarni yaratish ta'lim mazmunini takomillashtirishning zaruriy sharoitlaridan biri sanaladi. Zamonaviy ta'lim tizimining asosini sifatli va yuqori texnologiyali muxit tashkil etadi.

Shu o'rinda aytish joizki, AKT soxasi ta'limi amaliyotida mutaxassislik fanlarini o'qitishda interaktiv o'quv materiallaridan foydalanish talabalarning mustaqilligi, ijodkorligi, fanga qiziquvchanligi, yangiliklarga intiluvchanligini shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

So'nggi yillar davomida Articulate Storyline, Adobe Captivate, CourseLab, Lectora, Adobe Presenter, iSpring, CourseBuilder, UniMaster, Android Book App Maker kabi interaktia o'quv materiallarini yaratish imkoniyatini beruvchi pedagogik instrumental dasturlar xorijiy va maxalliy mutaxassis, pedagoglar tomonidan yuqori baxolanmoqda.

Android Book App Maker - Android platformalar uchun mo'ljallangan.apk fayl shaklida tasvirlangan mobil ilovalar shaklidagikitoblarni yaratishda yordam beradi. 3D-sahifani varaqlash effektlari bilan boyitilgan kitoblarni yaratish uchun foydalanuvchidan dasturlashga oid yoki boshqa maxsus bilimlarga ega bo'lish talab etilmaydi.

Dasturni ishga tushirgach, bo'lgusi kitob uchun mo'ljallangan matn saqlangan.txt yoki doc formatdagi faylni yuklang. Kerakli rasmlarni qo'shing, shrift tanlovini o'rnating, kitob xaqidagi ma'lumotlarni to'ldiring: kitob ilovasi va muqovasi uchun piktogrammani tanlan va»Yigish" ("собрать") tugmasini bosing. Sanoqli daqiqalardayoq dastur sizga Android qurilmasida o'rnatishga tayyor, imzolangan dasturni taqdim etadi.

Kasb ta'limi»Dizayn" ta'lim yo'nalishida Kompozitsiya asoslari fanining ma'ruza mashg'ulotining yangi bilim berish qismida E-minbardan foydalangan xolda ayollar kiyimlarida ko'krak vitochkalarni ko'chirish mavzusi slayd orqali namoyish qilib, tushuntirib beriladi.

Mavzuni mustaxkamlash qismida esa vitochkalarni ko'chirish yuzasidan tayyorlangan videorolik ko'rsatilgan holda, talabalar ko'nikmasini shakllantiriladi. Undan so'ng Smart–minbar yordamida mavzu yuzasidan tayyorlangan savol va topshiriqlar talabalar hukmiga havola qilinadi. Dars yakunida savol javobda faol qatnashgan talabalar rag'batlantiriladi. Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, ta'lim tizimida AKT ni qo'llash, ham iqtisodiy, ham ijtimoiy samara beradi. Shunig uchun bu boradagi nazariy, uslubiy va boshqa jihatlarni davr talablari asosida takomillashtirilishi bugungi kunnig dolzarb vazifalaridan biridir. Axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish talabalarga mo'ljallangan ko'nikmaga asoslangan yondashuvni rivojlantirishga, o'z qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi, bu ularga ta'lim maskanlarida malakali, professional shaxsga aylanish imkonini beradi. Yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek, zarur bilimlarni sotish va sotib olish uning tovarga aylanganligini bildiradi. Chunki, bilimlarning muntazam ravishda yangilanib turilishi va ularni ish kuchi tomonidan qo'llanilishi ijtimoiy — iqtisodiy taraqqiyotning kalitidir.

Bilim berishga ixtisoslashgan oliy ta'lim va o'rta maxsus o'quv yurtlarida innovatsiyalar keng ko'lamda qo'llanilishi zarur. Ya'ni, Smart-auditoriyada o'qitish, ta'lim tizimining xar bir bosqichiga, ya'ni bog'cha, maktab, kasb hunar ta'limi va oliy ta'limga tatbiq etish, yangi fanlar va texnologiyalarni qo'llash kabilar shular jumlasidandir. Ushbu jarayonning ommaviylashishi natijasida, universitetlarning ishlab chiqarish va bozor bilan aloqasi yuzaga kelishida, yetuk mutaxasislarni tayyorlashga muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Bundan tashqari Smart-auditoriya yordamida turli vaziyatlarga ko'ra ta'lim muassasalariga borib ta'lim olish imkoniyati bo'lmagan yoshlarni mustaqil bilim olishlari va kasb tanlashga zamin yaratadi.

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BO'LAJAK O'QITUVCHILARNI KASBIY FAOLIYATGA TAYYORLASH JARAYONIDA KOMPETENTLIK

Annotatsiya. Maqolada asosiy e'tibor»kompetensiya",»kompetentlik"«kasbiy kompetentlik" tushunchalarining mohiyati, mutaxassisning kompetentligi jihatlari, tasniflari, kasbiy kompetensiyalarning guruhlari hamda ularni rivojlantirishning asosiy yo'llari va vositalari ochib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: kompetensiya, kompetentlik, kasbiy kompetentlik, intellektual, gnostik, loyihalashtirish, tashkilotchi, texnologiya, konstruktorlik

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COMPETENCE IN THE COURSE OF PREPARATION FOR PROFESSIONAL WORK OF THE FUTURE TEACHERS

Abstract. In this article, necessary attention is paid to the disclosure of the essence of such concepts as competence, competence, professional competence, types, characteristics of the competence of specialist, group of professional competence as well as methods and means of its development.

Keywords: competence, competence, professional competence, intellectual, gnostic, design, organizer, technology, designer.

Iqtisodiyotning globallashuvi, O'zbekiston Respublikasida axborot jamiyatining shakllanishi va uning oliy ta'lim tizimining jahon miqyosidagi integrasiyasi bizning pedagogik fanlarimiz oldiga o'zbek an'anaviy ilm-fan sohasini dunyoda qabul qilingan pedagogik tushunchalarni milliy xususiyatlardan kelib chikkan holda ta’lim tizimiga moslashtirish vazifasini qo‘yadi. Xususan, ta’limning bilim paradigmasini kompetentlik yondashuvi nuqtai-nazaridan takomillashtirish

maksadga muvofikligini ko‘rsatadi.

Mutaxassisning kompetentligi quyidagi jihatlarni o‘z ichiga oladi:

- intellektual – bilim orttirish qobiliyati bo‘lib, insonning bilim va tajribalarni

o‘zlashtirish va ulardan foydalana olishga, muammoli vaziyatlarda o‘zini oqilona tuta bilish, amalga oshirilishi kerak bo‘lgan faoliyatning maqsadlari, vazifalari, me’yorlarini o‘zaro moslab qo‘ya bilish va ularni samarali ravishda bajara olishga tayyorligini ifodalaydi;

- amaliy – qayta o‘zgartirish faoliyati bo‘yicha malaka va ko‘nikmalar, mehnat texnikalarini va texnologiyalarini yuqori darajada egallaganlik;

- qadriyatlardan xabardorlik – madaniy-ma’naviy qadriyatlarning ustunligiga tayanganlik.

Insonning intellektual qobiliyatlari shaxsda mavjud bo‘lgan intellektual sifatlarda ko‘rinadi, bu sifatlarga ijodkorlik, tashabbus, aqlning intellektual jihatdan o‘ziga xosligi, bilim orttirish va motivasion omillarning ajralmas birligi sifatidagi shaxsning kompetentligini kiritishimiz mumkin. Kasbiy ijodkorlik – bu yangi g‘oyalarni yuzaga keltirish va muayyan faoliyatda ularni amalga oshirish jarayonidir. Ijodiy ish faoliyatida o‘z-o‘zini idora qilish, o‘zining intellektual faoliyatini erkin boshqara olish, maqsadga muvofiq ravishda rejalashtira olish, bilim orttirish vazifalarini mustaqil ravishda hal qila bilish qobiliyatlari muhim o‘rin tutadi.

Intellektual inson quyidagi xislatlarga ega bo‘lishi kerak: a) turli xil tizimli bilimlarga egalik; b) uddaburonli k; v) tezkorlik, zarur vaziyatlarda bilimlarini tez ishga sola bilish; g) nazariy qoidalarni amaliyotga tatbiq etish shakllari va vositalari; d) tayanch elementlarni ajrata bilish.

Intellektual kompetentlikda shaxsda bilim orttirish faoliyati ustun turishini, maksimal darajada bilim to‘plashga intilishini anglatuvchi»erudit madaniyati”ni alohida ta’kidlab o‘tiladi. Lekin, A. Molning yozishicha,»ikki xil eruditsiyani bir-biridan farqlash zarur: shunchaki madaniy dunyokarash maydonini kengaytirish, boshqacha qilib aytganda, akl xazinasidagi mavjud elementlar sonini ko‘paytirish bir tomonda va assotsiasiyalar qatlamining qalinligi va chuqurligi bilan belgilanadigan, ijtimoiy yoki individual organizm tomonidan taffakkur jarayonida barpo qilinadigan va keyinchalik xotirada saqlab qolinadigan ma’lumotlar boshqa tomondadir”.

Kasbiy tashabbus insonning yangi axborotlarni izlash, u yoki bu g‘oyalarni ko‘tarib chiqish, boshqa turdagi faoliyat sohalarini o‘zlashtirish, ma’lum bo‘lgan doiradan chetga chiqish va tashqaridan rag‘batlantirilmaydigan intellektual faoliyatga kirishib ketish ishtiyoqi sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Intellektual tashabbusni yaxlit xususiyat deb bilmoq lozim.

Ta'limni modernizasiyalash muammolarini ko'rib chiqishda oliy ta'lim muassasalarining bitiruvchilariga qo'yiladigan talablarni belgilashda»kasbiy kompetentlik" atamasi keng qo'llaniladi. T.Yu. Bazarov»kasbiy kompetentlik" toifasini mutaxassisning kasbiy faoliyatini amalga oshirish jarayonida samarali qarorlarni qabul qilishga tayyorligi va qodirligi deb hisoblaydi. Kasbiy kompetentilik»umuman olganda bilim, ko'nikma va tajribaning, shuningdek shaxsiy sifatlarning bir butun, yaxlit yig'indisi bo'lib, insonga kasbiy faoliyatini atrof olam bilan o'zaro bog'liqlikda, samarali loyihalashtirish va amalga oshirish imkonini beradi".

Kasbiy kompetensiyalarni ko'rib chiqib, ko'pchilik tadqiqotchilar6 quyidagilarni alohida ta'kidlaydilar:

1) oddiy (bazaviy) kompetensiyalar (faoliyatning muayyan turlarida namoyon bo'ladigan va oson mustahkamlanadigan bilim, ko'nikma va qobiliyatlarga asoslangan holda shakllantiriladigan);

2) tayanch kompetensiyalar hisobga olish va o'lchash uchun o'ta qiyin bo'lib, faoliyatning barchacturlarida, shaxsning atrof olam bilan barcha munosabatlarida namoyon bo'ladi, shaxsning ma'naviy dunyosini va uning faoliyati mazmunini aks ettiradi.

Ba'zi tadqiqotlarda boshqacha ta'riflar mavjud: standart kompetensiyalar – bularsiz shaxsning yoki tashkilotning normal faoliyati mumkin emas; tayanch kompetensiyalar – ijtimoiy – iqtisodiy bozorda ularni turdosh vakillarga nisbatan yuqoriroq pog'onalarga ko'tarib, raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlaydi; etakchi kompetensiyalar – bu kelajakni»yaratish", innovasiyalarda, kreativlikda, ilgariga intiluvchanlikda, murosakorlikda namoyon bo'ladi.

Eng samarali ishlayotgan pedagoglarning faoliyatini kuzatish va kelajakdagi ehtiyojlarni modellashtirish natijasida kompetensiyaning pedagog faoliyatining va shaxsining»bilmoq, bajarmoq, ega bo'lmoq" degan uch asosiy bo'g'iniga asoslangan bir qator turlari aniqlangan. Shundan boshlab o'qituvchining shaxsiy sifatlarining uning kasbiy kompetenligiga ta'siri barcha tadqiqotchilar tomonidan e'tirof etilib kelmoqda. O'qituvchilarning kasbiy tayyorgarligiga kompetentlik yondoshuvlarni ishlab chiqishga I.L. Zimnyaya katta hissa qo'shgan. U pedagog shaxsining barcha sifatlarini ob'ektiv va sub'ektiv sifatlarga ajratgan: ob'ektiv sifatlari – bu o'qituvchining o'z fanini bilish darajasi, fan metodologiyasini egallaganlik darajasi va ilmiy bilimlarining chuqurligi, umumiy didaktik va xususiy metodik tamoyillarni egallaganligi, bolalar psixologiyasini yaxshi bilish va uning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini to'liq qabul qilishi; sub'ektivlari: pedagoglik san'ati, pedagogik iste'dod, ijodkorlik va h.k. N.I. Almazova pedagogning kasbiy kompetensiyasini o'rganishda o'qitishning samaradorligini oshirish imkonini beradigan ko'nikmalarni va pedagogning shaxsiy sifatlarini guruhlarga bo'lib chiqdi va shunday xulosa chiqardi:»Pedagogning kasbiy kompetensiyasi – bu pedagogning mehnati bo'lib, unda pedagogik faoliyat, pedagogik muloqot etarlicha yuqori darajada amalga oshiriladi, o‘qituvchining shaxsi namoyon bo‘ladi, o‘quvchilarni o‘qitish va tarbiyalash bo‘yicha yaxshi natijalarga erishiladi”.

XXI asr o‘qituvchisining kasbiy-shaxsiy kompetensiyasining mazmuni T.E. Isaeva tomonidan batafsil ta’riflangan va asoslab berilgan. Muallif kompetensiyalarni quyidagicha guruhlagan: moslashuvchan-zamonaviy kompetensiyalar; ijtimoiy kompetensiyalar; ijtimoiy-tashkiliy kompetensiyalar; kasbiy (maxsus fanlar hamda xususiy metodika bo‘yicha) kompetensiyalar– o‘qitiladigan fanning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda va o‘qituvchining o‘ziga xos bo‘lgan pedagogik tizimiga moslab tanlanadigan bilim, ko‘nikmalar, o‘qitish metodlari, kasbiy- korporativ tajribani uzatish usullarining majmui; kommunikativ kompetensiyalar qadriyatlarga asoslangan har qanday sharoitda ham insonning»o‘zligini” saqlab qolishini ta’minlaydigan.

Zamonaviy tadqiqotchilar oliy ta’lim muassasalari bitiruvchisining kompetensiyasini tasniflashga katta e’tibor qaratmoqdalar. Masalan, T.E. Isaeva o‘zining»XXI asr menedjerining tayanch kompetensiyalari” kursida quyidagi tayanch kompetensiyalarni ajratib ko‘rsatadi: strategik; ijtimoiy; funksional; boshqarish; kasbiy Zamonaviy pedagogik amaliyotda»kompetentlik” va»kompetensiya” tushunchalari vujudga kelishining asosiy jihatlarini ta’riflashning imkoni bo‘lmagani kabi, mazkur maqola doirasida ham ularni tasniflashning batafsil tahlilini berib bo‘lmaydi. Biroq, bunda asosiy yo‘nalishni aniqlab olish muhimdir: a) oliy ta’lim muassasalari bitiruvchilari uchun eng muhim deb e’tirof etilgan kompetensiyaning mazmunini aniqlashtirish; b) zamonaviy oliy ta’limda kasbiy

kompetentlikni rivojlantirishning asosiy yo‘llari va vositalari, ularga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin:

• talabalarning kasbiy yo‘naltirilganlik darajasini, kasbiy yo‘naltirilganligini va

tayyorgarligini, individual xususiyatlarini, shaxsiy qiziqishlari va imkoniyatlarini e’tiborga olgan holda tanlab olish uchun taklif etiladigan muammoli-vaziyatli topshiriqlarning variativligi (murakkablik va mustaqillik darajasiga ko‘ra variativlik);

• ishni bajarishning jamoaviy (talabalar guruhi) va individual shakllarini uyg‘unlashtirish asosida talabalarning mustaqilligini rivojlantirish;

• talabalarning bajargan ishlarini va kasbiy tayyorgarlik darajalarini o‘zaro

tekshirishlarini, o‘z-o‘zini nazorat etishlarini va tahlil etishlarini rag‘batlantirish;

• talabalarni ijodiy faoliyatning turli shakllariga va o‘z-o‘zini boshqarishga keng jalb etish;

• talabalarning respublika va oliy ta’lim muassasasi miqyosida tashkil etilayotgan ma’naviy va madaniy tadbirlarda faol ishtirok etishlari.

Oliy ta’lim muassasasi axborot manbai sifatida emas, balki ma’naviy-madaniy qadriyatlarning milliy va umuminsoniy tamoyillari bilan talaba orasidagi vositachi vazifasini bajargan taqdirdagina, birinchidan, talabaning shaxsiy qiziqish, ijodkorlik, muloqot, oʻqish va bilimlar orttirish faoliyatlarini oʻz ichiga hayot faoliyati sifatidagi, ikkinchidan, madaniyatning bugungi kundagi holati va tarixiy rivojlanishini egallashning usuli sifatidagi oʻquv jarayoni mutaxassisning kasbiy kompetentliligini rivojlantirishning real shart-sharoitlariga aylanishi mumkin.

“Kompetensiya” va»kompetentlik” tushunchalarining oʻzi pedagogik fanlarda nafaqat mustahkam joy egalladi, balki pedagog-amaliyotchilarning keng doiralari tomonidan ham tobora chukurroq oʻrganilmoqda.

Kasbiy kompetentlikni tadqiq etishda kasbiy kompetensiyalarning quyidagi guruhlari boʻlajak oʻqituvchilarning kasbiy kompetentligini shakllantirish uchun zarur deb hisoblanadi:

– gnostik – ishlab chiqarishga oid yangi bilimlarni egallay olish, oʻz shaxsiy tajribasini hamda ishlab chiqarish ilgʻorlari va novatorlari tajribasini umumlashtirish va tizimlashtira olish;

– loyihalashtirish – texnik va texnologik tizimlarni, tikuv buyumlari ob’ektlarini yaratish, kasbiy faoliyatni joriy va istiqbolli rejalashtirish, texnologik jarayonlarni boshqarish va nazorat qilish tizimini loyihalashtirish;

– tashkilotchilik – muhandislik gʻoyalarini amaliyotga joriy eta bilish, jamoaga etakchilik qila olish;

– texnologik – texnologik jarayonlarni tashkil etish, chizmalar va texnologik xaritalarni oʻqiy olish, qoʻyilgan vazifalarni bajarish uchun zarur boʻladigan imkoniyatlar va sharoitlarni, asbob-uskuna va jixozlarning texnik tavsiflarini aniqlay bilish;

– konstruktorlik – buyumlarni tayyorlash boʻyicha hisoblash grafik ishlarni bajara olish, eskizlar va chizmalarni bajara olish, texnik shartlarga mos ravishda texnologik jarayonni yoʻlga qoʻya bilish, nosozliklarni bartaraf etish uchun tadbirlar tizimini aniqlay olish.

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METHODS FOR DESIGNING ELECTRONIC DEVICE CIRCUITS IN THE»PROTEUS” PROGRAM

Annotation: In the field of electronics, modeling programs are of great importance. Before any electronic device is created, its virtual model is created in special programs, and the desired results are obtained by virtual analysis. After the successful implementation of the Virtual modeling process, an experimental sample is created in the laboratory conditions of the electronic device. From the created device, results are obtained using real measuring instruments. The results obtained are compared with the results obtained virtual.

Keywords: virtual model, simulation, virtual analysis, circuit diagram, oscillography.

Currently, full-fledged computer programs are used in the design of electronic devices. Programs that design electronic devices are also in turn divided into several types. When designing a device, its principal scheme is initially drawn up and analyzed using virtual instruments. Analysis can be performed using different virtual instruments, depending on the type of device. Another advantage of Virtual modeling programs is that in the element library of such programs there is a virtual model of any measuring instrument, which does not require special laboratory equipment to check any device. At the second stage, the printed circuit board and design of the created device will be designed. Modeling programs can vary, i.e. programs that only work with principled circuits (e.g. MicroCAP) or programs that only design printed circuit boards (e.g. Sprint layout). There is another type of modeling software that allows such programs to include assembling the principal Circuit of the device, analyzing it, designing the printed circuit board and 3D view design of the device. Such generalized programs are mainly used in higher and secondary special education institutions that train engineers in electronic constructions to teach students virtual analysis and Design [1, 2].

This article shows the stages of working in the Proteus virtual modeling program, presented by the application developer Electronics lab center, which is part of the above-mentioned Program list, and modeling a two-cascade amplifier circuit in it [2-4].

The Proteus program interface was originally tried to make it as understandable as possible to the learner using it. The program's item library is also very large. With the help of the program, it is possible to assemble and analyze circuits that are much more complex, from simple electronic circuits. There are also virtual models of microcontrollers, which are currently the most common in the element library. The Proteus program consists of three parts. In the first part, the principle scheme of the device is modeled and analyzed. In the second part, it is possible to write a program on the electronic components that are programmed. Programming is done using special block schemes, the assembler programming language, and the»C" programming language. In the third part of the program, the printed circuit board of the device is designed and a 3D design is created. The presence of schemes of different difficulty in the structure of the program provides convenience for early learners. There is a special»website" of the Proteus program, and with the help of this site it is possible to download newly produced element models and create virtual models of electronic devices from them. When the program is launched, a window for creating a new project will first open. It is possible to create a new project through the window or change ready-made projects [5, 6]. When the Proteus program is launched, the initial project is created by selecting the»new projekt" command from the following section of the window (Figure 1).

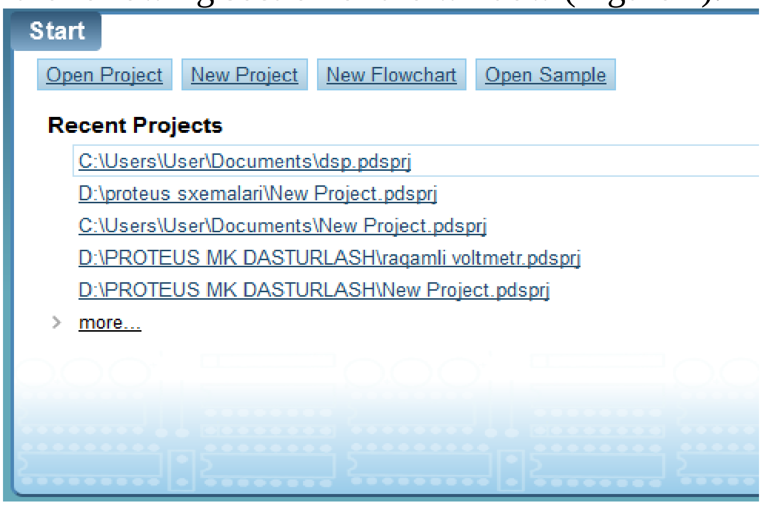

Figure 1. Window for creating a new project in the Proteus program

Once the new project (new Project) command is selected, a window for selecting the type of project will open. Using this window, the name of the project and its storage location in memory will be displayed. The program initially selects it itself automatically, and it can also be changed manually. At the next stage, several ready-made boards are offered in the project. It is up to the designer to decide whether to use them or not. Examples of such plates include the»Arduino” plate.

Let's look at the stages of designing a simple amplifier circuit in the Proteus program. First of all, an electronic circuit of the device is created and, being analyzed using measuring instruments, the result is achieved. When creating an electronic circuit of the device, it is advisable to use as many existing and multi-use components as possible. Because, the use of outdated or non-manufactured components can not achieve the expected result. The scheme shown in Figure 2 used the most common components. The circuit shown in the figure is a low frequency power amplifier. Weak sound signals can be amplified using the device.

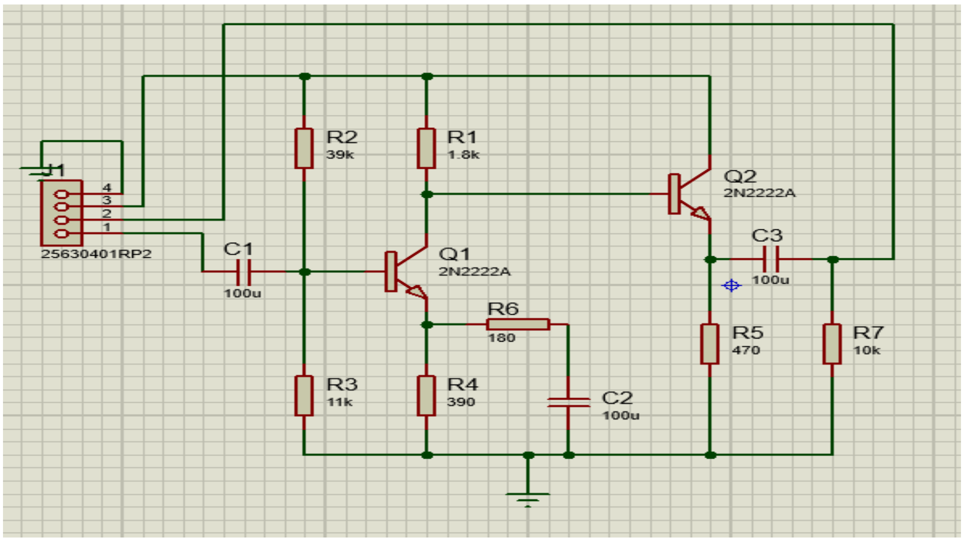

Figure 2. Electronic circuit of the amplifier device

To analyze the device model, the measuring instrument is selected depending on the task that the device performs. In the analysis of the amplifier circuit, an oscillography is mainly used. In this case, the differences between input and output signals are checked (Figure 3).

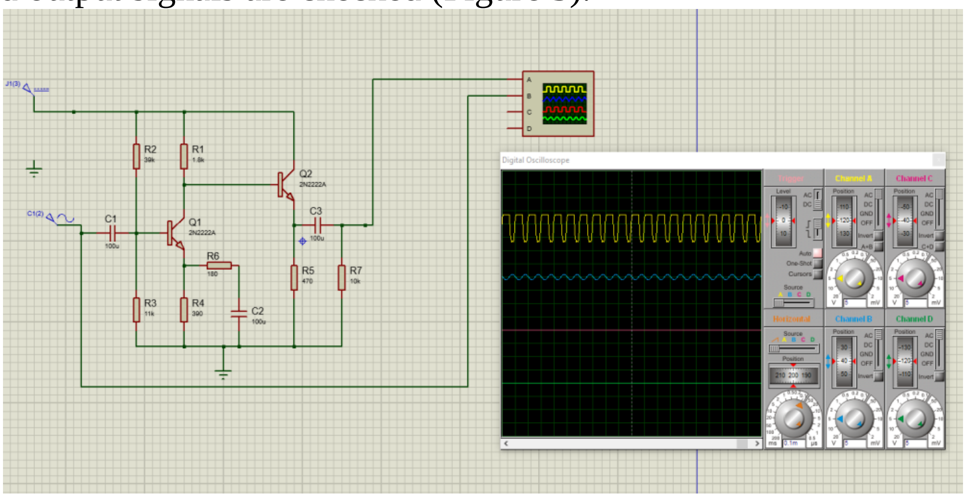

Figure 3. Analysis of the amplifier circuit.

Another advantage of the Proteus program is that it allows you to design the printed circuit board of the device using the program and also see its 3D appearance (Figures 4-5).

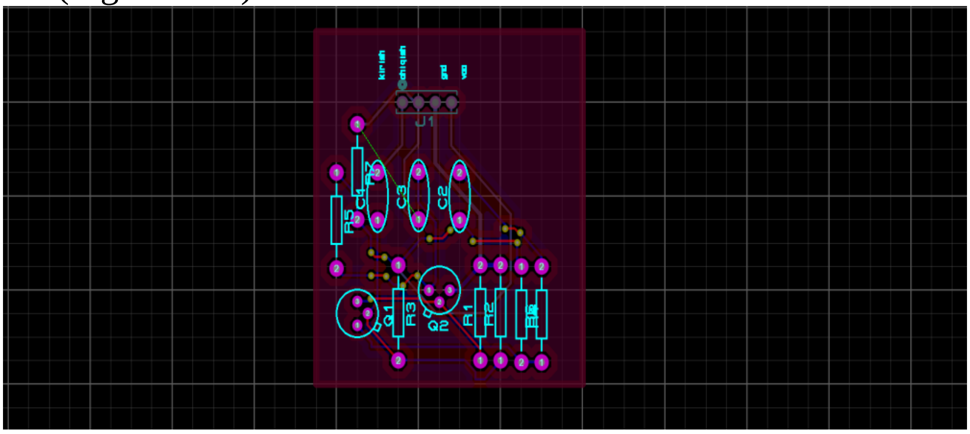

Figure 4. Printing plate of the Amplifier

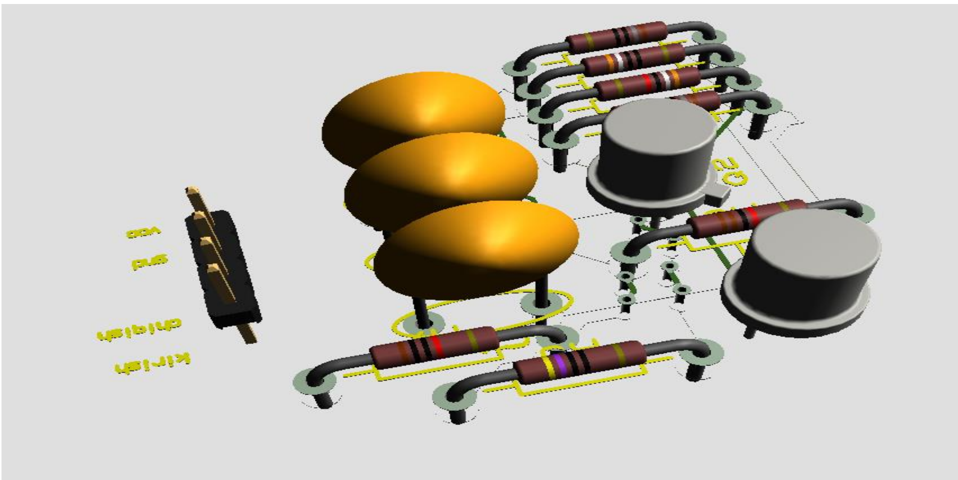

Figure 5. 3D view of the amplifier device

In conclusion, it can be said that the»Proteus" program is a convenient and reliable software tool when Future Electronics Engineers have such skills and skills as designing devices by modeling analog and digital electronic circuits at different levels. Learning the stages of designing electronic devices through the program and having the skills to be able to apply it in practice is one of the important tasks facing future industrial electronics engineers today.

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5-7 SINF MUSIQA MADANIYATI DARSLARIDA O’ZBEK XALQ MUSIQIY FOLKLOR NAMUNALARIDAN SAMARALI FOYDALANISHNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: Istiqlol tufayli-o’zbek xalqning qadriyatlarini, xalq og’zaki ijodini shu jumladan folklorni namunalarini, go’zal urf-odatlarimizni tiklash uchun uzoq asrlar davomida shakllangan boy xalq-og’zaki ijodiga, ezgulik, mehr-muhabbat bilan o’tkazilgan bayramlariga diqqat e’tibor qaratish zarurligi xalqimiz tomonidan anglanmoqda. Shunday ekan, O’zbekiston Oliy ta’lim tizimida ma’naviy tarbiya masalalariga bugungi tamoyillar nuqtayi-nazaridan qaratilgan bo’lib»Komil inson tarbiyasida xalq donishmandligining manbai hisoblangan xalq og’zaki ijodi ya’ni folklor janri ham eng muhim ma’naviy boylik hisoblanadi.

Kalit so’zlari: madaniy me’ros, qadriyat, xalq og’zaki ijodi, folklor, milliy urf-odatlar, marosimlar, o`quvchilar, tasavvur, jarayon, faoliyat, natija.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTIVE USE OF SAMPLES OF UZBEK FOLK MUSIC FOLKLORE IN CLASS 5-7 MUSIC CULTURE LESSONS

Annotation: Because of independence, in order to restore the values of the Uzbek people, folklore, including examples of folklore, and our beautiful traditions, the rich folk-lore, formed over many centuries, was transferred with kindness and love. Our people understand the need to pay attention to the holidays. Therefore, the issues of spiritual education in the higher education system of Uzbekistan are addressed from the point of view of today's principles: "In the education of a perfect person, folk oral creativity, i.e. folklore genre, which is considered the source of folk wisdom, is the most important spiritual wealth.

Key words: cultural heritage, value, folklore, folklore, national traditions, rituals, students, imagination, process, activity, result.

O’zbek xalqining boy va rang barang folklor me’rosiga egaligi uning etnik jarayoni serqatllamligi, va tarixiy taraqqiyot yo’lini asossan Markaziy Osiyodagi ikki daryo oralig’ida kechganligi bilan chanbarchas bog’liq. Chunki

Amudaryo va Sirdaryo oralig’idagi hudud qadimdan –qadim xalqlarning boy buyuk ko’chishlari xamda madaniy, iqtisodiy munosabatlardagi yuksalish va tushishlarda bir chorraha vazifasini o”tgan. Bu boradabirgina Buyuk ipak yo’lining ushbu hududnind deyarli to’liq kesib o’tganliginieslashning o’zi kifoya.

O’rta Osiyo xalqlari folklorning negizida etakchi motivlariga han o’ziga xosligini ko’ramiz. bunda folklore asarlari ijtimoiy qimmatga egaligi bilan ajralib turadi. Kelajak avlodni folklore bilan tanishtirishda ham ma’rifiy, g’oyaviy- tarbiyaviy vz estetik jihatdan musiqa madaniyati fani tarbiyalashda asosiy ahamiyatga ega. Mustaqillkka erishganimizdan buyon o’tgan qisqa muddatda ajdodlarimiz tomonidan yaratilgan barcha tarixiy, madaniy, adabiy, san’at yodgorliklari va shu navbatda xalq og’zaki ijodini chuqur o’rganish, o’zbekona, sharqona tafakkurni, g’ururni shakllantirish va kamolga etkazish doimiy e’tiborda bo’ldi.

O’zbek musiqiy- folklorshunoslik fan sifatida shakllanish tarixi. Badiiy so’z san’ati madaniyatining eng qadimgi va uzoq tarixga ega boylik hisoblanadi. Folklorshunoslikka»xalq ijodi” atamasining mohiyati va bu tushunchaning ma’nosi haqida turli fikrlar bildirgan bo’lsa-da, xalq ijodining o’ziga xos tabiati va yetakchi xossalari to’la ochib berilgan emas. Mehnat jarayonida insonning tajribasini ortishi, ongining rivojlanishi, tabiat va jamiyat haqidagi fikr tushunchalarni obrazli so’zlar orqali tasvirlarga intilishog’zaki ijodi shaklini paydo bo’lishiga turtki bo’ldi.

Xalq og’zaki ijodi- mehnatkash xalq ijodi. Xalq badiiy faoliyatining tarkibiy qismi, xalq san’atining boshqa turlaridan musiqa, teatr, raqs, tasviriy va amaliy san’at hamda boshqalaridan o’ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turadigan og’zaki so’z san’atdir. U og’izdan-og’izga avloddan- avlodga, davrdan- davrga o’tib, xalqning iste’dodli vakillari ijodi ijrosida sayqal topib, o’zbek xalq poetik ijodini tashkil etdi. Biroq u dastlab qanday yaratilgan bo’lsa, o’sha holicha saqlanib qolmay, ijodiy qayta ishlanib, turli o’zgarishlarga uchrab, yangi-yangi ma’lumotlar bilan boyib, tarixiy sharoitga moslashib, shu bilan birga yozma adabiyotga ijobiy ta’sir etdi.Xalq og’zaki poetik ijodi og’zaki so’z san’ati»folklor” yoki»folkloristika” deb yuritiladi.Folkloristika turli davrlarda turli mamlakatlarda goh etnografiya, goh musiqashunoslikning bir qismi deb qaralib kelindi.“Folklor” termini birinchi marta XIX asr tadqiqotchisi Vilyam Toms tomonidan 1846 yilda qo’llandi.»Folk”-»xalq”«lor”-bilim,»donolik”«donishmandlik”, ya’ni»xalq bilimi”,»xalq donoligi”,»xalq donishmandligi” degan ma’noni bildiradi.»Folklor” termini xalqaro terming aylanib, turli mamlakatlarda qo’llanila boshlandi. O’zbek folklorshunosligida»Folklor” termini 1932-yilda Hoji Zaif kiritdi, va oliy o’quv yurti talabalari uchun mo’ljallangan birinchi kitoblarini»O’zbek folklori” deb ataladi. Ungacha»folklor” termini o’rniga»El adabiyoti”,»Og’zaki adabiyot”«o’zbeklarda og’zaki adabiyot” termini o’rnashib qoldi.

O'zbek xalq og'zaki ijodi esa»folklor" deganda asosan xalq poetik ijodi tushuniladi. Xalq san'atining boshqa turlari masalan: musiqa uchun»musiqa folklori" termini qo'llaniladi. Folklor asarlarida – musiqa raqs, teatr san'ati elementlari qo'shilib ketganligi sababli sinkretik san'at deyishimiz mumkin. Ayni paytda folklor asarlari san'atining boshqa turlaridan o'ziga xos tomonlari bilan farqlanadi. Folklorda so'z, kuy ijro birligi doimo saqlanadi. Shuning uchun xalq ijodini o'rganuvchi tekshiruvchi fan folklorshunoslik deb yuritiladi. Folklorshunoslik asoslari qadimgi dunyo estetik tafakkuri borib taqaladi.

Qadimgi dunyo sayyohlari va tarixchilarning afsona va rivoyatlar, turli urf-odat marosimlar haqidagi yozma og'zaki yodgorliklari yozma folklorshunosliklari uchun muhimdir. Folklor asarlarini yozib olishdagi birinchi tajribalar XI asrdan boshlab ko'zga tashlandi. Folklor asarlarida mehnatkash xalqning hayotini aks ettiradi. Xalqning olam haqidagi tushunchalarini ijtimoiy tarixiy, siyosiy, falsafiy badiiy- estetik qarashlarini o'zida mujassamlashtiradi. Bu narsalarni folklor asarlari mazmuni va g'oyasining chuqur xalqchiligini ko'rsatadi.

Folklordagi xalqchilikning asosini uning progressiv mohiyati tashkil qiladi. Tarixiy-ijtimoiy voqealar folklor asarlarida xalqning munosabatlari nuqtai nazaridir. Folklor o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga ega bo'lib: og'zaki-og'zakilik, xalqchilik, an'anaviylik jamoa bo'lib ijro etish, o'zgaruvchanlik, variantlilik kabi xususiyatlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

O'zbek xalq badiiy ijodi asrlar davomida yaratilib, og'izdan- og'izga avloddan – avlodga, ustozdan – shogirdga, o'tib kelgan jamoa ijodi mahsulidir. Chunki folklor asarlari bir kishi tomonidan emas, balki butun bir jamoaning ijodiy tajribasi asosida vujudga keladi va jamoa tomonidan ijro etiladi. Ba'zi asarlari esa iste'dodli kishilar tomonidan yaratilib, o'z qabilasi va urug'lari odatlari, e'tiqodi, orzu – istaklari, tabiat bilan bo'lgan munosabatlari hikoya qilingan. Qabila va urug' a'zolarga maqul tushgan bu asarlar og'izdan – og'izga o'tib, jamoa ijodiga aylangan. Asarlar shu tariqa jamoa orasida takomillashib, xalq mulkiga aylangan.

Xalq kuychisi (dostonchi, ertakchi, qo'shiqchi, latifago'y, askiyachilar) jamoa tomonidan yaratilgan asarlarni aynan so'zma – so'z ijro etmay unga ijodiy yondashadi. Shuning uchun ham u ijro etadigan asarlarni hamisha»Xalqniki" deb tan olinadi. Yakka ijodkor qanchalik iste'dodli bo'lmasin jamoa ijodining an'analariga bo'ysungan, xalq hayoti, xalq didi, va talabiga moslashishiga harakat qilgan. Folklor – og'zaki ijod xalq poetik ijod yozuv paydo bo'lmasdan ilgari yuzaga kelgan. Uning yaratilishi va kishila o'rtasida tarqalishi jonli og'zaki an'ana bilan bog'liqdir.

Og'zakilik xususiyati uning xalq san'atining boshqa turlaridan masalan; musiqa, raqs, ganch – o'ymakorliklardan ajralib turadi. Folklor asarlarining uzoq asrlar davomida og'zaki yaratilishi va og'zaki ijodi ijrosi uning shakl mazmuniga ta'sir etmasdan qolmaydi. Ma'lumki, ayrim folklor tarixiy folklorning esda qolmasligi, zamon taqozosi bilan unitilishi natijasida ularni asarlarda tushib qolishi o'zgarishi talqin etilishi uchrab turadi. Shuning uchun ham tarixiy voqea va hodisalar ham folklorda aynan aks etmaydi. Folklor asarlariga an'anaviylik bilan birga bir qatorda ijodiy o'zgaruvchanlik ham xosdir. Asarlar har gal kuylanganda va ijro etilganda nimalardir o'zgaradi, nimalardir qo'shiladi. Biroq bu o'zgarishlarning barchasi puxta va mustahkam an'analar doirasida bo'ladi. An'anaviylik folklorning so'z san'atining sifatida jonli og'zaki ijroda yashash va tarqalishining bosh mezonlaridan biridir.

Folklor musidasi va dostonchilik san'ati: folklor musiqasini milliy urf-odatlarimiz, marosimlarimizning ohanglardagi ko'rinishi demak bo'ladi. Bu namunalar xalqimizning kundalik hayoti mashg'uloti va milliy qadriyatlari bilan chanbarchas bog'liqdir. Ularni aralash va kelajak avlodga to'laqonli yetkazish maqsadida maxsus folklore ansambllari tashkil etish joriy etildi. 1978-yilda ilk bor Toshkent viloyatining Bo'stonlik tumanida»Gulyor «folklore ansambllari tashkil topdi. Ayni paytda esa barcha viloyatlarda bunday ansambllar tashkil etilib, faoliyat ko'rsatib kelmoqda …

Musiqa merosi tarkibidan joy olgan folklore namunalari orasida o'zbek xalqininng urf-odatlariga asoslangan marosim qo'shiqlari alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Odatda ular o'z xususiyati doirasida quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi:

a) bolalar folklori: «Boychechak», «Oq terakmi ko'k terak» «Chamanda gul»

b) mehnat qo'shiqlari: «Mayda – mayda», «Yozi». «Xo'sh –xo'sh», «Charxim»;

d) to'y marosim qo'shiqlari: «Yor – yor», «Kelinsalom», «To'ylar muborak»;

e) diniy qo'shiqlar: «Sadr»,»Zekr», «Marsiya»;

f) afsuniy qo'shiqlar: Yomg'ir chaqirish maqsadida ijro etilgan «Sust xotin «va oy- quyosh tutilganda aytiladigan qo'shiqlar;

Shu bilan birga alla, lapar, terma qo'shiqlari musiqi namunalar ham o'zbek folklor musiqasining asosiy janrlaridan hisoblanadi.

Xalqimiz badiiy salohiyatining asrlar davomidagi izchil taraqqiyoti hatijasida xilma –xil janrlaridan iborat og'zaki badiiy ijod durdonalari yaratilgan. Binobarin o'zbek xalq ijodiyoti ajdodlarimizning ko'p asrlik tafakkur durdonalarining o'ziga mujassamlashtirilgan bebaho milliy qadriyatlarimizdan biridir. Folklorshunoslik esa asrlar davomida yaratilib, rivojlanib kelgan xalq ijodi og'zaki badiiy ijodi asarlarini arxxivlantirish, uning eng yaxshi namunalarini nashr qilish, ilmiy o'rganish va ommaboplashtirishbilan shug'ullanadi.

O'zbek folklori asarlarini to'planishi va yozib olinishi Shayx Sulaymon Buxoriy o'zbek folklore asarlarini ilk to'plovchilaridan edilar.

20 asrning 20-30 yillarida V.A.Uspenskiy, N.N.Mironov, E.E. Pomanovskiy, Yunus Rajabiy o'zbek musiqa folklori asarlarini yozib olgan.

20 asrning 90 yillarida o'zbek folklorshunosligiga olib borilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar mohiyatan yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi. O'zbek folklori asarlarini

barcha hududlar bo’yicha izchil to’plashva tizimga solish borasidagi ishlar jadallashtirilib yuborildi.

Mamlakatimiz mustaqillikka erishgandan keyin folklor asarlarini nashr etish borasidagi ishlar ham sifat ham miqdor ham qamrov sifatida o’sdi.

Madaniy meros – bu o’tmishdan qolgan qadriyatlar, g’oyalar, tajriba bilimlar ularni o’zgartirish yo’llari ya’ni kishilarning ijodiy faoliyatusullari va uni tashkil qilish hamda uning natijalaridir. O’zlashtirish yoki aniqrog’I madaniy meros jarayoni o’ta muhim bo’lib madaniyatning harakatdagi asosiy qonunlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu jarayon insoniyatning o’tmishi, bugungi va kelajakni bir butun holda birlasgtirib, odatiy tarzda tayyor yutuqlarga aylanadi.

Bor narsani izlash, ma’lum narsani ochish, qilingan kashfiyotni kashf etish kerak bo’lmaganidek o’tmish ajdodlar qilgan ishni takrorlash shart emas.

Erishilgan yutuqlardan kelib chiqib jamiyat o’z maqsadini amalga oshirishning qisqa yo’llarina tanlaydi.

Bundan tashqari madaniy meros kishilarni saviyasini behad kengaytiradi. Ular hayotini aqliy va hissiy jihatdan boyitadi.Madaniy –ma’rifiy bilimni tuganmas manbai bo’lib xizmat qiladi.

Insoniyat tarixida mutlaq yangi madaniyat yaratish bo’lgan ammobu urunishlar xunuk natijalarga olib kelgan.

Madaniyatning folklor janrlarini rivojlantirish uni asrabkelgusi avlodlarga meros qilib qoldirishni bildiradi. Keyingi avlodlarga meros qoldirish uchun madanuyatda belgilangan usul mexanizm mavjud. Ularning ba’zilari qadimdan amal qiladi, bu og’zaki ijodidan qadimdan qo’shiq kuylash folklor san’atidan iboratdir.

O’zbek xalqining madaniy og’zaki ijodi folklor ham merosi ming yillar davomida yaratilib, shu boylikni asrab avaylab kelmoqda.

Milliy an’analarni tiklash bo’yicha ham Navro’z bayramlari, Xayit bayramlar va boshqa bayramlar rasman hayotga qaytdi.

O’zbekiston xalqaro kino, teatr, Sharq taronalari, Maqom va boshqa festivallar, xalq baxshiylik san’ati aynan shu folklor janr san’atiga kata e’tibor kuchayib bormoqda. Bu albatta bizning kata yutuqlarimizdandir.

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HISTORY OF TRANSPORT GEOGRAPHY AND RESEARCHES ON THE FIELD

Annotation: This article focuses on the appearance and development of transport geography, the scientific researches related to this field and their unique features, and the approaches of geographers who contributed to the development of the field.

Key words: transport geography, hierarchical model, transport systems, transport throughput, transport density, transport flow.

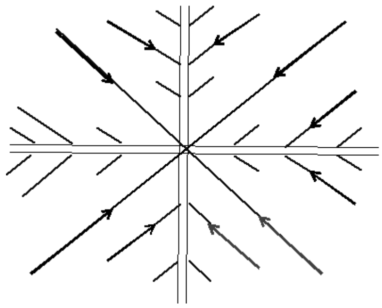
When considering any scientific issue, the appearance of this field, the stages of development, and the analysis of researches, published scientific works and articles in the direction of the field can be considered as a main factor for a deep learning with the studied object.

Transport geography, which is part of the network of economic and social geographical sciences and whose importance is increasing in recent years with urbanization, population growth, establishment of new settlements, construction of industrial enterprises, development of mineral territories, the establishment of numerous objects of social sphere, activeness of integration processes, also has its own history.

Transport geography is a branch of economic geography, a science that studies transport-geographical processes, transport systems, features of the location of them and the level of transport provision. The object of this science is the study of regional and territorial transport systems, transport flows, the distribution of special types of transport, the impact of transport processes on the development of the national economy from a regional point of view.

The term transport geography was introduced to the science in 1888 by the German scientist Götz. In most of the scientific literature, the beginning of modern transport geography is considered being associated with the researches of I. Kohl, A. Gettner, L. Lalanne and F. Ratsel.

After his visit to Russia, Johann Georg Kohl published a book entitled «**Transportation and settlement of people and their dependence on surface terrain**» and put forward the theory, on the example of Moscow, that the future development of the city would be based on the expense of skyscrapers and underground commercial centers. I. Kohl is considered the founder of the hierarchical transport model (illustration 1).



1. Hierarchical transport model by I. Kohl

Hierarchical transport model is a hierarchical organization of transport systems, which allows modeling the flow of transport activities, evaluating various options for the development of transport infrastructure and optimizing the operation of transport systems. Based on the importance of roads, I. Kohl divides them into 3 levels:

1. Roads of local importance connecting cities at the local level with the capital;
2. Roads of provincial significance that serve to connect cities in provinces or territories;
3. District roads connecting small and medium-sized cities and other settlements.

Léon Lalanne is another scientist who conducted significant research in this field, and in 1863 he proposed a cartographic method model for studying the density of transport networks.

Léon Lalanne analyzed the interrelationship of urban networks and the development of transport networks in national railways emerging in Europe and the United States, and stated that up to 6 or 12 transport routes should depart from each city, and these routes would create a triangular network of roads around the city center, which in turn would set the stage for a hexagonal network of roads.

Another scientist, Alfred Gettner, defined that the geographical structure of transport objects consisted in different parts of the globe.

At the same time, scientists such as K. Dove (1905) and K. Gassert (1913) calculated the density of transport networks in different countries, as well as studied the direction and size of traffic flows, taking into account transport capacity. Another German scientist, professor of the University of Leipzig, Friedrich Ratzel, also had an indirect reference to the geography of transport.

In 1930-50, the American school of transport geography (E. Ullman, E. Taafe) was formed. E.Ulman shows the main purpose of transport geography by studying the direction and traffic flows of transport connections between different regions, the influence of natural conditions on the appearance and operation of transport systems, the place of transport in the development of the economy of the country and regions.

In the 1960s and 1970s, territorial analysis methods were used in the study of regional transport systems. In the 1980s and 1990s, a field called the geography of social transport emerged in the United States and Western Europe.

S.V. Bernstein-Kogan, L.I. Vasilevsky, I.V. Nikolsky, N. N. Kazansky, S.B. Shlichter, S.A. Tarkhov, V.N. Bugromenko, B.L. Radnaev and G.A. Goltz can be listed as examples of famous scientists who carried out considerable researches in this branch in the Former Soviet Union and modern Russia.

Igor Vladimirovich Nikolsky developed theories and methodologies of economic geography (including transport geography) and socio-economic cartography between 1930 and 1960. He also authored the first textbook on transport geography in the former Soviet Union. Furthermore, The scientist prepared about 20 scientific works and instruction books related to this field.

Currently, in the Russian Federation, valuable scientific works based on transport geography are being written by S.A. Tarkhov. The scientific researches of the scientist are mainly related to the configuration of transport networks, their topology and evolution, the history of railways and public transport in Russia and other countries, the history of administrative-territorial division of Russia, and the study of transport geography. The scientist is the author of more than 200 scientific and public works (including more than 15 monographs). The scientific studies carried out by the scientist in the Former Soviet Union and the Russian Federation in the field of transport geography and the analysis of scientific literature are noteworthy. He proposes to divide the research conducted in this field into 4 classifications:

1. General and theoretical works;

2. The connection of transport with other territorial systems;

3. Comprehensive coverage of regional, interstate and international transport systems;

4. Geographical studies on specific types of transport.

S.A.Tarkhov also studied the evolutionary morphology of transport networks (2005). Polish scientists M. Potrykovskiy (1984), R. Romanskiy (2005) also conducted some researches on regional transport geography and its theory in their studies. I.V. Nikolsky (1978) founded the study of transport geography in the CIS countries, S.B. Shlichter studied the transport's factor of regional integration (1999), V.N. Bugromenko studied the role of transport in regional systems (1987), M.I. Galitsky, S. K.Danilov, A.I.Korneev studied the economic geography of transport (1965), N.F.Golikov studied infrastructural geography (1984), N.N.Kazansky studied the regional organization of communication routes (1980), and N.P.Kayuchkin can be described as the scientist who studied the geographical foundations of internalisation of the region in terms of transport (2003).

Moreover, "The Geography of Transport Systems" co-authored by Professor Jean-Paul Rodriguez of Hofstra University, Claude Comtois, Professor of the University of Montreal, Canada, and Brian Slack, Professor of Concordia

University, Canada, provides extensive information on the basic concepts, methods, and the fields related to the application of the geography of transportation systems. Intended primarily for an undergraduate audience, it provides an overview of regional aspects of transport and focuses on how passenger and freight mobility are related to geography. The book is divided into ten chapters, each covering a specific conceptual dimension, including networks, modes, terminals, freight, urban transport and environmental impact, and is updated with the latest information.

With more than 160 up-to-date photos, figures, and maps, it presents transportation systems geography, transportation systems at a variety of scales, from global to local, and focuses on different environments such as North America, Europe, and East Asia.

Dr. Rodríguez's scientific interests primarily cover the areas of transportation and economics, because they are related to logistics and global freight distribution. Specific topics which he published widely include maritime transport systems and logistics, global supply chains, gateways and transport corridors.

Besides, in 2023, the article by the author published in the scientific journal MDPI titled "**The Role of Transportation Systems in the Development of More Sustainable Mobility**" discusses the transportation decarbonization, mobility as a service (MaaS), planning and management of public and urban transportation, shared mobility, micromobility, delivery to first- and last-mile, electric vehicles, battery-powered vehicles, hydrogen vehicles, rural and suburban transportation planning, and competent transportation services.

Fabio Borghetti is a post-doctoral researcher at Politecnico di Milano (Italy) in the School of Environmental and Land Management Engineering, whose main speciality is based on the assessment and evaluation related to the transport of dangerous goods, safety in road and rail tunnels, vulnerability and resilience of transport networks after relevant events, and the management in the transportation emergency. In addition, he participates in scientific research on the planning and optimization of transportation systems for people and goods.

Although more than 50 scientific works related to this field were published in Uzbekistan during the period between 1976 and 1990, most of them were associated with the topics such as economy, industry, transport, road construction, which means there are almost no scientific works directly related to the transport geography. Among these works, Sh.Sh. Rizaev's "**Modeling of Traffic Flows in Road Traffic Management**" published in 1976, Z.S. Abrorov's "**State and Development Possibilities of Uzbekistan's Road Transport**", "**Development of Uzbekistan-USS Transport**" published in 1978 by U. Tokhtakhanov, "The role of road transport in the development of agriculture" by D.T. Ruziev and G.M. Kasimov published in 1982, and M.

Belenkiy's "**Important network of Uzbekistan's transport economy**" in 1984 can be mentioned as examples.

What's more, many scientists have conducted scientific research based on this topic. In this field, some studies have been carried out in our country, Uzbekistan. In particular, the scientific studies on the transport system in Uzbekistan were carried out in some researches, for example, "**Transport of Uzbekistan**" (1961) by S.M. Khodjaev, "**The development of road transport in Karakalpakstan**" by R.V. Nabiev (1964), "**Issues of the complex development of transport in the Tashkent district**" by M.N. Adilov (1964), "**Economic problems of the development and location of the transport network of Uzbekistan**" by D.I. Mengeldin (1971), "**Economic problems of the development and location of road transport in Uzbekistan**" by P.Kh. Makhmudov (1973) can be described as the scientific works carried out by such scientists.

The researches carried out during the years of independence (1990s) include "**The role and importance of the transport factor in the development and placement of production forces**" written by I.S.Ramazonova (1997), "**Economic reforms in railway transport**" by K.U.Uldjabaev (1999), "**Organization of freight in automobile transport**" by E.Karimov (2002), "**Geographic aspects of the development of Fergana Valley transport**" by A. Isaev (2009), "**Territorial organization and improvement of Uzbekistan's transport system**" by Z.K. Usmanov (2020).

As can be seen according to abovementioned statements, many scientific works have been carried out and thoroughly analyzed by foreign scientists in the field of transport geography. Additionally, scientific researches in this branch still continue being conducted today. There are only a few works done in this field in our country, Uzbekistan, and the existing ones are not related to a specific economic region or administrative-territorial area (***A. Isaev's scientific work in the Fergana Valley is an exception***). Based on this, there is a need and necessity for a comprehensive analysis of the specific characteristics of the development of the transport system involving a specific region (or country, district, economic district). As it were, the smaller and more specific the studied area is, the more thorough and perfect the study will be.

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CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES IN CHILDREN AND THEIR PREVENTION

Abstract: this article, cardiovascular diseases and their prevention in children, thinking about cardiovascular system and blood diseases in children and their prevention.
Keywords: cardiovascular diseases, congenital heart disease, anticonvulsant, pregnancy, Antiepileptic drugs, cardiovascular system.

If most cardiovascular diseases in adults are associated with changes in coronary vessels, in childhood these are mainly congenital defects. The term" congenital heart disease " is generalized to various diseases that occurred before birth due to a disorder in the development of the heart. Congenital heart disease

Heart disease in children is rare. Rather, it is the most common of birth defects. Of the 1,000 newborns, 8-10 are born with a heart defect. If you look closely at these numbers, it turns out that in cases of stillbirth this frequency is much higher, the data changes to 79 per 1,000 births.

A heart defect can be obvious at birth, but sometimes not noticeable for several years. With the help of ultrasound, heart defects in the fetus are detected from the 16th week of pregnancy. However, a reliable examination is possible only from the 20th week. Ultra-sound research is determined by the obstetrician-gynecologist. Further research is carried out in specialized centers. The procedure is prescribed after detailed advice from parents.

In the first weeks of life, the fetus forms an atrium, a heart chamber and an arterial system. There are two ventricles of the heart and the formation of two atria. Since the Septa separates the muscle spaces, this leads to complex rotational processes. A violation of this stage of fetal heart development is caused by a birth defect, as a result of which in most cases a person does not know the real reason for its appearance. Most congenital heart defects (about 80%) occur without specific causes. Eight percent of newborns have a genetic defect. It is believed that viral diseases (blood infections during pregnancy), excessive use of alcohol and certain medications can cause fetal heart defects early dates pregnancy.

Most often, heart defects occur against the background of antiepileptic therapy. Of every 300 women with epilepsy, 1 is dependent on medication. If the mother takes anticonvulsant drugs, the risk of heart defects in the child increases by one and a half times. Retinoids and lithium also affect the development of the heart.

Antiepileptic drugs

Some known causes are evils-infectious diseases during pregnancy. Rubella, cytomegalovirus and herpetic infection transplanted in the first three months of pregnancy are associated with the development of congenital heart defects. Maternal diabetes leads to malformation of the fetus in 2-16 percent of cases. depends on the metabolic state. Very important optimal blood glucose level control. Metabolic disorders can also cause heart defects in 15% of cases.In addition to mental retardation, growth delays and the appearance of typical facial dimorphisms, about 29% of cases of alcoholism during pregnancy lead to malformations of the heart. Contrary to popular misconception, cigarette smoke does not cause heart muscle defects. Knowing the symptoms is important for early detection of defects. In some children, they become noticeable immediately after birth: cyanosis, difficulty breathing or drinking, and in others, the defect is detected only after a few days or weeks, months or even a year.

Some heart defects are associated with severe cyanosis after birth. Other congenital heart defects lead to lighter cyanosis later in life. Separately, a group of congenital heart defects is distinguished, in which severe cyanosis does not develop. strong cyanosis lower extremities child

Other typical symptoms of heart disease include rapid heart rate and respiration, edema (accumulation of fluid in tissues), rapid fatigue, hyperhidrosis of the extremities, and weak growth. For children with diseases, the cardiovascular system needs more care. However, many children with small defects have no or almost no symptoms.

Often, the reason for the appointment of a referral to a pediatric cardiologist is a heart that worries parents. After birth, the baby must get used to the new conditions of life outside the mother's body. It is often heard at this stage, which may indicate a heart defect. Sometimes noise appears in the first days of life. Therefore, after the initial examination, about a week later, it is important to carry out a second examination.

In 33% of all infants, heart noise is abnormal in the first 24 hours, while in 70% it is absent. During the first six months of life, any heart noise should disappear. If in the next life the heart noise is heard by the pediatrician, this indicates serious abnormalities in the development of the child's cardiovascular system (CVS). Children have a wide variety of heart defects. Statements about the type of prognosis and therapy are allowed only if an individual heart defect is known for certain.

The most common heart disease (22% of all heart defects) is. A small defect in the muscular part of the septum can close on its own does not lead to youthful and functional disorders. But the defect can be so large that it poses an acute danger to the child, then surgery is needed to restore the integrity of the septum.

Solitary heart defects such as ventricular or atrial septal defects have relatively low mortality, while rare malformations are associated with increased risk. A child with a heart defect will not be able to be treated with just one drug, but they are used as adjuvant therapy. Effective correction of a heart defect is often possible only with surgical intervention.

Some common heart defects:

Deficiency interventricular septum (DMP) is the most common congenital heart defect. In 30-50% of cases, DMP closes on its own in the first years of life. Adult VSDs undergo surgery within the first six months after birth. Medium and small clinical signs that do not give need medical intervention;

(ASD) is also a common malformation, accounting for six to eight percent of all congenital anomalies. according to scientific research. up to operative correction school age is a mandatory measure for the treatment of children.

Open aortic canal. It is more common in girls and premature babies. In the first years of life, it is treated surgically.

Congenital and acquired heart defects are similar in their effect. Among the acquired defects, the heart valve is the most common aortic diseases and mitral valve. Due to antibiotic prophylaxis of rheumatic complications, mitral and aortic valve defects became less common.

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UMUMIY O'RTA TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA TARBIYAVIY MUNOSABATLAR JARAYONLARINI TASHKIL ETISH ASOSIDA O'QUVCHILAR TAFAKKURINI SHAKLLANTIRISH VA RIVOJLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasalarida tarbiyaviy munosabatlar jarayonlarini tashkil etish asosida o'quvchilar tafakkurini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish masalalari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasasi, pedagogik jarayon, inson-inson munosabatlari, inson-texnika-inson munosabatlari, inson-kitob-inson munosabatlari, inson-tabiat-inson munosabatlari, inson-san'at-inson munosabatlari, shakllantirish, rivojlantirish.

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FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' THINKING ON THE BASIS OF ORGANIZING THE PROCESSES OF EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS IN GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Annotation. This article deals with the formation and development of students' thinking on the basis of the organization of the processes of educational relations in educational institutions.

Keywords: General secondary educational institution, pedagogical process, relations man-man, man-book-man, man-technology-man, man-nature-man, man-art-man, formation, development.

Barkamol, etuk shaxsni tarbiyalash barcha davrlarda ham muhim ijtimoiy talablardan biri bo'lib kelgan, ammo bugungi sifat o'zgarishlari ro'y berayotgan bir davrda bu masalaning dolzarbligi yanada kuchayib, unga bo'lgan talab ortib bormoqda.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar, tatbiq etilayotgan yangiliklar, ta’lim-tarbiya jarayoni ishtirokchilari uchun yaratilayotgan shart-sharoitlar, xalqimizning yashash va mehnat qilish sharoitining yaxshilanishi, umuman olganda erishilgan moddiy va ma’naviy salohiyat erkinligi mamlakat mustaqilligining tuhfasi bo‘lib, erkin mehnat qilish va yashash, mustaqil fikrlash, e’tiqod va so‘z erkinligi, diniy bag‘rikenglik, umuminsoniy qadriyatlar va milliy urf-odatlarning hurmat qilinishi va qadrlanishi, kuchli ijtimoiy himoya hamda bularni huquqiy asoslarining yaratilishi yoshlarni mustaqillik, uning mazmun-mohiyati, ahamiyati va zaruriyatini ob’ektiv baholashga o‘rgatish yo‘nalishida o‘ziga xos vazifalar yuklaydi.

Bular o‘z navbatida, umumiy o‘rta ta’lim muassasalarida tashkil etiladigan pedagogik jarayonlarda o‘quvchilarni ko‘proq erkin va mustaqil fikrlashga o‘rgatish, ularning sub’ektivligini oshirish, mustaqil ta’lim olishlari uchun shart-sharoitlar yaratish, mustaqil olgan ma’lumotlarini o‘rganish asosida ularning ilmiyligi, yangiligi va ishonchliligini tahlil qilish, eng yangi va ishonchli axborotlar bilan ta’minlash, ularning faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirishda axborotlar almashinuviga alohida e’tibor qaratish zaruriyatini belgilaydi.

Umumiy o‘rta ta’lim muassasalarida tashkil etiladigan tarbiyaviy jarayonlarda yuqori samaradorlikka erishish uchun ta’lim-tarbiya jarayoni hamda tarbiyaviy munosabatlar jarayonida o‘quvchilarda ilm olishga bo‘lgan ijobiy motivlarni shakllantirish, o‘quvchilar uchun zaruriy, qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratuvchi ijodiy muhitni vujudga keltirish, tarbiyaviy jarayonlarning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi va aloqadorligini ta’minlash asosida tarbiyaviy jarayonlarni tashkil etishga tizimli yondashuvning ahamiyatini va o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini inobatga olish kabi shartlarning bajarilishini ta’minlash zaruriyati hozirgi kundagi eng dolzarb masalalardan ekanligini ifodalaydi.

Tarbiyaviy munosabatlar inson shaxsini rivojlantirishga ma’lumot, mustaqil ta’lim olish va o‘zini-o‘zi tarbiyalashni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi

Demak, umumiy o‘rta ta’lim muassasalarida tashkil etiladigan tarbiyaviy munosabatlar jarayonida o‘quvchilar o‘rtasidagi hamda o‘qituvchi bilan o‘quvchilar o‘rtasidaga o‘zaro munosabatlar jarayonida vujudga keluvchi bevosita ta’sir jarayonini inobatga olish zarur bo‘lib, bu bevosita ta’sir muloqot jarayonida yoki masofadan turib ham vujudga kelishi mumkinligi pedagogik jarayonlarda o‘ziga xos ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O‘quvchilar tafakkurini shakllantirish va rivojlantirishda tarbiyaviy munosabatlarning asosiy shakllaridan biri bo‘lgan inson-inson munosabatlarini hamda inson-inson munosabatlari jarayonida, xattoki muloqotsiz jarayonda ham o‘zaro ta’sir mavjudligini inobatga olish va mazkur jarayonlarni to‘g‘ri tashkil etishga e’tiborni kuchaytirish zarur.

Tadqiqotchi olimlarning fikricha, inson bilan tabiatning o‘zaro ta’sirini anglash va unga e’tibor qaratish shaxs ilmiy dunyoqarashining rivojlanish jarayoni bo‘lib, bu jarayonda»inson-tabiat-inson” shaklidagi tarbiyaviy munosabatlar namoyon bo‘ladi va bunda tabiat qonuniyatlarining inson tomonidan o‘zlashtirilishi, tabiat qonuniyatlariga oid ta’lim-tarbiya asosida tabiat yaxlitligi hamda atrof-muhitning inson tomonidan o‘zgartirilishi haqidagi tasavvurlar shakllanadi.

Ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonida inson-san’at-inson shakli ham o‘ziga xos ahamiyat kasb etadi. Inson-san’at-inson munosabatlarining o‘ziga xos ahamiyati birinchi prezidentimiz I.A.Karimovning quyidagi fikrlarida ham o‘z ifodasini topgan:

“Insonning ruhiy kamoloti haqida gapirar ekanmiz, albatta bu maqsadga musiqa san’tisiz erishib bo‘lmaydi.

“Barchamizga ayonki, kuy-qo‘shiqqa, san’atga muhabbat, musiqa madaniyati xalqimizda bolalikdan boshlab, oila sharoitida shakllanadi. Uyida dutor, doira yoki boshqa cholg‘u asbobi bo‘lmagan, musiqaning hayotbaxsh ta’sirini o‘z hayotida sezmasdan yashaydigan odamni bizning yurtimizda topish qiyin, desak mubolag‘a bo‘lmaydi”.

“Qachonki milliy madaniyatimizning uzviy qismi bo‘lgan teatr san’ati xususida so‘z borar ekan, buyuk ma’rifatparvar Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiyning»Teatr – bu ibodatxonadur” deb aytgan fikrini eslash o‘rinlidir”.

Mazkur dalillar, o‘quvchilarda mustaqillik tafakkurini shakllantirish va rivojlantirishda ularning san’atga bo‘lgan qiziqishlarini inobatga olish va mazkur jarayonlarda san’atning barcha janrlaridan ham foydalanish mumkinligini, ya’ni ularning san’atga bo‘lgan qiziqishi tarbiyaviy jarayonlarda o‘ziga xos ahamiyat kasb etishini tasdiqlaydi.

YUqoridagi tahlillardan ko‘rinadiki, o‘qituvchilar har doim o‘quvchilarda mustaqillik tafakkurini shakllantirishga va rivojlantirishga ta’sir etadigan sub’ektiv hamda ob’ektiv omillarga e’tibor berishlari lozim.

Demak, o‘quvchilar tafakkurini rivojlantirish turli shakllardagi pedagogik jarayonlarda amalga oshiriladi va mazkur jarayonlarda tarbiyaviy munosabatlar o‘ziga xos ahamiyat kasb etadi, buning eng asosiy sababi o‘quvchilar o‘zaro bir-birini va atrofdagi odamlarning xatti-harakatini kuzatadi, fikrlaydi hamda ularning qilgan va qilayotgan ishlaridan xulosalar chiqaradi va mazkur jarayonda ularning tafakkuri shakllanadi va rivojlanadi.

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THE ROLE OF INNOVATION IN GLOBALIZATION AND THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Annotation. This article discusses the role and importance of innovation in the context of globalization and the digital economy. The influence of instantaneous information on the country's economy, their throughput and the level of efficiency for users are discussed.

Key words: globalization, digital economy, innovations, innovation process, information, information society, communication, programming, development strategy.

Today, in the context of globalization, the main essence of the innovation strategy of our country is the development of enterprises and companies based on innovation, the content of which is to benefit from the creation and application of new knowledge and the production of new goods and services. technology. An important condition for the implementation of the scientific and technical policy of the state is the concentration of scientific potential, financial and material resources in the priorities of the effective development of scientific and technical policy, i.e. use of existing programs and projects. The innovation supply market is objectively saturated relative to the demand market. It is well known that innovative new ideas are rarely successfully implemented. Although the study of innovation processes may seem realistic, it shows that only one hundredth of all ideas, and in some cases one in a thousand, leads to commercial success. At the same time, it is necessary to consider many proposals so that the idea is effective on the one hand, and feasible on the other. Ultimately, innovation is a union between the idea of necessity and the idea of technical possibility. Here, the synergetic effect of innovations is fully manifested, which, in fact, determines, first of all, the information process in the innovation system.

The innovation process is a balanced improvement of work in all spheres of the economy of the state, industry or enterprise, based on the control of profitability in each industry. All innovations are carried out on the basis of a comprehensive, systematic, comprehensive analysis of the enterprise, the main thing is to compare the results obtained not with the results achieved, but with the current capacity (size) of the market. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the extent to which the company has used its market opportunities in each period.

The news market can be interpreted as a system of economic forms and mechanisms associated with the conditions for acquiring knowledge, the functioning of innovative communications, and the sale of scientific goods. The market mechanism includes relations (communication) between sellers and buyers of news, value, credit (with the appropriate percentage) and other value categories. It also includes supply and demand for innovation, a system for evaluating supply and achieving agreed prices, the money supply (investment), the cost of innovation, and more. Innovative communication serves the turnover and is the central mechanism aimed at informing market participants about the news, which allows you to manage the innovation process.

In the context of modern globalization of the world and digitalization of the world community, an enterprise or company achieves a competitive advantage through innovation. They adopt new ways to be competitive, or the use of effective methods is reflected in a good competition design product, a new manufacturing process, marketing, a new approach, or a new way to improve the skills of workers. Often the innovation comes in the form of a simple and small, consisting of a set of news not a major technological leap, but a trivial one. Ideas are often involved in this process, and innovation is not goal-oriented. At the same time, the skills and knowledge of employees are constantly spent on material values and the reputation of the shopping center. Some innovations create new opportunities in markets by filling market segments that are not dominated by competition or other competitors. If competitors focus on it slowly, such innovation will lead to a competitive advantage for the enterprise. For example, Japanese companies have taken advantage in industries such as automotive and consumer electronics by focusing on smaller and less energy efficient compact models.

The development of an informed society has led to the globalization of countries around the world, which in turn has led to a global economy. The global economy means that the institutional, organizational, technological capabilities of the leading components of the economy work together in real time and on a global scale.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" to work for an increase. It is necessary to cover all settlements and social facilities, as well as highways with broadband networks through the further development of digital infrastructure. Increasing the level of digitalization of production and operational processes in the real sector of the economy and in the financial and banking sector up to 70% by the end of 2026, increasing the volume of the software industry by 5 times and their exports by 10 times up to $500 million.

In the process of innovation, the activity of entrepreneurs in transferring knowledge and information to the "local market" does not lose its significance as the basis of global competition. These important elements include financial globalization, markets for goods and services, informatization as a result of the globalization of industries, and the disappearance of borders in the world of science and technology. As a result, the role of the state in management is reduced, and firms that are no longer the state become real trading agents.

Today, the structure of the world economy is changing - more and more people are engaged in obtaining and processing information, and not in the production of goods. Innovation is also created in more information or communication processes. Instead of the economy familiar to all, a digital economy is emerging with a number of features: inexhaustible information becomes the main resource; online trading platforms have no restrictions; the size of the company does not affect its competitiveness; one physical resource can be used an unlimited number of times to provide various services; the scale of operational activities is determined only by the power of the Internet.

The information society will be further developed on the basis of digital and programmable technologies as a result of supporting the growing exchange of information and the growth of the production of material goods and the involvement of society's resources in the information sphere. From an economic point of view, it can be said that as information serves to increase labor productivity and create added value in the material component of the production of social wealth, an evolutionary (sometimes revolutionary) digital economy will gradually form in society.

The digital economy is the transformation of the existing economy into a new system by creating new technologies, platforms and business models and introducing them into everyday life. The digital economy is a system in which economic, social and cultural links can be established through the use of digital technologies.

The new concept of the digital economy is a unique system for storing, processing and transferring all information technologies in the field of human activity. The digitalization of the economy provides an opportunity to be creative and build a new economy. The digitalization of the economy is an opportunity to maintain real competitiveness in the long term. This is especially important for a landlocked country like Uzbekistan, which has a long way to go to world ports.

According to analysts conducted by leading international organizations, the digital economy can increase GDP by at least 30%, while eliminating the shadow economy and sharply reducing corruption. It is obvious that this area will become a serious impetus for the high development of all spheres and industries in our country.

The choice of the government in favor of the development of the digital economy opens up new opportunities in the field of information technology and electronic document management in general. The transition to digital technologies was due to the development of the global Internet and high-quality communications.

Today, in international practice, the digital economy is not limited to the sphere of e-commerce and services, but in all spheres of life, in particular, in healthcare, science and education, construction, energy, agriculture and water management, transport, and geology, cadastre, archives, the Internet - is rapidly entering the banking and other sectors, and in each of them gives good results.

The main part of the digital economy is the communication of citizens with government agencies through an electronic platform, i.e. provision by the state of electronic services and electronic products to its citizens.

Thus, the development of the world community in the conditions of the modern digital economy is characterized by the systemic integration of economies, the international concentration of capital, the globalization of the world market and the economic activity of companies. An important factor in this is the basic intellectualization of innovation and production. The economic and technological superiority of the US, Japan, and the European Union is reflected in their ownership of knowledge-intensive and high-tech industries that ensure their political dominance in the world. Currently, recognizing the vital role of the information economy as a further development of the knowledge economy, the importance of innovation and its consistent continuation in the context of modern globalization, countries are rapidly moving towards a digital economy. This will allow local companies in the current economic leaders to make a high-tech leap and ensure the growth of all macroeconomic indicators compared to other countries. To mean, as an information society, the process of informatization, computerization, digitalization will allow people to connect and use reliable sources of information, provide a high level of automation of production and service processes based on "information capacity products".

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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF GEOMETRIC AND GRAPHIC EDUCATION AT A TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Annotation. This article discusses the problems and prospects of graphic education at a technical university.
Keywords. Methodology, graphic education, organization of classes, interdisciplinary communication.

Analysis of trends in the development of higher education has shown that the principle of system integration is of particular importance in the process of training future graduates of a technical university. This is due to the fact that the professional activity of a specialist is always integrative, and integration is one of the main activities of all spheres of modern society: management, economics, science, education. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the essence of system integration, in a broad sense, is to determine the theoretical foundations of the intensification of creativity in vocational education, clarity, first of all, of a universal basis that takes into account the properties of the main components of non-standard situations of professional activity, namely, the properties of creative tasks and methods used to solve them.

Currently, a paradoxical situation has begun to develop in higher technical vocational education, when in order to achieve high-quality professionally-oriented training, general technical training, which includes a cycle of geometric and graphic disciplines, is being infringed. Geometric and graphic disciplines create a basis for training a specialist capable of professional growth not only in one narrowly chosen field, but also in related fields; they have a great influence on the professional development of future specialists (the development of logic, thinking, projective vision and intelligence), determining the universal abilities of a specialist.

It should be noted that the versatility of a specialist is the most important factor in the development of production in a market economy. The study of geometric and graphic disciplines lays the foundations of knowledge and skills necessary for the successful development of other general technical and special disciplines of the technical university, since the production of any structure, including technical products, construction objects and structures, etc., is impossible without preliminary development and execution of design and other technical documentation (sketches, plans, drawings, etc.).

To teach students to carry out such documentation (i.e., to use a visual-figurative language), to equip them with knowledge, techniques and methods of modeling, technical drawing and drawing, skills of using the acquired knowledge and skills in design practice when performing various images, where a set of tasks with extensive use of computer graphics tools is considered, is one of the goals of geometricgraphic education of future competitive specialists, as well as a necessary condition for their further successful professional activity and career growth.

The crisis in the field of geometric and graphic disciplines is largely due to narrowly pragmatic attitudes, orientation to a narrowly disciplinary approach, strict differentiation of disciplines studied at a technical university. The complexity of building geometric and graphic training at a technical university, which is based on descriptive geometry, is that descriptive geometry (and engineering graphics in general) occupies a dual position. On the one hand, it acts as a special general education discipline, because the knowledge gained in this discipline is the foundation for the study of other general education disciplines, general engineering and special disciplines. On the other hand, for most specialties of the technical university, descriptive geometry is not a major discipline, and students perceive it only as a kind of secondary discipline.

To change this situation, it is necessary to constantly link descriptive geometry with the solution of professional problems chosen by students of the direction, since junior students do not yet have sufficient knowledge of special subjects and cannot assess the importance of knowledge and application of geometric and graphic methods to solving professional problems. This indicates the need for systematic integration of geometric and graphic disciplines with general engineering and special.

By geometric and graphic education we will understand the process of education and upbringing carried out during the study of geometric and graphic academic disciplines in the system of higher professional technical education, in which, along with the formation of a certain set of geometric and graphic knowledge, skills, skills and competencies, the development of visual and imaginative thinking of students, the formation of their professional competencies and geometric graphic culture.

The geometric and graphic disciplines that represent the basic geometric and graphic training at the technical University include: descriptive geometry, engineering graphics and computer graphics. Descriptive geometry, being the theoretical core of these disciplines, provides teaching of a number of courses in technical education. Being an integral part of engineering geometry and computer graphics, it determines the development of the theoretical foundations of computer geometry and graphics and is the basis for the geometric and graphic training of specialists at a technical university.

Constantly developing information, communication and computer technologies have a great impact on the field of geometric and graphic education. This is due to the new content of engineering work, in which information technologies, computer tools and computer equipment are used at all stages.

In modern conditions, the role of geometric and graphic training is significantly increasing, since the field of application of geometric knowledge in various fields of engineering activity is significantly expanding. This is primarily due to the fact that a geometric model occupies an important place in computer design technologies, which is the starting point, the initial link of various stages in the design, manufacture and operation of products, engineering structures and other structural systems. The modern design process begins with the creation of a three-dimensional model based on geometric data (parameters). Such a model makes it possible for a specialist to visualize the image of a future design, perform calculations, perform a health check, design a production technology, check some manipulations (assembly and disassembly), prepare the necessary design documentation, etc. At the same time, computer modeling allows you to explore the object, as well as control the results at any stage of design. Thus, the advantage is given to those specialists whose thinking is capable of synthesizing the imaginative and rational. Mastering the methods of geometric modeling of objects and processes greatly contributes to the development of the ability to such a synthesis.

The traditional paradigm is focused on values, norms and patterns of activity inherited from previous generations. The innovative model of education is based on cultural and national traditions and features, is aimed at the future, has an anticipatory and predictive character. Traditional and innovative education are genetically interconnected, without the first there is no second. The scope and nature of educational innovations largely depend on the scope and nature of traditions. They represent two opposite sides of a single educational process, the interaction and contradiction between which acts as an internal source of self-development, i.e. the transition to a higher quality level of education development.

For effective geometric and graphic training of modern specialists in the new educational system, it is of great importance to search, create and implement non-traditional educational technologies - information, computer, telecommunications - innovations, the application of which requires radical changes in methods and means of teaching, forms of organization of the educational process, theory and methodology of modern education.

Such an approach is important, but should not come at the expense of knowledge of fundamental sciences that develop a creative specialist. We must not forget that the computer is used in solving traditional educational tasks and serves to improve the quality of education. It is impossible to create illusions in a student that a computer can replace everything. Psychological support of educational processes related to computer support should be directed to the study of fundamental sciences. This characteristic of the use of computers in the educational activities of students is justified by the theory of the development of mental abilities in the aspect of the activity concept.

Therefore, the issue of the whole multifactorial and multidimensional problem of informatization and computerization of the sphere of geometric and graphic education at a technical university is relevant. It should be noted here that the very idea of the information paradigm of education has already led to negative consequences when trying to replace the study of geometric and graphic disciplines with computer graphics. However, time has shown the fallacy of such views, since the possession of a visual-figurative language of geometric and graphic images contributes to the development of individual abilities of a person, increases creativity of thinking, and the formation of skills for actively seeking solutions to both educational and practical tasks. The synthesis of traditions and innovations has always been present in the geometric and graphic education of an engineer and served as a kind of impetus to the formation and development of new pedagogical practice and new innovative experience. The rational use of computers in the learning process fills the teacher's activity with new content, allows differentiating and individualizing the learning process, stimulating cognitive activity and independence of students. Note the following important points of using computers at various stages of teaching.

1. The stage of presentation of educational information to students. The unity of ideas about the concepts of real physical and abstract geometric space is the basis of cognitive processes. Axiomatic and constructive procedures, logical and figurative-associative components in thinking should complement each other. For example, the study of the theory of geometric modeling, followed by its visual application to the tasks of practice on a computer.

2. The stage of assimilation of educational material in the process of working on a computer. One of the reasons for the failure of students is that they cannot isolate the semantic core of the educational material from a large volume of educational information. In recent years, the performance of computers has dramatically increased, as a result, the student can simultaneously compare different types of information, highlighting its features and invariants.

3. The stage of repetition and consolidation of acquired knowledge (skills, skills). Knowing the process of forming new information and all the difficulties associated with this process, the teacher should teach students to overcome these difficulties. The main criterion is a clear phasing in the work. Only after the complete completion of one stage should you move on to the second. The incompleteness of each of the stages reduces interest in the work, since conditions are not created for the maximum manifestation of mental capabilities. For example, teaching computer graphics shows that students who have not mastered the basic principles of descriptive geometry and engineering graphics cannot work with computer graphics packages efficiently.

4. The stage of self-control, intermediate and final control of learning outcomes. The creation of computer programs for assessing the assimilation of knowledge (computer testing) with mandatory consideration of the specifics of

the content (scientific information), as well as the patterns of assimilation of this information by a specific contingent of students, will differentiate and individualize the learning process, increase the independence of students.

So, on the one hand, a strategically new information approach to geometric and graphic education requires the future specialist to be able to build geometric models with computer visualization. On the other hand, using only computer modeling will lead to a dead end situation in which the process of cognition will not be based on the study of real natural and/or artificially created objects and their modeling, but on the study of the information computer environment. In other words, it will lead to learning in which there is no component of the development of geometric (visual-figurative) thinking. Therefore, it is necessary to find a mutually beneficial compromise in the methodology and methodology of studying and constructing geometric and graphical models.

Investigating the problem of informatization of education (in particular geometric and graphic), the following conclusions can be drawn:

- informatization is considered as a necessary condition and the most important process affecting all the main directions of reforming the education system, however, the quality of information components can be improved by strengthening the methodological component of fundamental sciences;

- in the course of computerization of training at a technical university, it is necessary not only to preserve, but also with the help of computer technology to strengthen the training of specialists based on knowledge and understanding of the principles of construction and functioning of technical objects and processes (visual-figurative models);

- the analysis of the available works on the use of computer support shows that the criteria for the integration of fundamental and informational geometric and graphic training are in the process of development, as well as the criteria for assessing the quality of this integration, which determine the goals and directions of modernization of education.

The modern stage in the history of education is characterized by the rapid development of information and communication technologies, the creation of new design methodologies, maintenance of complex systems, the emphasis of the philosophy of education on the self-worth of a person as a person in a post-industrial society, which necessitates the integration of scientific achievements not only in the field of theoretical, applied geometry and computer graphics, but also other sciences.

Throughout the history of the development of technical thought, the geometric method of solving problems has been its most important integral part. Geometry is now increasingly acting as a method of cognition and a way of thinking. Geometric language (visual-figurative) is used in science, technology, art, and everyday life. In practice, geometric and graphical models reflecting the structure of the original are widely used in connection with the design of complex objects. These models allow solving problems related to the layout of objects, design, construction, architecture, solving optimization problems based on linear and nonlinear forms.

The importance of the geometric method is also great in the development of personality. The peculiarity of this method, coming from visual representations, creates favorable opportunities for students to develop such professionally significant qualities as spatial and visual-imaginative thinking.

Geometric and graphic education at a technical university is carried out as a management of the unity and integrity of training, education and self-development of the personality of a future professional engineer in accordance with the qualification model of a specialist and the State Educational Standard of Higher professional Education.

The main goal of geometric and graphic education should be to develop the ability to geometrically explore the phenomena of the real world, to create geometric and graphic models of real situations, objects, phenomena, processes and the ability to use them in any professional activity. If the goals facing modern geometric and graphic education at a technical university are solved, then graduates are at least able to build geometric and graphic models within their specialty, set geometric problems, choose a suitable geometric method and algorithm for solving a professional problem, apply methods using modern information technologies to solve the problem, apply adequate methods of geometric-graphical modeling and formulate practical conclusions based on the conducted geometric analysis.

The solution of these issues requires the construction of an integral system of education at a technical university, conditioned by the system integration of geometric and graphic general engineering and professional knowledge and combining all stages of engineering training with common educational goals and objectives. Currently, the problems of geometric and graphic training of future specialists related to the teaching of geometric and graphic disciplines remain and need to be solved.

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TECHNICAL PROBLEMS OF GEOMETRIC-GRAPHIC EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Annotation: this article examines the theoretical and practical aspects of the formation of a graphic culture of students of engineering specialties in modern conditions.
Keywords: AutoCAD, Adobe Illustrator, REVIT, 3DS MAX, Corel Draw, Adobe Photoshop, graphic culture.

Education is currently being transferred to a new level of quality that reflects innovation in the engineering profession. Therefore, the need for training specialists in the field is growing. Taking into account the modern concepts and innovative technologies found in all aspects of human life, the requirements for the level of professional training of graduates of higher educational institutions, the ability to independently learn and think, optimize their activities and make sound decisions are increasing. Academic science educational design activity-consists in the formation of relevant scientific and methodological knowledge and practical skills in the process of training engineers of various fields. [1]. Currently, engineering project drawing collections are being implemented in modern computer graphics applications AutoCAD, Adobe Illustrator, REVIT, 3ds MAX, Corel Draw, Adobe Photoshop, etc. Thanks to this, objectionable opinions arose in higher education about the need to study drawing geometry and technical drawing. It is suggested that drawing is outdated as a science of geometry and technical drawing, and that modern computer technologies have taken its place on the computer, which make it possible to perform all engineering drawings qualitatively and completely.

Educational programs on the problems of geometric-graphic education take into account the peculiarities of the future specialist, and for this, after graduating from the subject "Drawing geometry", students perform drawings that are directly related to their future specialty. Students should always see the main idea of science, its connection with future practical professional activities, since this gives graphic work a vital character, indicates the purposefulness of mastering the experience of professional activity. Drawing geometry is the first engineering discipline in which the technical education of the future engineer begins. The difficulties in its study depend on a special combination of logical thinking with spatial imagination. The combination of these two possibilities forms a new level of thinking - spatial thinking, which allows you to increase the ability to work with images in space. Without them, however, there cannot be any kind of engineering activity and creativity. When studying drawing geometry, the following basic readmission tasks are solved:

- study of basic concepts of drawing geometry;
- creation of a graphical database of images of geometric elements;
- study of methods and rules for constructing images of spatial forms in the plane;
- development of skills to create spatial images of objects on the basis of a logical analysis of their images;
- development of spatial thinking;
- study of methods and algorithms of graphic action for solving various practical metric and positional problems in the plane;
- To have the skills to apply methods and concepts of drawing geometry in the practical solution of geometric costracking problems, automated execution of drawings and engineering computer 3D modeling.

Graphic culture is one of the most important components of the professional culture of an engineer. Currently, the presence of a graphic culture is necessary for any educated person. This is due to the widespread use of computer graphics, the emergence of large volumes of graphic, pointing and symbolic information in all areas of social and production life. Graphic images are one of the main tools for knowing the world around them, a means of creative and spatial thinking of an individual.

In the process of teaching" geometro-graphic education in technical higher education institutions", it will be more difficult for students to master the subject perfectly than in other subjects. This is due to the fact that in order for students to know the science perfectly, they will first need spatial imagination and practical knowledge. With this in mind, the organization of classes by students using various didactic processes, methods and pedagogical technologies in mastering the subject is one of the most basic tasks of this modern educator. But if this is the case, the students ' knowledge and assessment from the subjects is not limited to the perfect organization of pedagogical classes, that is, it is a subjective factor that also depends on the student's interests in science and their own acquisition. Provides for the presence of two mandatory components: Test assignments are given to students so that they can work independently, check the level of formation and formation of knowledge, which students perfectly master the subject, that is, control the knowledge, skills of students. The most effective control tools in strengthening Geometro-graphics and engineering graphics are the performance of practical tasks, independent training and, of course, test tasks. Let's dwell on the method of test tests, the tests are not only a practical form of control, but also an indicator of strengthening the degree of assimilation of drawings, acquired knowledge of students to increase interest in science by the test method. In the science of Geometro-graphics and engineering graphics, practical forms of control take a lot of time, it takes a lot of time to check the results. The main difference of the test from the practical control work is that the test always includes a measure of the degree of assimilation. Thus, testing evaluation has more objectivity and independence than evaluation of practical control work. Thus, the test has obvious advantages. Currently, there are many types of various tests, but for teachers working with students of technical specialties, the lecture should be independently compiled test assignments due to the originality of the materials. Therefore, the teacher must have access to the methodology for preparing test assignments, the basics of testing spatial comfort and practical knowledge and skills, their application in practice, knowledge of the requirements for preparing test assignments. To date, the transition to new curricula will lead to a significant reduction in students ' audience hours with the teacher. As a result, many sections of the curriculum are defined by students for independent learning. This will clarify the issues of management and development in the system. In relation to the independent work of students, automated teaching systems are developed.

The most effective means of control in the strengthening of Geometro-graphic education and engineering graphics are the performance of practical tasks, independent education and, of course, test tasks. Let's dwell on the method of test tests, the tests are not only a practical form of control, but also an indicator of strengthening the degree of assimilation of drawings, acquired knowledge of students to increase interest in science by the test method. In the science of drawing geometry and engineering graphics, practical forms of control take a lot of time, it takes a lot of time to check the results. The main difference of the test from the practical control work is that the test always includes a measure of the degree of assimilation. Thus, testing evaluation has more objectivity and independence than evaluation of practical control work. Thus, the test has obvious advantages. Currently, there are many types of various tests, but for teachers working with students of technical specialties, the lecture should be independently compiled test assignments due to the originality of the materials. Therefore, the teacher must have access to the methodology for preparing test assignments, the basics of testing spatial comfort and practical knowledge and skills, their application in practice, knowledge of the requirements for preparing test assignments. To date, the transition to new curricula will lead to a significant reduction in students ' audience hours with the teacher. As a result, many sections of the curriculum are defined by students for independent learning. This will clarify the issues of management and development in the system. In relation to the independent work of students, automated teaching systems are developed.

Conclusion

Drawing geometry with geometric images develops spatial imagination and thinking, which will be necessary for the professional activity of an engineer in solving various technical problems, performing and reading drawings. In recent years, in connection with the transition of education in higher educational institutions to a modular-credit system, it is required to provide a new type of

Education, which is characterized by large-scale independent work of students and their active involvement in specific projects. Their successful implementation is impossible without a stable formed Project culture of future specialists.

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"SADDI ISKANDARIY" DAGI RAMZLARNING MA'NO QIRRALARI

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada Alisher Navoiy ijodidagi yetakchi mavzulardan biri – adolat, shuningdek, odil shoh, ma'rifatli arbob, komil shaxs haqidagi ayrim mulohazalar, fikr-qarashlar ramziy obrazlar orqali tadqiq etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ramz, o'q, yoy, ulug'lik, omonat, adolat, gado, ikki so'ngak, kaklik va boshqalar.

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THE MEANINGS OF THE SYMBOLS IN «SADDI ISKANDARII»

Abstract. This article explores one of the leading themes in Alisher Navoi's work - justice, as well as, some opinions and views about a just king, an enlightened figure, a perfect person through symbolic images.

Key words: symbol, arrow, bow, majesty, deposit, justice, gado, two stumps, partridge, etc.

O'zbek mumtoz adabiyotida ramziy ma'noga ega voqea-hodisalar, turli ashyolar ko'p bo'lib, ularning ba'zilari biror tushunchani ifodalasa, ayrimlari jumboq, sirli tilsim shaklida namoyon bo'ladi. Turkiy xalqlarda ayrim ashyolar ma'lum bir tushuncha, qarash, vosita sifatida qo'llanishi qadim davrlarga borib taqaladi. Masalan, turkiy xalqlarda yoy hokimiyat ramzi bo'lib, Saljuqiylar davlatining ramzi ham yoy edi. Yoki»osmon kamari" (kamalak) ham Tangrining bir yoyi kabi edi. O'q esa elchilik ramzi hisoblanadi. Bir joyga borgan elchilar ramz sifatida qo'llarida o'z hukmdorlarining o'qlarini olib borardilar.

Ozarbayjon olimi M.Sayidov ana shunday qarashlar o'g'uzlarda ham uchrashini ta'kidlaydi:»O'g'uz va o'g'uzlar ishonadilarki, yoy va o'q Tangri tarafidan yuborilgandir. O'g'uz deydiki, qadimgi insonlar yoyni — shox, o'qni esa elchi deb hisoblardilar ".[22] Bugina emas, Osman Turanning fikricha,»yoy ulug'likni, hukmronlikni, mustaqillikni, o'q esa tobelikni, vassallikni bildirarmish".[23] Ayni paytda, yoy va o'q oila qurish, mustaqil uy sohibi bo'lish ramzi ekanligi ham ta'kidlanadi.[24] Ko'rinadiki, o'q ham, yoy ham bir emas, bir

[22] Sayidov M. Ozarbayjon mifik tafakkurining g'aynaklari. Boku, 1983. 272-bet.
[23] O'sha asar. 272-bet.
[24] O'sha asar. 270-bet.

necha ramziy ma’noni ifodalaydi. Bu ma’nolar bir-biri bilan bog‘liq, biri ikkinchisini to‘ldiradi.

Yusuf Xos Hojibning»Qutadg‘u bilig” asarida ham ramziy xarakterdagi bir necha o‘rinlar uchraydi. Asardagi Oyto‘ldining koptok ustida o‘tirib, ko‘zini yumib olishi, Kuntug‘dining uch oyoqli kursida o‘tirishi, qo‘lidagi xanjar, o‘ng tomonidagi shaker, so‘l tomonidagi zahar, O‘g‘dulmish xayolidan kechirgan tayoq, boshga oqqush qo‘nishi, O‘zg‘urmish tush ko‘rgan ellik poyali shoti, otliq tutgan bir kosa suv va uni ichish shular sirasiga kiradi. Ularning qanday ma’nolari bor?

Oyto‘ldi – davlat timsoli. Mol-mulk, boylik – kelib-ketadigan narsa: bugun senda, ertaga boshqaga o‘tib ketadigan bevafo omonat. Shuning uchun u koptokka o‘xshatilgan. Ko‘zni yumib olish esa, davlatning ko‘zi ko‘r ekanligiga ishora. Kuntug‘di o‘tirgan uch oyoqli kursi – hokimiyat, hukmronlikning mustahkamligi, xanjar – kuch-qudrat, g‘azab, muammolarni hal qilish, shakar – yaqinlar, tarafdorlar, do‘stlar nasibasi, zahar – dushmanlar, elikka qarshi turganlar qismati;jazo, o‘lim ramzi. O‘g‘dulmishdagi tayoq va boshga qo‘ngan oqqush – qarilik, soch oqarishi ifodasi.

Alisher Navoiyning»Xamsa” sida ham ana shu xildagi ramziy tasvirlar ko‘zga tashlanadi.»Saddi Iskandariy” dostonidagi ikki suyak, ikki kaklik jangi, baliqlar, osh, tobutdan chiqarib qo‘yilgan bo‘sh qo‘l, topishmoq – ramz hisoblasa bo‘ladigan go‘y, chavgon, kunjut voqealarida buni ko‘rish mumkin. Dostonning o‘n yettinchi bobida»Iskandar bila ul gadolig‘ ixiyor etgan podsho…” haqidagi hikoyat keltirilgan. Unda tasvirlanishicha, Iskandar qaysi yurtni egallasa, o‘sha yerning o‘zidan mamlakatga shoh tayinlardi. Mag‘rib elida ham yurt podshohligiga munosib kishini surishtirad[25]i. Xalq unga odamlardan uzlatga chekingan, qabristonni makon qilgan, tiriklikdan, bu hayotdan ko‘ra»elni fano sori targ‘ib etar” zot haqida ma’lumot beradilar. Mana uning ko‘rinishi:

Yalang erdi boshu oyog‘i yalang,
Yaqo chokidin ko‘ksi dog‘i yalang.
Jahon shug‘li gardiga silkib etak,
Tutub iki ilgiga iki so‘ngak.

Gado – faylasuf, donishmand inson. U yashash, tiriklikning mohiyatini teran tushunadi. Bu dunyo o‘tkinchi, bevafo, hech narsaga arzimasligini»ikki so‘ngak” vositasida ko‘rsatib beradi. Uning ta’kidicha:

Chu o‘lganda birdur bu iki mato,
Tiriklikda nevchun qilurlar nizo.(102)

Tiriklikda birov shoh, boshqasi gado, kimdir boy-badavlat, ayrimlar kambag‘al, qashshoq, yana birov uzoq umr ko‘radi, boshqalar qisqa – lekin hamma bu dunyodan o‘tadi. O‘lganda»iki mato” – ikki suyak kimniki ekanligini ajratib bo‘lmaydi. Shunday ekan, o‘zni yuz balo, g‘am-tashvish, turmush yugur-

[25] Alisher Navoiy. Mukammal asarlar to‘plami. Yigirma jildlik . 11-jild. Toshkent, 1993. 101-bet. Bundan keyin mazkur nashrga murojaat qilinganda, sahifasi qavs ichida ko‘rsatiladi.

yugurlariga urishning ma’nosi yo‘q. Gado Iskandardan to‘rt narsani: abadiy hayot, qariligi yo‘q yigitlik, yoshlik, tuganmas boylik, yana g‘am-u motami yo‘q shodlik ato etishini, shunda podshohlikka rozi bo‘lishini bildiradi. Demak, asosiy maqsad ikki suyak – qaysi shohniki-yu, qaysi gadoniki ekanligini aniqlashdan iborat edi.

“Saddi Iskandariy”ning yigirma yettinchi bobi Doroning Iskandarga qarshi Lashkar tortishi voqealariga bag‘ishlangan. Doro qo‘shini behisob edi. Iskandar buni ko‘rib vahmda qoladi. Ammo ikki tog‘ kakligi bilan namoyon bo‘lgan manzara uning ko‘nglini ko‘taradi. Ikki kaklikdan biri kuchsiz, ojizroq, ikkinchisi esa»jussa ichra zabardast”, baquvvat edi. Iskandar haqir, kuchsiz kaklikni o‘ziga, qudratlisini Doroga nisbat beradi. Ular orasidagi ayovsiz jangni kuzatadi. Shu vaqt osmondan uqob – burgut uchib keladi-da, ulug‘, baquvvat kaklikni o‘lja qilib oladi. Iskandar bu voqeadan xursand bo‘ladi:

Skandar bo‘lub xushdil ul holdin,
Tanumand o‘lub ko‘ngli bu foldin.
Bilibkim, anga xasm o‘lur zerdast
Va lekin topar o‘zga yerdin shikast.(167)

Kimning mag‘lublik,»zerdast” – tobelik qismatida bo‘lsa, u boshqa tomondan ham, har qanday sharoitda ham zabun bo‘ladi. Iskandar jangga otlanadi. Ikki tomon ham shiddatli va ayovsiz olishadi. Doroning ikki noibi unga xiyonat qiladi – shohga tig‘ sanchadi. Iskandar g‘olib bo‘ladi. Bu voqea oldindan oydinlashgan edi. Ikki kaklik – Doro va Iskandar. Kuchli kaklikni sayd etgan burgut esa xoin noiblar ramzi sifatida ko‘rinadi.

«Saddi Iskandariy” dagi baliqlar bilan bog‘liq hikoyatda o‘zi suvda, daryoda bo‘la turib, yanada ulkanroq suvni orzu qilgan baliqlar to‘dasi haqida gap boradi. Bir baliqning gapiga kirib, nahang kezib yuradigan girdobga suzib borishadi. Ularning qismati fojiaga aylanadi:

Bolig‘larga tushganda dardu firoq,
Ki, bir-birdin o‘lmish edilar yiroq,
Borin yutti bir-bir nahangi fano,
Ichi javfida jam’ qildi yano. (429)

Nahang ularni yutib yuboradi. Girdobda turli tomonga ketib, bir-biridan yiroqlashgan baliqlar nahang qornida yana jam bo‘ladilar. Baliqlar – qanoatsizlik, noshukurlik timsoli. O‘zi suvda bo‘la turib, yana boshqa suvni orzu qilish kaltabinlikdir. Ularni girdob sari boshlagan baliq esa, aqlsizlik, aldov ramzi.

Dostonda shu ruhdagi yana bir hikoyat bor. Unda Mashriqdan xazina topib, eshikdagi bundan ham kattaroq xazinaga ega bo‘lishni istasa, Mag‘ribga borsin degan yozuvni o‘qib yo‘lga chiqqan kishi haqida gap boradi. U tamagir edi. Boriga qanoat qilmadi. Tezda Mag‘ribga otlandi. Necha yil izlab, azobchekib, xazinaga yetishgan mahal ajalga duch keldi.

Necha yil qilib qat daryiyu dasht,
Bo‘lub anga yuz ming balo sarguzasht.

Yetib, istagan yerni topqon mahal,
Boshiga yetishti sarosar ajal.(490)

Bu hikoyatdagi kishi ham noshukrlik, tamagirlik, qanoatsizlik ramzi sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Shoir aytmoqchiki, boriga qanoat qilish xotirjamlik, tinchlik belgisi.. Yanada ko‘prog‘idan umidvorlik, ochko‘zlik, qanoatsizlik – umr zavoli.

Umuman,»Saddi Iskandariy” so‘ngida Iskandar umrining nihoyasini aks ettiruvchi, unga oldindan ayon bo‘lgan»temurdin yer, oltundin samo” ning nasib etishi, tuhmatdan qo‘li kesilgan, butun qo‘liga kesilganini olib atrofdagilarga saboq beruvchi inson hisoblanadi.

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THEORETICAL ISSUES OF THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS OF FERGANA REGION

Annotation: The article discusses the formation and development of cities and urban agglomerations, as well as current problems in this regard. In particular, the cities of the Fergana Valley, their regional distribution and their characteristics have been scientifically analyzed.

Keywords: city, agglomeration, growth, spread, region, urban function, poles of development, configuration, satellite cities.

INTRODUCTION. Opinions about cities and the process of urbanization in the context of the globalization of the world economy, many studies indicate that the world is becoming more urbanized day by day. It is known that urbanization first of all means the increase in the number of cities, especially large and large cities, the share of urban residents, and the spread of urban lifestyle. Words such as "growth", "spread" together with the process of urbanization go back to the concept of "city". In this regard, the question of what features the city differs from other settlements is also important.

The main issue in the concept of "city" is which of its characteristic features - size, structural structure or functions are considered the most important. As the number of cities increases and the process of urbanization deepens, the concept of "city" and its functions change. Nowadays, it is difficult to find a city that performs only economic, social or administrative-political functions.

From an economic point of view, a city is a settlement that is not primarily related to agricultural production [26]. It is the most important of these signs in Russia.

Types of activities and their analysis between and within cities make it possible to distinguish one or more important functions in a settlement and thus to develop a functional classification of cities. In this way, it is possible to solve the issue of the distribution of tasks between the parts of the cities in the city system or agglomeration.

METHODS AND LEVEL OF LEARNING.

J.Kabo, a famous geographer and regional scientist, stated that "People form urban settlements in order to better fulfill certain tasks assigned to them"

[26]Khorev B.S. Problemy gorodov. - Moscow,: Mysl, 1975. s. 49.

[27]. He defined the concept of "city function" as "the essence of city activity". Therefore, the concept of "city function" is directly related to the relations of the city with the territory within the sphere of influence and with the participation of other cities. This relationship is related to the concept of a network of cities.

The functions of cities are formed in relation to the surrounding space, first of all, to the natural environment. Such cities include mining cities, port cities, resort cities or "crossroads cities", "bridge cities" and others.

The city performs one or more functions. There are usually processing industry centers, mining industry centers or trade, transport centers or centers performing administrative, political, military functions, recreation (tourism, wellness, recreation) centers, cultural, scientific, innovative, religious centers. In regional economics and economic geography, great attention is paid to both the functions of cities and their economic base. The economic base of the city is the activity that represents its external economic activity.

So, the city consists of basic (city-forming or external) and secondary (city-serving or internal) sectors.

The issue of classification of cities according to their functions was first discussed by the American scientist Chancy D. It was developed by Harris in 1943 on the example of 377 cities with a population of more than 25,000 [28].

The essence of Harris's approach was to analyze the composition of the employed population in each city and to determine the leading function. This approach allowed Harris to distinguish 9 categories of the city:

– purely industrial cities (in which at least 45% of the employed population belongs to industry);

– cities whose industry is lower than the previous group (not less than 30 percent of the high rate).

– mining cities (the above figure is at least 15 percent in the mining industry);

– cities with developed retail trade (at least 50% of the population employed in this sector);

– cities with developed warehousing (wholesale trade) (not less than 20 percent of the population is engaged in wholesale trade);

– cities are communication centers and more than 15 percent of the population is engaged in communication;

– university towns (at least 15% of the population is employed in universities).

– resort towns;

– multifunctional cities.

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In later periods, such scientists as G. Aleksandrsson from Sweden, N.N. Baransky from Russia, and J.M. Griffin from France dealt with the problems of classification of cities [29].

Attention to the issues of classification of cities increased even more in the period after the 70-80s of the 20th century. During these years, a number of scientists from the USA, France, Germany and other countries have carried out significant researches as urbanists and urbanologists. Since the middle of this period, a number of studies have been published devoted to determining the place of urban agglomerations in the development of society. In them, scientific ideas and thoughts are devoted to the analysis of urban agglomerations, from ordinary cities and economic regions to urban settlements and areas where production, especially industrial production is concentrated. G. M. Lappo's work stands out among such works with its deep content. According to him, urban agglomerations are "a compact set of urban settlements" [30].

The main theories and concepts of the development of cities reflect the fact that the diversity of their specific functions is increasing, the importance of social factors is increasing, the forms of expressing the interrelationship of structural elements from the sphere of space are becoming more complex, and the importance of information is growing in the process of modernization.

Shows that different approaches and methods are not used in the study of cities. In the studies related to Russia, the territory of more urban settlements is being formed, and more attention is being paid to their social and economic development. In the studies of the Western countries, the main attention is directed to such issues as the qualitative change of the living conditions of the population and the social environment, the role of cities in the global system of information and capital exchange is increasing [31]. In general, the majority of foreign and Russian researchers are devoted to the study of urban activities (urban environment, planning, urban structure, ecological condition, social relations, etc.).

Researches conducted in recent years show that the city's small size and status are becoming very important [32]. The conducted studies show that the socio-economic development of the city largely depends on its size (effect of agglomeration) and its very important status in the conditions of Russia [33]. "The

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population of the city not only affects all the analyzed components of development, but also synchronizes informational, political, and economic developments in many ways [34]. "

RESEARCH RESULTS. In Uzbekistan, as in most countries of the world, ensuring the sustainable development of the economy is largely related to the rational use of the country's urban potential. In this case, the "poles of development", large and big cities, where a large part of the economy is concentrated, are very important and decisive.

It is known that 4 agglomerations can be distinguished in the Fergana Valley, centered on the main transport hubs - Andijan, Kokan, Namangan, Fergana-Margilon. Streams and rivers flowing from the surrounding mountains play an important role in the location of satellite towns and villages here. Agglomerations are located in an arc along the foothills in their conical spread. The favorable conditions for farming here from time immemorial, the passage of transport routes connecting the settlements, the construction of irrigation facilities and canals became the basis for the formation of agglomerations.

In particular, **the Ko'kan agglomeration** was formed on the basis of the city of Ko'kan, which emerged as an important trade, transport hub, military-strategic and administrative center in the 20 th century. Its convenient economic and transport-geographic location, its central position in relation to the surrounding agricultural land, allowed for rapid development. As a result of the construction of roads connecting Kokan and other cities of the valley, as well as the capital in the 1960 s, it became an important transport node that acts as a link between the center of the republic and the Fergana valley. The main goods transported from the capital to the Ferghana Valley pass through here. The number of satellite cities in the agglomeration is not large (5), because there is a large Fergana-Margilan agglomeration nearby, which competes with it. The configuration of the agglomeration is in the form of a compact circle, with radial roads crossing the center and containing the Kokan oasis. **The Fergana-Margilan agglomeration** is very densely located in an arc shape along the streams flowing from the mountains in the oval basin. Also, the roads passing through the city and connecting it with other cities of the valley form the basis of the agglomeration. It includes 13 satellite cities with a population of 857,000. The center of **the Namangan agglomeration** and the North Fergana canal crossing it ensure that the satellite cities of the agglomeration are drawn in this direction. On the banks of streams flowing from the northern part of the region, its large satellite cities - Kosonsoy, Chust, Yangikurgan and others are located. The agglomeration includes 12 satellite cities, a total of 825,500 urban residents live, and in this respect it takes the second place in the republic after the Tashkent agglomeration.

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b) Lappo G.M. Problemy razvitiya gorodskih agglomeration - "Izv. An USSR" sir. geogr., 1973, N 5

[34] Sidorenko A.A. Informational and political aspects of the development of large cities in Russia in 2000. Autoreferat na soiskanii uchyonii stepi candida geograficheskikh nauk. M., 2010. P.11

Andijan is another large city of the Fergana valley, from which rail and road traffic has been established in the direction of Tashkent, Osh, Jalalabad, Uchkurgan, Margilan, Fergana. Due to the small area of the region, the agglomeration formed around the city of Andijan covered almost all its territory. **Andijan agglomeration** includes a densely populated area with a radius of about 50 km. Population settlements within the agglomeration are mainly arranged along the banks of rivers, streams and canals drawn from them, as well as along highways and railways spreading from large and large cities (cores). In some places, along the foothills of the mountains, it is stretched in a strip or arc shape in the land adjacent to the plain. The cities within the agglomeration are extremely densely located, and in this respect it takes the second place in the republic after the Tashkent agglomeration (3.7 cities per thousand square kilometers). In the east, they are joined by the city systems of Osh and Khojand in the south, forming a single "FANO'X" megalopolis, according to A.S. Soliev.

CONCLUSION. Thus, cities play an important role in the economic and social development of the Fergana region and in the regional politics of the republic. The level of urbanization in the Fergana region has the following characteristics:

- In the Fergana region, Namangan region ranks first (63.4 percent), Fergana region (57.0 percent), and Andijan region (52.5 percent) ranks first in terms of urbanization level;
- The city of Namangan occupies the first place in the region by the number of inhabitants;
- In Andijan and Namangan regions, the number and weight of the population is high in the cities that are the regional centers, but this situation is not observed in the Fergana region. The cities of Fergana, Kagan and Margilan are close to each other in terms of population;
- Andijan and Namangan agglomerations are monocentric, Far-Mar agglomeration is polycentric;
- Far-Mar and Andijan agglomerations are meridional, and Namangan agglomeration extends in the latitude direction;
- Most of the cities in the region are small towns. That is why their economic development is considered the need of the hour.

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CREATIVE WRITING IN THE GENRE OF FAIRY TALES AS AN ACTUAL DIRECTION OF DEVELOPMENTFOREIGN LANGUAGE WRITTEN SPEECH OF STUDENTS

Abstract: the article presents some stages of work with students of language faculties that increase the effectiveness of teaching creative writing. The focus is on creative writing in the genre of fairy tales and the description of the algorithmization of this type of speech activity of students, taking into account the theoretical foundations of fairy tales. The central task is to write your fairy tale in a modern way. Such exercises are a way of self-expression, increase creativity the potential of future specialists.

Keywords: foreign language written speech, creative written speech, creative writing, artistic text, fairy tale, self-expression, motivation.

Teaching writing and writing in a foreign language has become an integral part of foreign language education regardless of the age of students and is provided in all types of educational institutions and levels of education: from elementary school to language faculties of institutes and universities [1; 3; 6].

This article is devoted to the problem of the development of foreign language written speech of students, in particular, its components such as creative writing. This problem is relevant because the demand for specialists with great creative potential remains high in society. Nevertheless, graduates of language universities often do not have developed creative abilities. One of the ways to increase the creative component among other competencies of a future specialist is seen in the development of creative writing skills.

In the presented work, attention is focused on creative writing in the genre of fairy tales. The fairy tale is a unique material, both scientifically and educationally and educationally. Archetypes are reflected in fairy tales, carrying valuable information about the collective unconscious of a particular ethnic group. The study of fairy tales at language faculties should occupy a worthy place. The student's awareness of the genre of fairy tales, theoretical developments in the field of fairy tale research gives him the opportunity not only to expand his scientific horizons, but also can be used to develop his own communicative skills.

Fairy tales can be found among all peoples, but the concept of a fairy tale, its separation as a literary genre, occurred much later than its appearance, which is primarily due to the names the Brothers Grimm. Probably, fairy tales originated from myths that told about supernatural powers and heroes endowed with them. The meaning of the term "fairy tale" has changed a lot over time.

At first, the word had a negative connotation because it was associated with false stories. Only with the advent of French fairy tales and stories from the Arabian Nights, as well as with collections of fairy tales by Bechstein and the brothers Grimm, readers' perception of fairy tales became positive [7, p. 1]. It should be noted that a clear definition of the term "fairy tale" did not exist for a long time.

The versatile study and analysis of fairy tales is very a useful lesson in the practice of writing. Within the framework of this discipline, a fairy tale is a productive genre and involves work on the retelling and interpretation of a literary text. Their writing is undoubtedly interesting and necessary tasks, but we attribute retelling and interpretation to one of the main types of transmission of the content of the text. Another thing is to give the student the opportunity to reproduce his artistic text, to be in the role of the author himself. For this purpose, I have developed a creative workshop "Fairy Tale in a modern way". The purpose of such a workshop is development of foreign language writing skills in general and creative writing in particular. Moreover, the workshop promotes self-realization and self-expression of the student, increases motivation in the field of creative writing, which is very important for the formation of a creative personality of a future specialist, given the fact that such opportunities are not enough for students at the university due to the large number of theoretical disciplines.

At the second stage, the group is offered a fairy tale to read and analyze. At this stage, students discuss the following issues:

1) the origin of the fairy tale;

2) heroes and everything that is known about them;

3) animals/plants, their description and function (if any);

4) magic items (if any);

5) language features (verb tenses, the presence
of definitions of their features). Examples are written out;

6) stylistic features (the presence of rhythmic repetitions, direct speech, opening and ending clichés specific to fairy tales such as Es war einmal ein Mädchen..., comparisons, aphorisms, proverbs, etc.);

7) number of paragraphs, description of logical and plot transitions, event tempo (compression or deceleration);

At the third stage, the layout of the fairy tale plot is modeled. Students are invited to build a storyline using V.Y. Propp's classification of stable elements [4].

The well-known Propp cards are usually used. At the fourth stage, the workshop participants are divided into couples who are invited to write a modern version of the original, taking into account language, stylistic features, basic functions (layout).

At the fifth stage, there is a presentation of all modern versions of the fairy tale to the audience, which are evaluated according to certain criteria:

1) the correspondence of modern heroes to the prototypes of the original;

2) matching of auxiliary figures and symbols;

3) compliance with stable elements (functions), following the developed layout of the original fairy tale;

4) organization of the text (correspondence of paragraphs, logical parts);

5) stylistic conformity / skillful imitation of the style of the original (Here we are talking more about the conformity of certain typical formulations, but not about a complete copy of the style of the original. Since the fairy tale is written in a modern way, the workshop participants have the right to use modern language).

At the final stage, the points are counted, the leaders are determined. The last two stages are a reflection of the work of the workshop participants. Students exchange ideas and results, see their advantages and disadvantages, which they are taken into account in writing further works. The group is also traditionally invited to evaluate the work of the workshop on the following points:

1) theoretical significance;

2) practical significance;

3) emotional satisfaction.

At the same time, a three–point scale is usually chosen, where 1 is low, 2 is medium, and 3 are high. It should be noted that the workshop is usually highly rated by the participants; the students show a high level of satisfaction, which helps to conclude that this practice is of great importance. The participants note that in the course of their work they not only learn a lot from the theory of fairy tales, they learn the culturological features of foreign-language fairy tales, but also master the basic tools and materials from which they are created, i.e. the morphology of the fairy tale, which helps them to develop their own skills in creating a literary text. Students also appreciate the opportunity to express themselves, exchange ideas during the workshop.

In conclusion, I would like to note that the theoretical knowledge and practical skills acquired during the work on creative writing in the genre of fairy tales contribute to the development and improvement of foreign language written speech of students of language faculties. Moreover, the experience gained in creative writing can be used in the future in the pedagogical and teaching activities of a future specialist, as well as in other areas where a high level of proficiency in foreign language writing is required, including creative orientation, for example, in the field of advertising, literature, journalism, etc.

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ACCOUNTING OF INCOME IN SUBJECTS PROVIDING INSURANCE SERVICES

Annotation: insurance service provision the subjects have considered income accounting issues and proposals are made in order to further simplify the calculation procedure, as a result of the research carried out, conclusions are made, insurance organizations receive a certain amount of liability in the process of providing insurance services, and therefore charge the insured an insurance premium in return.

Keywords: international standards, new insurance, new income, methodological aspects, GDP, insurance industry, quality of Service.

Introduction. The insurance industry in the world is developed and developing and is considered the most profitable type of business, the share of this industry in the gross domestic product of our country is 0.4%, during the half-year of 2020 the number of insurance organizations amounted to 36, the number of concluded contracts reached 6,965,547 units, of which 350,425 contractsThe amount of insurance payments amounted to 340.9 billion soums, almost half of them have to take out life insurance.Insurers, insurance intermediaries, adjacters, actuaries, insurance surveyors, as well as assistants are professional participants in the insurance market.

In this regard, there is a huge reserve on the basis of the correct Organization of the national insurance system and the rapid development of several social types of insurance. The insurance industry covers all aspects of Human Life, Production and socio-economic activity, it performs the functions of compensation for damage and accumulation of savings. Of particular importance in the economy of the transitional period of the insurance institution is determined by a number of factors.

Although the insurance premium collected by insurance organizations in six months of 2021 increased 1.5 times compared to the same period last year, the insurance revenue amounted to 50 thousand soums per capita. The share of this industry in the gross domestic product of our country is only 0.4%. For comparison, this figure is 11 percent in South Korea, 6 percent in Germany, 1.5 percent in Russia, which ensures the protection of their rights and legitimate interests.

Analysis of literature on the topic.A number of scientists, specialists, including Urazov K.B., Mosaev H.N., Dorsmuratov R.D., Khudayberdiev N.U., Fullhodjaeva M.M., Toshnazarov S.N. and others in their work were widely stopped at the expense of income, and some of them at the expense of the income of insurance organizations.This can be learned from their published textbooks, tutorials, monographs and articles.Currently, the procedure for the economic content, description, classification, composition, formation and distribution of enterprise income is covered differently in regulatory documents and economic literature.

Research methodology. In the course of the research work, scientific methods of studying the processes of economic reality –esperimental research, generalization, grouping, logical and comparative methods of analysis, abstract-logical thinking,comparative analysis, statistical analysis, perspective forecasting and other methods were used.

Analysis and results. The creation of an effective national insurance system requires the production of measures to qualitatively raise the insurance services market to a new level and their gradual implementation. Insurance performs special functions as important elements of market relations. After all, both our leader and in his speeches on the development of the insurance sector in the Republic have repeatedly touched upon the importance of developing the infrastructure institutions of the market economy, and in the first place on the belonging of these insurance companies.

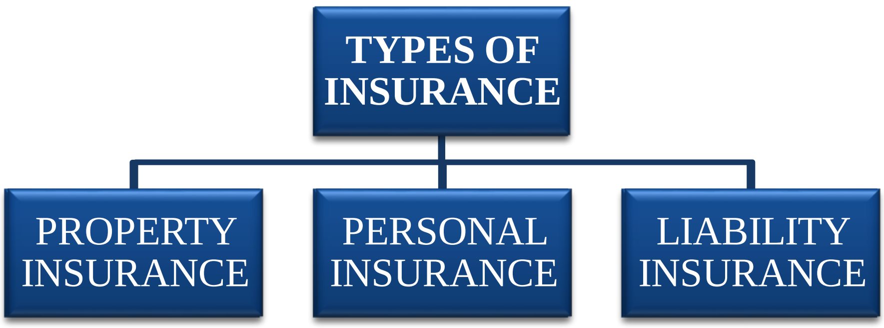

Figure 1. Types of insurance.

In general, 7-10 thousand people serve in our republic in the insurance sector.Now there are more than 200 insurance products in our republic, and there are 3,000 in the USA and more than 500 in the EU.

The location of insurance companies in the Republic is not homogeneous in all regions.More than 90% of insurance companies are located in Tashkent and have more than 400 branches and divisions on the territory of the Republic**..**

One of the most important indicators of the financial and economic activity of insurance organizations, like other economic entities, is the income of insurance organizations. The essence, classification and description of the income of insurance organizations, recognition, the system of accounts and accounting records on them are thoroughly disclosed in the regulatory documents adopted in our republic.

Accounting in insurance organizations differs in its specificity especially in the recognition of income. The total amount of money received on the account as a result of carrying out insurance, engaging in other activities that are not prohibited by law, is its income. In insurance organizations, income is structured as follows.

Table 1

Income of insurance organizations

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Income of insurance organizations</th></tr>
<tr><td>Income from insurance activities</td><td>Income from investment activities</td><td colspan="2">Income from other activities</td></tr>
<tr><td>Insurance premiums</td><td>Bank deposits</td><td>Income from insurance-related activities</td><td>Income from activities not related to insurance</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shared insurance premiums</td><td rowspan="4">Securities</td><td>Depot rewards proceeds</td><td>Profit from the sale of fixed assets</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reinsurance rewards</td><td rowspan="3">Amounts obtained in Regress order</td><td>Income from property rental</td></tr>
<tr><td>Damage compensation amount under reinsurance</td><td rowspan="2">Training, income from counseling</td></tr>
<tr><td>The amount of commission and brokerage incentives</td></tr>
</table>

The financial results of the accounting of income of insurance organizations, which are part of the financial statements, i.e., the ultimate economic end of the activity of the insurance organization, expressed in the form of profit or loss, consist in carrying out work to confirm the correctness of income, ensuring the correct and justified filling of the account (Form 2) on financial.

Conclusions and suggestions. In conclusion, we will say that the insurance industry currently occupies one of the important places in the development of the economy of our country. Today, increasing the role of insurance companies in the prosperity of the economy is one of the important issues, since they serve to increase the gross domestic product created in our country, to occupy our state in the world insurance system, to develop culture, sports and other social spheres.

Based on the above points, several suggestions are recommended:

Adaptation of accounting in insurance organizations to international standards;

Use of the 15 step model provided for by the BXHS No. 5 of international standards in insurance organizations.

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PEDAGOGIK MAHORATNI OSHIRISHDA ZAMONAVIY DIDAKTIK VOSITALARNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada bo‘lajak o‘qituvchilaning pedagogik mahoratini oshirishda zamonaviy didaktik vositalar, xususan axborot-texnologiyalardan foydalanishning ahamiyati va imkoniyatlari tadqiq etilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: mahorat, texnologiya, kommunikatsiya, kompyuter, faoliyat, vosita, dasturlar, masofali o‘qitish, elektron ta’lim, kompyuter texnologiyasi, axborot texnologiyasi.

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IMPORTANCE OF MODERN DIDACTIC TOOLS IN IMPROVING PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS

Abstract. The article examines the importance and possibilities of using modern didactic tools, especially information technologies, in improving the pedagogical skills of future teachers.

Key words: skill, technology, communication, computer, activity, tool, programs, distance learning, e-learning, computer technology, information technology.

«Ogoh bo‘lsang olam senniki», degan edi Hazrat Navoiy. Darhaqiqat bilim–bu axborotlar majmui, ma’lumotlar yig‘indisidir. Axborot esa–bilim, ko‘nikma, malakalar manbai, izohidir. Inson hayoti davomida doimo bilimga, axborotga intilgan va tabiat, jamiyat taraqqiyoti uchun muayyan ma’lumotlarni egallay olgan. Bilimlarni qo‘lga kiritish, ko‘nikma, malakalarni o‘zida hosil qilishning yo‘llarini, qurolini kashf etishga intilgan va bunga ma’lum darajada erisha olgan.

Shu tariqa inson dastlab qalam, yozuv mashinasini, keyinchalik telegraf, telefon, radio, televideniyani kashf etishga sazovor bo‘ldi. Hayotning mazmunini izlash, izlanishda deb bilgan odamzot va nihoyat kompyuter, sputnik, internetni yaratishga muvaffaq bo‘la oldi. Bu esa insonning bilimdonligi ijodkorligi, kashfiyotliligidan dalolat beradi.

Biz bu mavzuni o‘rganishda inson aql-zakovatining mevasi bo‘lgan axborot va kommunikativ texnologiyalar xususida fikr yuritib, ularning o‘qituvchi pedagogik mahoratini oshirishda ahamiyatini yechishga harakat qilamiz. Dastlab zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari bilan tanishib chiqamiz.

Ta’lim jarayonini samarali tashkil etish, yuksak ma’naviy-axloqiy salohiyat va yuqori malakali mutaxassislarni tayyorlashda o‘qitishning axborot texnologiyalari muhim ijtimoiy-pedagogik ahamiyat kasb etadi. Zero, axborotlashtirish–fan-texnikaning muvaffaqiyatli rivojlanishini ta’minlash, mutaxassislarning innovatsion–industrial kamoloti va intellektual faoliyatini axborotli malakaga aylantirishning asosidir. Axborotli malaka ta’lim va tarbiya masalalariga axborotlarni moslashtirish va talqin qilish malakasi ekanligini anglatadi. Shunga ko‘ra axborotlashtirish yoki axborotli malakaning asosiy maqsadi egallanadigan ixtisoslik shaxsiy intellektual faoliyat mazmunida yangi axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish yordamida ta’lim samaradorligini oshirish, o‘qitish jarayonini to‘liq axborotlashtirish imkoniyatlariga ega bo‘lish va shu asosda ilmiy-texnikaviy taraqqiyot natijalarini o‘quv-tarbiya jarayoniga keng tadbiq etishni nazarda tutadi.

Zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari bu axborot ustida bajarish mumkin bo‘lgan zamonaviy texnologiyalardir. Zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari: kompyuter texnologiyalari, tarmoqlar, Internet, mul’timedia. Jurnalistika va ommaviy axborot vositalarida informatsion texnologiyalarning quyidagi guruhlari mavjud:

– nashriyotda zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari;

– radioda zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari;

– televideniyada zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari.

Hozirgi kunda kompyuter hayotimizning barcha sohalariga jadallik bilan kirib bormoqda. Turli mutaxassislar, tadbirkorlar, olimlar, ijodkorlar o‘z mehnati faoliyatida kompyuterlardan keng foydalanmoqda. Kompyuter yordamida ajoyib mo‘jizalar yaratilayotgani sari bo‘lmay qoldi. Kelajakni uning siz tasavvur qilish mumkin emasligi shu kunda barchaga ayondir. Bugun kompyuterda hisoblash, yozish, o‘qish, o‘rganish, gapirish, saqlash, chizish, qayta ishlash, saralash, musiqa yozish, axborotni olish va biror manzilga yuborish, taxrirlash, maketlar tayyorlash, audio va video yaratish, o‘ynash mumkin. Uning imkoniyatlari kundan-kunga ko‘paymoqda, shuning uchun u ishda, o‘qishda, uyda va hatto dam olishda insonning eng ishonchli do‘stiga aylandi.

Kompyuter ilmining bilimdonlaridan biri Turg‘un Azlarov «axborot» tushunchasining mohiyati, xususiyatlari, axborot jarayonlari, axborotlarni to‘plash, saqlash, uzatish, qayta ishlash, axborotni tasvirlash davlat ta’lim standartlarini ishlab chiqar ekan, bularning barchasini amalga oshiruvchisi kompyuter deb atadi va kompyuter to‘g‘risida ma’lumot berish yo‘llarini, uning ishlash texnikasi va texnologiyasi tavsiya qildi.

Shunga asosan keyingi yillarda mamlakatda, avvalo, o‘quv-tarbiya muassasalarining ta’lim jarayonini kompyuterlashtirish (barcha o‘quv fanlarini kompyuter yordamida o‘qitishni yo‘lga qo‘yish) va kompyuter savodxonligini ta'minlash yo'nalishida katta ishlar amalga oshirildi va oshirilmoqda. Chunki, pedagogika fanlari doktori A.Hayitov yozganidek kompyuter ta'lim vositasi sifatida quyidagi maqsadlarda foydalaniladi.

- qonuniyatlar va tabiat hodisalarini namoyish qilishda;
- jarayonlarni modellashtirishda;
- ko'nikma va malakalarni hosil qilish maqsadida mashq qilishda;
- amaliy dasturlar bilan ishlashda;
- bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni nazorat qilishda;
- amaliy dasturlar bilan ishlashda;
- o'quvchilarning o'zlashtirish darajasini aniqlash maqsadida ta'lim natijalarini qayta ishlashda;
- o'qituvchini o'qitishda optimal yo'lni tanlab olishda;
- o'qitishning o'zida»[1].

Ushbu maqsadlarni to'la amalga oshira olganligi, axborotlarni to'plash, uzatish, saqlash va qayta ishlash imkoniyatlari mavjudligi uchun kompyuterlar ta'lim jarayonining eng qudratli va egiluvchan vositasi hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, kompyuter oldindan tayyorlangan dastur asosida apparat (kompyuter) va o'quvchi-talaba o'rtasida dialogni o'rnatadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan kompyuter dasturlashtirilgan ta'limga yaqin turadi. Olimlar, kompyuter bilimdonlari fikri, kuzatishlar va tajribalarning ko'rsatishicha kompyuterlar turli yo'nalishdagi vizual axborotlarni namoyish etish imkoniyatiga ega. U dunyo miqyosidagi ma'lumotlarni aniqlay va saqlay oladi. Shuning uchun kompyuter axborotni namoyish etish, o'qituvchi o'quvchining muayyan axborotlarni qanday darajada o'zlashtirilganligini bilish uchun teskari aloqa ham o'rnata oladi. Chunki, bunda dastur o'quvchi o'zlashtirgan ma'lumotlar natijasini ko'rsata oladi va unga kerakli yordamni bera olish imkoniyatiga ham ega. Bunda «odam–kompyuter» dialogi amalga oshadi. Kompyuter o'quv-tarbiya jarayonining qudratli va egiluvchan (o'zgaruvchan) vositasi ekan, bugungi kunda ta'limni kompyuterlashtirish muhim ijtimoiy-pedagogik hodisa hisoblanadi. Buning uchun pedagogika fanlari doktori A.Hayitov ta'kidlaganidek «...kompyuterlashtirish jarayonining tarkibi sifatida uchta element - kompyuterlashtirishga oid faoliyat, kompyuterlashtirish vositasi, kompyuterlashtirish predmeti ajratiladi»[2]. Va bu elementlar hamkorlikda o'qituvchi va o'quvchi faoliyatlarini moddiylashtirib, har bir fanning mazmunini inobatga olgan holda dars jarayonini axborotlashtirishga yordam beradi. Natijada, pedagogik jarayon uchun zarur dasturiy vositalar, ularning metodik ta'limoti, dasturlash mexanizmlari ishlab yangi axborotlar to'planadi, saqlanadi va undan foydalanish imkoniyatlari yaratiladi. Ko'rib o'tganimizdek,

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kompyuterlar ta’limni axborotlashtirishning eng muhim vositalari hisoblanadi. Shu o‘rinda qayd etish joizki kompyuterlar ta’limda qo‘llaniladigan texnik-didaktik vositalar majmuining eng yangi avlodi. Shu bilan birga eng ko‘p taraqalgan va eng ko‘p samara beradigan didaktik vositasi hisoblanadi. Chunki, kompyuter yordamida ta’lim-tarbiyaga oid bajariladigan barcha ishlarni amalga oshirish mumkin va uning didaktik imkoniyatlari ham juda keng. Shunday bo‘lsada kompyuterlar to‘g‘risida mukammal ma’lumotga ega bo‘lish, ulardan qachon va qanday foydalanish haqida ma’lumotga ega bo‘lish foydalidir.

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OLIY TA'LIM MUASSALARI O'QUV FAOLIYATINI RAQAMLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola Oliy ta'lim muassalari o'quv faoliyatini raqamlashtirish haqida bo'lib mavzu yuzasidan tadqiqotchi olimlarning fikr va mulohazalari chuqur o'rganib chiqildi. Shu bilan birga pedagog va talabalar faoliyatini raqamlashtirishda mavjud muammo va kamchiliklar o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: o'quv jarayonlari, masofaviy ta'lim, raqamlashtirish, innovatsion boshqarish.

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DIGITALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: This article is about the digitization of educational activities of higher education institutions. At the same time, existing problems and shortcomings in digitalization of pedagogue and student activities were studied.

Key words: educational processes, distance education, digitalization, innovative management.

Dunyodagi global o'zgarishlar, fan-texnika jadal rivojlanishi hamda axborot texnologiyalarining rivojiga asoslangan axborotlashgan jamiyat muhiti pedogogik ta'lim tizimiga kuchli ta'sir etmoqda. Bugungi muntazam amalga oshirilayotgan ta'lim islohotlari, innovatsion jarayonlarning asosiy vazifalardan biri raqamlashtirish jarayoni xususiyatlariga to'la moslashish hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun ham pedagogika oliy ta'lim muassasalarida o'quv jarayonlarini axborotlashtirishning interfaol texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqish, integrativ ta'lim muhitini yaratishning pedagogik mexanizmlarini takomillashtirishga alohida e'tibor qaratish dolzarb vazifalar qatoriga kiradi.

Qolaversa, 2021-2026 yillarda Yangi O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasini «Ilm, ma'rifat va raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish yili»da amalga oshirishga oid Davlat Dasturining bevosita tegishli bandi Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish masalalariga oid bo'lib, unda ta'lim jarayonini raqamlashtirishga doir vazifalar hamda pedogogik oliy ta'limda zamon talablariga mos kompetentsiyalarni shakllantirish vazifalari belgilangan. Ta'lim muassasasining elektron axborot ta'lim muhitini yaratish sof texnik masala bo‘lib qolmasdan, balki buning uchun muassasaning ilmiy- metodik, tashkiliy va pedagogik imkoniyatlarini tizimli yondashuv asosida ishga solish talab etiladi [1].

Zamonaviy axborot telekommunikatsion texnologiyalaridan ta'lim tizimida foydalanish quyidagi yo‘nalishlarda amalga oshiriladi:

- axborot-telekommunikatsion texnologiyalar o‘qitish vositasi sifatida, ya'ni zamonoviy axborot va pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida talabalarga bilim beriladi hamda ma'ruza, amaliy va laboratoriya mashg‘ulotlari kompьyuterlarning zamonaviy dasturiy vositalari asosida tashkil etiladi;
- ta'lim jarayonini boshqarish vositasi sifatida, ya'ni ta'lim muassasasining barcha ish faoliyati, shu jumladan o‘quv, ma'naviy -ma'rifiy va ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari samaradorligini oshirish uchun axborotlashtirish, tahlil va bashorat qilish tizimini yaratish;
- axborot-telekommunikatsion texnologiyalar o‘rganish ob'ekti sifatida, ya'ni talabalar yangi axborot texnologiyalar, ularning tarkibiy qismlar va foydalanish sohalari bo‘yicha umumiy tushuncha va malakalarga ega bo‘ladilar;
- talabalar va professor-o‘qituvchilarning ilmiy-pedagogik izlanishlarini amalga oshirish vositasi sifatida, ya'ni o‘quv muassasasida o‘qituvchi-professor va talabalar orasida ilmiy-tadqiqot va pedagogik izlanishlar samaradorligini oshirish uchun zamonaviy axborot tizimlarini yaratish va tatbiq etish.

Mediakompetentlik (media competence) ta'lim tizimimizdagi nisbatan yangi atama hisoblanib, u media ma'lumotlarni turli ko‘rinishda uzatish va baholash, o‘rganish, yetkaza bilish kabi ma'nolarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Mediata'lim hozirgi davrda shaxsning ommaviy axborot vositalari orqali rivojlanish jarayonini anglatadi.

- Elektron darsliklar yarata olish va ular bilan erkin faoliyat olib borish ko‘nikmasiga ega bo‘lish;
- ZOOM, Google meet, Google disk, Camtasio studio kabi dasturlarda erkin ishlay olish;
- Masofaviy ta'lim platformasini kreativ yangiliklar bilan boyitib borish va boshqalar.
- Internet aloqasi sifatining notekis taqsimlanganligi;
- AKT moslamalarining ta'lim sub'ektlari barchasida ham yetarli emasligi;
- Ta'lim muassasalarida media-axborot qurilmalaridan foydalanish ko‘nikmasi(mediasavodxonlik darajasi)ning pastligi;
- Masofaviy ta'lim shaklida ta'lim sub'ektlari uchun javobgarlikning to‘liq ta'minlanmaganligi kabi bar qator kamchiliklar ko‘zga tashlandi.

Ta'limni axborotlashtirish bo‘yicha kadrlar tayyorlashning umumpedagogik tamoyillarini quyidagicha keltirish mumkin:

- kasbiy yo‘nalishga nisbatan bazaviy tayyorgarlikning invariantligi, uning axborot, kommunikatsiya, umummadaniy jihatlarga yo‘naltirilganligi, axborotlashgan jamiyat rivojlanishining hozirgi darajasiga mosligi;

- pedagog kadrlarni tayyorlashni ixtisoslashtirish, ya'ni aniq bir fan bo‘yicha axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari vositalari imkoniyatlarini joriy etishga yo‘naltirilganlik;
- pedagog kadrlar tayyorlashning differentsiallashgani, uning shaxsiy afzalligiga, kasbiy ehtiyojiga va talabalarning xususiyatlariga yo‘naltirilganligi.

Pedagog kadrlarni kasbiy va ixtisoslashtirilgan tayyorlash hamda differentsiallashgan yondashuv tamoyillarini amaliyotga joriy etish uchun o‘quv dasturining tuzilmasini ishlab chiqishda quyidagilar o‘z aksini topishi lozim:

- o‘quv dasturlarida jamiyatni axborotlashtirish jarayonining holati;
- ta'limni axborotlashtirishning nazariy asoslari;
- o‘quv dasturlarida aniq bir fan bo‘yicha axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish bo‘yicha pedagog kadr faoliyatining asosiy tashkil etuvchilari;
- mustaqil ta'lim faoliyatining metodik ta'minoti.

Mazkur talablarga javob bera oladigan o‘quv dasturlarining keng joriy etilishi yuqorida ko‘rsatilgan bir qator kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish mexanizmini yaratadi, deb hisoblash mumkin.

Raqamli texnologiyalarini o‘quv jarayonida asosli qo‘llashning yana bir muhim jihati – real jarayonlar va eksperimentlarning kompьyuter modelini yaratishdan iborat. Kompьyuter yordamida ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash, modelь va natijalarning namoyishi, ko‘p holda, qimmat turadigan eksperimental qurilmalarga bo‘lgan ehtiyojning o‘rnini bosadi, ayrim holda (atom va kvant fizika, yarimo‘tkazgichlar, kimyo, biologiya, astronomiya, tibbiyot kabi fanlarga tegishli jarayonlarni modellashtirish) esa, mazkur jarayonlarni namoyish etishning yagona usuli sanaladi [2]. Hozirda raqamli texnologiya imkoniyatlarilardan foydalanmay ta'lim jarayonini tashkil etishni tasavvur qilish qiyin. Kompьyuter dasturiy vositalarining tarkibiga kiruvchi interfeysning qulayligi, pedagoglarga zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarini samarali o‘zlashtirishlari uchun imkoniyat yaratadi. Shunday qilib, axborot va kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining imkoniyatlaridan shaxsga yo‘naltirilgan ta'limni rivojlantirishda, talabalarning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishda samarali foydalanish mumkin [3]. Zamonaviy raqamli texnologiyalar dunyodagi, murakkab qurilmalar, biologik tizimlardagi hodisa hamda jarayonlarni kompьyuter grafikasi va modellashtirishdan foydalanish asosida o‘rgatish, juda katta yoki kichik tezlikda sodir bo‘ladigan fizik, astronomik, kimyoviy, biologik jarayonlarni qulay vaqt o‘lchamida taqdim etish kabi yangi didaktik masalalarni yechishga yordam beradi.

Shu bois, ta'limda zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarini joriy etishning istiqbolli yo‘nalishlaridan biri – hodisa va jarayonlarni kompьyuterda modellashtirishdir. Kompьyuter modellari an'anaviy darsning tarkibiga hamohang bo‘lishi va o‘qituvchi uchun kompьyuter ekranida, ko‘p effektlarni namoyish etishiga, o‘quvchilarning yangi, noan'anaviy o‘quv faoliyatini tashkil etishga katta yordam beradi.

Xulosa sifatida pedagogika oliy ta'lim samaradorlikni yanada oshirish uchun quyidagi vazifalarni bajarish maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaymiz:

- ta'lim muassasalari uchun zarur zamonaviy texnik jihozlar bilan ta'minlash jarayonini nazoratga olish va amaliy qo‘llab-quvvatlash, chekka hududlarda ham internet aloqasi va texnik jihozlar tizimli faoliyatini yo‘lga qo‘yish;
- ta'lim muassasalarining mediakompetentligini uzluksiz oshirib borish mexanizmini ishlab chiqish (You tube va boshqa ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda mavjud turli ta'lim dasturlaridan foydalanish videodarslarini o‘zbek tilida ham ko‘paytirishni davlat darajasida qo‘llab-quvvatlash);
- elektron boshqarish tizimlarini faoliyatga keng joriy etish va qog‘ozbozliklarni, vaqtni o‘g‘irlovchi keraksiz hujjatlarni keskin kamaytirish;
- Masofaviy HEMIS ta'lim platformasida, shuningdek barcha ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ham subektlarning mas'uliyatliligini oshirish mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish.

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YUKLARNI TASHISHDA TERMINAL VA LOGISTIKA TEXNOLOGIYASINING HOZIRGI HOLATI VA UNING RIVOJLANISHI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada terminallarning maqsadi ko‘rib chiqiladi va logistika rivojlanishining ushbu bosqichida terminal texnologiyasining ishlash printsipi tavsiflanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Terminal tashishlar, yuklarni etkazib berish, transport tarmoqlari, shakllanish tamoyillari, samaradorlik, usullar, harakatlanuvchi tarkib, rivojlanish, transport, ombor, terminal, infratuzilma, mintaqa.

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CURRENT STATE OF TERMINAL AND LOGISTICS TECHNOLOGY IN CARGO TRANSPORT AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. This article considers the purpose of terminals and describes the principle of operation of terminal technology at this stage of logistics development.

Key words: Terminal transport, cargo delivery, transport networks, principles of formation, efficiency, methods, rolling stock, development, transport, warehouse, terminal, infrastructure, region.

Terminal zamonaviy texnologik uskunalar bilan jihozlangan ob‘ektlar tizimi bo‘lib, tashish va tarqatish jarayoni bilan bog‘liq xizmatlarning to‘liq spektrini bajarish imkonini beradi. To‘g‘ri tashkil etilgan tashish jarayoni yuk oqimlarini eng samarali o‘zgartirish uchun moslashtirilgan va jihozlangan maxsus ob‘ektlarda boshlanishi va tugashi kerak. Bu ob‘ektlar har xil turdagi, maqsadlari va qayta yuklash, saqlash va tashish operatsiyalarini tashkil etish mexanizatsiyalashgan va avtomatlashtirilgan omborlardir.

Yuk oqimlarini o‘zgartirishning maqsadi tovarlarni, tovarlarni, materiallarni yanada samarali tashish yoki undan foydalanishni ta‘minlashdir.

Zamonaviy ta‘minot zanjirlarida tovarlarning asosiy qismini etkazib berish transport terminallari tizimi orqali amalga oshiriladi, bu erda yuk partiyalarini birlashtirish yoki bo‘lish, tovarlarni vaqtincha saqlash, turli transport vositalari yoki turli transport turlari o‘rtasida yuk birliklarini qayta yuklash amalga oshiriladi. Ayrim terminal ob’ektlarida qo‘shimcha qiymat yaratuvchi tovarlar bilan operatsiyalar amalga oshiriladi

Avtotransport terminallari misolida terminal tizimining umumiy ishlash tamoyillarini ko‘rib chiqamiz. Avtomobil transporti dastlab uyma-uy yurish rejimida ishlagan, bu uning afzalliklaridan biri hisoblangan. Biroq, transport vositalarining yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatining oshishi kichik partiyalarni kichik guruhlarga ajratish uchun terminallar yaratishni talab qildi. Vaqt o‘tishi bilan ular logistikada muhim rol o‘ynaydigan ko‘p profilli logistika ob’ektlariga aylandi

Intermodal yuk tashishning rivojlanishi turli transport turlari tarmoqlari o‘rtasidagi bog‘lanishni ta’minlovchi va bozor konyunkturasidan kelib chiqqan holda transport turi va tashish yo‘nalishini o‘zgartirish imkonini beruvchi intermodal terminallarning paydo bo‘lishiga olib keldi.

Terminal xizmatlaridan foydalanuvchilar nafaqat yuk jo‘natuvchilar yoki qabul qiluvchilar, balki transport operatorlari, ekspeditorlar va logistika faoliyatining boshqa ishtirokchilari hamdir. Terminallarda ular tashish jarayonida o‘zaro aloqada bo‘lgan boshqa kompaniyalarning xizmatlaridan, shuningdek, transport vositalarini yuklash va tushirish, tovarlarni yig‘ish va qisqa muddatli saqlash, transport vositalarini kichik ta‘mirlash va boshqalar xizmatlaridan foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega.

Terminal texnologiyasidan foydalanganda jo‘natuvchining "eshigidan" oluvchining "eshigiga" to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri etkazib berish terminallarda ikkita yuk tashish bilan almashtiriladi.

Bunday holda, yuklarni etkazib berish jarayoni quyidagi tarkibiy qismlarga bo‘linadi:

-yukni jo‘natuvchidan terminalga etkazib berish;

jo‘natish terminalidagi operatsiyalar (kichik guruhlash, tashish yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha taqsimlash, paketlash, vaqtincha saqlash, qadoqlash, etiketlash va boshqalar);

-maksimal ko‘rsatkichli transport vositalaridan foydalangan holda terminallar o‘rtasida magistral tashish;

-belgilangan terminalda operatsiyalar;

-oluvchiga yakuniy yetkazib berish (terminaldan yetkazib berish)

An’anaviy transport tizimlarida yuklarni tashishni to‘xtatib turish va qo‘shimcha yuk tashish sekin etkazib berish, yuk tashish uchun qo‘shimcha xarajatlar, qayta hujjatlashtirish zarurati va tovarlarning shikastlanish xavfi tufayli nomaqbul deb hisoblangan. Shu bilan birga, to‘g‘ri tashkil etilgan holda, terminal tizimi ham tashuvchilarga, ham yuk egalariga bir qator imtiyozlar berishi mumkin.

Avtotransport terminallari tizimida terminallarga texnik xizmat ko'rsatish, ulardagi yuk operatsiyalari va etkazib berish orqali etkazib berish bilan bog‘liq qo‘shimcha xarajatlar yuk partiyalarini yo‘nalishlar bo‘yicha birlashtirishda tejamkorlik hisobiga qoplanadi.

Terminallar kechayu kunduz ishlashi mumkin, magistral transportda yuklash va tushirish oldindan tayyorlangan yarim tirkamalarni tezda qayta tiklash bilan almashtiriladi. Bu oddiy to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri tashishda muqarrar bo‘lgan yuk operatsiyalarining samarasiz to‘xtab qolishlarini bartaraf etibgina qolmay, balki terminallar o'rtasida tashishlarni jadvalga muvofiq amalga oshirish imkonini beradi. Bu foydalanuvchilar uchun terminal tizimi xizmatlarining jozibadorligini oshiradi.

Yangi avlod terminal majmualariga quyidagilar kiradi:

-tovarlarni saqlash va qayta ishlash uchun ixtisoslashtirilgan avtomatlashtirilgan omborxonalar;

-konteyner terminallari;

-harakatlanuvchi tarkib uchun to'xtash joylari;

-Davlat bojxona qo‘mitasi organlari va tegishli xizmatlar tomonidan bojxona funktsiyalarini bajarish uchun binolar;

-bank filiallari va sertifikatlashtirish markazlari;

-ekspeditorlik va brokerlik firmalari;

-Sug‘urta kompaniyalari;

-ulgurji va chakana savdo markazlari va biznes markazlari;

-mijozlarning, shu jumladan xorijiy kompaniyalarning, savdo vakolatxonalarining -ma‘muriy binolari va ofislari;

-xavfsizlik va xavfsizlik xizmatlari;

-pochta, telegraf va boshqa aloqa turlari;

-hisoblash va axborot-logistika markazlari;

-transport vositalarining harakatlanuvchi tarkibiga texnik xizmat ko‘rsatish markazlari;

-dam olish xonalari va mehmonxonalar;

-oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari;

-ulgurji va chakana savdo do‘konlari va ko‘rgazma zallari;

-tahliliy tadqiqot markazlari;

-reabilitatsiya va sog‘lomlashtirish komplekslari

Terminallarda yuk tashishning sxemasi ifodalangan. Terminallarda yuk tashishlar sifati yuklarni yuqori tezlikda etkazib berish va transport vositalaridan samarali foydalanish bilan tavsiflanadi. Yirik logistik tizimlarda yuk tashish usulini tanlashda yuk tashish bilan bog‘liq xarajatlarni to‘g‘ri belgilash katta ahamiyatga egadir. Masalan, yuklarni xalqaro tashish bilan bog‘liq xarajatlarni logistik tashkil etuvchilari quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga oladi: - mahsulotni jo‘natishga tayyorlash (sifatini, sonini, markirovkasi, qadoqlanishi va h.k ni tekshirish); - mamlakatda ortish-tushirish; - yuklarni jo‘natish nuqtalarida, terminallarda saqlash, vaqtinchalik saqlash omborlarida va h.k; - yuklarni chegaradan olib o‘tish, portlar va xorijda jo‘novchi transport vositalariga etkazish; - transport vositalariga ortish (avtomobil, kema va vagon), shu jumladan chegaradan o‘tish nuqtasida ham; - xalqaro transport orqali tashish; - sug‘urta va bojxona deklaratsiyasi uchun haq to‘lash; - belgilangan punktda yukni tushirish; - bojxona to‘lovlari, soliq va yig‘imlarni to‘lash; - yuklarni qabul qiluvchi omboriga etkazilgani uchun haq to‘lash va boshqalar. YUklarni etkazishda aniq xarajatlar yig‘indisining mavjudligi sotish sotib olish shartnomasi bilan belgilangan asosiy shart - sharoitlardan kelib chiqadi.

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PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATION

Annotation. The purpose of the article is to demonstrate various problems of translation. There are limited text-type (or discursive-type) theories, dealing with the problem of translation of certain types or genres of language communication and theories limited to problems, as well as theories that are limited to one or more specific problems in the entire field of general translation theory in modern translation studies.

Key words: various problems of translation, types or genres of language communication.

Throughout the history of the development of translation practice, there have been various requirements for translation, compliance with which caused translation problems. L. Venuti wrote that "... earlier theorists pose problems that are solved by later ones theoretical achievements... a later theorist can be considered someone who poses a problem, the solution of which is given by earlier theories" [8]. M. Fargal and A. Almanna define translation as "a multifaceted, multidimensional process with various manifestations, implementations and consequences" [2]. The translator faces and solves a number of problems that are unlikely to be presented in the original text, and vice versa [3]. So, we see that translation problems are part of the translation process.

In translation studies, there is no unambiguous notion of a "translation problem" or any suitable, reliable conceptual framework, and researchers claim that existing works on translation problems are usually based on speculative research.

A large range of linguistic features in the text should provide a correspondingly large range of translation problems and increase the importance of process analysis [7].

The optimistic extreme in the theory of translation in these decades is occupied by linguistic analysis. Linguistics solves the problem of translatability by analyzing specific translation problems and describing the methods developed by translators to solve them. [8]

S. Nord sees the difference between problems and difficulties in translation. For her, the problemof translation is "an objective problem that every translator (regardless of their level of competence and technical conditions of their work) must solve in the course of performing a specific translation task."

Translation difficulties are "subjective and they are connected with the translator himself and the specific conditions of his work."

Translation problems can be divided into reception problems, production problems and reception-production problems (which combine both types of problems).

B. Hatim and J. Mandey highlight some cases in which translation problems arise. They consist in the frequent absence of unambiguous agreement between languages, individual words or groups in the context, the establishment of an equivalent effect intranslation, dialects, differences between the systems of pronouns of the source language andthe target language. [3].

J. Munday writes about the problem of unavoidable subjectivity arising from the invariant. [4].

M. Fargal and A. Almanna mention the following translation problems: morphological differences, morphology of inflection, word formation processes, including word formation and inflection, composition, mixing and abbreviations, lexical gaps, problems related to colloquial implication [2].

M. Snell-Hornby points out various problems that need to be taken into account, including status, situation and the function of the source text, as well as complex style problems, ethical problems in translation, multi-semiotic texts, such as comics [7]. M.Snell-Hornby suggested adding to this an unobvious description of bodily sensations, as well as gestures or expressions that convey an attitude, and you have such a large vocabulary that puts the translator in a difficult position.

L. Venuti describes problems that arise at different levels:

-problems with the transmission of slang or colloquial expressions;

-»functional constancy" between source and target texts;

-a compromise between two types of poetics, in which the poetics of the receiving system plays a dominant role;

-the production of new knowledge through the individualization of new code, and both in close and

free translation, new knowledge is only moderate;

-how to compensate for losses and justify (in a graphological sense) differences – how to renew energy and essential behavior that translation can propagate;

-discrepancies in grammatical categories between languages;

-problems of determining literal intentions;

-aesthetic problem (presented in terms of gender, family, state and power);

-lexical or morpho-syntactic shortcomings, problems of ambiguity [8].

These problems become more complicated when historical time is taken into account (the translator decides whether to recreate the feeling of a period of time in the text or modernize the text to make it more accessible to the modern reader). Problems with translation can arise not only because of shortcomings in the host society, but also because of an excess of linguistic capabilities [8].

Many scholars write about various translation problems, since each type of text has its own characteristics. For example, web texts are sent for translation in different formats, each format brings its own advantages and inconveniences for the translator [9]; in a literal translation there are problems between rhyme and meaning, how to keep the original form, there is also always a strong tension between form and content, and a conflict between formal and dynamic equivalence; problems may include intonation and rhythm of the sentence; intellectual, cultural and linguistic changes [8].

The problem with stage translation is that the interpretation of theatrical signs can radically they differ in different cultures (especially in the case of symbolic signs), and much depends on the style of the game and the conventions of the corresponding cultural community [7]. The problemfaced by translators is how to translate the signs of cultural differences and how to meet the expectations of the target audience. Recognition of the crucial importance of elements in the text goes beyond linguistics [1].

The analysis of scientific literature shows that there are the following translation problems:

linguistic, textual, extra linguistic, intentionality problems, as well as problems related to the target audience of the text.

However, some scientists deny any problems with translation and compare the work of an interpreter with the work of a cook explaining problems with slicing onions. They claim that there is no problem if a person is a professional.

Pauses, the use of strategies, omissions, corrections, the use of dictionaries and additional sources of information, etc. during the translation process indicate the presence of translation problems. Taking into account all points of view, we support the ideas of B. Hatimthat "translation problems are open to description and explanation within the framework of theories of meaning and contrastive linguistics" [3].

This article does not pretend to analyze all translation problems, only the most frequently described translation problems are presented here.

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ANGOR TUMANINING SANOAT TARMOQLARI TARKIBI VA TUMANNING INVESTITSION JOZIBADORLIGI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Surxondaryo viloyatining Angor tumani iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy ko'rsatkichlari, sanoat maxsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish hajmi, qishloq xo'jaligi maxsulotlarini ishlab chiqarilish va aholining demografik salohiyati tadqiq etiladi. Tuman aholisi orasida paydo bo'layotgan ish bilan bandlik muammolari, tumanda sanoatning sust rivojlanayotganligining asosiy sabablari, tumanning investitsion muhitiga va ishlab chiqarish korxonalarining rivojlanishiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar o'rganilib taklif va tavsiyalar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlari, qishloq xo'jaligi ,tabiiy boyliklar, mehnat resurslari, aholi soni, investitsion muhiti, aholining bandlik darajasi, aholining demografik salohiyati, ishlab chiqarish korxonalari.

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COMPOSITION OF INDUSTRY NETWORKS OF ANGOR DISTRICT AND INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE DISTRICT

Abstract: In this article, the economic and social indicators of Angor district of Surkhondarya region, the volume of production of industrial products, the production of agricultural products and the demographic potential of the population are studied. The problems of employment among the residents of the district, the main reasons for the slow development of the industry in the district, the factors affecting the investment environment and the development of production enterprises of the district were studied and suggestions and recommendations were made.

Key words: economic indicators, agriculture, natural resources, labor resources, population, investment environment, employment rate of the population, demographic potential of the population, production enterprises.

KIRISH

Mamlakatimizda mustaqilligimizdan keyingi yillarida kichik hududlarni o'rganishga chuqur e'tibor qaratila boshlandi. Lekin, o'tgan asrda tadqiqotlar katta hududlar darajasida olib borilgan va yuzakiligi yorqin ko’zga tashlanib turadi, bugungi kun tadqiqotlar ko'lami esa mikro-mintaqalar darajasida olib borilmoqda va chuqur ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari va kuzatuvlarni talab qiladi. Hozirgi globallashuv davridan ma’lumki, umumiy tadqiqot - katta maydonlardan kichik maydonlarga- yani katta hududlar kichik hududlarga emas aksincha kichik hududlarda o’tkazilgan tadqiqotlar katta hududlar geografiyasiga xizmat qiladi, chunki geografik hodisalarning kelib chiqishi va har qanday mintaqadagi hodisalarning sabablari va oqibatlarini aniq ochib berish mukammal darajada olib boriladi va bu esa hududning iqtisodiy ijtimoiy ustunliklarini to’gri anglab yetishda,tabiiy resurslaridan samarali va intensiv foydalanishda, hududdagi muammolarni to’g’ri tushunishda va ularni hal qilishda muhum ahamiyat kasb etadi. Respublikamizda siyosiy-ma’muriy jihatdan quyidagihu dudiy birliklardan tashkil topgan: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi viloyatlar, tumanlar, shaharlar, shaharchalar, qishloqlar va ovular. Hududlarni kichik maydon yoki hududda o’rganish vujudga keladigan muammolarni yuzaki emas balki keng doirada, chuqur tadqiq etishga imkon beradi.

Angor tumani Surxondaryo viloyatining janubiy hududlarida joylashgan tumanlaridan biri hisoblanib, mustqallik yillarida anchayin shiddat bilan rivojlandi. Angor tumani 1952 yil 16 aprelda Termiz va Sherabod tumanlari hududida tashkil e’tilgan bo’lib, viloyatning ma’muriy markazi Termiz shahridan 33 km shimoli-g’arbda joylashgan. Shimol tarafida Qiziriq, janubda Termiz tumani, sharqda Jarqo’rg’on va g’arbda va janibi-g’arbda Muzrabod tumanlari bilan chegaradosh. Maydoni 0.39 ming km^2, Surxondaryo viloyatining eng kichik tumanlaridan biri. Aholi soni 137,4 ming kishi (01.01.2022 yil ma’lumoti bo’yicha) ushbu ko’rsatkich bo’yicha Angor tumani viloyatda Boysun, Qiziriq, Termiz va Bandixon tumanlaridangina oldingi o’rinda turadi.Tuman asosiy hududi sug’oriladigan maydonlarda joylahgan, shuning uchun aholi zichligi yuqori har bir kilometr kvadratga 352,3 kishidan to’g’ri keladi bu esa Surxondaryoning o’rtacha aholi zichligidan 2.5 barobar yuqoridir va aholining zichligi bo’yicha viloyatda Termiz shahridan keyingi ikkinchi o’rinda turadi.

TADQIQOT MATERIALLARI VA METODOLOGIYASI

Tadqiqot natijasida tumanning iqtisodiy rivojlanishida quyidagi ommilar muhum ro’l o’ynaydi:

- Mamlakatimizda eng asosiy avtomobil transport yo’llaridan bi bo’lgan Katta o’zbek traktining ustida, Toshkent-Termiz yo’nalishida joylashganligi.

- Viloyat markazi hisoblangan Termiz shahriga boshqa tumanlardan ko’ra yaqinroq joylashganligi va viloyat markaziga kunlik aglomeratsiya hajmining kattaligi.

- Iqtisodiy jihatdan viloyatda yaxshi rivojlangan Jarqo’rg’on tumani bilan chegardosh ekanligi.

- Tuman hududidan Qorasuv daryo va Zang kanallari, va ulardan uzunroq bo’lgan Sheraboddaryoning shu hududdan oqib o’tishi va hududda sug’orish ishlarida keng foydalanishga imkon borligi.

- Viloyat hududidagi eng katta savdo markazlaridan biri bo’lgan»Surxon kelajagi savdo»savdo markazining aynan Angor tumanida joylashganligi.

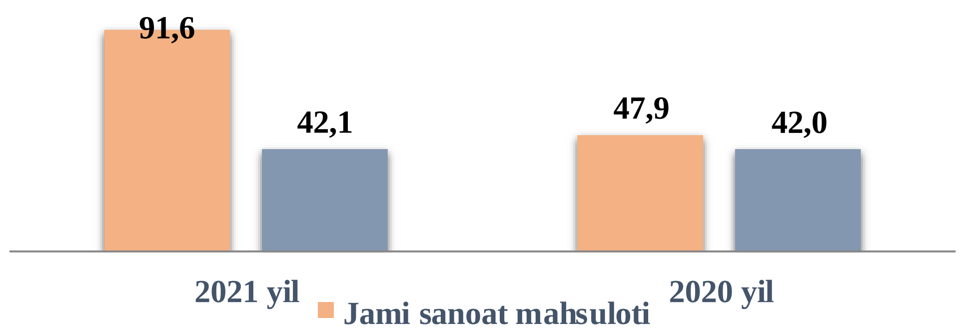
Yuqoridagi omillar Angor tumaning rivojlanishida muhum ahamiyat kasb etadi va rivojlanishini ta’minlab beradi.

Tuman aholining zichligi bo’yicha viloyatda yetakchi o’rinlarda turadi(har bir kilometr kvadratga 345 kishidan). Bunga sabab hududda sug’orish uchun yetarlicha maydonning mavjudligi va suv bilan yaxshi ta’minlanganligidi. Tuman nomining ma’nosiga e’tibor qaratiladigan bo’lsa ham bu nom bevosita qadimdan hududda obikor dehqonchilik qilinganligi bilan bog’liq. Hududning umumiy yer fondi 18.5 ming gektar shundan 15.8 ming gektarida ekin ekish maqsadida foydalaniladi.

TADQIQOT NATIJALARI

2021 yilning yanvar-iyun oylarida tumanda 91,6 mlrd. so‘mlik sanoat mahsuloti ishlab chiqarilishi amalga oshirilgan bo‘lib, shundan 42,1 mlrd. so‘m yoki umumiy hajmning 46,0% ni kichik biznes sub’ektlari tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan sanoat mahsuloti tashkil qilganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin.

Yanvar-iyun oylarida Angor tumanida sanoat mahsuloti ishlab chiqarishning tarkibi *(mlrd. so‘mda)*



Angor tumanida sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmidan davlat sektorning ulushi salmoqli ekanligini ko‘rish mumkin. Angor tumanidagi sanoat korxonalari tomonidan 2021 yanvar-iyun oylarida 6,8 mlrd. so‘mlik mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarildi yoki o‘sish sur’ati o‘tgan yilning shu davriga nisbatan 105,2% ni tashkil etdi, shuning bilan birga ishlab chiqarish hajmining to‘liq nodavlat sektorida ishlab chiqarilib, umumiy hajmga nisbatan 100,0 % tashkil etdi.

Surxondaryo viloyati va shahar, tumanlarda ishlab chiqarilgan sanoat mahsuloti hajmini tumanlararo hamda tumanlarni shahar ko‘rsatkichlari bilan taqqoslash orqali tahlil qilish, sanoat mahsulotini aholi jon boshiga to‘g‘ri keladigan miqdori dinamikasini kuzatish va o‘sish nuqtalarini belgilash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. 2021 yilning yanvar-iyun oylarida Angor tumanida sanoat mahsuloti ishlab chiqarilishi 91,6 mlrd. so‘mni tashkil etib, mazkur ko‘rsatkich Surxondaryo viloyatining jami sanoat mahsuloti ishlab chiqarilishida 3,5 % tashkil etdi. Tumanda ishlab chiqarilgan sanoat mahsuloti hajmi aholi jon boshiga 677,5 ming so‘mni yoki o‘tgan yilga nisbatan o‘sish sur’ati 112,6 % ni tashkil qilganligini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Shuningdek, tumanda iste’mol tovarlari ishlab chiqarilishi 33,5 mlrd. so‘mni tashkil qilib, Surxondaryo viloyatining jami iste’mol tovarlari ishlab chiqarilishida 3,4 % ni tashkil etdi. Ammo bu ko’rsatgichlar tuman aholisini boshqa tumanlar bilan solishtirganda nisbatan past ko’rsatgich hisoblanadi.

Kichik sanoat zonalari tumanda 1 ta Kichik sanoat zonasi va 1 ta Yoshlar sanoat zonalari tashkil etilgan bo‘lib, o‘z faoliyatini boshlash istagida bo‘lgan tadbirkorlarga barcha kommunikatsiya va qulayliklarga ega bo‘lgan yer maydonlari ajratib berilgan. Bugungi kunda Kichik sanoat zonasida 14 ta bino inshoatlarga tadbirkor subyektlari joylashtirilib ishga tushirilgan. KSZ hududida joylashgan sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish loyihalarining umumiy qiymati 12,0 mlrd so‘m. Amalga oshirilgan loyihalar doirasida 65 ta yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratilgan. Angor tumani hududiga ishga tushushi rejalashtirilgan asosiy sanoat korxonalar va xizmat ko’rsatish shahobchalari kichik sanoat zonalariga joylashtirilgan. To‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xorijiy investitsiyalar va xorijiy kreditlar to‘g‘risida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 30-dekabrdagi»O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 2022-2026yillarga mo‘ljallangan investitsiya dasturini tasdiqlash hamda investitsiya loyihalarini boshqarishning yangi yondashuv va mexanizmlarini joriy etish to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-72-sonli qaroriga asosan tumanda 2022-yilda 1 ta loyihalar doirasida 15,0 mln AQSh dollar miqdoridagi to‘g‘ridanto‘g‘ri xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish rejalashtirilgan. Jumladan, "Top Quality Brand" MChJ negizida terini qayta ishlash hamda charmdan tayyor mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etish bo‘yicha 15,0 mln AQSh dollarlik loyihani amalga oshirish belgilangan. 4-chorakda amalda qo‘shimcha loyihalar hisobiga "Top Quality-Brand" MChJ tomonidan 10,0 mln AQSh dollar. TERMEZ AGRO EXPERT" MChJ XK tomonidan 0,5 mln AQSh dollar. "Angor Surxon Non-Tomorqa Xizmati" MChJ tomonidan 0,1 mln AQSh dollar. "Angor Savdo Ko‘ngilochar Markazi" MChJ tomonidan 3,6 mln AQSh dollar. "SAHMAHMUT YILDIZ" MChJ XK tomonidan 1,0 mln AQSh dollar. "Qodir Shaxb" MChJ XK tomonidan 1,0 mln AQSh dollar. "Tanovar Surxon" MChJ XK tomonidan 0,5 mln AQSh dollarlik to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xorijiy investitsiyalar hamda xorijiy kredit mablag‘lari o‘zlashtirish rejalashtirilib, 2022 yil 24-dekabr holatiga jami 10,0 mln AQSh dollarlik to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xorijiy investitsiyalar hamda xorijiy kredit invetitsiya mablag‘lari jalb qilishga erishildi.

Yoshlar sanoati va tadbirkorligi zonasida jami 30 ta lotlarga ajratilib barcha yer maydoni tadbirkorlik subyektlariga ajratib berilgan. Bugungi kunda 30 ta lotlarga qiymati 19,0 mlrd so‘mlik loyihalar joylashtirilgan bo‘lib, 191 ta yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratilishi rejalashtirilgan.

Angor tumaning qulay geografik joylashishiga qaramasdan hududda bir qancha muammolar mavjud bular sanoatning tuman hududida sust rivojlanganligi qishloq xo’jaligi ekinlari hosildorligining pastligi, hududga kiritilayotgan investitsiyalar miqdori kamligi va aholining ish bilan ta’minlashda vujudga kelayotgan muammolar hisoblanadi.

Bir so’z bilan aytganda, tumanda ishlab chiqaruvchi kuchlarni oqilona joylashtirish va rivojlantirishda quyidagi masalalarni hal etish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Tumanning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishida uning iqtisodiy va intellektual salohiyatidan samarali foydalanish talab etiladi.

XULOSA

Tuman hududining nisbatan kichik ekanligini ham unda yer resurslarining cheklanganligini hisobga olgan holda tuman hududida tabiiy resurslardan samarali foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq bo’ladi, hamda tumanning paxta yetishtirish salohiyatini hisobga olish tuman hududida paxta-to’qimachilik klasterini rivojlantirish muhum ahamiyat kasb etadi, hamda tumanda horijiy investitsiyalar yordamida sabzavot, poliz, xom meva, uzum va pilla xomashyosini qayta ishlaydigan zamonaviy korxonalar, xom ashyoni qayta ishlaydigan zamonaviy korxonalar qurilishi va ishga tushirilishi tumanning iqtisodiy rivojlanishini yanada oshiradi va iste'mol tovarlari ishlab chiqarishni ko'paytiradi.

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PSIXIK JARAYONLAR TALQIHIDA FENOMENOLOGIK YONDASHUV MOHIYATI

Annotatsiya: maqolada gumanistik psixologiya mazmunida fenomenologik yondashuv mohiyati, insonning doimo o'zgarib turadigan, shaxsiy, sub'ektiv tajribalari asosida dunyoni bilish jarayoniga munosabati masalalari o'z aksini topgan.

Kalit so'zlar: gumanizm, psixologiya, ekzistensializm, fenomen, bilish jarayonlari, dunyoqarash, xulq-atvor.

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THE ESSENCE OF THE PHENOMENOLOGICAL APPROACH IN THE INTERPRETATION OF MENTAL PROCESSES

Annotation: the article reflects the essence of the phenomenological approach in the content of humanistic psychology, the questions of a person's attitude to the process of knowing the world on the basis of his constantly changing, personal, subjective experiences.

Key words: humanism, psychology, existentialism, phenomenon, cognitive processes, outlook, behavior.

Gumanistik psixologiya va ekzistensializm falsafasining intellektual hamjamiyati, shuningdek, shaxsni tushunish uchun uni o'rganishga fenomenologik yondashuv eng mos ekanligiga ishonch bilan namoyon bo'ladi. "Hozirgi-kelajak" o'qining ahamiyati ushbu yo'nalishni taqdim etgan psixologlarning ushbu yondashuvga sodiqligining dalillaridan biridir.

Psixologiyada fenomenologik usulning talqini insonning xatti-harakatlarini faqat uning sub'ektiv idrok etish va voqelikni bilish nuqtai nazaridan tushunish mumkin degan fikrga asoslanadi.

Har bir inson boy, doimo o'zgarib turadigan, shaxsiy, sub'ektiv tajribalar dunyosida yashaydi, unda u markaziy o'rinni egallaydi. Har bir inson dunyoni sub'ektiv ravishda idrok etadi va u uchun haqiqiy narsa shundaki, u o'zining ichki koordinatalar tizimida yoki sub'ektiv dunyoda mavjud bo'lib, har qanday vaqtda amalga oshiriladigan hamma narsani o'z ichiga oladi.

Bundan kelib chiqadiki, sub'ektiv idrok va tajriba nafaqat insonning shaxsiy haqiqatini ifodalaydi, balki uning harakatlari uchun asos yaratadi.

Boshqacha qilib aytganda, bu insonning tashqi xulq-atvorini aniqlashda asosiy rol o'ynaydigan shaxsning ichki ma'lumot doirasi (yoki haqiqatni anglashning sub'ektiv qobiliyati).

Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, XX asrning ikkinchi yarmida fenomenologik yondashuv nafaqat psixologiyada, balki gumanitar bilimlarning ko'plab sohalarida keng tarqalgan va xilma-xil talqinlarga ega bo'ldi. Bular, masalan, germenevtika va fenomenologik sotsiologiya.

Biz yuqorida bayon qilgan pozitsiya ramziy interaksionizmning kashfiyotchisi Uilyam Tomas tomonidan "vaziyatni aniqlash kontseptsiyasida ilgari surilgan tezisga deyarli to'liq mos keladi.

R.Merton ushbu tezisni Tomas teoremasi deb atadi. Unda shunday deyilgan: "agar vaziyat haqiqiy deb ta'riflangan bo'lsa, unda uning oqibatlari haqiqiydir".

Sotsiologiya doirasida bu shuni anglatadiki, ma'lum bir sub'ektiv talqin yangi ob'ektiv muhitning paydo bo'lishini nazarda tutadi va ob'ektiv ravishda u o'zaro ta'sir ishtirokchilariga taqdim etiladi va dunyoni amaliy o'zgartirishga qaratilgan harakatlarida chinakam ob'ektiv timsolga ega bo'ladi.

Psixologik talqinda moddiy yoki ob'ektiv haqiqat bu ma'lum bir vaqtda odam tomonidan ongli ravishda qabul qilingan va talqin qilingan haqiqat. Insonning his-tuyg'ulari haqiqiy dunyoning bevosita aksi emas; haqiqiy haqiqat-bu reaktiv organizm tomonidan kuzatiladigan va talqin qilinadigan haqiqat.

Shuning uchun har bir inson haqiqatni o'zining sub'ektiv idrokiga ko'ra izohlaydi va uning ichki dunyosi faqat o'zi uchun to'liq mavjuddir.

Bundan psixologiya predmeti va usullarining o'zgarishi to'g'risida xulosalar kelib chiqadi. Gumanistik psixologlarning fikriga ko'ra, psixologiya uchun asosiy faktlar insonning sub'ektiv tajribasini beradi. Odamlarni shaxsiy dunyosiga murojaat qilmasdan tushunish mumkin emas. Psixolog uchun sub'ektiv tajriba kuzatilgan xatti-harakatlardan ko'ra muhimroqdir.

Agar inson nima uchun bu tarzda o'ylayotganini, his qilayotganini va o'zini tutishini tushuntirmoqchi bo'lsak, uning ichki dunyosini tushunishimiz kerak. Xulq-atvorni tushunish uchun faqat sub'ektiv tajriba muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shuning uchun psixologik tadqiqotning eng muhim jihati insonning sub'ektiv tajribalarini o'rganishdir - axir, oxir-oqibat, xatti-harakatlar uchun faqat shu tajribalar javobgardir.

Skinner va zamonaviy bixeviorizmdan farqli o'laroq, ular, agar biz uning xatti-harakatlarini faqat ob'ektiv vaziyatga munosabat sifatida o'rgansak, biz hech qachon odamning harakatlarini etarli darajada tushuntira olmasligimizni ta'kidlaydilar. Biz har doim insonning ichki mohiyatini ko'rib chiqishimiz va dunyoni uning ko'zlari bilan ko'rishga harakat qilishimiz kerak.

Fenomenal maydon shaxsning samimiy, shaxsiy dunyosi bo'lsa-da, biz bu dunyoni insonga ko'rinadigan tarzda, shaxsning o'zi unga beradigan psixologik ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan tarzda idrok etishga harakat qilishimiz mumkin.

Shuning uchun psixologiya sohasidagi tadqiqotlar ichki sub'ektiv tajribaning mazmunini tushunishga qaratilgan maqsadli, yaxshi tashkil etilgan sa'y-harakatlarni aks ettirishi kerak.

Ilm-fanga xizmat qilganda, bu harakatlar laboratoriyada yoki kompyuterda boshlanmasligi kerak. Ilmiy tadqiqot ob'ekti sifatida odamni an'anaviy usullar bilan o'rganish mumkin emas. Odamlarni qismlarga bo'lib o'rganadigan pravoslav yondashuvni odamlarga o'zlarining sub'ektiv tajribalarini yaxlit tarzda ko'rsatishga ruxsat berilgan yondashuv bilan almashtirish kerak.

Maslou, Ollport singari, shaxsni o'rganish ideografik usullar bilan amalga oshirilishi kerak deb hisoblagan. Rojers uchun eng qimmatli ma'lumot manbai terapiya natijasida olingan klinik material edi. Rojersning maslahat va psixoterapiya sohasidagi tadqiqotlari juda katta. U birinchi bo'lib terapevtik sessiyalarning magnit yozuvini ushbu protsedura davomida yuzaga keladigan shaxsiy o'zgarishlarni ilmiy o'rganish uchun ishlatgan, bu esa klinik davolanish paytida yuzaga keladigan jarayonlarning mohiyatini o'rganishga yordam bergan.

Ko'p jihatdan, uning sa'y-harakatlari tufayli biz psixoterapevtik jarayon haqida biror narsa o'rganishni boshlaymiz. Shaxsning umumiy nazariy konsepsiyasining mavjudligi normalar, patologiyalar haqidagi g'oyalarni o'z ichiga olgan fikrlarning mantiqiy ketma-ketligi bilan tavsiflangan o'ziga xos psixoterapevtik tizimni yaratishga imkon berdi va undan kelib chiqadigan vazifalar va davolash usullari, psixologiyaning boshqa ikki yo'nalishidan farq qiladigan tizim.

Shunday qilib, shaxsiy rivojlanish va xulqatvorning asosiy determinanti sifatida birlamchi drayvlar va ehtiyojlarni ko'rib chiqadigan psixoanaliz va nevroz ularning ongsiz ravishda siljishi va ong bilan ziddiyat natijasida psixoterapiyaning asosiy vazifasi bu mojaroni anglash mantiqan aniq belgilanadi.

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DIFFICULTIES OF THE SCIENTIFIC STYLE OF SPEECH AMONG STUDENTS OF THE PREPARATORY FACULTY IN THE STUDY OF SPECIALIZED DISCIPLINES

Annotation. The article focuses on the main language difficulties experienced by foreign students of the preparatory faculty in the study of general education disciplines, gives general recommendations for their mitigation; indicates the need to take into account the real language competence of students and the importance of cooperation between teachers of specialized subjects with teachers of the RCT.

Keywords: preparatory faculty, scientific style of speech, level of language competence.

The scientific and professional sphere of human activity reflects the scientific style of speech. The teaching of scientific style is given special attention in the practice of teaching English as a foreign language, since it acts as a means and assistant to foreign students in mastering the specialty they choose to study in English universities. [1]

Foreign students are already being prepared for the perception and production of scientific texts at the preparatory faculty. This is a form of special pre-university training, where applicants study the basics of the English language and a number of general education subjects necessary for admission to the first year of higher education. [1]

However, the practice of working in a foreign audience has revealed a serious problem faced by both foreign students and subject teachers. It consists in the discrepancy between the achieved and the required level of language competence of the students of the preparatory faculty. Training in general education disciplines currently in most universities begins with the second semester, when students master the basics of English at the A2 level –the lexical minimum within the household sphere and the simplest grammatical constructions.

Their knowledge is extremely limited, their skills are not yet fixed, and they are aware of the specifics of the specialty language they have no idea at all, since his training is just beginning. It turns out that the foreign audience, striving to understand and assimilate the content of the discipline being studied, should perceive the material in an unfamiliar form of scientific speech with its lexical, grammatical and syntactic features. It is not surprising that despite all the efforts of teachers of specialized disciplines, thorough and detailed explanations, foreign students understand them with great difficulty and demonstrate a rather low level of assimilation of the educational material related precisely to their lack of the necessary knowledge and skills in the field of scientific style of speech.

In turn, subject teachers, underestimating to the full extent the complexity of the perception of the specialty language by students at this stage, offer materials in the classroom that do not correspond to the actual level of language competence of the trainees, i.e. they are not adapted to it.

As an example, let's consider some characteristic features of the scientific style of speech, which cause students special difficulties. Not paying them due attention in preparation and when submitting educational material, it is difficult to count on its understanding by foreign students.

A distinctive feature of the scientific style is its high terminality. From the very first lectures on specialized disciplines, scientific terminology literally falls on foreign students, and without full confidence that the meaning of new words is understood correctly by them, it will be extremely difficult to delve into the content. Therefore, the question of careful work on the lexical and terminological component in the form of individual words and phrases, its semantics, as well as the necessary and sufficient volume for the teacher is the primary and most relevant.

But not only have the terms made it difficult to understand the scientific text. Even ordinary, understandable words can be used in it with a special meaning, and polysemous, lexically neutral, are not used in all, but only in one sense, which also needs to be paid attention to by listeners.

In the scientific style of speech, which is characterized by the predominance of nouns, the determinative phrases "noun + noun in the parent case" or several of them are widely used. The so–called "chains of genitive cases" increase the difficulty in perceiving the text - the longer the chain of nouns, the more difficult it is to understand and translate. In such cases, to simplify the statement, you can split the chains into several parts with prepositions or rebuild the entire structure.

A special role in the language of science is assigned to verbal nouns, i.e. formed from a verb (mapping from display). Their insidiousness for foreign listeners lies in the fact that a verbal noun is necessarily followed by a noun in the genitive case, and sometimes more than one. If a verb is used instead of a verbal noun, then the degree of complexity of the material will significantly decrease.

Speech clichés are generally accepted in the scientific environment (it will be discussed, it should be noted and etc.), which should be avoided in lectures at the preparatory department in general. They do not carry any semantic significance, but only "eat up" the time and efforts of listeners, while remaining mostly misunderstood by them in the case of a literal translation.

The distinctive features of the specialty language include its saturation with passive constructions. The frequency of the use of the passive verb form is explained by the fact that when describing a scientific phenomenon, attention is focused on itself, and not on the producer of the action. But the topic of passive turnover is studied by students only in March-April, which depends on the start time of classes of a particular group. The conclusion is logical: in lectures at the preparatory faculty, it is necessary to strive for the maximum use of active constructions until, in the process of mastering English, students become familiar with this topic.

The situation is even more complicated with the use of participles and adverbs, the popularity of which in the scientific style is due to the fact that they form highly informative turns. With these verb forms, which have no analogues in other languages, cause significant difficulties for foreigners not only at the stage of pre-university preparation, but also during subsequent training.

Since students receive program knowledge about them only by the end of the second semester, all efforts made to clarify the material using the above-mentioned parts of speech are automatically reduced to zero. At the same time, grammatical correction of these forms, replacing them with other constructions, can significantly facilitate applicants' understanding of what has been said.

I would like to pay special attention to the widespread use of syntactically complex constructions in speech, the possession of which just implies a scientific style. However, long speech utterances with a pile of cases, different types of syntactic communication are quite difficult and do not correspond in any way to the level of English language proficiency of students of the preparatory faculty. As a result, they find themselves in a situation where the meaning of individual lexical units they it is clear, but the whole statement is not. Proficient in the methodology of teaching English as a foreign language uses educational texts with a small set of primitive syntactic constructions.

Unfamiliar with these requirements, the teacher is not prepared to simplify his speech to the A2 level. If we add to the above the insufficient ability of students to record lectures, and also, the difficulties they have when reading textbooks, which contain undated texts saturated with the same complex grammatical constructions, then it becomes clear under what language pressure our foreign listeners fall.

Systematic unavailability of educational material associated with language complexity causes them a certain psychological stress and significantly reduces motivation to learn. Of course, one cannot demand from a subject teacher linguistic competence that allows him to bring the materials he offers into line with the level of students' proficiency in English without prior training. However, without working in this direction, to increase the effectiveness of classes and lectures on specialized disciplines in it is not possible for a foreign audience with a poor command of English. And the main focus of this work, undoubtedly, is the cooperation of teachers of specialized disciplines with teachers of the RCT. It will allow specialists lecturing at the preparatory faculty to minimize the terminological vocabulary, correct grammatical material, and adapt the scientific text to the A2 level, and in the future, with gradual increase language difficulties, to support the motivation of students of the following courses by the availability of educational materials. [2]

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USING GC-MS ANALYZING METHOD TO MONITOR MEDICATIONS IN THE MARKET

Abstract: It has been clear that the pharmaceutical industry is flourishing, and new and new drugs are being made. Because of the highly profitable profile of producing medications more and more businessmen are coming into this field. Frauds are also attracted to this field, unfortunately. That is why there are some cases of fake medications. To fight against these frauds, we planned to monitor the pharmaceutical market in Uzbekistan by using GC-MS analysis spontaneously. It would be a great activity to find fake medications in the pharmaceutical market of Uzbekistan.

Key words: Uzbekistan, Pharmaceuticals, market, GC-MS, Law, antibiotics, resistance, State Committee, infections.

Introduction

Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) is a well-established analytical technique for the identification and quantification of drugs in biological samples. It is widely used in forensic toxicology and clinical pharmacology to monitor medications in the market. In this article, we will discuss the importance and benefits of using GC-MS in analyzing medications.

Chromatech Cristall 9000 GC-MS at Andijan State Medical Institute | Pharmaceutical Science Laboratory

GC-MS is a two-step analytical technique that involves the separation of compounds using gas chromatography followed by the detection and characterization of these compounds using mass spectrometry. This technique is particularly useful for the analysis of complex mixtures, such as biological samples, where the identification and quantification of specific components can be challenging.

One of the main advantages of GC-MS is its high specificity and sensitivity. This means that it can detect and quantify drugs at very low concentrations, which is important for monitoring medications in the market. GC-MS can also provide information on the identity of the drug, its metabolites, and any impurities or contaminants that may be present.

Another benefit of using GC-MS is its versatility. It can be used to analyze a wide range of drug classes, including opioids, benzodiazepines, antidepressants, and antipsychotics. This is important because different drugs have different pharmacological effects and may be associated with different adverse effects or interactions.

GC-MS is also a reliable and reproducible method of analysis. It has been validated for use in both clinical and forensic settings and is widely accepted as a gold standard for drug analysis. This means that results obtained using GC-MS are likely to be accurate and can be used in legal or regulatory proceedings.

In summary, GC-MS is an important analytical technique for monitoring medications in the market. It has many benefits, including high specificity and sensitivity, versatility, and reliability. By using GC-MS, we can ensure that medications are safe and effective and that patients receive the best possible care.

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MANAGING THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHERS IN THE CONTEXT OF INNOVATIVE PRACTICE

Abstract: The paper reveals the specificity of teachers' professional development management in conditions of innovative school practice. Management of professional development of teachers in conditions of innovative school practice lies in transformation of their professional thinking and pedagogical activity, transition to a qualitatively new level, which allows to implement modern technologies of teaching and education.

Key words: management, professional development, innovative practice, educational space.

Program me management emerged in Western management in the mid-twentieth century as a response to the shortcomings of traditional ways to develop forward-looking plans and monitor their implementation, but its "requirements for future results were defined from the perspective of today rather than from the perspective, desired results were not clearly fixed, activities included in plans were poorly linked and coordinated among themselves, often acting as independent of each other, they were also poorly linked to resources" [1, 190]. [1, c.190].

M.M. Potashnik and V.S. Lazarev consider prospective management planning based on the program me approach as the development of "a holistic system of actions with clearly defined, understandable for all results, balanced by resources". [1, p. 190]. In this case, the program becomes a normative model of joint activities of the school teaching staff (or other social system), defining its initial state, the image of the desired future, the composition and structure of actions for the transition from the present to the future.

Teacher professional development management provides the opportunity for teachers to reflect on their work and the way it is carried out; the conditions for identifying contradictions in their educational practice and setting goals for their own work by coordinating with the values and goals of the school; for developing and implementing ways to achieve goals, transforming their work, analysing the results and identifying new perspectives on the basis of these goals.

In our opinion, the management of teachers' professional development in the conditions of school innovation activity is determined by the fact that its meaning consists in the transformation (not in the formation) of their already established professional thinking and activity. This is expressed in the improvement of reflexive, design, methodological and communicative components of professional pedagogical culture as ensuring its value and meaningful self-determination regarding its activities, the way of its implementation, as well as its professional and personal self-realization. In the unity and interrelation these components form a mechanism of professional self-development of a teacher [3].

According to T.I. Shamova, a more effective professional self-development and self-realization of teachers is facilitated by the reflexive management of these processes, which she sees as an integral characteristic of any interaction.

A qualitatively new indicator of reflexive management is the fact that as a result of the interaction between the manager and the governed, the latter develops the ability to self-manage their own activities, which is especially important in the context of school innovation activities.

A distinguishing characteristic of reflexive management is the delegation of much authority and responsibility for work results to the participants of the educational process themselves, while its specificity lies in the fact that it encourages their own activity and autonomy, influences the processes of self-management and thereby provides their subjective position in the educational process.

Reflexive management technology is based on traditional management functions and actions, but includes an additional cycle of reflexive management.

T.I. Shamova and T.M. Davydenko propose a model of reflexive control which consists of four stages. The cycle of reflexive control is understood by her as a cycle of interaction between the manager and the controlled, which leads to: expansion of the subject functions of the controlled; transition from the position of "reaction" ("executor") to the position of the organizer of his/her own activity and co-organizer of the educational process; increase of independence in the course of the activity.

Each such cycle can be represented by a sequence of stages:

1) Reflexive analysis stage;

2) the constructive-orientation stage;

3) stabilization stage;

4) the stage of systemic reflex ion.

Reflexive management is repeated in accordance with the above logic. T.I. Shamova and T.M. Davydenko emphasis that management functions can change: from analysis to planning and designing, then to organization, control and correction, management objects and levels change, but the cycle repeats itself in each management function.

The management of teachers' professional development in the conditions of school innovation involves the strategy of interaction of subjects of educational practice, based on the human-centered approach, which involves a change in the technology of managerial activity. The basis of the manager's activity in this case is management, aimed at coordinating the activities of people in order to direct their activities to achieve a common goal and create a favorable socio-psychological climate in the team. It is impossible to create the conditions for the teacher's professionalism and development on the basis of the managerial ideology of influence, because in this case the very possibility of the teacher's transition to the position of the subject of his/her activity is blocked and the value and meaningful self-determination is hampered.

Management practice, which is based on the implementation of the principles of humanisation and democratisation of management, determines the need for dialogical management. The dialogic principle, as one of the most important elements of the humanistic paradigm, implies equal parity interaction between the parties involved in the dialogue. The dialogical approach to the management of teachers' professional development lies in the use of managerial mechanisms which provide interaction of all participants of the integral pedagogical process on the basis of equality and openness of relations, their manifestation as full and complete subjects of their activity and the possibility of co-management.

In unstable conditions with hard-to-predict changes distinguishing innovative practice, only flexible (organic) management structures can be effective, so mobility (mobility) of management structure, horizontal-coordination type of interaction of its components is an important condition for managing professional development of teachers in conditions of developing practice, the basis for implementation of synergetic and dialogic approaches to management.

Summarizing the abovementioned, we believe that under the conditions of school innovation activity reflexive management of teachers' professional development is the most effective.

We distinguish the following features: reflexive-analytical, value-oriented nature of management, dialogic principle of interaction between the subjects of innovative activity of the school, mobility of the organizational structure of management. The optimal way to implement reflexive management is the project-program approach.

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DISTANCE LEARNING SYSTEM MOODLE, AS A WAY TO LEARNING PROCESS OPTIMIZATION

Abstract: The article describes how to optimise the learning process by working in the Moodle distance learning system. It is about the advantages of working in this system, describes the work with the grammar aspect, when a student performs training and test exercises on grammar online.

Key words: training exercise, test, software, Internet resource, task, aspect, self-monitoring.

The use of modern technologies and Internet resources in the educational process is important and effective nowadays, since one of the competences to be formed in the educational process is the ability to acquire, with the help of information technologies, and use in practice new knowledge and skills, including those in new areas of knowledge not directly related to the sphere of activity, to expand and deepen one's scientific outlook.

The foreign language discipline certainly leads the way in the use of Internet resources among other disciplines. Many websites provide quality language learning resources. These include online exercises and tests, vocabulary on many topics, video lessons, audio materials and much, much more.

The installation of the Moodle distance learning system is a new quality level of foreign language learning. It is an interactive resource in any format, the possibility to upload not only a text file, but also video and audio files, an objective control of student activity, and many other advantages of this system.

A special place should be given to grammatical tasks. In our enthusiasm for working with texts, we don't pay enough attention to grammar, one of the main aspects of language learning. The automatic mastery of basic grammatical phenomena is the basis of literate speech. Spontaneous communication is possible if the student is confident in the accuracy and correctness of the utterance. At the same time, with two, maximum four hours per week, spending class time on grammar tests or a large number of exercises is not a good use of time.

However, it is essential to check the learning of grammatical material. The control is not only information about the quality and effectiveness of the learning process, but also a feedback, which contributes both to improving the quality of the learning process, and its rapid correction. In addition, current and interim control have not only an evaluative function, but also a stimulating one, which is also important for increasing interest in language learning.

Let's start with the theory material. The Moodle platform allows you to link to online resources so there is no need to create a separate theory file. A link can be made to an English grammar guide, for example http://www.study.ru/support/handbook/ or https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar or any other site. It is more effective if the link is already made to the right page for a quick transition.

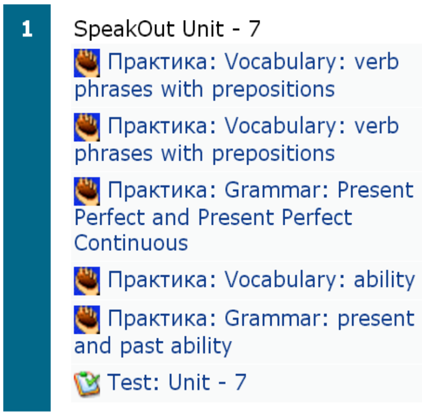
This is followed by interactive training exercises and practice tests. If the tests and practice exercises (practice) are hosted on Moodle, the student performs them independently outside the classroom, and the practice hours can be used to work on the active aspects. This also saves the teacher time when checking especially the test tasks; after all, sometimes the student performs three or four attempts. It should be said that when a student starts any task in the system, an electronic diary is started by default and all grades are reflected there. If the student has made several attempts, the highest grade is recorded in the diary. The student can view their marks at any time and correct them if they wish, i.e. make another attempt. It is also important that the control is as impersonal and objective as possible, as the system itself checks it.

Moodle allows you to create multiple choice, matching, and completion quizzes of various types. But there is also the option of creating interactive practice activities or quizzes in Hot Potatoes in HTML format, and exporting those activities to Moodle. There are five types of quizzes that can be created in Hot Potatoes, but the most convenient ones for the grammar aspect are: JClose, JQuiz and JMatch.

For example, when translating direct speech into indirect speech, you could use a type of test called gap-filling. In a multiple-choice test, you don't need to worry that the student will simply remember the answers on the second attempt. There is an option in the software such as individually setting up a random order of answers. With this option enabled the answer choices are shuffled each time the student starts a new attempt. This forces you to know and apply the rule rather than simply memorizing the answers.

When the goal is not to find a student's mistakes, but to eliminate gaps in their knowledge, then performing tests or interactive exercises at home in a quiet environment (an unlimited number of attempts can be programmed) is exactly what achieves the goal. In this case, when doing online tasks at home, a student is engaged in self-checking and consciously works on his/her mistakes. And it is self-correction and self-analysis that ultimately leads to minimization of mistakes. This approach stimulates effective learning, cognitive activity and self-development of the student.

Thus, the tasks on Moodle may look something like the ones shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.



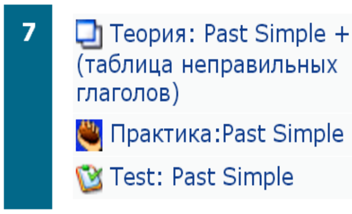


Fig. 1. on-line tasksFig. 2. on-line tasks

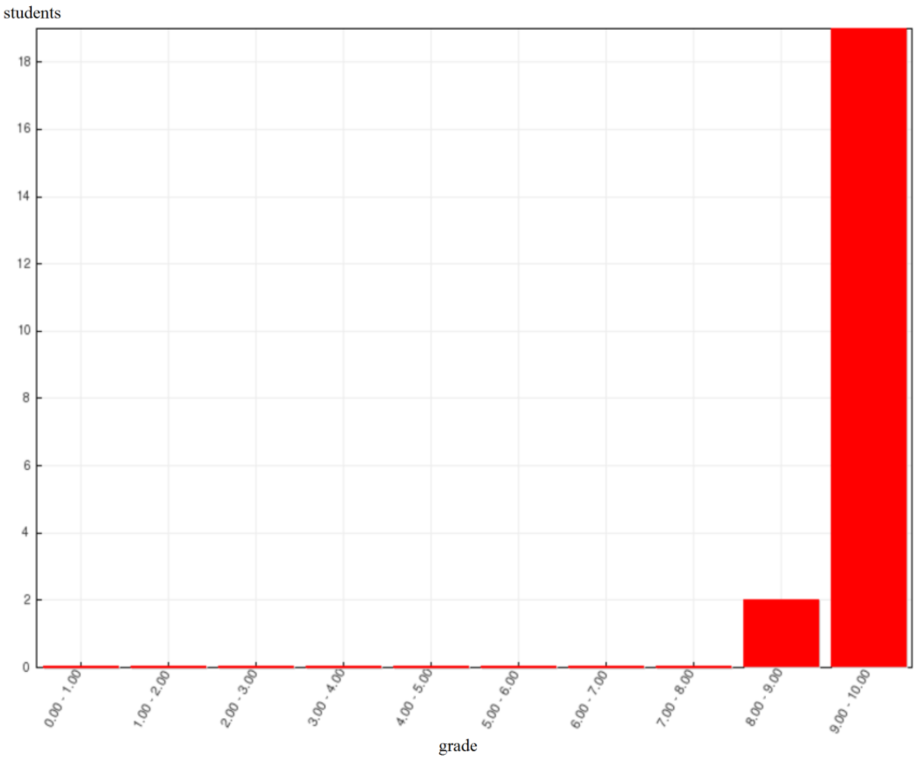


Figure 3. results of the final test

Having worked in the Moodle distance learning system for several years now, I have been convinced of the effectiveness of this form of learning from my own experience. It is worth noting that the university administration is interested in applying innovative technologies in the educational process and creates the necessary conditions for it.

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IMPLEMENTING THE COMPETENCE-BASED APPROACH IN HIGHER EDUCATION BY MEANS OF INTERACTIVE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract: The paper is devoted to the actual problem of competence approach implementation through organization of interactive educational technologies. The approbation of interactive technologies in higher education is connected with the fact that the roles of a teacher and students are changing, the passive method as a "one-way communication" is being replaced by an active one. The author notes that the use of innovative technologies, aimed at active learning of social experience and joint immersion in solving professional problems, can solve many problems of competence education.

Key words: interactive learning technologies, active method, innovative technologies, competence-based approach, practice-oriented approach, educational process.

In modern socio-cultural conditions and for modern educational process the problem of qualitative training of specialists in the education system is relevant, it is characterized by the transition to practice-oriented approach. The transition from knowledge-based approach to practice-oriented approach increases and strengthens the practical orientation of the content and organization of the educational process of higher education institution. Given the transition to practice-oriented approach, it should be noted that the role, place and functions of teachers and students are changing, as the learning process requires improvement, where there is a change of social values and priorities. Taking all of the above into account, it can be said that the training of specialists in the current situation requires a radical change in the strategy and tactics of higher education.

As the roles of teacher and learners change and we move from a passive method as "one-way communication" to an active method, i.e. "multilateral communication", we should note the use of innovative technologies aimed at active learning of social experiences and joint immersion in problem-solving.

The integration of the educational process into a single whole implies competence approach, according to which there is a comprehensive mastering of scientific knowledge system based on students' independent search, taking initiative, performing certain algorithms of work, which take place through active interaction between the teacher and the learners. The teacher in this interaction is an important and necessary link that creates conditions for students' initiative [2].

According to E.Y. Kogan, O.E. Lebedev, I.D. Frumin and other researchers, the competence approach is not limited to the implementation of knowledge-oriented component, it includes solving life problems, performing various social roles, mastering the techniques of self-realization and individuality development within the profession the trainee receives and awareness of their ability to interact effectively with the surrounding world.

The modern labour market is demanding a competitively capable specialist who not only possesses a certain level of knowledge, but is also able to implement it in work and activity, through the introduction of a competence-based approach in the system of higher vocational education.

The implementation of the competence-based approach involves the use of interactive technologies.

The collective interaction of all participants in the educational process on the basis of search, problem and research activities and organization of cognitive activity of students is called interactive learning technologies. Interactive technologies stimulate students to creative search, interaction, reasoning, research, where the main task of learning becomes the creation of conditions for the development of independence and initiative.

It is very important that the interactive technology used in education assumes activation of thought activity rather than ready-made knowledge, and the component of pedagogical culture today is also the skill to present the best ideas and practical experience for retranslation to colleagues.

Let us consider the main interactive technologies used in education.

Creative (brainstorming, design, creative tasks). Creative technologies are characterised by a focus on the development of learners' creative potential, activity, innovation and out-of-the-box thinking in the process of searching for ideas and making decisions. One of the most widespread methods of creative technology is the brainstorming method, which is based on pedagogical and psychological patterns of collective activity, accepts any answer to a given question and is a free-flowing discussion. Brainstorming includes the following algorithm: a topic or question to be discussed; work in groups, where one's own variants of solution to a given problem are put forward; all opinions are recorded; all variants of answers are discussed; the most rational answers to the problem are chosen. The project method also belongs to creative technologies, as it includes research, analytical, prognostic, search and creative types of projects. The project method is based on goal-setting and planning, the purpose of which is practical transformation and solution of specific tasks. It should be noted that the project method focuses on communicative and interactive competence of the learners, develops presentation skills and skills of collaborative activities.

Game technologies (organizational-activity games, didactic, creative, business, role-playing, etc.) and their application in educational process of university (A.P. Panfilova, A.A. Verbitsky) allow "...to combine individualization of learning with implementation of collective forms of training sessions". In the framework of competence approach, game technologies are considered as a co-creative activity of educational process participants aimed at developing professional-creative thinking and team interaction experience [1; 5].

Dialogue technologies (lecture-discussion, case method, heuristic conversations, problem-research dialogues, etc.) contribute to the transformation of the student from an object of activity to a subject of active cognitive activity; they aim to form integrated cognitive and practical skills in the students, which is the basis of their professional thinking.

Based on the sources studied, we can conclude that the trainee is confronted with a specific situation in the classroom, in which he/she has to determine whether there is a problem, what it consists of and determine his/her attitude towards it. Consequently, interactive activities imply organization and development of dialogic communication, which leads to mutual understanding and interaction, to joint solution of common and meaningful tasks. The application of interactive methods is associated with intellectual activity, as evidenced by the interactive learning technologies we have considered, thus building the logic of learning not from theory to practice, but from the formation of new experience, to its theoretical understanding through application, where the learner actively participates in the cognitive process.

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ORGANISING RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Abstract: The paper provides the rationale for the relevance of research activities in modern educational environment; it examines; analyzes basic principles of students' research work organization, discusses the main stages of research work as a joint activity of student and teacher.

Key words: research activity, research, student, teacher, educational process.

The changes taking place in social life have led to the development of new ways and methods of educational activity. Pedagogical technologies related primarily to individual personal development, independence in the information circle of society, creative development, and the formation of students' skills in setting and solving problems arising in the process of life - in professional activity, self-realisation, everyday life and everyday life - are being improved, whereas the previous educational research activities were limited only to essays and reports. The new educational formula puts more emphasis on cultivating a free personality, developing independence, freedom of thought, the ability to acquire and apply existing knowledge, to think carefully about solutions, to plan clearly the activities and, most importantly, to be open to interaction with the world around us. Nowadays the main activity of an educational organisation is the creative activity of the learner, where the pupil becomes a subject capable of constructing activities according to his/her own exclusive idea. In this context, methods and technologies based on the students' research activities are being introduced in the secondary school educational process.

Research work broadens students' horizons and knowledge of the educational subject, promotes the acquisition of public speaking skills, creates an attitude of common purpose, and creates an atmosphere of mutual support. Research work rapidly leads to learning about the world and acquiring professional competences, and participation in research provides an opportunity to understand one's skills and abilities in more detail.

Research is a type of creative activity for learners which aims to acquire new knowledge through their own efforts. The nature of the knowledge gained may vary according to the specific nature of the investigation. Research activities are primarily aimed at providing students with the skills to explore as a universal way of grasping the reality around them. From the point of view of the educational environment, the main meaning of research is that it is educational, because the development of the learner's personality comes to the forefront in relation to the acquisition of an objectively new result.

The basic principles of the organisation of research activities are as follows:

- The principle of independence, which means that the learner can only master the course of his/her research if he/she is able to live the research through his/her own experience. Each research result should be thoroughly analysed, so that new plans and ideas are formed which are subsequently implemented in new research.

- The principle of accessibility implies that the research topic should be chosen on the basis of the pupil's perception of it. The teacher, therefore, when determining a research topic, a problem to be studied and analysed by the pupil, should give him or her the opportunity to determine its degree of difficulty and choose it independently, so as not to abandon it later because the topic chosen by the teacher is uninteresting and incomprehensible to him or her.

- the principle of naturalness, which means that the research topic should not be invented. It should be interesting and real, and therefore feasible, something that the students can do on their own, without help, without prompting or guidance.

- the principle of clarity or experimentation. This principle allows the pupil to experiment with those objects, materials and things which he or she is studying as a researcher and to perceive visually the course of his or her study through the example of an experiment with those or other objects.

- the principle of meaningfulness of the work being done, which means that the knowledge gained in the investigation must be understood and understood by the child in order for it to become a personal value for the child. This is only possible when the whole research process is a product of the learner's thinking, rather than being prompted by a supervisor. Reflection on the problem takes place in an independent activity. Only then is the child able to discover the cause-and-effect relationships of his/her research process, to formulate and explain the results in his/her own words.

Student research is a purposeful and time-consuming task for both the teacher and the student. The teacher's task is to identify and engage a gifted pupil in research activities. In the follow-up work, guide the students in solving practical problems, and create the necessary conditions for the full development of their intellectual and creative potential.

The process of research as a joint teacher-student activity can be divided into certain stages:

1. Identification of research-prone students is a function of the teacher;

2. Selecting the topic of the research work and defining its main objectives is a joint function of the teacher and the pupil. The beginning of any research is the selection of the topic of the student's work. The topic reflects the

main problem - what needs to be proved, what needs to be discovered. Choosing a research topic is not an easy task for either the pupil or the teacher. Here he/she cannot do without the teacher's advice. Experience shows that the choice of the topic is related to what the pupil is interested in or has suitable material. The aim of the study is brief and precise, reflecting the main action to solve the problem. Defining the purpose means answering the question: Why are you doing the research? The objectives of the research clarify the purpose, revealing the main steps step by step. The object of research is a set of relations, relations and properties, which exists objectively in theory, practice, requires some clarification and serves as a source of necessary information for researchers. The subject of the study is the element that more specifically establishes the relationships and relations that are to be directly studied in this study.

3. direct performance of the work - a function of the pupil:

- proposing hypotheses;
- planning the research;
- preparing the necessary equipment and materials for the experiments;
-observations and measurements, using various instruments;
- recording and analysing the results of the experiment.

When all the information has been collected, all the necessary calculations and experiments have been made, it should be explained to the students that all the ideas they have proposed should be proven, and conclusions drawn from the results of the study.

4. analysis of the research carried out - a joint function of the pupil and the teacher;

5. Defending the research work - a function of the student.

It is not possible to teach students about research simply by telling them about it. The work has to be tried and tested in practice. The results depend on the activity of the student, so the teacher's task is to have a favourable influence on the student, to create all the necessary conditions for the work to go in the right direction. However, the teacher is only the organiser of the activity, the main implementer of the work is the student. The teacher, therefore, supervises the progress of the study, observing the student and his/her work.

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PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY OF A TEACHER IN TEACHING DISCIPLINES TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Annotation. This article considers the study of the structure of professional pedagogical activity of a teacher in economic teaching in higher education. We also examine the requirements to the content, organization and methodology of the process of training students in economic disciplines.

Key words: pedagogics; economics; training methodology; principles; pedagogical activity.

Teacher of any discipline is obliged to teach students to think actively and to form their knowledge finding ability. Knowledge is strong only when it is "acquired" by the efforts of one's own thought, not simply by memory. This is the specificity of the cognitive process. It has been experimentally established that, under equal conditions, a person remembers only 10% of what he hears, up to 50% of what he sees, and 90% of what he does. It follows that the most effective form of learning is the form that is based on the active involvement of the student in the action associated with the independent search for knowledge. An urgent problem in the current educational system is to study the structure of professional pedagogical activity of a teacher in higher education. This pedagogical activity is a model for training undergraduates and young teachers for scientific-pedagogical activity at high professional levels. This, in its turn, is a condition for effective student formation as a future specialist. The problems of social development, increasing volume of information, growing demands of the student audience - all this obliges even the most experienced teachers to systematically improve their pedagogical skills. With all the freedom of creativity, a teacher must adhere to the most important requirements of methodology, highlighted as principles of teaching. The principles define the requirements to the content, organisation and methodology of the teaching process.

The system of principles is as follows:

- the principle of scientific teaching is a scientific presentation of the material taking into account the latest achievements, a reasoned rejection of outdated economic concepts and views;

- the principle of practical orientation of the educational process implies disclosure of the peculiarities of the development of the relevant field of knowledge in modern conditions, the use of practical developments in the field of the course, psychological preparation for future practical work;

- the principle of systematicity and consistency in the presentation of material;
- the principle of accessibility of training in depth, scope and visibility, taking into account the economic literacy of students;
- principle of visibility;
- principle of teamwork and individual approach to learning, taking into account the individual characteristics of students. Also, the main component of pedagogical activity in learning is the personality of the teacher. A teacher should be a professional in his or her job. That is, he should know deeply the discipline, which he presents and teaches, own the methods of teaching this discipline, apply knowledge in such areas as psychology, pedagogy, sociology and human physiology. A teacher shall constantly improve his oratory technique, i.e. have the power of sound, timbre, diction, tempo of speech, work on diction. A teacher should also be able to make a self-presentation.

In addition, a teacher must be able to meet certain requirements for a modern lecture. With these requirements in mind, every lecture at a higher education institution:

- must have a clear structure and logic of disclosure of consecutively presented issues (conceptual line of the lecture);
- a solid theoretical and methodological core, an important issue;
- a complete coverage of a certain topic (problem), close connection with the previous material;
- be evidentiary and argumentative, contain a sufficient number of vivid and convincing examples, facts, justifications, have a clearly expressed connection with practice;
- be problematic, reveal contradictions and point out ways to solve them, pose questions for cadets and trainees to think about;
- have the power of logical argumentation and arouse in the students the necessary interest of cognition, give direction for independent work;
- be at the current level of science and technology development, contain a forecast of their development in the coming years;
- reflect the methodical processing of the material (highlighting the main ideas and provisions, underlining the conclusions, repeating them in different formulations);
- be illustrative, combined with audio-visual materials, models, models and specimens wherever possible;
- be presented in clear and concise language, explaining all newly introduced terms and concepts;
- be comprehensible to a given audience [1].

The teacher should also know how to prepare and deliver a lecture. If the lecture is conducted in a methodologically competent manner, it will arouse interest not only in a particular subject matter, but also in the learning process itself, which is an important incentive for self-education and creative self-development of students.

A discipline teacher should have the following professionally important qualities:

- focus on pedagogical activity in HEIs (main motives and goals of the choice of pedagogical profession: desire to work with students, to teach and educate them, interest in the subject) mental stability; flexibility, mobility (ability to respond quickly and "switch")
- Character traits: activity, purposefulness, willfulness, persistence, determination, courage; self-control and self-expression, social normativity (conformity of one's moral attitude to general behavioural norms and interpersonal relationships)
- the ability to assess oneself correctly;
- moral qualities: sense of duty, honesty, integrity, patriotism, accuracy, ability to work in a team; sense of humour inquisitiveness
- social qualities: sociability, tactfulness, tolerance;
- Insistence towards oneself and students,
- ability to prevent (preventive measures to resolve latent conflict) and resolve conflict situations; communicability, etc. [2].

The effectiveness of the discipline teacher is determined by the following criteria:

- a high level of psychological and pedagogical and profile training
- literacy and awareness of the relevant issues;
- modelling of pedagogical situations and the ability to creatively organise the educational process in an educational institution [5];
- predicting the consequences of certain events, incidents, situations in general;
- the number of students who are amenable to learning;
- the number of students with a positive and interesting attitude towards the study of the discipline [4].

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FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTENSIVE GARDENING IN ANDIJAN REGIO

Abstract: The factors affecting the development of intensive horticulture in Andijan region, as well as horticulture, viticulture, and the climate of Andijan region are described in detail.

Key words: horticulture, viticulture, vegetables, meat-milk, meat-fat, grain, cattle, cotton, textile.

In horticulture and viticulture, horticulture and viticulture is an important branch of the economy. It provides the population with the most necessary vitamin-rich product and supplies important raw materials to the food industry. Due to the warm climate in the region, long vegetation days, the excess of total temperature during this time (4500-5500*), the abundance of sunlight, allowing the growth of various heat-loving and subtropical fruits, the northern, fruits ripen 10-15 days earlier than the central and other parts.

The peoples of the Fergana Valley, including the Andijan region, have been engaged in horticulture and viticulture since ancient times. The growth of horticulture is due to the presence of wild apples, pears, apricots, cherries and other fruits in the foothills of the Fergana Valley. The inhabitants of ancient Ferghana had a favorable influence on the distribution of high-quality fruit and grape varieties in the valley in connection with the breeding and selection of high-yielding varieties. The fact that the "Great Silk Road" passed from Fergana Andijan to the improvement of varieties of fruits, that is - from China (Kashkar) - Fergana, Oratepa, Samarkand, Bukhara, Afghanistan, India and other the fact that he passed through the regions had a very favorable effect.

After the conquest of Central Asia by the Arabs, V.V. Kuznetsov said that the Arabs brought some fruit and grape varieties from Iran and Arabia, especially horaki grape varieties.

Processing industries should be developed in the central part. 33.4% of the population of the region lives in this region. It occupies 17% of the territory of the province. The suburban economy, which has historically formed, can continue to develop in this region. In general, in this region there are opportunities for the development of agricultural services, agriculture and processing of agricultural products. [1]

Buloqbashi, Kurgantepa, Khojaabad, Marhamat and Jalakuduq districts enter the eastern part and occupy the eastern part of the region. This part borders with Kyrgyzstan in the north, east and south, the border passes along the Karadarya valley in the north, in the east and in the south the border passes through the main foothills, in the east the foothills of Aloy and Ferghana and the inhabited oases of the plain. The eastern part occupies a large area of the region and occupies 37% of the area.

One of the main characteristics of the eastern part of the region is that agriculture is well developed, 29.5% of technical crops grown in the region, 38% of grain crops, 30.6% of vegetables, 39.4% of potatoes, 30.4% of fruits. % i and supplies 43.8 % i of grapes. 33.2% of cattle and 42.4% of sheep are raised in this area.

This part is distinguished by its specialization in agriculture, cotton growing, vegetables, fruit and viticulture, meat-milk, meat-oil production.

The difference between Fergana Mountain and Aloy Mountain is that it decreases a lot. Most of its lands have a soft relief character, and as the dark gray soil rises to a greater height, this soft cover is replaced by limestone and yelonets, sandstone rocks. Soft soil-covered lands and parts with good relief conditions are used for non-irrigated farming and pasture in areas with excess moisture. Therefore, this part is used more in agriculture than in front of Aloy mountain.

The climate of the eastern part is also unique, the temperature is 4-5 degrees higher than in other regions of the region, and the vegetative period or frost-free days are 6-8 days, and the total annual temperature is 4000-4100°C. is enough. This allows heat-loving plants to grow here, and harvest 2-3 times from the ground. The amount of precipitation reaches 300-350 mm in the mountainous and easternmost parts of the region. Therefore, it is possible to do farming without irrigation in these places with good soil-relief conditions, and it can be widely used as pasture.

Another important feature of the eastern part is that it is rich in water resources. The main water source is the Karadarya River and Andijonsoy, Shahrikhonsoy, J.F.K. The Savai canal and the Arovon and Akbura rivers are considered. Wide use of these rivers for irrigation was mainly before independence. The Kampirovot dam built on the Karadarya River has been reconstructed. As a result, water consumption in Andijonsoy and Shahrikhonsoy increased. In connection with the construction of the Savoy and Southern Fergana canals to the Karadarya, several thousand hectares of land were appropriated. As a result, a large Savai state farm was established in the region.

In the hilly zone of the eastern part, swamp-peat soil was spread. The reason for the formation of peat-swampy soils here is that the underground water coming from the east-west slope of the plain hit the root part of the hillock and formed swamps and peaty parts. In the following years, collector ditches were dug here and wetlands were drained. As a result, the cultivated areas expanded.

In general, the settlement of the population in the eastern part and the development of agriculture began much later than in other parts of the region.

During the period of the former union, agriculture continued to develop due to the reconstruction of irrigation works and the creation of the material and technical base of agriculture. The completion and operation of the Andijan water reservoir in Karadarya made it possible to improve the irrigation system not only in Andijan region, but also in the entire Fergana valley.

During the years of independence, large horticultural and viticultural associations and farms producing fruit grapes were established in this part. An example of this is the association of fruit growing and viticulture in Khojaabad district.

In addition, animal husbandry occupies an important place in this part. 33.2% of large horned cattle and 42.4% of sheep of the province belong to the eastern part. In the industry of the eastern part, industries that process agricultural products dominate. These include the Korgontepa, Jalakuduq cotton ginning factories, Andijan textile industry branches - Korgontepa, Marhamat spinning and weaving factories. Khojaabad has a large vodka-wine and fruit conservatory factory. [1]

Another territorial component of the province is the western region, which includes the districts of Balikchi, Boz and Shahrikhan. Most of this region consists of newly acquired territories. Its area is 1419.6 km, that is, 33.7% of the region. [2]

The surface of the earth consists mainly of plains (400-450 m), mostly meadow swamps and sandy soils are widespread.

Average temperature in January is 29-34°, average temperature in July is 26-26.5°, frost-free days are 220-223 days. The sum of total temperatures will be 4500-5000 degrees.

The main water source of the western region is Karadarya, Mazgilsoy k.f.k, k.a.k, Shahrikhansoy and others.

Many canals, collectors and ditches have been built in the regions. These include Sarijuga, Sariksu collector, Shahrikhan and Shukurmergan dump and others.

-Balyqchi and Mazgilsoy water systems will be reconstructed and expanded.

This region has become a large agricultural area of the region. Now this region provides 25.3% of the technical crop of the province. But the yield of this region is 5-6 centner pats compared to other regions. It can be said that the main reason for this is the salinity of the soil due to the new development of the territory. This region supplies grain (34.37%, 80.2% of sugar crops and 34.1% of fruits) of the region. [2]

As this western region was later developed, industry was slow to develop. It is mainly made up of the processing industry of agricultural products. Examples of the largest factories are textile factory in Oltinkol, textile and spinning factory in Chinabad, cotton ginning factory in Boz, cotton ginning factory in Shahrikhan, and milk and butter factories.

Northern part. This part mainly includes Pakhtaabad and Izboskan districts. This part is mainly located on the right side of the Karadarya River, borders the Jalalabad Region of Kyrgyzstan to the North and North-East, the Namangan Region to the West, and the Karadarya River to the South, bordering the Central and Western parts. Its area is 542.5 km, which is 12.6% of the area of the region. [3]

One of the important tasks is to increase the economic potential of the regions by changing (improving) the structure of agriculture in the conditions of market economy reforms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan. After all, the development of production forces in any region is achieved on the basis of creating a complex of agriculture with perfect structures.

In the central part, industrial enterprises related to the growth of cotton production, especially the first cotton processing factories, and related oil factories, were also established.

For this purpose, it is of great importance to enrich the structure of the agricultural sector in the conditions of the market economy in our Republic and to place it rationally in the territory of the region.

Regional grain farming network is an ancient and old branch of agriculture, and it is an important farming network that supplies food and livestock feed to the population. Therefore, grain production is developing year by year.

Almost all types of grain are grown in the region - wheat, corn, rice, barley and legumes. But their weight is not the same. More and mainly wheat is grown in the region, which makes up 95.5% of the total grain crops.

Vegetables - potato and potato crops, food and partially edible crops such as grain. Their products are the most important raw materials of the food industry. The growth and location of this economic network is closely related to the growth of the region's industry and population.

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RECONSTRUCTION OF WATER CLEANING SYSTEMS IN A MODERN WAY

Abstract: The main rules of the concept of reconstruction of water treatment systems in a modern way and its differences from the reconstruction of treatment facilities in a modern way are shown. Recently, during the reconstruction of water structures, more and more attention is paid to the environmental aspects of their operation, and such reconstruction cannot be carried out in practice without modern methods. In order to improve the performance of the facility, several water companies have upgraded the water facility with modern techniques. Reconstruction of water treatment facilities can reduce the iron content in drinking water and increase the productivity of facilities.
Key words: drinking water, turbidity, reconstruction, color, modern method, wastewater, aluminum salts, thin-layer clarifiers, fast filters.

Surface water sources are characterized by year-round variability of water composition and often the absence of permanent specific pollution (iron, manganese, etc.). Water purification from such water sources is carried out according to the standard scheme: cleaning by adding reagents, filtering. In this regard, treatment facilities are mainly designed to reduce the removal of retained solids and bacterial contamination. Groundwater sources that do not have a hydraulic connection with surface water sources, on the contrary, are characterized by a constant composition and a significant amount of specific pollutants.

The main task of any water treatment plant is to obtain drinking quality water. This implies a fundamental difference between the modernization of wastewater treatment facilities and the modernization of the water treatment process. In the first case, modernization is aimed at improving the quality of treated wastewater, which cannot be accepted for drinking water, because the legislation does not provide for the possibility of preparing drinking water of different quality. Re-technological re-engineering of water treatment facilities by changing the quality composition of drinking water is allowed only when the standards change (introduction of new indicators that require changing the treatment technology) or certain indicators (color, turbidity, iron, manganese, mineralization, hardness) is possible when exceeded. in drinking water in agreement with regional sanitary-epidemiological services. The use of modern technologies makes it possible to obtain drinking water from almost any water source, even those previously considered unsuitable for these purposes. If the list of regulated pollutants changes, existing facilities for other uses may become unusable and require new design and construction. [1]

The second difference between the modernization of wastewater treatment facilities and the modernization of the drinking water preparation process is related to the environmental impact of treated water. In the first case, the target product (purified wastewater) has a direct impact on the state of water intake, therefore, the process of purification using modern technologies is directly related to the tasks of nature protection. In the second case, the target product (drinking water) does not directly affect the water source, therefore modern technologies are the main process of environmental protection by products (sediment and filter washing water etc.) should affect the quality.

Recently, in the reconstruction of water structures, more and more attention is paid to the ecological aspects of their activity, and such reconstruction cannot be carried out without modern technologies.

However, it is not always possible to clearly distinguish between simple reconstruction and reconstruction with modern technology in water treatment. As an example, consider several water structures. One of the most challenging tasks of water treatment and sludge treatment is the treatment of natural waters with low turbidity and color. It is this water that is produced in the water treatment facilities in the city of Kuvasoi, Fergana region. [2]

Classical water treatment technology is used in water supply facilities: chlorination, coagulation, sedimentation and filtration in rapid filters. Coagulation is carried out with purified aluminum sulfate. Soda water is used for alkalization. The purification technology does not ensure a sufficiently stable quality of drinking water, as organic substances increase in source water from time to time. Attempts to increase the dose of coagulant (aluminum sulfate) do not give the desired effect, on the contrary, the concentration of residual aluminum in water increases. This situation caused the need to develop a more effective technology that meets modern requirements based on the characteristics of natural water composition - modernization of production.

Initially, the drainage distribution systems of all rapid filters with a total design capacity of 24,000 m3 per day were reconstructed by "Water Supply" organizations. Polyethylene pipes were previously used as drains in filters. In the process of using this type of drainage, there were problems with the particles of the filter load clogging in the holes, which led to an increase in the hydraulic resistance of the drainage pipes. Therefore, the washing intensity was different in different filters, an increase in filter material was noted, and it was necessary to periodically remove the load completely and clean the grooved drain.

Replacing these pipes with ecopolymer drains will stabilize the operation of the filter, increase the level of cleaning for suspended solids (turbidity) and partial aluminum and organic substances, as well as reduce the amount of research needed in this regard, improve the quality of reactive water treatment made it possible. It should be noted that only the reconstruction of drainage distribution systems of all rapid filters in any water treatment plant allows us to fully reveal the effectiveness of Ecopolymer drainage distribution networks. At the same time, only their reconstruction does not solve all the problems of water purification, because in this case, rapid filters are a pledge of the initial technological stages. [3]

During 2020-2023, studies on Ecopolymer water purification methods are being conducted in the city of Kuvasoy to solve the problem of stabilizing the quality of drinking water. At the first stage, laboratory research is being conducted in real waters and under conditions of use of treatment facilities at different times of the year. Researches are conducted in the method of multifactorial planning of experiments.

Several technologies for treating such waters have been studied, but the best results have been obtained by adding the sediments to the source water as a "flocculating agent" after blowing the clarifiers and washing the filters (process discharge). It is statistically reliably determined that the introduction of such an additive and flocculant increases the efficiency of water treatment, which can be seen not only from the analysis results, but also from the rate of sedimentation and the rate of water treatment.

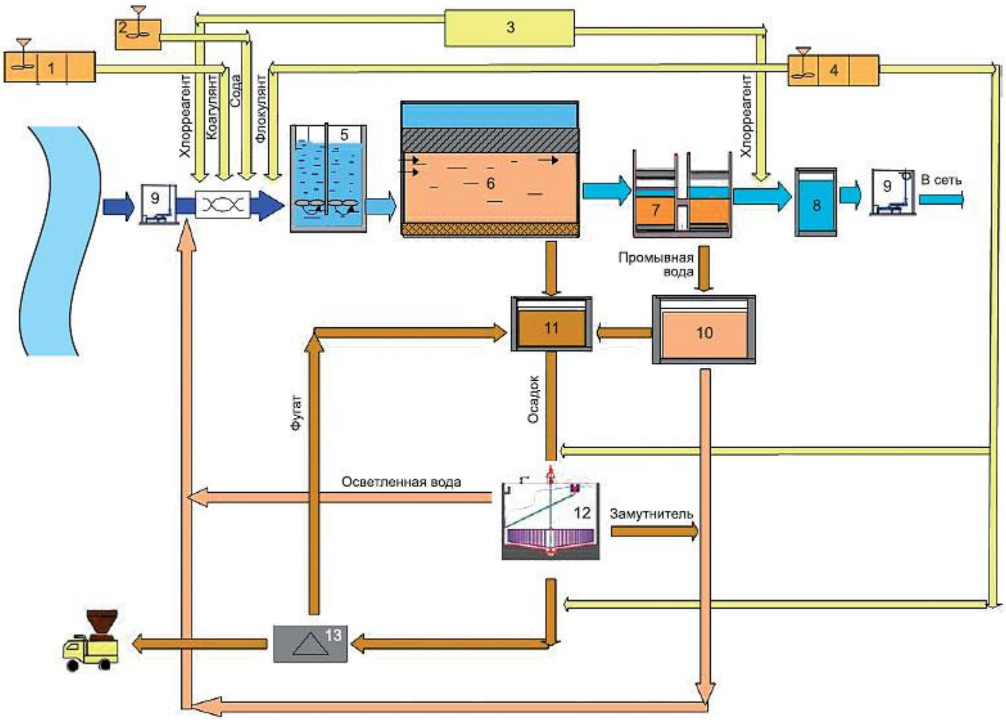
In order to obtain the most reliable information for design, experimental tests are conducted under adverse conditions on the quality of water supplied to the treatment plant. At the same time, with the addition of a flocculant and a clarifying agent, the current rules for the introduction of basic reagents are observed. During the industrial experiment, the results of laboratory studies were confirmed, the doses of various reagents and their injection points were determined.

Currently, technological unloading is being carried out in the storage lake. Since the flow is a complex multi-component system containing mixtures obtained from natural water (sand, clay particles, humus, microalgae), coagulant hydrolysis products - aluminum salts, as well as organic flocculants, this technical solution meets modern environmental requirements. does not give In this regard, it is decided to clean the technological waste, dewater the separated sludge and dispose of it.

In water facilities, wastewater is formed very unevenly, so sludge treatment facilities must have equalizers. Flow averaging should be carried out not only by volume, but also by composition, and facilities should be modernized, for example, sediment collection systems in settling tanks, water washing of rapid filters, air and water replace with; schedules of filter washing and precipitator blowing are adjusted.

Based on the results of the research, a technological scheme will be developed at the "Ekopolimer" enterprise, the dosages of reagents and the technological parameters of water purification will be determined, and the equipment will be selected that allows dosing of reagent solutions in automatic mode. [4]

Taking into account the above, a project for the reconstruction of water facilities was developed. The main stages of the reconstruction are: the construction of a sludge dewatering plant and the modernization of the natural water treatment system. The technological scheme of cleaning (picture) includes all previously used objects and additional units: washing water collection and averaging; sediment thickening; clay processing; preparation and dosing of reagents, as well as cleaning of sediments in purified water to improve the coagulation process. The developed technology reduces the concentration of humic substances (according to the oxidation capacity of permanganate) from 5 mg / l, suspended solids from 1 mg / l, the concentration of aluminum in purified water from 0.5 mg / l (on average 0.2 mg / l) provides a reduction. l), color PCS below 20 degrees, that is, quality indicators that meet modern standards are provided. In addition, the implementation of this project in the city of Kuvasoy will prevent the discharge of more than 3.5 million m3 of production waste into the reservoir with an average aluminum content of 30 mg / l per year.



Flow chart of natural water treatment and sludge dewatering in a water treatment plant

1-coagulant preparation station, 2- tank for soda solution, 3- chlorine farm, 4- flocculant preparation station, 5- grain chamber, 6- softener, 7- filter, *8- clean water tank, 9- pumping station, 10- washing water tank, 11- sludge collection tank, 12-boiler, 13-centrifuge*

In addition to the use of flocculants for the treatment of highly colored waters, the proposed technology involves the separation and dewatering of sludge from the water treatment process, as well as the return of washing water from filters and sedimentation. The latter solution not only increases the efficiency of water treatment, but also ensures a drain-free process. [5]

Modernization of water treatment is also necessary to increase the productivity of water facilities, because with properly designed facilities, it is not possible to increase productivity without losing the quality of drinking water. Thus, in contrast to wastewater treatment technology, improving the efficiency of existing water facilities (without new construction) is related to modern technologies. At the same time, the growth of settlements, the development of urban infrastructure and the increase in the relative consumption of water lead to the fact that the design capacity of water supply facilities does not cover the needs of the population served.

Such a situation occurs in many regions, in order to increase the productivity of existing facilities, it is necessary to implement water facilities using modern technologies. The study of facilities and subsequent modeling of the system showed that productivity can be increased by simultaneously reconstructing a complex of facilities: (mixer, suspended sludge clarifiers and rapid filters). Work should be carried out in the conditions of a working station without reducing productivity.

On the basis of the task, technical documents will be developed, the main element of which will be the reconstruction of the distribution and water collection systems, as well as equipping the clarifiers with thin-layer sedimentation modules. Long-term tests of thin-layer constructions confirmed the high efficiency of the suspension deposition method in small-height layers, as well as the strength, reliability and durability of the developed block construction, ease of installation and use.

At the same time, the experience of using these stations has shown that the efficiency of thin-layer clarifiers, as well as conventional ones, depends on the quality of preparation of flocculent suspension. An important role is played by the uniformity of water collection and distribution throughout the clarifier area, as well as the uniformity of sediment removal in thin-layer elements and its conversion to a sludge thickener.

Thus, an integrated approach is needed to solve all technological problems related to flocculation, sedimentation, suspension removal, as well as hydraulic operation of sedimentation facilities. The use of thin-layer sedimentation technology improves the quality of water treatment: the content of suspended particles decreases by an average of 5-10 times, and organic matter decreases to standard values when the coagulation process is adjusted. The distribution system and sludge removal pipes have been replaced, and the clarified water drainage system will be upgraded.

Based on these recommendations, design and project documents are developed, thin-layer modules and drainage filters are manufactured and delivered, assembly work is monitored and commissioned, including the selection of dosage and reagent injection mode. As a result of modern technology, it will be possible to increase the productivity of water treatment facilities by 30% without losing the quality of drinking water. Modernization of the distribution and collection systems allows not only to increase the performance of the suspended sludge clarifier, but also to stabilize the suspended sludge layer to a greater extent, which leads to stabilization of the structure.

The project of reconstruction of water treatment facilities envisages the replacement of the drainage distribution system, filter material, filter washing equipment, installation of equipment to automatically maintain the filtration rate. First of all, reconstruction of fast filters was carried out. Instead of perforated steel pipes, an "Ecopolymer" drainage and distribution system for washing water and air will be installed, and the filter material will be replaced. The amount of iron in drinking water used to be 0.44-0.95 mg/l, and after the reconstruction stage it will decrease to 0.16-0.18 mg/l. The implementation of project solutions also allows to improve the performance of water treatment facilities. [6]

The above examples show that - management of the process of reconstruction and modernization of natural water treatment facilities ensures reduction of environmental impact.

Conclusion

Filter materials have been improved in the water treatment process. The project of reconstruction of water treatment facilities provided for the replacement of the distribution system, filter material, filter washing equipment, and installation of equipment to automatically maintain the filtration rate.

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GRAMMATICAL AND TRANSLATIONAL PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH CONJUNCTIONS

Annotation. This article examines and analyzes the division of conjunctions by meaning as well as the features of their functioning in English language. In addition, it identifies the translation equivalents of English conjunctions used in Russian language.

Keywords: conjunctions, polysemy, paradigmatic and syntagmatic conditionality, translation.

Traditionally, the conjunction is one of the eight parts of speech in English. A conjunction, as reported by Malmkjær (478), is defined as an indeclinable part of speech that links other parts of speech, in company with which it has significance, by classifying their meaning or relations. [1]

The use of conjunctions is closely related to the pragmatic side of communication and reflects the specific principles of the functioning of the English language. The peculiarities of the functioning of conjunctions characterize not only each national culture, but also speech cultures distinguished within the national language. Conjunctions give different semantic shades to individual words or groups of words, they express the speaker's attitude to the described situation. The ability to convey hidden semantics that is understandable to all native speakers and difficulty to access for foreigners is an important feature of conjunctions. Moreover, the meaning of the conjunctiondepends entirely on the context and can be analyzed only as part of a certain utterance. That is why their translation into another language is extremely difficult.

Conjunctions belong to a closed class of words that have a linking function. There are two types of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions (e.g. and, or, but) and subordinating conjunctions (e.g. that, if, whether, for; because, although, when, etc.) [2]

Subordinating conjunctions attach subordinate clauses to the main one. Subordinating conjunctions are part of the subordinate clause, with the exception of some compound conjunctions that are part of both the main and subordinate clause (not so as) for example, the first part (not so) is part of the main clause, and the second part (as) is part of the subordinate clause: The text was not so difficult as I expected.

According to meaning, coordinating conjunctions are divided into:

1) Copulative: and, as well as, nor, neither... nor, not only... but (also), both... and.

2) Adversative: and (In the sense of but), but, still, nevertheless, yet, however.

3) Disjunctive: or, either... or. Coordinating conjunctions include **for**either, since this conjunction introduces sentences that give additional information, and not subordinate clauses of the reason.

According to meaning, subordinating conjunctions are divided into:

1) Time-related conjunctions: as, as soon as, as long as, till, until, before, after, since, directly, when, while.

2) Cause and effect conjunctions: as, because, since, seeing.

3) Purpose conjunctions: that, in order that, so that, lest.

4) Condition conjunctions: if, unless, provided (that), providing (that), supposing, once.

5) Concession and comparison conjunctions; though, although.

6) Conjunctions of manner: as, as if, as though, so... as, as... as, not so... as, than, the... the.

By their structure, conjunctions are divided into:

- simple
- complex
- compound
- derivatives
- paired

Simple conjunctions are conjunctionsthat consist of a single root(and, but, or, that, till, after).

Complex conjunctions are conjunctions that consistof two roots (therefore, however).

Compound conjunctions are conjunctions that consist of several words (as soon as, as if, in order to).

Derivatives that have suffixes or prefixes in their composition (unless, until).

Paired (both...and, neither...nor, not only...but, either...or).

Adverbs or relative pronouns (When, where, why, who, how, who, what) can also be used as conjunctive words that serve to connect the main sentence with the subordinate clause. There is also a small group of conjunctions that originated from participles and have the form of participles: provided, providing, seeing, supposing.

Conjunction "or" is used in disjunctive and adversative sentences. Other conjunctions in repartition of one type of attitudes (adverbial) are entered with some versions, for example, "as" is used in sentences for expression of time, reason, comparison. In this connection, we can speak about a polysemy of the conjunctions. Sometimes, we do not face with a polysemy, but with multifunctional of conjunctions, with ability of the same conjunctions to enter various types of subordinate clauses or to establish various attitudes between parts of a compound sentence. However, meaning of conjunctions is inseparable from their use. [3]

When distinguishing the main derivative (figurative) meanings of polysemic conjunctions the paradigmatic and syntagmatic conditionality of conjunction is taken into account. The basic meanings fixed syntagmatically are freer. The totality of the meanings of apolysemic conjunctionsis always characterized by a certain organization, which is confirmed, in particular, by the redistribution of the meanings of the conjunction. The identity of the word usuallyis not questioned. It is difficult to distinguish the "general meaning" in the structure of a polysemous conjunction, because the correlation of the meanings of these kind of conjunctions with different parts of speech makes it impossible to attribute a generalized meaning to them - it would turn out to be cumbersome or empty.

The peculiarity of polysemy is mainly determined by the peculiarity of the vocabulary of the English language and the discrepancy of its semantic structure.

In English, some conjunctions coincide in form with prepositions and adverbs. It is possible to distinguish such conjunctions from prepositions and adverbs only by meaning and by function.

Translation of double conjunctions *the... the* -- *чем... тем* -- may present a difficulty because in appearance they coincide with a definite article *the* and can be quite far apart from each other. A distinctive feature of the construction is that the conjunctions are followed by adjectives or adverbs to a comparative degree, with both parts of the sentence separated by a comma.

The more we read, the better we know the language.

Sometimes the inversion of the predicate is used in the second part of the sentence:

The longer I looked at the picture the more did it appeal to me.

It is also possible that there is no predicate in both parts of the sentence or in its second part:

The nearer the winter the shorter the days.

Difficulties often arise when translating complex and asyndetic sentences. There arise lexical, syntactic, grammatical and other difficulties when translating English conjunctions into Russian. Conjunctions can convey different meanings. To correctly determine the original meaning of the union, it is necessary to look at the context in which it is used.

Conjunctions, as Caron explains (1994:706), are used»to express various kinds of relations between utterances”. The author further states that there is a polysemy of conjunctions in the cognitive sense, and that the interpretation of conjunctions is dealt with first the semantic meaning and then the pragmatic factors. [4]

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THE ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL IN IMPROVING MOTIVATION WHEN LEARNING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Annotation. The article presents a new approach to using educational and monitoring computer software for teaching English to foreign students, which helps to optimize the educational process and prepare highly qualified specialists able to meet the needs of the modern society. The use of software is a key component of developing foreign students' communication, social and cultural competence, and acquisition of practical skills and accumulation of factual knowledge.

Key words: motivational sphere of students, attitude to the teaching, solving the problem of increasing motivation.

Modern didactics is characterized by interest in the student's personality, attention to him as a subject (and not just an object) of the educational process. All this, in turn, is connected with the desire for a deep study of the motives of teaching, the development of the need-motivational sphere of students.

The motivation underlying the teaching is understood by us first of all as a positive, interested attitude to the teaching. Much attention is paid to issues related to the formation of motivation in pedagogy. Motivation is determined by all means of improving the educational process: both the use of various methods and methodological techniques, and the content and presentation of educational material. In turn, motivation creates positive prerequisites for the organization of the educational process. An important role in solving the problem of increasing motivation when learning a foreign language is played by educational material selected taking into account the interests of the trainees.

Today we can say that teaching English as a foreign language is carried out within the framework of a new paradigm.

Traditional, well-established views on what to teach and on what material are changing. This is due to the search for an answer to the recurring question, what are the most effective ways to achieve the practical goal of teaching — mastering the language by foreign students as a means of communication, taking into account those cultural features that are reflected in it. When deciding on the selection of material as a means of teaching, many methodologists (E. A. Bogdanova, V. A. Khomyakov, M. A. Grachev, etc.) believe that it is necessary to use such an educational material that would allow students to master live conversational speech. This will contribute to the fact that the process of adaptation of foreign students to the language environment will be faster and easier. The language environment is an incentive for the use of speech skills and abilities acquired in the learning process. The motivational function of the language environment is that it becomes a stimulant for the activation of educational activities. To ensure live communication in the language being studied in the classroom, it is necessary to strive to create real speech situations in the learning process. This, in turn, requires the use of materials reflecting spoken language. Such materials should meet the communicative, cognitive and emotional needs of students. Communicating with Russian youth, foreign students find themselves in real speech situations that reveal the peculiarity of the language spoken by modern youth. At the advanced stage of learning in strong groups, one of the directions of language learning can be working with materials that introduce students to the active processes that occur in modern Russian. The features characteristics of the modern language development of society, a native speaker, are reflected in advertising texts. Advertising texts, being a particular stylistic phenomenon, contain various conversational elements, many of them reflect the peculiarities of the language of youth. Authentic advertising texts were used by us as educational material in the IV course in strong groups. The work on the advertising language is carried out by us in several directions: firstly, the study of expressive means used in the advertising text, the identification of expressive lexical units of a colloquial nature and the definition of their role in the text; secondly, the conditionally creative direction in the study of advertising.

The purpose of the text is to show what is the mechanism of the impact of the advertising text on consumers. And finally, the third direction is the study of advertising text as a component of culture. All three directions in the study of the language of advertising texts are united by a common task — to show that the compilers of advertising texts, in an effort to get rid of language stamps, create an original text that distinguishes uniqueness and entertainment.

Students get acquainted with various techniques used by the creators of advertising texts in order to attract the attention of consumers of goods. At the same time, students should get an idea that the stylistic task of the authors of advertising texts often consists in violating standard correctness, which is found in expanding the boundaries of lexical compatibility. In this case, combinations of the following types are used for analysis: "thick advantage" (advertising of the manufacturer of windows); "right beer" (beer advertising); "tasty cafe" (cafe advertising).

Analyzing the means of expression in the advertising text, we paid attention to the use of metaphors ("Amber is the kingdom of souvenirs"), pun ("I have a new friend / it’s a phone Samsung / He's talking to me / He has a mobile look"), various kinds of associations (a rainbow of fruit flavors, sweet as honey).

The second direction of studying the language of advertising is conditionally creative, i.e. observing how advertising is made and what the mechanism of its impact is. To show students one of these techniques — emotional impact, we analyzed the cases the use of a language game in the advertising text (as well as in advertising slogans, short, catchy phrases that are a verbal portrait of the product): "We will not rust" (advertising of anti-corrosion coatings); "Wipe your nose with a runny nose" (advertising of medicines);

"Is everything all right with your roof?" (Roof repair ads); "Don't let yourself dry out" (soft drinks ads).

One of the ways to express emotionality and expression is the use of slogans, which are based on the use of precedent statements, but in a transformed form. For example, "Prepare a sleigh in the fall", "Proletarians of all countries, computerize".

The phrase "You can't forbid living beautifully", widely used recently, which is used when they want to say about a person who has and uses the opportunity to live comfortably, with amenities, in advertising dumplings looks like this: "You can't forbid eating beautifully."In the analysis of these cases, a linguistic and cultural commentary is used.

When working with slang vocabulary, both an explanatory commentary and a reference one are used a comment when students are asked to find the interpretation of some jargonizes in a current dictionary or in one of the special dictionaries dedicated to jargon. As tasks when working with such vocabulary, the following are offered: "Replace slang words and expressions with neutral ones"; "Write down these phrases in two columns: in the left — combinations where the word appears in a stylistically neutral meaning, in the right — where it is used in a colloquial or slang variant"; "Clarify with the help of dictionaries the slang the meaning of the following words: cool, roof, drag, hang out, lay, threw"

The use of slang words in advertising texts brings the situation in the text closer to an ordinary life situation in which young people feel free and comfortable, since it is in the speech of young people that the tendency to use slang vocabulary is revealed. "The flow of such vocabulary never runs out completely, but only gets shallow from time to time"1, which is connected with the historical background on which the language develops.

When working with advertising texts and slogans (which are part of the advertising text) containing slang vocabulary, one of the tasks is to show the relevance or the inappropriateness of its use, to identify its role in the text.

As for the study of the advertising text as a component of culture, we took into account that advertising is not only a certain system of representation of certain objects, programming the consumer to purchase a particular product, but also "a kind of ideological code that builds a system of symbolic values: social, moral, gender, family, etc."

As an example of an advertising text reflecting the realities of modern English, we give the following: Aero grill in installments. And let the dollar turn green with anger. A capricious piece of paper. But how much can you be afraid of her? That's it! The decision was made: "Today!"Today you are buying an aero grill in installments. Pay half the cost. Within 2 months, you pay extra for the rest, and the super-oven of the XXI century is in your kitchen.

When working with such texts, the technique of commenting is used, first of all, country studies. The above advertising text requires an explanation of the possibility of buying a product in English in installments. In addition, it is necessary to point out such differences in cultures as the fact that in Uzbekistan the presence of dollars in a person is an indicator of material prosperity and material stability. None of the foreigners in their homeland will transfer national money into dollars in order to accumulate a certain amount for any purpose (buying a car, real estate, travel).

When working with such texts, the technique of commenting is used, first of all, country studies. The above advertising text requires an explanation of the possibility of buying goods in Uzbekistan.

Thus, the advertising text as a component of culture makes it possible to identify and realize cross-cultural differences. The tasks offered in working with such texts are aimed at personally involving students in the process of reading and working with the text. The exercises performed in this case are of a truly communicative nature: for example, "Tell us how products that can be bought at a discount are advertised in your country"; "Compose the text of computer advertising"; "What is the main difference between advertising texts that you met in Uzbekistan from those that are used in your country".

In conclusion, it should be noted that the use of advertising texts as educational materials not only allows you to learn a language at a deeper level, but also to increase the motivation of its study, as well as emotionally involve students in the learning process. If we take into account that the advertising text clearly shows the features characteristic of the modern language development of society, a native speaker, then working with advertising texts will allow foreign students to feel the "language taste" of the era to some extent and feel more confident in the language environment.

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GIMNASTIKA MASHG'ULOTLARINI TASHKIL ETISH USULLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada o'sib kelayotgan yosh avlodlarga jismoniy tarbiya mashg'ulotlarida gimnastika mashg'ulotlarini tashkil etish usullari yoritilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: harakat, badiiygimnastika, jismoniy tarbiya, yurish, yugurish, sakrash, mashg'ulot, sog'lomlashtirish, harakatli o'yin, muvazanat saqlash.

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METHODS OF ORGANIZING GYMNASTICS LESSONS

Abstract. This article gives you a brief overview on how to organize gymnastics classes for the younger generation.
Keywords: rhythmic gymnastics, physical education, walking, running, jumping, training, fitness, movement game, balance.

KIRISH

Bugungi kunda respublikamizda sog'lom avlodni tarbiyalab yetishtirish va barcha fuqorolarning salomatligini ta;minlashda «Umid nihollari», «Barkamol avlod» va «Talaba» unversiadasi kabi tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda Qadimdan ma'lumki sayohat (sayr) nafaqat oliy darajada dam olish emas balki bo'sh vaqtdan unumli foydalanish, jamoa sog'lig'ini mustahkamlash shaxsni har tomonlama rivojlanishini ta'minlashdan iboratdir. Respublikamizda jismoniy tarbiya va sportga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Shular qatorida gimnastikani rivojlanishiga ham keng imkoniyat yaratildi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilot tarmoqlarini kengaytirish maqsadida 2016-yil 29-dekabrda qabul qilingan PQ 2707- sonli, PQ 3031- sonli qaroriasosida yosh avlodni jismoniy jihatdan tarbiyalash, ta'lim berish, sportbilan shug'ullanishi uchun ko'plab gimnastika zallari qurilib ishga tushurildi va bu zallarda minglab o'zbek qizlari gimnastikaning nafis turi bilan shug'ullanishiga imkon yaratildi.O'zbekistonda gimnastika qadimdan turli xil mashqlar ko'rinishida rivojlanib kelgan.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida tarbiyalanuvchilarni gimnastika bilan shug'ullanishlariga, ularning qiziqishlarini oshirish maqsadida yurtimiz bayrog'ini baland tutib turuvchi ko'plab gimnastikandlarimizdan: O.Chusovitina, Sabina Turobova, Aleksandra Serdyukova, Sabina Tashkenbayeva, Nurinisa Usmonova, Dildora Rahmatova va ko'plab yosh sportchi yoshlarimizni o'rnak qilib ko'rsatishimiz mumkin. Gimnastika mashg'ulotlarini tashkil etishdayosh bosqichlari, shug'ullanuvchilarning jismoniy tayyorgarligi inobatga olinishi lozim.

Gimnastika mashqlarini o'rgatish jaroyanida quydagi asosiy vazifalar hal etiladi: bolalarning umumiy harakatva jismoniy tayyorgarligi uchun ahamiyatli bo'lgan harakat ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish, kuch, tezkorlik, egiluvchanlik, epchillik, chidamlilik kabi sifatlari. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda gimnastika mashqlarini muntazam o'tkazilishi bola organizmining hayot faoliyatini yaxshilaydi, xushchaqchaqlik kayfiyatini uyg'otadi.

NATIJALAR

Maktabgacha tayyorlov yoshida bolalar bilan mashg'ulotlarni tashkil etishda pedagog uchun muhim bo'lgan holatlar bo'lib, bu guruh yosh bosqichlarida ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish bilan bog'liq. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida badiiy gimnastika mashqlari sakrash, muvazanat saqlash,buyumlarsiz, buyumlar bilan, yo'nalish va bo'shashtirish mashqlarini navbatlantirish, shu bilan birga tayanch organlari: qo'l, oyoq gavda, mushaklarni mustahkamlaydi.

Mashhur fransuz olimi J.Dimsning fikriga ko'ra: "Gimnsatika mashqlari statik emas balki dinamik bo'lishi, to'la amplitudada bajarilishi, shaklan nafis bo'lishi kerak". Olim J.Dims salomatlikni mustahkamlash, gavda tuzulishi va harakatlarning nafisligiga erishishni kishining chaqqaonligi va irodaviy hislatlarni rivojlantirish eng muhum vazifa deb bilgan. Gimnastikachilarni jismoniy tayyorlash gimnastika mashg'ulotlarining eng muhum tarkibiy qismlaridan hisoblanib u organizmni har tomonlama rivojlantiradi.

Gimnastika mashg'ulotlarining ayrim xususiyatlari mavjud:

-Tanlangan gimnastika turi bo'yicha, sport gimnastikasi, badiiy gimnastika, eng yuqori natijaga erishishga qaratilgan;

-Mashg'ulotlarning qat'iy chegaralangan muddadi va muntazamligi;

-Ma'lum qonuniyatlarga muvofiq ko'p yillik rejalashtirish;

-Mashg'ulot yuklamalarining izchil ravishda oshirilib borilishi;

-Gimnastikachining yetarlicha mustaqilligi hamda mashg'ulot jaroyoniga ijodiy yondoshuv sharoitida murabbiy va o'qituvchining rahbarlik roli;[4]

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni gimnastika mashg'ulotlarini o'tkazishda tarbiyachilar va ota-onalar o'rtasida sport bo'yicha targ'ibot va tashviqot ishlarnini olib borish ya'ni faxriy xalqaro musobaqa g'oliblari yetakchi sportchilar bilan suhbatlar tashkil etish kerak.

MUHOKAMA

Gimnastika o'z navbatida, ertalabki gimnastika, badiiy gimnastika, sog'lomlashtiruvchi gimnastika kabi bir qator yo'nalishlarni qamrab oladi. Ertalabki gimnastika mashqlarini bajarish bolani qomatini to'g'ri rivojlanishi, nafas olishi,qon aylanishiga yordam beradi. Bolalarda diqqatini, maqsadgaintiluvchanlikni tarbiyalaydi, aqliy faoliyatining oshishiga yordam beradi, emotsiya va quvonch tuyg'ularini uyg'otadi. Gimnastikava badiiy gimnastika maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni sog'lomlashtirish irodalilik, sabrlilik muvafaqqiyatli hal qilish uchun harakatli o'yin uslubiga ega bo'lib, bugungi kunda maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning uyg'un rivojlanishi uchun muhim sohalardan biri sanaladi.Gimnastika mashg'ulotlarini tashkil etish, o'rganish uslubulario'rgatishning harakat malakalari va maxsus bilimlarni egallashgga qaratilgan. O'rganish jarayonibolalarning jismoniy rivojlanishi bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'ladi. Mashg'ulotlarni tashkil etishdayo'riqchi bolalar bilan birgalikda ijodiy faoliyatda bo'lishi yetakchirol o'ynaydi.

Gimnastika mashg'ulotlarini tashkil etish 3 qismga bo'linadi:

1.Daslabki o'rgatish

2.Mukammal o'rgatish

3.Mustahkamlash va takomillashtirish.

Sog'lomlashtiruvchi gimnastika maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida yassioyoqlikni oldini olish, skolioz, tayanch harakat tizimini to'g'ri shakllanishida universal vosita hisoblanadi.Mashg'ulotni faqat kunning birinchi yarmida emas, balki ikkinchi yarmida ham o'tkazish maqsadga muvofiq. Shu bilan birga, kechki vaqtlarda ham oila bilanolib borilishi organizmning mehnat jarayonida asosiy yuklama tushadigan organlari va tizimlari faolligini oshirishga yordam beradi.

Sog'lomlashtiruvchi gimnastika majmualarida quyidagi jismoniy mashq guruhlari qo'llanadi: kerishish (cho'zilish), yon tomonga egilishlar, o'tirib turishlar, cho'zilishlar, sakrashlar, sport yurishi, yugurish, oldinga egilish, bo'shashish elementlari ishtirok etgansiltanish harakatlari, orqaga egilishlar, qo'l va yelka kamari mushaklarini bo'shashtirish, koordinatsiyaga, aniqlikka va diqqat- e'tiborga yo'naltirilgan mashqlar.

XULOSA

Gigienik gimnastikada mehnat jarayonida bajariladigan harakatlar xususiyatiga mos jismoniy mashqlardan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi. Shuning uchun mashqlarni tanlashda mehnat jarayoni harakatlarini yaxshi o'rganish va jismoniy tarbiya mashqlari majmuasiga shunday mashqlarni kiritish kerakki, ular organizmning aniq mehnat turi jarayonida yetakchi rol o'ynaydigan fiziologik funksiyalarini tezlashtirishga yordam bersin.

Xulosa qilib gimnastika mashqlari bilan shug'illanishda nafaqat maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari tarbiyalanuvchilari, balki biz katta yoshli kishilar ham o'z faolligimizni oshirgan holda jismoniy mashqlarni muntazam bajarib turmog'imiz shart va zarurdir.

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GIMNASTIKA TO'GARAKLARIDA BOLALARNI MASHQLARGA O'RGATISH USULLARI VA ULARNI MUSTAHKAMLASH

Annotatsiya: Maqolada gimnastika to'garaklarida bolalarni mashqlarga o'rgatish usullari va ularni mustahkamlash bo'yicha malumotlar keltirilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: gimnastika, o'rgatish usullari, mashq, umbaloq oshish, jismoniy yuklama, gimnastika jihozlari.

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METHODS OF TEACHING CHILDREN TO EXERCISES IN GYMNASTIC CIRCLES AND STRENGTHENING THEM

Abstract: The article provides information on how to teach children to exercise in gymnastics clubs and how to strengthen them.
Keywords: gymnastics, training methods, exercises, squats, exercise, gymnastics equipment.

Kirish: Turkiston hududida XVII-XIX asrda jismoniy tarbiya va sportning, shu jumladan, gimnastikaning mazkur mintaqada rivojlanishi va taraqqiy etishi Rossiyadagi jismoniy tarbiya va sport tarixiga bevosita bog'liq bo'lganini inkor qilib bo'lmaydi. Ayni paytda O'zbekistonda jismoniy tarbiya va sportning vositametodologiyasining yagona tizimi yaratilgan. Mazkur vositalarning eng ommaviylaridan biri bo'lgan gimnastika bu tizimda haqli ravishda muhim o'rin egalladi. Gimnastika mashg'ulotlarining eng muhim vazifasi yosh avlodni bolalik chog'idan boshlab, jismoniy va aqliy jihatdan sog'lom qilib tarbiyalash, ulardagi jismoniy va ma'naviy kuchlarni garmonik tarzda rivojlantirishdan iborat.

«Gimnastika» yunoncha «gimnos» so'zidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, «yalang'och» ma'nosini bildiradi. Shuningdek, yunoncha gymnotike (gymmazo - murabbiy, mashq qildiraman so'zidan olingan) odam salomatligini mustahkamlash, uni har tomonlama jismonan tarbiyalash va harakat qobiliyatlari - jismoniy sifatlari: kuchi, chaqqonligi, tezkorligi, chidamliligi va boshqa jismoniy sifatlarini tarbiyalash, takomillashtirish uchun ishlatiladigan maxsus tanlangan jismoniy mashqlar uslubiyatlar tarmog'idir. To'garak mashg'ulotlarlarda bolalarni gimnastika mashqlarga o'rgatish, ertalabki mustaqil gigiyenik gimnastika mashg'ulotlari va shuningdek, sog'lomlashtirish-jismoniy tarbiya tadbirlari bilan birga qo'shib olib borishlari kerak. Mashqlar mazmuni shunchalik turli-tuman bo'lishi va jismoniy yuklamani ham shunchalik sekin oshirib borish lozim.

Mashg'ulotning tayyorgarlik qismiga tananing barcha qismlari uchun (xarakteri, ko'lami, sur'ati bo'yicha) turli-tuman mashqlar kiritish lozim. Mashqiarning tos ichi va tos tubi mushaklariga ta'sir ko'rsatishini hisobga olish lozim. Ularga oyoqlarni oldinga bukish, orqaga uzatish, yon tomonga ko'tarish, oyoqlar bilan doiraviy harakat qilish, sonni ichkariga va tashqariga burish, shuningdek, gavdani burish, oldinga va yon tomonga engashish mashqlari bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. To'g'ri qomatni shakllantirish mashqlariga alohida e'tibor berish kerak. Dinamik xarakterdagi va bo'shashish mashqlarini ko'proq qo'llash lozim. Egiluvchanlikni rivojlantirish va gavda qismlar mushaklarini mustahkamlash mashqlarini parallel qo'llashni tavsiya qilamiz. Orqaga engashishdan («ko'prik»cha, umbaloq oshishdan) keyin, bachadonning orqaga siljishining oldini olish uchun oldinga engashish mashqlarini bajarish kerak.

Shuningdek, oyoq mushaklarining kuchini va egiluvchanligini rivojlantiradigan mashqlarni ham unutmaslik lozim. Shu maqsadda mashg'ulotning tayyorgarlik va yakunlovchi qismlariga o'tirish, sakrash va raqs mashqlarini qo'shmoq zarur. Harakat xususiyatiga ko'ra, ayollar bir tekis xarakterdagi mashqlar (turli raqslar, mayin harakatlar va boshq.)ni bajarishga moyil bo'lishadi. Bu ixlosni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash lozim.

Tananing ayrim qismlarida aniq harakatlar bajarish bilan birga, qo'llar uchun mayin, egiluvchan harakatlar qo'llash zarur. Qo'llaniladigan mashqiarning mazmuni va ularning maromini o'zgartirish orqali jismoniy yuklamani asta-sekin oshirib borishga erishiladi.

Asosiy qism: Gimnastika jihozlarida mashq bajarish uchun xotin-qizlar oldindan tayyorlangan bo'lishlari kerak. Mashg'ulotlar jarayonida ularni oson mashqlarni o'rgatishdan qiyin mashqlarni o'rgatishga o'tkazish asta-sekin, tabiiy bo'lishi uchun tayyorlovchi va yordamlashuvchi mashqlarni ko'proq qo'llash lozim. Gimnastika jihozlaridagi mashqiarning me'yorini aniq belgilash kerak, chunki ular qo'l, yelka kamari va qorin pressi mushaklarining katta ish bajarishi bilan bog'Iiqdir.

Hatto oddiy osilish va ayniqsa, tayanish mashqlari yelka kamari va qo'l mushaklaridan ancha zo'riqishni talab qiladi. Shuning uchun xotin-qizlar bilan mashg'ulotlar o'tkazganda turli balandlikdagi qo'shpoyada ko'proq mashq bajarishlariga e'tibor berish kerak. Bunday qo'shpoyada aralash osilishlar, tayanishlar va o'tirishlar singari turli mashqlarni birga qo'shib bajarish ancha yengil bo'ladi.

Mashg'ulotlarning tayyorgarlik va asosiy qismlariga jihozlarsiz hamda turli jihozlar bilan bajariladigan (gimnastika tayoqchasi, arg'amchi, to'ldirma to'p, tennis va boshqa to'plar bilan) umumrivojlantiruvchi mashqlarni gimnastika devorida, o'rindig'ida, past-baland qo'shpoyada, xodada xotin-qizlarning har tomonlama rivojlanishini, ularning mushaklarini mustahkamlanishini ta'minlaydigan mashqlarni kiritish lozim. Yuqorida keltirilgan vositalar mashg'ulotni qiziqarli va zavqli tashkil qilishga yordam beradi.

Mashqlarni tanlash va ularni o' tishda xotin-qizlar organizmining biologik xususiyatlaridan tashqari, ayolning ish qobiliyati va uning ruhiy xususiyatlarini ham hisobga olish muhimdir. O'quvchi qizlarning ruhiy turg'un emasliklarini hisobga olish kerak, zero, yetarli harakat tajribasiga ega bo'Imagan va o'z kuchiga ishonmagan ayollar ba'zan darrov ranjib qolishadi. O'zining chaqqon emasligini bildirib qo'yishdan xijolat chekib, ular ayrim paytlarda mashqni bajarishdan bosh tortishib, norozi bo'lishadi. Bunday hollarda o'qituvchidan pedagogik mahorat bilan muomalada bo'lishi, shug'ullanuvchilarning u yoki bu xatti-harakatiga to'g'ri yondasha bilishi talab etiladi.

Yordam ko'rsatganda yoki muhofaza paytida o'qituvchi mashqlar texnikasini aniq tasawur qilishi, mashqlarni bajarishda ularning eng qiyin qismlari Goylari)ni aniqlay olishi, o'z vaqtida va zarur bo'lgan darajada yordam ko'rsatish uchun o'quvchi qizlar qobiliyatini yaxshi bilishi kerak. Jihozlardan sakrab tushish va sakrashlarda aytilgan so'zlaming ahamiyati muhim, chunki bularda yiqilish, jarohatlanish yoki lat yeyish mumkin.

Ayollar bilan o'tkaziladigan mashg'ulotlarni yakunlovchi qismi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Qo'llaniladigan mashqlar qizlarning ruhiy holatiga kuchli ta'sir qilgani uchun, yakunlovchi qismda, talaba qizlar organizmini tinchlantiradigan mashqlarga yetarlicha ahamiyat berish kerak. Shu maqsadda tinch va mayin raqs harakatlari bir tekis xarakterdagi mashqlarga mos keladi. Qizlarda tetik kayfiyatni saqlashga va hozirgina tugallagan mashg'ulot to'g'risida yaxshi taassurot qoldirishga harakat qilmoq darkor.

Sog'lomlashtirish guruhlari mashg'ulotlarida har tomonlama, jismoniy mashqlarning tanlab olingan turi bo'yicha mashg'ulotlar, masalan, yurish, yugurish, sakrash, gimnastika jixozlarida mashqlar bajariladi.

Guruh mashg'ulotlari haftasiga 2-3 marta o'tilishi kerak. Mashg'ulotlar toza havoda hamda bino ichida navbatma-navbat o'tilishi maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Jismoniy mashqlar yuklamasining me'yori, ayniqsa, sog'lig'ida nuqsoni bo'lgan shaxslar uchun shifokor, pedagoglar nazorati asosida belgilanadi. Keksa va katta yoshdagilaiga yuklamani asta-sekin ko'paytirish va pasaytirish lozim, ko'proq nafas gimnastikasi va bo'shashish mashqlarini qo'llash ma'qul bo'ladi.

60 yoshdan keyin keng ko'lamdagi mashqlarni kamaytirish, uzoq vaqt davom etadigan, tezkor va kuch talab qiladigan mashqlarni qo'llamaslik zarur. Ko'pincha kuch ishlatiladigan statik holatlarni, bosh bilan pastga qarab osilish va zo'riqish bilan bog'liq mashqlarni bajarish tavsiya qilinmaydi.

Keksalar mashg'ulotida harakatlarni o'rgatishda ko'rsatish usuli katta ahamiyatga ega, ko'rsatish usulida bajarish maromi va sur'ati sekinlashtiriladi.

Mashg'ulotlar shug'ullanuvchilarning qiziqishini va o'z harakatlaridan qoniqish tuyg'usini orttirishi kerak. Biroq ortiqcha ruhiy ko'tarinkilik ba'zan o'ta zo'riqishga olib kelishi mumkin. Yangi materialni o'zlashtirish bitan birga, oldin yaxshi o'zlashtirilgan material (25 % gacha) qo'llanilishi zarur.

Kamchiliklarini uqtirish mashg'ulot o'tkazuvchi tomonidan muloyimlik va bosiqlik bilan aytilishi kerak. Umuman, mashg'ulot davomida shug'ullanuvchilar bir-birlarini hurmat qilishiga erishish ayni muddao.

Saflanish mashqlari va joydan joyga ko'chishlar turli-tuman bo'lishi kerak. O'qituvchi ulamnng qomatga ta'sirini hisobga olishi zarur. Buyruqlarni tez-tez qo'llamaslik kerak, undan ko'ra past ovozda va bosiqlik bilan berilgan topshiriqlar foydali bo'ladi. Ba'zan yugurib va sakrab bajariladigan mashqlarning davomiyligini qisqartirish maqsadida ularni mohirlik bilan yurishning turli xillari bilan almashtirish lozim.

Haddan tashqari katta ko'lamda, noqulay holatlarda (oyoqlarni keng yozib turish va h.k.) bajariladigan umumrivojlantiruvchi mashqlarni ko'p bajarmaslik lozim. Orqa bilan yotib mashq bajarishga asta-sekin (o'tirish, yarimyotgan holatdan) o'tish kerak.

Gimnastika tayoqchasi bilan mashq bajarganda bo'g'inlar harakatchanligini oshirish uchun yelka bo'g'inida aylantirish mashqlarini bajarish tavsiya qilinadi. Gimnastika devorida aralash va oddiy osilish holatlarida mashq bajarish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Xulosa: Dinamik xarakterdagi og'irliklar (to'plar, gantellar og'irligi 5-2 kg) bilan mashq bajarish samaralidir. Uzoqlikka (sherigiga) to'p uloqtirishni kam qo'llash lozim. Ayrim hollarda oldinga engashish, aylanish mashqlarini og'irliklarsiz va nafas olish maromini tiklashga qaratib bajarish tavsiya qilinadi. Amaliy sport tur (yugurish, sakrash)lari mashqlarini bajarish vaqti va tezligi chegaralanadi. Tirmashib chiqishlarning oddiy turlari, masalan, aralash osilishda tirmashib chiqishlar tavsiya qilinadi. Ayollar mashg'ulotida bunday mashqlar qo'llanilmaydi.

Yuk tashishda (to'ldirma to'plarni, sherikni) buyumlarning og'irligini cheklash, sheriklami ularning bo'yi va og'irligiga mos ravishda tanlash lozim. Muvozanat mashqlari, masalan, xodada, jihozlarning balandligini 0,5 m.gacha pasaytirib bajariladi.

Eng oddiy sakrashlar (uzunlikka, balandlikka, balandlikdan sakrashlar) tavsiya qilinadi, katta balandlikdan irg'ib tushishlami cheklab, asosiy e'tiborni to'g'ri va yerga ohista tushishga, to'shaklarni joylashishiga va o'z vaqtida amaliy yordam hamda muhofaza qilishga qaratish lozim.

Ayollar bilan mashg'ulot o'tganda ularning qiziqishini oshirish va ruhini ko'tarish uchun mashqlarni musiqa jo'rligida bajarish foydali. Murakkab harakatlarni, balandlikka, uzoqqa sakrashlarni, keskin siltanishlarni, tez aylanishlarni, engashishlarni va h.k.lami bajarmaslik kerak.

Turli xil darslardan tashqari keksa yoshdagi kishilar uchun gigiyenik gimnastika (ertalab, kunduzi, kechqurun), ishlaydiganlar uchun esa ishlab chiqarish gimnastikasi tavsiya qilinadi. Mashg'ulotlar o'rta yoshdagi kishilar uchun 60-90 daqiqa; katta yoshdagilar uchun 45-60 daqiqa; keksa yoshdagilar uchun 30-45 daqiqa davom etadi. Navbatdagi mashg'ulotni shug'ullanuvchilardan o'zini qanday his qilayotganlarini so'rashdan va yuraktomir urishini hisoblashdan boshlash lozim (bu har bir mashg'ulot oxirida tekshiriladi).

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FEATURES OF THE ANATOMY OF THE HEART ITSELF

Annotation: The heart is a muscular organ that pumps blood around the body by circulating it through the circulatory/vascular system. It is found in the middle mediastinum, wrapped in a two-layered serous sac called the pericardium. The heart is shaped as a quadrangular pyramid, and orientated as if the pyramid has fallen onto one of its sides so that its base faces the posterior thoracic wall, and its apex is pointed toward the anterior thoracic wall. The great vessels that originate from the heart, radiate their branches to the head and neck, the thorax and abdomen and the upper and lower limbs.

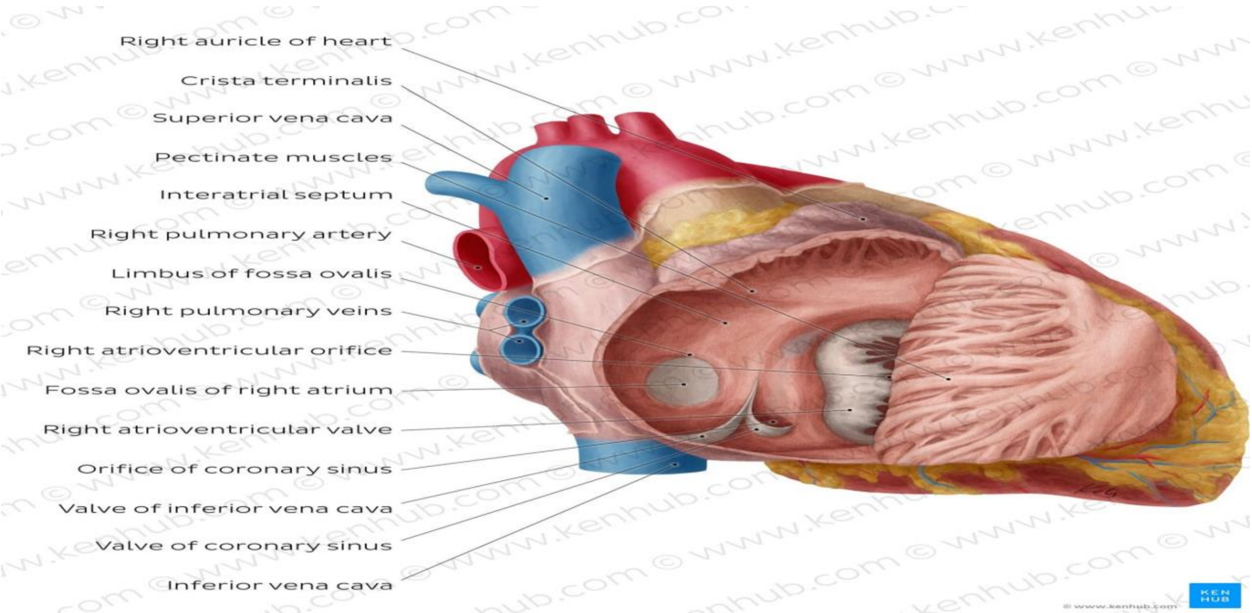
Key words: heart, muscul, neck, anatomy.

The heart holds a special position in anatomical sciences. For instance, you can live without your spleen or with only one kidney, you can even regrow your liver–but you cannot live without a heart. This page will introduce you to the anatomy of the heart.

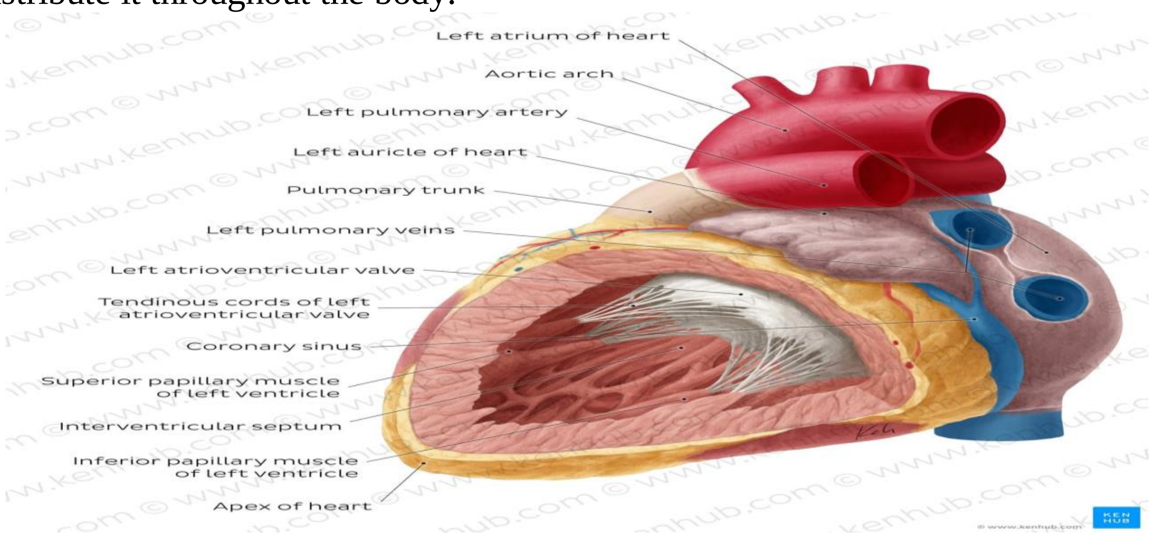
The heart has five surfaces: base (posterior), diaphragmatic (inferior), sternocostal (anterior), and left and right pulmonary surfaces. It also has several margins: right, left, superior, and inferior:

- The right margin is the small section of the right atrium that extends between the superior and inferior vena cava.
- The left margin is formed by the left ventricle and left auricle.
- The superior margin in the anterior view is formed by both atria and their auricles.
- The Inferior margin is marked by the right ventricle.

Inside, the heart is divided into four heart chambers: two atria (right and left) and two ventricles (right and left).



The **right** atrium and ventricle receive deoxygenated blood from systemic veins and pump it to the lungs, while the **left** atrium and ventricle receive oxygenated blood from the lungs and pump it to the systemic vessels which distribute it throughout the body.



The left and right sides of the heart are separated by the interatrial and **interventricular septa** which are continuous with each other. Furthermore, the atria are separated from the ventricles by the **atrioventricular septa**. Blood flows from the atria into the ventricles through the atrioventricular orifices (right and left)–openings in the atrioventricular septa. These openings are periodically shut and open by the heart valves, depending on the phase of the heart cycle.

Although there are a lot of structures in the heart diagrams, you shall not worry, we’ve got them all covered for you in these articles and video tutorials. Be sure to check out our specially designed heart anatomy quiz which will help you to master the heart anatomy.

Heart valves separate atria from ventricles, and ventricles from great vessels. The valves incorporate two or three leaflets (cusps) around the atrioventricular orifices and the roots of great vessels.

The cusps are pushed open to allow blood flow in one direction, and then closed to seal the orifices and prevent the backflow of blood. Backward prolapse of the cusps is prevented by the chordae tendineae–also known as the heart strings–fibrous cords that connect the papillary muscles of the ventricular wall to the atrioventricular valves.

There are two sets of valves: atrioventricular and semilunar. The atrioventricular valves prevent backflow from the ventricles to the atria:

- The right atrioventricular/tricuspid valve is between the right atrium and right ventricle. It has three cusps/leaflets: anterior/anterosuperior, septal, and posterior/inferior.
- The left atrioventricular/bicuspid valve is also called the mitral valve since it only has two cusps and resembles a miter in shape. It is between the left atrium and left ventricle and has two cusps/leaflets: anterior/aortic and posterior/mural.

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CAUSES AND HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF DIABETES

Annotation: Clinical features similar to diabetes mellitus were described 3000 years ago by the ancient Egyptians. The term "diabetes" was first coined by Araetus of Cappodocia (81-133AD). Later, the word mellitus (honey sweet) was added by Thomas Willis (Britain) in 1675 after rediscovering the sweetness of urine and blood of patients (first noticed by the ancient Indians). It was only in 1776 that Dobson (Britain) firstly confirmed the presence of excess sugar in urine and blood as a cause of their sweetness. In modern time, the history of diabetes coincided with the emergence of experimental medicine. An important milestone in the history of diabetes is the establishment of the role of the liver in glycogenesis, and the concept that diabetes is due to excess glucose production Claude Bernard (France) in 1857. The role of the pancreas in pathogenesis of diabetes was discovered by Mering and Minkowski (Austria) 1889. Later, this discovery constituted the basis of insulin isolation and clinical use by Banting and Best (Canada) in 1921. Trials to prepare an orally administrated hypoglycemic agent ended successfully by first marketing of tolbutamide and carbutamide in 1955. This report will also discuss the history of dietary management and acute and chronic complications of diabetes.

Key words: Mering, Minkowski, history, diabetes, Claude Bernard.

The condition known today as diabetes (usually referring to *diabetes mellitus*) is thought to have been described in the Ebers Papyrus (c. 1550 BC). Ayurvedic physicians (5th/6th century BC) first noted the sweet taste of diabetic urine, and called the condition *madhumeha* ("honey urine"). The term *diabetes* traces back to Demetrius of Apamea (1st century BC). For a long time, the condition was described and treated in traditional Chinese medicine *as xiāo kě* (消渴; "wasting-thirst"). Physicians of the medieval Islamic world, including Avicenna, have also written on diabetes. Early accounts often referred to diabetes as a disease of the kidneys. In 1674, Thomas Willis suggested that diabetes may be a disease of the blood. Johann Peter Frank is credited with distinguishing diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus in 1794.

In regard to *diabetes mellitus*, Joseph von Mering and Oskar Minkowski are commonly credited with the formal discovery (1889) of a role for the pancreas in causing the condition. In 1893, Édouard Laguesse suggested that the islet cells of the pancreas, described as "little heaps of cells" by Paul Langerhans in 1869, might play a regulatory role in digestion. These cells were named Islets of Langerhans after the original discoverer. In the beginning of the

20th century, physicians hypothesized that the islets secrete a substance (named "insulin") that metabolises carbohydrates. The discovery and purification of insulin for clinical use between 1921–1922 by a group of researchers in Toronto—Frederick Banting, J.J.R. Macleod, Charles Best, and James Collip—paved the way for treatment. The patent for insulin was assigned to the University of Toronto in 1923 for a symbolic dollar to keep treatment accessible.

In regard to *diabetes insipidus*, treatment became available before the causes of the disease were clarified. The discovery of an antidiuretic substance extracted from the pituitary gland by researchers in Italy (A. Farini and B. Ceccaroni) and Germany (R. Von den Velden) in 1913 paved the way for treatment. By the 1920s, accumulated findings defined diabetes insipidus as a disorder of the pituitary. The main question now became whether the cause of diabetes insipidus lay in the pituitary gland or the hypothalamus, given their intimate connection. In 1954, Berta and Ernst Scharrer concluded that the hormones were produced by the nuclei of cells in the hypothalamus.

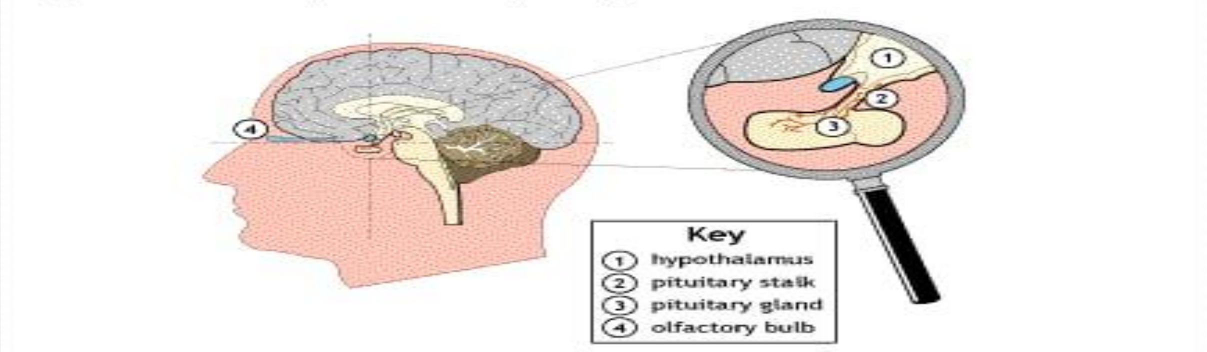
The Ebers Papyrus is among the oldest and most important medical papyri of Ancient Egypt. Written circa 1550 BC, it was likely copied from a series of much earlier texts, and contains a passage from the First Dynasty (c. 3400 BC). The document is named after Georg Ebers, who purchased the document in 1872 in the city of Luxor, the site of Thebes (known to Ancient Egyptians as Waset). Thebes was the most venerated city of Ancient Egypt in its heyday during the Middle Kingdom and New Kingdom.

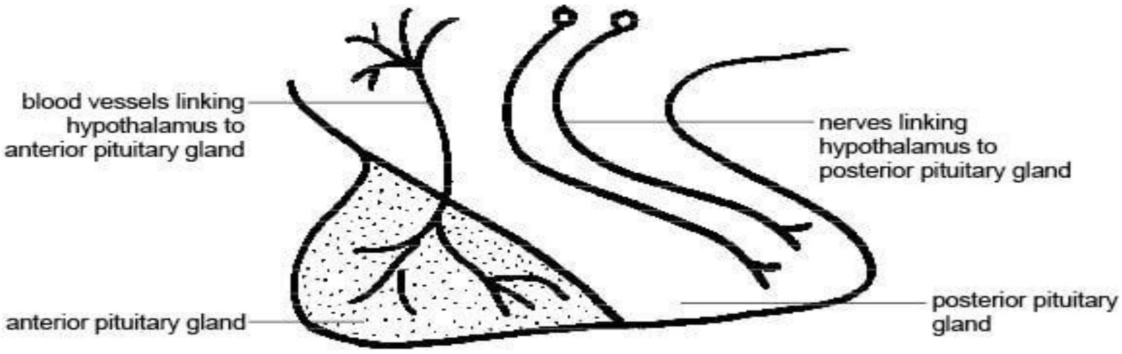
The Ebers Papyrus is thought to contain the first known medical reference to diabetes, by the phrase: "...to eliminate urine which is too *asha*". The crucial word *asha* can mean both "plentiful" and "often". It is unclear whether the condition described was excessive urine (polyuria), which may have been symptomatic of diabetes, or increased frequency of urine, very often due to urinary tract infection.

Zhang's specialized chapter on *xiāo kě* is found in *Shānghán Lùn* and *Jīnguì Yàolüè*. Nine subsections and nine formulae (herbal remedies) on wasting-thirst were recorded. The text proposed a theory of "three wasting-thirsts": upper- (associated with the lungs), middle- (associated with the stomach), and lower- (associated with the kidneys), all three of which shared excessive urine and thirst as symptoms. This theory was later expanded through the works of Liu Wansu (1120–1200 AD) and Wang Kentang (1549–1613 AD). According to Liu, "lower wasting-thirst" attributed to "kidney-yin deficiency" was associated with sweet urine (glycosuria). [[17] This may indicate differentiation akin to modern-day differentiation of diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus.

In 1794, Johann Peter Frank gave a relatively clear description of diabetes insipidus, as a "long continued abnormally increased secretion of non-saccharine urine which is not caused by a diseased condition of the kidneys". [[68] This remained the general state of knowledge for another century. William Osler, in the first edition of his textbook (1892), summarized the pathophysiology of the condition as follows: "The nature of the disease is unknown. It is doubtless of nervous origin. The most reasonable view is that it results from a vasomotor disturbance of the renal vessels... giving rise to continuous renal congestion.

Figure 3 - location of hypothalamus and pituitary gland





In 1912, Alfred Eric Frank, then working on diabetes mellitus in the department of Oskar Minkowski in Breslau, reported a specific link to the pituitary gland upon observing a case of a man who had survived after shooting himself in the temple. Morris Simmonds drew the same connection in 1913. Thereafter, numerous reports documented cases of diabetes insipidus associated with pituitary lesions, steadily accumulating evidence favouring the hypothesized connection.

George Oliver and Edward Albert Schafer were among the first researchers to document its endocrine functions. [71] In the first two decades of the 20th century, however, a number of conflicting reports on the diuretic versus anti-diuretic properties of the pituitary extract caused confusion in the field.

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REPRESENTATION OF THE CONCEPT OF» BIRD/QUS" IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK PHRASEOLOGICAL PICTURE OF THE WORLD

Abstract: This extensive research intends to investigate how the concept "BIRD/QUS" is represented linguistically in English and Karakalpak paintings from a linguistic and cultural standpoint. Numerous publications that provide in-depth explanations of particular concepts have been produced as a result of various theoretical advancements. This study's importance comes from showing that the idea of "BIRD/QUS" exists not just as a living thing but also as a symbolic representation of particular traits. Furthermore, as phraseological units are a crucial part of both the English and Karakalpak languages, this research will help with translation tasks.

Key words: "BIRD," "linguists," "culture," "concept," "classification," "comparative," "descriptive," "structure," English, Karakalpak.

The language of expressions reflects ideas related to effort, existence, and society existence of people and contains their wide knowledge. Expression phrasing is an important and fundamental part of any language. Since idiomatic expressions typically depict a person's attitude, national character, way of life, and much more, they accumulate over time and help us understand a society's past or identify the culture of another country. It is important to note that English and Karakalpak researchers have studied phraseology for a long time as a separate field of study, yet interest in this branch of linguistics has persisted to this day.

This leads us to the conclusion that every language is a unique mechanism that influences people's awareness and shapes their vision of reality. The complex set of ideas about the world are mirrored in the way the language represents it. This promotes the homogeneity of linguistic essence as well as the fusion of linguistic and cultural identity in terms of worldview and language use [3, 164–169]. The linguistic perspective of the world resides within the homogenous and unique identity of the linguistic community and functions as a transforming power of language that changes how speakers of that language understand their surroundings through language as a "intermediate world." The term "phraseological unit" refers to a variety of semantically unique categories.

Investigating linguistic perspectives on the world is one of language depiction's main goals. Language is also seen as a tool for the representation and application of knowledge regarding the outside and inside of the human body.

Many academics, including linguists, cultural specialists, and philosophers, have been drawn to the idea that is central to the study of language.

Animal names are frequently used and accepted in many different cultures in idioms. This is clear from the fact that they are frequently used to describe people and have a lot of connotative power in many languages around the world. Any language's vocabulary contains a sizable number of expressions having zoological overtones. The worldview that is expressed through idiomatic expressions is reflected in the phraseological representation of the world, which is seen as a language phenomena of national and cultural heritage. The distinctiveness of a language and its speakers is most clearly portrayed in this worldview because idioms frequently have meaning components that describe the special characteristics of a particular group.

The purpose of this study is to present a thorough overview of phraseological units in both English and Karakalpak that incorporate the term "BIRD/QUS." This subject is important because linguists have lately concentrated on linguistic traits connected to people's inner selves. In order to improve language and communicate meaning, phraseological units with animal themes are frequently used in spoken and written language as well as in media, politics, and conferences [6, 43–47].

In addition to being a living thing with the ability to fly, the notion of the bird also symbolizes abstract ideological values and ideals [9, 23]. Our study investigates the theoretical claim that verbalization is essential for the formation of concepts and that language only partly reflects the substantive features of concepts.

A concept is viewed as a mental image of the world that correlates to a particular piece of the world's language representation. Birds are portrayed differently in English symbology.

In English, birds are frequently referred to as messengers or even death-bringers. In European society, the concept of the BIRD is linked to ideas of aspiration and liberation, with individuals constantly pursuing their objectives and progress. The significance of animalism connected to the BIRD concept typically correlates in languages that are similar. The animalism "Erkin qus," which is translated into "free as a bird" in both languages, is particularly notable [7, 123–125].

The use of this iconography is used to describe someone who acts and behaves independently. It would be more practical to look at the values and structure of the BIRD concept phraseology that appears in the compared languages in order to determine which set of values for the BIRD concept are inherent in phraseology exclusively in the Karakalpak language or in the English language.

The lexeme BIRD in English stands for the idea of a BIRD. Examples of English bird names, including owl, rooster, hen, swallow, pigeon, cuckoo, gander, duck, swan, and others, help us to understand what birds look like in general. Each of these statements has an image that is distinguished by conceptual traits like desire, height, felicity, attractiveness, and intelligence.

The signs of consolidation are firmly rooted in a number of timeless images and associations, such as the Blue Bird (a symbol of happiness), the Arabian Bird (the Phoenix), the Dove of Peace, Acting Freely Like a Bird, Singing Beautifully Like a Bird (to Sing Like a Lark), Nightingales Won't Sing in Confinement, etc. [10, 20]. The collection of idioms and sentences that contain the word "bird" is essential to understanding the lexical-semantic meaning of the concept "bird" in English.

1. The phrase "to get the bird" or "as free as a bird" conjures up in English speakers' minds a state or sensation of freedom.

A male is known as "erkin" in the Karakalpak language. The structures of "He is as free as a bird" and "Ol erkin qus" are identical.

2. The expression "to do something like a bird" in English means "to do something willingly." The Karakalpak language has no comparable expression, though. The word "bird" only has positive connotations in this situation.

3. A fascinating combination of the idioms "a figment of the imagination" (i.e., something unreal) and "a sure thing," which have completely different meanings ("something real").

These sayings can be found in the English proverb "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," which is more relatable than Karakalpak proverbs, which typically speak of everyday experience and are frequently articulated in metaphor, alliteration, aphorisms, or rhyme.

4. To hit the target is to "make a bird (of)". Version in Karakalpak is more impartial, animalistic aspect lost.

5. "A little bird told me," which is referred to as»shımshıqlar sıbırlap ketti” is another instance of animalism in which this concept has only a pejorative connotation. An feeling and intensity of expression are not lost when the item "shımshıq" replaces the animalistic element BIRD. In the Karakalpak translation, the expression has a more vivid meaning when the idea of "bird" is lost.

6. In the English language, the phrase "to eat like a bird" is used to describe someone who consumes very little food. The sparrow, "túrtip jew”,»azǵantay jew” which is a very tiny amount, is how the Karakalpaks compare it.

7. The phrase "birds of a feather flock together" (bir qustıń uyası) refers to two people who share the same beliefs, opinions, or behavior. The British and Karakalpak estimates agree and both have a negative number.

8. "To make quick work of two tasks." This proverb implies that despite having everything they want right away, people frequently fail to achieve their goals. The counterpart in Karakalpak is»Bir oq penen eki qoyandı atıw”. The renowned Karakalpak authors were used by this wisdom plainly and effectively.

9. The phrase "on the bird" denotes that a material has been approved for television broadcast. In English expressions, numerous animalistic terms are used in addition to the word "bird" to describe various bird species. For instance, COCK always denotes aggression, a competitive spirit, and control, but it also suggests conceit and vanity. To "live like a battling cock" suggests a comfortable way of life. The British consider it ideal to lead a "fighting cock" lifestyle.

There is a stable phrase in the Karakalpak language,»Qızıl qorazdı qoyıp jiberiń-ot qoyıw, jalınǵa aylanıw”.

GOOSE is frequently portrayed as being illogical, but in reality, it stands for sagacity and pragmatism, joy and motivation, bravery and loyalty, devotion and correspondence, cooperation and self-assurance. The depiction of this symbol in English tradition can be clearly seen in the character of "Mother Goose".

1. In English, it is said to be "killing the goose that lays the golden egg" when someone gets rid of or discards something valuable. However, the idea of the Karakalpak HEN has taken its position.

2. To be in trouble is to have one's goose cooked. This claim might be viewed as a continuation of the one that came before it. To put it another way, getting rid of something or being completely transparent about your goals can get you into trouble. The use of particular wording has an effect on language and cultural elements.

The peculiarity of British and Karakalpak worldviews has an impact on how languages are organized and what characteristics of human nature are inherent in the shape of any animal.

Conclusion. As essential parts of language, phraseological entities occupy a special place. Despite the fact that idiomatic expressions follow grammatical, syntactic, and morphological principles, they occasionally stray from them. Additionally, phraseological units take advantage of the language's ability to be derived from and converted, allowing for adaptability and ingenuity in usage. These expressions, which come from different sources and enrich the language, cover a broad range of registers and stylistic vocabulary. Similar to words, phraseological units can be classified into semantic fields and families and contrasted in terms of their homonymous, antonymous, and synonymous relationships. Phraseological units are difficult to exactly define because of their versatility, but this quality also adds to their allure. This research examines literary texts, such as proverbs, sayings, and set phrases, each with its own expressive and emotional coloring, to examine the idea of "BIRD/QUS" in the English and Karakalpak languages. According to the study, the concept is used differently and similarly in the two languages.

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FORMATION OF STUDY CULTURE AND PERSONAL INFORMATION CULTURE

Annotation: in this article, the distribution of the need for information to relatively independent, diverse needs led to the emergence of an information culture, there were opinions that this means that there are certain skills in satisfying information needs. Some researchers consider information culture to be the level of efficiency achieved in the creation, collection, storage and processing of information.

Keywords: reading, Mutola Culture, Information Culture, library, computer literacy.

Introduction: Reading activity is a form of cognitive activity characterized by specific methods of obtaining new knowledge from existing knowledge. The development of analysis and synthesis skills in the formation of reading culture includes the ability to acquire knowledge independently, and thus allows the development of the student's logical culture. The effectiveness of perceiving information from the text is also determined by the level of logical culture - the ability to observe the logical connections of concepts and thinking; the further processing of information is related to the student's ability to work with abstract, generalized concepts. Currently, there are three approaches to solving the problem of the relationship between reading culture and information culture of a person. Let's take a closer look at these concepts.

I. independent existence of concepts.

The division of the need for information into relatively independent, diverse needs has led to the emergence of information culture, that is, there are certain skills in meeting information needs. Some researchers consider information culture as the level of efficiency achieved in the creation, collection, storage and processing of information. At the same time, information culture refers to activities aimed at optimizing all types of information communications. According to experts, the optimal level of information culture should include the following. Organization of the most reasonable information exchange;

create necessary and sufficient conditions for collecting, storing and processing information; introduce all people equally to the values of World culture; quickly provide necessary information and knowledge to users of all information-library resources;

On a personal level, this means:

to know the motives for accessing information;

acquisition of skills and competences in information search and perception;

the ability to communicate information; Information activity as the main part of information culture is determined by the nature and level of development of society. This activity is manifested, on the one hand, as the use of collected and produced information, and on the other hand, as its creation and consolidation in various media. The activity of the subscriber of information systems in this regard finds the following expression: searching for the necessary information channel, receiving a certain set of information, analyzing the received information, using the selected information and forming an attitude towards it.From the point of view of information specialists, the mass distribution of electronic information sources and audiovisual media indicates a change in the type of culture and the emergence of a new, non-biblical algorithm of cultural activity.

II. Information culture person can be associated with the following qualities: intellectual-logical and intellectual-heuristic.

In fact, without taking into account information processes, it is impossible to imagine and explain the characteristic features of the psyche, such as goal setting, memory mobilization, and prediction of situations that will arise in the way of problem solving. It should be noted that the information culture of a person implies a set of special intellectual characteristics and abilities, in particular, the ability to abstract and generalize, change the direction of the thinking process, highlight important features, and store them in memory. At the same time, the skills and habits of information consumption are considered as a real reading culture, and therefore reading culture is considered as one of the components of the information culture of a person. If the culture of reading is limited only to the consumption of information, then such an approach will be legitimate. But we must not forget that reading culture includes not only the sum of knowledge, skills and abilities that contribute to the reading process, including the ability to rationally search for the desired document, but also the value attitude of the individual to access. takes

III. A third approach to the relationship between reading culture and the information culture of the individual is that the reading culture is based on the information culture of the individual. In this case, the researchers appear to have come from the periodization of the types of information culture. In fact, book culture often predates electronic culture, which is often distinguished from information culture. But information itself existed long before the "information society" and its culture. A person receives information from the environment in one way or another and evaluates it, corrects its useful part using the method of recording it in a certain representational form. Since the improvement of information carriers is a manifestation of society's information culture, and computer literacy is a form of its implementation by an individual, it can be assumed that reading culture is a form of implementation of society's information culture. When determining the relationship between a person's information culture and reading culture, it should be taken into account that reading culture is the culture of working with traditional information - information recorded in the traditional media provided in the bibliographic apparatus and the library fund. nothing else; the form of its manifestation is the behavior of a possible learner. If the phenomenon of reading (as well as information) behavior has not been studied enough, then the level of information culture and reading culture of a person have been studied more deeply, as the level of reading culture has been studied. this is a necessary condition for its formation. Researchers, in particular, M. Ya. Dworkin name the following among the reasons for the low information culture of a person:

- insufficient assessment of the social importance of information culture;
- lack of a single methodology for teaching the basics of information culture of a person;
- disparity in educational activities of libraries and educational institutions.

There is reason to say that these reasons also determine the low reading culture.

In conclusion, we can emphasize that reading culture is a form of manifestation of personal culture, helps to solve the problem of regulating the cultural environment of the person, creates its own problem-oriented information systems. The development of reading culture helps to improve intellectual activity, it helps to form personal characteristics such as the desire to complete basic knowledge, to create one's own information based on it, to evaluate it, and to develop a motivational system. We can see that the culture of reading is manifested in the awareness of the information potential of libraries consisting of information-bibliographic apparatuses and fund possibilities, because the information culture of a person (in the general sense) is manifested in awareness.

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THE ROLE OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES IN THE ENERGY INDUSTRY

Annotation: At a time when fossil fuels are running out and humanity is increasingly interested in renewable energy sources. This article discusses the use of alternative and renewable energy sources.
Keywords: Alternative energy, energy, IES, GES economics, application, organization, solar energy.

INTRODUCTION

Extensive use of alternative energy sources is in line with the priorities and energy security objectives of each country and is one of the fastest growing areas of the energy sector.

Today, in the framework of a joint project with the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and international organizations, a low-carbon development strategy and a program until 2050 have been developed. According to these documents, the current energy efficiency measures in the country will reach 27.3 million by 2050. t.n.e. saves energy resources. If alternative energy sources account for 19-23% of the total energy balance of Uzbekistan, then in 2030 it will be 3.28 million. t.n.e and 5.88 million in 2050. t.n.e. saves. Our country has a huge potential in the field of alternative energy. The necessary regulatory framework for the widespread use of non-traditional resources, including solar energy, is being formed. The use of alternative energy sources is an important factor in the sustainable development of the economy and increase its competitiveness[35].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Under the leadership of the President, special attention is paid to the use of modern solar energy sources. In our country, where the sun shines for almost a year, these renewable energy sources are very convenient for the population. The introduction of new technologies for energy efficiency, energy from solar, wind and biological waste significantly reduces electricity costs. There are more than 20 enterprises producing solar equipment in our country. The Eco-Energy

[35] A. Rakhimov, "Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering and Electronics", Tashkent, "Teacher", 2018.

Research and Application Center established under the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan is also working in this direction. The total capacity of the country is 9.4 kW. 19 photovoltaic power plants were installed and commissioned. It is planned to commission 4 more stations by the end of the year. It is known that in recent years, renewable energy sources, which are an alternative type of energy, are gaining global importance and are becoming one of the priorities of the world economy[36].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to experts, in the near future the sustainable development of any country will depend on the share of renewable energy sources in the energy sector. Therefore, attention is paid to improving the legal framework in this area. Because it is in this way that the relations in this area are legally regulated and its development is ensured.

According to the analysis, so far, national legislation in the field of alternative energy sources has been created in about 80 countries. In particular, over the past decade, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Estonia, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Ireland, South Korea, the Netherlands, Portugal, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, India, and Mongolia have all been affected. Relevant laws have been adopted and amendments have been made to the existing legislation. Uzbekistan has accumulated significant experience in conducting scientific and experimental research in the field of alternative energy sources, especially solar energy, which has been developed for several decades. The Academy of Sciences is the only scientific and experimental center in the country that has no analogues in Central Asia»Physics of the Sun" Scientific Production Association was established, the results of which were recognized worldwide. Research and development work on the creation of low-potential devices for hot water and heat supply, photovoltaic and thermodynamic converters for electricity, special materials synthesis technologies, the use of solar energy in the thermal processing of materials and structures is particularly active and effective. The results of the research are widely used experimentally in various sectors and industries of the economy. For more than ten years, the country has been developing and piloting hot water supply systems for homes and social facilities on the basis of solar water heaters. In Tashkent, Samarkand region and other regions, solar water heaters have been installed. Production of photovoltaic devices of different capacities has been mastered[37].

Wind power plant: The production of environmentally friendly electricity due to the large power of wind is of great importance today. In our country, wind farms can be located near the cities of Yaypan and Bekabad in the Uzbek district of Fergana region. The experience of Denmark in the production of

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[36] A. Blashkin, "Obshaya elektrotekhnika", Leningrad, 2016.

[37] Akramov X Zaynobiddinov S Teshaboyev A Photoelectric phenomena in semiconductors Textbook Tashkent. Uzbekistan 2014

electricity using wind energy is particularly noteworthy. The main mechanism that converts wind energy into electricity is the wind turbine. Currently, traditional but temporarily secondary wind energy generation methods are being revived. The main disadvantage of a wind farm is that it cannot be built into the population due to the noise coming from the wings.

A solar power plant is a set of devices that absorb light from solar radiation and convert its energy into heat or electricity. If the technical potential of renewable energy sources is fully used, about 450 million tons of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere will be eliminated from carbon dioxide. The energy sources currently used are mainly coal, oil, natural gas, water and other natural resources, which are produced at great expense. In addition, the reserves of fossil fuels are limited, and their amount decreases from year to year. On the downside, the use of natural resources pollutes the environment and generates large amounts of non-recyclable waste. Therefore, it is important to study the benefits of using renewable energy, especially ways to use solar energy more efficiently, to improve them and to implement the most optimal options. Solar boilers only reduce the use of natural gas by up to 60 percent. These devices are mainly used by the population, the private sector and public organizations, and are 50-70% cheaper than widely used energy sources. For clarity, a brief description of the solar-powered photovoltaic system - FES 100/12 model is as follows: - working principle - conversion of solar energy directly into electricity and storage in a rechargeable battery, then through an autonomous consumer use in electrical equipment and other electrical devices; - Use of up to four 11-watt fluorescent lamps, 16-cm black-and-white TV and other options, 25-color color TVs, radios, tape recorders and ultrasonic washing machines, as well as special low-voltage pumping units. Development of strategies and goals for the development of renewable energy, as well as appropriate incentives for the development of a new sector of the economy in Uzbekistan, primarily solar energy, which accounts for about 99% of the total potential of renewable energy sources The main disadvantages of solar power plants are that they require a large amount of space and the equipment is always clean[38].

CONCLUSION

In short, almost all of the electricity and heat produced today comes from the burning of fossil fuels, such as gas, oil, coal, and the like. However, these mineral resources are non-renewable and their amount is limited. And humanity is growing every year. Therefore, one of the biggest challenges facing humanity is finding new sources of energy. Scientists around the world are working hard to achieve this. Electricity in Uzbekistan is currently sourced mainly from non-renewable energy sources, which makes electricity more expensive and depletes our natural resources. So we need to make more use of new energy sources. The

[38] Alimovbayev AU "Thermal power supply and heating networks" Tashkent 2017.

fact that the natural resources of this land will be passed on to future generations will lead to a reduction in the cost of electricity.

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"O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI KONSTITUTSIYAVIY QONUNNING LOYIHASI" HAQIDA FIKR-MULOHAZALAR

Anotatsiya: Maqolada joriy 2023-yil 30-aprelda bo'lib o'tilishi kutilayotgan referendumda xalq muhokamasiga qo'yilishi belgilangan» O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyaviy qonunining loyihasi" haqida shaxsiy fikrlar, o'zgartish va qo'shimchalar kiritilishi kutilayotgan ayrim e'tiborga molik bo'lgan muhim moddalar haqida mulohazalar yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: O'zbekiston Respublikasi, Konstitutsiya, referendum, modda, ijtimoiy, qonun loyihasi, umumxalq muhokamasi.

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OPINIONS ON THE "DRAFT CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN"

Abstract: The article contains personal opinions, changes and additions to the» Draft Constitutional Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan", which is planned to be submitted for public discussion at a referendum, which is expected to take place on April 30, 2023. Important substances with properties are discussed.

Key words: Republic of Uzbekistan, Constitution, referendum, article, society, bill, public discussion.

Kirish. Davlatimizning asosiy qonun hujjati, oliy yuridik kuchga ega bo'lgan qomusimiz bugungi kunga kelib yangilanayotgan O'zbekistonda yangi islohotlarga yuz tutmoqda. Bunga sabab jadal rivojlanayotgan davrda yangi qarashlar vujudga kelishi. Shafof, zamon talablariga to'la mos, xalqaro standartlarga amal qiluvchi, odil konstitutsiya qabul qilish, eng muhimi xalqimiz irodasi ularning fikrlarini bilish maqsadida 2023-yil 30-aprel kuni umumxalq referendumiga qo'yilmoqda. Endi amaldagi o'zgarishi kutilayotgan konstitutsiyamiz haqida qisqacha to'xtalib o'tsak. O'zbekiston Respublikasi amaldagi Konstitutsiyasi 1992-yil 8-dekabrda 12-chaqiriq O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Kengashining 11-sessiyasida qabul qilingan.»O'zbekiston

Respublikasining davlat mustaqilligi to‘g‘risida”gi konstitutsiyaviy qonun (1991-yil 31-Avgust) ushbu Konstitutsiya uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qilgan. Mustaqil O‘zbekistonning birinchi Konstitutsiyasini yaratish g‘oyasi ilk bor 1990-yil 20-iyunda bo‘lib o‘tgan mamlakat Oliy Kengashining 2-sessiyasida ilgari surilgan. Ushbu sessiya O‘zbekiston respublikasi birinchi prezidenti Islom Karimov raisligida 64 kishidan iborat konstitutsiyaviy komissiyani tuzish to‘g‘risida qaror qabul qilgan. [39] Amaldagi konstitutsiyamiz salkam 30 yil mamlakatimizda qonunlarni tartibga soldi, davlat va fuqarolar erkinliklari, majburiyatlarini belgilab berdi. Bugungi kunga kelib taraqqiy etayotgan yurtimizda islohotlardan konstitutsiya chetda qolib ketishiga yo‘l qo‘yilmadi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoev rahbarligida mamlakatda keng ko‘lamli islohotlar dasturini amalga oshirish izchil davom etmoqda. Keng jamoatchilik, siyosiy partiyalar, jamoat tashkilotlari, ekspertlik va ilmiy doiralar vakillari, ziyolilar faol ishtirok etdi. Umumxalq muhokamalarida 220 mingdan ziyod taklif kelib tushgan bo‘lsa, ularning har to‘rttasidan bittasi loyihadan joy oldi, desak to‘g‘ri bo‘ladi. Jumladan, Konstitutsiyaviy qonun loyihasi bilan amaldagi Konstitutsiyaga 27 ta yangi modda kiritilib, moddalar soni 128 tadan 155 taga oshmoqda. Konstitutsiyamizning amaldagi 275 ta normasi 434 taga ko‘paymoqda. Ya’ni, amaldagi Konstitutsiyamiz 65 foizga yangilanmoqda. [40] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 9-moddasiga muvofiq, jamiyat va davlat hayotining eng muhim masalalari xalq muhokamasiga taqdim etiladi, umumiy ovozga(referendumga) qo‘yiladi. [41]

Asosiy qism. Endi yangilanayotgan konstitutsiyamizdagi qator moddalariga kiritilgan qo‘shimcha va o‘zgarishlar haqida fikr yuritsak. Yangi konstitutsiyamizning 1-moddasida amaldagi moddadan farqlik o‘laroq O‘zbekiston-boshqaruvning respublika shakliga ega bo‘lgan suveren, demokratik, huquqiy, ijtimoiy va dunyoviy davlat deb yuritilib ketilgan. Bunda biz asosiy o‘zgarishni davlatimizning ijtimoiy va dunyoviy davlat sifatida yuritilib o‘tilganida ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Ushbu o‘zgartirish mazmuni shundan iboratki O‘zbekiston Respublikasida ijtimoiy munosabatlar yanada tartibga solinishini guvohi bo‘lishimiz mumkin. Mamlakat yuksalishida ijtimoiy sohalarga etibor yanada ortishi va umumiy farovonlik fuqarolarning qonun oldida o‘zaro tengligi, hech qaysi millat, qatlam, din vakillari kamsitilishiga yo‘l qo‘ymaslik. Kambag‘allikni qisqartirish, insonlarning yashash farovonligini davlat tamonidan nazorat qilinishini tushunishimiz mumkin. Bu tajriba misolida

[39] Zokirov, S. (2022). DUNYO MAMLAKATLARNING ASOSIY QONUN HUJJATLARI. "BOOKNOMY PRINT".
[40] https://www.gov.uz/oz/news/view/36613
[41] “KSQ-4-сон 13.03.2023. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasining “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyaviy Qonuni loyihasi bo‘yicha O‘zbekiston Respublikasi referendumini o‘tkazish haqida”gi qarorining (ilovasi bilan) O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasiga muvofiqligini aniqlash to‘g‘risidagi ish yuzasidan” https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-6405731

Germaniya davlatini misol qilib olishimiz mumkin. Germaniya mamlakatining asosiy qonun hujjati bo‘lmish konstitutsiyasida davlatning ijtimoiy davlat ekanligi belgilab qo‘yilgan. Hozirgi kunda Germaniyada ijtimoiy soha ancha barqaror bo‘lib buni fuqarolarining yashash darajasidan bilib olish qiyin emas. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi ham yaqin kelajakda ijtimoiy sohani yuksak darajaga olib chiqishi va rivojlangan mamlakatlar qatoriga kirish uchun intilayotgani yangi konstitutsiyamizda ham o‘z isbotini topmoqda.
Yana bir o‘zgarish konstitutsiyamizning tashqi siyosat (5-bob) bobiga 18-modda qo‘shilayotganini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Asosiy mazmuni amaldagi konstitutsiyaning 17-moddasidan olingan jumlalar bilan to‘ldirilib yangi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi davlatlar va xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan ikki va ko‘p tomonlama munosabatlarni har taraflama rivojlantirishga qaratilgan tinchliksevar tashqi siyosatni amalga oshirish jumlalari qo‘shilmoqda. Ushbu moddaning mazmuniga to‘xtalsak jadal rivojlanayotgan dunyoda xalqaro munosabatlarda faol ishtirok etish va rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasini o‘rganish, ular bilan qator sohalarda hamkorlikni yo‘lga qo‘yish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Shu jihatlarga e’tibor qaratsak moddaga kiritilayotgan jumlalar o‘zini oqlaydi. Shuningdek, ushbu moddada O‘zbekiston Respublikasi tashqi siyosatda tinchlik munosabatlarini yoqlashi, mamlakatlar bilan ko‘p tarmoqli aloqalardan to‘la manfatdor ekanligini belgilab qo‘ymoqda.

Yangilanayotgan konstitutsiyaning 28-moddasi amaldagisi singari aybsizlik prezumpsiyasi [42] haqida bo‘lib, yangilanayotgan konstitutsiyada inson qadr-qimmatiga daxldor bo‘lgan qator to‘ldirishlar kiritib o‘tilmoqda. Bulardan ahamiyatga molik jumla so‘zsiz shaxsning sudlanganligi va bundan kelib chiqadigan huquqiy oqibatlar uning qarindoshlari huquqlarini cheklash uchun asos bo‘lishi mumkin emas jumlasidir. Ushbu jumlalar zamirida ham chuqur ma’no yotadi. Avvalari davlat tashkilotlariga kirish, ularda mehnat faoliyatini yuritish uchun qarindosh, oila a’zolarining sudlanganlik holati muhim kasb ahamiyat kasb etgan. Bu esa shafoflik, davlatimiz yuksalishi uchun eng og‘ir to‘siqlardan biri edi. Qanchadan qancha ilm salohiyatiga ega yoshlar, kadrlar o‘qishga, ishga olinmas, mehnat faoliyatidagilar esa qarindoshlari sabablik ishdan olinar edi. Yangilanayotgan konstitutsiyada ham ushbu xatoliklar xalqimiz irodasini namoyon etib bartaraf qilinishi kutilmoqda.

Darhaqiqat, qator yillardan beri og‘riqlik jihat bo‘lib kelgan, xalqaro hamjamiyatdagi o‘rnimizga putur yetkazib kelayotgan vaziyat bu majburiy mehnat edi. Yangi konstitutsiyaning Iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, madaniy va ekologik huquqlar (9-bob) bobining 44-moddasida ushbu muammolarga qonuniy ravishda barham berildi. Unga ko‘ra Sud qarori bilan tayinlangan jazoni ijro etish tartibidan yoxud qonunda nazarda tutilgan boshqa hollardan tashqari majburiy mehnat taqiqlanadi. Bolalar mehnatining bola sog‘ligiga, xavfsizligiga,

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[42] **Aybsizlik prezumpiyasi** (lotincha: *praesumptio* – taxmin, gumon so‘zidan olingan) – shaxs huquqlari himoyasini ta’minlab beruvchi, asossiz ayblash va jazolashning oldini oluvchi jinoyat protsessining umumiy demokratik tamoyillaridan biri hisoblanadi.

axloqiga, aqliy va jismoniy rivojlanishiga xavf soluvchi, shu jumladan uning ta’lim olishiga to‘sqinlik qiluvchi har qanday shakllari taqiqlanadi.

Mamlakatning rivoj topishida, dunyoda o‘z o‘rniga ega bo‘lishida eng muhim ro‘lni ta’lim egallaydi. Ta’lim darajasini esa siyosat darajasiga olib chiqgan mamlakatlar ulkan o‘sish va rivojlanish yo‘lida ketmoqda. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi va xalqimiz ham najot ta’limda ekanligini chuqur anglab yetmoqda. Yangi taqdim etilgan konstitutsiyaviy qonun loyihasining 50-51-52-53-moddalarida ham ta’limga berilayotgan e’tibor nechog‘lik ahamiyat kasb etayotganligidan na’munadir. Inson qadr qimmati ham ushbu moddalarda o‘z aksini topishi kutilmoqda. Yaqqol misol 50-moddada Ta’lim tashkilotlarida alohida ta’lim ehtiyojlariga ega bo‘lgan bolalar uchun ta’lim va tarbiya ta’minlanishi belgilab berilmoqda. Alohida qarovga muhtoj, imkoniyati cheklangan bolalarning jamiyatdan ajrab qolishiga yo‘l qo‘ymaslik, ularning inson sifatida yuksalishiga shart-sharoitlar yaratish bosh qomusimizda qa’tiy belgilanmoqda. 53-moddadasidagi so‘ngi jumla ham g‘oyat ahamiyatlik davlat jamiyatining madaniy, ilmiy va texnikaviy rivojlanishida g‘amxo‘rlik qiladi. Albatta, ilm ahlining mehnati, izlanishlari va yutuqlari davlat tomonidan e’tirof etiladi.

Mamlakat avvalo davlat deb e’tirof etilishi uchun o‘zining mukammal davlat boshqaruv tizimiga ega bo‘lmog‘i darkor. Ushbu boshqaruv tizimida asosiy vazifani xalq tomonidan bevosita saylangan vakil davlat boshlig‘i bo‘lmish prezident bajaradi. Hozirga kelib Bilashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti tarkibidagi 150 tadan ortiq mamlakatlarda Prezident lavozimi joriy etilgan.[43] Dunyoning qator rivojlangan mamlakatlarida davlat boshlig‘i prezident hisoblanadi. Ko‘pchilikka ma’lumki mamlakatimizda prezident o‘z vakolat vazifasini amaldagi, o‘zgarishi kutilayotgan konstitutsiyada belgilab qo‘yilganidek 5 yil muddatda bajar edi. Yangi konstitutsiyaviy loyihada esa 106-moddada 7 yil muddatga saylanishi belgilab qo‘yilmoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki yangi konstitutsiya loyihasida asosan fuqarolarning ijtimoiy munosabatlariga alohida urg‘u berilmoqda va asosiy o‘zgarishlar ham shu soha bo‘yicha bo‘lmoqda. Albatta bunday o‘zgarishlarda xalqimizning xohish irodasi alohida o‘rganilib qabul qilinganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Joriy 2023-yil 30-aprel kungi referendumda ushbu konstitutsiyaviy loyiha xalq muhokamasiga qo‘yiladi va xalqimiz yana bir bor o‘z huquqiy savodxonligini ko‘rsatadi, o‘z kelajagi va yurtimiz istiqboli uchun maqbulini belgilaydi va fikr mulohazalarini bildiradi.

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2. “KSQ-4-сон 13.03.2023. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasining»O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi

[43] Sultonova, R. H. Q. (2022). ZAMONAVIY DAVLAT ORGANLARI TIZIMIDA PREZIDENTLIK INSTITUTINING TUTGAN ORNI VA AHAMIYATI. *Academic research in educational sciences*, *3*(4), 1278-1287.

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A MODERN APPROACH TO TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Abstract: Currently, in our country, great attention is being paid to the use of various innovative and pedagogical technologies in teaching English in general schools and higher education institutions. This article is mainly devoted to the methodology of teaching English in secondary schools.
Key words: pedagogical technologies, interactive methods, "Boomerang" method.

Today, the ability to know foreign languages is becoming one of the integral parts of professional education. Due to the high rate of cooperation with foreign partners among specialists in various fields, there is a high demand for them to learn the language.

The ability to use information technologies and modern teaching methods helps to quickly understand new materials. By combining different methods, the teacher is able to solve specific educational programs.

In this regard, teachers and students should familiarize themselves with modern methods of teaching foreign languages.

As a result, the ability to choose the most effective methods to achieve one's goals is formed. The use of several methods of teaching and learning will give effective results.

Teaching is carried out in small steps and is based on the student's existing knowledge system. As time progresses, innovations in every field are increasing.

Nowadays, we understand very well that improving the quality and efficiency of education is the basis of our future development. The teacher should look at his subject creatively during the lesson. The teacher should organize the lesson using modern pedagogical technologies and methods.

Currently, interest in the use of pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process is growing. Nowadays, there are several types of interactive methods, and the educational process is using these methods. Pedagogical technology is a system of orderly actions that lead to pre-planned results and are necessary.

There are many types of educational methods. Pupils need to master educational information, understand the topic, strengthen their knowledge of the topic through lectures, stories, explanations, video methods.

The teacher should use several methods that serve to strengthen educational information, to understand, and to teach students to think about this topic. To increase students' vocabulary, to work with books, it is necessary to learn to work with tenses, phonetics, and exercises in English.

In order to develop students' activity, "discussion", "circle", discussion, "pin board", "business", brainstorming, presentation method, brainstorming method, "saw" method, "Journey to the land of justice" method, The "Beehive" method, the "Discussion-discussion" method, the "Gallery" method, the "Match ball method", the "Perceptual map" method, the "Single circle" method and many other methods can be used in the course of the lesson.

For example, in the 5th grade, Unit 11. Lesson 1. My favorite season. Educational aim of this lesson: – to learn about seasons. Developing aims: – to enable pupils to talk about seasons. "Boomerang technology" can be used for a new topic. This technology helps students to work with texts during the lesson, to remember the learned material, to speak, to express their thoughts freely, to get a lot of information in a short time, and to learn during the lesson.

The aim of the lesson; to evaluate all students by the teacher. The purpose of the lesson: to control and assess how they respond to the texts and questions in the distributed materials through discussion and various questions. Enabling students to own their grades. Application of technology.

It can be used individually in the form of small groups and teams in practical training and discussion classes. Tools used in the lesson: handouts for students (short texts on the topic, pictures, information, etc.).

Students are divided into small groups. The purpose of the lesson is explained to the students: - Texts on the topic are distributed to the students for independent study;

For example. Dear Sabina, Thank you for your letter. Today I want to write about our pets. Last year we had two cats: Fluffy and Tiger. But this year we have more pets. My mother has two cats and three kittens. My father likes rabbits and we have two. Their names are Flossie (white) and Blackie (black).

My brother Daniel likes dogs and he has a dog Paws and two puppies. He has two hedgehogs and a tortoise too. I like fish and I have three goldfish. We like canaries and we have a canary. Do you have pets? Please write to me about your pets.

Love Lucy And 3 similar texts will be distributed. - the texts given by students are studied independently; - A new group is formed from the members of each group; - Each of the members of the new group exchange information with the texts they have learned independently within the group.

That is, they talk to each other, they get to master the text; - to determine the level of mastery of the given information, internal control is carried out within the group, that is, group members answer questions with each other. What is your favorite season? I like spring. What is your favorite season? - I like winter. What is your favorite season? - I like autumn. - What is your favorite season, Babur? - I like summer because I can swim.

According to the texts must be given questions. Who writes a letter? Lucy writes a letter. Who wrote a letter? Lucy wrote a letter? Lucy wrote a letter to Sabina.

The teacher addresses the students with questions, conducts an oral survey. Based on the answers to the questions, the total points of the groups are determined. The total points of the groups are determined.

The total points collected by the groups are distributed equally among the members of the group. Interactive ("inter" - mutual "ast" - to act) means to act mutually, to talk with someone, to communicate.

Interactive teaching methods are a special form of organization of knowledge and communicative activity in which learners are involved in the learning process, they have the opportunity to understand and think about what they know and think.

The "Boomerang" technology used in the lesson, it gives students an opportunity to think, to form logic in them, as well as to develop their memory, ideas, thoughts, and arguments in written and oral forms.

In addition to education, this method is of an educational nature for students: - the ability to work with a team; - negotiable; - happiness; - skill; - respect other people's opinion; - activity; - creative approach to work; - interest in the effectiveness of one's activity; - gives an opportunity to form a number of qualities such as self-evaluation.

In conclusion, it should be said that teaching a modern language is aimed at forming a more cultured person, who has the skills of self-analysis and systematization of new knowledge. Innovative methods are an integral part of the modernization of the entire system.

This ensures that teachers can familiarize themselves with the most advanced approaches and then integrate them and use them in their work to achieve significant growth in the education system.

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РОЛЬ ЦИФРОВОЙ ГРАМОТНОСТИ В ПОВЫШЕНИИ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЫ

Аннотация. Цифровизация проникает во все сферы жизни людей, в первую очередь, затрагивая государственную службу. Многие государственные должности трансформируются либо требуют от исполнителей определенного уровня цифровой грамотности. В статье на основе изучения зарубежного опыта поднимаются вопросы теоретического аспекта цифровой грамотности, развития образовательного рынка, в частности повышение квалификации и переподготовки кадров для государственных органов и учреждений. Цифровая грамотность служит инструментом обновления системы постоянного повышения уровня знаний государственных служащих для качественного государственного управления, а также успешного проведения экономических реформ и обеспечения конкурентоспособности страны на мировом рынке.

Ключевые слова: цифровая грамотность, цифровизация, цифровые технологии, государственная служба, повышение квалификации.

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THE ROLE OF DIGITAL LITERACY IN IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Abstract. Digitalization reaches all spheres of people's lives, primarily affecting the public service. Many public positions are being transformed or require a certain level of digital literacy from performers. Based on the study of *foreign experience, the article highlights issues of the theoretical aspect of digital literacy, the development of the educational market, in particular, advanced training and retraining of personnel for state bodies and institutions. Digital literacy serves as a tool for updating the system of continuously improving the level of knowledge of government officials for high-quality public administration, as well as the successful implementation of economic reforms and ensuring the country's competitiveness in the world market.*

Key words: digital literacy, digitalization, digital technologies, public service, professional development.

Современные технологии и платформы все больше позволяют обществу взаимодействовать с государственными органами и учреждениями, выражать свое мнение, координировать усилия в конкретных вопросах и даже вести мониторинг за деятельностью государственных структур. В то же время, государство получает новые технологические возможности для усиления своего контроля над населением, основанные на всеобъемлющих системах наблюдения и способности контролировать цифровую инфраструктуру. В целом, правительства все чаще сталкиваются с давлением по изменению подхода к участию общественности в выработке государственной политики, поскольку их центральная роль уменьшается из-за постоянно возникающих источников конкуренции, перераспределения и децентрализации власти, которые делают возможными инновационные цифровые технологии. Способность государственных систем и органов государственной власти адаптироваться в условиях цифровизации определяет их дальнейшее существование. В таких условиях стремительные изменения должны способствовать обеспечению определенного уровня прозрачности и эффективности государственных структур, позволяющего им сохранить свое конкурентное преимущество. Государству необходимо находиться в постоянном взаимодействии с бизнес сообществом и поддерживать инновации, а также оперативно реагировать на наиболее острые социальные вопросы.

Владение цифровыми знаниями и навыками диктуется временем и становится неотъемлемой частью повседневной жизни во всех странах мира. Знания представляют собой информацию, полученную посредством сенсорного ввода: чтение, наблюдение, слушание, прикосновение и т.д. Навыки же относятся к способности применять знания в конкретных ситуациях, и развиваются они именно на практике. Понятия цифровых знаний и цифровых навыков не имеет единого определения, так как их набор слишком широк и зависит от многих факторов, а также от субъективных специфических требований организаций государственной службы. Знания, как и навыки, могут передаваться как от одного человека к другому путем самостоятельного изучения, так и посредством организации государством обучения или повышения квалификации. Цифровая грамотность, в свою очередь, может пониматься, как способность ориентироваться в цифровом пространстве, используя технические навыки и критическое мышление, то есть использование современных технологий, таких как смартфон, персональный компьютер, электронные книги и многое другое, для поиска, оценки и передачи информации. В изученной научной литературе такой подход находит подтверждение, то есть основу цифровых знаний и навыков составляют соответствующие стратегии развития организаций, базовая компьютерная грамотность, владение основным набором цифровых технологий: мобильные устройства, связь, интернет вещей, облачные вычисления, социальные сети и цифровые услуги, интеллектуальные системы и аналитика [1]. Цифровую грамотность можно определить и как возможность находить и оценивать информацию, а также использовать ее, делиться ею, создавать контент с использованием информационно-коммуникационных технологий, доступа в Интернет, социальных сетей и других инструментов. К примеру, как отвечать на запросы и предоставлять определенный набор услуг в центрах государственных услуг, получать доступ и работать с различными файлами, анализировать массив больших данных, использовать инновационные приложения и платформы — все это требуется на современной государственной службе. Однозначного или единого набора цифровых навыков не существует, так же как конкретного пакета знаний, однако международные организации и форумы высокого уровня признают важность цифровой грамотности в свете происходящей Четвертой промышленной революции, особенно в государственном секторе.

По мере того, как мировая экономика становится все более технологичной, резко меняется характер рабочей силы. Базовая цифровая грамотность является необходимым условием для трудоустройства, а более специализированные технические навыки пользуются большим спросом. Так, в развитых странах государственные рабочие места, в первую очередь, требуют определенного уровня цифровых навыков и компетенций. Навыки, необходимые для освоения облачных вычислений, искусственного интеллекта, машинного обучения и инструментов повышения производительности, уже пользуются большим спросом в государственных организациях по всему миру, но рабочие места остаются незаполненными. Одним из факторов, привлекающих людей к карьере на государственной службе, является возможность обучения и постоянного развития, поскольку именно так государственные служащие могут быть эффективными работниками в условиях цифровой экономики, владея необходимыми цифровыми технологиями. Например, в Нидерландах было проведено исследование оценки навыков работы с интернетом среди государственных служащих и его влияния на повышение, как производительности, так и эффективности государственной службы [2]. В Бразилии был достигнут непрерывный рост дистанционного образования, происходящего в смешанных формах и электронном обучении [3]. Основой методологии этих научных исследований, проведённых среди коллективов, являются опросные методы с инициативой, исходящей от социальных групп, а не по поручению государственных структур об их проведении. Выводы и результаты таких исследований являются общедоступными и подлежат дальнейшей обработке, что может быть особенно важно в условиях Нового Узбекистана. Для проведения работы по изучению уровня цифровой грамотности на государственной службе необходимо наличие современных студий с аудио- и видео-возможностями; привлечение или наличие профессионалов, владеющих современными цифровыми знаниями и навыками; пространство для сотрудничества, взаимодействия и совместной работы между всеми участниками процесса обучения; а также инструменты, сохраняющие все учебные ресурсы.

Стоит признать, что в развивающихся странах государственные служащие имеют крайне ограниченные возможности для продуктивного использования цифровых знаний и навыков, тогда как потребность в них только растет. В Узбекистане представляется актуальным поддерживать воспитание нового поколения государственных служащих, обладающих необходимым уровнем цифровой грамотности, для обеспечения постоянной работой на долгосрочную перспективу. Этого можно добиться посредством согласованной государственной политики, основанной на твердой приверженности инвестировать в системное повышение квалификации государственных служащих. Отметим, что важную роль играет цифровая грамотность женщин и девушек, которая формирует основу инклюзивного общества в двадцать первом веке. Это связано с тем что, в мире наблюдается тенденция разрушения гендерных стереотипов в государственной службе: если раньше молодых женщин фактически не было в данной сфере, то из года в год появляются новые лидеры, работающие в условиях цифровой среды.

В любом случае, на современном рабочем месте в системе органов государственной власти высоко ценятся цифровые знания и навыки, имеющие нередко ключевое значение в повышении уровня жизни населения страны. Некоторые специалисты продолжают утверждать, что доступ к интернету следует считать таким же важным, как доступ к воде или электричеству, что подкрепляется проникновением цифровизации во все сектора экономики.

Многие страны разрабатывают базовые стратегии повышения уровня цифровой грамотности государственной службы, что является альтернативой традиционному обучению. Само по себе цифровое обучение также способствует формированию определенных цифровых навыков у чиновников. Правительства прилагают серьезные усилия для повышения качества цифровой среды, с тем, чтобы повысить свою конкурентоспособность на мировом рынке труда, тогда как среда цифрового обучения должна отвечать следующим требованиям [4]:

- формирование единого сообщества обучающихся государственных служащих, предполагающего возможность быстрого и беспрепятственного обмена образовательными ресурсами между государственными органами и учреждениями;
- сочетание различных форм образования для обеспечения возможности участия каждого чиновника в процессе обучения;
- обеспечение актуальности и качества контента;
- обеспечение доступа государственным служащим к материалам цифрового обучения;
- обеспечение возможности участия государственным служащим всех уровней в процессе обучения.

С развитием цифровых технологий многие правительства заменяют традиционную подготовку кадров цифровым обучением (онлайн обучение или смешанное обучение).

Из зарубежной и отечественной литературы можно найти много преимуществ цифрового обучения. Однако, предлагается сконцентрировать свое внимание на факторах, которые необходимо дорабатывать для регулярной работы и внедрения полноценной системы цифрового обучения государственных служащих [5]. Среди таких факторов выделяют следующие:

- доступ к широкополосному интернету. Без общенационального доступа в интернет невозможно говорить об онлайн или смешанном обучении и повышении цифровой грамотности. Интернет должен быть повсеместным и доступным одинаково во всех регионах страны для обеспечения возможности функционирования электронного правительства;
- качественное содержание учебных курсов, разработанных специалистами в области IT. Должны применяться инновационные подходы и методики обучения в приоритетных направлениях по подготовке востребованных специалистов для всех секторов экономики. Все материалы должны быть адаптированы для пользователей, в том числе не имеющих высшего технического образования, вне зависимости от пола, возраста, опыта работы в сети, количества времени, проводимого в Интернете и других факторов, которые могут усилить различия. При этом дизайн должен быть очень простым и с понятным интерфейсом;
- эффективная система мотивации, основанная на служебных достижениях государственных служащих, дифференцированной системе грейдов и этапах обучения. Необходимо показать на практике, как можно использовать полученные знания, преимущества цифровых технологий,

облегчающих работу по принципу «умнее, дешевле, качественнее». Рекомендуется разработать многоуровневую систему оценки знаний, а также как связать систему образования с базовым набором компетенций государственных служащих;

- обеспечение средствами и возможностями для обучения всех категорий государственных служащих. К сожалению, чаще всего в этот процесс вовлечены только высокопоставленные государственные чиновники, и направлен он на приоритет лидерства;

- важность и обязательность оценки. Должна производиться не только всесторонняя проверка знаний и навыков государственных служащих, но и оценка эффективности и действенности самой стратегии повышения уровня цифровой грамотности и результатов ее реализации, что может быть использовано в будущем;

- изменение отношения государственных служащих к цифровому обучению путем создания лучшей учебной среды. Адаптация навыков работников к требованиям цифровой экономики; устранение неравенства в процессе автоматизации, обеспечение принципа «обучение на протяжении всей жизни», адекватная и своевременная реакция на меняющийся характер работы и т. д.;

- решение проблемы времени. Цифровое обучение позволяет использовать гибкий график, что очень актуально в условиях установленного распорядка дня и жесткого графика работы государственного служащего.

В литературе подтверждением значимости цифровой грамотности среди государственных служащих, являются цели системы цифрового обучения, такие как повышение эффективности человеческого ресурса и поощрение набора и удержания квалифицированного персонала [6]. Повышение цифровой грамотности государственных служащих является частью обновления системы профессионального обучения государственных служащих и развития системы образования.

Вместе с тем, для внедрения системы цифрового обучения государственных служащих и системного повышения цифровой грамотности необходима соответствующая нормативно-правовая база, особый подход к созданию качественного дизайна различных курсов и современная инфраструктура, а также бескомпромиссная политическая воля. Будучи флагманом цифровой трансформации, государственные органы и учреждения должны принимать решительные меры по инвестированию в человеческий капитал.

В заключение следует подчеркнуть, что для Узбекистана критически важно проводить специальные научные исследования о доверии населения к государственным органам и учреждениям, а также отслеживать тенденции его изменений в ту или иную сторону. Кроме того, необходимо оценивать уровень профессионализма и владения цифровыми навыками государственных служащих на регулярной основе. Государственные органы и учреждения должны лидировать и, следовательно, должны быть в авангарде использования цифровых технологий для обслуживания граждан [7].

По мнению Программы развития Организации Объединенных Наций в Узбекистане, озвученному еще в 2016 году, качество государственных институтов наряду с развитием рыночных отношений может оказать значительное положительное влияние на социально-экономическое развитие страны. Как показывает международная практика, институциональные реформы управления государственным сектором и повышение качества государственного управления являются предпосылками для проведения успешных экономических реформ и обеспечения конкурентоспособности страны на мировом рынке.

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РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ БОЛЬНЫХ С КЕЛОИДНЫМИ РУБЦАМИ ОБЛАСТИ ГРУДИНЫ

Аннотация. Проведена сравнительная оценка различных методов лечения пациентов с келоидными рубцами области грудины. Наилучшие результаты были получены при использовании комплексной терапии, которая включала хирургическое лечение с введением триамцинолона ацетонида в область рубца.

Ключевые слова: келоидный рубец, комплексное лечение, триамцинолона ацетонид.

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RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH KELOID SCARS REGIONS OF THE BREAST

Abstract. A comparative evaluation of various methods of treatment of patients with keloid scars of the sternum was carried out. The best results were obtained using complex therapy, which included surgical treatment with the introduction of triamcinolone acetonide into the scar area.

Key words: keloid scar, complex treatment, triamcinolone acetonide.

Введение. Келоидный рубец представляет собой разрастание фиброзной ткани, которая развивается после заживления поврежденной кожи, простирается за границы первоначальной раны и имеет тенденцию к увеличению и рецидивированию. Формирование келоида наблюдается при несоответствии между анаболическими и катаболическими процессами, когда производится большее количество коллагена, чем деградирует, и он распространяется во всех направлениях [4,6,7].

До настоящего времени не существует единой точки зрения по поводу лечения келоидов. С этой целью различные авторы предлагают применять окклюзионные повязки, компрессионную терапию, введение кортикостероидов в зону поражения, криохирургию, иссечение, лучевую терапию, лазерную терапию, лечение интерфероном. В настоящее время доступны различные способы лечения келоидов, а также исследуются новые методы лечения. На сегодняшний день ни одна терапия не была общепринятой в качестве золотого стандарта для лечения всех келоидов и не способна полностью рассасывать рубцы. Некоторые из этих методов лечения предлагают больше преимуществ и более эффективны, чем другие. Было показано, что лечение инъекциями кортикостероидов уменьшает размер и раздражение келоидных рубцов, а скорость регрессии составляет 50–100 % через один год, однако инъекции болезненны. Хирургическое иссечение использовалось традиционно, но создает новую рану, которая может привести к образованию такого же или даже большего келоида. Оно также не рекомендуется в качестве монотерапии, так как приводит к высокой частоте рецидивов [1, 2, 5].

Цель исследования – сравнение различных методов лечения келоидных рубцов области грудины.

Материалы и методы исследования. Под нашим наблюдением находилось 28 больных (мужчин – 3, женщин – 25) в возрасте от 10 до 43 лет, причем большинство из них (88,2%) составили пациенты от 14 до 27 лет. Больным проводилось клиническое и патогистологическое обследование. Пациенты были разделены на 3 группы. В первой группе из 6 человек лечение осуществлялось путем четырехкратного введения в область келоидного рубца триамцинолона ацетонида (Кеналог-40) по 5 мг с интервалом в 14 дней. Триамцинолона ацетонид – наиболее часто используемый кортикостероид, который уменьшает рубцевание посредством уменьшения синтеза коллагена, глюкозаминогликанов, медиаторов воспаления и пролиферации фибробластов. Для уменьшения дискомфорта от введения Кеналог-40 в область рубца мы разводили его раствором новокаина в соотношении 1:1. Препарат вводили внутрь рубцовой ткани, скос иглы направляли в толщу рубца, тем самым создавая канал, который наполняли препаратом на обратном ходе иглы для более эффективного распространения препарата в зоне рубца.

Во 2-ой группе больных (5 человек) проводилось иссечение рубца скальпелем с применением атравматичного шовного материала Prolene 4-0 и Vicryl 4-0, а также интраоперационное введение в края раны триамцинолона ацетонида в дозировке 1 мг препарата на 5 см. длины раны.

В 3-ей группе (14 человек) проведено комплексное комбинированное лечение: иссечение келоида скальпелем с использованием того же шовного материала, что и во второй группе, и последующим четырехкратным введением в область послеоперационного рубца Кеналог-40 по 5 мг 1 раз в 14 дней.

Повторные осмотры пациентов осуществляли ежедневно в течение первой недели после начала лечения, затем – раз в месяц. Длительность наблюдения всех больных составила от 1 до 3-х лет.

Результаты исследования и их обсуждение. Все больные предъявляли жалобы на косметический дефект, чувство стягивания, дискомфорт в области рубца. У 8 пациентов (32%) были боли в области рубца зудящего характера.

Во всех случаях образованию келоида способствовало травматическое повреждение кожи: у 9 больных (38%) – в результате неоперационной травмы, у 3 пациентов (12%) – в результате хирургического вмешательства, у 13 (50%) – в результате ожога. Рост келоида начинался через 1–2 месяца после травмы, продолжался незаметно

При визуальном исследовании келоидные рубцы имели округлую, овальную или продолговатую форму с четкими краями. Их цвет варьировал от бледнорозового до синюшно-красного. При пальпации келоиды имели плотную консистенцию. У 8 больных (32%) пальпация рубцов была болезненна. При патоморфологическом исследовании операционного материала пациентов 2-й и 3-й группы были выявлены толстые плотные пучки эозинофильно окрашенного гиалинизированного коллагена концентрического строения, истончение сосочков дермы.

Морфологическую основу келоида составляла избыточно растущая незрелая соединительная ткань с большим количеством атипичных гигантских фибробластов и малым количеством капилляров.

У всех пациентов первой группы после введения Кеналог-40 наблюдалось купирование болей и остановка роста келоида. У 4 больных келоидный рубец уменьшался в размерах, становился более мягким и плоским. Однако полного исчезновения келоида не наблюдалось ни у одного из больных этой группы. У двух пациентов после проведенного лечения определялась гипопигментация рубца и атрофия кожи в зоне воздействия. 6 пациентов были не удовлетворены косметическим и эстетическим результатом лечения, что в дальнейшем потребовало применения других методов терапии.

У всех больных 2-й группы послеоперационный период протекал без осложнений. Швы были сняты на 6-7 сутки после хирургического вмешательства, рубец не возвышался над поверхностью кожи, имел мягкую консистенцию и бледно-розовый цвет. Через 1–2 месяца у трех больных и через 1 год у одного больного наблюдался рецидив заболевания – появление келоидного рубца больших размеров, чем предыдущий.

В 3-й группе больных ранний послеоперационный период и его результат не отличался от такового во 2-й группе. После введения триамцинолона ацетонида все пациенты этой группы жалоб не предъявляли, побочных эффектов не наблюдалось. Определялся небольшой отек в области послеоперационного рубца, который купировался через 2–3 дня после инъекции. В срок наблюдения до 3-х лет рецидива заболевания в этой группе больных не отмечалось. Хороший косметический результат получен у 21 человек (84,2%). У 4 пациентов (15,8%) имелась гипо- и гиперпигментация, и атрофия кожи в зоне воздействия препарата.

Выводы: 1. При келоидах комбинированная терапия предлагает лучший подход и показала большую эффективность с меньшим количеством побочных эффектов по сравнению с монотерапией.

2. Важным моментом является ранняя диагностика келоидов. Чем раньше они диагностируются и начинается их лечение, тем лучше косметический результат и больше вероятность выздоровления.

3. Независимо от применяемой терапии диспансерное наблюдение за пациентами с келоидными рубцами должно составлять не менее трех лет для исключения рецидива.

4. Лечение всех келоидных рубцов должно быть комплексным. При использовании отдельных видов терапии рецидив заболевания составляет от 40 до 100%.

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АНАЛИЗ РОСТА НЕДОНОШЕННЫХ НОВОРОЖДЕННЫХ С ГАСТРОШИЗИСОМ ПРИ ГОСПИТАЛИЗАЦИИ В ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ АНЕСТЕЗИОЛОГИИ РЕАНИМАЦИИ И ИНТЕНСИВНОЙ ТЕРАПИИ

Резюме. Гастрошизис особенно сложный тип недоношенность и низкая масса тела при рождении связаны с худшим клиническим исходом с более высокой смертностью, более высокой частотой сепсиса и катетер-ассоциированной инфекции, холестаза, синдрома короткой кишки, большим количеством дней для достижения полноценного питания, более длительным временем парентеральное питание и более длительные сроки госпитализации.

Ключевые слова: Гастрошизис, недоношенный, рост, младенец, новорождённый.

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GROWTH ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE NEWBORNS WITH GASTROSCHISIS DURING HOSPITALIZATION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ANESTHESIOLOGY RESUSCITATION AND INTENSIVE CARE

Resume. Gastroschisis is a particularly complex type of prematurity and low birth weight is associated with worse clinical outcome with higher mortality, higher incidence of sepsis and catheter-associated infection, cholestasis, short bowel syndrome, more days to achieve complete nutrition, longer time of parenteral nutrition and longer hospital stays.

Keywords: Gastroschisis, premature, growth, infant, newborn.

Введение

Гастрошизис дефект брюшной стенки в большинстве случаев справа от места прикрепления пуповины. Петли кишечника и иногда части других органов брюшной полости выпячиваются из дефекта брюшной стенки без оболочек или мешка покрывающего внутренности ([1]. Генетический полиморфизм взаимодействие с факторами окружающей среды такими как курение и возраст матери менее 20 лет, могут играть роль в патогенезе этого заболевания [(2)]. Распространенность гастрошизиса растет во всем мире с 1995 г., достигая трех-четырех случаев на 10000 живорождений без различий по полу [(3)]. Гипотезы причины гастрошизиса включают нарушение образования мезодермы в брюшной стенке разрыв амниотической оболочки вокруг пупочного кольца последствия инволюции правой пупочной вены или прерывание правой артерии [(4)]. Гастрошизис можно классифицировать как простой, когда он возникает как изолированный дефект и сложный, когда он связан с кишечными аномалиями, такими как атрезии кишечника, перфорации и некротические сегменты или заворот [(4)]. Гастрошизис особенно сложный тип недоношенность и низкая масса тела при рождении связаны с худшим клиническим исходом при более высокой смертности, более высокая частота сепсиса и инфекций, связанных с катетером, холестаза, синдрома короткой кишки, большее количество дней для достижения полноценного питания, более длительное время парентерального питания и более длительное время госпитализации (5). Длительная зависимость от парентерального питания может спровоцировать заболевание печени, связанное с парентеральным питанием с возможным прогрессированием до тяжелой печеночной недостаточности (6). Гастрошизис увеличивает риск преждевременных родов и только 35% родов происходят при гестационном возрасте равном или превышающем 37 недель (7). Парентеральное питание стало частью ежедневного клинического лечения нескольких пациентов нуждающихся в пищевых добавках. У новорожденных парентеральное питание способствовало повышению выживаемости недоношенных детей в том числе с врожденными аномалиями кишечника. В настоящее время новорожденные с гастрошизисом как недоношенные, так и доношенные нуждаются в раннем и сбалансированном парентеральном питании чтобы пережить периоды голодания что определяет само основное заболевание поскольку хорошо известно нарушение моторики кишечника, связанное с гастрошизисом как в ситуациях простого, так и сложного порока. Также известно, что у новорожденных получающих парентеральное питание энергетические потребности ниже чем у детей, находящихся на энтеральном питании за счет меньших кишечных потерь исключения процессов переваривания и всасывания и динамического специфического действия пищи. Небелковый запас в 60 ккал/кг, связанный с адекватным запасом аминокислот, удовлетворяет остальные метаболические потребности новорожденного. При калорийности предложения 80-90 ккал/кг и протеина 3 г/кг/сут уже наблюдается некоторая прибавка в весе и рост. Таким образом у новорожденных с гастрошизисом полное парентеральное питание с 3-4 г/кг/сут белка и 100 ккал/кг/сут небелковой калорийности поддерживая соотношение небелкового азота калории примерно 1/150 к 1/200, способствует анаболизму и адекватному росту этих новорожденных (8). Несмотря на этот терапевтический арсенал при парентеральной нутритивной терапии исследования показывают, что у новорожденных в основном недоношенных с сопутствующими заболеваниями не наблюдается ожидаемой прибавки веса, основанной на текущих графиках роста (9). Потенциальные клинические последствия задержки роста включают увеличение продолжительности пребывания в отделении интенсивной терапии новорожденных и ухудшение исходов развития нервной системы. Имеются также данные свидетельствующие о связи между неадекватным питанием новорожденных в раннем возрасте и последствиями для здоровья включая рост числа сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний ожирения и диабета (8). Численные методы используемые для описания скорости роста недоношенных новорожденных в зависимости от массы тела, длины тела и окружности головы включают граммы/кг/день (г/кг/день), грамм/день (г/день), сантиметры/неделю (см /w) и оценку z-показателя (7). Из вышеизложенного возникают трудности в адекватном вскармливании недоношенных детей с гастрошизисом, а также трудности в измерении этого питания то есть в измерении адекватного роста. Таким образом целью настоящего исследования является оценка роста недоношенных новорожденных с простым и сложным гастрошизисом в процессе их госпитализации в отделение реанимации новорожденных.

Методы

Это описательное исследование, основанное на ретроспективной когорте включающей недоношенных новорожденных (гестационный возраст менее 37 недель) с простым и сложным гастрошизисом госпитализированных в детский многопрофильный медицинский центр Андижанской области (ДММЦАО) отделение анестезиологии реанимации и интенсивной терапии (АРИТ) с января 2015 г. по декабрь 2022 г.

Критерием госпитализации в этот центр являются новорожденные и дети раннего возраста до 45 дней жизни, нуждающиеся в клинической и хирургической интенсивной терапии. В последние годы гастрошизис был второй хирургической патологией с наибольшим количеством госпитализаций. Бригады неонатологов, детской хирургии, больничной - комиссии по инфекционному контролю, физиотерапевтов, медсестер и диетологов разработали управляемый протокол ухода за новорожденными с гастрошизисом. Парентеральное питание начинают с первых дней жизни при стабильной гемодинамике новорожденного. Целевое значение при полном парентеральном питании составляет от 3 до 3,5 г/кг/сутки аминокислот, 3 г/кг/сутки липидов, предпочтительно с рыбьим жиром и скоростью инфузия глюкозы 12 мг/кг/мин (10). Объем титруется исходя из суточного водного баланса, а электролиты и микроэлементы назначаются на основании основных потребностей и серийных лабораторных оценок. Предпочтительным венозным доступом является периферически введенный центральный катетер, который поддерживается с помощью строгих методов антисептики со стандартной сменой повязок и надлежащими манипуляциями чтобы избежать инфекции связанной с катетером. Начало энтеральной диеты происходит, когда количество остатков в желудке уменьшается, а внешний вид становится желтым или слюнотечением. Грудное молоко является диетой выбора и начинается с 20 мл/кг с ежедневным увеличением рациона до достижения полного рациона. При продолжительности голодания более 30 дней выбирают начало диеты с гидролизованной смеси при отсутствии грудного молока. Из медицинских карт были собраны следующие данные: возраст матери (лет), четность (первородящая или нет), вид родоразрешения (вагинальные или кесарево сечение), масса тела при рождении (граммы), пол, срок гестации (нед), рассчитанный по УЗИ плода до 20 нед гестации (11), для последующей классификации недоношенности адекватность питания (небольшая-ниже 10-го процентиля, адекватная-между 10-м и 90-м процентилями или большая для гестационного возраста-выше 90-го процентиля) с использованием кривых Фентона (2013) (10); вид гастрошизиса (простой или сложный)-диагностируется во время операции, время голодания (дни), время парентерального питания (дни), время до достижения полного энтерального питания (минимальный объем энтерального питания 120 мл/кг/сут) (11) (дни); время госпитализации (дни); прибавка массы тела от госпитализации до выписки (граммы/день) и исход (выписка из больницы или смерть).

Для оценки роста этих недоношенных детей с гастрошизисом по весу был принят критерий увеличения или уменьшения суточного веса в граммах день от момента госпитализации до выписки из стационара (10). Адекватной прибавкой считались значения выше 15 г/день, приемлемые значения от 10 до 15 г/день и неадекватные значения менее 10 г/день. Для данного исследования были выбраны кривые роста Фентона для классификации новорожденных после рождения и в последующем периоде, а также был выбран критерий прибавки массы тела в грамм/день. Новорожденных ежедневно взвешивают на электронных весах и калибруют в обнаженном виде и всегда медсестрой.

Принята классификация недоношенности: очень недоношенные (гестационный возраст от 28 до 32 недель) и умеренно недоношенные дети (гестационный возраст от 32 до 37 недель, в том числе поздние недоношенные дети - гестационный возраст от 34 до 37 недель); по отношению к массе тела при рождении (крайне низкая масса тела при рождении-масса тела при рождении менее 1000 г, очень низкая масса тела при рождении -масса тела при рождении от 1000 до 1500 г, низкая масса тела при рождении от 1500 до 2500г и масса тела при рождении более 2500г), а также пищевой адекватность (маленькая, адекватная или большая для гестационного возраста в соответствии с принятой эталонной кривой) (10). Результаты выражаются в пропорциях среднего со стандартным отклонением и медианы с минимальным и максимальным значениями. Размер выборки не рассчитывался, поскольку это выборка для удобства.

Результаты

За исследуемый период с января 2015 г. по декабрь 2022 г. был госпитализирован 101 новорожденный с гастрошизисом, частота госпитализаций составила 14,4 новорожденных год. Из них 60 новорожденных (59,4%) были недоношенными (гестационный возраст менее 37 недель).

Обсуждение

В данном исследовании представлены два чрезвычайно важных аспекта, которые до сих пор не нашли отражения в литературе. Первый заключается в анализе когорты больных гастрошизисом, состоящей только из недоношенных новорожденных поскольку в опубликованных исследованиях когорт гастрошизиса анализируются вместе недоношенные и доношенные дети (10,11). Во-вторых, необходимо описать рост этих недоношенных детей потому что существует мало исследований в которых анализируется рост и не только с недоношенными новорожденными (9). Проанализированный показатель недоношенности в этой когорте составил 59,4% при среднем сроке беременности 34,8 недели. Недавнее исследование, опубликованное в 2020 г., анализирующее 566 новорожденных с гастрошизисом в восьми третичных центрах, показало, что гестационный возраст при рождении колебался от 28 до 40 недель в среднем 36 недель и 56% были недоношенными (7). Среди факторов риска гастрошизиса выделяются молодые и первородящие матери.

Другим фактом, на который обращает внимание, является высокая частота выявленных кесаревых сечений (80%), поскольку нет данных о том, что кесарево сечение улучшает исход гастрошизиса, особенно с осложнениями. Было предложено плановое преждевременное родоразрешение до 37 недель беременности для защиты наружного отдела кишечника от повреждения из-за контакта с амниотической жидкостью с последующим серозитом и компрессией, однако эти исследования по-прежнему дают противоречивые результаты, поэтому хирургическое родоразрешение предназначено только для акушерских родов показания (11). Из 60 исследованных новорожденных не было преобладания полов в заболеваемости гастрошизисом (женщины 53,3% и мужчины 46,7%), факт, который сопоставим с данными литературы. (8). Частота сложного гастрошизиса составила 18,3%, что несколько выше по сравнению с литературными данными, которые в среднем составляют 14% (11). Среднее время натощак составляло 27 дней, парентеральное время -30,5 дня, а для достижения полного энтерального питания -36,5 дня, что согласуется с недавно опубликованными данными, показывающими среднее время парентерального питания от 27 до 30 дней (10). Литературные данные о недоношенных новорожденных с массой тела менее 1500 г показывают медиану 67 дней для парентерального питания и 107 дней для полного энтерального питания (10).

Нарушение моторики кишечника при гастрошизисе является частым явлением, влияющим на начало энтеральной диеты и требующим длительного времени парентерального питания (2). После хирургической коррекции гастрошизиса обычно наступает период гипомоторики кишечника со спонтанной регрессией (4).

Этиология этой преходящей кишечной дисфункции еще полностью не выяснена и может быть связана с дефектом созревания кишечных нейронов. Раздражающее действие амниотической жидкости является наиболее правдоподобным объяснением этого нарушения созревания нейронов кишечника (6). Оценка роста в период госпитализации по критерию г/сутки показала среднюю прибавку массы тела 20,8 г/сутки, также распределенную 8,3% новорожденных имели неадекватную прибавку массы тела считая менее 10 г/сутки 8,3% % имели приемлемую прибавку от 10 до 15 г/день и наиболее (83,3%) адекватную прибавку более 15 г/день.

Заключение

Таким образом, анализ роста недоношенных новорожденных с простым и сложным гастрошизисом по критерию прибавки массы тела (грамм/сутки) при госпитализации в отделение реанимации новорожденных показал, что более 90% выборки имеют приемлемую прибавку массы тела (от 10 до 15 г/день) или адекватный (>15 г/день), подчеркивая, что недоношенные новорожденные, которые не набирают вес в отделении интенсивной терапии новорожденных, остаются госпитализированными дольше, увеличивая заболеваемость и смертность, помимо риска проявления когнитивного дефицита в отделении интенсивной терапии новорожденных. следовать за. Кроме того, длительные госпитализации существенно увеличивают расходы на здравоохранение.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ОЦЕНКЕ АНЕСТЕЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО РИСКА ПРИ АМБУЛАТОРНЫХ ЛОР-ВМЕШАТЕЛЬСТВАХ УДЕТЕЙ

Резюме. Интенсивное развитие педиатрической лор-хирургии по методике хирургии «одного дня» ставит перед анестезиологом две основные задачи: обеспечить хирургу безопасный для ребенка доступ к верхним дыхательным путям и обеспечить гладкое, без осложнений, течение периоперационного периода. При этом у анестезиолога ограничено время для предоперационной оценки состояния пациента и посленаркозного восстановления. В то же время при проведении общей анестезии при лор-вмешательствах у детей значительно чаще развиваются различные осложнения в периоперационном периоде, несмотря на то, что большинство детей поступают на оперативное лечение в удовлетворительном состоянии. В статье дается определение понятий периоперационное осложнение и риск возникновения осложнения. Факторами риска возникновения осложнений у педиатрических лор-пациентов являются наличие хронической вирусной или бактериальной инфекции и нарушение аэродинамики верхних дыхательных путей. Так, наличие вирусной инфекции приводит к сенсибилизации к ингаляционным анестетикам, возникновению ларинго и бронхоспазма. Нарушение аэродинамики верхних дыхательных путей сопровождается перемежающейся гипоксией и гиперкапнией. Что может привести к развитию артериальной и легочной гипертензии, нарушению ритма сердца, дистресс синдрома легких. Морфологические преобразования в центральных опиоидных рецепторах и угнетенная реакция на гиперкарбию могут привести к апноэ в посленаркозном периоде, пролонгированию времени пробуждения. Токсическое воздействие из очага воспаления и сосудисто дисциркуляторные нарушения нередко приводят к церебральным осложнениям. В статье показана низкая прогностическая ценность лабораторно-инструментальных методов обследования у детей, готовящихся к лор-операциям. Их следует назначать только тогда, когда они могут дать дополнительную информацию и могут повлиять на анестезию или хирургический результат. К тому же *инструментальные исследования означают дополнительный стресс для ребенка. Таким образом, основой определения анестезиологического риска являются тщательно собранный анамнез и клинический осмотр.*

Ключевые слова: риск анестезии, дети, лор-заболевания, осложнения анестезии.

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MODERN APPROACHES TO THE ASSESSMENT OF ANESTHESIOLOGICAL RISK AT OUT-PATIENT ENT INTERVENTIONS IN CHILDREN

Resume. Intensive development of pediatric orl surgery using the one-day surgery method sets two main tasks for the anesthesiologist to provide the surgeon with safe access to the upper respiratory passages of the child and ensure a smooth, non-complicated perioperative period. However, the anesthesiologist has a limited time for preoperative assessment of the patient's condition and post-anesthetic recovery. At the same time, various complications are much more likely to develop in the perioperative period at general anesthesia for ent interventions in children, despite the fact that most children are taken for surgical treatment in satisfactory condition. The article defines the concepts of perioperative complications and the risk of complications. The risk factors for complications in pediatric ent patients are the presence of chronic viral or bacterial infection and impaired aerodynamics of the upper respiratory passages. Thus, the presence of a viral infection leads to sensibilization to inhalation anesthetics, the occurrence of laryngo- and bronchospasm. Violation of the aerodynamics of the upper respiratory passages is accompanied by intermittent hypoxia and hypercapnia that can lead to the development of arterial and pulmonary hypertension, heart rhythm disorder, or lung distress syndrome. Morphological changes in the central opioid receptors and the depressed reaction to hypercarbia can lead to apnea in the postanesthetic period, and prolongation of the wake-up time. Toxic effects from the source of inflammation and vascular-circulatory disorders often lead to cerebral complications. The article shows the low prognostic value of laboratory and instrumental methods of examination in children preparing for ent operations. They should be prescribed only when they can provide additional information and may affect the anesthesia or surgical outcome. In addition, instrumental

studies mean additional stress for the child. Thus, the basis for determining the anesthetic risk is a carefully collected anamnesis and clinical examination.

Keywords: risk of anaesthesia, children, orl diseases, anesthesia complications.

В настоящее время хирургия «одного дня» бурно развивается. Количество операций, выполняемых в амбулаторных условиях или по технологии хирургии «одного дня», достигает 60% и число их продолжает расти [5, 10]. В структуре амбулаторной детской хирургии большую часть составляют педиатрические лор пациенты. Так, по данным K. Becke [17], в Германии ежегодно проводится 100 000 амбулаторных операций с общей анестезией, и 30 000 из них составляют дети в возрасте до 5 лет, которые оперируются по поводу лор-патологии. При этом хирургии «одного дня» присущи недостатки, основным из которых является дефицит времени для предоперационной оценки анестезиологом состояния пациента и посленаркозного восстановления [6].При проведении общей анестезии при лор вмешательствах у детей значительно чаще развиваются различные осложнения в периоперационном периоде, несмотря на то, что большинство детей поступают на оперативное лечение в удовлетворительном состоянии [4, 25, 28].Перед анестезиологом в лор хирургии стоят две основные задачи: первая обеспечить хирургу доступ к верхним дыхательным путям и защитить респираторную систему ребенка, Вторая -обеспечить гладкое, без осложнений, течение периоперационного периода.До настоящего времени не существует единого определения понятия «осложнение», поэтому приведем несколько наиболее часто используемых определений. «осложнение-это патологическое состояние, которое непредвиденно развилось во время проведения анестезии или посленее, как следствие сочетания индивидуальных особенностей организма и ряда факторов». «под осложнением следует понимать потерю управляемости анестезией, создающую непосредственную или потенциальную угрозу жизни больного» [13]. Ю.С. Александрович [2] отдельно выделяет побочный эффект анестезии: «побочным эффектом является вторичный или нежелательный эффект препарата или метода лечения». Побочными эффектами могут быть послеоперационные тошнота, рвота, сонливость, головокружение, боль в горле, озноб, ажитация после пробуждения от наркоза и др. К осложнениям относятся стоматологические травмы, круп, аллергические реакции, стридор, спазм или травма голосовых складок, регургитация содержимого желудка с последующей аспирацией, повреждение артерии, вены и нерва, гипотензия и аритмия. Смерть и необратимые повреждения головного мозга являются самыми тяжелыми анестезиологическими осложнениями.Среди причин анестезиологических осложнений условно выделяют две большие группы: обстоятельства и ошибки.К обстоятельствам, с которыми связывают возникновение осложнений, относятся: основное и сопутствующие заболевания, индивидуальная реакция на вводимые препараты и побочное действие лекарств, вид оперативного вмешательства, дефицит или недостатки оборудования, внутреннее или внешнее давление на анестезиолога (взаимоотношение «анестезиолог-хирург»), экстренность ситуации, степень усталости персонала и т.д. [11].Неблагоприятные исходы анестезии обычно являются результатом каскада событий. Процесс возникновения осложнений анестезии является комплексным и не может быть полностью предсказуемым [15]. При этом смерть в результате хирургической агрессии возникает значительно чаще, чем в результате анестезии [7]. В то же время очень сложно отграничить риск анестезии от риска хирургического вмешательства.В данном контексте актуальным является прогнозирование анестезиолого-хирургического риска.Определение степени риска с позиции врача анестезиолога является важным прогностическим и тактическим фактором, который должен дать ответ на два важных вопроса 1) является ли состояние конкретного пациента соответствующим для проведения анестезии и конкретного объема операции и 2) превосходит ли ожидаемый эффект операции анестези-ологический и хирургический риски. Идентификация риска определяет выбор метода анестезии и операционную тактику. Недооценка степени риска может привести к грозным осложнениям [12].Факторами риска являются любые внешние воздействия, приводящие к увеличению вероятности возникновения плохого исхода. При этом следует помнить и о коммуникационном риске.Важным аспектом снижения риска является предоперационная оценка состояния пациента. Большинство детей, нуждающихся в оперативном лечении лор патологии, характеризуются удовлетворительным состоянием здоровья. Но при этом они имеют латентные факторы риска. Довольно часто заболевания лор органов сопровождаются инфекцией верхних дыхательных путей. Наличие вирусной инфекции может обусловить возникновение ларингои бронхоспазма в послеоперационном периоде, а также привести к сенсибилизации к ингаля-ционным анестетикам в течение более 6 недель («гиперреактивность бронхов») [18]. В свою очередь инверсия рецепторного профиля ре-спираторного тракта приводит к отеку и повышенной секреции слизи.Нарушение аэродинамики верхних дыха-тельных путей является патогмоничным фактором в лор хирургии [9]. Наиболее распространенными причинами нарушения воздушного потока в верхних дыхательных путях у детей являются гипертрофия небных миндалин и аденоидов. Более редкими являются нарушения анатомии лица и черепа, атрезия хоан, подсвязочный стеноз, синдромы, связанные с нервно-мышечной слабостью [19].Хроническая обструкция верхних дыхательных путей, как правило, проявляется синдромом обструктивного апноэ сна. В тяжелых случаях у таких детей на фоне гипоксии имеется артериальная и легочная гипертензия, нарушения сердечного ритма, дисфункция правых отделов сердца, острый респираторный дистресссиндром [27].Обсуждается зависимость прогноза состояния ребенка от кислородного статуса. Так, снижение значения концентрации кислорода в артериальной крови на 15% от референсного может значимо ухудшить прогноз [1].Развитие угрожающих жизни ребенка дизритмий так же могут обусловить особенности иннервации зоны операции [19].Дети с обструктивными расстройствами имеют повышенный риск развития послеоперационной гипоксии и пролонгирования времenипробуждения [24], поскольку на фоне прерывистой гипоксии происходит морфологическое преобразование в центральных опиоид-ных рецепторах [30]. Кроме того, было показано, что у детей с оас наблюдается угнетенная дыхательная реакция на углекислый газ. Наконец, местный послеоперационный отек тканей может изменить проходимость верхних дыхательных путей, особенно если в дополнение к at проводится другая операция по удалению мягких тканей [20].Токсическое воздействие из очага воспаления и сосудисто дисциркуляторные нарушения, эндотелиальная дисфункция нередко приводят к церебральным осложнениям [14]. Одним из часто описываемых, является синдром pandas (детские аутоиммунные психоневрологические расстройства, связанные со стрептококковой инфекцией) [16]. Таким образом, физическое обследование ребенка должно фокусироваться на проблемах, которые имеют отношение к анестезии, прежде всего со стороны дыхательной и сердечной системы:

• клинический статус ребенка (весоростовое соотношение, статомоторное и нейрокогнитивное развитие);

• особенности анатомии лицевого черепа;

• осмотр ротовой полости (оральное дыхание, симптомы инфекции);

• физикальное обследование легких и сердца.

Современные исследования показали, что после тщательного собранного анамнеза и клинического осмотра обычные лабораторные обследования не обеспечивают дополнительной информацией, которая имела бы решающее влияние на выбор метода анестезиологического обеспечения [22].Частота прогностических ошибок при рутинном обследовании достигает 15%. К примеру, при обследовании детей с синдромом фон виллебранда прогностическая ценность тщательно собранного анамнеза составила 9,2% по сравнению с 6,8% для развернутого лабораторного обследования [21, 22].Отсутствуют основания для исследования показателей гемоглобина и гематокрита перед малой плановой операцией, и оно должно быть ограничено потенциальным кровотечением, когда целесообразно знать исходное значение. Кроме того, наличие определенного уровня анемии не влияет на решение о проведении операции.Определение уровня глюкозы в крови не может предсказать концентрацию глюкозы крови во время индукции анестезии. Многочисленные исследования фактически доказали мини-мальный риск гипогликемии у детей даже после длительного голодания. Так же не оправдано рутинное измерение электролитов плазмы и требуется только при наличии рвоты, диареи, приема диуретиков или других состояний, приводящих к изменениям кислотно-основного состояния.Назначение коагуляционных тестов перед лор операцией остается одним из самых спорных вопросов периоперационной оценки. Пре-доперационная оценка гемостаза назначается с целью сведения к минимуму риска послеоперационных кровотечений. Тем не менее, следует подчеркнуть, что послеоперационное кровотечение редко бывает связанно с нарушением коагуляции [21]. При отсутствии в анамнезе и при осмотре признаков коагулопатии значительные сдвиги системы гемостаза представляются сомнительными, однако, при наличии подозрений следует проводить дифференцированную диагностику свертывания крови.Информационная ценность электрокардиограммы у здоровых детей незначительна и в этой группе пациентов ее проведение не рекомендуется. К тому же результаты экг при прогнозировании риска слабо чувствительны. Тем не менее, при патологических неопределенных шумах в сердце, подозрении на врожденный порок сердца, синдроме обструктивного апноэ сна, тяжелом сколиозе, бронхолегочной дисплазии, нервно-мышечных заболеваниях, ухудшение статуса в короткое время необходимо проводить инструментальные (экг, эхо экг) исследования сердца [29]. При тщательно собранном анамнезе и детальном физическом обследовании ребенка рентгенография органов грудной клетки дает мало информации [8]. Рентгенограмма грудной клетки может быть показана для уточнения ди-агноза в случае выявления заболеваний легких, бронхолегочной дисплазии (Блд), тяжелых форм бронхиальной астмы, нервно-мышечных заболеваний, тяжелом сколиозе и подозрении на увеличение вилочковой железы.Полисомнографию или полиграфию назы-вают «золотым» стандартом диагностики обструктивных расстройств верхних дыхательных путей [26].При полисомнографическом обследовании детей с индексом апноэ гипопноэ более 10 и сатурацией менее 90% было спрогнозировано 38% осложнений против 4% у всех остальных интраоперационный ларингоспазм, требующий лечения ($p<0,05$), десатурация менее 90% ($p<0,05$), пребывание в палате интенсивной терапии более 100 мин ($p<0,01$) и нахождение в стационаре более суток (or 5.19, 95% ди 2.11–12.75) [23]. Но полисомнография требует значительных затрат времени и ресурсов здравоохранения и применяется далеко не у всех пациентов. Таким образом, специальные инструментально-лабораторные исследования следует назначать только в обоснованных случаях, когда они могут дать дополнительную информацию и повлиять на течение анестезии или хирургический результат. К тому же, для детей взятие проб крови означает значительный стресс. В этом отношении существует широкий консенсус, представленный как в педиатрических, так и в междисциплинарных рекомендациях. Основываясь на данных анамнеза, физикальной, лабораторно инструментальной оценке и использовании различных шкал риска анестезии, должен определить наиболее безопасную и эффективную анестезиологическую тактику.

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СИСТЕМЫ ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЯ РИСКА ОСЛОЖНЕНИЙ ПРИ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОМ ЛЕЧЕНИИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ УХА, ГОРЛА, НОСА У ДЕТЕЙ В ИНТРАОПЕРАЦИОННОМ И РАННЕМ ПОСЛЕОПЕРАЦИОННОМ ПЕРИОДАХ

Резюме. Введение. Верификация пациентов с высоким операционно анестезиологическим риском развития осложнений является одной из наиболее важных проблем при хирургическом лечении заболеваний уха, горла, носа у детей.

Цель исследования: Оценить прогностическую значимость систем оценки состояния пациента (ASA, МНОАР и NARCO SS) у детей, нуждающихся в хирургическом лечении заболеваний уха, горла, носа в условиях общей анестезии.

Материал и методы: Обследован 141 пациент в возрасте от 1 до 17 лет. Исследованы предоперационный клинический статус, наличие осложнений в интраоперационном и раннем послеоперационном периодах и объем лечебных мероприятий, необходимых для их устранения. Оценка клинического статуса включала выявление сопутствующих заболеваний, риноманометрию, сомнографию, исследование вариабельности ритма сердца. Состояние детей до операции оценивали по шкалам ASA, МНОАР и NARCO SS. К интраоперационным и ранним послеоперационным осложнениям относили нарушения ритма сердца, артериальную гипертензию, десатурацию менее 90%, апноэ, боль, делирий, послеоперационную тошноту и рвоту. Дискриминационная способность прогностических шкал оценена с помощью ROC анализа. Калибровка оценена с применением коэффициентов корреляции Крамера и ассоциации χ2 Пирсона. Прогностическая точность оценена с применени ем показателя Бриера.

Результаты: Частота интраоперационных и ранних послеоперационных осложнений и объем лечебных мероприятий, на правленных на их устранение, слабо связаны с классами риска по используемым системам прогнозирования. Шкала NARCO SS показала лучшую дискриминационную способность (AUC ROC >0,64; p<0,048) и калибровку (χ2>13,1). У шкал ASA и МНОАР определены неудовлетворительная избирательная способность и калибровка.

Значения показателя Бриера от 0,27 до 0,49 указывают на низкую валидность систем ASA, МНОАР и NARCO SS в условиях детской хирургической оторинола рингологии.

Заключение: Система NARCO SS характеризуется наибольшей прогностической значимостью, однако ее применение в детской хирургической оториноларингологии ограничено в связи со слабой избирательностью.

Ключевые слова: дети, операционно анестезиологический риск, хирургическое лечение заболеваний уха, горла, носа у детей.

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SYSTEMS FOR PREDICTING THE RISK OF COMPLICATIONS IN THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE EAR, THROAT, NOSE IN CHILDREN IN THE INTRAOPERATIVE AND EARLY POSTOPERATIVE PERIODS

Abstract. Objective. To analyze prognostic significance of ASA, MONAR and NARCO SS risk assessment systems in children undergoing ENT surgery under general anesthesia.

Material and methods: There were 141 patients aged 1-17 years. Preoperative clinical status, perioperative complications and nec essary therapeutic measures were estimated. Clinical examination included detection of concomitant diseases, rhinomanometry, sonog raphy and analysis of heart rhythm variability. Preoperative condition of children was assessed by using of ASA, MONAR and NARCO SS scales. Perioperative complications included heart rhythm disorders, arterial hypertension, desaturation <90%, apnea, pain, delir ium, postoperative nausea and vomiting. Discriminatory ability of prognostic scales was evaluated by using of ROC analysis, calibration - Kramer correlation coefficients and Pearson association χ2. Prognostic accuracy was estimated by using of Brier test. Results. Perioperative morbidity and necessary curative measures were loosely related to ASA, MONAR and NARCO SS risk classes. NARCO SS scale showed the best discriminating ability (ACC ROC >0.64; p<0.048) and calibration (χ2>13.1). Poor electoral capac ity and calibration were observed for ASA and MONAR scales. Brier values 0.27-0.49 indicate low validity of ASA, MONAR and NARCO SS systems in pediatric ENT surgery.

Conclusion: NARCO SS prediction system is characterized by the greatest prognostic significance. However, its application in pedi atric ENT surgery is limited due to weak selectivity.

Keywords: children; perioperative complications of anesthesia; risk of anesthesia; ENT surgery.

Прогнозирование операционно анестезиологического риска развития осложнений у детей с заболеваниями уха, горла, носа, нуждающихся в хирургическом лечении в усло виях общей анестезии, является одной из наиболее острых проблем современной анестезиологии [1,2]. В большинстве случаев эти пациенты поступают на операцию в удовлетво рительном состоянии, что значительно затрудняет страти фикацию риска, однако частота осложнений у пациентов в ходе анестезиологического обеспечения хирургического вмешательства в оториноларингологии более чем в 2 раза выше по сравнению с общей хирургией [1,6]. Система про гнозирования с высокой избирательностью (то есть высо кой чувствительностью и специфичностью) должна обеспе чивать адекватный отбор пациентов на операцию, выбор оптимальной тактики анестезии и стандартизированную, воспроизводимую оценку состояния пациента, быть про стой и практичной в использовании [1,3,6,10].

Большинство анестезиологов при оказании помощи детям используют систему классификации физического состояния Американского общества анестезиологов (ASA) и операционно анестезиологического риска. [3,7,11,13].

Сложность использования указанных систем заключа ется в том, что оценка определяется лишь «статусом здоровья» пациента, весьма субъективна и может значитель, но отличаться в зависимости от профессиональных знаний и клинического опыта отдельных врачей [1,3,8,11,13]. Вместе с тем указанные классификации не учитывают та кие риски, как трудности при интубации трахеи, наруше ния механики дыхания и гипоксию, наличие которых ас социировано с высокой вероятностью развития осложне ний в периоперационном периоде [3,11,13].

S. Malviya и соавт. (2011) предложена система оцен ки операционно анестезиологического риска NARCO SS (neurological, airway, respiratory, cardiovascular, other surgical severity) в предоперационном периоде у детей, основанная на исследовании неврологического статуса, проходимости дыхательных путей, функционального состояния дыхатель ной и сердечно сосудистой систем, а также анализа объ ема хирургического вмешательства и риска развития осложнений. По данным, как самих авторов, так и A. Udupa и соавт. (2015), шкала отличается высокой чувствитель ностью и специфичностью в общей анестезиологии у де тей. [12,14] Однако до настоящего времени не проведено ни одного исследования, оценивающего прогностическую значимость различных систем оценки состояния пациента и операционно анестезиологического риска (ASA, МНОАР, NARCO SS) в детской хирургической оториноларингологии, что послужило основанием для выполнения настоя щей работы.

Цель исследования- оценить прогностическую зна чимость систем оценки состояния пациента (ASA, МНОАР и NARCO SS) у детей, нуждающихся в хирургическом лечении заболеваний уха, горла, носа в условиях общей анестезии.

Материал и методы

Дизайн исследования. Обсервационное исследование, обследован 141 человек.

Критерии включения: дети в воз расте 1-17 лет, нуждающиеся в оперативном лечении за болеваний уха, горла, носа. Критерии исключения: острые воспалительные заболевания; оперативное вмешательство по экстренным показаниям, длительность операции более часа. Исследование проводилось на Андижанский государственный медицинский институт. Продолжительность исследова ния: 01.12.20-01.08.21.

Описание исследования: В процессе исследования оце нивали предоперационный клинический статус пациента, наличие осложнений в интраоперационном и раннем пос леоперационном периодах и инвазивность лечебных ме роприятий, необходимых для их устранения. К интраопе рационным и ранним послеоперационным осложнениям относили сердечно сосудистые (нарушения ритма сердца, артериальную гипертензию) и респираторные нарушения (десатурацию, апноэ), боль, делирий, послеоперационную тошноту и рвоту [15]. Проведен сравнительный анализ прогностической значимости систем оценки состояния пациента ASA, МНОАР и NARCO SS.

При исследовании клинического статуса пациента пе ред операцией оценивали наличие сопутствующих заболеваний, степень аденотонзиллярной обструкции определяли с помощью риноманометрии и сомнографии. Риноманометрию выполняли на аппарате Rinolan (ООО «Ланаме дика», Россия). Критерием назальной обструкции являлось снижение скорости потока ниже 400 мл/с и увеличение сопротивления более 0,5 Па/мл/с [16]. Сомнографию провели у 36 ребенка аппаратом Apnea Link Air («ResMed», Австралия) во время ночного сна в течение 6-8 ч до опе рации. Нормальными значениями считали индекс апноэ/ гипопноэ, равный или более 2, сатурацию, равную или бо лее 90% [17]. Степень гипертрофии миндалин оценива ли по результатам осмотра оториноларинголога. Анализ вариабельности ритма сердца (ВРС) проводили с помощью аппарата Поли Спектр 8 (ООО «Нейрософт», Рос сия). Запись кардиоинтервалограммы (КИГ) проводили за 30-90 мин до начала операции в положении лежа после 5 минутного покоя. Длительность записи составляла 2 мин [18]. Перфузионный индекс (PI) определяли в поло жении лежа на дистальной фаланге I пальца левой руки апаратом Elera SH K3 («Promise Technology CO., LTD», Китай). Окклюзионную пробу выполняли пережатием предплечья надувной манжетой до прекращения пульсации на лучевой артерии в течение 60 с. Измерение PI проводили через 30 и 60 с после прекращения окклюзии и оценивали среднее значение [19]. Физическое состояние пациента перед операцией оце нивали по критериям ASA, МНОАР и NARCO SS [8, 11, 12]. О наличии боли говорили, если оценка по шкале Hanallah составляла 4 и более баллов или оценка одного из показателей была равна 2 баллам. Делирий устанавливали при оценке по шкале PAED (The Pediatric Anesthesia Emergence Delirium Scale, PAED) равной 10 и более баллам [20]. У всех детей использовали тотальную внутривенную анестезию с искусственной вентиляцией легких. Премеди кацию проводили 0,1% раствором атропина в дозе 0,01 мг на 1 кг массы тела внутривенно за 3 мин до индукции. Индукцию анестезии обеспечивали введением пропофола в до зе 2,1 (2,1;2,3) мг на 1 кг массы тела, фентанила в дозе 5,0 (4,5; 5,2) мкг на 1 кг массы тела и суксаметония в дозе 2,5 (2,5; 2,9) мг на 1 кг массы тела. Поддержание анестезии до стигалось постоянной инфузией пропофола в дозе 8,3 (5,7; 12,4) мг на 1 кг массы тела в час и 0,005% фентанила со скоростью 4,1 (2,9; 5,7) мкг на 1 кг массы тела в час. Миоплегия при необходимости поддерживалась болюсным введением суксаметония в дозе 1,2 (0,9; 1,7) мг на 1 кг массы тела в час.

Исследуемая группа. Обследован 141 пациент, среди которых преобладали мальчики -65%. С избыточным весом (индекс массы тела -25-29,9 кг/м2) было 5 (3,5%) де тей и у 1 (0,7%) ребенка было ожирение (индекс массы тела -30,1кг/м2). С недостаточным весом было 100 (70,9%) детей. Среди сопутствующей патологии преобладали синдром гипервозбудимости (43%, $p<0,001$) и инфекции верх них дыхательных путей (72%, $p<0,001$). В структуре вмешательств наибольшую долю составляла аденотомия (56%). Длительность операций (6;16) мин. Интраоперационная кровопотеря составила 2,2 (1,4; 3,4)% от объема циркулирующей крови.

Статистический анализ. Использовали статистический пакет Statistica 10.0 («StatSoft Inc.», США). Количественные показатели представлены медианой (25 й; 75 й перценти ли), качественные как абсолютное значение (доля в выбор %). Для анализа межгрупповых различий применяли непараметрические критерии: критерий Краскалла Уоллиса (ANOVA), $\chi 2$, точный критерий Фишера и отношение шансов (OR). Для анализа связей между переменными исполь зовали коэффициент корреляции r Спирмена и гамма статистику. Согласованность оценок определяли коэффициентом конкордации Кендалла. Значение $W \geq 0,4$

указывает на приемлемый уровень соответствия. Различия считались статистически значимыми при $p \leq 0,05$.

Дискриминационная способность определялась пло щадью под ROC кривой (95% ДИ). Калибровка оценивалась с применением коэффициентов корреляции V Крамера и ассоциации $\chi 2$ Пирсона. Прогностическая точность оце нена с использованием показателя Бриера [21].

Результаты:

Исходное состояние всех детей оценено как удовлет ворительное. Клинико анамнестические соматические показатели имели умеренно выраженную положительную корреляционную зависимость с оценками риска развития осложнений всех исследуемых шкал ($r=0,3$-$0,6$; $p<0,022$). Структура осложнений в интраоперационном и раннем послеоперационном периодах и характеристика лечебных мероприятий, направленных на их устранение. У 42% детей зарегистрировано 1 осложнение, у 13% — 2 и более. Интраоперационно среди осложнений преобладала десатурация ниже 90% в момент индукции и интубации трахеи (18%; $p<0,001$). В послеоперационном периоде основными осложнениями были боль (22%; $p=0,001$) и послеоперационная тошнота и рво та (14%; $p=0,06$). В структуре лечебных мероприятий пре обладали обеспечение проходимости дыхательных путей с помощью различных устройств на этапе индукции анестезии (14%; $p=0,003$) и оксигенотерапия во время пробуждения (30%; $p<0,001$).Частота осложнений и характер лечебных мероприятий в зависимости от оценки риска развития осложнений представлены в табл. 2. При использовании систем оценки ASA и МНОАР с увеличением класса риска уровень осложнений статистически значимо не менялся ($p>0,065$). Частота использования лечебных мероприятий при оценке риска с помощью шкалы МНОАР статистически значимо увеличивалась с более высокой оценкой ($p=0,021$), при оценке с помощью шкалы ASA не менялась ($p=0,080$). При использовании шкалы NARCO SS частота осложнений и лечебных мероприятий с целью их устранения статистически значимо увеличивалась с повышением класса риска ($p<0,001$). Сопоставимость оценки риска по шка лам ASA и МНОАР была неудовлетворительной (W Кендалла 0,002; $p=0,935$). В то же время оценки обеих шкал сопоставимы с результатами при использовании шкалы NARCO SS, причем статистически значимо выше (W Кендалла 0,4; $p=0,011$). Нами построены отдельные ROC кривые частоты осложнений и лечебных мероприятий для шкал ASA,МНОАР и NARCO SS (см. рисунок). Анализ различий оценки ROC показал статистически значимо лучшую избирательную способность системы оценки риска NARCO SS для уровней осложнений и лечебных мероприятий по сравнению со шкалами ASA и МНОАР ($p=0,048$ и $p=0,014$ соответственно для уровня осложнений; $p=0,001$ и $p=0,042$ соответственно для лечебных мероприятий). В то же время различия ROC оценок ASA и

МНОАР не были статистически значимыми как для уровня осложнений, так и для уровня интенсификации лечения ($p=0,263$ и $p=0,491$ соответственно). Значения AUC-ROC в пределах 0,5-0,6 указывают на неудовлетворительную дискриминационную способность систем ASA и МНОАР. OR возникновения осложнений для низких (I класс) и высоких (II—III классы) оценок шкал ASA, МНОАР и NARCO SS составили 2,0 (0,9; 4,3), 1,2 (0,5; 2,5) и 4,5 (1,9; 10,1) соответственно. OR интенсификации лечения для низких и высоких оценок составили 1,9 (0,9; 4,1), 2,4 (1,1; 5,1) и 7,5 (3,2; 17,4) соответственно. Эмпирические значения OR как для уровня осложнений, так и для уровня интенсификации лечения оказались выше для шкалы NARCO SS.

Надежность оценок риска была выше у шкалы NARCO SS как для частоты осложнений (J индекс 0,27; $p<0,001$ для NARCO SS по сравнению с 0,14 и 0,04 для ASA и МНОАР соответственно), так и для лечебных мероприятий (J индекс 0,38; $p<0,001$ для NARCO SS по сравнению с 0,13 и 0,18 для ASA и МНОАР соответственно). Рассчитанный оптимальный порог отсечения (J индекс) был ниже общепринято го критического значения 0,5, что указывает на низкую валидность исследуемых систем.

Системы оценки риска ASA и МНОАР имели неудов летворительную калибровку по частоте осложнений и ис пользования лечебных мероприятий для их устранения (V Крамера 0,2; $\chi2=3,4$; $p=0,183$ и V Крамера =0,2; $\chi2=5,3$; $p=0,072$ соответственно для ASA; V Крамера 0,1; $\chi2=0,9$; $p=0,614$ и V Крамера 0,2; $\chi2=6,3$; $p=0,043$ соответственно для МНОАР). Система оценки NARCO SS имела слабую калибровку как по частоте осложнений ($\chi2=13,1$; V Краме ра 0,3; $p=0,002$), так и по частоте лечебных мероприятий ($\chi2=25,1$; V Крамера 0,4; $p<0,001$).

Характеристики шкалы NARCO SS «дыхательные пути» и «дыхательная система» имели слабую калибровку по частоте осложнений и лечебных мероприятий (V Крамера 0,3; $\chi2=9,4$; $p=0,028$ и V Крамера 0,3; $\chi2=9,5$; $p=0,019$ соответственно для категории «дыхательные пути»; V Крамера 0,3; $\chi2=12,8$; $p=0,002$ и V Крамера 0,4;$\chi2=21,8$; $p<0,001$ соответственно для категории «дыхательная система»). Другие характеристики шкалы с частотой развития осложнений и проводимым лечением связаны не были (V Краме ра <0,2; $\chi2<5,7$; $p>0,08$). Оценка показателя Бриера для шкалы NARCO SS бы ла лучше, чем для шкал ASA и МНОАР припрогнозировании осложнений (0,38; 0,45 и 0,49 соответственно) и лечебных мероприятий, направленных на их устранение (0,27; 0,39 и 0,37 соответственно). Но уровень $p>0,073$ указывает на их плохую пригодность для прогнозирования риска раз вития осложнений, связанных с анестезией, при хирургическом лечении заболеваний уха, горла, носа у детей.

Состояние дыхательных путей, вегетативного паттерна и PI в зависимости от класса риска исследуемых шкал статистически значимо не менялись от низкого (I) к высокому (II-III) классу ($p>0,081$).

В то же время у детей, имевших осложнения (табл. 4), гипертрофия миндалин III степени встречалась в 5 раз чаще (33%, $p=0,001$), назальная обструкция и апноэ сна в 1,5 раза чаще по сравнению с детьми, не имевшими осложнений ($p<0,040$).

Частота указанных отклонений слабо коррелировала с частотой возникновения осложнений (V Крамера 0,32, $p<0,001$; 0,22, $p=0,008$ и 0,34, $p=0,043$ соответственно). Индекс апноэ/гипопноэ был выше -3 (2; 17), $p=0,040$, а минимальная сатурация во сне была ниже -86 (81; 91), $p=0,040$ и слабо коррелировали с частотой осложнений (rСпирмена 0,36, $p=0,033$ и -0,34, $p=0,041$ соответственно).

Тироментальное расстояние (ТМР) у детей с осложнениями было статистически значимо ниже (6,5 поперечных пальца ребенка; $p=0,048$), а III-IV классы по шкале Мал лампати наблюдались в 4 раза чаще (22%; $p=0,007$). Значения ТМП и частота выявления III-IV классов по шкале Маллампати слабо коррелировали с частотой осложнений (гамма статистика -0,17, $p=0,041$ для ТМР и V Крамера 0,27, $p=0,017$ для класса Маллампати).

Вегетативный баланс у детей, имевших осложнения, смещался в сторону парасимпатического влияния (отношение LF/HF 0,9 (0,5; 1,6); $p=0,031$). Исходные значения PI статистически значимо не различались у детей с осложнениями ($p=0,561$). В то же время после окклюзии PI у детей, имевших осложнения, был статистически значимо ни же (2,8; $p=0,030$). Отношение LF/HF и PI после окклюзии слабо коррелировали с частотой осложнений (r Спирмена -0,19, $p=0,035$ и 0,029 соответственно).

Вывод

1. Используемые в настоящее время системы оценки операционно анестезиологического риска развития ос ложненийне позволяют точно верифицировать пациентов группы риска среди детей с заболеваниями уха, горла, носа, нуждающихся в хирургическом лечении.

2. Система NARCO SS характеризуется наибольшей прогностической значимостью, однако ее применение в детской хирургической оториноларингологии ограничено в связи со слабой избирательностью низкой чувствительностью и специфичностью.

3. Клинически значимыми факторами риска развития осложнений в детской хирургической оториноларингологии являются гипертрофия миндалин III степени, умень шение тироментального расстояния, увеличение класса по шкале Маллампати (III-IV класс) и преобладание парасимпатического отдела вегетативной нервной системы.

4. Необходимо создание прогностической системы оценки операционно анестезиологического риска развития осложнений у детей с

заболеваниями лимфатического глоточного кольца Пирогова Вальдейера с учетом степени поражения дыхательных путей и возможных трудностей при интубации трахеи.

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ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ НОВОРОЖДЕННЫХ С ВРОЖДЁННЫМИ ПОРОКАМИ РАЗВИТИЯ ЖЕЛУДОЧНО-КИШЕЧНОГО ТРАКТА

Резюме. Наиболее тяжелой в лечении считается категория новорожденных с врожденными пороками развития. Влияние на организм «стресс»-факторов за короткий период времени запускает патогенетически детерминированную цепную реакцию, приводящую к развитию синдрома полиорганной недостаточности. Методология прогнозирования определяет своевременность и направления интенсивной терапии для приближения и достижения положительных результатов у данной группы пациентов.

Цель исследования -показать диагностическую и практическую ценность метаболических маркеров и функциональных показателей гомеокинеза у новорожденных с врождёнными пороками развития желудочно-кишечного тракта.

Материалы и методы. Обсервационное исследование 81 пациента в неонатальном периоде. Прогностическая оценка функциональных показателей и биохимических маркеров выполнена методом ROC-анализа. Результаты. У новорожденных с пороками развития желудочного-кишечного тракта течение пред и раннего постоперационного периода сопряжено с сердечно-легочной дезадаптацией, что требует протекции витальных функций. К концу первой недели приоритетным считается терапия, направленная на восстановление моторики желудочно-кишечного тракта. Прогностическую ценность неблагоприятного исхода определили: индекс напряжения более 3503 Sp=98,36% (95%CI 86,3-99,2) и Se = 99,2% (95%CI 87,3-100), уровень лактатемии более 3,3 ммоль/л Sp=73,7% (95%CI 59,6-84,7) и Se=93,6% (95%CI 78,9–100). Значимым является контроль инфекционного процесса и подбор антибактериальной терапии, т. к. риски развития септического шока высоки. Продлённая эпидуральная анальгезия является оптимальным методом обезболивания и показана в предполагаемых случаях недостижения 75% объема

энтерального питания к недельному сроку послеоперационного периода Sp 85,42% (95%CI 48,2–97,7), Se 46,8% (95%CI 62,0-84,2).

Выводы. Прогностические модели позволяют прогнозировать исход критических состояний и своевременно корректировать объем терапии.

Ключевые слова: новорожденные, пороки желудочно-кишечного тракта, прогноз, вариабельность сердечного ритма, лактат.

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POSSIBILITIES OF PROGNOSIS AND IMPROVEMENT OF TREATMENT RESULTS IN CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OF THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT

Summary. The category of newborns with congenital malformations is considered the most diffi cult to treat. The infl uence of "stress" factors on the body in a short period of time triggers a pathogenetically determined chain reaction that leads to the development of multiple organ failure syndrome. The forecasting methodology determines the timeliness and directions of intensive care to approach and achieve positive results in this group of patients.

The aim of the study: Is to show the diagnostic and practical value of metabolic markers and functional indicators of homeokinesis in newborns with congenital malformations of the gastrointestinal tract.

Materials and methods. An observational study of 81 patients in the neonatal period. The prognostic assessment of functional parameters and biochemical markers was performed by ROC analysis.

Results. In newborns with malformations of the gastrointestinal tract, the course of the pre-and early postoperative period is associated with cardiopulmonary maladaptation, which requires the protection of vital functions. By the end of the fi rst week, priority is given to therapy aimed at restoring the motility of the gastrointestinal tract. The prognostic value of the adverse outcome was determined: stress index greater than 3503 Sp = 98.36% (95%CI 86.3-99.2) and Se = 99.2% (95%CI 87.3-100), lactatemia level greater than 3.3 mmol/L Sp = 73.7% (95% CI 59.6-84.7) and Se = 93.6% (95% CI 78.9-100). The control of the infectious process and the selection of antibacterial *therapy is important, since the risks of developing septic shock are high. Prolonged epidural analgesia is the optimal method of analgesia and is indicated in suspected cases of failure to achieve 75% of the volume of enteral nutrition by the week of the postoperative period Sp 85.42% (95%CI 48.2-97.7), Se 46.8% (95% CI 62.0-84.2).*

Conclusions. Prognostic models allow predicting the outcome of critical conditions and timely adjusting the volume of therapy.

Keywords: newborns, gastrointestinal tract malformations, prognosis, heart rate variability, lactate Confl ict of interest. Authors declare no confl ict of interest.

Введение: Внедрение методологии процесса прогнозирования в медицинскую практику позволяет эффективно использовать рутинно мониторируемые данные пациента динамику течения патологического процесса и своевременно корректировать объём и состав терапии для получения проспективного желательного ближайшего и отдаленного целевого результата [1]. Оптимальность дихотомической переменной исхода в интенсивной терапии определяется задачами исследователя: общепринятыми переменными считаются выживаемость и летальность, наличие заболевания, осложнения и т. д. Поиск критических точек (или точек отсечения - «cut-off »), как опорных практических маркеров, сроков, целевых показателей не менее актуально для усиления или редуцирования интенсивной терапии. Наиболее сложной и непредсказуемой группой являются новорожденные с врожденными пороками развития, требующей оперативной коррекции в раннем неонатальном периоде [2,3]. Сочетание таких факторов как рождение, перестройку функционирования сердечно легочной системы, необходимость поддержания температуры, воздействие окружающей среды (шум, свет, манипуляции) определяют уровень стрессовой адренергии. Нейрогуморальной основой опосредован через гиперфункцию симпатоадреналовой системы, где катехоламиновые эффекты совместно с кислородом направлены на усиление перекисных окислительных реакций, обеспечение мышечной работы и термогенеза, сопряженных с повышением расхода энергии. Пороки развития органов и систем, определяющую их структурную дисфункцию, в сочетании с недоношенностью, задержкой внутриутробного развития, факторами рискасо стороны матери извращают ответ на стресс факторы в постнатальном периоде. Операционная травма, кровопотеря, переохлаждение инициируют события критического состояния: гипоксию, гипогликемию, гиповолемию, синдром ишемии реперфузии, ДВС-синдром. Формой ответа со стороны новорождённого является развитие «полиорганной недостаточности» (ПОН). Протокол интенсивной терапии критических состояний унифицирован и направлен на стабилизацию витальных функций доставка, потребление кислорода, обеспечение сердечного выброса, поддержание водно электролитного баланса, коррекция метаболических нарушений, контроль инфекционного процесса, оптимальность нутритивной поддержки, обезболивание) [4]. Эти аспекты реализуются в выхаживание новорожденных с врожденными пороками развития. Однако уровень сдвигов, критичность изменений не изучены в этой группе. Вариабельность сердечного ритма обладает перспективным потенциалом для понимания уровня зрелости и активности вегетативной нервной системы у новорожденных [5]. Потребность в более глубоком понимании изменений степени напряжения регуляторных систем и гомеостаза определяет поиск новых прогностических критериев для коррекции интенсивной терапии, комплексного функционального динамического мониторинга со снижением инвазивности определили актуальность исследования [1, 6].

Цель работы: На примере статистических моделей ROC-анализа показать диагностическую и практическую ценность метаболических маркеров и функциональных показателей гомеокинеза в группе новорожденных с врождёнными пороками развития желудочно-кишечного тракта (ЖКТ). **Материалы и методы:** Обсервационное исследование проведено на базах отделением АРИТ Андижанского областного детского многопрофильного медицинского центра. Генеральная совокупность исследовательской выборки составила: 81 пациент от 0 до 1 месяца внеутробной жизни, госпитализированных с 2021 по 2022 года. В 43 случаях (53%) порок ЖКТ был диагностирован постнатально, с учетом клинической картины и дополнительных исследований. Возрастное распределение в группе: медиана 1 день, межквартильный размах - от 1 до 4 дней внеутробной жизни. Масса тела: медиана -2,84 кг, межквартильный размах -от 2,2 до 3,37 кг, 68% детей со сроком гестации более 36 нед. Гендерное распределение: мальчиков -43 (53%), девочек -38 (47%). Из общего числа умерли 5 (6,2%) человек; 3 случая -это новорожденные с диафрагмальной грыжа слева, гипоплазия обоих легких, нетолерантные к оперативному лечению, летальность в первые 2 суток после рождения, 1 ребенок с множественной атрезией тощей кишки, 1 ребенок с множественными ВПР, атрезия пищевода с трахеопищеводным свищом, порок сердца, синдром Дауна, летальные исходы на в послеоперационном периоде на 8 и 11 сутки жизни соответственно, по причине развития рефрактерного септического шока. Критерии включения в исследование необходимость хирургического лечения патологии кишечника; неонатальный период (до 28 суток жизни при поступлении). Нозологическая характеристика представлена, атрезия пищевода-12% (10), кишечная непроходимость высокая -15% (12), низкая -59% (48); гастрошизис -9% (7), диафрагмальная грыжа -5% (4). С целью объективизации и динамической оценки тяжести ПОН была использована шкала «Sequential Organ Failure Assessment», адаптированная к периоду новорождённости (aSOFA) [4]. На момент исследования 30 (37%) новорожденный находился на искусственной вентиляции легких (ИВЛ) по алгоритму SIMV/PVS с наиболее существенными целевыми параметрами под контролем кислотно-основного крови, FiO2 варьировали для поддержания SpO2 92–95%. 16,5% новорожденных (17) нуждались в инотропной и вазопрессорной (ВАП) поддержке дофамином в дозе от 5 до 10 мкг/кг/мин; 2,4% (2) пациентам потребовалась прессорная поддержка адреналином 0,5–1 мкг/кг/мин. Схема парентерального питания (ПЭП) была представлена составом: дотацией аминокислот «Аминовен-инфант 10%» с первых суток от 1-1,5 г/кг/сутки с увеличением до расчетных 3-3,5 г/кг/сутки в течение 3-5 суток по мере стабилизации гемодинамических показателей. Энергетическое обеспечение из расчета 130-150 небелковых ккал на 1 г Аминоазота. Инфузия глюкозы 20%-40% обеспечивала до 60-70% энергии, инфузия жировых эмульсий «Липофундин МСТ/LCT» до 40-30% энергии. Ограничением для проведения ПЭП было развитие септического шока с потребностью в вазопрессорной терапии (норадреналин в любых дозировках). ПЭП проводилось 64 новорождённым (79%). Сроки начала энтерального питания (ЭП) зависели от хирургической патологии, выраженности пареза кишечника, от сроков купирования воспалительного процесса в брюшной полости. Субстратом для ЭП была гидролизная смесь «Альфаре». Режим питания инициировали с монотонного введения молочной смеси с периодами декомпрессии и контроля застойного содержимого, по достижению «трофического» объема 20–25 мл/кг/сутки переводили на болюсное введение. Целевым параметром интенсивной терапии считалось достижение 60-70% объема ЭП. Сроки наращивания объема ЭП независимо от начала в послеоперационном периоде представлены разницей между сутками достижения 75% объема ЭП и 25% объема ЭП. Обезболивание в послеоперационном периоде было достигнуто региональным методом продленная эпидуральная анальгезия (ПЭА) 0,2%- раствором ропивакаина в течение 3 суток. Забор венозных проб соответствовал трём временным интервалам: 1. первые сутки после оперативного лечения, 2. третьи сутки послеоперационного периода, 3. седьмые сутки послеоперационного периода. Биомаркером метаболической дисфункции гликолиза и тканевой гипоксии был рассмотрен лактат крови (газоанализатор «ABL800 FLEX» («Radiometer», Дания), показатель воспалительной реакции был представлен абсолютным значением лейкоцитов. Состояние вегетативной регуляции изучалось методом кардиоинтервалографии (комплекс беспроводного мониторинга электрофизиологических сигналов «Колибри», Нейротех, Таганрог, РФ). Сбор данных проводился по типу скрининг обзора кратковременных периодических вариаций согласно существующим стандартам [7]. Анализировали выборку из 500 RR-интервалов, полученную при 5-10 минутной записи электрокардиограммы в состоянии полного покоя пациента. Статистическая согласованность индексов вариабельность сердечного ритма (ВСР) позволила использовать для исследования изолированно индекса напряжения (ИН), как интегральный показатель напряженности регуляторных систем. Расчет ИН=АМо/(2ΔХ*Мо), где АМо амплитуда моды, ΔХ -вариационный размах, Момода. Статистическая обработка материала выполнена с применением программы «SPSS 2020». Математическая обработка проведена методами непараметрической статистики. В таблицах и графиках результаты представлены в виде медианы со значениями нижнего и верхнего квартиля [Q25; Q75]. Сравнение динамических показателей на этапах проводили по критерию Уилкоксона. ROC-анализ представлен расчетом площади под ROC-кривой (AUC), стандартная ошибка (SE), 95% доверительным интервалом (ДИ), чувствительностью (Se) и специфичностью (Sp). Нулевая гипотеза отвергалась при $p < 0{,}05$. Результаты Новорожденные с пороками ЖКТ поступали в ДОРИТ в первые сутки жизни (52 человека), в основном исследуемая когорта представлена доношенными или недоношенными I степени новорожденными с удовлетворительными массо ростовыми показателями. В 43% случаев пациентам требовалось замещение внешнего дыхания, из которых в 63% сочеталось с поддержание гемодинамики за счет вазопрессоров. В основном это требовала патология, сопряженная морфофункционально с сердечно-легочной дезадаптацией в раннем неонатальном периоде (атрезии пищевода, свищевая форма диафрагмальная грыжа с гипоплазией легких; сочетанные пороки развития верхних отделов кишечника с пороками сердца). Именно сердечно-легочная недостаточность определила оценки по шкале «aSOFA», усиливая проявления ПОН в первые сутки послеоперационного периода. В шкалу не входит интерпретация проявлений основной в данной группе гастроинтестинальной недостаточности, поэтому, не смотря на разрешение ПОН к 7 суткам послеоперационного периода, пребывание в ДОРИТ было в 2-3 раза больше по срокам. Это объяснялось закономерным нарастанием пареза кишечника, нарушением пассажа кишечного содержимого, реализацией инфекционной составляющей, невозможностью достижения 75% объема ЭП, что определяло приоритеты интенсивной терапии к концу первой недели. В первые сутки после операционного периода был отмечен повышенный уровень лейкоцитов с существенным изменением в динамике уровень лейкоцитов более 20 $*10^9$/л наблюдался у 22 детей. К 7-м суткам нарастание показателя было отмечено у 12 больных (15%). Оценка уровне «С» -реактивного белка не включена в исследования по причине его отсроченного повышения в 2-3 дня. Показатель лактата (Me) соответствовал принятой для новорожденных норме на этапах исследования, со значимым снижением по критерию Вилкоксона на 3-м этапе (p=0,000), но в пределах нормальных значений (с подтверждением по критерию Макнемара). Лактат был рассмотрен как показатель первичной адаптации, но в трёх неблагоприятных исходах его значения в первые сутки превышало 4,5 ммоль/л, с дальнейшим ростом при нестабильности витальных функций. В 40% случаев (51) обезболивание послеоперационного периода проводилось инфузией 0,2% раствора ропивакаина из расчета 0,2 мг/кг/ сутки в эпидуральный катетер в течение 3 суток, в остальных случаях опиоидные анальгетики в возрастной дозе по показаниям. Сочетание положительных аспектов данного обезболивание (отсутствие депрессии дыхания, ранняя экстубация, сохранение защитных рефлексов, минимальное влияние на гемодинамику). Интерес представляет сохранение гемодинамической стабильности у новорождённых по сравнению со взрослыми [8]. По данным исследований, это объясняется незрелостью автономной симпатической системы, более низким уровнем периферического сосудистого сопротивления, меньшим объемом венозного депо в нижних конечностях. ПЭА способствует восстановлению пассажа по желудочно- кишечному тракту за счет угнетения симпатической нервной системы, улучшается периферическое кровообращение, отмечается более гладкий эндокринный и метаболический ответ на операционный стресс. Немаловажным положительным моментом является ранний выход на целевой объем ЭП, снижение рисков развития инфекционных осложнений в следствие транслокации кишечной флоры. Проведен ROC -анализ прогностической оценки данного метода и сроков ЭП. Прогностической точкой с максимальным показателем индекса Йодена (index J = 0,33) был показатель более 6 суток, с более высокой Sp = 85,42% (95%CI 48,2-97,7), и меньшей Se = 46,8% (95%CI 62,0-84,2). Таким образом, в группе новорождённых с оперированным ЖКТ, с учетом обширности хирургического вмешательства, интраоперационной травматизации кишечника, резекции кишки, ПЭА показана, если сроки выхода на. объема ЭП к концу недели не будут достигнуты. При сравнительном анализе времени наращивания ЭП с сутками достижения 25% и 75% объемов ЭП, выявлено влияние метода обезболивания не на фактические показатели во времени, а на временной интервал AUCT достиж = 0,724 с показателями SE 0,05, 95%CI (0,61; 0,81), p <0,0001. Обсуждение учитывая, что первые трое суток являются наиболее нестабильным периодом в выхаживании данной категории пациентов, интенсивная терапия должна быть направлена на стабилизацию гемодинамических показателей, как основных в обеспечении транспорта и доставки кислорода, снижении эффектов ишемии реперфузии, удержании почечного кровотока. Новорождённые способны быстро реализовать ответ на перенесенный операционный стресс централизацией кровообращения с её негативными последствиями [1, 4, 9]. Исходный уровень симпатикотонии и превалирование центрального контура регуляции сердечного ритма со значительными его колебаниями сопряжены с высоким риском дезадаптации и перехода в стадию декомпенсации патологического процесса [10]. Показатель ИН был изолированно оценен в первые сутки послеоперационного периода и составил 533 [191; 849] усл. ед. По результатам сравнительного анализа показателей и данных, представленных и графически, исход критического состояния определяет резервы регуляторных систем гемодинамики. Выделенные показатели: воспалительного ответа (лейкоциты), метаболических сдвигов (лактат), сутки наращивания ЭП, как критерий разрешения ПОН, ИН, как маркер общего стрессответа были оценены, как прогностические критерии обозначенных переменных исхода критических состояний летальность, ВАП, обезболивание (ПЭА), ИВЛ. Представлены высокие AUC (более 0,7). Универсальным критерием тяжести любого заболевания является исход, а выделенные показатели обладают высокой прогностиченской способностью. Точкой отсечения (index J = 0,98) был показатель индекса напряжения более 3503 Sp=98,36% (95%CI 86,3-99,2) и Se=99,2% (95%CI 87,3-100). Коррекции интенсивной терапии требовалась при превышении лактатемии более 3,3 ммоль/л (index J = 0,73) Sp = 73,7% (95%CI 59,6-84,7) и Se=93,6% (95%CI 78,9-100). Сроки достижения 75% ЭП в данном случае и показало высокие значения, но требует сомнительного отношения, так как летальный исход был в близкие сроки от оперативного лечения, что не позволило проводить энтеральное питание. Новорожденные с желудочно-кишечной непроходимостью, угрожаемые по равзивтию септического шока, контроль инфекционного ответа и подбор антибактериальной терапии требуют настороженности со стороным реаниматолога. Это подтверждает и прогностическая мера показателя относительно ИВЛ. Уровень лактатемии определяет возможность ПЭА косвенно, так гемодинамическая нестабильность в до и интраоперационном периоде ограничивает этот метод анальгезии. Стресс-индекс сопоставимо прогнозирует потребность в протекции витальных функций (по отношению в ВАП -0,698 (95% CI 0,571; 0,807).В заключение необходимо отметить, создание комплексного функционального динамического мониторинга и более глубокое интерпретирование вегетативного гомеокинеза у новорожденных в критическом состоянии является перспективным направлением. Реализация возможна через создание прогностических моделей или угрозометрических систем, но после проведения основного хирургического лечения и стабилизацией основных витальных показателей. В терапии критических состояний персонифицированный подход необходимо реализовывать через разработку новых направлений интенсивной терапии с целью восстановления ауторегуляции функций целостного организма, расширение возможностей гемодинамического контроля при снижении инвазивности биохимического мониторинга, оценку метаболического ответа с расчетом индивидуального энергопластического обеспечения.

Использованные источники:

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КЛИНИЧЕСКОЕ И ПРОГНОСТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ЭКГ-ОТКЛОНЕНИЙ, СВЯЗАННЫХ С ПНЕВМОНИЕЙ, У НОВОРОЖДЕННЫХ: КОГОРТНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ

Резюме: Это исследование было направлено на изучение клинической и прогностической значимости нарушений ЭКГ у 250 детей раннего возраста с пневмонией. У 40,8% при поступлении были выявлены отклонения на ЭКГ, наиболее частыми из которых были синусовая тахикардия. Младенцы с аномалиями ЭКГ имели более тяжелое течение болезни и более длительное пребывание в стационаре, но не было существенной разницы в смертности между двумя группами. Эти данные свидетельствуют о том, что нарушения ЭКГ могут служить полезным маркером для прогнозирования клинических исходов у младенцев с пневмонией.

Ключевые слова: ЭКГ, пневмония, стационар, тахикардия.

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CLINICAL AND PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF PNEUMONIA-RELATED EKG ABNORMALITIES IN INFANTS: A COHORT STUDY

Abstract: This study aimed to investigate the clinical and prognostic significance of EKG abnormalities in 250 infants with pneumonia. 40.8% had EKG abnormalities on admission, with the most common being sinus tachycardia. Infants with EKG abnormalities had more severe illness and longer hospital stays, but there was no significant difference in mortality between the two groups. These findings suggest that EKG abnormalities may serve as a useful marker for predicting clinical outcomes in infants with pneumonia.

Keywords: EKG, pneumonia, stationary, tachycardia.

Введение. Пневмония является частой причиной заболеваемости и смертности у младенцев, и ее связь с сердечными осложнениями хорошо документирована [1,2]. Нарушения электрокардиограммы (ЭКГ) часто наблюдаются у младенцев с пневмонией, но их клиническое значение и прогностическое значение остаются неясными. Это исследование было направлено на изучение клинического и прогностического значения нарушений ЭКГ у детей раннего возраста с пневмонией.

Методы. Мы провели когортное исследование младенцев в возрасте 0–12 месяцев, поступивших с пневмонией в больницу АРДММЦ в период с 1 января 2018 г. по 31 декабря 2020 г. Мы включили младенцев с подтвержденной пневмонией и доступными данными ЭКГ при поступлении. Мы исключили младенцев с ранее существовавшими сердечными аномалиями, врожденными пороками сердца или другими сопутствующими заболеваниями, которые могли повлиять на показания ЭКГ. Мы записали демографические и клинические данные, включая данные ЭКГ, результаты рентгенографии грудной клетки, анализ газов крови и лабораторные параметры. Мы сравнили клинические характеристики и исходы у младенцев с отклонениями ЭКГ и без них.

Результаты: мы выявили 250 детей с пневмонией, которые соответствовали критериям включения, из которых 102 (40,8%) имели отклонения ЭКГ при поступлении. Наиболее частыми нарушениями ЭКГ были синусовая тахикардия (54,9%), затем изменения ST-T (19,6%), экстрасистолия предсердий (13,7%) и экстрасистолия желудочков (7,8%). Младенцы с аномалиями ЭКГ чаще имели более низкие уровни насыщения кислородом ($p < 0,001$), более высокую частоту дыхания ($p = 0,003$) и более длительное пребывание в больнице ($p = 0,019$) по сравнению с детьми без аномалий ЭКГ. Частота осложнений, таких как дыхательная недостаточность, сепсис и шок, была выше в группе с нарушением ЭКГ ($p = 0,008$). Однако существенной разницы в смертности между двумя группами не было.

Обсуждение: В нескольких исследованиях изучалась связь между отклонениями ЭКГ и клиническими исходами у детей и взрослых с респираторными заболеваниями, такими как бронхиолит и острый респираторный дистресс-синдром (ОРДС) [3,4]. Эти исследования показали, что нарушения ЭКГ связаны с более тяжелым течением заболевания, более длительным пребыванием в больнице и более высоким уровнем смертности. Кроме того, некоторые исследования показали, что отклонения ЭКГ могут быть полезным предиктором клинических исходов и могут помочь в принятии клинических решений у пациентов с респираторными заболеваниями [5,6].

Существует ограниченное количество исследований клинического и прогностического значения нарушений ЭКГ у младенцев с пневмонией. Недавнее исследование Kaya et al. [7] обнаружили, что аномалии ЭКГ часто встречались у младенцев с пневмонией и были связаны с более тяжелым течением заболевания и более длительным пребыванием в стационаре. Их исследование также показало, что аномалии ЭКГ могут служить полезным маркером для прогнозирования клинических исходов у младенцев с пневмонией.

Таблица 1. Клиническая характеристика детей раннего возраста с пневмонией с изменениями ЭКГ и без них

Клинические Характеристики	С нарушением ЭКГ (n=102)	Без нарушением ЭКГ (n=148)	p-значение
Возраст (месяцы), среднее значение (SD)	6,1 (3,1)	5,8 (3,0)	0,266
Пол, n (%)			0,824
Мужской	57 (55,9)	84 (56,8)	
Женский	45 (44,1)	64 (43,2)	
насыщенность с кислородом (%), среднее (SD)	93,4 (4,8)	96,1 (2,4)	<0,001
Частота дыхания (вдохов/мин), средняя (SD)	64,7 (11,5)	60,5 (10,7)	0,003
Количество лейкоцитов (/мм3), среднее значение (SD)	14 380,1 (6 402,1)	13 512,3 (5 846,7)	0,204
С-реактивный белок (мг/л), среднее значение (SD)	42,8 (23,9)	38,2 (21,7)	0,115
Продолжительность пребывания в больнице (дни), среднее (SD)	7,6 (3,8)	6,8 (3,4)	0,019
Осложнения, n (%)			0,008
респираторный дистресс	14 (13,7)	4 (2,7)	
Сепсис	9 (8,8)	2 (1,4)	
Шок	7 (6,9)	0 (0,0)	
Смертность, n (%)	2 (2,0)	0 (0,0)	0,374

Таблица 2. Изменения ЭКГ у детей раннего возраста с пневмонией

Нарушение ЭКГ	Частота (n=102)	Процент
Синус тахикардия	56	54,9%
ST-T изменения	20	19,6%
Преждевременный предсердные схватки	14	13,7%
Преждевременный желудочковые схватки	8	7,8%
Блокада пучка Гисса	2	2,0%
Блокада сердца	1	1,0%
удлинение интервала QT	1	1,0%

Вывод: нарушения ЭКГ часто встречаются у младенцев с пневмонией и связаны с более тяжелым течением заболевания и более длительным пребыванием в стационаре. Эти данные свидетельствуют о том, что нарушения ЭКГ могут служить полезным маркером для прогнозирования клинических исходов у младенцев с пневмонией. Необходимы дальнейшие исследования для изучения механизмов, лежащих в основе изменений ЭКГ, связанных с пневмонией, и их потенциальной роли в лечении пневмонии у младенцев.

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СЕМЕЙНЫЙ БИЗНЕС: ЕГО РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ В НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ

Аннотация: Учитывая семейное предпринимательство как одну из стимулирующих отраслей народного хозяйства, рост социально-экономического значения семейного предпринимательства во всех направлениях социально-экономического развития нового Узбекистана, расширение его технико-технологического, экономического и социального содержание повышает актуальность научных исследований развития отрасли. В статье рассматривается семейный бизнес: его роль и значение в народном хозяйстве.

Ключевые слова: семейное предпринимательство, социально-экономическое значение, экономика, народное хозяйство, малый бизнес, производство, экономика.

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FAMILY BUSINESS: ITS ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Abstract: Considering family entrepreneurship as one of the stimulating sectors of the national economy, the growth of the socio-economic significance of family entrepreneurship in all areas of the socio-economic development of new Uzbekistan, the expansion of its technical, technological, economic and social content increases the relevance of scientific research on the development of the industry. The article discusses the family business: its role and importance in the national economy.

Key words: family business, socio-economic significance, economy, national economy, small business, production, economy.

В условиях складывающихся рыночных отношений поддержка и стимулирование развития малого бизнеса и семейного предпринимательства, сферы услуг и домашнего хозяйства определены как важнейшее направление повышения занятости и благосостояния населения. Поэтому развитие данной отрасли находилось в постоянном внимании правительства республики. Развитие семейного бизнеса становится жизненной необходимостью для нашей страны. Основной целью Закона «О семейном бизнесе» является усиление правовых гарантий развития семейного бизнеса в различных отраслях экономики, организация производства и услуг на дому, создание возможностей для широкого развития различных форм ведения хозяйства. бизнес. Роль и значение семейного бизнеса в экономике, прежде всего, исходят из экономических задач семейного бизнеса. В связи с этим в экономической литературе были сделаны важные замечания. Но, судя по приоритетам сегодняшних экономических реформ, функции семейного хозяйства состоят из следующих социально-экономических видов деятельности:

• воспитание молодого поколения и воспроизводство рабочей силы;

• удовлетворение потребительских потребностей семьи;

• ведение семейного бизнеса (сельское хозяйство, домашнее хозяйство и особенно в сфере услуг);

• создание инвестиционных возможностей за счет семейного фонда, эффективное использование доходов от собственности;

• «внутренние» экономические отношения с государством (уплата налогов, использование трансфертных платежей), экономические отношения с зарубежными странами, в частности, осуществление различных денежных переводов и трудовых договоров.

Из них можно сделать вывод, что функции семейного хозяйства взаимосвязаны и все они в той или иной степени связаны с доходами и расходами. Этот процесс не ограничивается только семейным хозяйством, но и проявляется как процесс, происходящий во всей системе экономических отношений. Это также показывает, что семейная экономика занимает определенное место в экономике страны. Роль семейного бизнеса в экономике проявляется в следующем:

• вклад в обеспечение семейного благополучия;

• вклад членов семьи в самозанятость;

• вклад в прирост сбережений населения (банковские депозиты);

• вклад в общий объем инвестиций;

• Вклад в ВВП, включая домашнее хозяйство, сельскохозяйственную продукцию, строительство, торговлю и услуги.

Эти показатели также представляют собой основные макроэкономические показатели развития семейного бизнеса. Это проявляется в макроэкономических аспектах развития семейного хозяйства. Важную роль в этом играет хозяйственная деятельность семей. В условиях экономической либерализации для семей становится жизненной необходимостью активно использовать свое имущество, средства производства и услуги в целях увеличения своих доходов. В связи с этим в экономической литературе существуют разные подходы к выявлению источников экономического роста без использования государственных ресурсов. Эта основная идея заключается в способах оценки и использования возможностей семейных ферм для зарабатывания и накопления капитала, и она также очень подходит для нашей республики. Потому что эта идея позволяет самостоятельно найти факторы, определяющие благополучие семей нашей республики. В Узбекистане состав имеющегося в их распоряжении имущества, в частности, их частных домов, играет важную роль в оценке их возможностей семейного хозяйства и их эффективного использования. В связи с этим почти все семьи в нашей республике имеют частные дома. «…На данный момент 97% семей имеют собственный дом, 90% населения обеспечено всеми основными товарами длительного пользования, каждая третья семья имеет личный автомобиль, население в достаточной мере обеспечено товарами народного потребления. Согласно опросам, на данный момент около 50 процентов населения нашей страны относят себя к среднему классу, однако в 2000 году к этой категории относили себя лишь 24 процента населения., семейные фермы создают уникальную основу для обеспечения экономического развития нашей страны.

Это служит повышению уровня имущественной обеспеченности семьи. Практическое применение таких мер послужит дальнейшему укреплению взаимного сотрудничества микрофинансовых организаций, предоставляющих кредиты семейным предпринимателям, а также сотрудничающих с ними коммерческих банков и инфраструктурных организаций.

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ТЎҚИМАЧИЛИК САНОАТИНИНГ ТАРАҚҚИЁТ СТРОТЕГИЯСИДАГИ БЕЛГИЛАНГАН МАҚСАДЛАРГА ЭРИШИШНИНГ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ ХУСУСИДА

Аннотация: ушбу мақолада тўқимачилик саноати таркибидаги корхоналар фаолиятини самарали бошқариш тараққиёт стротегиясида белгиланган мақсадларни амалга оширишдаюзага келтирувчи ҳолатлар мавжудки, улар корхоналарни стратегик ривожлантиришда асосий ўрин эгаллашидан иборат.

Калит сўз: сифат менежменти, тараққиёт стратегияси, Корхона самарадорлиги, маркетинг стратегияси, молиявий сиёсат.

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ON THE PROSPECTS OF ACHIEVING THE SET OBJECTIVES IN THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Abstract: this article presents cases of effective management of the activities of textile enterprises in the implementation of the goals set in the development strategy, which occupy a key place in the strategic development of enterprises.

Key word: quality management, development strategy, enterprise efficiency, marketing strategy, financial policy.

Республикамизда мустақиллик йилларида тўқимачилик саноатини янада ривожлантиришга жиддий эътибор қаратилиб, сифат менежменти тизимини жорий этиш, бошқаришда инновацион усулларни қўллаш борасида кенг кўламдаги амалий ишлар қилинмоқда. 2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегиясида “...иқтисодиёт тармоқларини трансформация қилиш ва тадбиркорликни жадал ривожлантириш, инсон ҳуқуқлари ва манфаатларини сўзсиз таъминлаш ҳамда фаол фуқаролик жамиятини шакллантиришга қаратилган ислоҳотлар” устувор йўналиш сифатида белгиланди. *Мазкур вазифаларнинг муваффақиятли бажарилиши республикамиз* тўқимачилик саноати корхоналарининг иқтисодий кўрсаткичларини такомиллаштиришни тақозо этади [1].

Корхонанинг самарадорлиги мураккаб тушунча ҳисобланади. Бизнес тузилмасининг самарали ишлаши учун бизнеснинг барча иштирокчилари: мулкдорлар, менежерлар ва оддий ходимларнинг манфаатларини мувозанатлаш зарур. Уларнинг барчаси корхонанинг самарали фаолият юритишидан манфаатдор бўлишига қарамай, уларнинг ҳар бири «самарадорлик» тушунчасига мутлақо бошқача маъно қўяди. Мулкдорлар учун самарадорлик энг аввало молиявий натижаларни ошириш, корхона ва унинг улушлари қийматини узоқ муддатда оширишда ифодаланади. [2]

Иқтисодий самарадорлик - иқтисодий фаолият, иқтисодий дастур ва чора-тадбирлар самарадорлиги булиб, иқтисодий самара, натижанинг ушбу натижани олишга сабаб бўлган омиллар, ресурсларга нисбати хамда маълум қийматдаги ресурслар ёрдамида ишлаб чиқаришнинг энг катта ҳажмига эришиш каби таснифланади.

Хўжалик юритишнинг бозор талабларига мослашиши соҳа ва тармоқлар бошқариш тизимининг қайта қурилиши шаклланаётган механизмда ўзгараётган мулк муносабатлари ва ташкилий – ҳудудий манбалар мужассамлаштириб борилаётганлигида намоён бўлмоқда. [2]

Ишлаб чиқариш воситалари, ишчи кучи ва ўз меҳнат натижаларига эгалик қилаётган ижтимоий-иқтисодий тузилмалар, давлатнинг бошқариш ваколатига эга идоралари иқтисодий тамойилларга таяниб, турлича муносабатлар ўрнатишга киришмоқда. Демак, бошқариш тизимининг вазифаларини таркибан ўзгартириш, ҳар бир тузилмада такрорий ишлаб чиқаришни йўлга қўйиш ва уни кенгайтириш хусусиятлари аниқланади, хўжалик юритиш услубларнинг бозор муносабатларига мослашиш зарурлиги кўзда тутилади.

Хорижий мамлакатларда ҳозирда бир хил нарсани англатадиган бир нечта технологик бошқарув механизимларини учратиш мумкин. [4]

- CPM (Corporate Performance Management);
- BPM (Business Performance Management);
- EPM (Enterprise Performance Management).

Ҳозирги вақтда Ўзбекистондаги тўқимачилик саноати таркибидаги акциядорлик жамиятлари фаолиятини бошқариш механизми самарадорлигини ошириш зарурати юзага келтирувчи бир қатор ҳолатлар мавжудки, улар акциядорлик жамиятларини стратегик ривожлантиришда асосий роль ўйнайди. Мазкур ҳолатларга қуйидагиларни киритиш мумкин: [3]

1.Айни пайтда кўплаб тўқимачилик корхоналари фаолияти самрадорлигини бошқариш механизмларини такомиллаштириш, корхона молиявий барқарорлигини баҳолашда ягона мазмундаги (молиявий, меҳнат, моддий кабилар) кўрсаткичлардан фойдаланиш ҳолатлари учрамоқда;

2.Бошқарув ходимлари малакасини янги ўзгаришларга мос эмаслиги. Хусусан, айрим ҳолатларда раҳбар ходимларнинг кадрларни танлаш, жойига қўйиш ва малкасини ошириш билан боғлиқ муаммоларга юзаки қараётганлиги, натижада корхонада рағбатлантирувчи муҳитни шаклланмаганлиги;

3.Кўплаб тўқимачилик корхоналарида сифатни бошқариш тизимини бозор талабларига етарлича жавоб бермаслиги, хусусан, айрим маҳсулот турларин ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида сифат омилларига асосланиш йўлга қўйилмаганлиги;

4.Тўқимачилик корхоналарида ишлаб чиқарилган маҳсулотларни сотишга мўлжаллаб ишлаб чиқилаётган маркетинг стратегияси ва бу борадаги стратегик режалар тез ўзгарувчан бозор талабларига мослаша олмаётганлиги.

5.Корхоналарда молиявий сиёсатни талаб даражасида юритилмаётганлиги. Жумладан, ходимларнинг қўнимсизлиги ёки молиявий назоратнинг нотўғрилиги, етарли эмаслиги сабабли ортиқча харажатларни юзага келиши, харажатлар тўғрисидаги ахборотларни ҳисобот даври давомида таҳлил қилинмаслиги. Мазкур ҳолатда асосий муаммо корхонанинг ташқи қарзлар (банк кредитлари, жалб қилинган молиявий ёрдамлар ва ҳ.к.)га ҳаддан ташқари боғланиб қолиши, натижада кўрилган даромадни деярли тўлиқ миқдорда қарзларни қоплашга йўналтирилиши билан боғлиқ бўлади;

6.Бошқарув томонидан корхонани стратегик ривожлантириш бўйича ишлаб чиқилган қарорлар ижросини турли сабабларга кўра кечиктирилиши, натижасиз якунланиши ёки сезилмайдиган даражадаги натижа келтириши, айрим ҳолатларда эса бажарилмай қолиши;

Ўзбекистондаги саноат корхоналари ва бутун халк хўжалигининг ишлаб чиқариш фаолияти самарадорлиги бир қанча иқтисодий кўрсаткичларни таҳлил қилиш асосида аниқлаши мумкин. Улардан энг муҳимлари - қувват ёки маҳсулот бирлигига тўғри келадиган капитал қўйилмаси миқдори; маҳсулот таннархи; қўшимча капитал харажатларини қопланиш муддати; меҳнат унумдорлиги; фойда, даромад; маҳсулот ҳажмининг кўпайиши, сифатининг яхшиланиши, хом-ашё ва материалларнинг бирлигидан олинадиган маҳсулот ҳажмининг кўпайиши ёки бир бирлик маҳсулот ишлаб чиқаришда уларнинг харажат миқдори ва бу миқдорни белгиланган меъёр, режа даражасига нисбатан камайиши; фонд қайтими; фонд рентабеллиги; дастгоҳлар иш унуми; иш вақти ва корхонанинг ишлаб чиқариш қувватидан фойдаланиш даражаси ва бошқалар. Шунинг учун барча ишлаб чиқариш самарадорлиги кўрсаткичлари 6 турга ажратилган [4]:

1) умумий кўрсаткичлар; 2) меҳнат ресурсларидан фойдаланиш кўрсаткичлари; 3) асосий ишлаб чиқариш фондлари; 4) айланма маблағлари; 5) капитал қўйилмалардан фойдаланиш кўрсаткичлари; 6) ташқи иқтисодий алоқаларнинг самарадорлик кўрсаткичлари.

Фаолият самарадорлигини бошқарув тизими ёки performance based management, баъзан фақат performance management (PM), бўш жойда пайдо бўлган эмас. PMнинг манбасини Питер Друкер томонидан таклиф этилган мақсадни бошқариш ғояси деб ҳисобланиши мумкин. Филипп Модиано PMни янгилик эмас, балки микс деб ҳисоблайди: «концепция бошқаришнинг турли соҳаларида эришилган энг яхши ютуқларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда эволюцион тарзда ривожланган» [5].

Яқингача стратегик мақсадларни бир неча молиявий кўрсаткичлар кўринишида шакллантириш мумкин бўлган бўлса, бугунги кунда улар қийматларни бошқаришга қаратилган.

Адабиётлар:

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МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЕ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЕ РЕКТИФИКАЦИОННОЙ КОЛОННЫ ДЕЭТАНИЗАТОРА

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается задача оптимального управления ректификационной колонной на основе принципа максимума Понтрягина. На основе предложенного комплекса математических моделей и разработанного алгоритма управления строится система управления, обеспечивающая управление технологическим комплексом переработки газа в оптимальном режиме.

Ключевые слова: ректификационная колонна, задача оптимального управления, система управления.

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MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF A DEETHANIZER RECTIFICATION COLUMN

Abstract: This article considers the problem of optimal control of a distillation column based on the Pontryagin maximum principle. On the basis of the proposed complex of mathematical models and the developed control algorithm, a control system is built that ensures the control of the technological complex of gas processing in the optimal mode.

Key words: distillation column, optimal control problem, control system.

В настоящее время, ввиду непрерывного роста спроса на топливные и энергетические ресурсы, повышение их экономической эффективности путем улучшения глубины переработки, повышения качественных показателей, получаемых целевых газапродуктов, снижения суммарных расходов на переработку сырья и промежуточных продуктов в технологических аппаратах, осуществляющих переработку газа является важным и актуальным вопросом развития экономики [1].

Для ректификационной колонны деэтанизатора, считающегося одной из основных технологических аппаратов комплекса, был рассмотрена задача оптимального управления ею и построения оптимальной автоматической системы управления, основанной на методе максимума Понтрягина. Как известно, ректификационная колонна деэтанизатора является сложным объектом управления с позиции многомерных координат как входа, так и управления, а также управленческих.

Исследования, проведенные в этом комплексе, показали, что показатели качества, характеризуемые температурой такой целевой продукт производимых в ректификационной колонне деэтанизатора, как этан отличаются от возможной выпускаемой нормы на 5÷10 ^{0}C, что с позиции показателей качества, свидетельствует о том, что производство целевых продуктов, непокрывающих спрос, осуществляется в условиях значительных расходов энергии.

Для решения задачи исследователи разработали математическая модель ректификационной колонны. Чтобы обеспечить стабилизацию оптимальных рабочих режимов, определенных на уровне оптимального управления они использовали принцип максимума Л.С. Понтрягина.

$X = Ax + Bu, Y = Cx$ (1.1)

здесь, $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3,\}$ - характеризует вектор состояния,

$U = \{u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4, u_5,\}$ - вектор параметров управления,

$Y = \{y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5,\}$ - вектор выхода.

Учитывая дефицит информации касательно ректификационной колонны деэтанизатора, для решения задачи проектирования локальной автоматической системы регулирования, способного обеспечить стабилизацию оптимальных рабочих режимов, определенных на уровне оперативного управления использован принцип максимума Л.С. Понтрягина.

Для упрощения примем математическую модель (1.1) ректификационной колонны деэтанизатора в виде:

$X(t) = f\big(x(t), u(t)\big)$,(1.2)

Допустим, что начальное условие $x(0) = x_0$ и $x \in \Omega$ характеризует вектор состояния, а $u \in$ U вектор параметров управления.f же, в зависимости от требуемой точности, может представляться в виде линейных и нелинейных зависимостей.

В рассматриваемом случае сущность задачи оптимального управления посредством управляющих воздействий можно выразить следующим образом: в ректификационной колонне деэтанизатора в каждый момент времени t необходимо так варьировать значениями векторов параметров управления, при котором J, рассматриваемый как критерий управления, характеризующий эффективность режимов переходных процессов параметров настройки регулятора в период управления получил бы свое минимальное значение. То есть,

$J = \int_0^T L\big(x(t), u(t)\big)dt \longrightarrow min,$ (1.3)

где T – характеризует период управления.

Для решения поставленной задачи оптимального управления согласно принципу максимума, функция Гамильтона представляется в нижеследующем виде:

$H(x, u, \psi) = L[x(t), u(t)] + \psi^T(t) \cdot f[x(t), u(t)]$ (1.4)

и требуется такое определение $u = h(x, \psi)$, чтобы он обеспечил свой максимум функции $H(x, u, \psi)$ в интервале $0 \leq t \leq T$. Если $u = h(x, \psi)$, подставить в (1.4), получили следующие:

$H'(x, \psi) = H[x, h(x, \psi), \psi]$ (1.5)

Далее, решая дифференциальные уравнения в $2n$ количестве, получим нижеследующее:

$x(t) = \frac{dH'}{d\psi}, x(0) = x_0$ (1.6)

$\psi(t) = -\frac{dH'}{dx}, \psi(T) = \frac{dF}{dx}\Big|_{x(T)}$ (1.7)

Подытоживая стратегию оптимального управления определили ее следующим образом:

$u'(t) = h[x'(t), \psi'(t)]$(1.8)

Далее, разработанный алгоритм оптимального управления, объединяет в своем составе следующие этапы.

Согласно выражению (1.8) рассчитываются значения вектора выходного сигнала, который будет генерировать регулятор на основе рассчитанных оптимальных значений параметров настройки [2,3].

Управление рассматриваемой установкой в условиях традиционной системы управления при диапазоне изменения температуры начала кипения этана 38÷60 ^{0}C, температуры 50%-го кипения 1÷121 ^{0}C, температуры конца кипения же 173÷190 ^{0}C результаты решения данной задачи в синтезированном оптимальном регуляторе соответственно были 52÷57 ^{0}C, 110÷114 ^{0}C и 175÷180 ^{0}C. Сравнительный анализ регулятора, для которого был осуществлен оптимальный синтез, с действующей системой регулирования процесса нефтепереработки в ректификационной колонне деэтанизатора, свидетельствует о том, что в первом случае по сравнению со вторым отклонение показателей качества, характеризующихся температурой кипения нефтяных фракций от своих оптимальных значений в среднем уменьшилось в 2÷2,5 раза. А это, в свою очередь, способствует снижению энергетических расходов на переработку на 5÷7[4].

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ПРАВОВЫЕ ОСНОВЫ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЯ НАЛОГОВЫХ ПРОВЕРОК В РОССИИ

Аннотация: В научной статье представлены результаты анализа нормативно-правовых основ обеспечения налоговых проверок в России. Актуальность исследования обусловлена частой практикой использования налоговых проверок налогоплательщиков территориальными органами Федеральной налоговой службы Российской Федерации. В работе рассмотрены теоретические аспекты понятия «налоговая проверка». Определены актуальные проблемы осуществления налоговых проверок в Российской Федерации. Разработаны перспективные направления по их решению.

Ключевые слова: Налоговая проверка, осуществление налоговой проверки, организация налоговой проверки, правовые основы, нормативно-правовое обеспечение.

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LEGAL BASIS FOR TAX AUDITS IN RUSSIA

Resume: The scientific article presents the results of the analysis of the regulatory framework for ensuring tax audits in Russia. The relevance of the study is due to the frequent practice of using tax audits of taxpayers by territorial bodies of the Federal Tax Service of the Russian Federation. The paper considers the theoretical aspects of the concept of "tax audit". The actual problems of tax audits in the Russian Federation are identified. Promising directions for their solution have been developed.

Keywords: Tax audit, implementation of a tax audit, organization of a tax audit, legal framework, regulatory support.

Введение

Актуальность научного исследования на тематику «правовые основы осуществления налоговых проверок в России» обусловлена влиянием налоговых проверок на обеспечение экономической и налоговой безопасности предпринимательских организаций, так и страны в целом. Поэтому рассмотрены нормативно-правовые акты осуществления налоговых проверок и проанализирована характеристика правового регулирования механизма налоговых проверок в практике Российской Федерации.

Целью научной статьи выступает проведение исследовательского анализа нормативно-правовых основ обеспечения налоговых проверок в Российской Федерации.

Основная часть

При обеспечении налоговой безопасности важным является использование различных инструментов системы налогового администрирования, куда относится осуществление налоговых проверок. Приоритетной задачей, стоящей перед налоговыми органами, является проверка правильности в исчислении и уплате налогов и сборов. Чтобы качество данной процедуры было соответствующим, проводится правовое регулирование механизма налоговой проверки, целью которой выступает не только обеспечение защиты интересов и прав налогоплательщиков при взаимодействии с субъектами налогового администрирования, но и интересы самих налоговых органов в обеспечении уплаты налогов и сборов в бюджеты разных уровней.

В п. 1 ст. 82 НК РФ содержится определение налогового контроля – это деятельность уполномоченных органов по контролю за соблюдением налогоплательщиками, налоговыми агентами и плательщиками сборов законодательства о налогах и сборах в порядке, установленном НК РФ.

Законодательством, а именно статьей 89 НК РФ, предусмотрены выездные налоговые проверки. Помимо выездной налоговой проверки существует еще камеральная налоговая проверка. Положения данного вида налоговой проверки регулирует статья 88 НК РФ [1].

В Приказе Федеральной налоговой службы России от 30.05.2007 № ММ-3-06/333@ (ред. от 10.05.2012), установлены критерии налогоплательщиков, по причине которых проводятся выездные налоговые проверки в их отношении [2; 8].

В ст. 87 НК РФ установлены особенности осуществления выездных и камеральных налоговых проверок. Целью камеральной и выездной налоговых проверок является контроль за соблюдением налогоплательщиком, плательщиком сборов, плательщиком страховых взносов или налоговым агентом законодательства о налогах и сборах. Рассмотрим их подробнее:

1. В выездных налоговых проверках проводится налоговая проверка на территории налогоплательщика по месту нахождения организации или ведения хозяйственной деятельности. Решение о выездной налоговой проверки принимает налоговый орган. Срок выездной проверки не более двух месяцев, однако он может быть продлен до 4 или 6 месяцев (если нужна дополнительная проверка, нет предоставленных документов налогоплательщиком, случились форс-мажорные обстоятельства). Проводится сравнение налоговых обязательств, рассчитанных налогоплательщиком и налоговыми органами.
2. В камеральных налоговых проверках проводится налоговая проверка на территории налогового органа. Камеральная проверка начинается после того, как налогоплательщик представил в налоговый орган налоговую декларацию или расчет. Для начала проверки не требуется какого-либо специального решения руководителя налогового органа или разрешения налогоплательщика. Проведение камеральной проверки происходит ежеквартально, в некоторых случаях ежемесячно. Проводится изучение налоговой документации, бухгалтерской отчетности и финансовой документации, предоставляемой налогоплательщиком, а также информации по налогоплательщикам, которая имеется у налоговых органов.

Также в практике осуществления налоговых проверок в Российской Федерации проводится встречная проверка. Это мероприятие налогового контроля, цель которой состоит в том, чтобы собрать недостающие документы у контрагентов проверяемого налогоплательщика, а затем сравнить полученные сведения с теми, которые были отражены в документах самой организации.

Правовое регулирование осуществления налоговых проверок в Российской Федерации позволяет обеспечивать законность принятия контролирующих мероприятий налоговыми органами при проверки налогового учета, отчетности и политики организаций-налогоплательщиков. Выездные налоговые проверки можно считать более точными и объективными формами налогового администрирования и контроля. Причиной тому могут служить следующие факторы, как [2]:

– на протяжении нескольких отчетных периодов отражаются по отчетности убытки налогоплательщика;

– уровень налоговой нагрузки у налогоплательщика значительно ниже среднерыночного по отрасли и виду экономической деятельности;

– в налоговой отчетности отображены налоговые вычеты на значительные суммы денежных средств.

Однако в современных условиях развития системы налогового администрирования встречаются определенные проблемы, связанные с недостатками проведения налоговых проверок. В частности, они связаны с выездными налоговыми проверками. Перечислим основные из них [4; 5]:

– в НК РФ отсутствует конкретные перечень документов, который необходимо предоставить налогоплательщику при выездной налоговой проверке;

– низкий уровень налоговой грамотности и культуры у предпринимателей-налогоплательщиков;

– спорный момент в налоговом законодательстве, а именно в п. 6 ст. 108 НК РФ о презумпции невиновности налогоплательщика.

Также в современности сохраняются такие проблемы для проведения налоговых проверок, как [5, 6]:

1. Дефицит высококвалифицированных специалистов и профессиональных кадров в работе органов налогового администрирования при проведении выездных налоговых проверок, что не позволяет последним быть эффективными при обеспечении экономической и налоговой безопасности.

2. Все еще высокий уровень распространения коррупции в системе налогового администрирования, где недобросовестные налогоплательщики пытаются уклониться от законной ответственности из-за неуплаты налогов и сборов в бюджеты разных уровней.

С целью снижения налоговых рисков государства от возникающих проблем проведения налоговых проверок необходимо повышение эффективности соблюдения законодательства о налогах и сборах. Данное решение зависит от становления уровня налоговой культуры налогоплательщиков страны.

Повышение уровня налоговой культуры содействует формированию активной гражданской позиции населения в вопросах своевременной и полной уплаты налогов, созданию общественного мнения о необходимости укрепления режима законности и налогового правопорядка.

Также необходимо формирование условий для цифровой трансформации и автоматизации при помощи внедрения информационных технологий. На рисунке 1 можно схематически изобразить то, как цифровизация и автоматизация системы налогового администрирования при помощи внедрения информационных технологий, больших данных, аналитических инструментов и централизованной информационной системы поддержки функций учета, регулирования, планирования и контроля, способны повлиять на основных субъектов (заинтересованных лиц).

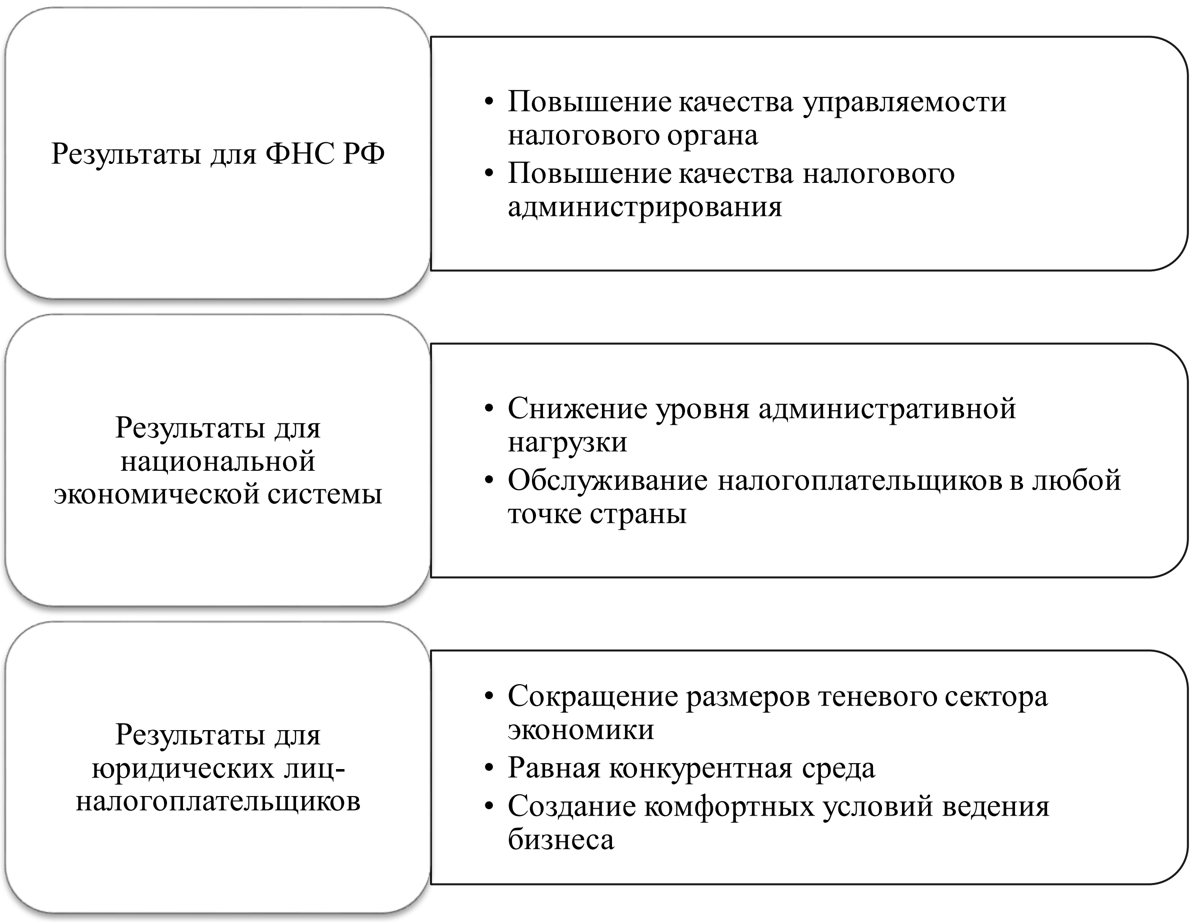

Рисунок 1 – Основные результаты для стейкхолдеров от цифровой трансформации системы налогового администрирования в Российской Федерации.

Заключение

Таким образом, правовое регулирование осуществления налоговых проверок в Российской Федерации обеспечивается ст. 82, ст. 87, ст. 88, ст. 89 НК РФ, в которых указаны цели и способы проведения налоговых проверок, а также другая информация, которая учитывается при принятии решения о выборе налогоплательщиков для проведения контролирующих процедур.

Дальнейшее совершенствование правового регулирования осуществления налоговых проверок в российской практике будет сдвинуто в сторону цифровизации процессов в системе налогового администрирования, что позволит в особенности улучшить качество при осуществлении выездных налоговых проверок без предоставления дополнительных препятствий для налогоплательщиков.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ НА УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЛОГИСТИЧЕСКИМИ КОМПАНИЯМИ

Аннотация: в статье раскрывается актуальность исследования влияния цифровизации на управление логистическими компаниями в свете быстрого развития цифровых технологий и их внедрения во все сферы жизнедеятельности человека. В статье проанализированы различные виды цифровых технологий, используемых в логистике, а также рассмотрены преимущества и риски цифровизации для логистических компаний. В заключении обсуждаются необходимость правильного управления рисками и эффективность использование цифровых технологий для повышения конкурентоспособности компаний в логистической отрасли. Результаты исследования представляют интерес для практиков и исследователей, которые занимаются развитием цифровых технологий в логистике и управлением рисками в этой отрасли.

Ключевые слова: цифровизация, логистика, управление, компании, технологии, риски, конкурентоспособность, данные, кибербезопасность.

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STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION ON THE MANAGEMENT OF LOGISTICS COMPANIES

Abstract: the article reveals the relevance of studying the impact of digitalization on the management of logistics companies in the light of the rapid development of digital technologies and their implementation in all spheres of human life. The article analyzes various types of digital technologies used in logistics, as well as discusses the benefits and risks of digitalization for logistics companies. In conclusion, the need for proper risk management and the effectiveness of the use of digital technologies to increase the competitiveness of

companies in the logistics industry are discussed. The results of the study are of interest to practitioners and researchers involved in the development of digital technologies in logistics and risk management in this industry.
Keywords: digitalization, logistics, management, companies, technologies, risks, competitiveness, data, cybersecurity.

Введение

В современном мире логистические компании играют важную роль в экономике, обеспечивая доставку товаров и услуг от производителей до конечных потребителей. Однако, с появлением новых технологий и цифровых решений, логистические компании вынуждены приспосабливаться и изменять свои бизнес-процессы, чтобы оставаться конкурентоспособными на рынке. Цифровизация является одним из ключевых трендов, который меняет логистическую отрасль [1]. В этой связи, цель данной статьи – исследовать влияние цифровизации на управление логистическими компаниями и выявить потенциальные преимущества и риски, связанные с ее внедрением.

Обзор цифровых технологий, используемых в логистике

Рассмотрение цифровых технологий позволит оценить потенциал цифровизации для улучшения эффективности управления логистическими компаниями. Цифровые технологии, используемые в логистике, могут быть классифицированы по следующим категориям:

- **Управление складами и инвентаризация**: в данную категорию цифровых технологий включаются системы управления складами, которые позволяют логистическим компаниям эффективно управлять своими запасами, отслеживать поставки и внедрять оптимизационные меры для минимизации издержек [2]. Примерами таких технологий являются: системы автоматического складирования, системы контроля запасов и технологии RFID.
- **Транспортные управляющие системы**: эти технологии помогают логистическим компаниям управлять своими транспортными средствами, улучшать маршруты доставки, минимизировать простои и оптимизировать использование ресурсов. Примеры таких технологий: системы глобального позиционирования, системы мониторинга транспортных средств, системы управления грузоперевозками [3].
- **Автоматизация доставки**: цифровые технологии в этой категории позволяют логистическим компаниям ускорять и улучшать процессы доставки, уменьшать временные затраты и повышать точность доставки [4]. Примеры: беспилотные автомобили и дроны, системы автоматической сортировки грузов, автоматические устройства для загрузки и разгрузки.
- **Технологии обработки данных**: сбор и анализ данных имеет важное значение для логистических компаний. Цифровые технологии в этой категории позволяют автоматизировать процесс сбора, обработки и

анализа данных, а также повышают точность прогнозирования спроса и управления запасами [5]. Примеры таких технологий: системы сбора и обработки данных, системы бизнес-аналитики, системы прогнозирования спроса и управления запасами.

- **Машинное обучение и искусственный интеллект**: эти технологии используются для улучшения управления логистическими компаниями, например, для повышения точности прогнозирования спроса, оптимизации маршрутов, предотвращения задержек и сокращения издержек. Примеры: нейронные сети, генетические алгоритмы, системы глубокого обучения и машинного обучения.

Кроме того, существуют также технологии, которые сочетают в себе несколько категорий цифровых технологий. Например, системы управления транспортными потоками могут использовать данные GPS и датчиков движения транспорта для оптимизации маршрутов доставки и уменьшения простоев на дороге.

Различные цифровые технологии имеют свои преимущества и недостатки, их выбор зависит от специфики логистической компании и ее задач. Но в целом, применение цифровых технологий позволяет логистическим компаниям повысить эффективность управления и сократить издержки, что важно в условиях конкуренции на рынке.

Влияние цифровизации на управление логистическими компаниями

Внедрение цифровых технологий в логистические компании значительно меняет способ управления бизнесом и открывает новые возможности для повышения эффективности и конкурентоспособности. Отмечая позитивное влияние цифровизации на управление логистическими компаниями, можно сказать, что цифровые технологии позволяют:

- улучшить управление запасами, оптимизировать маршруты доставки, ускорить обработку заказов и повысить точность прогнозирования спроса. Это позволяет компаниям повысить операционную эффективность и уменьшить затраты.
- поднять качество обслуживания клиентов, предоставляя более точную и актуальную информацию о статусе заказа, сокращая время доставки и предоставляя удобные способы отслеживания товаров.
- повысить скорость и гибкость бизнес-процессов, например, сокращая время на обработку заказов и ускоряя процессы планирования и принятия решений.
- поднять уровень управления рисками, например, предотвращать задержки в доставке, снижать риск потери товаров и уменьшать возможность ошибок в управлении.

• улучшить конкурентоспособность, например, предлагать клиентам более эффективные и удобные способы доставки, снижать цены и улучшать качество обслуживания.

Таким образом, цифровизация существенно влияет на управление логистическими компаниями, помогая им повысить эффективность бизнеса и конкурентоспособность на рынке.

Риски, связанные с цифровизацией в логистике

Цифровизация в логистике может также представлять риски, которые компании должны учитывать при реализации цифровых стратегий. Некоторые из основных рисков, связанных с цифровизацией в логистике могут включать:

• **Кибербезопасность**. При использовании цифровых технологий, компании сталкиваются с угрозой кибератак, кражей данных и других видов киберпреступлений. Это может привести к утечке конфиденциальной информации о клиентах, потере доверия клиентов и значительным финансовым убыткам.

• **Недостаточная подготовка персонала**. Внедрение новых технологий может требовать от компаний обучения персонала и изменения культуры организации. Недостаточная подготовка персонала может привести к снижению производительности и качества обслуживания клиентов.

• **Несовместимость технологий**. Различные системы и технологии могут быть несовместимыми друг с другом, что может привести к трудностям в обмене данными и увеличению времени на обработку информации.

• **Отсутствие стандартов**. Цифровые технологии в логистике могут не иметь общепринятых стандартов и регулирования, что может привести к трудностям в обработке информации и согласовании с другими компаниями.

• **Изменение требований рынка**. Рынок и требования клиентов могут меняться быстрее, чем компании могут адаптироваться к новым технологиям. Это может привести к необходимости постоянно обновлять и адаптировать свои системы, что может быть затратным и трудоемким.

• **Зависимость от технологий**. Цифровые технологии могут стать неотъемлемой частью бизнес-процессов компании. Однако, если компания полностью зависит от этих технологий, то возникает риск нарушения бизнес-процессов и снижения эффективности в случае сбоев в системе или отказа оборудования.

Поэтому, для минимизации рисков, компании должны предпринимать соответствующие меры, такие как разработка стратегии кибербезопасности, обучение персонала, обновление и тестирование систем на совместимость и безопасность, участие в создании и поддержке стандартов и непрерывное мониторинг требований рынка.

Кроме того, компании должны оценивать потенциальные риски и преимущества при внедрении новых технологий, проводить анализ стоимости-эффективности и выбирать решения, которые наилучшим образом соответствуют их потребностям и бизнес-модели.

В целом, цифровизация в логистике представляет большие возможности для повышения эффективности и конкурентоспособности компаний, но также может иметь свои риски. Правильное планирование, оценка и управление рисками могут помочь компаниям успешно реализовывать бизнес-стратегии и достигать целей.

Выводы

Наше исследование позволяет сделать вывод, что цифровизация является одним из главных трендов в логистике, поэтому компании, которые успешно используют цифровые технологии, могут получить значительное преимущество на рынке. Однако внедрение цифровых решений также может быть связано с определенными рисками, включая кибербезопасность, управление данными, изменение требований рынка и др.

Для того, чтобы эффективно использовать цифровые технологии в логистике, компании должны правильно планировать и оценивать потенциальные риски и преимущества, а также обеспечивать необходимые ресурсы и компетенции для внедрения и поддержки цифровых решений. В целом, цифровизация представляет большие возможности для улучшения эффективности и конкурентоспособности логистических компаний, и правильное управление рисками поможет им достичь успеха в этом направлении.

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РОЛЬ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ

Аннотация. В условиях динамично развивающегося общества актуальность применения дистанционных форм обучения в образовательном процессе растет с каждым годом. Необходимость развития дистанционного обучения прослеживается во многих направлениях образовательной деятельности: от курсов профессиональной переподготовки до получения высшего профессионального образования, от применения в рамках основной образовательной программы, до использования дистанционных образовательных технологий во внеурочной деятельности.

Одной из самых важных задач, которые на сегодняшний день стоят перед системой образования, является учет индивидуальных особенностей каждого ребенка. Одним из инструментов, которые могли бы способствовать решению данной задачи, является применение дистанционных образовательных технологий.

Ключевые слова: образование, дистанционные технологии, обучение, профессиональное образование.

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THE ROLE OF DISTANCE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES IN MODERN SOCIETY

Annotation. In a dynamically developing society, the relevance of the use of distance learning in the educational process is growing every year. The need *for the development of distance learning can be traced in many areas of educational activity: from professional retraining courses to higher professional education, from application within the framework of the main educational program, to the use of distance learning technologies in extracurricular activities.*

One of the most important tasks facing the education system today is to take into account the individual characteristics of each child. One of the tools that could contribute to solving this problem is the use of distance learning technologies.

Keywords: education, distance learning technologies, training, vocational education.

Использование в процессе обучения дистанционных технологий сегодня стало требованием времени. Образовательные стандарты нового поколения подчеркивают необходимость формирования у учащихся общих навыков, необходимых в различных областях знаний, увеличения доли самостоятельной работы и развития у обучающихся способности самостоятельно оценивать свои знания.

Достижение индивидуальных результатов обучения и мотивация учащихся определяет необходимость осуществления личностно-ориентированного образовательного процесса и составления образовательных программ и траекторий для каждого учащегося. Именно дистанционные технологии выступают одним из основных средств реализации и развития индивидуальных образовательных траекторий обучающихся.

Дистанционные технологии позволяют осваивать учебный материал не взаимодействую непосредственно с педагогом. К основным дистанционным технологиям относятся интернет и компьютерные телекоммуникации, через которые осуществляется связь ученика и педагога в процессе обучения. То есть дистанционные технологии сегодня являются одними из основных частей информационных технологий.

Дистанционное обучение широко использовалось в период пандемии и с тех пор получило широкую популярность. Сегодня с помощью дистанционных технологий можно пройти курсы повышения квалификации или переквалификации, получить какие-то дополнительные знания.

Школьникам технологии дистанционного обучения помогают в подготовке к ОГЭ и ЕГЭ. Сегодня существует значительное множество учебного материала, который хранится в общей виртуальной базе и к которой у каждого участника имеется доступ.

Дистанционное обучение заменило традиционные методы обучения. Оно позволяет не только расширить уровень знаний, но и являются экономически эффективными средством взаимодействия, так как сегодня все чаще проводятся видеоконференции, вебинары и форумы, то есть нет необходимости тратить средства на проезд, проживание, значительно снижаются организационные затраты.

Дистанционные технологии позволяют чаще проводить консультации преподавателей с учениками, чем при традиционных формах обучения. В своих чатах через видеосвязь ученики могут непрерывно обсуждать результаты работы над различными проектами, то есть усиливается обратная связь как учеников с преподавателями, так как и взаимодействие между обучающимися.

Также на сегодняшний день существует множество полезных и простых в использовании инструментов для проведения обучения, как для онлайн-школ, так и для компаний. Уже нет необходимости нанимать специалистов, создавать программы обучения для персонала с нуля, лично контролировать каждого сотрудника и вручную проверять выполнение заданий. Для компаний сегодня есть готовые решения — это специализированные онлайн-платформы обучения.

Широкую популярность сегодня имеют онлайн-курсы, которые могут включать в себя различные форматы и типы контента, такие как видео, текст, вебинары, учебные дискуссии и практические упражнения. Организаторы тренингов могут также проводить онлайн-экзамены и тесты для контроля темпов и успешности обучения всех участников.

Например, необходимо обучить новых продавцов. При этом они должны знать всю информацию о товарах, продаваемых в магазине, уметь правильно общаться с клиентами, работать с возражениями и продолжать увеличивать продажи. Эти задачи можно интегрировать в программу обучения, добавив презентации, диалоговые тренажеры, видеолекции и тесты. Все эти техники можно легко интегрировать в любой бизнес, используя определенные инструменты.

Дистанционное обучение не всегда требует большого количества материала, находящегося в аудио- или видеоформате. Моделирование реальных рабочих ситуаций часто подходит для эффективного выполнения повседневных бизнес-операций. С помощью современных виртуальных инструментов любая компания может легко интегрировать обучающие игры в систему онлайн обучения персонала. Это могут быть обучающие игры для одного или нескольких пользователей. Сотрудники могут приобретать необходимые навыки, не отрываясь от работы. Эти же технологии сегодня активно применяются и в процессе обучения студентов.

Сегодня широкое распространение получил диалоговый тренажер - это незаменимый помощник в продажах. Он представляет собой виртуального персонажа, с которым необходимо вести беседу, вместо того чтобы заучивать фразы.

Например, предположим, человек приходит в туристическое агентство, чтобы заказать тур. В этом случае сотрудникам необходимо вступить в диалог не только для того, чтобы не отпугнуть клиентов, но и для того, чтобы сохранить у клиента положительное впечатление о компании.

Подобные текстовые ситуации идеально подходят для развития таких коммуникативных навыков, как ведение переговоров, презентация продукции, подписание контрактов и общение с коллегами и сослуживцами.

Таким образом, технологии дистанционного обучения сегодня очень важны и востребованы. Они широко используются как в системе образования, так и в процессе повышения квалификации работников современных организаций.

Дистанционные технологии имеют множество видов и форм, которые сегодня активно используются в современном образовательном процессе, а также имеют определенную структуру и содержание.

Дистанционные технологии имеют высокую эффективность, так как не только повышают качество образовательного процесса и расширяют круг возможностей, но и являются наименее затратными.

Использованные источники:

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ КОМПЕНСАТОРНО-ПРИСПОСОБИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ ФЕТОПЛАЦЕНТАРНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ПРИ ПРЕЖДЕВРЕМЕННЫХ РОДАХ

Аннотация. Инфицирование фетоплацентарной системы – широко распространенная акушерско-гинекологическая патология, которая является одной из основных причин самопроизвольных выкидышей, нередко вызывает внутриутробную гибель плода и преждевременные роды, служит ведущей причиной гнойно-септических осложнений у родильниц и входит в число наиболее значимых этиологических факторов неонатальной заболеваемости и младенческой смертности. Высокая медико-социальная значимость данной проблемы обусловила нарастающий интерес специалистов ко всем вопросам, касающимся инфекционной патологии детородной системы женщин, последов, плодов и новорожденных. Несмотря на то, что изучению фетоплацентарного комплекса (ФПК) при преждевременных родах посвящен ряд работ, большинство из них при изучении не затрагивает взаимосвязи между состоянием плода, биохимическими параметрами фетоплацентарной системы (ФПС) и морфологическим состоянием плаценты.

Ключевые слова: недоношенность, фетоплацентарная недостаточность, микробиота.

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STUDY OF COMPENSATORY AND ADJUSTABLE FEATURES OF THE FETOPLACENTAL SYSTEM IN PRETERM BIRTH

Annotation. Infection of the fetoplacental system is a widespread obstetric and gynecological pathology, which is one of the main causes of spontaneous miscarriages, often causes intrauterine fetal death and premature birth, is the leading cause of purulent-septic complications in puerperas and is one of the most significant etiological factors of neonatal morbidity and infantile mortality. The high medical and social significance of this problem has led to the growing interest of specialists in all issues related to the infectious pathology of the reproductive system of women, placenta, fetuses and newborns. Despite the fact that a number of works are devoted to the study of the fetoplacental complex (FPC) in preterm birth, most of them do not affect the relationship between the state of the fetus, biochemical parameters of the fetoplacental system (FPS) and the morphological state of the placenta.

Key words: prematurity, fetoplacental insufficiency, microbiota.

Актуальность темы. Одним из приоритетных направлений в акушерстве продолжает оставаться проблема недонашивания беременности. Частота преждевременных родов составляет 5-12‰ от общего числа родов. С их увеличением взаимосвязаны такие показатели, как перинатальная и ранняя неонатальная заболеваемость, и смертность. На долю недоношенных детей приходится до 50% случаев мертворождений, 60-70% - ранней неонатальной и 65-75% - детской смертности. Недоношенные дети рождаются мертворожденными в 8-13 раз чаще, по сравнению, с доношенными, в 20-30 раз чаще умирают на первой неделе жизни. Перинатальная смертность при преждевременных родах в 33 раза выше, чем при родах в срок.

Среди женщин детородного возраста много лиц, имеющих экстрагенитальные инфекции и очаги хронической инфекции. Индекс их здоровья не превышает 50%. На долю недоношенных детей приходится до 50%о случаев мертворождений (60-70% - ранней неонатальной и 65-75% - детской смертности).

В настоящее время выделяют шесть групп причин, приводящих к прерыванию беременности: эндокринные, генетические, инфекционные, анатомические, иммунные, идиопатические. Согласно современным представлениям, любое неблагоприятное течение беременности трансформируется для плода, прежде всего, в гипоксию, формирующуюся при хронической плацентарной недостаточности.

Несмотря на то, что изучению фетоплацентарного комплекса (ФПК) при преждевременных родах посвящен ряд работ, большинство из них при изучении не затрагивает корреляционной зависимости между состоянием плода, иммунологическими параметрами и морфологическим состоянием плаценты.

Отсутствие единых взглядов на иммунологические взаимоотношения в системе мать-плацента-плод препятствует проведению эффективной патогенетической терапии недонашивания беременности. В настоящее время практически отсутствуют работы, посвященные изучению функциональных изменений в ФПС при различных видах иммунокоррекции с целью профилактики преждевременных родов. Несмотря на то, что изучению фетоплацентарного комплекса (ФПК) при преждевременных родах посвящен ряд работ, большинство из них при изучении не затрагивает взаимосвязи между состоянием плода, биохимическими параметрами фетоплацентарной системы (ФПС) и морфологическим состоянием плаценты.

В данное время накоплен обширный материал, касающийся морфологических проявлений патологии последа. Вместе с тем, появились многочисленные вопросы в отношении оптимальных методических подходов к практической плацентологии, рациональной трактовки тех структурно-функциональных изменений, которые возникают в плаценте, плодных оболочках и пуповине при инфекционной патологии матери и плода, а также оптимального взаимодействия акушерской и неонатальной служб. По данным многих исследователей в зависимости от характера поражения плаценты различают 3 формы ФПН: плацентарно-мембранную при уменьшении способности плацентарной мембраны к транспорту метаболитов; клеточно-паренхиматозную – в связи с нарушением клеточной активности трофобласта; гемодинамическую – снижением плацентарного кровотока [7, 9].

Однако ряд авторов считают, что в клинике редко удается выявить изолированное нарушение одной из указанных структур плаценты, поскольку тесно связаны между собой, и нарушение одной из них неизбежно влечет за собой изменения в других звеньях. Помимо этого, плацентарная недостаточность (ПН) развивается в основном при патологических вариантах созревания, проявляющихся изменениями во всех структурных элементах плаценты. К ним относятся преждевременное, запоздалое и диссоциированное «созревание» плаценты. [5,8] Преждевременное или раннее «созревание» плаценты отличается укорочением и уменьшением толщины стволовых ворсин, и большим количеством терминальных ворсин, которые иногда располагаются настолько тесно друг к другу, что затрудняют кровообращение в межворсинчатом пространстве. Сущность замедленного «созревания» плаценты заключается в том, что незрелые ворсины не созревают, а превращаются в стромальные ворсины. Ворсинчатое дерево и вся плацента становятся больше, с редким расположением терминальных ворсин. При диссоциированном варианте наблюдаются все разновидности созревания ворсин [3, 5, 6]. Таким образом, состояние плода и исход беременности при ИППП зависит как от степени структурных изменений в плаценте (нарушение ее созревания, инволюционно дистрофических и воспалительных изменений), так и от интенсивности развития в ней компенсаторных приспособлений, развитием синцитиальных узелков и синцитиокапиллярных узелков и синитиокапиллярных мембран, а также объёмом в межворсинчатом пространстве циркулирующей крови [1, 2].

Рецидив инфекции во II и начале III триместра беременности способствует усилению явлений фиброплазии, очагов некротических изменений. редукции сосудистого русла, усилению в нем процессов воспаления.

Цель исследования: разработать концепцию патогенеза преждевременных родов на основании морфо-функциональных исследований

Материал и методы. С целью изучения особенностей клинического течения и исхода беременности нами проанализированы 120 историй родов, из них 90 были преждевременными и 30 своевременными. В зависимости от срока беременности все женщины с преждевременными родами были разделены на 3 группы: первую составили 30 (25%) женщин, беременность у которых прерывалась в сроки от 22 до 27 недель; вторую группу составили 30 (25%) женщин с прерыванием беременности в сроки от 28 до 32 недели и в третью группу вошли 30 (25%) женщин с ПР в сроки 33-37 недель. Контролем служили 30 женщин, беременность у которых протекала без угрозы прерывания, и они поступили на роды при сроке беременности 38-40 недель.

Результаты.Изучение анамнеза из историй родов выявило высокую частоту перенесенных заболеваний у женщин с преждевременными родами. Из полученных данных видно, что частота выявления экстрагенитальной патологии среди женщин с преждевременными и своевременными родами не одинакова. У женщин с преждевременными родами экстрагенитальная патология отмечалась намного чаще, по сравнению с контрольной группой. Следует отметить, что хронический тонзиллит у женщин с преждевременными родами встречался чаще, чем у женщин со своевременными родами. 10,6% женщин 1 группы, 15,0% женщины 2 группы и 9,5% женщин 3 группы страдали хроническим тонзиллитом, тогда как у женщин со своевременными родами этот показатель значительно ниже (4,6%). Наиболее частой патологией был пиелонефрит, который отмечался в 2-3 раз чаще, чем у женщин, родивших своевременно. Нерегулярные менструальные циклы, альгодисменорея, олигоменорея наблюдалась достоверно чаще у женщин с преждевременными родами, особенно у женщин, составляющих 1 группу, по сравнению с женщинами, составляющими контрольную группу.

Своевременное начало менархе (11-14 лет) отмечено у 96,9% женщин со своевременными родами, а также соответственно по группам 37,1%, 34,4% и 35,7% у женщин с преждевременными родами.

Позднее начало менархе (15-16 лет) выявлено у 3,1% контрольной группы и соответственно по группам 64,6%, 65,6% и 64,3% женщин с преждевременными родами.

Почти каждая пятая женщина с преждевременными родами в анамнезе имела нерегулярный цикл, тогда как в контрольной группе этот показатель составил 5,4%. Достоверно чаще, чем в группе женщин со своевременными родами встречалась альгодисменорея у женщин с преждевременными родами (соответственно 21,4%, 13,1% и 15,2%) в группе женщин, беременность которых прерывалась в сроки от 22 до 27, от 28 до 33 недель и 34-37 недель, тогда как в контрольной группе эта патология наблюдалась у 4,6% женщин. Выявлен высокий процент полименореи у женщин с преждевременными родами по сравнению с контрольной группой 18,6%, 17,5% и 16,7% против 2,3% соответственно.

Следовательно, по мере нарушения менструальной функции женского организма возникает риск развития преждевременных родов.

На основании приведенного клинико-статистического анализа можно выделить три основные группы факторов, оказавших влияние на частоту преждевременных родов:

• первая группа - социально-экономические и демографические факторы (характер труда, уровень медицинского обслуживания, семейное положение матери);

• вторая группа - социально-биологические факторы (возраст беременных женщин, исход предыдущих беременностей, многоплодие);

• третья группа - клинические факторы. Их можно систематизировать следующим образом:

-инфекционные заболевания матери (вирусная инфекция, токсоплазмоз, хламидиоз);

-осложнения беременности (гипертензивные состояния во время беременности, неправильное положение плода);

- патологические изменения половых органов женщины (хроническое воспаление придатков матки, эндометрит, миома матки, порок развития матки, кольпит);

-экстрагенитальные заболевания матери (хронический тонзиллит, пиелонефрит, ревматизм).

Заключение.Одним из приоритетных направлений в акушерстве продолжает оставаться проблема недонашивания беременности. Частота преждевременных родов составляет 5-12‰ от общего числа родов. С их увеличением взаимосвязаны такие показатели, как перинатальная и ранняя неонатальная заболеваемость, и смертность. На долю недоношенных детей приходится до 50% случаев мертворождений, 60-70% - ранней неонатальной и 65-75% - детской смертности. Недоношенные дети рождаются мертворожденными в 8-13 раз чаще, по сравнению, с доношенными, в 20-

30 раз чаще умирают на первой неделе жизни. Перинатальная смертность при преждевременных родах в 33 раза выше, чем при родах в срок.

Среди женщин детородного возраста много лиц, имеющих экстрагенитальные инфекции и очаги хронической инфекции. Индекс их здоровья не превышает 50%. На долю недоношенных детей приходится до 50%о случаев мертворождений (60-70% - ранней неонатальной и 65-75% - детской смертности). В настоящее время выделяют шесть групп причин, приводящих к прерыванию беременности: эндокринные, генетические, инфекционные, анатомические, иммунные, идиопатические.

Согласно современным представлениям, любое неблагоприятное течение беременности трансформируется для плода, прежде всего, в гипоксию, формирующуюся при хронической плацентарной недостаточности.

Несмотря на то, что изучению фетоплацентарного комплекса (ФПК) при преждевременных родах посвящен ряд работ, большинство из них при изучении не затрагивает корреляционной зависимости между состоянием плода, иммунологическими параметрами и морфологическим состоянием плаценты.

Отсутствие единых взглядов на иммунологические взаимоотношения в системе мать-плацента-плод препятствует проведению эффективной патогенетической терапии недонашивания беременности. В настоящее время практически отсутствуют работы, посвященные изучению функциональных изменений в ФПС при различных видах иммунокоррекции с целью профилактики преждевременных родов.

Выводы.При персистировании УГИ у беременных женщин возникают осложнения, которые можно рассматривать как механизм положительной обратной связи, усиливающий воспалительный ответ в матке, что приводит к преждевременным родам и обеспечивает тем самым защиту материнского организма от инфекции путем избавления от инфицированной беременности. Выявленные отклонения в матке, структуре плаценты свидетельствуют о неблагоприятном влиянии УГИ на практически все отделы плаценты, вызывая в них изменения, которые в последующем, в случае срыва адаптационно-компенсаторных резервов, приводят к функциональной фетоплацентарной недостаточности и зависят от срока гестации.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФЕТОПЛАЦЕНТАРНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ПРИ ПРЕЖДЕВРЕМЕННЫХ РОДАХ (ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЙ ОБЗОР)

Аннотация. Одним из приоритетных направлений в акушерстве продолжает оставаться проблема недонашивания беременности. Частота преждевременных родов составляет 5-12‰ от общего числа родов. С их увеличением взаимосвязаны такие показатели, как перинатальная и ранняя неонатальная заболеваемость, и смертность. На долю недоношенных детей приходится до 50% случаев мертворождений, 60-70% - ранней неонатальной и 65-75% - детской смертности. Недоношенные дети рождаются мертворожденными в 8-13 раз чаще, по сравнению, с доношенными, в 20-30 раз чаще умирают на первой неделе жизни. Перинатальная смертность при преждевременных родах в 33 раза выше, чем при родах в срок.

Ключевые слова: фетоплацентарный комплекс, преждевременные роды, репродуктивный возраст.

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FEATURES OF THE FETOPLACENTAL SYSTEM IN PRETERM BIRTH (LITERATURE REVIEW)

Annotation. One of the priority areas in obstetrics continues to be the problem of preterm pregnancy. The frequency of preterm birth is 5-12‰ of the total number of births. Such indicators as perinatal and early neonatal morbidity and mortality are interrelated with their increase. Premature babies account for up to 50% of stillbirths, 60-70% of early neonatal and 65-75% of

infant mortality. Premature babies are born stillborn 8-13 times more often than full-term babies, 20-30 times more likely to die in the first week of life. Perinatal mortality in preterm births is 33 times higher than in term births.

Key words: fetoplacental complex, preterm birth, reproductive age.

Преждевременные роды (ПР) остаются единственной самой большой проблемой для врачей в области материнской и педиатрической медицины XX1 столетия [86, 87, 97]. Уровень перинатальной смертности является индикатором здоровья матери и качества услуг в области охраны материнства. Несмотря на проводимые всесторонние мероприятия по оздоровлению женского населения частота преждевременных родов не имеет тенденции к снижению и составляет около 20-27% от общего числа беременностей [3, 5, 7]. Изучение причин преждевременных родов, принятие мер к их снижению продолжает оставаться важной проблемой в акушерстве. В настоящее время в среде медицинской общественности развернулась дискуссия по вопросу относить ли прерывание беременности в 22-27 недель к аборту или родам и учитывать эти репродуктивные потери в показателе перинатальной смертности. В соответствии с международными стандартами и требованиями к регистрации перинатальной смертности в Узбекистане в данные статистики с целью международного сравнения включаются все случаи смерти плодов и новорожденных, родившихся с массой тела 1000 г и более. По рекомендации ВОЗ [1], роды – это полное изгнание или извлечение (экстракция) мертвого или живого плода от матери массой более 500 грамм, независимо от срока беременности, либо при сроке 22 недели и выше. Недоношенность представляет собой одну из важнейших проблем здравоохранения во всем мире. Это связано с высокой смертностью среди недоношенных детей. Только 1 из каждых 20 случаев родов, но 2 из 3 случаев смерти ребенка в перинатальном периоде связаны с недоношенностью [2]. Медико-социальная значимость недонашивания беременности определяется ее мало меняющейся частотой, высокой перинатальной смертностью недоношенных детей, большими трудовыми и экономическими затратами, связанными с их выхаживанием, а также значительной долей этих детей среди инвалидов с детства и больных с хронической патологией [4]. Преждевременные роды - полиэтиологическая акушерская патология, привлекающая внимание не только клиницистов, но и физиологов, морфологов, иммунологов, эндокринологов и специалистов других областей. В то же время многие вопросы этиологии, патогенеза, диагностики предупреждения этого осложнения остаются открытыми [6]. По рекомендации ВОЗ, преждевременные роды делят по срокам гестации на очень ранние (22-27 нед), ранние (28-33 нед) и собственно ПР (34-37 нед). Это обусловлено тем, что этиология ПР, особенности их ведении и исходы на этих этапах беременности различны. Среди причин преждевременных родов определенное значение имеют некоторые социальные факторы [9]. Сюда можно отнести профессию женщин, неблагоприятные условия труда на отдельных промышленных предприятиях, неудовлетворительные материально-жилищные условия матери, характер медицинского обслуживания беременной (М.Г. Эльдер, Ч.С. Хендрикс, Ф. Ариас). Этиология преждевременных родов многочисленна и разнообразна. Причины преждевременных родов можно разделить на три основные группы: - зависящие от материнского организма; -зависящие от состояния плода; -связанные с нарушением взаимоотношений между материнским организмом и плодом.

Причины, вызывающие прерывание беременности, условно можно разделить на три группы. 1)Причины, связанные с состоянием здоровья матери: - истмико-цервикальная недостаточность (ИЦН) — приобретенные или врожденные нарушения в строении шейки матки, которые ведут к нарушению запирательной функции шейки матки. В норме шейка матки выполняет роль ворот, которые закрыты в течение всей беременности, удерживают плодное яйцо и открываются во время родов, «выпуская» малыша. ИЦН развивается на фоне гормональных нарушений или повреждения шейки матки вследствие травматических родов, искусственного аборта, глубоких разрывов шейки матки; - пороки развития матки (внутриматочная перегородка, однорогая, двойная матка — пороки, при которых матка неполноценна анатомически и функционально, и т.д.); - заболевания различных систем и органов будущей матери (пороки сердца, гипертоническая болезнь, нефриты — воспаление почек, заболевания крови, сахарный диабет и т. д.); - инфекционные заболевания матери (грипп, вирусный гепатит, краснуха, инфекции, передающиеся половым путем, и т. д.). 2) Причины, связанные с пороками развития плода. 3) Причины, связанные с состоянием, как матери, так и плода:- преэклампсия - осложнение беременности, проявляющееся повышением артериального давления, появлением отеков и белка в моче; при этом страдают как будущая мама, так и плод; - резус-конфликт - осложнение, при котором в организме резус-отрицательной мамы вырабатываются антитела к резус-положительным эритроцитам плода; эти антитела разрушают эритроциты младенца. - аномалии прикрепления плаценты; - преждевременная отслойка нормально или низко расположенной плаценты; - неправильное положение плода;- перерастяжение матки при многоводии, многоплодии.- возраст моложе 18 и старше 30 лет.Нередко преждевременные роды бывают вызваны несколькими причинами одновременно. Отмечено, что это осложнение чаще возникает у женщин с поздним становлением менструального цикла (в 15-18 лет), часто болеющих инфекционными заболеваниями, страдающих инфекциями, передающимися половым путем.Преждевременные роды являются мультифакторной патологией, однако анализ механизмов их развития позволяет выделить 4 основные причины: - инфекция – острая, хроническая, системная, восходящая; бактериальная и/или вирусная. - стресс матери и/или плод, обусловленный наличием экстрагенитальной патологии, осложнений беременности и плацентарной недостаточности, приводит к повышению уровня кортикотропин-рилизинг-гормона плодового и/или плацентарного происхождения [7]. - тромбофилическая нарушения, приводящие к отслойке плаценты и тромбозам в ней. Высокий уровень тромбина может провоцировать увеличение продукции простагландинов, активацию протеаз и отслойку плаценты. - перерастяжение матки при многоплодии, многоводии, при пороках развития матки и инфантилизме ведет к активации рецепторов окситоцина, выбросу интегринов, появлению протеинов «щелевых контактов» [9]

Преждевременные роды в определенной степени связаны с генитальными патологиями, прежде всего недоразвитием половой сферы. Причинами преждевременных родов и привычных выкидышей могут также являться двурогая матка и наличие перегородки во влагалище, недоразвитие организма женщины как причина невынашивания встречается в 13,1-28% случаев [1]. По мнению многих авторов, генитальный инфантилизм, сочетающийся с гипофункцией яичников, является ведущей причиной недонашивания [6]. Инфантилизм часто сочетается с гормональной недостаточностью яичников. Ведущим компонентом гормональной недостаточности яичников и плаценты является уменьшение секреции эстриола, прегнандиола и хорионального гонадотропина [7]. Преждевременные роды в определенной степени связаны с генитальными патологиями, прежде всего недоразвитием половой сферы. Причинами преждевременных родов и привычных выкидышей могут также являться двурогая матка и наличие перегородки во влагалище, недоразвитие организма женщины как причина невынашивания встречается в 13,1-28% случаев. Инфекционные заболевания к началу XXI века остаются важной проблемой здравоохранения во всем мире. Научные открытия в области медицины и биологии доказали, что подавляющее большинство заболеваний имеет прямую связь с инфекционным агентом, например, ревматизм, миокардиты, гломерулонефрит [82, 83,]. Многие микроорганизмы в силу своего присутствия и персистенции не вызывают заболеваний, но удерживают «иммунологический контроль» над иммунитетом, ослабляя его возможности. Разница в клинических вариантах течения всех этих заболеваний одна: насколько макроорганизм воспринимает вирулентность микроорганизма, а микроорганизм способен реализовать свою патогенность (Альберт А., 2018; Hacker J., 2016; Хуссамова Н. Р. и соавт., 2019). Реализация возможностей неспецифического иммунитета организма, рациональная химиотерапия на фоне всевозрастающего потенциала естественного специфического иммунитета способна приводить к полному клиническому выздоровлению с полным исчезновением микроорганизмов (Кьюмерле Х. П., Брендел К., 2017; Липшульц Л., Клайнман И., 2017;). Инфекция мочевыводящих путей относится к наиболее распространенным заболеваниям, которые могут вызываться условно-патогенной микрофлорой. Условно-патогенная микрофлора заселяет соответствующую экологическую нищу в виде определенной области тела, формируя ответ специфического и неспецифического иммунитета, ограничивающих их область жизнедеятельности. Но наличие этой же патогенности, с другой стороны, обуславливает невозможность внедрения в эту же экологическую нишу других - более патогенных микробов (Carson H. J. et al., 2020; HockertzS., 2021). Нередко бактериальная инфекция плода и новорожденного связана с его инфицированием микрофлорой матери во время прохождения по родовому каналу, т. е. интранатально [3]. Общий список возбудителей внутриутробных инфекций включает в себя вирусы, бактерии, риккетсии, микоплазмы, грибы, паразитов (Enders G., Gartner L., 2018; Watts D. H., 2020). В последние годы возросла роль условно-патогенных микроорганизмов. Еще в середине восьмидесятых годов наиболее часто верифицировались такие грамотрицательные аэробные бактерии, как эшерихии, клебсиеллы, протеи. К середине девяностых произошло явное изменение биологических свойств условно-патогенной микрофлоры некоторых групп микроорганизмов.

Таким образом, представляется возможным заключить, что проникновение микроорганизмов в плаценту, околоплодные воды и организм плода не является исключительным событием, и выявление этого факта ограничивается только диагностическими возможностями. При этом клинически яркое течение инфекционно-воспалительного процесса у беременной не всегда сопровождается ВУИ, даже независимо от проводимого лечения [4,9]. Во время беременности в почках происходят неспецифические изменения, которые морфологически проявляются лишь «незначительным расширением капилляров в клубочках и сочностью клубочкового эпителия» [6, 9]. Функциональные изменения более значительны. Прежде всего, расширяются почечные лоханки, расширяются и удлиняются мочеточники. На границе верхней и средней третей мочеточника формируется перегиб. Кроме того, происходит нарушение тонуса и сократительной способности гладкомышечных элементов лоханок и мочеточников, что также приводит к их растяжению и удлинению. Это увеличивает объем лоханок в 10-20 раз! В результате, объем «мертвого пространства» увеличивается, как минимум, в 2 раза [6, 7].Во время беременности тонкие стенки мочеточников становятся ригидными вследствие гиперплазии мышечной и соединительнотканной оболочек, отекают из-за повышенной васкуляризации. В результате чего их сократительная деятельность нарушается. Причиной дилатации лоханок и мочеточников является гормональный фон беременности. Необходимо отметить, что ввиду нарушения мышечного тонуса мочеточникового устья у беременных часто развивается патологический рефлюкс. Несомненно, что ретроградный ток мочи из мочевого пузыря вверх по мочеточнику способствует распространению инфекции из нижних отделов мочевыводящей системы [5, 8]. Для развития воспаления в почках необходимо не только наличие очага инфекции, но и нарушение уродинамики мочевыводящих путей и кровообращения в почках. Одним из ведущих моментов, способствующих этому, является изменение гормонального баланса организма беременной женщины. Высокий уровень прогестерона увеличивает эффекты (3-адрено-рецепторов мочевыводящих путей, вызывая их гипотонию и дискинезию и снижает α-адренорецепторную активность этих гладкомышечных структур, что приводит к тем же нарушениям - гипотонии и возможности развития рефлюксов. Эстриол вызывает прямо противоположные эффекты с этих же рецепторных образований. Таким образом, прогестерон и эстриол воздействуют на одни и те же адренорецепторы. Эффекты от их влияния противоположны. В норме их влияния уравновешены. При нарушении этого равновесия возникают расстройства уродинамики верхних мочевыводящих путей. Во время гестационных процессов суммация эффектов с α- и β-рецепторов вначале вызывает кратковременную гиперкинезию и дискенезию, а затем гипотонию и гипокинезию мочевыводящих путей. Вследствие тесной нейрогенной связи верхних отделов мочевыводящих путей с сосудами почек возникшие нарушения вызывают гемодинамические изменения в самой почке. Это проявляется снижением тонуса почечных вен с одновременным спазмом почечных артерий, что способствует развитию гипоксии верхних отделов мочевыводящих путей, а гипоксия еще более усугубляет расстройства уродинамики [8]. Более частая локализация воспалительного очага в мочевыводящих путях справа возмолсна вследствие расширения и варикозного изменения правой яичниковой вены во время беременности. Изменение сосудов преимущественно справа может возникнуть вследствие некоторых анатомических особенностей: правая яичниковая вена более короткая, проходит впереди мочеточника, впадает в каудальную часть нижней полой вены. Кроме того, яичниковая вена имеет общую с мочеточником соединительнотканную оболочку, а так как во время беременности происходит ее расширение и повышение в ней давления, то возможно сдавливание мочеточника и нарушение оттока мочи. Кроме нарушения оттока мочи, сдавление мочеточника варикозно расширенной веной ведет к развитию гипоксии стенки мочеточника с последующими пролиферативными изменениями, вплоть до образования соединительнотканного рубца [6, 7]. Необходимо отметить, что гестационный пиелонефрит чаще диагностируется у первобеременных. Это можно объяснить недостаточностью адаптационных механизмов к тем иммунологическим и гормональным изменениям, которые присущи организму женщины во время гестационного процесса. У большинства женщин пиелонефрит возникает или обостряется в сроках 22-28 недель беременности, когда значительно увеличивается содержание глюкокортикоидов в крови (своеобразный «преднизолоновый тест») [5].Следовательно, беременность, как состояние материнского организма, является благодатным фоном для реализации инфекционно-воспалительного процесса в мочевыводящей системе, потому что одно-временно имеются все предпосылки для восходящего пути инфицирования вследствие застоя мочи как благоприятной среды для размножения инфек-ционного агента на фоне пониженной реактивности клеточного и гумо-рального звеньев иммунитета. Таким образом, обобщая весь материал, можно полагать, что преждевременные роды следует рассматривать как следствие многих причин, и порой трудно решить, какая из них является ведущей. В большинстве случаев причины досрочного прерывания беременности являются сочетанными. Исследование и повторное определение факторов риска наступления преждевременные роды является необходимым условием разработки более эффективных программ прогнозирования и профилактики.

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СУЩНОСТЬ ЦЕНЫ КАК ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ КАТЕГОРИИ И ОСНОВНЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА ЕЕ ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье изложены сущность и цены как экономической категории, а также факторы, влияющие на нее формирование. Изучены взгляды ведущих экономистов и классиков формировании цены как экономическая категория. Приведены методы исследования, используемые в исследовательском процессе. На основе анализа изложены соответствующие выводы и рекомендации.

Ключевые слова: рынок, цена, конъюнктура, спрос, предложение, полезность, стоимость, конкуренция, фактор, категория, производство, стоимость.

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THE ESSENCE OF PRICE AS AN ECONOMIC CATEGORY AND THE MAIN FACTORS AFFECTING ITS FORMATION

Annotation. This article outlines the essence and prices as an economic category, as well as the factors influencing its formation. The views of leading economists and classics of price formation as an economic category have been studied. The research methods used in the research process are given. Based on the analysis, relevant conclusions and recommendations are presented.

Key words: market, price, conjuncture, demand, supply, utility, cost, competition, factor, category, production, cost.

Благополучное и стабильное, устойчивое во многом зависит от развитие экономики. При этом как одним из инструментом экономики как от цены во многом зависит, поддержание взаимного внутреннего равновесия и равновесия в его структурной структуре. Цена и ценообразование является одним из основных элементов рыночной экономики.

В условиях коренного экономических переобразований проблема ценообразования является результатом взаимодействия усиливающейся интеграции национальной экономики в мировое хозяйство. Этот эффект приводит к интернационализации потребления за счет появления глобальных рынков, с одной стороны, и повышения уровня открытости национальных экономик, с другой.

Влияние процессов, происходящих при возникновении этих проблем, очень велико. В связи с этим Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзиёев в своем Послании Олий Мажлису 25 января 2020 года отметил следующее: «Регулирование цен на 37 видов продукции и услуг со стороны государство негативно влияет на свободную конкуренцию. Имея это в виду, мы должны сейчас сосредоточиться не на ценообразовании, а на снижении цен и повышении качества за счет обеспечения здоровой конкуренции между предприятиями»[1]. Рассмотрим, как процесс глобализации повлияет на формирование цен с этой точки зрения.

Экономическая сущность цены как экономической категории исследовалась классическими и современными ведущими экономистами. В частности, Аристотель подчеркивал, что деньги создаются на основе товарных отношений, а цена есть выражение товаров в деньгах. [2] Также Бартенев С.А. В учебнике «История экономических учений» он подчеркивает, что обмен должен осуществляться по «справедливой цене» в соответствии с разумным объемом личных потребностей. [3], по мнению основоположника учения о естественной цене В. Петти, использовалась для оправдания тех, кто считал естественную цену стоимостью. [4]

По мнению основателя Кембриджской школы А. Маршалл теории цены, эта теория находится в центре его теоретических рассуждений.

А. Маршалл показал, что стоимостная и ценовая категории суть одно и то же, фактически он отождествлял стоимость и считал цену важнейшим элементом рыночных отношений. [5]

Свой вклад в теорию цен внес и один из французских экономистов-классиков П. Бугильбер, он акцентировал внимание на появлении оптимальной цены в ценообразовании. [6]

Академик М.Ш. Шарифходжаев, проф. Улмасов отмечали, что на формирование цены влияют следующие факторы: «Хотя цена является объективной основой цены, но не единственным фактором, формирующим ее, если высокая рентабельность требует высокой цены, конкуренция ее снижает. важнейшим фактором, формирующим цену, является соотношение спроса и предложения» [7] отмечалось, что оно выступает как главный фактор.

профессор Ш.Ш.Шодмонов, проф. Р.Х. Алимов, проф Т.Т. Джураев отмечал, что на формирование цены влияют следующие факторы: «Цена или издержки производства, уровень рентабельности товара; соотношение спроса и предложения на этот товар; конкурентная ситуация; экономическая политика государства и др. Среди этих факторов стоимость и полезность товара служат основой для определения его цены. [8]

По словам Лена Роджерса, «производители продуктов устанавливают цены на основе таких факторов, как стоимость, стоимость, конкуренция, потребительские стимулы, общественное мнение и влияние сервиса» [9].

Содержание цены как экономической категории проявляется через следующие процессы: выявление основного описательного признака и законов внутреннего развития, репрезентирующих экономическую природу цены; определение ее экономических задач и принципов работы; определение формирования цен, их правильного и эффективного использования и их места в управлении экономикой; анализ системы цен и рассмотрение условий их эффективного использования и др.

Интерес к содержанию цены, попытки исследования ее объективных основ начались сравнительно раньше. В частности, Аристотель отмечал, что деньги создаются на основе товарных отношений, а цена выражается в деньгах, а ученые-классики выдвигали мысль о том, что обмен должен осуществляться в соответствии с разумной величиной личных потребностей. В Буборе в Средние века велись споры о том, какой должна быть «справедливая» цена, а «справедливая» цена должна отвечать двум требованиям.

Во-первых, он должен обеспечивать эквивалентность обмена по величине «труда и затрат». Во-вторых, цена, обеспечивающая жизнедеятельность участников биржи, согласно их социальному статусу, считается «справедливой». Цена должна обеспечивать определенный уровень благосостояния ремесленника, другой уровень — церковного работника, еще один уровень — феодала. [3].

К этому моменту экономическая природа цены была объяснена основоположником учения о естественной цене В. Петти и использована для оправдания тех, кто считал естественную цену стоимостью. [4] На этой идее он основал трудовую теорию стоимости. Естественную цену (стоимость) он противопоставил рыночной цене, которая колеблется в силу времени и случайных факторов. Он утверждал, что естественная цена должна быть равна цене внутреннего рынка, поскольку она измеряется количеством труда. Он сравнивает цены хлеба и серебра, приравнивая их цену к количеству затраченного труда. В. Петти описывает ростки трудовой теории стоимости в истории экономической науки. Он выражает мнение, что «Труд — отец богатства, а земля — его мать». Стоимость понимается в форме меновой стоимости (денег).

Поскольку сумма стоимости становится ценой, он утверждает, что необходимое отношение имеет место в меновом отношении определенного товара по отношению к денежному товару вне его. Как видите, тот факт, что цена и величина стоимости могут количественно не соответствовать друг другу, указывает на то, что цена существует в своей собственной форме.

Когда основатель кембриджской школы А. Маршалл говорит о теории цены, эта теория находится в центре его теоретических рассуждений. Известно, что концепция цены А. Маршалла широко используется в современной экономической теории. В разъяснении понятия цены А. Маршалл опирался на теоретические взгляды А. Смита, Д. Рикардо, Дж. Б. Сэя, Э. Бом-Баверка, Д. Лодердейла. Он обобщил понятия рентабельности, издержек производства, спроса и предложения в теории цен. Но он отрицает существование стоимости, но употребляет выражения «стоимость» и «рыночная стоимость». А. Маршалл изучил мнения, высказанные рядом экономистов, и по вопросу о том, регулируется ли стоимость исходя из полезности или издержек производства, подчеркивает, что стоимость есть отношение издержек к полезности. Кроме того, цена представляет собой меновую стоимость, другими словами, покупательную способность продукта. Отсюда вывод, что цена определяется как соответствующая сумма денег, предназначенная для приобретения товара.

А. Маршалл показал, что стоимостная и ценовая категории суть одно и то же, фактически он отождествлял стоимость и считал цену важнейшим элементом рыночных отношений. Вместо категории объективной стоимости Маршалл использовал субъективную категорию средней цены, которая в его теории играет роль равновесной цены. Теория Маршалла была названа синтетической теорией, потому что автор объединил существовавшие до него теории цен - "максимальной полезности", издержек производства, теории спроса и предложения - и показал их все правильность. Он показывает стоимостную и ценовую категории как одно и то же. Он также считает, что цена является наиболее важным элементом рыночной экономики. Маршалл использовал субъективную категорию цены вместо объективной категории стоимости. Исходя из этого, он объяснял экономические процессы термином равновесные рыночные цены.

Свой вклад в теорию цен внес и один из французских экономистов-классиков П. Бугильбер, он акцентировал внимание на появлении оптимальной цены в ценообразовании. Эти цены должны покрывать средние издержки производства в каждой отрасли и обеспечивать определенный доход и чистую прибыль. Также на ее основе должен бесперебойно продолжаться процесс реализации товаров и удовлетворяться устойчивый потребительский спрос.

Наконец, по мнению П. Баугильбера, необходимо проводить платежные операции на основе оптимальных цен, а не властвовать над людьми и совершать насилие. По мнению ученого, такие цены возникают стихийно в условиях свободной конкуренции. Он говорит, что нарушением условий свободной конкуренции во Франции является установление максимальных цен на хлеб. По мнению ученого, если на зерно будут установлены свободные цены, то цены несколько вырастут, что повысит доходы фермеров и увеличит их спрос на промышленные товары, в результате увеличится производство этой продукции.

А. Смит глубоко и всесторонне разработал трудовую теорию стоимости. Он различает рыночную и естественную, или реальную, цену товаров, реальную цену он понимает как то же самое, что и стоимость. По мнению ученого, слово «ценность» имеет два значения. Слово определяет полезность предмета (стоимость) и возможность обменять его на другой предмет. Поэтому он различал потребительскую и меновую стоимость.

Система цен выполняет основную организационную функцию в условиях рыночной экономики. Предприниматели и потребители получат возможность выбрать товар, способный удовлетворить их потребности и реализовать их интересы, в зависимости от цены товара. Цена товара объединяет интересы продавца, покупателя, предпринимателя и общества.

Равновесная цена занимает основное место на рынке, она формируется между ценой спроса и ценой предложения. Здесь цена спроса на каждый товар — это цена, по которой определенный товар может привлечь потребителей в течение определенного периода времени. Цена спроса уменьшается по мере увеличения предложения товара. Цена предложения – это товары, полученные для продажи на конкретном рынке по фиксированной цене. Цена может уменьшиться или увеличиться в результате уменьшения или уменьшения количества товара, поступающего на рынок по цене предложения. Также учитываются другие расходы.

При производстве продукции возникают различные трудовые и капитальные затраты. А. Маршалл назвал это реальными затратами на производство продукции.

Он выполняет 5 функций на рынке вне зависимости от цен.

Обеспечение рыночного баланса;

Расчет, измерение;

Функция экономического ранжирования;

Инструмент соревнования;

Функция социальной защиты. [5]

Если принять во внимание исторические этапы развития экономической теории, то сущность цены впервые была раскрыта на основе трудовой теории стоимости. Значительный вклад в его развитие внесли А. Смит, Д. Рикардо. Суть этой теории в том, что цена есть денежное выражение стоимости товара. То есть стоимость в данном месте состоит из суммы общественно необходимых жизненных и овеществленных затрат труда, затраченных на производство этого товара. Это считалось парадигмой цена-качество. Есть еще две парадигмы стоимости: потребление и обмен.

Потребительская или субъективно-психологическая парадигма отрицает связь между ценой товара и затратами на его оплату труда. Это основано на том, что цены на многие товары существенно отличаются от затрат на их производство, а некоторые из потребляемых товаров вообще не требуют никаких затрат труда (например, кислород атмосферного воздуха).

Согласно этой парадигме, в основе цены лежит субъективная полезность продукта, его потребительская ценность. Цена определяется только субъективно между покупателем и продавцом. Цена отражает денежное выражение потребительской ценности. В качестве относительно известной концепции этой парадигмы можно привести последнюю добавленную теорию полезности.

Обменная парадигма цены отвергает теории стоимости и потребления. Согласно парадигме обмена, цена объясняется соотношением спроса и предложения на рынке, то есть способностью данного товара обмениваться на определенное количество другого товара или на деньги, являющиеся всеобщим эквивалентом товар. При увеличении спроса и уменьшении предложения цена растет и наоборот, она лишь отражает конъюнктуру рынка и не зависит от количества труда и стоимости потребления. В различных модификациях эта парадигма встречается в теориях рыночной конкуренции. В парадигме обмена цена представляет собой денежное выражение меновой стоимости товара.

Даже в период текущих экономических реформ важно изучить вопросы цены и ценообразования с экономической точки зрения, оценить факторы, влияющие на них.

Иногда цена и факторы, влияющие на ее формирование, вроде бы четко и ясно даны в зарубежной и отечественной экономической литературе, но такое осмысление их представляется несколько спорным.

Известно, что на экономическую природу цены и ее формирование влияют различные факторы. Глубокое понимание, анализ и правильная интерпретация этих факторов необходимы для правильного понимания формирования и использования цен.

По словам Лена Роджерса, «производители устанавливают цены на основе таких факторов, как стоимость, стоимость, конкуренция, потребительские стимулы, общественное мнение и влияние сервиса» [9].

Исходя из вышеизложенного, на наш взгляд, на формирование цен в период экономических реформ оказывают влияние следующие факторы:

1. *Социально-экономическое положение государства.* Социально-экономическая политика, проводимая в нем. Поскольку не каждая страна проводит социально и экономически правильную политику, обеспечить ценовую стабильность не удастся.

2. *Расходы.* Обеспечение целесообразного расходования затрат на производство продукции во всех сферах, влияющих на развитие экономики страны.

3. *Сезонность.* Следует учитывать сезонный аспект в отношении продуктов, произведенных на основе традиций и ценностей каждой страны.

4. *Финансово-кредитная политика.* Изменения в финансово-кредитной сфере, которые отражаются на ценах внутри страны или в других странах, также оказывают прямое влияние на цены. В частности, можно привести пример ситуаций на финансовых рынках и валютных биржах.

5. *Налоговая политика.* Экономисты считают, что в большинстве случаев на цены влияют правильные налоги. По нашему мнению, не только прямые налоги, но и косвенные налоги, в том числе налог на добавленную стоимость, напрямую отражаются на цене приобретаемых покупателем товаров и продукции.

6. Конкуренция. В условиях рыночных отношений серьезный тон приобретает конкуренция между предприятиями, что так или иначе оказывает непосредственное влияние на цену производимой ими продукции.

7. *Общественное мнение.* На наш взгляд, ключевую роль в процессе правильного установления цен играет мнение населения, поскольку на основе изучения его мнения потребители получают информацию о цене товара. Необходимо учитывать интересы потребителя с одной стороны, интересы производителя с другой стороны и интересы государства с третьей стороны.

8. *Форма обслуживания.* Цель нашего упоминания этого фактора заключается в том, что чем более развиты услуги и сферы услуг, тем выше стоимость работ и услуг, но такая ситуация увеличивает конкуренцию между поставщиками услуг. Наконец, это приводит к единой известной цене.

Исходя из вышеизложенного, в процессе эффективной работы, проводимой в сферах внешней торговли, либерализации налоговой и финансовой политики, поддержки предпринимательства в сфере реформирования народного хозяйства в нашей стране, влияет ряд факторов. цена и ее формирование, и изучение их с экономической точки зрения имеет большое значение.

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СУЩНОСТЬ ЦИФРОВОЙ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ И ЕЕ РОЛЬ В РАЗВИТИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ РЕГИОНОВ

Аннотация. В статье исследуется природа цифровой трансформации и влияние цифровой экономики на экономическое развитие регионов и стран как единой системы. Также сформулированы теоретические и практические рекомендации по формированию цифровой экономики в Узбекистане, использованию ИКТ, способствующих ее развитию регионов и ускорению цифровой трансформации в Узбекистане.
Ключевые слова. цифровая экономика, цифровизация, трансформация, цифровая трансформация, информационно-коммуникационные технологии, региональная экономика, цифровая инфраструктура, интернет.

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THE ESSENCE OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND ITS ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMY

Abstract. The article explored the nature of digital transformation and the impact of the digital economy on the economic development of regions and countries as a single system. Also, theoretical and practical recommendations were formulated for the formation of the digital economy in Uzbekistan, the use of ICT for development of regions and the acceleration of digital transformation in Uzbekistan.
Keywords. digital economy, digitalization, transformation, digital transformation, information and communication technologies, regional economy, digital infrastructure, internet.

Стремительно развивающиеся в мире цифровые технологии приводят к качественным и технологическим изменениям в социально-экономической деятельности, экономической политике и структуре государственного управления стран. В частности, в результате внедрения цифровых технологий и разных темпов их широкого внедрения в экономическую и социальную жизнь различия в развитии между странами становятся более интенсивными. Темпы роста цифровой экономики в мире составляют почти 15,5 процента. В развитых странах доля цифровой экономики в ВВП достигла 7 процентов. Они уже получают большую выгоду от внедрения цифровой экономики. В частности, США экспортируют более 400 миллиардов долларов цифровых услуг в год. Дополнительные 20 трлн от оцифровки промышленного сектора США к 2025 году. Ожидается, что доллар США вырастет.

Согласно исследованиям, мировые экономисты сталкиваются с проблемами при создании единого комплексного показателя для оценки ценности и эффективности цифровой экономики в современном все более оцифровываемом глобальном мире. Отсутствие эмпирических и статистических данных, быстро меняющиеся процессы технологического развития и быстрое осуществление институциональных изменений являются причинами устранения этих ситуаций. В дальнейшей перспективе современного развития, перспектив использования «Больших данных», «Облачных вычислений», «Искусственного интеллекта» (искусственного интеллекта) и краудсорсинга, методических аспектов внедрения «Блокчейн-технологии» и научных исследований проводятся исследования влияние этих технологий на социально-экономическое развитие.

В рамках проводимых в последние годы комплексных реформ по коренной модернизации национальной экономики в Узбекистане реализуется ряд мер по внедрению цифровых технологий в социально-экономическую жизнь страны и систему государственного управления. В частности, Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 7 февраля 2017 года № ПФ-4947 «О Стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан» предусмотрено развитие цифровой экономики, сокращение государственное управление в экономике, современные формы взаимовыгодного сотрудничества государственного и частного секторов, система «Электронное правительство» реализация мер по развитию определена в качестве приоритетных задач.

Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 18 февраля 2018 года № ПФ-5349 «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию сферы информационных технологий и связи», 3 июля 2018 года Постановление № PQ-3832 «О мерах по развитию цифровая экономика в Республике Узбекистан», 2 сентября 2018 г. Постановление № PQ-3927 «О создании фонда поддержки развития цифровой экономики «Digital Trust», Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан № 421 от 20 мая 2019 года «На основе дальнейшего внедрения современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий» «О дополнительных мерах по совершенствованию порядка оказания государственных услуг населению» и реализации задач, определенных в иных нормативных правовых документах, направленных на стимулирование и ускорение перехода к цифровой экономической системе в стране являются одними из наиболее актуальных вопросов современности.

Литературный анализ. Научные и методологические аспекты цифровой экономики, ее формы и факторы влияния обсуждают многие зарубежные ученые, в том числе: С. Алстром, Д. Белл, К. Бэрд, Н. Винер, Б. Гейтс, Д. Гиолди, Э. Геллнер, К. Гиртс... Исследовали Стоунер, Э. Тоффлер, М. Фриден, Ф. Фукуяма, К. Шваб, Ю. Шумпетер и другие.

Исследования, связанные с использованием информационных технологий в экономике Узбекистана, актуальными вопросами внедрения цифровой экономики и измерением влияния на социально-экономическую ситуацию, проведенные О.Умаровым и многими другими ведущими экономистами нашей страны. Их исследования включают исследования цифровых сред, обладающих набором функций, отвечающих потребностям потребителей и производителей, а также обеспечивающих прямое взаимодействие между ними.

Изучение влияния цифровой экономики как единой системы на экономическое развитие страны в условиях сегодняшних усиливающихся трансформационных процессов, оценка влияния комплексного развития регионов и роста доходов на душу населения определяет актуальность наше исследование.

Основная часть. В нашей стране реализуются комплексные меры по активному развитию цифровой экономики, широкому внедрению современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий во все отрасли и сферы, в первую очередь, в государственное управление, образование, здравоохранение и сельское хозяйство. В частности, реализация более 220 приоритетных проектов, направленных на совершенствование системы электронного правительства, дальнейшее развитие местного рынка программных продуктов и информационных технологий, создание ИТ-парков во всех регионах республики, а также обеспечение отрасли квалифицированными кадрами началось. Кроме того, реализуется комплексная программа «Цифровой Ташкент», предусматривающая запуск геопортала, интегрированного с более чем 40 информационными системами, создание информационной системы управления общественным транспортом и коммунальной инфраструктурой, цифровизацию социальной сферы, и последующее внедрение этого опыта в другие регионы.

Цифровая трансформация (цифровая трансформация, DT или DX) в широком смысле — это изменение системы управления путем пересмотра стратегии, моделей, операций, продуктов, маркетингового подхода и целей, обеспечиваемых внедрением цифровых технологий. Он служит для ускорения роста торговли, бизнеса и экономики в целом, а также для повышения эффективности некоммерческих организаций (таких как университеты и другие образовательные учреждения).

Цифровая трансформация может в узком смысле означать «безбумажный офис» или «цифровой бизнес», затрагивающий все секторы общества, такие как отдельные предприятия, экономику, правительство, искусство, медицину и науку. Цифровые решения не только улучшают и поддерживают традиционные методы, но и стимулируют появление новых видов инноваций и творчества.

Уровень цифровой трансформации предприятий варьируется в зависимости от страны. Согласно индексу цифровизации промышленности McKinsey Global Institute за 2016 год, Европа достигла 12% цифровой емкости по сравнению с 18% в США. Существенные различия есть и между странами с лидирующей экономикой Европы: по результатам исследования, Германия работает на 10% своего цифрового потенциала, а Великобритания имеет почти такой же показатель, как США, т.е. 17%.

Цифровая трансформация — это большая проблема (в реализации) и возможность (в будущем). Предприятия, регионы или страны, планирующие осуществить цифровую трансформацию, должны учитывать культурные изменения, которые произойдут, поскольку для адаптации к новым технологиям требуется время. Цифровая трансформация создала уникальные вызовы и возможности для рынка, усилив конкуренцию между предприятиями, регионами и странами.

Цифровая экономика служит основой для развития региональной экономики, а также стимулирует эффективное развитие отраслей и сферы услуг. Использование информационных и коммуникационных технологий в экономике создает равные возможности для продвижения продукции между крупными и малыми предприятиями, что повышает эффективность их деятельности и создает равные возможности для обеспечения конкуренции в сфере.

Определяющим фактором цифровой трансформации являются ее темпы. Скорость развития технологий и вызванные этим социально-экономические, инфраструктурные изменения, связанные с жизнедеятельностью человека, позволяют показать качественный шаг в скорости развития, означающий переход в новую эпоху. Цифровая трансформация происходит, когда предприятия и организации меняют методы своей работы, чтобы приносить большую пользу своим заинтересованным сторонам. Тип технологии, обеспечивающей успешную трансформацию, является второстепенным вопросом.

Процессы цифровой трансформации в государственном секторе, необходимость быстрого создания и развития цифровых продуктов, управления цифровыми услугами требуют пересмотра подходов к организационно-функциональным структурам органов государственного управления, ответственных за цифровую трансформацию, а также состав цифровых команд.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 5-октябрдаги ПФ-6079-сонли “Рақамли Ўзбекистон – 2030” стратегиясини тасдиқлаш ва уни самарали амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги фармони рақамли трансформация жараёнларини тартибга солувчи хуқуқий асос ҳисобланади.

Республикада рақамли индустрияни жадал ривожлантириш, миллий иқтисодиёт тармоқларининг рақобатбардошлигини ошириш, шунингдек, 2017 - 2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегиясида белгиланган вазифалар ижросини таъминлаш мақсадида қатор вазифалар белгиланган. Жумладан, кейинги икки йилда ҳудуд ва тармоқларни рақамли трансформация қилиш доирасида:

увеличение с 78% до 95% за счет увеличения уровня интернет-подключения населенных пунктов до 2,5 млн широкополосных портов, строительства 20 000 км волоконно-оптических линий связи и развития сетей мобильной связи;

внедрение более 400 информационных систем, электронных сервисов и других программных продуктов в различные направления социально-экономического развития регионов;

Организация обучения компьютерному программированию с охватом 500 000 молодых людей в рамках проекта «Миллион программистов»;

внедрение более 280 информационных систем и программных продуктов для автоматизации управленческих, производственных и логистических процессов на предприятиях реального сектора экономики;

Планируется повысить цифровую грамотность и навыки губернаторов, государственных органов и сотрудников организаций в регионах, прикрепить их к профильным высшим учебным заведениям для обучения информационным технологиям и информационной безопасности, а также обучить 12 000 их сотрудников в области информационных технологий.

При этом цифровая трансформация открывает множество возможностей. Во-первых, вырастет доход. Происходит это за счет запуска новых направлений бизнеса, продуктов и услуг. Например, в экономике могут быть криптовалюты и технологии блокчейн, цифровые сервисы для потоковой передачи музыки и видео (потоковое онлайн-вещание) в сфере телекоммуникаций или облачные платформы для умного дома.

Второй положительный эффект проявляется в снижении операционных затрат и повышении эффективности процессов. Автоматизация бухгалтерского, налогового и кадрового учета позволяет быстро и качественно управлять большим объемом информации. Обработка данных методом «Большие данные» открывает возможность таргетирования клиентов по определенным критериям с высокой точностью. От этого напрямую зависит успех маркетинговой деятельности. При этом повышается и качество управленческих решений.

После процесса цифровой трансформации руководитель не будет зависеть от отчетов, собираемых ответственными подразделениями, а сможет открыть систему и перейти от общей информации к конкретным показателям, и сравнить полученные результаты с результатами предыдущего период. За счет автоматизации процессов модели прогнозирования становятся более точными.

Кроме того, за счет регламентации и прозрачности информации возможности компании по привлечению иностранных инвесторов увеличатся, а также будут созданы условия для участия в международных проектах.

В Узбекистане государственные компании занимают большую долю экономики. Поэтому их цифровизация напрямую влияет на рост ВВП страны. Другими словами, цифровая трансформация государственного сектора может стать одним из важных драйверов экономического роста Узбекистана. Например, можно рассмотреть государственную программу «Цифровой Казахстан» [5]. По официальным данным, общий экономический эффект от его реализации в 2018-2019 годах составит 2 миллиарда долларов США.

В мире продолжается цифровая трансформация. Даже в развитых странах этот процесс не завершен, и степень цифровизации сильно варьируется от сети к сети. Одни отрасли уже значительно затронуты информационными технологиями (финансовые услуги, телекоммуникации, ритейл, медиа-сектор), а другие находятся в начале этого пути и применяют цифровые технологии только к определенным процессам (нефтегазовая и горнодобывающая промышленность, сельское хозяйство, оборона). Одними из первых с этим столкнулись предприятия, для которых быстрая трансформация является гарантией конкурентоспособности.

На наш взгляд, цифровая трансформация должна состоять из набора элементов, включающих в себя разные этапы. Каждый этап процесса цифровой трансформации охватывает различные аспекты бизнеса и организаций, включая операции, основы компьютерной грамотности, обучение, опыт и технологии.

Известно, что потребности и запросы наших потребителей постоянно растут. Цифровая экономика оказывает непосредственное влияние на деятельность участников рынка (государство, сеть, предприятие и др.) с информационными технологиями и инновационными бизнес-моделями, на размер потребительской аудитории и доходов и в большинстве случаев приводит к удвоению их расходы. А повсеместное распространение Интернета позволило появиться цифровым сервисам.

На наш взгляд, банки, телекоммуникационные и страховые компании Узбекистана гораздо активнее других переходят к цифровой трансформации, ведь от успешного внедрения технологий зависят важные показатели их рентабельности. Многие компании сталкиваются с различными проблемами в этом процессе. Поскольку трансформация — очень сложный процесс, в большинстве случаев у компаний нет достаточного понимания, с чего начать, либо этапы процесса цифровой трансформации реализуются не в соответствующей последовательности.

Информационные технологии – это не краткосрочный продукт. Например, для любого предприятия необходимо составить программу на 10 лет. Однажды внедренные системы могут использоваться в течение длительного времени. Вот почему очень важно составить план трансформации и выбрать качество в начале процесса.

Хозяйственные субъекты (предприятия, организации и т. д.) несут основную ответственность за планирование ресурсов, оптимизацию процессов, обмен данными, прозрачность управления и т. д. необходимо начать. Планирование и прогнозирование по методу «предыдущий год» (где прогнозируемые показатели просто копируются из предыдущего периода) малоэффективны. Цифровая трансформация предоставляет бизнес-структурам четкие инструменты для создания точных и точных сценариев.

Многие крупные и средние игроки рынка в развитых странах с рыночной экономикой прошли этот этап и сейчас находятся в процессе дальнейшей цифровизации. В этом отношении субъектам бизнеса в Узбекистане будет намного проще и в то же время сложнее. То есть, с одной стороны, хозяйствующие субъекты должны внедрять ERP только сейчас, с другой стороны, у них есть возможность выбрать более продвинутые модели по сравнению с другими.

Расширение и углубление цифровой трансформации сложнее, чем 10-15 лет назад. Поэтому в первую очередь компаниям нужно быть готовыми к большим расходам, которые окупаются только через определенный промежуток времени. Некоторые хозяйствующие субъекты ожидают немедленных положительных результатов, что не всегда возможно. Процессы должны внедряться поэтапно, сотрудники должны быть обучены работать по-новому, а клиенты должны быть проинформированы о продуктах и услугах. Кроме того, работа над повышением цифровой грамотности руководства и сотрудников, безусловно, тоже принесет положительный результат. Компании во всем мире постоянно сталкиваются с перечисленными выше этапами.

Заключительная часть. Применение современных цифровых технологий в различных секторах макроэкономики (государственном, домашнем хозяйстве и бизнесе) служит обеспечению экономического роста в стране.

В современной экономике набирает обороты «гонка цифровизации», а соответственно цифровая трансформация бизнеса и общества неизбежна. Чем раньше будет начата эта «гонка цифровизации», тем больше положительных результатов можно будет достичь. Поэтому экономические структуры (государство, промышленность, предприятие и др.), которые первыми начнут цифровую трансформацию, в ближайшее время будут иметь конкурентные преимущества.

На наш взгляд, для эффективной реализации процесса цифровой трансформации можно сформировать сложные информационные системы (цель), разделить процесс на составляющие (анализ), создать план реализации проекта и реализовать его на практике (результат). Уместно, чтобы этим занималась целая команда экспертов, которые являются зрелыми экспертами в своей области. Учитывая отсутствие зрелых специалистов-экспертов, положительный результат может быть достигнут за счет аутсорсинга трансформации. Потому что нехватка высококвалифицированных кадров с необходимыми знаниями на местном рынке – это, конечно, большая проблема.

Эффективное развитие цифровой экономики исходя из уровня развития страны, условия развития цифровой экономики категоризированы на разные уровни, а реализация мероприятий, относящихся к каждому уровню, посредством системных реформ «снизу вверх» даст положительный результат.

Цифровая экономика имеет много преимуществ. Это снижает стоимость платежей и открывает новые источники дохода. Стоимость онлайн-услуг намного ниже, чем в традиционной экономике, а сами услуги намного дешевле как в социальном, так и в коммерческом плане. Предложение продукта может быть мгновенно изменено, чтобы удовлетворить новые желания или потребности потребителя. Цифровая экономика обеспечивает быстрые, качественные и удобные новости в различных информационных, образовательных и научных сферах.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ НАЛОГОВЫМИ РИСКАМИ В ПЕРИОД ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ РЕФОРМ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются вопросы управления налоговыми рисками для эффективной организации налогового администрирования. В статье описаны виды налоговых рисков, факторы, влияющие на них и их последствия, а также аналитические вопросы в организации налоговых отношений и их оптимизации. В исследовании приводятся соответствующие выводы и рекомендации по аналитическим вопросам и их оптимизации при эффективной организации налогового администрирования.

Ключевые слова: налоговый риск, факторы, анализ, оптимизация, последствия, критерии налогового риска, уровень налогового риска, анализ налогового риска, сегментация бизнеса, риск налогового контроля.

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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF TAX RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE PERIOD OF ECONOMIC REFORM

Annotation. The article deals with the issues of tax risk management in the effective organization of tax administration. The article describes the types of tax risks, factors affecting them and their consequences, as well as analytical issues in the organization of tax relations and their optimization. The study provides relevant conclusions and recommendations on analytical issues and their optimization in the effective organization of tax administration.

Key words: tax risk, factors, analysis, optimization, consequences, tax risk criteria, tax risk level, tax risk analysis, business segmentation, tax control risk.

В условиях экономических преобразований при ведении хозяйственной финансовой деятельности возникает один из важнейших факторов для обеих сторон управления налоговыми рисками, которое играет особую роль в экономической и финансовой безопасности хозяйствующего субъекта и государства.

Процесс управления налоговыми рисками в разрезе хозяйствующего субъекта, региона и государства является одним из основных направлений ведения целенаправленного действия и правильного решения. Основная цель применения управлении налоговыми рисками состоит с одной стороны ведения целенаправленного налогового администрирования в государстве и с другой стороны уменьшения налоговых рисков хозяйствующих субъектов. На основе выполнения соответствующих требований (интересов) способствующих повышению макроэкономических показателей.

Процесс управления рисками помогает определить различные этапы процесса принятия решений и позволяет нам принимать четкие и более обоснованные решения на каждом этапе процесса, прежде чем переходить к следующему.[1] По мнению Б. Тошмурадовой в процесса управления налоговыми рисками особое внимание нужно обратит что “налоговый риск со стороны предприятия – это риск, который может возникнуть при исполнении налогоплательщиками налоговых обязательств и причинить налогоплательщикам финансовые убытки. Налоговый риск оценивается налоговыми органами как вероятность несоблюдения налогоплательщиками налогового законодательства. Иными словами, риск заключается в том, что налогоплательщики не уплачивают налоги в бюджет вовремя и в полном объеме”. [2] По мнению Л.И. Гончаренко [3], именно комплексный подход к определению родовых признаков понятия экономических рисков позволяет включить в их состав налоговые риски как полноценную разновидность, ибо им присущи как материальные, так и нематериальные негативные последствия. На наш взгляд, налоговые риски являются составной частью финансовых рисков. Такого мнения придерживаются Г.А. Цыркунова и М.И. Мигунова, утверждая, что «налоговые риски представляется целесообразным рассматривать как разновидность рисков финансовых, поскольку они имеют денежное выражение и влекут за собой повышение расходов». Д. Тихонов и Л. Липник обращают внимание на то, что «налоговый риск – это возможность для налогоплательщика понести финансовые и иные потери, связанные с процессом уплаты и оптимизации налогов, выраженная в денежном эквиваленте» [4. С. 105].

Значительная часть авторов, в исследованиях которых присутствует понятие налоговых рисков, чаще всего рассматривают налоговые риски налогоплательщиков. Теоретические подходы особенно была характерна для 90-х гг. прошлого века, но имеет место и сейчас, причем как в экономической, так и в юридической литературе. Между тем в последние годы активизируется обсуждение налоговых рисков государства, в том числе в результате неправомерных действий крупнейших налогоплательщиков. В настоящее время многие авторы рассматривают налоговые риски как риски, присущие всем участникам налоговых правоотношений, т.е., по крайней мере, трем их субъектам: налогоплательщикам, налоговым агентам и государству. Причем родовой признак налоговых рисков проявляется и в государственных налоговых рисках. Негативными материальными, в частности финансовыми, последствиями у государства являются: невыполнения прогнозных показателей (снижение) налоговых доходов в бюджетную систему страны и ухудшение состояния налогового климата страны. Представляется, что включение в содержание понятия налогового риска всех участников налоговых правоотношений может рассматриваться в качестве фактора, определяющего его специфику, и объективной причиной возникновения налоговых рисков является диалектическое противоречие, внутренне присущее фискальной функции налогов, а также взаимосвязи их фискальной и регулирующей функций. Если для государства успешная реализация фискальной функции находит проявление в обеспечении запланированных поступлений налоговых доходов в бюджет, то для налогоплательщика – это расходы, которые он стремится оптимизировать (минимизировать) в силу их неизбежности. Выполнение соответствующих интересов государства и хозяйствующих субъектов в этих условиях экономических преобразований, которое обеспечивается путем совершенствования национального законодательства, выступает важным фактором минимизации налоговых рисков всех участников налоговых правоотношений и создания объективных условий повышения финансовой устойчивости налогоплательщиков и роста налоговых поступлений в бюджетную систему государства в целом. Рассогласование в реализации основных функций налогов, проявляющееся и в недостатках налогового законодательства, приводит к усилению вероятности налоговых рисков как у налогоплательщика, так и у государства. Так, повышение налоговой нагрузки в ущерб стимулированию развития прогрессивных сфер деятельности зачастую провоцирует налогоплательщиков к уходу из бизнеса и от налогообложения (минимизации налоговых платежей), что отрицательно сказывается на налоговых поступлениях в бюджет или на финансовом положении организаций при обнаружении налоговых нарушений. Специфика налогов как обязательного индивидуально безвозмездного платежа, сопровождающегося обеспечительными мерами по его, в случае необходимости, принудительному взысканию, отражается как в базовом признаке налоговых рисков, так и в том, что их субъектами выступают участники правоотношений, возникающих в налоговой сфере. Все вышесказанное позволяет сделать вывод о том, что налоговый риск – это возможное наступление неблагоприятных финансовых и иных последствий для налогоплательщика или государства в результате действий (бездействия) участников налоговых правоотношений. Изучение родовых и особенных критериев, определяющих содержание налоговых рисков, показывает, что факторы их возникновения разнообразны. Нужно особо отметить что при проведении практико-научных исследованиях, можно сделать вывод что высокие налоговые риски возникают при несогласованности участников финансовых и налоговых правоотношений, что еще раз подтверждает отсутствие комплексного подхода к определению содержания налоговых рисков. При этом нередко выделяется и обосновывается один – два фактора возникновения налоговых рисков. Так, специалисты, занимающиеся юридической практикой, как правило, выделяют один комплексный фактор возникновения налоговых рисков, а именно несовершенство налогового законодательства. С.А. Филин считает, что это неблагоприятные изменения налогового законодательства в процессе финансовой деятельности, и добавляет еще один фактор – налоговые ошибки, допущенные при исчислении налоговых платежей [6.]. Приведенные причины у разных субъектов финансово-налоговых правоотношений специфичны, которые определяются из поставленных целей и задач хозяйствующих субъектов.

В этом смысле факторы налоговых рисков имеют специфику по отношению к участникам налоговых правоотношений (*государству, налогоплательщикам*). Эти факторы связаны с правовым обеспечением налоговых отношений, они оборачиваются такими рисками, как возможность ухода от уплаты налогов или недобросовестной минимизации налоговых платежей, например, использование в 90-х гг. прошлого века «внутренних оффшоров» для минимизации налоговых платежей. Негативным последствием ошибок в экономической (в том числе налоговой) политике как фактора налоговых рисков государства может стать ухудшение финансового состояния налогоплательщиков. В не целенаправленном прогнозировании доходов государственного бюджета систему страны негативно отражаются на оценке деятельности налоговых органов по обеспечению налоговых поступлений в бюджет. Центральное место среди факторов налоговых рисков налогоплательщиков отводится их действиям в области оптимизации налоговых платежей, которую, как уже указывалось, в литературе чаще называют налоговым планированием [7.]. Особую опасность представляет агрессивная налоговая оптимизация, поскольку чаще всего по используемым методам она может быть максимально приближена к уходу от налогообложения. Повышению налоговых рисков влияет нечеткое законодательное регулирование тех или иных вопросов налогообложения, ошибочная трактовка положений налогового законодательства (особенно в части расходов и налоговых льгот), наконец, законодательно предусмотренная возможность расторжению контрактов. Обобщение результатов камеральных и выездных налоговых проверок показывает, что значительная доля рисков в налоговой сфере связана с некомпетентностью (заблуждениями) работников, исчисляющих и уплачивающих налоговые платежи организации, а также с низким уровнем организации документооборота и низким качеством внутреннего контроля (отсутствие или ненадлежащее оформление первичных документов; нарушение сроков уплаты налогов, представление отчетности в налоговые органы и т.д.), с недостаточной проработкой вопросов методологического и методического характера, связанной с ведением налогового учета (этой проблеме налоговые органы не уделяют должного внимания). Таким образом, четко прослеживаются существенные отличия в системах факторов возникновения налоговых рисков у государства (в лице уполномоченных органов управления в налоговой сфере) и налогоплательщиков, в результате чего наблюдаются и различия в проявлении налоговых рисков. Поэтому налоговые риски надо рассматривать отдельно для государства и налогоплательщика.

Налоговые риски государства включают в себя:

✓ риск снижения динамики налоговых поступлений в бюджетную систему страны, в том числе вследствие применения налогоплательщиками «легальных» схем минимизации налоговых платежей;

✓ риск системного сужения налоговой базы вследствие сокращения объемов развития отечественного и иностранного бизнеса и привлечения иностранных инвестиций;

✓ риск ухода налогоплательщиков «в тень» и повышения «теневой экономики»;

✓ риск снижения конкурентоспособности национальной налоговой системы.

Среди налоговых рисков налогоплательщиков с учетом специфики негативных последствий для них можно выделить:

⇨ риск снижения объемов финансовых ресурсов и имущественного потенциала вследствие финансовых потерь (дополнительные платежи в бюджет, включая штрафные санкции);

⇨ риск сокращение предпринимательской деятельности, в частности вследствие повышения налоговой нагрузки или потери деловой репутации и обусловленного этим отказа контрагентов от деловых связей;

⇨ риск возникновения отрицательных моментов по введению налоговых проверок налоговых органов в отношении налогоплательщика (выездных налоговых проверок, ареста имущества, ограничения операций по счетам и др.);

⇨ риск ликвидации отдельного направления бизнеса или банкротство организации.

Таким образом, в управлении налоговыми рисками как частью управления налоговыми рисками можно выделить три направления: управление налоговыми рисками хозяйствующих субъектов как самостоятельных налогоплательщиков; хозяйствующих субъектов, вовлеченных государством в налоговый контроль, и как участников управления налоговыми рисками клиентов. Такая разнообразная деятельность требует качественного научно-практического инструментария, создание которого необходимо, на наш взгляд, начинать с формирования адекватного понятийного аппарата, четкого определения сущности основных категорий, связанных с налоговыми рисками.

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СТИЛИ ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЙ В СЕМЬЕ КАК ФАКТОР РАЗВИТИЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ РЕБЕНКА

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматриваются различные стили взаимоотношения в семье и их влияния на формирование гармоничной личности человека. Также рассматривается наиболее благоприятный период жизни несовершеннолетнего для формирования личности.

Ключевые слова: личность, семья, взаимоотношения.

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STYLES OF RELATIONSHIPS IN THE FAMILY AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD'S PERSONALITY

Annotation: this article discusses various styles of relationships in the family and their influence on the formation of a harmonious personality of a person. The most favorable period of a minor's life for the formation of personality is also considered.

Key words: personality, family, relationships.

Семья является неотъемлемой частью жизни общества, особую роль она играет в формировании личностных качеств и характера человека.

Семья - вид социальной общности, важнейшей форме организации личного быта, основанной на супружеском союзе и родственных связях, то есть на многочисленных отношениях между мужем и женой, родителями и детьми, братьями и сёстрами, и другими родственниками, живущими вместе и ведущими общее хозяйство» [4].

А.Г. Харчев в своих исследованиях рассматривает семью как «малую социальную группу, основанную на браке или кровном родстве, члены которой связаны общностью быта, взаимной моральной ответственностью и взаимопомощью». Он выделяет такие важные черты социально-правовой характеристики семьи, как общность быта и связанность взаимной ответственностью, видит в семье систему взаимоотношений супругов, родителей и детей как малой социальной группы [6].

Семья — это первая среда, в которой оказывается только что родившийся человек. То, что ребёнок приобретает в семье, сохраняется с ним на всю жизнь. Исследование окружающего мира происходит через семью.

Ребёнок усваивает навыки коммуникации и общения, моральные ценности, в процессе семейного воспитания у него формируются индивидуальные и общественные нравственные устои, он познаёт культуру своей страны, обучается бытовым навыкам.

Рассматривая роль семьи в становлении личности человека, стоит отметить главную функцию развития психологических составляющих, которые представляют ценность для общества [1].

Влияние взаимоотношений в семье на развитие ребенка реализуется через пример поведения родителей. Правильные реакция и действия в различных ситуациях — лучший метод воспитания.

Обеспечить весь комплекс отношений и удовлетворение потребности в любви в первые годы жизни ребёнка способен только родитель. З. Фрейд подчёркивал абсолютное непреложное влияние родителей в раннем детстве на последующее развитие личности [5].

Можно выделить несколько типов взаимоотношения в семье:

1. Авторитарный стиль взаимоотношений в семье представляет собой тотальное подавление и игнорирование интересов и мнения ребёнка взрослыми. Зачастую при таком стиле взаимоотношения в семье происходит и подавление одного из супругов. Основными методами воздействия на ребенка являются приказы и насилие, при которых подавляется всякая самостоятельность, инициативность, чувство собственного достоинства. Подобное отношение вызывает противодействие и сопротивление со стороны ребенка. Это выражается в лицемерии, обмане, грубости, ненависти.

2. Гиперопекающий стиль взаимоотношений в семье представляет собой максимальное удовлетворение потребностей ребенка, ограждение его от всех забот и трудностей, с которыми может встретиться человек. Последствиями являются блокировка процесса подготовки ребёнка к реальной жизни. Отсутствие бытовых навыков, искажённые представления о настоящей жизни, неумение примириться с неудачами, неприспособленность к жизни в коллективе. Такой стиль способствует тому, что такой ребёнок будет иметь трудности в создании собственной

семьи. Человек становится несамостоятельной, безынициативной личностью.

3. Отчуждённый стиль взаимоотношений в семье представляет собой невмешательство родителей в жизнь ребёнка. Дети одеты, обуты, накормлены — на этом ответственность родителей заканчивается. Независимое сосуществование детей и взрослых предполагает удовлетворение только физиологических потребностей ребёнка, когда эмоциональная жизнь несовершеннолетнего никого особо не волнует. Успехи ребёнка не получают отклика в виде похвалы или награды. Формирование заниженной самооценки, недовольства собой и своими действиями - естественный исход такого стиля взаимоотношений между детьми и родителями. Также это влияет на поведение ребёнка, оно не контролируется, возникает ситуация, когда он предоставлен сам себе и может делать, что хочет. Отсюда велика вероятность, что со временем он окажется в плохой компании, приобретет вредные привычки и наклонности.

А. Лоуэн отмечает, что недостаток любви в ранние годы влечёт за собой эмоциональное недоразвитие человека. Личность, сформировавшуюся в результате депривации родительской любви, характеризует чувство внутренней пустоты; страстное стремление к контакту и близости. Такие люди личностно не зрелы [2].

4. В основе демократического стиля взаимоотношений в семье лежат умение идти на компромиссы и отсутствие эгоизма. Это наиболее благоприятный стиль для гармоничного формирование личности человека. В такой семье проблемы решаются сообща, уважаются интересы и желания близких, члены семьи доверяют и поддерживают друг друга. Подростковый возраст является наиболее сензитивным в развитии личности человека через стиль взаимоотношений в семье. Этот возраст — бурный и сложный период в жизни. Половое созревание, изменения гормонального фона и внешности, личностная нестабильность. Борьба противоположностей, которая сказывается на характере и поведении.

Как уже и говорилось ранее из описанных моделей наиболее благоприятное влияние взаимоотношений в семье на психическое развитие ребенка имеет форма сотрудничества. При таком взаимодействии взрослые предоставляют подростку самостоятельность в решении многих вопросов. Но при этом требуют от него соблюдения дисциплины и выполнения определенных обязанностей, не ущемляя прав. Контроль за действиями подростка основан на понимании особенностей возраста, разумной заботе и любви, поэтому не раздражает ребенка.

Чтобы добиться гармоничного развития маленькой личности, родители должны сами находится в спокойном эмоциональном состоянии, так как ребенок все чувствует и ему важно какие взаимоотношения царят в семье [3].

Гармоничные отношения с подростком, которые создаются при сотрудническом стиле взаимоотношений в семье, позволяют свести к минимуму возможности формирования у подростка вредных привычек — пристрастия к наркотикам, алкоголю, курению, какие могут проявится при нейтральном стиле.

Отдельного внимания для изучения заслуживают взаимоотношения в семье, имеющей ребенка с отклонениями в развитии. Рождение нездорового малыша — это проверка семьи на прочность и испытание для родителей. Многие семьи подобного испытания не выдерживают.

Растить и воспитывать ребенка, имеющего аномалии в развитии, — это тяжелый труд. Но если родители смогли сберечь теплые чувства друг к другу, им удается преодолеть все трудности. Вследствии правильных действий родителей, поддержки докторов и реабилитационным мерам, нарушения в развитии получается свести к минимуму. Ребенок, невзирая на некоторые особенности, хорошо адаптируется в коллективе, вырабатывает навыки, которые даются ему лучше всего и вырастает гармонично образованной личностью.

Взаимоотношения в семье выступают как важное условие формирования ребенка. В семье определяются жизненные ценности и ключевые свойства личности. Поддержка семьи важна любому независимо от возраста. собственно вследствие нее человек, попав в трудную ситуацию, сможет скорректировать свою жизнь к лучшему.

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ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ЗАНЯТОСТИ ЖЕНЩИН, ПРЕДЛАГАЕМЫЕ РЕШЕНИЯ ПРОБЛЕМЫ

Аннотация. В статье предлагаются решения по обеспечению занятости женщин, их актуальные проблемы, связанные с общественной работой, действия государственных механизмов по эффективности социального партнерства.

Ключевые слова: занятость женщин, социальное партнёрство, образование, сфера услуг, государство, предприниматель.

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EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN, PROPOSED SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM

Annotation. The article proposes solutions to ensure the employment of women, their current problems related to public work, the actions of state mechanisms for the effectiveness of social partnership.

Key words: women's employment, social partnership, education, service sector, state, entrepreneur.

На сегодняшний день обеспечение занятости женщин, гендерного равенства, искоренения дискриминации на рынке труда и достижения равенства в оплате труда является одним из актуальных проблем во всем мире.

Социальное партнёрство — система институтов и механизмов согласования интересов участников производственного процесса: работников и работодателей, основанная на равном сотрудничестве. Развитие социального партнёрства в его различных формах — важная составная часть процесса усиления социальной направленности современной рыночной экономики, её социализации. В системе социального партнёрства интересы работников представлены, как правило, профсоюзами, интересы работодателей — союзами предпринимателей. В так называемом трипартистском её варианте третьим непосредственным участником процесса согласования интересов выступает государство, которое одновременно является и гарантом выполнения принятых соглашений. Согласование интересов достигается путём переговорного процесса, в ходе которого стороны договариваются об условиях труда и его оплате, о социальных гарантиях работникам и их роли в деятельности предприятия.

Развитие системы социального партнёрства создаёт возможность достижения относительного баланса интересов работников и работодателей на основе сотрудничества, компромисса, ведёт к социальному консенсусу. Оно служит действенным инструментом сочетания экономической эффективности и социальной справедливости.

В Узбекистане, как и во всем мире, экономическая активность женщин ниже, чем у мужчин. По итогам **2021 года** данный показатель составил среди женщин**— 41,3%** и мужчин — **56,9%.** Экономическая активность узбекских женщин на рынке труда начинается в возрасте **30 лет.** Причиной является то, что средний возраст вступления в брак составляет **22,3** года, после как минимум 2 года декретного отпуска. Далее женщины выходя на работу, через короткое время уходят на повторный декретный отпуск. Таким образом, уже в почти в возрасте **30 лет** женщины осознанно начинают заниматься карьерным ростом. Частые декретные отпуска и больничные, в связи с состоянием здоровья детей, снижают привлекательность женщин среди работодателей как потенциального работника. Плюсы мужчин как потенциального работника заключаются в том, что они не уходят на декретный отпуск (даже при наличии законного права выхода на декретный отпуск), могут задержаться на работе, нет преград при отправке на командировку в другие регионы.

Профессиональная сегрегация по гендерному признаку – одна из основных причин разрыва в оплате труда в Узбекистане. Согласно данным Госкомстата, работающие женщины зарабатывают в среднем примерно на **39%** меньше, чем мужчины. Эксперты Всемирного банка полагают, что как минимум, это связано со сложившимися стереотипами в обществе и дискриминационными нормами, что разделяет профессии на «мужские» и «женские» в Узбекистане.

В индустриально развитых странах социальное партнёрство принимает различные формы. Так называемая корпоративистская система предполагает использование специальных органов, процедур и механизмов. Она получила распространение в Австрии, Швеции, Японии, ФРГ, Швейцарии, Нидерландах. В Австрии, например, социальное партнёрство реализуется посредством широкой сети консультативных советов и комитетов, паритетных комиссий, как на общенациональном, так и на отраслевом уровнях. В странах, где специальные институты социального партнёрства отсутствуют, действует так называемая плюралистическая система (Великобритания, США, Канада). Здесь согласование противоречивых интересов осуществляется на уровне всего общества с помощью обычного политического процесса (партий, парламентов, профсоюзов) и развития сотрудничества работников и работодателей на уровне отдельных компаний.

В России система социального партнёрства в его трипартистском варианте ещё только делает первые шаги. Главное — не задействованы механизмы, обеспечивающие реализацию достигнутых соглашений. Вместе с тем в отдельных отраслях (например, в угольной) выполнение отраслевых тарифных соглашений уже привело к некоторому улучшению материального положения рабочих и росту производства. Чтобы социальное партнёрство в РФ развивалось более активно, государству необходимо проводить его пропаганду. Это можно осуществлять при помощи социальной рекламы, проведения различных конференций, круглых столов, семинаров, разъяснительных работ, создания интернет-сайтов, посвящённых теме социального партнёрства, а также посредством активного сотрудничества со СМИ. Все выше перечисленные мероприятия должны освещать следующие аспекты:

1. участие в социальном партнёрстве экономит время на решение проблем, связанных с неудовлетворённостью работников условиями труда, повышением производительности труда, качества продукции и как следствие увеличение прибыли;
2. заинтересованность в конструктивном и взаимовыгодном сотрудничестве с работодателем;
3. оптимальный способ достижения стабильности развития организации.

Для выявления основных проблем на пути карьерного роста среди узбекских женщин, экспертами ИМПМИ, проведен опрос среди работающих женщин. В опросе участвовали **300 женщин** (N=300) из разных сфер деятельности. Опрос проводился в октябре 2022 (автор) года. Возраст респондентов от **16** до **65** лет. Средний возраст респондентов - 36 лет. В опросе участвовали женщины с высшим образованием (**68%**), с ученой степенью (**13,6%**), со средне специальным образованием (**20,6%**) и общим образованием (**7%**). **65,8%** респондентов имеют **2** и более детей, **25%** из них — не замужем или разведены.

Для создания благоприятных условий женщинам работать и получать доход, правительство республики приняло ряд мер, а именно, Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан, от 07.03.2022 г. № УП-87 «О мерах по дальнейшему ускорению работы по системной поддержке семьи и женщин», где говорится о Национальной программе по повышению активности женщин во всех сферах экономической, политической и социальной жизни страны на 2022 — 2026 годы, выплате пособий по беременности и родам, льготах по образовательным кредитам, обучению в магистратуре за счет государственных средств, обучению профессиям в моноцентрах и т.д., а также льготах «по арендной плате, предоставляемых субъектам предпринимательства, обеспечившим занятость женщин в местности, включенной в Реестр сельской местности с высокой плотностью трудовых ресурсов». В документе задействованы все необходимые механизмы государства.

В сфере образования «электронное обучение является эффективным способом для: - повышения участия женщин на рынке труда (на рынке труда участвуют 73,1% мужчин, тогда как у женщин этот показатель составляет 39,9%. Также, семьи вкладывают меньше средств в образование девочек, чем мальчиков. По данным Всемирного банка, доля мужчин со степенью бакалавра в населении старше 25 лет составляет 20,8%, а у женщин этот показатель равен 13,3%)».

Рис.1. Карьерные возможности для узбекских женщин. (Результаты опроса экспертов Института исследований и прогнозирования, за 2022 год).

В настоящее время создаются благоприятные условия для участия женщин в общественной жизни, их вклада в ВВП страны. Женщины могут получить бесплатное профессиональное образование в специализированных центрах – нейл-стилист, кулинар высшего разряда, швея высшего разряда, вэб-дизайнер, парикмахер, инструктор по фитнесу. Также можно получить образование по ведению парников, клининговых специалистов, домработниц, специалист в сфере химчистки и т.д. Тем самым значительно возрастет доля сферы услуг в ВВП республики. Преподаватели моноцентров могут проводить обучение на местах в махаллях, это даст экономию во времени и средствах, затраченных на поездку в областной центр, будет увеличен охват контингента учащихся.

Государство поддерживает женщин в получении дальнейшего высшего образования в магистратуре – бесплатно. Это способствует увеличению высокообразованных кадров в нашей стране.

Образованные кадры в процессе инновационного развития страны – мощный инструмент для перехода в рыночную экономику.

Вывод. Конечно, женщина по своему природному признаку мать, хранительница семейного очага, семейных традиций, она не может не выполнять семейные дела. В связи с этим, работающая женщина, кроме 8-ми часов работы, дома дополнительно 4-5 часов занимается уборкой, готовкой, проверкой уроков. Женщина устает.

Каждый день все мы наблюдаем такую картину – спешащую домой женщину в сад за ребёнком или в школу, затем домой поскорее заняться приготовлением ужина.

Если бы можно было предоставить возможность приходить на работу позже на 1 час и уходить на 1 час раньше, то это очень положительно повлияло бы на атмосферу семьи. Эти утраченные часы на работе никак отрицательно не подействуют на экономику страны. А наоборот, будут сполна использованы женщиной - вовремя и без стрессов накормленные и ухоженные члены семьи, довольный муж и дети, больше выделенного времени женщиной на отдых в кругу семьи, занятию спортом во дворе или в своей махалле. Ведь этот спорт будет организован женщиной – фитнес- тренером. Женщина сможет сходить с детьми в бассейн.

В школах надо внедрить группы продленного дня, это даст дополнительные рабочие места. Если в одной школе для обеспечения детей горячим питанием будут задействованы 1 повар, 1 помощник, 1 уборщица, состоящий из женщин, то в целом по стране эта цифра вырастет во внушительную отдачу в решении проблемы по безработице, а также дополнительный вклад в бюджет страны в виде социальных отчислений и налогов.

Как это актуально на сегодняшний день – здоровая семья, здоровая экономика, цветущая страна, особенно в год «Приоритета человеку и качественному образованию».

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ УЧЕТА ТОВАРНО-МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫХ ЗАПАСОВ В БЮДЖЕТНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены вопросы совершенствование учета товарно-материальных запасов в бюджетных организациях, а также Товарно-материальные запасы включаются в бухгалтерский баланс организации по себестоимости, которая включает в себя стоимость приобретения (суммы, уплачиваемые поставщику) и все затраты, связанные с их приобретением.

Ключевые слова: оценка, инвентаризация, ТМЗ, накладные, материальный отчет, бюджетные организации.

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IMPROVING OF ACCOUNTING OF COMMODITY-MATERIAL STOCKS IN BUDGET ORGANIZATIONS

Annotation: The article deals with the improving of issues of accounting for inventories in budgetary organizations, as well as Inventories are included in the organization's balance sheet at cost, which includes the acquisition cost (amounts paid to the supplier) and all costs associated with their acquisition.

Key words: assessment, inventory, inventories, invoices, material report, budgetary organizations.

Учет в бухгалтерии товарно-материальных запасов, приобретенных (изготовленных) за счет бюджетных и внебюджетных средств, ведется в количественном и суммовом выражении по наименованиям материалов и ответственным лицам в книге (карточке) формы № 296 «Книга количественно-суммового учета материальных ценностей» (приложение 36 к настоящей Инструкции), а также в оборотной ведомости по товарно-материальным запасам формы № М-44.

Учет товарно-материальных запасов на складе ведется материально-ответственным лицом в книге складского учета материалов формы М-17 только по наименованиям, сортам и количеству (приложение 37 к настоящей Инструкции).

Стоимость выбывающих товарно-материальных запасов подлежит списанию с баланса в момент определения факта выбытия.

Товарно-материальные запасы списываются с баланса организации в результате:

- реализации;
- безвозмездной передачи;
- ликвидации (уничтожения) по причине негодности по истечении сроков хранения, вследствие физического и морального устаревания;
- выявления недостачи, потери или порчи (боя, лома);
- других операций и событий.

Выдача материалов со склада производится по документам, утвержденным руководителем организации.

Для выдачи материалов применяются следующие документы:

а) накладная (требование) формы № 434 применяется при выдаче материалов со склада и при перемещении материалов внутри организации. Накладная (требование) выписывается в двух экземплярах;

б) меню-требование на выдачу продуктов питания формы № 299 (приложение 38 к настоящей Инструкции) применяется для выдачи продуктов питания со склада.

Меню-требование составляется ежедневно на основании норм раскладки продуктов питания и данных о количестве довольствующихся. Меню-требование с расписками лиц о выдаче и получении продуктов питания передается в бухгалтерию в сроки, установленные графиком (но не реже трех раз в месяц);

в) ведомость на выдачу кормов и фуража формы № 397 (приложение 39 к Инструкции). Корма и фураж отпускаются со склада в пределах установленных норм;

г) ведомость выдачи материалов на нужды организации формы № 410 (приложение 40 к настоящей Инструкции) применяется для выдачи хозяйственных материалов, материалов для учебных и других целей в течение месяца.

При этом записи в ведомости следует производить не в хронологическом порядке, а для каждого вида материалов необходимо оставлять определенное количество строк, чтобы в конце месяца по каждому виду материалов можно было получить общий итог;

д) заборная карта формы № 431 (приложение 41 к Инструкции) применяется как при ежедневном отпуске материалов и топлива, так и через определенные промежутки времени в течение месяца.

Заборная карта выписывается на каждого получателя на несколько наименований материалов для расходования по прямому назначению. Эта карта выписывается в двух экземплярах, один из которых с распиской получателя хранится на складе, второй экземпляр хранится у получателя.

При ежедневном отпуске материалов заборная карта выписывается сроком на 15 дней, а при периодическом отпуске - сроком на месяц. Материалы и топливо выдаются в пределах установленного лимита по предъявлении получателем своего экземпляра заборной карты. Отпуск материалов сверх установленного лимита производится по накладной (требованию) формы № 434.

В тех случаях, когда выдача топлива со склада по накладной (требованию) или заборной карте является невозможной, списание расхода топлива производится по актам обмера остатков.

В случае недостачи топлива по акту обмера остатков в сравнении с установленными нормами расходования, руководитель организации принимает меры к выявлению причин перерасхода и в надлежащих случаях - меры взыскания;

е) путевой лист применяется для списания в расход автомобильного бензина. Бензин списывается по фактическому расходу, но не выше норм, утвержденных для отдельных марки автомобилей.

Списание товарно-материальных запасов производится по ценам их приобретения (с учетом расходов на доставку и других дополнительных расходов) или средним ценам, если они приобретались по разным ценам. Списание материалов и продуктов питания должно производиться на основании соответствующих документов, указанных в пункте 162 настоящей Инструкции, и в пределах установленных в соответствии с законодательством норм.

Таблица 1. Товарно-материальные запасы

05 «Готовая продукция»	050 «Готовая продукция»
06 «Прочие товарно-материальные запасы»	060 «Строительные материалы»; 061 «Продукты питания»; 062 «Медикаменты и перевязочные средства»; 063 «Инвентарь и хозяйственные принадлежности»; 064 «Топливо, горюче-смазочные материалы»; 065«Запасные части к машинам и оборудованию»; 069 «Прочие товарно-материальные запасы».
09 «Вложения в прочие нефинансовые активы»	090 «Расходы на товары (работы, услуги)»; 091«Прочие расходы на товарно-материальные запасы».

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УЧЕТ ТОВАРНО-МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫХ ЗАПАСОВ В БЮДЖЕТНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены вопросы учета товарно-материальных запасов в бюджетных организациях, а также Товарно-материальные запасы включаются в бухгалтерский баланс организации по себестоимости, которая включает в себя стоимость приобретения (суммы, уплачиваемые поставщику) и все затраты, связанные с их приобретением.

Ключевые слова: оценка, инвентаризация, ТМЗ, накладные, материальный отчет, бюджетные организации.

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ACCOUNT OF COMMODITY-MATERIAL STOCKS IN BUDGET ORGANIZATIONS

Annotation: The article deals with the issues of accounting for inventories in budgetary organizations, as well as Inventories are included in the organization's balance sheet at cost, which includes the acquisition cost (amounts paid to the supplier) and all costs associated with their acquisition.

Key words: assessment, inventory, inventories, invoices, material report, budgetary organizations.

На счетах по учету товарно-материальных запасов в организации учитываются товарно-материальные запасы, принадлежащие организации, со сроком использования не более одного года, в том числе строительно-ремонтные материалы, продукты питания, топливо и горюче-смазочные материалы, корма и фураж, тара (посуда), продукция подсобных (учебных) сельских хозяйств и продукция производственных мастерских, животные и животные на откорме, учебные, научные и другие материалы для учебных целей, а также материалы длительного использования и на лабораторном испытании, специальное оборудование для хоздоговорных научно-исследовательских работ и другие.

Основными задачами учета товарно-материальных запасов являются:

- обеспечение сохранности и контроля за движением и правильным использованием всех материальных ценностей;
- соблюдение установленных норм запасов и расходов;
- своевременное выявление неиспользуемых товарно-материальных запасов, подлежащих реализации в установленном порядке;
- получение точных сведений об остатках товарно-материальных запасов, находящихся на складах организаций и т.д.

Ответственность за приемку, хранение и отпуск материальных ценностей возлагается на определенных материально-ответственных лиц, назначенных приказом руководителя организации. Смена этих лиц должна сопровождаться инвентаризацией складов и составлением приемо-сдаточных актов, утверждаемых руководителем организации. Места хранения материальных ценностей должны быть оснащены необходимым весовым оборудованием, измерительными приборами, мерной тарой и другими контрольными приспособлениями.

Оприходование материальных ценностей осуществляется в результате нижеследующего:

а) приобретения по договору поставки (купли-продажи);

б) безвозмездного поступления;

в) перевода из состава долгосрочных активов;

г) выявления излишних (неучтенных) товарно-материальных запасов;

д) изготовления в самой организации;

е) в других случаях, предусмотренных законодательством.

Товарно-материальные запасы включаются в бухгалтерский баланс организации по себестоимости, которая включает в себя стоимость приобретения (суммы, уплачиваемые поставщику) и все затраты, связанные с их приобретением.

К расходам, связанным с приобретением товарно-материальных запасов и включаемым в их себестоимость относятся:

а) таможенные пошлины и сборы;

б) суммы налогов и других обязательных платежей, связанных с приобретением товарно-материальных запасов (если они не возмещаются);

в) комиссионные вознаграждения, уплачиваемые снабженческим и посредническим организациям, через которые приобретены товарно-материальные запасы;

г) расходы по сертификации товарно-материальных запасов и их испытанию в соответствии с техническими условиями, связанными с приобретением товарно-материальных запасов;

д) транспортно-заготовительные расходы по заготовке и доставке товарно-материальных запасов до места их текущего расположения или использования. Они состоят из расходов по заготовке, оплате тарифов (фрахт) за погрузочно-разгрузочные работы и транспортировке товарно-материальных запасов всеми видами транспорта до места их текущего расположения или использования, включая расходы по страхованию рисков при транспортировке товарно-материальных запасов;

е) иные расходы, непосредственно связанные с приобретением товарно-материальных запасов.

Расходы, связанные с оплатой приобретенных товарно-материальных запасов (расходы по открытию аккредитива, комиссия банка за переводы, комиссия по конвертации валюты при приобретении товарно-материальных запасов за иностранную валюту и другие банковские услуги), подготовкой, регистрацией и закрытием контрактов по приобретению товарно-материальных запасов и другие расходы, непосредственно не связанные с приобретением товарно-материальных запасов, не включаются в себестоимость товарно-материальных запасов, а признаются как фактические расходы в том отчетном периоде, в котором они произошли.

Расходы по приобретению товарно-материальных запасов определяются на основании первичных документов, подтверждающих их возникновение.

Сумма транспортно-заготовительных расходов обобщается отдельно и распределяется между соответствующими наименованиями товарно-материальных запасов (партиями, группами, на которые эти транспортно-заготовительные расходы относятся).

Себестоимость товарно-материальных запасов, полученных безвозмездно, а также полученных в результате списания основных средств и другого имущества, определяется исходя из текущей стоимости на дату их оприходования в бухгалтерском учете.

Себестоимость выявленных в результате инвентаризации излишних (неучтенных) товарно-материальных запасов определяется исходя из текущей стоимости на дату их обнаружения.

Себестоимость каждого из совокупности товарно-материальных запасов, приобретенных на одну общую сумму, определяется распределением этой суммы пропорционально текущей стоимости отдельного товарно-материального запаса.

Товарно-материальные запасы, не принадлежащие организации, а принятые согласно договору на ответственное хранение для временного пользования, учитываются в бухгалтерском учете на забалансовом счете 02 «Товарно-материальные запасы на ответственном хранении» по стоимости, указанной в договоре.

Себестоимость товарно-материальных запасов, приобретенных за иностранную валюту, определяется в сумах путем пересчета суммы в иностранной валюте по курсу Центрального банка Республики Узбекистан на дату совершения операции по приобретению товарно-материальных запасов.

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СУЩНОСТЬ И ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА МЕМБРАННОГО РАЗДЕЛЕНИЯ ГЕЛИЙСОДЕРЖАЩИХ ПРИРОДНЫХ ГАЗОВ

Аннотация. На рентабельность производства гелия влияет его концентрация в исходном сыром газе и сложность переработки сырого газа, так как одновременное извлечение из газа сероводорода, углекислого газа, азота, этана, пропана, бутана и его компримирование делают производство гелия высокоэффективный.

Ключевые слова. аккумулирующее соединение фтора, гидрат, мембрана, криогенный метод, гелий, абсорбция, гелий-азотная смесь.

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ESSENCE AND ADVANTAGES OF MEMBRANE SEPARATION OF HELIUM-CONTAINING NATURAL GASES

Annotation. The profitability of helium production is affected by its concentration in the initial raw gas and the complexity of raw gas processing, since the simultaneous extraction of hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, ethane, propane, butane from gas and its compression make helium production highly efficient.

Keywords. fluorine storage compound, hydrate, membrane, cryogenic method, helium, absorption, helium-nitrogen mixture.

Этот метод малоэффективен, когда природный газ содержит очень мало гелия (0,05-0,08% по объему). Поэтому требуется организация многостадийных процессов, что увеличивает капитальные и эксплуатационные затраты. Последующая ректификация гелиевого концентрата с использованием мембраны фактически увеличивает экономичность процесса.

Учитывая все требования к качеству разделения природного газа, идеальная практика элегантного выделения гелия из состава бедного газа использует проводимость гелия при температуре 673 К $3{,}26 \cdot 10^{-15}\, моль \cdot м/(м^2 \cdot с \cdot Па)$ при выделении гелия через кварцевую трубку. Это обеспечивает получение из газа следующих элементов по объему, %: 0,05 He, 85 метан, 14,95 азот перепад давления в практически чистых (99,99% по объему) неоновых мембранах He составляет 7,0 МПа.

Основным недостатком сложности применения этого процесса в промышленных масштабах является сложность изготовления устройств из кварцевого волокна. Кроме того, большой выбор гелия означает очень низкую относительную эффективность кварцевого капиллярного аппарата.Полимерные мембраны используются с очень высокими характеристиками, но низкой селективностью [3, 8]. Коэффициенты разделения бинарной смеси гелий-метан в большинстве полимеров подтверждают достижение высоких значений, в полиэфиримидах - 150, полиперфтор - 325, метилене -2, метиле - 4, диоксале -1,3 и блок-сополимерах с тетрафторэтиленом - 1310. Эффективно использование мембран на основе ацетата целлюлозы, поликарбидов и полисульфатов. Мембраны этого типа (асимметричные или композитные, в виде завес или разнофактурных волокон) отличаются высокой проницаемостью целевых компонентов - широко используются в области мембранного газоразделения для разделения гелия.

Мембраны с очень низким содержанием шахтного газа (0,02 - 0,06 % по объему) лучше пропускают метан, чем гелий; мембраны из силоса характеризуются резким снижением коэффициента проницаемости гелия и коэффициента разделения гелия-метана. При расходе гелия выше уровня обогащения силосы используются для повышения давления первичного газа и концентратов гелия из технологической ступени при передаче на установку низкотемпературной ректификации.

Анализы влияния газоразделительных свойств мембраны на параметры процесса показывают, что степень выделения гелия из газа увеличивается при увеличении коэффициента давления, а его концентрация в пермеате уменьшается. Для достижения разделения гелия при 85 % (φ = 0,85 — параметр криогенного процесса получения гелия) и при высоком обогащении применяют мембраны с коэффициентом разделения более $\alpha > 30$.

При выборе мембраны для извлечения гелия одним из важнейших параметров, помимо ее селективности, является проницаемость. Таким образом, степень обогащения коэффициента разделения в 100 раз увеличивается только в пять раз, а площадь поверхности мембраны увеличивается в 8000 раз (при том же уровне разделения гелия).

Поверхность мембраны, используемой в промышленных устройствах, очень велика. Кроме того, газ поступает в сепарацию при высоких давлениях. Вот почему важно обеспечить максимальную плотность мембраны в устройствах. В промышленности предпочтительно использовать рулонные и полутканые модули.

Промышленное оборудование для мембранного разделения газов должно отвечать следующим требованиям: высокоэлегантное размещение, т. е. поверхность мембраны в единице объема оборудования должна быть как можно больше; быть технологичным в сборке, удобным в управлении и ремонте, надежным и долгое время находиться в рабочем состоянии; обеспечение равномерного распределения газового потока в напорном и дренажном пространстве мембранных элементов; он должен иметь небольшое гидравлическое сопротивление и обеспечивать герметичность.

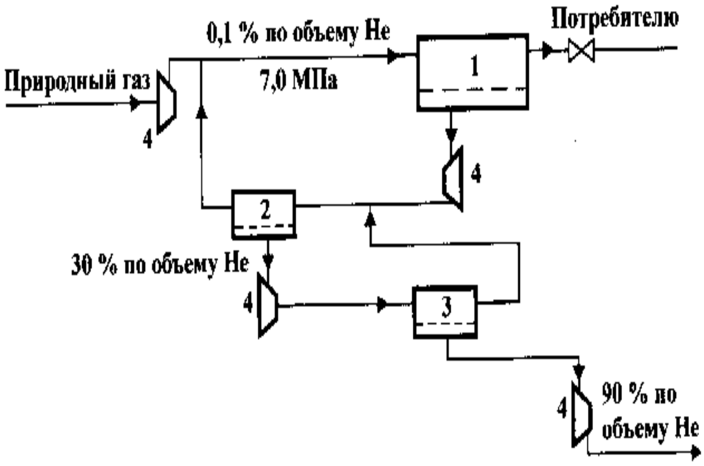

Рисунок 1. Принципиальная схема устройства для извлечения гелия из природного газа:
1, 2, 3 – мембранные устройства, соответствующие первой, второй и третьей ступеням; 4 - компрессоры

В данном устройстве используется мембранный модуль на мультиволокнистой основе с блок-сополимером тетрафторэтилена и гексафторэтилена [2, 9].

Природный газ с низким содержанием гелия (0,06% по объему) предварительно очищают от сернистых компонентов, давление сжатия повышают до давления 7 МПа, объединяют с подачей из мембранного аппарата на вторую ступень разделения., и поступает в первую ступень мембранного модуля. Ретентат, вообще не содержащий гелия, направляется с первой ступени потребителю в качестве товарного газа, а пермеат обогащается гелием и после компримирования до первичного давления направляется на мембранную сепарацию второй ступени. 30% гелия по объему в пермеате на второй стадии разделения, 90% по объему в пермеате на третьей стадии.

Остаточный метан, азот, водород и некоторое количество инертных газов (неон и др.), содержащиеся в полученном гелиевом концентрате, направляют на разделение по мембранной или криогенной технологии для извлечения чистого гелия.

В промышленности для очистки гелия от азота, неона и микропримесей применяют низкотемпературную конденсацию и адсорбцию - процессы, требующие больших энергетических затрат, и жидкий азот - охлаждение, протекающее при температуре минус 175 – 200^0С. Мембранная сепарация и концентрирование газов являются альтернативой низкотемпературному методу, при котором процесс протекает при атмосферном и невысоком давлении. Применение мембранного метода приводит к снижению энергоемкости технологического процесса, уменьшению потерь на нагрев и охлаждение технологических потоков.

Мембранные установки для извлечения чистого гелия из гелиевого концентрата в основном проходят опытно-промышленные испытания. Положительные результаты получены при использовании мембран на основе полиэфиримида с плоской мембраной при получении чистого гелия в мембранных устройствах [10].

Было испытано большое количество различных полимерных мембран для разделения гелий-азотной смеси. Коэффициенты разделения гелий-азот в большинстве полимеров больше единицы и могут достигать: 100 в ацетате целлюлозы, 300 во фтор-кислородных полимерах. Он имеет асимметричную мембрану для максимальной производительности, для этих мембран значение коэффициента разделения составляет 15-20, что означает необходимость многоступенчатого процесса.

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ТОПОНИМИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ОРОНИМОВ СРЕДНЕГО ЗАРАФШАНА

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается происхождение названий оронимов Самаркандской области, занимающей большую часть Среднего Зарафшана, взаимодействие оронимов с природой и обществом, а также значение топонимии в развитии горного туризма, анализируются на примере Самарканда, Средне-Зарафшанского района.

Ключевые слова: топоним, ороним, туризм, рельеф, топотерм, оротопоним, фитоороним, зоороним, этноороним, антропооним.

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TOPONIMICAL ANALYSIS OF ORONIM IN THE MIDDLE ZARAFSHAN

Annotation. This article discusses the origin of the names of oronyms of the Samarkand region, which occupies most of the Middle Zarafshan, the interaction of oronyms with nature and society, as well as the importance of toponymy in the development of mountain tourism, are analyzed on the example of Samarkand, the Middle Zarafshan region.

Key words: toponym, oronym, tourism, relief, topotherm, orotoponym, phytooronym, zooronym, ethnooronym, anthroponym.

Актуальность. Как известно, в долину Среднего Зарафшана входят Самаркандская и Сангзарско-Нуратинская долины. Отсюда видно, что Средний Зарафшан, самое примечательное место нашей страны, является одним из оазисов в центре внимания всего мира со своим богатым историческим наследием, туристическим потенциалом, а также красивой и чарующей природой.

При изучении географической топонимии Среднего Зарафшана, мы выявили ценную информацию, связанную с историческими и одновременно лингвистическими материалами, что важно еще и потому, что дает уникальные сведения о миграции и материальных и культурных памятниках.

Основная часть. Большинство топонимов Среднего Зарафшана составляют узбекские названия, при этом большое место занимают также согдийские и персидские топонимы. Известно, что долина Среднего Зарафшана является «сердцем» древней Согдианы, также, центральной частью Согда, и занимает особое место в мировой цивилизации. Оронимия долины Среднего Зарафшана богата и разнообразна, и не будет преувеличением сказать, что она является ярким образцом нашего слова оронимических единиц, собранных в масштабах одной Самаркандской области. По строению рельефа Самаркандская область с севера окружена Нуратинскими и Октовскими горами, считающимися ответвлением Туркестанского хребта, а с юга - Зарафшанскими хребтами. После этого эти горные хребты делятся на множество невысоких гор, среди них такие горы, как Муртог, Чамбар, Мирхайдар, Гобдинтог, Айрибель, Чигатоитов. Из орономических объектов, обнаруженных в районе, 218 названий гор, 20 названий хребтов, 53 названия вершин, 9 названий скал, 30 названий перевалов, 69 названий скал, 17 названий ущелий, 9 имен зов, 19 имен газа, 4 имен сопка, 763 имен вершин, 57 имен возвышенностей и 69 имен холмов. Считается, что большие заслуги в изучении оронимов имел ученый-топонимист Х.Хасанов, и во многих работах ученого оронимы анализировались отдельно. В частности, в работе «Из истории среднеазиатских топонимов» он сосредоточил внимание на названиях Средней Азии и Узбекистана и проанализировал их географический, исторический и лингвистический. Одной из особенностей именования гор в Средней Азии является то, что местные жители называют горы не одним единым названием, а разными именами в разных местах. В качестве примера такой ситуации можно привести горный Тянь-Шань. Гора, обозначенная на карте как Тянь-Шань, в народе известна как Тангритог. Если объяснить этимологию названия горы, то оно означает Бог-небо, святой, великий, широкий. Итак, поясняем, что такое название эти горы получили из-за высоты небоскреба. Самая высокая вершина горы называется Хантангри, что означает «Хон Небесной горы». Древнее тюркское название Тангритог китайцы перевели на свой язык в форме

Тянь-шань (тянь-небо, шань-гора). При исследовании топонимов Среднего Зарафшана и их классификации, при классификации топонимов с географической точки зрения удобной и совершенной считается классификация, рекомендованная топонимистами Э.Мурзаевым, Х.Хасановым, П.Гуломовым, а при творческом подходе к классификации топонимов исследований, При классификации оронимов по их авидуховным признакам, природно-географическим признакам, этимологии они сначала были разделены на большие группы и внутри этих групп были выделены мелкие виды. На основании этих правил классификации населенные пункты Самаркандской области были разделены на две группы следующим образом.

I. Названия, связанные с природными географическими объектами;

II. Населенные пункты, возникшие в связи с социально-экономическими особенностями;

Названия, связанные с природными географическими объектами. При именовании топонимов природно-географические особенности местности считаются первичным и ведущим мотивом, при этом происходит четкость и индивидуализация понятий, репрезентирующих природно-географические особенности объекта.

Природно-географические названия делятся на несколько групп:

1. *Названия, определяющие цвет предмета:* Кокмайдан (в Ургутском районе Горно-Самаркандской области), Кызылкамар (в Горно-Самаркандском с. г.Каттакурган), Каратепа (Горный-Ургут, Каттакурган и Кошрабат), Каратог (Горно-Кошрабат и Пахтачи), Октог (Горно-Иштихон, Каттакурган, Кошрабат) и другие названия. В Навоийской области также можно встретить названия, выражающие цвет предмета, такие как Каракыр, Каратог, Каратепа, Карауы, Коктепа, Коктог, Кокбель.

2. *Названия в зависимости от величины объекта:* Каттадара (горно-Каттакурганский р), Каттакир (горно-Кошработский р), Калтакуль (горно-Ургутский р).

3. *Оронимы названы в зависимости от их внешнего вида и формы:* Айрибель (гора-Нуробадский р), Айрикоя (гора и скала-Ургутский р), Джалпок или Ялпок (гора-Кошрабатский р), Джалпоктов или Япалоктог (гора-Каттакурганский р).

4. *Фитооронимы* - это предметы, названные в честь растений и деревьев: Арчали (Каттакурганский р), Гуджум (Кошработский р), Орех (Ургутский р), Зирабулок (Нарпайский р), Пийозли (Нурабадский р) и др..

5. *Зооонимы* - синонимы, связанные с названиями животных: как пример Алкортепа (Булунгурский р), Кийиккайнар (Кошрабатский р), Карчигай гора (Кошрабатский р), Айгиртепа (Джамбайский р), Буриташ (Нуробадский р).

6. *Метафорические термины.* Метафора – это употребление термина, характерного для вещи, знака или действия, для понятия другой вещи, знака или действия, имеющего взаимное сходство, и перенесенного (превращенного) в название этого понятия. При метафорическом именовании местоимений предполагается, что на имя собственное будет перенесено больше апеллятивов. Например, можно привести в пример Каровултуя, Дасторташ, Букриташ, Тегирмонташ, Эгарташ, Курбагаташ, Казанташ (Нурабадский р).

Оронимы, возникшие в связи с социально-экономическими особенностями; Наблюдая за топонимами этого типа оронимов, можно узнать, вела ли этническая группа, проживающая на определенной территории, оседлый или кочевой образ жизни в прошлом. Согласно научным исследованиям оседлые и кочевые народы различаются в наименовании своих местностей следующим образом. То есть, если население оседлый народ, при наименовании места в первую очередь учитывают природно-географические особенности, и наоборот, если население - кочевой народ, место называют по имени их кланы и племена, как он взывает.

1. *Этнооронимы* – это этнооронимы известных названий орографических объектов, образованные на основе родовых, племенных, народных, народных названий. Например, Туркманкир (возвышенность – Нурабадский р), Чигатайтог (гора – Пахтачинский р), Найман (вершина – Ургутский р), Бахринтепа и Наймантепа (возвышенность – Иштиханский р), Чигатой (возвышенность – Тайлакский р), Мангит (холм- Иштиханский р).

2. *Антропонимы* – это названия мест, образованные от имен, прозвищ, псевдоним и фамилий людей. Саттарчокки (вершина – Ургутский р), Хасанчарви (вершина – Иштиханский р), Сафияучган (скала – Ургутский р), Авазтепа (вершина – Джамбайский р), Самандар (вершина – Каттакорганский р), Махмудтог (горная – Нурабадский р).

3. *Агрионимические и некронимические названия* - это названия, относящиеся к вещам и местам, считающимся священными, также, могилам и кладбищам. В качестве примера можно назвать такие оронимы, как Профетсупа (супа-Ургутский р), Азизлар (вершина-Каттакурганский р).

4. *Геортооронимы* – это названия объектов, олицетворяющие исторические события, такие как определенный период, век, год, дата, битва, восстание, и мы должны назвать его холмом Наврузтепа, расположенным в Нурабадском районе нашей области.

5. *Оронимы на основе занятий населения.* Среди них Заргар (Гора – Кошрабатский р), Карагчитог (Гора – Паярикский р), Заргартепа (возвышенность – Иштиханский р), Карагчитепа (возвышенность – Ургутский р), Касаб (возвышенность – Окдарынский р) и другие.

Стоит отметить, что сегодня в масштабе мероприятий, направленных на дальнейшее совершенствование международного и национального туризма, важное значение имеет и дальнейшее развитие горного туризма. Поэтому очень важно начать исследование со специальной коллекции районов долины Среднего Зеравшана, имеющих научное и практическое значение, используя при этом уникальную и красивую природу горного туризма.

Выводы. В целом, в ландшафте сотворения мироздания оронимы представляют собой национальную микросистему, которая связана с рельефным строением земли, а также ее связью с человеком и обществом, творчеством человечества в освоении и изменении природы. При научном анализе оронимов Среднего Зарафшана мы можем свидетельствовать, что в основе названий орографических объектов изучаемой территории лежит уникальная древняя история, язык народа, образ жизни народа, природа и другие факторы.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ УЧЕТА ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ В ОПТОВЫХ ТОРГОВЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ

Аннотация. Финансовый результат является важным показателем хозяйственной деятельности торговой организации. В статье рассматриваются подходы к определению понятия «финансовый результат торговой организации». Выделены особенности формирования финансовых результатов оптовых торговых организаций. Изучен процесс формирования бухгалтерской прибыли (убытка). Проанализирована роль налога на прибыль при исчислении итогового результата финансовой деятельности.

Ключевые слова: финансовый результат, оптовая торговля, доходы, расходы, прибыль.

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FEATURES OF ACCOUNTING FOR FINANCIAL RESULTS IN WHOLESALE TRADE ENTERPRISES

Annotation: The financial result is an important indicator of the economic activity of a trade organization. The article discusses approaches to the definition of the concept of "financial result of a trade organization". The features of the formation of financial results of wholesale trade organizations are highlighted. The process of formation of accounting profit (loss) has been studied. The role of income tax in calculating the final result of financial activity is analyzed.

Keywords: financial result, wholesale trade, income, expenses, profit.

В современном мире и сложившихся экономических условиях деятельность любой организации становится объектом внимания большого количества участников рынка, заинтересованных в результатах ее функционирования. Наиболее важным предметом финансовой информации торговой компании является финансовый результат, выраженный в форме прибыли или убытка.

Актуальность данной темы заключается, прежде всего, в том, что в современных экономических условиях важнейшими объектами бухгалтерского учета являются собственный капитал, формирующийся в результате получения прибыли организацией.

Следует отметить, что единого подхода к пониманию и определению сути понятия финансового результата не существует. Это подтверждается наличием множества интерпретаций данной категории, которые представлены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – Основные подходы к определению понятия «финансовый результат» в торговых организациях

№	Автор	Содержание
1	2	3
1	В. А. Филатова	Финансовый результат - конечный экономический итог деятельности, прирост или уменьшение капитала организации, который выражается в форме прибыли (дохода) или убытка.
2	А. Д. Шеремет	Финансовый результат - системное понятие, которое отражает совместный результат от производственной и коммерческой деятельности организации.
3	Л. З. Мухаметшина	Финансовый результат - обобщающий показатель анализа и оценки эффективности (неэффективности) деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта на определенных стадиях (этапах) его формирования.

Источник: [1, с. 282]

Таким образом, исходя из таблицы 1, можно сделать вывод о том, что это понятие достаточно широкое и разветвленное. А также, следует отметить, что мнения разных авторов по поводу определения сущности понятия «финансовый результат» довольно разнообразны. Но в целом понятие можно охарактеризовать как конечный результат деятельности любой торговой организации.

В свою очередь, формирование финансовых результатов в оптовой торговле во многом зависит от ее специфики. Таким образом, в оптовых организациях товары приобретаются с целью последующей перепродажи или в виде сырья и комплектующих для изготовления другой продукции.

Финансовый результат деятельности оптовой торговой компании основан на принципе соответствия. Данный принцип означает, что расходы отражаются в том же отчетном периоде, в котором были получены доходы. Также торговые организации ведут управленческий учет в соответствии с номенклатурой статей затрат, то есть каждая статья расходов показывает, на что были потрачены средства, а также на какие цели были использованы эти расходы. Итак, в учетной политике организации существует целый перечень статей затрат, которые организация самостоятельно разрабатывает в ходе своей работы.

Рассмотрим процесс формирования финансового результата в оптовой торговой организации (рисунок 1):

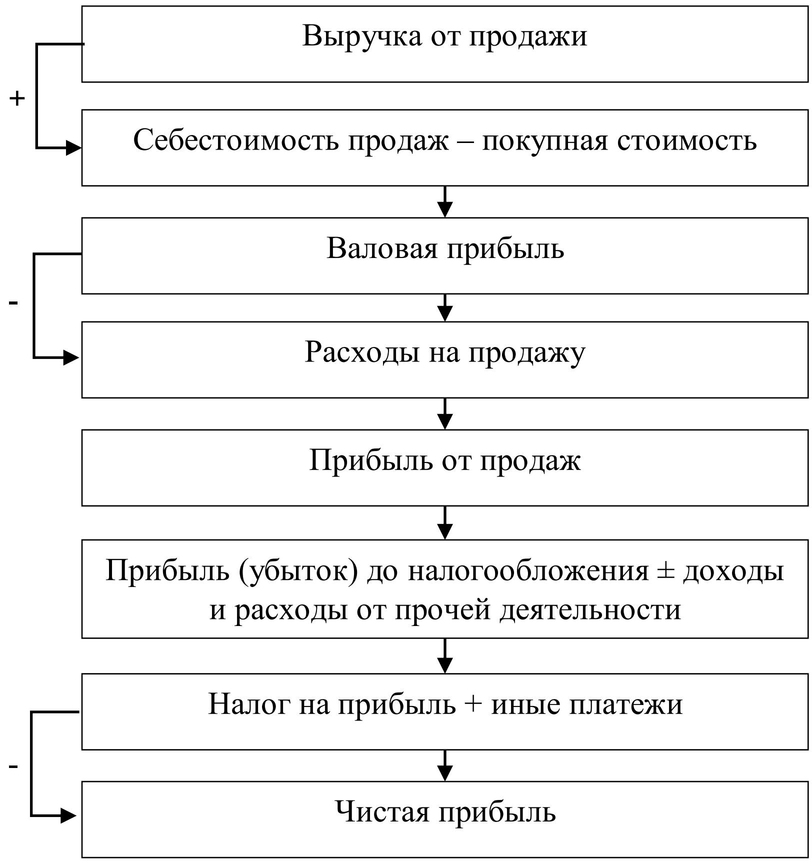

Рисунок 1 – Процесс формирования финансового результата в оптовой торговой организации

Источник: составлено автором на основе [2, с. 142]

Итак, при учете финансовых результатов оптового предприятия чаще всего используются следующие счета:

1. Счет 90 «Продажи» предназначен для реализованных товаров (без учёта НДС, акцизных и экспортных пошлин).

2. Счет 41 «Товары» используют для учета движения товаров для перепродажи. По 41 счету фиксируют их стоимость и движение: покупку, продажу или списание. Также на этом счете учитывают покупную тару.

3. На счете 44 «Расходы на продажу» фиксируются затраты, связанные с продажей товара, работ или услуг.

4. Счет 91 «Прочие доходы и расходы». По кредиту 91 счета в течение месяца отражают доход от прочих источников, а по дебету — прочие расходы.

5. Счет 99 «Прибыли и убытки» необходим для формирования финансового результата, отражение сумм начисленного налога на прибыль и причитающихся налоговых санкций. Сопоставляя дебетовый и кредитовый оборот по счёту 99, оценивают финансовые результаты за отчётный период [2-3].

При расчете конечного финансового результата особое место занимает налог на прибыль. Бухгалтерские записи отражают суммы: налога на прибыль, переплат, собранных налогов, налоговых компенсаций, произведенных в отчетном периоде, а также отражают суммы, которые могут повлиять на сумму налога на прибыль в последующем периоде. На расчет налога на прибыль особое влияние оказывают прибыль или убыток, суммы положительных или отрицательных курсовых разниц в расходах или доходах.

В заключение можно сделать вывод, что учет финансовых результатов торговой организации имеет свои особенности, и важнейшим условием успешного функционирования будет являться совершенствование системы бухгалтерского и налогового учета в части доходов и расходов.

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К ВОПРОСУ О ПРАВОВЫХ ОСНОВАХ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫХ КОНТРОЛЬНО-СЧЕТНЫХ ОРГАНОВ РОССИИ

Аннотация: В статье исследовано понятие муниципального финансового контроля. Изучено содержание деятельности муниципальных контрольно-счетных органов. Раскрыты правовые основы деятельности муниципальных контрольно-счетных органов России.
Ключевые слова: муниципальный финансовый контроль; финансовый контроль; контрольно-счетные органы; муниципальные контрольно-счетные органы.

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TO THE QUESTION OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF MUNICIPAL CONTROL AND ACCOUNTING BODIES OF RUSSIA

Annotation: The article explores the concept of municipal financial control. The content of the activities of municipal control and accounting bodies has been studied. The legal bases of activity of municipal control and accounting bodies of Russia are revealed.
Keywords: municipal financial control; financial control; control and accounting bodies; municipal control and accounting bodies.

В настоящее время вопросы совершенствования муниципального финансового контроля являются актуальными. Государство с помощью контроля реализует надзор за соблюдением нормативных актов участниками бюджетного процесса и целевым расходованием денежных средств в объемах, заакрепленных в бюджетной системе.

Контроль за целевым, оперативным и эффективным использованием бюджетных средств относится к приоритетной задаче в деятельности органов законодательной и исполнительной власти Российской Федерации.

Согласно Бюджетному кодексу Российской Федерации «государственный (муниципальный) финансовый контроль осуществляется в целях обеспечения соблюдения положений правовых актов, регулирующих бюджетные правоотношения, правовых актов, обусловливающих публичные нормативные обязательства и обязательства по иным выплатам физическим лицам из бюджетов бюджетной системы Российской Федерации, а также соблюдения условий государственных (муниципальных) контрактов, договоров (соглашений) о предоставлении средств из бюджета»[1].

В процессе совершенствования законодательства Российской Федерации приняты основополагающие документы, необходимые для функционирования государства, в том числе касающиеся вопросов муниципального финансового контроля.

На основании Федерального закона «О счетной палате Российской Федерации» от 05.04.2013 г. №41-ФЗ была сформирована Счетная палата Российской Федерации. Данный Федеральный закон устанавливает нормы, которые регулируют отношения, возникающие в процессе реализации Счетной палатой Российской Федерации внешнего государственного контроля [2].

Федеральный закон «О счетной палате Российской Федерации» от 05.04.2013 г. №41-ФЗ устанавливает основные принципы, на которые Счетная палата ориентируется при выполнении государственного (муниципального) контроля. К таким принципам относятся:

– законность;
– эффективность;
– объективность;
– независимость;
– открытость;
– гласность.

К важному нормативному акту, регулирующему деятельность муниципальных контрольно-счетных палат относится Федеральный закон «О внесении изменений в Федеральный закон «Об общих принципах организации и деятельности контрольно-счетных органов субъектов Российской Федерации и муниципальных образований» и отдельные законодательные акты от 01.07.2021 г. № 255-ФЗ.

Согласно данному Федеральному закону «контрольно-счетный орган муниципального образования, наделенного статусом муниципального района, муниципального округа, городского округа или городского округа с внутригородским делением, обладает правами юридического лица. Контрольно-счетный орган муниципального образования, наделенного иным статусом, может обладать правами юридического лица в соответствии с уставом муниципального образования» [3].

Необходимо отметить, что основные полномочия контрольно-счетных органов муниципального образования Российской Федерации также раскрыты в Федеральном законе «Обобщихпринципахорганизации и деятельности контрольно-счетных органов субъектов Российской Федерации и муниципальных образований» от 01.07.2021 г. № 255-ФЗ. Данные полномочия связаны с:

– организацией и реализацией контроля за законностью и эффективностью использования средств местного бюджета;

– экспертизой проектов местного бюджета;

– внешней проверкой годового отчета об исполнении местного бюджета;

– оценкой эффективности формирования муниципальной собственности и предоставления налоговых и иных льгот за счет средств местного бюджета;

– экспертизой проектов муниципальных правовых актов;

– анализом бюджетного процесса в муниципальном образовании;

– оценкой реализуемости, рисков и результатов достижения целей социально-экономического развития;

– проведением оперативного анализа исполнения и контроля за исполнением местного бюджета;

– иными полномочиями в сфере муниципального финансового контроля.

Правовое регулирование процессов организации и формирования принципов работы контрольно-счетных органов на уровне муниципальных образований основывается на Федеральном законе «Об общих принципах организации местного самоуправления в Российской Федерации» от 06.10.2003 № 131-ФЗ [4].

Вышеуказанный Федеральный закон также регламентирует вопросы контроля и надзора за деятельностью органов местного самоуправления и должностных лиц местного самоуправления [4].

Таким образом, в настоящее время деятельность муниципальных контрольно-счетных органов регламентируется рядом нормативно-правовых актов. Но несмотря на это, в настоящее время остаются отдельные проблемы в формировании действенного механизма муниципального финансового контроля, что требует проведения дополнительных исследований.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОМ КОМПЛЕКСЕ

Аннотация. Ключевой проблемой экономики в настоящее время остается проблема активизации инвестиционной деятельности, и, прежде всего, увеличения капитальных вложений в материальное производство. Это закономерно, так как состояние материального производства определяет развитие всей экономики, а инвестиции в любой экономической системе являются основой ее развития. В этой статье приведены методологические основы активации инвестиционной деятельности.

Ключевые слова. инвестиционная активность, инвестиционная среда, технократический подход, прирост ВВП, частный сектор, инвестиционные контракты.

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FEATURES OF INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Abstract. The key problem of the economy at present remains the problem of intensifying investment activity, and, above all, increasing capital investments in material production. This is natural, since the state of material production determines the development of the entire economy, and investments in any economic system are the basis of its development. This article provides the methodological foundations for the activation of investment activity.

Keywords. Investment activity, investment environment, technocratic approach, GDP growth, private sector, investment contracts.

Современная отечественная инвестиционная политика представляет собой наиболее интересные составляющие экономики, тесно взаимосвязанные с другими сферами и отраслями народного хозяйства. С одной стороны, именно инвестиции являются на данном этапе экономического развития государства одним из факторов экономического роста, с другой стороны – инвестиционная привлекательность отечественной экономики, по крайней мере, спорна.

В основе инвестирования в сельское хозяйство, в силу его специфических условий функционирования, должно лежать государственное регулирование.

Технократический подход к инвестированию в аграрный сектор, по мнению автора, применяется при воспроизводстве технического потенциала. В этом случае перерабатывающие предприятия в тесной взаимосвязи с сельскохозяйственными товаропроизводителями направляют аккумулируемые инвестиционные средства на накопление технического потенциала и пополнение оборотного капитала в аграрном секторе.

При аграрном подходе в сельскохозяйственных предприятиях создаются собственные перерабатывающие цеха, что позволяет увеличивать объём конечной продукции и, как следствие, доходность аграрного сектора.

По нашему мнению, оба подхода предусматривают создание внутреннего рынка инвестиций. Такого, на который был бы обеспечен свободный доступ всем участникам хозяйственного процесса, включая личные подсобные хозяйства населения, фермерские хозяйства, крупные сельскохозяйственные предприятия всех форм собственности и хозяйствования.

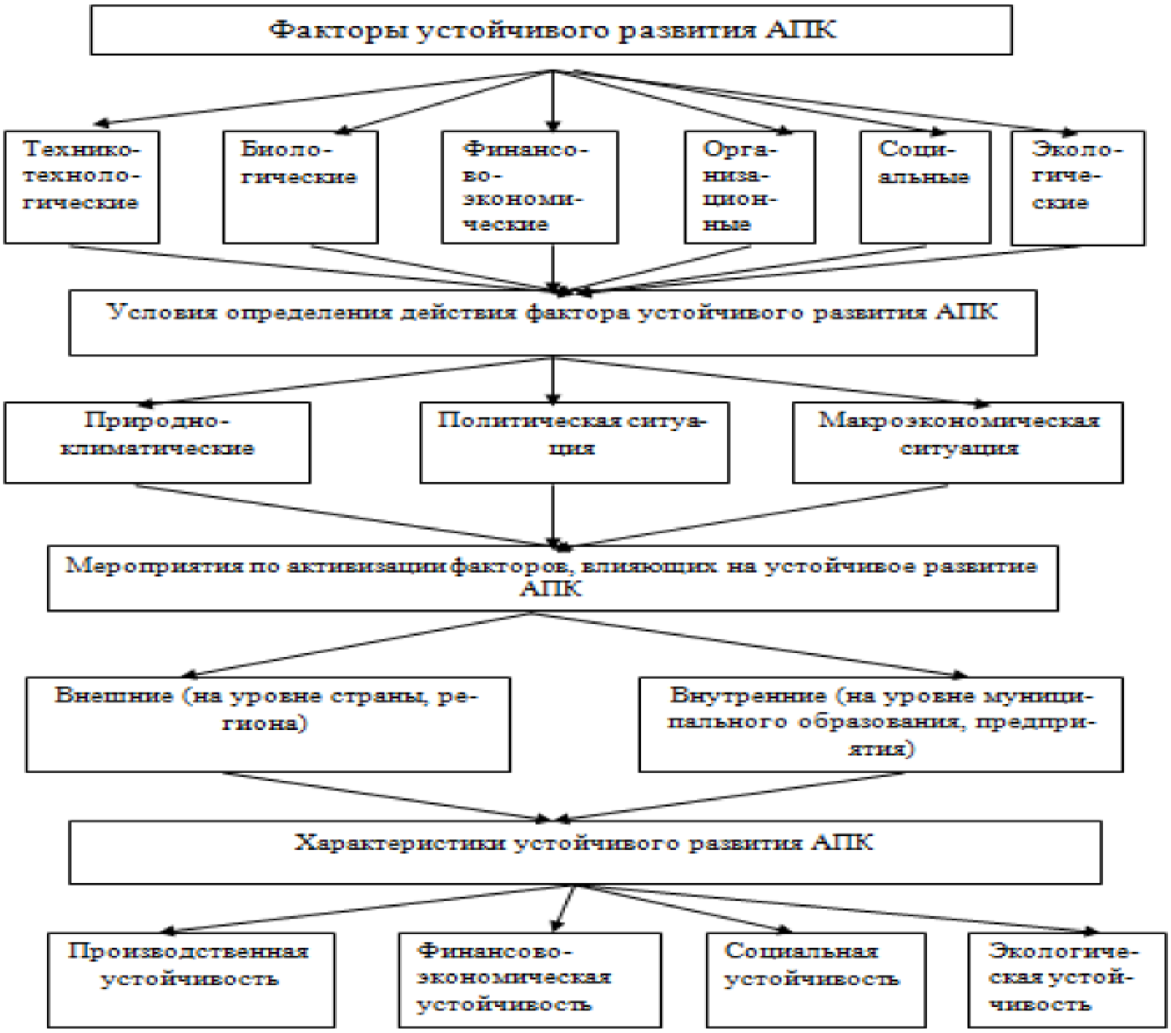

Рис.1. Влияющие факторы на устойчивые развития агропромышленного комплекса

Сельское хозяйство является одной из ключевых отраслей экономики Узбекистана. Земли, используемые для сельскохозяйственного производства, занимают 45% территории Республики, около 50% населения проживает в сельской местности.

В совокупности с водным и лесным хозяйством отрасль обеспечивает занятость 3,6 млн чел. (27% занятых по экономике в целом) и 18% ВВП. Экспорт сельскохозяйственной продукции приносит Республике Узбекистан около 20-25% совокупных экспортных доходов.

Объем производства сельскохозяйственной продукции вырос за 20 лет почти в 3 раза, составив 24 млн. тонн плодоовощной культуры, из них 11, 3 млн. тонн овощей, 3,1 млн. тонн фруктов, 1,7 млн. тонн винограда и 2,1 млн. тонн бахчевых культур. Кроме того, в республике существует более 12 млн. голов крупнорогатого скота, более 20 млн. голов мелкорогатого скота, около 72 млн. птиц, а также производится более 2,4 млн. тонн мяса, более 10 млн. тонн молока, 37 тыс. тонн шерсти и более 7 млрд. шт. яиц ежегодно.

По данным Министерства сельского хозяйства Узбекистана, в стране до 2018 года создано 382 тысячи тонн складских помещений и 682 тысячи тонн холодильных камер. Объем хранимой продукции составляет всего лишь 4,4% по сравнению со всей производимой плодоовощной культурой. В 2017 году было введено в действие 6 логистических центров, обладающих дополнительными мощностями холодильного хранения в 120 тысяч тонн продукции, а также 7 метрических тонн в час индивидуального быстрого замораживания (IQF) и 45 рефрижераторных фургонов. По плану развития сельскохозяйственной инфраструктуры, до 2021 года планируется создать ещё 600 тысяч тонн холодильных камер, подключаемых к общей логистической сети. Для инвесторов это самый подходящий момент для инвестирования в данную сферу.

В 2016-2017 годах на реализацию 568 проектов в сфере плодоовощеводства было выделено 288,5 млн. долларов США за счет средств МФИ, в том числе, на создание современного холодильного хранилища с мощностью 160 тыс. тонн, интенсивного сада на 2 532 гектаров, производства по переработке продуктов с мощностью 570 тыс. тонн в год и современных теплиц на 212,9 гектаров.

Совокупный объём мирового рынка продукции тепличных хозяйств – 12,6 млрд. долл. Ежегодный рост объема рынка – 11%.

Государством разработан план развития тепличных комплексов в Узбекистане, согласно которому их общая площадь в 2018-2030 годах должна превысить отметку в 68,0 тысяч гектаров.

Между тем, практика развитых в аграрном отношении стран свидетельствует, что кредиты банков должны стать главной составляющей инвестиционных ресурсов.

Сегодня государственная агропродовольственная политика направлена на децентрализацию инвестиционной деятельности и расширение долгосрочного кредитования, в том числе субсидирование за счет средств федерального бюджета процентных ставок по кредитам.

В различных рейтингах инвестиционной привлекательности Воронежская область находится в первой двадцатке списка и относится к наиболее массовой рейтинговой категории: пониженный потенциал – минимальный риск.

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НОВЫЕ ВИДЫ СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ: СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ, СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ И ПЛАНЫ НА БУДУЩЕЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье приведены современное состояние новых видов строительных материалов, существующий научный потенциал и, конечно же, планы на будущее.

Ключевые слова: строительные материалы, минеральное сырье, модернизация, технология, производство, инновационный продукт, базальтовые ровинги, полистирольные плиты.

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NEW TYPES OF BUILDING MATERIALS: CURRENT STATUS, EXISTING SCIENTIFIC POTENTIAL AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Abstract: In this article, current state of new types of construction materials, existing scientific potential and, of course, future plans are given.

Keywords: building materials, mineral raw materials, modernization, technology, production, innovative product, basalt rovings, polystyrene plates.

В настоящее время в нашей республике проводится планомерная работа по обеспечению устойчивых темпов роста производства и экспорта конкурентоспособной продукции, углублению структурных преобразований, направленных на модернизацию предприятий промышленности строительных материалов, техническое и технологическое обновление [1].

Особое внимание уделяется созданию благоприятных условий для быстрого развития и диверсификации отрасли, привлечению инвестиций в переработку местных полезных ископаемых, увеличению объемов экспорта строительных материалов.

Исходя из потребностей времени, увеличивается спрос и предложение качественных, дешевых, новых видов строительных материалов для обеспечения населения доступным жильем, объектов социальной сферы, нежилых и жилых зданий [2].

Учитывая, что строительные материалы составляют 55-60 процентов стоимости строительных работ, а современная архитектура требует новых, качественных, дешевых, легких и сейсмостойких, инновационных продуктов, нетрудно прочувствовать и понять развитие и значение отрасли производства строительных материалов. В частности, масштабные строительно-монтажные работы, проводимые в нашей стране, требуют бурного развития промышленности строительных материалов [3].

В целях развития производства строительных материалов в республике 20 февраля 2019 года принято постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан «О мерах по коренному совершенствованию и комплексному развитию промышленности строительных материалов» и 23 мая 2019 года «О были приняты дополнительные меры по опережающему развитию промышленности строительных материалов». Ассоциация «Узсаноаткурилишматериаллари» создана в целях обеспечения стабильных темпов роста производства и экспорта конкурентоспособной продукции, а также дальнейшего углубления структурных преобразований в отрасли строительных материалов, направленных на модернизацию предприятий, техническое и технологическое обновление [4].

В настоящее время в нашей республике в 2019-2025 годах на базе проведения геологоразведки, добычи и переработки наращиваются объемы сырьевой базы строительной индустрии - 13,1 млн тонн известняка, 1,8 млн тонн гипса, 1 млн тонн глинистых компонентов, кирпичного сырья, планируется произвести 0,1 млн тонн кварцевого песка, 5,6 млн кубометров вытесненной породы (базальта), гравия.

Кроме того, объем производства бумаги увеличился в 47 раз, сборных паркетных щитов и досок в 19 раз, щепы и плит из древесины и других древесных материалов в 15 раз, газобетонных блоков в 7 раз, на основе лакокрасочных материалов и энерго- и теплосберегающей флоат-технологии Планируется увеличить производство архитектурно-строительного стекла в 4 раза, композитной арматуры из базальта в 3 раза, производства цемента в 2 раза [5].

Также в отрасли строительных материалов создана площадка для производства продукции на сумму 22 трлн сумов в этом году, то есть строительных материалов, таких как 14,5 млн тонн цемента, 23 млн кв. гипсокартона, произведено 1 млн кубометров газобетонных блоков.

Это, в свою очередь, не только обеспечивает внутренний рынок, но и создает большие возможности для экспорта в страны дальнего зарубежья.

В этом году в такие страны, как Афганистан, Азербайджан, Турция, Россия и Украина, были экспортированы новые виды продукции, такие как базальтовые ровинги, пенополистирольные листы (пеноплекс), напольные покрытия ПВХ, пигменты для лок-краски, легкие металлоконструкции [6].

В связи с этим в результате внедрения в сети энергоэффективных технологий объем производства цемента «сухим» способом увеличился с 61% до 80%. При производстве строительного стекла потребление энергии сократилось вдвое.

В заключение следует отметить, что в результате кардинальных преобразований в сфере промышленности строительных материалов отечественными производителями были выпущены новые виды инновационных, экспортоориентированных и импортозамещающих строительных материалов - наждачная бумага, жидкая наждачная бумага, золоблок, газоблок, пеноблок, полистиролблок, композит (безасбестовый), шифер, огнеупорный кирпич, мягкие кровельные материалы, теплоизоляционные материалы и изделия (базальтовые, минеральные, каменные), базальтовая арматура, фибра, сетка, фрита (сырье для окраски черепицы), декоративные краски, мозаика (каменная, стеклянная и керамическая), линолеум спортивный и бытовой, стеклохолст, стеклосетка, гидроизоляционные материалы, геотекстиль, геомембрана, бентонитовый мат (мат), геосетка, геозабор и геокомпозит [7].

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ НА ВОСПИТАНИЕ ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация: Данная работа ориентирована на рассмотрение и оценку влияния социальной среды на развитие дошкольника и уровень его ожидаемого завершения развития по критериям готовности к школе. Теоретический анализ основан на факторах психического развития человека, влиянии среды и этапах процесса социализации, последствиях негативных воздействий социальной среды, характеристике дошкольного возраста с точки зрения психологии развития и проблеме дошкольной готовности. Данное исследование является качественным с использованием метода наблюдения, анкетирования родителей детей, поисковых тестов дошкольной готовности и семейных рисунков и рисунков очарованных семей. Вся полученная информация была детально собрана и впоследствии оценена в отдельных казуистиках.

Ключевые слова: дошкольный возраст, социальная среда, социализация, семья, готовность к школе.

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE UPBRINGING OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Abstract: This work is focused on the consideration and evaluation of the influence of the social environment on the development of a preschooler and the level of his expected completion of development according to the criteria of readiness for school. The theoretical analysis is based on the factors of human mental development, the influence of the environment and the stages of the socialization process, the consequences of the negative impacts of the social environment, the characteristics of preschool age from the point of view of developmental psychology, and the problem of preschool readiness. This study is qualitative using the observational method, parent-child questionnaires, preschool readiness exploratory tests, and family drawings and drawings of enchanted families. All the information received was collected in detail and subsequently evaluated in separate casuistries.

Key words: preschool age, social environment, socialization, family, readiness for school.

Попытка познать и понять такой сложный организм, как человек, безусловно, требует комплексного анализа предмета, т. е. учета всех факторов, которые могут повлиять на развитие личности, которые влияют друг на друга и обусловливают друг друга. необходимо для обеспечения правильного и полного развития каждого из нас. «Человек определяется как социальное существо, однако он также является биологическим существом, о чем свидетельствуют его физиологические потребности и телесные функции. В этом смысле люди являются естественными и социальными существами одновременно, хотя и удовлетворяют свои естественные физиологические потребности (например, потребность в питании) культурно детерминированными способами (приготовление пищи, прием пищи). Биологическая детерминация заключается в том, чтобы быть определенным видом животных, иметь свою специфическую форму тела и функционирование нервной системы, т.е. уникальные анатомо-физиологические особенности органов чувств» [1]. Биологическая детерминация включает в себя все перечисленные выше внутренние факторы, способствующие формированию личности человека. Еще одно важное влияние оказывает социокультурная среда, которую мы не вольны выбирать. Что же касается принятия культуры данного общества, именуемой так называемой аккультурацией, то это процесс, в ходе которого мы учимся принимать определенные формы поведения, ценности, моральные нормы и язык. Он определяет знания, которые человек должен приобрести, чтобы иметь возможность жить так, как этого ожидает общество [3]. Социальные аспекты особенно важны в развитии ребенка, и в этом случае основное влияние культуры опосредовано его семьей. Семья учит ребенка понимать мир человеческих символов, обычаев и ценностей и вводит его в жизнь в конкретном обществе и культурной среде. Этот процесс обучения способам социальной жизни называется социализацией. Социализация происходит через социальное обучение, которое происходит в социальных ситуациях, требующих желательное, то есть социально приемлемое поведение. Психической основой, отражающей социальный опыт ребенка, является так называемая базальная личность, которая прочно связана с эмоциями, связанными с отношениями родителей с ребенком, а также со стратегией семейного воспитания. Именно в период раннего детства, когда эмоции оказывают ключевое влияние на формирование личности, возникают стойкие черты личности. Поэтому именно этот период связан с риском того, что недостаточная эмоциональная база может привести к непоправимому ущербу личности [2]. Эмоциональная депривация в этот критический период развития приводит к формированию агрессивной, эмоционально неустойчивой и неуверенной в себе личности. Следует принимать во внимание не только влияние культуры, но и важные влияния субкультур – культурных образцов различных малых групп, таких как религиозные или политические организации, секты или феминистские и другие движения. Эти группы могут оказывать значительное влияние на отдельных лиц, что может привести даже к фанатизму или разрушению личности. Несмотря на огромное влияние окружающей среды, каждый человек конструирует свой собственный образ себя и мира, активно воздействует на окружающую среду и способствует формированию своей личности. «Вот почему социализация в данной среде производит людей не с одинаковыми личностями, а с разными индивидуальностями [1]. Теории личности объясняют и описывают уровень и виды влияний на формирование личности. Таких теорий можно найти в литературе немало. Некоторые из них имеют общую основу, другие принципиально отличаются. Развитие личности – сложный процесс. Помимо внешних и внутренних условий, способствующих этому, важно упомянуть механизмы психического развития, которые совершенно необходимы для дальнейшего развития личности человека.

На протяжении столетий люди пытались определить действительную степень влияния окружающей среды на развитие и жизнь человека. Однако теории и мнения о важности условий, в которых растет и живет личность, разошлись. Например, переоценка влияния среды у Дж. Локка, Ф.М.А. Вольтер или П.А. Гольбаха или акцент на решающем влиянии наследственности на психическое развитие, когда фактор среды выступает лишь как некий фон (сцена) - Г. С. Холл, В. Штерн и др. [2]. больше сомнений относительно важности окружающей среды, которая влияет на нас. Тем не менее очень трудно оценить, не говоря уже о том, чтобы определить, что является оптимальной средой для развития человека и в какой мере формирование личности обусловлено внутренними воздействиями, с одной стороны, и внешними, с другой. Это сугубо индивидуальный вопрос. «Во всяком случае, мы принимаем во внимание оба фактора, параллельное влияние которых можно описать следующим образом: в то время как врожденные особенности играют большую роль на ранних этапах жизни, и на действия человека больше влияют условия, в которых он вырос (среда, образование)». Влияние среды может быть как достоинством, так и препятствием для действий индивида, может как непосредственно формировать их, так и быть их мотивацией, а может и функционировать как признак чего-либо. В более широком смысле мы используем термин среда для обозначения определенного пространства, объективной реальности, предметов и явлений, существование которых не зависит от нашего сознания. Среда в узком смысле — это пространство, в котором создаются условия, пригодные для жизни, развития и размножения организмов. Окружающая среда во многом влияет на жизнь общества, местности, семьи и каждого ребенка. Именно поэтому его необходимо учитывать, чтобы хорошо знать детей и эффективно работать с ними [5]. Окружающая среда создает существенные условия человеческого развития, которые включают в себя естественные (биологические детерминанты), с одной стороны, и социальные и культурные (социокультурные детерминанты), с другой. Все эти детерминанты составляют сущность функциональной связи между человеком и его/ее окружением, что представляет собой отношения взаимного влияния. Окружающая среда воздействует и воздействует на человека, и он соответственно реагирует на это влияние. Тем не менее, человек также может активно влиять на окружающую его среду и изменять ее своими действиями. Социальная педагогика интересуется главным образом значением среды для образования. Образовательный процесс, направленный на достижение определенной образовательной цели и в который вовлечены воспитатель и ребенок, всегда находится под влиянием конкретной среды. Одну из двух функций или ролей среды в образовании можно обозначить как ситуативную функцию. Эта функция заключается в том, что среда создает внешние условия для воспитания, которые могут поддерживать или противодействовать усилиям воспитателя. В некоторых случаях среда может быть абсолютно нейтральной в этом отношении. Другая функция – воспитательная – заключается в том, что поведение человека изменяется в зависимости от типа текущей среды (учебный класс, детская площадка, поездка и т. д.). Так как воздействие на личность стихийно и естественно, его можно использовать для достижения лучших результатов в воспитании. Как уже было сказано, развитие личности всегда происходит в определенной среде. Социальная среда способствует развитию общительности, то есть генетически детерминированной способности к социальному обучению. Именно микросреда (семья, школа, сверстники, группы) играет существенную роль, так как влияет на человека непосредственно и с большей интенсивностью, чем другие среды. Невозможность жить вне среды (в узком смысле) — объективный факт. Однако мы также не можем жить без социальных контактов, поскольку нас «воспитывали как социальных существ, склонных к жизни в группах» [6]. Развитие ребенка — это процесс непрерывного обучения. Процесс социального научения состоит в переходе от эгоцентрического мышления к социализированному, т. е. от концентрации на себе к принятию других. Одной из древнейших форм социального обучения, характерных для детей, является подражание, которое служит средством обучения различным формам поведения в раннем детстве. Ребенок подражает своим родителям, сверстникам или героям сказок и получает обратную связь от родителей, которая говорит ему/ей, правильно он поступил или нет. Еще одним старым и широко используемым методом обучения является обучение через поощрение и наказание. Еще одной формой социального обучения является наблюдательное обучение, основанное на наблюдении за реакцией других на действия человека. Он состоит в наблюдении и обучении на примерах. Ребенок также учится на мнениях других людей, что называется опережающим обучением. В этом случае ребенок идентифицирует себя с ожиданиями других и их мнением о себе. Этот тип социального обучения чрезвычайно важен для самовосприятия и постановки целей. Механизмы социального научения могут помочь нам понять развитие и формирование личности ребенка. Однако мы должны осознавать тот факт, что в нашем развитии есть и другие механизмы, которые сочетаются и дополняют друг друга. Игра — это типичная детская деятельность, которая включает в себя социальное обучение, социальную коммуникацию, а также принятие и понимание социальных ролей. Социализация представляет собой длительный процесс, который четко имеет несколько последовательных и частично перекрывающихся этапов. Одним из важнейших этапов является первый, который можно назвать первичной социализацией и протекает преимущественно в семье. Вторичная социализация является еще одним важным этапом, на котором возрастает значение общения со сверстниками и институционального образования, а социализация больше не ограничивается семьей.

Наблюдение было выбрано в качестве основного средства получения знаний в этом исследовании. Были отобраны два квалифицированных воспитателя детского сада, которым было поручено наблюдать за детьми. Это один из основных методов диагностики воспитателей детских садов, позволяющий наблюдать за ребенком в течение всего дня, недели, учебного семестра и проследить его развитие в долгосрочной перспективе. Поскольку увидеть реальные психические процессы детей невозможно, пришлось довольствоваться наблюдением за их действиями. В основном постоянное наблюдение за детьми позволяет нам выявить возможные семейные проблемы, влияющие на их поведение. Опытные воспитатели дошкольных учреждений способны оценить готовность детей к школе на основе многолетних наблюдений, тем не менее, учитывая высокий уровень субъективности такой оценки, мы решили использовать для проверки способностей детей тесты-определители дошкольной готовности. и получить некоторые материальные основания для наших выводов. В качестве одного из методов исследования также использовалась анкета. Анкеты используются в основном в количественных исследованиях. В детских садах их нанимают часто, обычно для того, чтобы получить основные данные о ребенке для делопроизводства, что является обычной частью административной работы каждого воспитателя. Используемый нами опросник был разработан не для получения информации от большого числа респондентов, а для сбора качественных данных, предоставленных родителями наблюдаемых детей. Анкета состояла из 29 вопросов, использовались как открытые, так и закрытые вопросы. Мы сосредоточились на получении ранее неизвестных нам сведений или уточнении известных – они касались в основном личной жизни ребенка и его родителей, проведения свободного времени ребенка и семьи, стилей воспитания, экономического положения семьи. семья, отношения с родственниками или прошлое и настоящее состояние здоровья ребенка и т. д. Анкеты раздавались родителям на дому. Сложностей с их заполнением мы не отметили. Определенные проблемы были связаны скорее с обработкой полученных данных, так как было несколько случаев, когда собранные ответы не соответствовало действительности.

Проведенное нами анкетирование показало, что на 90% анкетируемых детей окружающая среда оказывает значительное влияние. Она помогает развить в ребенке навыки и качества, необходимые для существования в социальной среде.

Основная цель нашего исследования состояла в том, чтобы оценить, как социальная среда может влиять на качество развития ребенка дошкольного возраста. Поскольку понятие «социальная среда» является очень общим и существует несколько социальных сред, влияние которых на развитие дошкольника особенно сильно, необходимо было указать их в исследовательской части статьи. Важнейшей социальной средой, влияние которой на развитие дошкольника наиболее интенсивно и непосредственно, является главным образом семейная среда и, возможно, среда детского сада. Поскольку различий в среде детского сада у детей из выборочной группы не было, исследование было сосредоточено главным образом на возможном влиянии семейной среды на развитие ребенка. В настоящее время люди не в состоянии точно описать, в какой степени социальная среда на самом деле влияет на развитие человека и формирование личности. Тем не менее известные и задокументированные случаи разного рода социальной изоляции наглядно доказывают чрезвычайное значение социальной среды и показывают, что ее нарушения или отсутствие могут иметь серьезные далеко идущие последствия. Учитывая результаты данного исследования и учитывая наш педагогический опыт, мы убеждены, что социальная среда оказывает важное влияние на формирование личности ребенка.

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ПСИХОЛОГО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОФИЛАКТИКА АУТОАГРЕСИИ В ПОДРОСТКОВОМ ВОЗРАСТЕ

Аннотация: статья теоретически освещает понятие «аутоагрессия», обосновывает его причины и виды, а также характеризует профилактическую работу педагога-психолога с подростками, склонными к деструктивному поведению в рамках обучения в образовательной организации.

Ключевые слова: аутоагрессивное поведение, аддикция, суицидент, обучающиеся, консультирование, психотерапия.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL PREVENTION OF AUTOAGGRESSION IN ADOLESCENTS

Abstract: the article theoretically highlights the concept of "auto-aggression", substantiates its causes and types, and also characterizes the preventive work of a teacher-psychologist with adolescents prone to destructive behavior as part of training in an educational organization.

Key words: auto-aggressive behavior, addiction, suicidal person, students, counseling, psychotherapy.

Попытки классифицировать агрессию на внешнюю и внутреннюю ознаменовали появление такого термина как «аутоагрессия». Именно внутренняя агрессия, которая направляется человеком на самого себя, получила данное название [1]. Само слово «аутоагрессия» происходит из латинского языка и означает «нападение на самого себя». Аутоагрессия также может именоваться как аутоагрессивное поведение, которое имеет множество различных форм и видов, начиная от деструктивных мыслей и заканчивая попытками суицида. Деструктивному поведению, особенно его тяжелым формам, более подвержены мужчины. Однако, саморазрушительному поведению подвержены все категории населения, вне зависимости от гендера, возраста и социально-экономического положения. Так, дети могут биться головой об стену или пол, кусать и царапать себя. Многие авторы считают, что аутоагрессией можно также считать аддикции – пьянство, наркоманию, лудоманию, рискованное сексуальное поведение [4]. Подростковый возраст сензитивен для развития аутоагрессивного поведения. Подростки характеризуются повышенной уязвимостью к нарушениям психического здоровья, потому что в это время их психическая организация крайне нестабильна, с повышенной тревожностью, раздражительностью, быстрой сменой настроения, неустойчивой самооценкой и трудностями контроля над эмоциями. По мнению А. Г. Ефремого, большинство людей сталкивается с аутоагрессией впервые именно в подростковом возрасте или ранней юности [7]. Из-за нехватки внутренних ресурсов личности, неблагоприятных условиях среды и неспособности к саморегуляции у подростка при постоянно меняющихся социальных условиях может долгое время копиться и сохраняться эмоциональное напряжение, вследствие чего и возникает такое защитное образование как аутоагрессия [2]. Также причиной частых «вспышек» аутоагрессии у подростков может являться, свойственная данному возрасту кризисная несформированность ценностно-смысловой сферы, что детерминирует ощущение безнадежности и потери смысла жизни [3]. Для того, чтобы найти первопричину необходимо провести диагностику всех факторов, влияющих на становление личности. И в первую очередь необходимо обратить внимание на изначальную социальную микрогруппу человека – семью. Необходим анализ состояния благополучности семьи, наличия наследственных склонностей к развитию психических расстройств, травмирующего опыта, связанного с насилием в семье и характера воспитания в ней. Все эти факторы определяют степень вероятности появления у подростка психологических проблем и в дальнейшем их соматического проявления. Внутриличностные проблемы являются также важными факторами дисгармонии психики: неумение рефлексировать, отсутствие дисциплины и самоконтроля, посттравматическое стрессовое расстройство, трудности к пониманию и управлению эмоциональным состоянием, склонность к зависимому поведению, избегающий или тревожный тип поведения, импульсивность. Игнорирование потребностей ребенка, пренебрежение им и его чувствами, эмоциональное насилие, запрет на проявление негативных эмоций, сравнение с другими – все эти особенности воспитания создают у ребенка позицию «жертвы», мешают его дальнейшей социализации и становятся почвой для дисрегулятивной стратегии регуляции собственных чувств и эмоций. Подростка не обучают правильному способу выражения своих негативных чувств, из-за чего он выбирает аутоагрессивную стратегию проявления, что приводит к сублимации таких эмоций через вред себе и своему телу[4]. Таким образом, негативная обстановка в семье влечёт за собой межличностные проблемы в социуме. Подросток не имеет возможности обратиться к кому-то за помощью, не способен устанавливать длительные доверительные отношения, избегает близости, социально депривируется и может иметь склонности к доминириванию, эксплуатации других или наоборот излишней комфорности. Такой ребенок часто может стать жервтой буллинга или же инициатором травли. Еще одним фактором станосятся СМИ. Социальные медиа с высокими стандартами красоты прививают еще не до конца сформированному человеку комплексы, негативное отношение к своему телу. Излишнее присутствие алкоголя и наркотических веществ в сериалах и фильмах, направленных на молодую аудиторию популяризируют аддиктивное поведение, а романтизация самоповреждения провоцирует так называемый эффект «Вертера», в ходе которого подростки становятся суицидентами - начинают проявлять суицидальные наклонности.

Основными видами аутоагрессивного поведения подростков на сегодняшний день являются самоповреждение тела, расстройства пищевого поведения – анорексия, булимия и т.д., аддиктивное поведение, небезопасные сексуальные связи и девиантное поведение, включающее пренебрежение социальными нормами.

Для эффективной работы с подростками, имеющими аутоагрессивные наклонности необходимо соблюдать базовые психолого-педагогические принципы консультирования и диагностики, с подростком необходимо установление индивидуального доверительного контакта без осуждения и высмеивания, важно создать безопасное и комфортное пространство понимания и принятия, в которое человек готов вернуться. На первом этапе профилактической работы с помощью комплексного психодиагностического обследования через тестирование и в рамках психолого-медико-педагогической экспертизы выявляется группа риска по показателям аутоагрессивности. На втором этапе признаки аутоагрессивности, обнаружившиеся при тестировании, формируют выборки учащихся, входящих в группу риска. На этом этапе проводится основная работа с проблемой. Работа на данном этапе может быть как индивидуальной, так и групповой, имеет собственный план и структуру. При индивидуальной работе специалист может применять психотерапевтические методы, которые должны помочь подростку в изменении паттерна поведения. Психолог проводит психотерапевтические беседы с обучающимся, производит поиск иррациональных убеждений, приводящих к деструктивному поведению, создает «план – безопасности», который включает в себя список того, куда можно пойти или с кем поговорить, если подросток чувствует желание нанести себе вред. Также специалист может предложить вести «дневник эмоций», который помогает разобраться с собственными мыслями и отслеживать причины желания самоповреждения. Подростка важно вовлекать в творческую и организационную внеучебную деятельность, различные кружки и клубы, в зависимости от интересов обучающегося, этот способ поможет ему выражать свои чувства созидательным способом [6]. В случае тяжелых аутодеструктивных проявлений нужно знание психопатологических аспектов аутодеструктивного поведения и совместная работа с необходимыми специалистами – психатром или психотерапевтом [5]. Групповая работа по борьбе с аутоагрессивным поведением может включать в себя социально-психологические тренинги на уровне класса, консультирование в групповом формате подростков со схожими проблемами, так подростки способны понять, что они не одни и мотивировать друг друга на эффективную работу. На третьем этапе реализуются программные мероприятия. Психолог развивает мотивацию к отказу от самоповреждающий действий и обучает родителей и сотрудников, работающих в образовательных учреждениях, приемам выявления самоповреждения и взаимодействия с подростком, наносящим самоповреждения. Для такой работы существует достаточное количество психолого-педагогического материала, методических разработок и рекомендаций. На этом этапе специалисты психологической службы информируют обучающихся о том, где можно получить помощь и какие приемы самопомощи можно использовать. Важно проводить разъяснительные семинары с родителями и опекунами подростков, где они не только получают информацию о самоповреждающем поведении, специалистах и центрах оказания психологической помощи, но и проходят тренинг по оказанию первичной психологической поддержки своему ребенку.

Вышеизложенное показывает, что аутоагрессивное поведение возникает в ситуациях переноса агрессии с внешнего социально либо физически недоступного объекта. Профилактическая работа с аутоагрессивным поведением требует большего внимания. Необходимо проводить коррекционную работу с подростками и их родителями и осуществлять психолого-педагогическое сопровождение детей, включенных в группу риска

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РАЗВИТИЕ ТЕОРИИ И ПРАКТИКИ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ АРТПЕДАГОГИКИ И АРТТЕРАПИИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация. В статье раскрываются методы применения артпедагогики методистами и практиками Узбекистана как инновационного направления, созвучного современным тенденциям воспитания и развития личности ребенка – следование психологическим основам артпедагогики, усиление опоры на самостоятельную творческую деятельность детей, расширение современных техник развития творчества, использование потенциала национального фольклора – вариативности, импровизационности, синкретизма (интегративности).

Ключевые слова: эстетическое воспитание, артпедагогика, технология, национальное искусство, терапевтически-коррекционная функция, социальная адаптация, творческая работа, коррекция.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ART PEDAGOGY AND ART THERAPY IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation The article reveals the methods of applying art pedagogy by methodologists and practitioners of Uzbekistan as an innovative direction, consonant with modern trends in the upbringing and development of the child's personality - following the psychological foundations of art pedagogy, strengthening reliance on the independent creative activity of children, expanding modern techniques for developing creativity, using the potential of national folklore - variability, improvisation, syncretism (integrativity).

Key words: aesthetic education, art pedagogy, technology, national art, therapeutic and correctional function, social adaptation, creative work, correction.

В Указах Президента Республики Узбекистан УП-5712 от 29 апреля 2019 года “Об утверждении Концепции развития системы народного образования Республики Узбекистан до 2030 года», ПҚ-3907 «О мерах по воспитанию физически здоровой, духовно и интеллектуально развитой молодежи, поднятию системы ее образования на качественно новый уровень» от 14 августа 2018 г. подчеркивается значение духовного и эстетического воспитания во всестороннем развитии подрастающего поколения [1, 2].

В настоящее время проблема эстетического воспитания является одной из приоритетных задач развития личности в мировых образовательных система. Основополагающая основа новых методов эстетического воспитания за рубежом - активные, воспитывающие методы эстетического воспитания, воздействие на эмоции.

В Узбекистане эстетическому воспитанию всегда уделялось должное внимание, но сейчас его значимость и интерес и потребность в более эффективных методах в приобщения молодого поколения многократно увеличились.

Кроме того, к очевидным достоинствам артпедагогики следует отнести то, что ее грамотное и систематическое использование повышает возможности поиска новых творческих путей в педагогике в целом и в коррекционной педагогике в частности. Все это способствует лучшему освоению детьми и взрослыми наук и искусств, а также - духовному и нравственному развитию, которое так актуально на сегодняшний день.

Один из ведущих специалистов в области артпедагогики и арттерапии Е.А. Медведева определяет артпедагогику как синтез двух областей научного знания (искусства и педагогики), обеспечивающих разработку теории и практики педагогического коррекционно-направленного процесса художественного развития детей и вопросы формирования основ художественной культуры через искусство и художественно-творческую деятельность (музыкальную, изобразительную, художественно-речевую, театрализованно-игровую) [3,с.25].

На основании своей педагогической деятельности авторы пришли к выводу об эффективности таких форм творческого и общего развития детей, преодоления трудностей психологического и поведенческого характера, как:

- игры с элементами арт-терапии, их сопровождение музыкой и рисованием;
- определение в качестве главного мотива и критерия творческой деятельности детей отражение в своих работах или исполнительстве собственных эмоций, переживаний;
- общение с другими людьми через продукты собственного творчества – с ровесниками в группе, воспитателями, родителями и др., оценивание на доступном уровне, обсуждение [4].

Д.Ш.Мирзаева в соавторстве с другими исследователями – Н.К. Насимовой, Н.С. Хакимовой далее развивает тему, обращаясь к смежному с арттерапией виду - артпедагогике - как к средству обучения, воспитания и развития детей средствами искусства. Раскрывая значение новых современных техник развития творческих способностей дошкольников – изонити и квиллинг[44]– авторы указывают на сферы воздействия данных техник на развитие ребенка – развитие мелкой моторики пальцев рук, сосредоточенности, трудолюбия, воли, сенсорного восприятия, глазомера, воображения, обогащение лексического запаса [5].

Важный вывод авторов заключается в том, что они обращают внимание на существования многих техник творчества, которые используются в артпедагогике и педагоги, готовящиеся стать воспитателями или учителями, должны овладеть ими во время получения педагогического образования.

Д.Ш.Мирзаева, З.И.Курбанова делятся опытом применения терапевтически-коррекционной функции арт-педагогики в преодолении страхов у детей дошкольного возраста. Исходя из научно-психологической классификации страхов как природных, социальных и внутренних, предлагаются различные формы работы:

- консультации родителей о беседе с детьми в домашней обстановке и совместном рисовании страхов с последующей работы с рисунками в группе детского сада под руководством воспитателя;
- создание травмирующей ситуации (страха) путем ее «переноса» на куклу, известный персонаж из сказок;
- разыгривание ситуации по образцу театрализации;
- вербализация – сочинение сказки «Про страх»[6].

Интересным опытом делятся авторы Ф.Г. Нуруллаев, Н.К. Нуруллаева, Х.Ш. Нуруллаева, рассматривающие возможности бухарского национального песенного фольклора в эстетическом воспитании детей. Авторы обращают особое внимание на импровизационный и вариативный характер узбекского (бухарского) фольклора, предоставляющий детям неограниченный простор для творчества в исполнении, понимании, оценивании, воспроизведении и творческом отношении к этому материалу. Их взгляды на использование произведений народного творчества и методы работы с детьми близки идеям артпедагогики [7].

Таким образом, в настоящее время в Узбекистане теория и практика применения артпедагогических технологий развивается в направлении:

- создания положительного комфортного эмоционального фона;
- развития творческих способностей;
- возможность привлечения различных видов искусств;
- сочетание игровой изобразительной и музыкальной деятельности;

[44] Изонити – созданиекомпозиций на картоне с помощью пересечения в определенной последовательности цветных нитей на картоне.
Квиллинг - закручивании определенным способом цветных полосок бумаги вручную или на карандаш, в результате чего получаются фигурки или целые композиции.

- комплексное решение задач творческого и общего развития.

Данные направления следует совершенствовать в плане их объединения на научно-методической основе, более широкого применения различных видов арттерапии и артпедагогики (сказкотерапии, имаготерапии, вокалотерапии, драматерапии), развития учреждений и курсов подготовки артпедагогов.

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ОБОБЩЕННОЕ НЕРАВЕНСТВО ГЕЛЬДЕРА ДЛЯ СУММ

Аннотация. В этой статье доказана справедливость неравенства Гёльдера для сумм и при условии $p \geq 1, q \geq 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = l, 1 \leq l \leq 2, a_k \geq 0, b_k \geq 0, k = \overline{1,n}$.

Ключевые слова. Неравенство, Гельдер, сумм, однородно.

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GENERAL HÖLDER'S INEQUALITY FOR SUMS

Abstract. In this article, Hölder's inequality is proved for sums and under the condition $p \geq 1, q \geq 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = l, 1 \leq l \leq 2, a_k \geq 0, b_k \geq 0, k = \overline{1,n}$.

Keywords. Inequality, Hölder, sums, homogeneous.

Нам известно, что неравенство Гельдера[1]

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k b_k \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k^p \right)^{1/p} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k^q \right)^{1/q} \quad (1)$$

справедливо при $p > 1, q > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1,\ a_k \geq 0, b_k \geq 0, k = \overline{1,n}$.

докажем справедливость неравенство (1) и при

$$p \geq 1, q \geq 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = l, 1 \leq l \leq 2, a_k \geq 0, b_k \geq 0, k = \overline{1,n}.$$

Доказательство. Ясно, что неравенство (1) однородно т. е. если оно выполнено для каких-либо двух векторов $a = (a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n)$ и $b = (b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n)$, то оно выполнено и для векторов λa ва μb, где λ ва μ - произвольные положительные числа.

Поэтому неравенство (1) достаточно доказать для случая когда

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k^p = \sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k^q = 1 \quad (2)$$

Итак, пусть выполнено условие (2); докажем, что

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k b_k \le 1 .(3)$$

Рассмотрим две случае.

1-случай. $1 \le l < 2$. Для определенности будем считать, что $p > 1, q \ge 1$. Из

условия $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = l$ следует, что $p = \frac{q}{ql - 1}$.

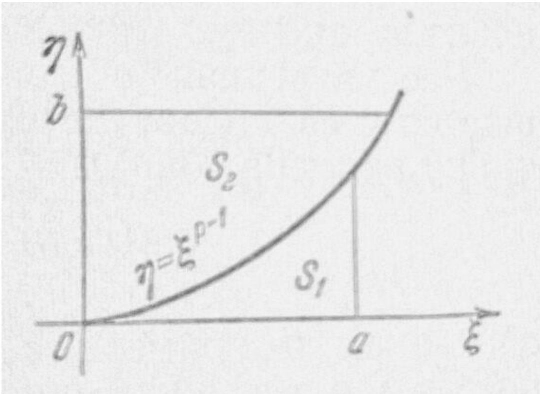

Рис.-1

Рассмотрим на плоскости (ξ, η) кривую, определяемую уравнением $\eta = \xi^{p-1} (\xi > 0)$ (см. рис.-1). Из рисунка ясно, что при любом выборе положительных значений a и b будет $S_1 + S_2 \ge ab$. Вычислим площади S_1 и S_2:

$$S_1 = \int_0^a \xi^{p-1} d\xi = \frac{a^p}{p}, \quad S_2 = \int_0^b \eta^{1/p-1} d\eta = \frac{(p-1)b^{p/p-1}}{p} \quad .$$

Таким образом, справедливо числовое неравенство

$$ab \le \frac{a^p}{p} + \frac{(p-1)b^{p/p-1}}{p} .(4)$$

Очевидно, что $b_k^q \le b_k \le 1$. Поэтому если $\frac{1}{q(1-l)+1} \ge 1$, то справедливо неравенство

$$(b_k^q)^{1/(q(1-l)+1)} \le b_k^q .(5)$$

Считая, что $\frac{1}{q(1-l)+1} \ge 1$, и учитывая (2), (4), (5) получим

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k b_k \le \frac{1}{p}\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k^p + \frac{p-1}{p}\sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k^{q/q(1-l)+1} \le$$
$$\le \frac{1}{p} + \frac{p-1}{p}\sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k^q = 1 \qquad (6)$$

Неравенство (3) выполнено при $\frac{1}{q(1-l)+1} \ge 1$. Из неравенство $\frac{1}{q(1-l)+1} \ge 1$ получим

$0 < q(1-l)+1 \le 1$.(7)

Откуда следует, что $1 \le l < 1 + \frac{1}{q} \le 2$ т.е. $1 \le l < 2$.

2-случай. $l=1$ т.е. $p=1, q=1$. Докажем справедливость неравенство (3). Для этого достаточно доказать справедливость неравенство

$ab \le (1-\lambda)a + \lambda b$ (8)

при любых $a, b, \lambda\, (0 \le a, b, \lambda \le 1)$ чисел.

Очевидно, что неравенство (8) выполнено, если одно из чисел a или b равно нулю. Рассмотрим случай, когда a и b больше нуля. Для определенности будем считать, что $b \ge a$. Разделив неравенство (8) на ab получим

$1 \le (1-\lambda)\frac{1}{b} + \lambda\frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{b} + \lambda\frac{b-a}{ab}$.(9)

Откуда следует справедливость неравенство (8).

Теперь используя неравенство (8) получим

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k b_k \le (1-\lambda)\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k + \lambda\sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k = 1.$$

Что и требовалось даказать.

Теперь применяя последовательно неравенство (1) для суммы

$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k b_k c_k$,(10)

где $a_k \ge 0, b_k \ge 0, c_k \ge 0, k = \overline{1,n}$. Получим

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k b_k c_k \le \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k^p\right)^{1/p}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k^q c_k^q\right)^{1/q} \le$$
$$\le \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k^p\right)^{1/p}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k^{qr}\right)^{1/qr}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} c_k^{qf}\right)^{1/qf} \quad ,(11)$$

неравенство. Где

$$p \geq 1, q \geq 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = l, 1 \leq l \leq 2,$$

$$r \geq 1, f \geq 1, \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{f} = l_1, 1 \leq l_1 \leq 2.$$

Выражение $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{qr} + \frac{1}{qf}$ обозначим через l_2. Ясно, что $l_2 \leq 3$.

Выпольняя простые действия, получим

$$l_2 = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{qr} + \frac{1}{qf} = \frac{1}{p} + \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{f}\right)\frac{1}{q} = = \frac{1}{p} + l_1 \frac{1}{q} \geq \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = l \geq 1. \quad ,(12)$$

т.е. $1 \leq l_2 \leq 3$.

Следовательно из (11) следует, справедливость неравенство

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k b_k c_k \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k^{p_1}\right)^{1/p_1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k^{p_2}\right)^{1/p_2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} c_k^{p_3}\right)^{1/p_3} ,(13)$$

где числа $p_1 \geq 1, p_2 \geq 1, p_3 \geq 1$ связанны условием $\frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2} + \frac{1}{p_3} = l_2, 1 \leq l_2 \leq 3$.

Аналогично, для суммы

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \prod_{i=1}^{s} a_{ik} \ ,(14)$$

где $a_{ik} \geq 0, i = \overline{1,s}, k = \overline{1,n}$ выполнено неравенство

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \prod_{i=1}^{s} a_{ik} \leq \prod_{i=1}^{s} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik}^{p_i}\right)^{1/p_i} \quad (15)$$

при любых чисел $p_i \geq 1, \ i = \overline{1,s}; \ s > 1$ связанных условием $\sum_{i=1}^{s} \frac{1}{p_i} = l_s, 1 \leq l_s \leq s$.

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НУТРИТИВНАЯ ТЕРАПИЯ У НОВОРОЖДЕННЫХ С ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОЙ ПАТОЛОГИЕЙ

Аннотация. В клинике, имеющей опыт лечения новорожденных с хирургической патологией, существуют правила, по которым проводят парентеральное (ПП) и энтеральное питание. Объем кормления зависит от гестационного возраста и сохранности желудочнокишечного тракта. Начальный объем чаще всего составляет 2-5 мл/кг массы тела на разовое кормление. Постепенно при усвоении питательной смеси объем увеличивается. Наиболее сложную группу новорожденных, с точки зрения проведения нутритивной терапии, особенно энтеротерапии и энтеральной нагрузки, представляют дети с патологией кишечника.

Выработан примерный алгоритм питания при различных уровнях резекции. При этом только при резекции тощей кишки энтеральную нагрузку можно начинать с молочной смеси, в остальных ситуациях предпочтение отдают глюкозо-солевой смеси. Используются смеси на основе гидролизата белка, а для недоношенных детей - с его повышенным содержанием. В связи со снижением уровней лактозы, сахарозы и мальтозы используют безлактозные смеси. При резекции верхних отделов кишечника используют смеси со среднецепочечными триглицеридами. В дальнейшем можно переходить на сбалансированные или обогащенные полимерные смеси. При наличии еюно- или илеостомы применяют длительное ПП в сочетании с энтеральным введением нутриентов.

Для оценки эффективности использования готовых смесей у новорожденных детей в послеоперационном периоде в клинике были проведены исследования с применением жидкой формы смеси для энтерального питания Инфатрини.

Используемая смесь отвечает стандартам качества современной энтеральной смеси, она сбалансирована по витаминам и микроэлементам, содержит пищевые волокна и комплекс пребиотиков. После проведенных исследований было установлено, что смесь предназначена для детей с относительно интактным кишечником.

У данной категории больных смесь хорошо усваивалась, не было срыгиваний и остаточного объема в желудке.

При наличии у новорожденных признаков ферментативной недостаточности (относительно короткий кишечник) для питания с успехом применяются расщепленные и полурасщепленные лечебные смеси. При атрезии пищевода в послеоперационном периоде длительное время может сохраняться клиника желудочно-пищеводного рефлюкса, что определяет необходимость применения антирефлюксных смесей.

Ключевые слова: искусственное питание, парентеральное питание, энтеральное питание, хирургия новорожденных, алгоритм питания, новорожденные.

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NUTRITIONAL THERAPY IN INFANTS WITH SURGICAL PATHOLOGY

Abstract. At the clinic with experience in treating newborn children with surgical pathology, there are rules under parenteral and enteral nutrition. The amount of feeding depends on gestational age and preservation of the gastrointestinal tract. The initial amount is usually 2-5 ml/kg of body weight at a single feeding. Gradually, when learning mixtures of fuel increases. The most sophisticated neonatal unit in terms of the nutritive therapy, especially en terotherapy and enteric strain are children with disorders of the intestine. An approximate algorithm of power depends of different levels of resection. However, only resection of the colon may start lean body load in to intestinal space with milk, in other situations, preference for glucose-salt mixture. Used in mixtures with a basis of protein hydrolysate and preterm with its contents. The decrease in lactase, sucrose used lactose free mixtures. In the upper divisions of bowel resection is used mixture with oligopeptide and triglycerides. You can switch to balanced or enriched polymer mixture. If you have euno or ileostomy is longterm parenteral nutrition combined with a succession of introduction of nutrients. In order to identify opportunities and assess the effectiveness of the use ready-made mixtures in newborn infants in the postoperative period in the clinic studies of mixtures for enteral nutrition liquid form Infatrini. Used mixture meets the quality standards of modern enteric mixtures, vitamins and nutrients balanced contains dietary fiber, complex prebiotics. After studies found that the *mix is intended for children with relatively intact intestinal. This category of patients the mixture well eat and had no vomiting and residual volume in the stomach. If the newborn signs of enzymatic deficiency (relatively short intestine) can be suc cessfully applied to power split and medicinal mixture. In patients with esophageal atresia prolonged postoperative period may persist clinic gastroesophageal reflux that determines whether to special mixtures.*

Keywords: *artificial nutrition, parenteral nutrition, enteral feeding, surgery infants, the algorithm supplies, newborn.*

Проблема коррекции питательного статуса актуальна в лечении новорожденных, нуждающихся в оперативном вмешательстве по поводу врожденных пороков развития, в частности пороков органов пищеварительного тракта. Для поддержания витальных функций, коррекции метаболических расстройств, восстановления всех видов обмена веществ и усиления репаративных процессов в пораженных органах и системах на всех этапах лечения пациентов с патологией органов желудочно-кишечного тракта (ЖКТ) необходимо проводить адекватное парентеральное и энтеральное питание. По данным литературы, в 50-65% случаев госпитализированные дети за время нахождения в стационаре теряют в весе а у 40% оперируемых новорожденных в раннем послеоперационном периоде развивается состояние белковой и питательной недостаточности, что определяет развитие таких осложнений, как несостоятельность кишечных анастомозов [1,2,7]. При неадекватном лечении и снижении массы тела пациентов на 5% продолжительность нахождения детей в стационаре возрастает в 3 раза. У детей при дефиците веса свыше 40%, несмотря на успешно проведенную операцию, в послеоперационном периоде резко возрастает летальность [8,9]. По нашим данным, у 30-40% детей с патологией ЖКТ дефицит веса по индексу Брока достигает 15-25% (норма 0-9%).

Нутритивная поддержка (парентеральное и энтеральное питание) занимает одно из ведущих мест в интенсивной терапии новорожденных, особенно с патологией кишечника в перинатальном периоде (язвенно-некротический энтероколит, перфорация и некроз кишечника с перитонитом), врожденными пороками развития (гастрошизис, синдром Ледда, атрезия и стеноз различных участков кишечника), подчас требующими выполнения резекции достаточно больших участков кишечника. Помимо самой патологии, важную роль играют гестационный возраст больного, масса тела и сопутствующая патология.

Нутритивная поддержка стоит наравне с такими компонентами интенсивной терапии, как инфузионная, иммунокорригирующая, антибактериальная терапия, и многими другими методами поддержания основных функций организма. Необходимость применения нутритивной терапии у новорожденных с хирургической патологией обусловлена необходимостью поддержки достаточного уровня энергетического обмена (калоража), обеспечением микроэлементами и витаминами, повышением иммунорезистентности, улучшением процессов регенерации, снижением количества осложнений, связанных с инфекционными процессами. При недостаточном питании у новорожденных, особенно у недоношенных детей, развиваются дефицит синтеза сурфактанта, мышечная слабость дыхательной мускулатуры, а это в свою очередь потенциально способствует развитию респираторного дистресс синдрома. Замедляются структурное созревание, биосинтез в легких и регенерация поврежденных клеток, что способствует развитию бронхолегочной дисплазии, ухудшается клеточный и гуморальный иммунитет, что приводит к развитию инфекционных осложнений.

Потребность новорожденных с хирургической патологией в нутритивной поддержке повышается в раннем послеоперационном периоде, при нарушениях со стороны дыхания и гемодинамики, системной воспалительной реакции, которые очень часто сопровождают послеоперационный период. Потребность в белке повышается при развитии септических осложнений, снижении всасывания белков, что зависит от локализации патологического процесса или хирургического вмешательства. Потребность в жирах и углеводах пропорциональна потребностям в энергии. При энтеральном питании всасываемость зависит от уровня патологического процесса или вида оперативного вмешательства [3,5].

Нутритивная терапия включает парентеральное питание, энтеротерапию и энтеральное питание. Парентеральное питание у новорожденных применяется очень часто и является источником энергетических субстратов (углеводы и жиры), пластических субстратов (растворы аминокислот), витаминных и микроэлементных комплексов. На этапах лечения у новорожденных детей используется полное или частичное парентеральное питание. Парентеральное питание применяется во время предоперационной подготовки к плановым оперативным вмешательствам при невозможности проведения энтерального питания, выраженном катаболизме (сепсис, перитонит), воспалительных заболеваниях кишечника, наличии кишечного свища, невозможности проведения энтеральной нагрузки. Проведение парентерального питания у новорожденных с вышеперечисленной хирургической патологией необходимо и в послеоперационном периоде [5,6].

В нашей клинике имеется опыт лечения но ворожденных детей с хирургической патологией, существуют правила, по которым проводится парентеральное питание (ПП). С первых суток проводится инфузия 5%-ным раствором глюкозы (при гипогликемии начинают с 10%-ного раствора глюкозы), с дотацией электролитов под контролем их значения в плазме крови (кальций, калий, натрий, магний). Качественный и количественный состав инфузионной терапии определяют в соответствии с физиологической потребностью.

При появлении признаков гиповолемии следует увеличить инфузию, для этого можно использовать физиологический раствор в объеме, не превышающем 10 мл/кг, который вводится в течение 30 минут.

Следует учитывать, что дети, которым проводится ИВЛ, имеют неощутимые жидкостные потери, соответствующие потерям жидкости у ребенка, находящегося под источником лучистого тепла.

Значительные потери по желудочному зонду должны быть возмещены, если они превышают 10 мл/кг каждые 12 ч.

Как правило, до операции парентеральное питание не проводят.

Расчет инфузионной терапии в послеоперационном периоде проводят с учетом поправки на сердечную недостаточность (уменьшение введения жидкости и назначение диуретиков) или гиповолемию (болюсное введение жидкости).

Таблица 1. Физиологическая потребность в жидкости и электролитах у новорождённых

Масса, кг	Возраст			
	менее 24 ч	24-48 ч	более 48-96 ч	5-е сут –1 мес
	Вода мл/кг/сут			
Менее 1	100-150	120-150	140-190	180-200
1-1,5	80-100	100-120	120-160	150-180
Болдее 1,5	60-80	80-120	120-160	150-170
Натрий моль/ка/сут				
Менее 1	0	1-5	3-6	3-5
1-1,5	0	1-4	2-4	2-4
1,5-2,5	0	1-3	2-3	2-3
Болдее 2,5	0	1	1	1-2
Калий моль/ка/сут				
1,5-2,5	0	0-2	1-3	1-3

Коллоидные препараты (эритроцитарная масса, плазма, альбумин, ГЭК) не используются широко, их применяют только по соответствующим показаниям (гиповолемия, шок, гемо- и вазопрессорная поддержка).

Начинать следует с 2-х послеоперационных суток при отсутствии противопоказаний (шок любой этиологии, выраженные сердечная недостаточность, нарушения кислотно-основного состояния и осмолярности крови, дегидратация тяжелой степени).

В первую очередь целесообразно использовать раствор кристаллических аминокислот, в основу которого положен аминокислотный состав женского молока, содержащий таурин (Аминовен инфант, 6% и 10%). Таурин способствует развитию сетчатки и всасыванию жирных кислот с длинной цепью без участия желчных кислот, поэтому аминокислотные препараты для детей должны содержать достаточное количество таурина. Начальная дозировка аминокислот 0,5 г/кг, ее постепенно увеличивают до 2,5 г/кг.

Глюкозу используют в виде компонента ПП, постепенно увеличивая ее концентрацию (до 20%).

10-20%-ные жировые эмульсии (липовеноз, липофундин) вводят в состав смеси через 24 ч после начала введения аминокислот (начальная доза - 0,5 г/кг с постепенным увеличением до 4 г/кг массы тела).

Калораж. Примерное суточное введение энергии должно быть следующим: 1-е сутки жизни -10 ккал/кг; 3-и сутки жизни -30 ккал/кг; 5-е сутки жизни □ 50 ккал/кг; 7-е сутки жизни - 70 ккал/кг; 10-е сутки жизни - 100 ккал/кг; с 2-х недель до 1 года -110-120 ккал/кг. При этом у детей с тяжелыми инфекционными осложнениями хирургического заболевания и при сепсисе калораж можно увеличить.

Витамины и микроэлементы (солувит, виталипид, аддамель). В обязательном случае назначают глутамин. С этой целью используется дипептивен, содержащий глутамин-аланил. Доза препарата - 2 мл/кг/сут.

Эффективность ПП основывается на оценке инкремента мочевины если молекула аминокислоты не вступает в синтез белка, происходит ее распад с образованием молекулы мочевины. Разница концентрации мочевины до и после введения аминокислот называется инкрементом чем он ниже (вплоть до отрицательных величин), тем выше эффективность ПП.

При необходимости назначения энтеральной нагрузки возникают следующие вопросы:

Оптимальные сроки начала зондового питания?

Использовать болюсное или постоянное капельное зондовое введение?

Какую скорость инфузионного введения использовать?

С какого обьема начинать энтеральное питание?

Какова кратность кормления?

С какой питательной смеси начинать энтеральное питание?

Раннее начало энтеральной нагрузки возможно при наличии следующих условий:

1. нет патологического отделяемого из желудка;

2. наблюдаются начальные признаки восстановления пассажа по ЖКТ;

3. удовлетворительная перистальтика кишечника;

4. удовлетворительные показатели гемодинамики;

5. отсутствие осложнений со стороны ЖКТ.

Выбор смесей для энтерального питания достаточно разнообразен, на применение той или иной смеси влияет несколько факторов гестационный возраст ребенка, основное заболевание, сохранность ЖКТ, наличие инфекционных осложнений.

Каждый отдел ЖКТ отвечает за усвоение определенных питательных веществ, в зависимости от пораженного отдела и будет выстраиваться энтеротерапия и энтеральное питание. В желудке происходят расщепление белка, секреция внутреннего фактора, окисление ионов железа у новорожденных - расщепление жиров (образование диглицеридов под действием желудочной липазы). В двенадцатиперстную кишку поступают желчные кислоты, происходит эмульгация жиров. Расщепляются три-глицериды, крахмал и дисахариды, белок, образуются моно- и диглицериды, происходит адсорбция моносахаров, аминокислот, железа, цинка, кальция, магния. В тощей кишке происходит расщепление дисахаридов [7] и всасывание моносахаров, моноглицеридов, желчных кислот, жирорастворимых витаминов, фолата, кальция, железа, магния, цинка, небольшого количества витамина B_{12}. Подвздошная кишка отвечает за всасывание желчных солей, воды, натрия, основного количества витамина B_{12}. В толстой кишке всасываются вода, калий, натрий, кальций, желчные соли.

Плюс ко всему необходимо учитывать особенности пищеварительной системы недоношенного ребенка, которые тоже будут отражаться на количественном и качественном составе питательной смеси. Желудок у недоношенного ребенка маленького обьема, соляная кислота в желудочном соке отсутствует до 32-й недели гестации, в нем есть фетальный пепсин, желудок обладает низкой способностью к выработке пепсиногена. Кишечник характеризуется низкой монотонной перистальтикой и секрецией иммуноглобулинов. Необходимо учитывать низкую активность липазы и амилазы в поджелудочной железы, а также склонность к дискинезии желчевыводящих путей по гипокинетическому типу, сниженную продукцию желчных кислот.

Капельное введение энтерального питания предпочтительно при наличии энтеростомы, а также подготовке кишечника к полноценному энтеральному питанию (энтеротерапии). Энтеротерапия проводится практически у всех новорожденных с перинатальной патологией кишечника в послеоперационном периоде. Энтеротерапия представляет глюкозо-солевую смесь, которую вводят в зонд капельно в течение суток. При этом можно начинать с минимального обьема (от 5 до 10 мл) с интервалом введения от 2-х до 4 ч. Если глюкозосолевая смесь усваивается, ребенок не срыгивает, пассаж по кишечнику удовлетворительный, переходят на питательную смесь.

Обьем кормления зависит от гестационного возраста и сохранности ЖКТ. Начальный обьем чаще всего составляет 2-5 мл/кг массы тела на разовое кормление. Постепенно при усвоении питательной смеси обьем увеличивается. Необходимо подчеркнуть, что увеличивать объем кормления нужно постепенно и небольшими обьемами (для недоношенных детей по 1-2 мл, для новорожденных D по 5-10 мл на разовое кормление).

Наиболее сложную группу новорожденных, с точки зрения проведения нутритивной терапии, особенно энтеротерапии и энтеральной нагрузки, представляют дети с патологией кишечника, перенесшие резекции разных (в том числе и больших по протяженности) участков тонкой или толстой кишки, что приводит к очень серьезным последствиям и служит основной причиной длительно не восстанавливающейся функции ЖКТ [3, 4, 6].

Резекция разных участков кишечника приводит к недостаточному всасыванию питательных веществ, нарушенному гомеостазу в полости кишечника, увеличению секреции жидкости и солей в полость кишечника, дисбалансу между адсорбцией и секрецией.

Выработан примерный алгоритм питания при различных уровнях резекции. При этом только при резекции тощей кишки энтеральную нагрузку можно начинать с молочной смеси, в остальных ситуациях предпочтение отдают глюкозо-солевой смеси. При всех ситуациях после введения глюкозосолевой смеси следует начинать энтеральную нагрузку с продуктов, не нуждающихся в активном гидролизе (элементные и полуэлементные смеси). Используются смеси на основе гидролизата белка, а для недоношенных детей D смеси с его повышенным содержанием. В связи со снижением концентраций лактазы, сахарозы и мальтазы используются безлактозные смеси. При резекции верхних отделов кишечника используются смеси со среднецепочечными триглицеридами. В дальнейшем можно переходить на сбалансированные или обогащенные полимерные смеси. При наличии еюно- или илео- стомы применяют длительное ПП в сочетании с энтеральным введением нутриентов.

Новорожденные с гастрошизисом, как правило, недоношенные, незрелые, часто с внутриутробным инфицированием, поэтому у них целесообразно применять смеси для недоношенных с повышенным содержанием белка. Вместе с тем при наличии у таких детей признаков ферментативной недостаточности (относительно короткий кишечник) с успехом для питания могут применяться расщепленные и полурасщепленные лечебные смеси.

При атрезии пищевода в послеоперационном периоде длительное время может сохраняться клиника желудочно-пищеводного рефлюкса, что определяет необходимость применения антирефлюксных смесей.

Часто предпочтение отдается готовым жидким формам которые легко вводить через зонд кроме того их использование существенно сокращает временные затраты медицинского персонала. Для новорожденных детей арсенал подобных смесей довольно узок. Для определения возможности и оценки эффективности использования готовых смесей у новорожденных детей в послеоперационном периоде в нашей клинике были проведены исследования по применению для энтерального питания жидкой формы смеси Инфатрини.

Используемая смесь отвечает стандартам качества современной энтеральной смеси, она предназначена для детей до 1 года жизни, обладает высокими энергетической ценностью (1 ккал/мл) и изоосмолярностью (295 мосм/л). Смесь сбалансирована по витаминам и микроэлементам, содержит пищевые волокна, комплекс пребиотиков.

Одним из достоинств смеси (как любой готовой жидкой формы) является исключение человеческого фактора при ее приготовлении. При этом не требуется специальной подготовки и дополнительного времени для ее дозирования и использования.

Смесь применялась у новорожденных детей с разной хирургической патологией в послеоперационном периоде (атрезия пищевода, диафрагмальная грыжа, порок развития легких, остеомиелит различной локализации, патология мочеполовой системы, гастрошизис). Возраст детей варьировал от 3-х дней до 3-х месяцев.

Оценивали следующие показатели наличие срыгивания, остаточный объем в желудке перед каждым кормлением, динамику веса, оценку стула, биохимический анализ крови.

Срыгивание неизмененной питательной смесью было отмечено у 3-х детей (2 с атрезией пищевода, 1 с гастрошизисом) после 2 СВ-го кормления, поэтому этим детям кормление данной смесью отменили. Эти данные подтверждают, что детям с отдельной хирургической патологий и нарушениями функции ЖКТ показана лечебная диета. У ребенка с атрезией пищевода целесообразно использовать антирефлюксную смесь в связи с частым развитием в послеоперационном периоде желудочно-пищеводного рефлюкса. Ребенок с гастрошизисом был недоношенным (36 недель гестации) с незрелой ферментативной функцией и функциями ЖКТ, помимо этого, у детей с гастрошизисом наблюдается абсолютное укорочение кишечника. Вероятно, эти причины привели к тому, что данная смесь не усваивалась.

Жидкий стул отмечался у 4-х новорожденных (1 ребенок с гастрошизисом, 1 ребенок с диафрагмальной грыжей и 2 детей с остеомиелитом различной локализации). Наибольшее количество детей (8 новорожденных) отказывались от кормления данной смесью, но при ее введении в желудочный зонд она хорошо усваивалась, консистенция стула была нормальной. Биохимические показатели крови при нутритивной поддержке смесью Инфатрини существенно не изменялись.

После проведенных исследований было установлено:

1. Смесь предназначена для детей с относительно интактным кишечником (диафрагмальная грыжа, патология мочеполовой системы, остеомиелит). У данной категории больных смесь хорошо усваивалась, не было срыгиваний и остаточного объема в желудке.

2. Для детей с патологией ЖКТ, желудочнопищеводным рефлюксом (гастрошизис, атрезия пищевода с трахеопищеводным свищом) требуется специальное питание (антирефлюксные смеси, смеси для недоношенных детей).

3. При использовании смеси Инфатрини отрицательного влияния на биохимические показатели крови не выявлено.

В целом, проблема питания у новорожденных с хирургической патологией еще далека от решения. И одной из основных задач является разработка приемлемого для всех алгоритма искусственного питания у отдельных групп детей. В этих протоколах найдут место практически все существующие типы лечебного питания.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы и пути развития инновационного предпринимательства. Также были рассмотрены причины сокращения числа малых предприятий в Узбекистане и ухудшения качественных показателей их деятельности.
Ключевые слова: инновации, инновационная деятельность, инвестиционные ресурсы, инновационное предпринимательство, проблемы и пути развития.

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PROBLEMS OF INNOVATIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Annotation. This article discusses the problems and ways of developing innovative entrepreneurship. The reasons for the reduction in the number of small enterprises in Uzbekistan and the deterioration in the quality indicators of their activities were also considered.
Key words: innovations, innovative activity, investment resources, innovative entrepreneurship, problems and ways of development.

Сегодня для ускорения развития экономики, а также повышения конкурентоспособности ее экономики важно не только обеспечить количественные экономические показатели, но и способствовать развитию инноваций, то есть сферы интеллектуальной активности, создать благоприятные условия для развития инновационного предпринимательства.

В связи с этим необходим переход на исходный путь развития, предполагающий внедрение инновационной деятельности. В связи с этим изучение внутренних и глобальных проблем инновационного предпринимательства является одной из наиболее актуальных экономических задач.

Совершенствование инновационной политики не будет альтернативой развитию инновационного предпринимательства, поскольку эта сфера имеет большое значение для обеспечения благосостояния граждан страны [4]. В то же время вопрос финансового обеспечения инновационной деятельности инновационного предпринимательства весьма актуален, учитывая, что многие предприниматели испытывают нехватку собственных финансовых и инвестиционных ресурсов.

Малый бизнес обладает значительным инновационным потенциалом, эффективное использование которого позволит обеспечить формирование конкурентной среды в экономике Узбекистана.

Несоответствие целей развития реальной ситуации формирует проблему, возможными путями решения которой могут быть: совершенствование нормативно-правовой базы и системы стимулирования инноваций, формирование национальной инновационной системы и ее подсистем, развитие гибкого механизма управленческих инноваций. Рассмотрение проблем исследуемой сферы экономического пространства приводит к их решению с целью успешной реализации и применения инновационного предпринимательства в качестве рычага стабилизации и успешного развития экономики государств. Многие зарубежные и отечественные ученые-экономисты изучают инновационное предпринимательство в целом, его проблемы и развитие. Наибольший вклад в изучение экономических проблем, связанных с вопросами инновационного предпринимательства, внесли ученые, чьи труды до сих пор считаются классиками теории инноваций - И. Шумпетер, Г. Менш, Н.D. Кондратьев, К. Фриман, М. Морис, В. G. Мединского.

Описывая инновации, Шумпетер всегда подчеркивал роль предпринимателя в этом процессе, поскольку именно предприниматель является движущей силой, внедряющей новые изобретения в практику и получающей прибыль в качестве вознаграждения.

Кондратьев показал в своих работах неравномерное распределение нововведений по времени. Инновационное предпринимательство возникает группами или, говоря современным языком, кластерами. Поэтому в исследовании Кондратьева мы можем найти один из первых примеров использования кластерного подхода. В настоящее время рекомендации Кондратьева могут быть использованы и при разработке инновационных стратегий инновационного предпринимательства.[4]

В настоящее время существует проблема нехватки средств для создания и внедрения существующих инноваций. В основном это связано с большими затратами на внедрение и развитие инноваций, а также с длительной окупаемостью инвестиций в инновации.

В большинстве случаев малым предприятиям не хватает собственных средств для финансирования инноваций как на стадии разработки, так и на стадии внедрения в производство. Возможности привлечения внешних источников часто ограничены.

Внешними источниками финансирования инноваций могут быть банки, финансово-промышленные группы, малый инновационный бизнес, инвестиционные и инновационные фонды, органы местного самоуправления, частные лица. К формам финансовой поддержки предприятий относят самофинансирование, бюджетное финансирование, банковские кредиты и инвестиции.

Одним из основных источников внешнего финансирования инновационной деятельности инновационного предпринимательства являются банки. Анализируя проблемы, мешающие инновационному бизнесу активно осуществлять долгосрочное банковское кредитование, в первую очередь следует отметить основные системные недостатки отечественной банковской системы, связанные с высоким риском предпринимательской деятельности в сфере финансового посредничества, а также высокими резервными требованиями к местным банкам.

Следовательно, банковская система сегодня не отвечает потребностям активизации инвестиционно-инновационного процесса. Проблема финансирования инновационного развития инновационного предпринимательства приобретает все большее значение, учитывая усиление конкуренции на внутреннем и внешнем рынках. Поэтому предприятиям необходимо активизировать поиск различных источников финансирования инновационной деятельности, что способствует активизации деятельности отечественных предприятий. Под инновационной деятельностью понимаются сферы деятельности повышенного риска, особенно на начальных этапах разработки и внедрения инноваций. Эта новаторская особенность определяет набор источников финансирования, направленных на инвестирование предприятий с высоким риском реализации проектов [1]. В этих условиях новые формы финансирования проектов начинают создавать значительную конкуренцию традиционным формам привлечения финансовых средств, таким как банковские кредиты и государственные займы. Однако из-за слабого развития фондового рынка его возможности и инструменты не могут быть использованы в полной мере.

Кроме того, для значительной части населения процесс инвестирования очень сложен, непонятен и не вызывает доверия из-за нестабильной экономической ситуации. Следовательно, необходимо создать новый простой механизм взаимодействия между компанией, которая требует инвестиций для реализации бизнес-идеи, и инвестором, который готов сделать пожертвование или инвестировать. Такой механизм называется"краудфандинг", что дословно переводится как "массовое инвестирование". Сегодня краудфандинг является одним из актуальных направлений финансирования и является гораздо более эффективным и доступным способом его реализации. К числу основных преимуществ краудфандинга относятся: простой и прозрачный способ финансирования проектов; минимизация рисков; поддержка инновационных проектов позволяет традиционным посредникам находить успешных и талантливых людей; краудфандинг дает возможность привлечь деньги не одного, а многих инвесторов одновременно; открытость; дополнительное продвижение рекламы и проектов; возможность инвестировать в проекты небольшие суммы. охватывает широкий круг участников финансирования, что касается недостатков, следует отметить: мошенничество, вызывающее низкий уровень страха и доверия; не подходит для крупных проектов; недобросовестность заемщиков.

На наш взгляд, инновационный краудфандинг является перспективным направлением привлечения финансовых ресурсов и может способствовать развитию инвестиционной системы в инновационном предпринимательстве. Он имеет ряд преимуществ перед традиционными источниками инвестиций в инновационные проекты. Он имеет ряд преимуществ перед традиционными источниками инвестиций в инновационные проекты. На наш взгляд, еще одним перспективным экономическим инструментом развития инноваций в инновационном предпринимательстве является венчурное финансирование.

К основным преимуществам этого источника финансовых ресурсов можно отнести отсутствие необходимости в залоге и уплате процентов, как при получении банковского кредита. При этом используются средства венчурных фондов, которые выделяют инвестиции под конкретные проекты сроком на 3-7 лет. Важной особенностью многих венчурных фондов является то, что они не ориентированы на инвестиции в инновационные предприятия, а используются в качестве инструмента оптимизации корпоративных инвестиций и налогообложения в различных отраслях, включая инновационное предпринимательство. Субъект венчурной деятельности инвестор-физическое или юридическое лицо, осуществляющее венчурное финансирование. Последний предполагает участие инвесторов в венчурной фирме путем покупки акций. (На практике венчурные инвесторы пытаются купить большую долю в новом предприятии-от 20% до 40%).

В современной литературе выделяют две категории инвесторов: 1) институциональные инвесторы, инвестирующие в венчурные фонды; 2) частные инвесторы-физические лица, предоставляющие свои средства венчурным компаниям, акции которых не обращаются на фондовой бирже.

Индивидуальный инвестор - это частный инвестор (обычно блокчейн-пакет, а не контрольный пакет акций), который инвестирует финансовые ресурсы в инновационные проекты на этапе создания или запуска предприятия в обмен на возврат депозитов и получение доли в капитале. Частные инвесторы отличаются от венчурного капитала. Поиск таких инвесторов становится для стартапов одной из важнейших составляющих бизнес-процесса. Они могут инвестировать как от своего имени, так и через свои компании. С учетом изучения мировых тенденций и внутреннего состояния экономики, а также существующих проблем в сфере инновационной деятельности, в частности, в сфере финансирования, для их решения можно внести следующие предложения:

- разработка комплексных инвестиционных проектов на государственном уровне;
- на законодательном уровне объединить механизм льготного налогообложения инновационной продукции предприятий, что будет способствовать увеличению их источников финансирования;
- на законодательном уровне объединить механизм льготного налогообложения инновационной продукции предприятий, что будет способствовать увеличению их источников финансирования;
- введение инвестиционных налоговых каникул по приоритетным направлениям инновационной деятельности;
- разработка и реализация программы льготных банковских ставок (долгосрочных) по кредитам для инновационных предприятий;
- улучшение инвестиционной среды в стране для привлечения иностранных инвестиций;
- развитие иных форм финансового обеспечения деятельности в инновационной сфере;
- активизация интереса частных инвесторов за счет расширения различных видов поддержки инноваций со стороны регуляторов;
- повысить заинтересованность частных инвесторов за счет расширения различных видов поддержки инновационной деятельности со стороны регулирующих органов;
- повысить заинтересованность частных инвесторов за счет расширения различных видов поддержки инновационной деятельности со стороны регулирующих органов.

Анализ показал, что на данном этапе выделяются основные факторы, вызывающие проблему финансового обеспечения инновационной деятельности предприятия, а именно:

- отсутствие собственных ресурсов у местных предприятий;
- недостаточная государственная поддержка инновационной деятельности, способствующей развитию инновационной инфраструктуры.

В заключение следует отметить, что на сегодняшний день в системе инновационного бизнеса существует множество проблем. Для успешного развития инновационного предпринимательства необходимо обеспечить их решение.

Для решения этих и других проблем необходимо их детальное изучение, что в дальнейшем поможет государству грамотно устранить недостатки, мешающие развитию важнейшего сектора современной экономики, и поднять инновационное предпринимательство на передний план. новый уровень.

В частности:

- Инновационное предпринимательство всегда связано с риском. Это, в свою очередь, связано с изменчивостью спроса на рынке товаров и услуг, многообразием критериев предпочтения вложения средств в любую инновационную среду. Следует отметить, что, несмотря на высокий уровень риска, инновационный проект часто требует высокой компенсации. Эта ситуация привлекает больше инноваций. Несмотря на риски, развитие инновационного предпринимательства сегодня является фактором, а иногда и движущим фактором экономического роста государства. Поэтому государству необходимо создавать благоприятные условия для развития инновационного предпринимательства, минимизировать его риски, решать возникающие проблемы. Что касается проблем инновационного предпринимательства, то следует отметить, что их сегодня в этой отрасли экономики достаточно.
- Одной из основных проблем инновационного предпринимательства является отсутствие финансирования его проектов.

В частности, для Узбекистана характерны низкие показатели развития инновационного предпринимательства. По большинству из них, характеризующих уровень инновационной активности, Узбекистан отстает от развитых стран, а также некоторых стран с развивающейся рыночной экономикой, таких как Китай. Отсутствие средств в необходимых объемах увеличивает сроки реализации конкурентоспособных проектов, снижает качество и эффективность инноваций. Финансирование инновационных проектов частных бизнес-структур в основном зависит от возможности получения заемных средств, что нередко вынуждает предпринимателей обращаться в иностранные кредитные организации. Мировая практика показывает, что инновационный процесс и развитие инновационных технологий будут более эффективными при максимальном вовлечении в этот процесс предпринимательства. Для этого, на наш взгляд, одной из приоритетных задач государства должно стать создание равных возможностей для выхода крупного, малого и среднего бизнеса на рынок инновационных технологий. В частности, эти возможности должны позволить организации практически без залога привлечь банковские инвестиции и получить кредит с низкой годовой процентной ставкой.

- Одной из проблем инновационного развития малого бизнеса является низкий уровень имущественной обеспеченности в виде капитала, вложенного в основные фонды и оборотные средства. Многие предприятия предпочитают не инвестировать в свои основные средства из-за увеличения налогового бремени на недвижимость. Предпочтительны финансовая и текущая аренда.

- Низкая активность предпринимательства в инновационной сфере также связана с высоким риском инвестиций и неопределенностью срока окупаемости. Предприниматели не желают заниматься инновационной деятельностью в связи с высокой рискованностью бизнеса и отсутствием спроса на инновации, а также недостаточной поддержкой инновационной деятельности со стороны государства, характерной для развитых стран.

- Низкая активность предпринимательства в инновационной сфере также связана с высоким риском инвестиций и неопределенностью срока окупаемости. Предприниматели не желают заниматься инновационной деятельностью в связи с высокой рискованностью бизнеса и отсутствием спроса на инновации, а также недостаточной поддержкой инновационной деятельности со стороны государства, характерной для развитых стран.

Проблема кадров не менее важна для развития инновационного предпринимательства:

- ✓ негативными факторами являются отсутствие опытных управленцев, способных выводить инновации на рынок, ухудшение кадрового потенциала в науке нашей страны, постоянное снижение умственного интеллекта;
- ✓ отсутствие эффективных механизмов оценки и развития коммерческой составляющей инноваций – одно из наследий командной экономики;
- ✓ для создания и поддержания высокого уровня развития инновационного предпринимательства необходимо обучение потенциальных работников в данной сфере;
- ✓ следовательно, решение подобного рода задач заключается в повышении качества подготовки специалистов в образовательных учреждениях, для этого необходимо обеспечить адекватное финансирование соответствующих направлений образования государством, контролировать качество образования.

Также может отсутствовать или быть недостаточно предсказуемым инновационное предпринимательство в этой сфере. Невозможно точно знать, востребованы ли новые товары (услуги) на рынке спроса. Проблемой инновационного предпринимательства может быть отсутствие или недостаточная предсказуемость инновационного предпринимательства. Для этого существует прогноз, который следует использовать в ряду инновационного предпринимательства и определить, какое направление лучше развивать в определенный период. К сожалению, в сфере инновационного предпринимательства прогнозирование (и планирование) зачастую не может быть гарантией успеха, как в сфере производства, поскольку рынок инноваций формируется в условиях неопределенности, но тем не менее все это необходимо делать.

Одной из видных проблем инновационного предпринимательства является проблема организации этой деятельности, то есть проблема управления. Принято считать, что качество управления имеет большое значение. Эта проблема может быть решена за счет вовлечения в инновационное предпринимательство инновационных менеджеров высокого уровня.

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КОРРЕКЦИЯ РАННИХ КОГНИТИВНЫХ НАРУШЕНИЙ У ДЕТЕЙ ШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА, ОПЕРИРОВАННЫХ В УСЛОВИЯХ ТОТАЛЬНОЙ ВНУТРИВЕННОЙ АНЕСТЕЗИИ

Цель исследования: оценить возможность и эффективность применения гопантеновой кислоты для коррекции ранней послеоперационной когнитивной дисфункции у детей школьного возраста.

Материал и методы: В соответствии с критериями включения и исключения обследовано 40 детей школьного возраста (7-16 лет, физический статус ASAI-ASAII) с хирургической патологией варикоцеле, крипторхизм, паховая грыжа. Проведена сравнительная оценка нейропсихологического статуса в до и послеоперационном периоде у детей, оперированных в условиях тотальной внутривенной анестезии на основе (ТВА) пропофола и фентанила, рандомизированных (Seed 18494, www.randomization.com) на контрольную (без церебропротекции, 1-я группа, 20 детей) и опытную (с использованием церебропротекции гопантеновой кислотой в течение 1 мес после операции, 2-я группа, 20 детей) группы.

Объем исследования: Гарвардский стандарт мониторинга, состав дыхательной смеси, биспектральный индекс, нейропсихологическое тестирование (проба Бурдона, тест 10 слов и др.).

Результаты: При полной сопоставимости групп (по возрасту, физическому статусу и антропометрическим данным), равной продолжительности операции и эквипотенциальной дозировке препаратов выявлено, что при использовании ТВА на основе пропофола и фентанила в раннем послеоперационном периоде у детей школьного возраста развивается послеоперационная когнитивная дисфункция (ПОКД), которая без соответствующей коррекции сохраняется через 1 мес после вмешательства (как минимум) в 80% случаев. При применении церебропротекции гопантеновой кислотой (40 мг/кг • сут) выраженность ПОКД достоверно снижается либо нивелируется совсем к моменту выписки из стационара (3–7-е сутки при малотравматичных

вмешательствах средней продолжительности), а через 1 мес после операции у 30% пациентов наблюдается улучшение когнитивных функций, что доказывает эффективность гопантеновой кислоты для лечения ПОКД.

Заключение: При применении у детей школьного возраста ТВА на основе пропофола и фентанила, показано превентивное назначение церебропротекторов мультимодального действия, не имеющих возрастных ограничений (например, гопантеновой кислоты в дозе 40 мг/кг • сут).

Ключевые слова: тотальная внутривенная анестезия, пропофол, детский возраст, послеоперационная когнитивная дисфункция, гопантеновая кислота, церебропротекция.

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CORRECTION OF EARLY COGNITIVE DISORDERS IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN SURGERED UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF TOTAL INTRAVENOUS ANESTHESIA

The purpose of the study: - to evaluate the possibility and effectiveness of the use of hopantenic acid for the correction of early postoperative cognitive dysfunction in school-age children.

Material and methods: In accordance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 40 school-age children (7-16 years old, physical status ASAI-ASAII) with surgical pathology of varicocele, cryptorchidism, and inguinal hernia were examined. A comparative assessment of the neuropsychological status in the pre- and postoperative period was carried out in children operated under conditions of total intravenous anesthesia (TVA) based on propofol and fentanyl, randomized (Seed 18494, www.randomization.com) to the control (without cerebroprotection, group 1, 20 children) and experimental (using cerebroprotection with hopantenic acid for 1 month after surgery, group 2, 20 children) groups.

Scope of study: Harvard monitoring standard, composition of the respiratory mixture, bispectral index, neuropsychological testing (Bourdon test, 10-word test, etc.).

Results: With complete comparability of groups (by age, physical status and anthropometric data), equal duration of surgery and equipotential dosage *of drugs, it was revealed that when using TBA based on propofol and fentanyl in the early postoperative period, postoperative cognitive dysfunction (POCD) develops in school-age children, which, without appropriate correction, persists 1 month after the intervention (at least) in 80% of cases. With the use of cerebroprotection with hopantenic acid (40 mg/kg day), the severity of POCD significantly decreases or levels off completely by the time of discharge from the hospital (3-7 days with low-traumatic interventions of medium duration), and 1 month after surgery, 30% of patients experience an improvement in cognitive functions, which proves the effectiveness of hopantenic acid for the treatment of POCD.*

Conclusion: When using TBA based on propofol and fentanyl in school-age children, preventive administration of multimodal cerebroprotectors without age restrictions (for example, hopantenic acid at a dose of 40 mg/kg • day) is indicated.

Keywords: total intravenous anesthesia, propofol, childhood, postoperative cognitive dysfunction, hopantenic acid, cerebroprotection.

Введение: Несмотря на появление в последние годы нового поколения эффективных и относительно безопасных анестетиков, проблема выбора анестезиологического пособия с позиций снижения риска развития церебральных осложнений сохраняет свою актуальность, особенно у детей [4,6, 9,13, 20, 21, 23].

Возможное патогенное влияние общих анестетиков и наркотических анальгетиков выражается в нарушении системной и регионарной гемодинамики, срыве ауторегуляции мозгового кровотока, прямом токсическом действии на нервные клетки и нарушении синтеза и высвобождения нейротрансмиттеров, что может приводить к возникновению интра- и постоперационных церебральных осложнений у пациентов любого возраста [4,7, 9, 10, 12, 16,18, 23, 24]. Наиболее распространенная форма церебральных осложнений общей анестезии - послеоперационная когнитивная дисфункция (ПОКД), т.е. когнитивное расстройство, развивающееся в ранний и сохраняющееся в поздний послеоперационный периоды, проявляющееся в виде нарушений памяти и других высших корковых функций (мышления, речи и т. п.) и подтвержденное данными нейропсихологического тестирования в виде снижения показателей тестирования в по слеоперационный период не менее чем на 10% от дооперацион- ного уровня [9,22]. На наш взгляд, ПОКД следует рассматривать как одно из клинических проявлений послеоперационной энцефалопатии наряду с делирием, аффективными расстройствами и астенией [6, 17].

Как свидетельствуют данные литературы, ПОКД развивается при любом виде анестезиологического пособия, при применении анестетиков с доказанным нейропротективным действием наблюдается когнитивный дефицит в 1-е сутки после оперативного вмешательства. Возникновение послеоперационных когнитивных расстройств, как принято считать в настоящее время, имеет мультимодальную природу со следующими ведущими патогенетическими факторами [3,7, 9,13, 15,24]:

- прямое влияние общих анестетиков и гипнотиков,
- нарушения в системе холинергических и ГАМКергических взаимодействий в ЦНС,
- системная воспалительная реакция,
- социальная изоляция и иммобилизация пациента,
- генетическая предрасположенность,
- электролитные расстройства, нарушения КОС,
- эффекты микроэмболии и гипоперфузии вещества головного мозга, во время искусственного кровообращения; быстрого либо неравномерного согревания в восстановительный период,
- остаточное действие компонентов общей анестезии, прежде всего анестетиков, а также продуктов их биотрансформации, активных в отношении ЦНС,
- уровень глубины угнетения сознания и антиноцицептивной защиты мозговых структур во время операции, несостоятельность которой приводит к перевозбуждению и истощению энергетического баланса нейронов коры большого мозга и подкорковых образований,
- повреждающее действие как общей (гипоксемия, острая анемия, гипоциркуляция), так и локальной (снижение мозгового кровотока, его перераспределение) гипоксии.

По словам J. Thomas [24], на сегодняшний день, "открывая любой анестезиологический журнал, трудно не обнаружить статьи о нейротоксичности анестетиков". Все возрастающий интерес современной анестезиологии к данной проблеме обусловлен прежде всего высокой частотой встречаемости ПОКД, нерешенностью вопроса о возможности ее предотвращения, увеличением сроков пребывания в стационаре и расходов на лечение, снижением качества жизни пациентов и выживаемости в течение 1-го года после операции [6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 16, 20]. Распространенность ПОКД во взрослой популяции в странах Европы и США определена в мультицентровом исследовании International Study of Postoperative Cognitive Dysfunction (ISPOCD1, ISPOCD2) в 1994-2000 гг., в котором было четко установлено, что ранняя (острая, до 7 сут после вмешательства) послеоперационная когнитивная дисфункция развивается в среднем у 19% больных моложе 40 и у 69% старше 60 лет. Стойкая ПОКД (в течение 3 мес после операции) отмечается у 6,7% лиц молодого и 24% пожилого возраста. Длительная ПОКД (на протяжении 1-2 лет) сохраняется у 10,4% больных, а более 2 лету 2% [9, 22].

До настоящего времени практически отсутствуют бесспорные данные о частоте развития ПОКД у детей при применении различных видов анестезиологического пособия, не определена структура когнитивных нарушений в зависимости от операции и анестезии, не существует единого алгоритма профилактики и коррекции послеоперационного когнитивного дефицита. Публикации по проблеме эпидемиологии и профилактике ПОКД у детей немногочисленны, особенно в отечественной литературе [4,6,13,17, 21]. В то же время большинство исследователей утверждают, что нейротоксическое действие препаратов для общей анестезии максимально выражено у детей, особенно младшей возрастной группы. Причем негативное влияние общей анестезии на головной мозг в раннем детском возрасте вызывает нарушение нейропсихологического развития, как в послеоперационном периоде, так и отсрочено [3,6,10,13,16,18,20,23]. По данным, в том числе и нашим собственным наблюдениям, распространенность острой ПОКД у детей, подвергавшихся плановому хирургическому вмешательству (и не страдавших хроническими либо неврологическими заболеваниями), составляет при комбинированной общей анестезии (КОА) (нейро-лептанальгезии, атаралгезии, КОА на основе тиопентала-натрия, фентанила и закисно-кислородной смеси) до 90%, при тотальной внутривенной анестезии (ТВА) на основе кетамина 100% случаев (с сохранением нарушений долгосрочной памяти вплоть до 14 сут после операции), при ТВА на основе пропофола и фентанила от 50 до 80% [3,6, 10, 12,17,21,23]. Эпидемиология стойкой и длительной ПОКД у детей практически не изучена [13].

По данным АГМИ в периоперационном периоде при оперативных вмешательствах (разной длительности и травматичности), выполненных в условиях ТВА на основе пропофола, развивается синдром ишемии реперфузии головного мозга и двухволновая активация свободнорадикального процесса (СРП). Через сутки после операции наблюдается диссоциация между параметрами СРП и антиоксидантной защиты (АОЗ), свидетельствующая о развитии окислительного стресса и ускорения генетически детерминированного апоптоза, что подтверждается иммунологическими данными: падением уровня свободных антител к глиофибриллярному кислому белку и протеину S-100 на 3-и сутки послеоперационного периода с последующей нормализацией показателей на 7-е сутки [5,6,17].

Результаты морфологических исследований, полученные нами в остром эксперименте, подтверждают повреждающее действие ТВА на основе пропофола на нейронную популяцию головного мозга неполовозрелых крыс. На 3-и сутки после внутрибрюшинной анестезии (пропофол 20 мг/кг) наблюдается почти двукратное увеличение измененных нейронов гиппокампа (относительно нормы) у кооперированных крыс. Патогистологические изменения проявляются в увеличении гиперхромных нейронов и нейронов с явлениями хроматолиза (набухание тел нейронов, просветление цитоплазмы, эктопия ядер и ядрышек), что было отмечено и другими исследователями [3, 6, 20, 23]. Последние экспериментальные данные (M. L. Pearn, T. R. Niesman и соавт. [18] показали, что нейротоксическое действие пропофола (вплоть до инициации апоптоза), аналогичное таковому у изофлюрана, очевидно, реализуется через активацию 75-нейротрофин-рецепторов (p75NTR) с последующей деполимеризацией цитоскелета.

Таким образом, данные литературы указывают на наличие нейротоксичности практически у всех общих анестетиков и гипнотиков. С учетом этого становится очевидной необходимость профилактики и коррекции послеоперационной когнитивной дисфункции. Исходя из современных взглядов на патогенез ПОКД, средствами выбора для лечения когнитивных расстройств могут служить лекарства с поливалентным эффектом (антиоксидантным, антигипоксантным, ноотропным) либо комбинации нейропротекторов с разной направленностью действия. Подобное мультимодальное действие оказывает отечественный ноотропный препарат Пантагам (гопантеновая кислота), успешно применяемый в детской неврологии для терапии когнитивных расстройств [1].

Цель исследования: оценка возможности и эффективности применения гопантеновой кислоты для коррекции ранней послеоперационной когнитивной дисфункции у детей школьного возраста.

Материал и методы. В рамках рандомизированного открытого параллельно-группового клинического исследования после одобрения локального этического комитета

АГМИ (председатель — доц. Ш.О. Тошбоев) обследовано 40 детей (5 девочек и 35 мальчиков) в возрасте 7—16 лет, оперированных в плановом порядке в 2022 г. в отделении детской хирургии.

Критерии включения: информированное согласие пациентов и их родителей на участие в исследовании; возраст детей 7-16 лет; физический статус ASAI-ASAII наличие врожденной хирургической патологии (паховые грыжи, варикоцеле, крипторхизм), являющейся показанием к плановому оперативному лечению; использование однотипного варианта анестезиологического обеспечения операций -ТВА на основе пропофола и фентанила продолжительность операции от 30 до 90 мин.

Критерии исключения: отсутствие информированного согласия пациентов и их родителей на участие в исследовании; дети младше 7 лет и старше 16 лет продолжительность операции менее 30 мин и более 90 мин физический статус ASAI-ASAII наличие тяжелой хронической и острой хирургической патологии, сопровождающейся нарушениями системного метаболизма, других органов и систем; наличие заболеваний нервной и сердечнососудистой систем.

Рандомизация: все пациенты были рандомизированы на 2 группы в соответствии с протоколом (www.randomization.com, seed 18494 от 23 сентября 2010 г.) и задачами исследования. 1-ю группу составили 20 детей, не получавших в послеоперационном периоде нейропротективные средства (контроль). 2-ю группу составили 20 детей, получавших перорально гопантено- вую кислоту (Пантогам) в дозе 40 мг/кг сут в течение месяца, начиная с 1-х суток послеоперационного периода (опыт).

Анестезиологическое обеспечение было одинаковым у всех пациентов. Премедикация: внутримышечное введение атропина сульфата (0,01 мг/кг) супрастина (0,25-0,5 мг/кг) и дормикума (0, мг/кг) за 30-40 мин до подачи в операционную. Индукция: про- пофол (2 мг/кг), фентанил (2 мкг/кг), эсмерон (0,6-0,8 мг/кг) с последующей установка ларингеальной маски (LMA) размера, соответствующего возрасту и массе тела. Поддержание анестезии про- пофол (3,5—12 мг/кг ч), фентанил (1,5—4,5 мкг/кг ч), эсмерон (0,6 мг/кг ■ ч). ИВЛ осуществляли воздушно-кислородной смесью (FiO_2 = 0,3) в режиме нормокапнии, использовали наркозно-дыхательный аппарат Draeger Primus. Интраоперационный мониторинг: ЭКГ, ЧСС, АД неинвазивное, SpO_2, температура тела, анализ Fi и Et дыхательной смеси (Philips IntelliVue MP30), биспектральный индекс (BIS). Согласно Протоколу исследования у всех пациентов интраоперационно поддерживали примерно одинаковый уровень угнетения сознания: на значениях BIS = 40—60%.

Методы оценки когнитивных функций [2, 8, 14]: общеневрологическое обследование; проба Бурдона (определение коэффициента концентрации внимания); тест "10 слов" (оценка краткосрочной и долгосрочной памяти); шкала Спилбергера (определение уровня тревожности); шкала Коннерс (заполняется родителями для определения симптомов гиперактивности и дефицита внимания).

Таблица 1

Общая характеристика групп (М ± а)

Характеристика групп	1-я группа (п = 20)	2-я группа (п = 20)	M - W (U) Test, p
Возраст	12,61 ± 2,97	14,70 ± 1,83	0,061
гела, кг	47,89 ± 15,89	54,60 ± 10,08	0,375
Пропофол, мг/кг ■ ч	7,90 ± 2,65	7,10 ± 2,12	0,369
Пропофол (всего), мг	533,33 ± 179,95	680,0 ± 301,11	0,151
Фентанил, мкг/кг ■ ч	1,93 ± 1,37	1,95 ± 1,26	0,465
Фентанил (всего), мкг	193,33 ± 88,37	255,00 ± 101,24	0,116
Длительность опе- рации, мин	37,00 ± 12,05	46,70 ± 31,52	0,677
Длительность ане- стезии, мин	61,00 ± 12,58	68,20 ± 28,64	0,595

При оценке когнитивных функций в послеоперационном периоде ПОКД у детей верифицировали по ухудшению результатов пробы Бурдона и теста "10 слов" не менее чем на 10% по сравнению с исходными [22]. Этапы исследования: 1-й — предоперационный период (за 1 сут и до операции); 2-й — 1-е сутки после операции; 3-й — перед выпиской из стационара (на 3—7-е сутки после операции); 4-й — через 1 мес после операции. Статистическую обработку (описательная статистика, парный и независимый t-критерий Стьюдента, критерий Вилкоксона, критерий Манна—Уитни) полученных результатов выполняли с помощью программы Statistica 7.0 ("Stat Soft", Inc., США). Нормальность распределения определяли тестами Шапиро—Уилка и Колмогорова—Смирнова. Данные представлены в виде Mean ± σ.

Результаты исследования и их обсуждение. Группы были полностью сопоставимы по антропометрическим данным, половому составу (15% девочек в 1-й группе и 10% во 2-й, p = 0,635), физическому статусу, потребности в препаратах для ТВА, продолжительности оперативного вмешательства и анестезиологического пособия. Общая характеристика групп представлена в табл. 1.

Клиническое течение использованного варианта ТВА характеризовалось малой вариабельностью мониторируемых параметров гемодинамики и гомеостаза на всех этапах операции, что указывало на его эффективность и адекватность анестезиологической защиты у всех обследованных. Необходимости в продленной ИВЛ не наблюдали ни в одном случае, LMA удаляли через 7—15 мин после окончания операции. Через 15—30 мин по достижении 10 баллов по шкале Aldrete пациентов переводили в палату.

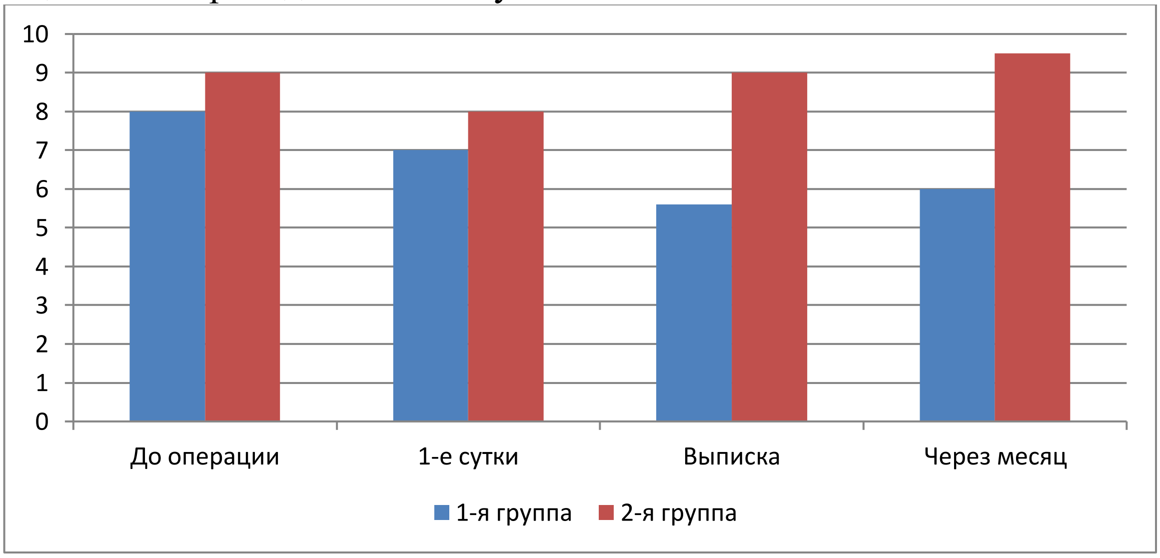

Рис. 1. Динамика показателя краткосрочной памяти на этапах иследования (ось абсцисс).

*-p‹0,01 между группами.

Результаты нейропсихологического тестирования представлены в табл. 2 и на рис. 1—2. Поясняя полученные данные, отметим, что исходный психоневрологический статус у всех детей был нормальным: отсутствовала неврологическая патология, уровень развития соответствовал возрасту, показатели концентрации внимания — краткосрочной (в 100% норма) и долговременной памяти (в 100% норма) — были сопоставимы в обеих группах. У всех пациентов до операции наблюдали средний уровень тревожности, оценка по шкале Коннерс составила 23,47 ± 7,83 и 23,60 ± 9,54 балла в 1-й и 2-й группах соответственно (признаки гиперактивности и невнимательности), что объяснимо предоперационным стрессом.

Результаты теста проба Бурдона на этапах исследования (N ± a)

Таблица 2

Этап исследования	Тест	1-я группа (п = 20)	2-я группа (п = 20)	M - W (U) Test, *p*
До операции	Показатель концентрации внимания	1,20 ± 1,05	1,40 ± 0,67	0,248
Устойчивость внимания на 1-й минуте	2,24 ± 0,60	2,50 ± 0,45	0,332	
Устойчивость внимания на 2-й минуте	2,27 ± 1,13	2,57 ± 0,54	0,055	
Время, затраченное на выполнение теста	143,61 ± 30,57	128,00 ± 16,19	0,132	
1-е сутки после операции	Показатель концентрации внимания	0,95 ± 0,76	1,59 ± 0,90	0,073
Устойчивость внимания на 1-й минуте	1,90 ± 0,51	2,61 ± 0,66	0,006	
Устойчивость внимания на 2-й минуте	1,92 ± 0,62	2,22 ± 0,43	0,100	
Время, затраченное на выполнение теста	163,33 ± 35,44	141,00 ± 21,83	0,064	
При выписке из стационара	Показатель концентрации внимания	0,43 ± 0,20	1,68 ± 1,33	0,001
Устойчивость внимания на 1-й минуте	1,92 ± 0,44	2,87 ± 0,62	0,001	
Устойчивость внимания на 2-й минуте	1,71 ± 0,37	2,30 ± 0,34	0,003	
Время, затраченное на выполнение теста	171,25 ± 23,66	123,00 ± 22,14	0,001	
Через 1 мес после операции	Показатель концентрации внимания	0,38 ± 0,19	3,44 ± 1,55	0,000
Устойчивость внимания на 1-й минуте	1,88 ± 0,36	2,83 ± 0,69	0,001	
Устойчивость внимания на 2й минуте	1,86 ± 0,35	2,78 ± 0,79	0,001	
Время, затраченное на выполнение теста	168,33 ± 14,58	124,00 ± 24,59	0,001	

В 1-е сутки после операции отмечалось снижение более чем на 10% показателей краткосрочной памяти у 62,5% пациентов контрольной группы, показатели долгосрочной памяти ухудшились у 53% детей (*p* = 0,028 — здесь и далее в тексте по отношению к исходным данным). Во 2-й группе явления ПОКД в виде снижения мнестических показателей отмечались у 50% больных (p = 0,043). Перед выпиской из стационара нарушение краткосрочной памяти было диагностировано у 84% (p = 0,005), а долгосрочной — у 53% пациентов (p = 0,005) в 1-й группе, тогда как на фоне проводимой церебропротекции у пациентов 2-й группы показатели памяти восстановились до исходных значений (*p* = 0,138 и 0,441 соответственно). Через 1 мес мнестические показатели в контрольной группе оставались сниженными более чем на 10% (что подтверждало наличие ПОКД после данного варианта ТВА): у 90% пациентов краткосрочной памяти (p = 0,012) и 80% долгосрочной (p = 0,015). Во 2-й группе отсутствовали признаки когнитивного дефицита, а у 30% пациентов этой группы наблюдали увеличение показателей, особенно долгосрочной памяти (на 22%, *p* = 0,013). При сравнении групп между собой наблюдали достоверно лучшие показатели краткосрочной и долгосрочной памяти (см. рис. 1 и 2) при выписке и через 1 мес после операции у пациентов 2-й группы, что подтверждало терапевтический эффект гопантеновой кислоты при лечении ПОКД, обусловленной ТВА на основе пропофола и фентанила.

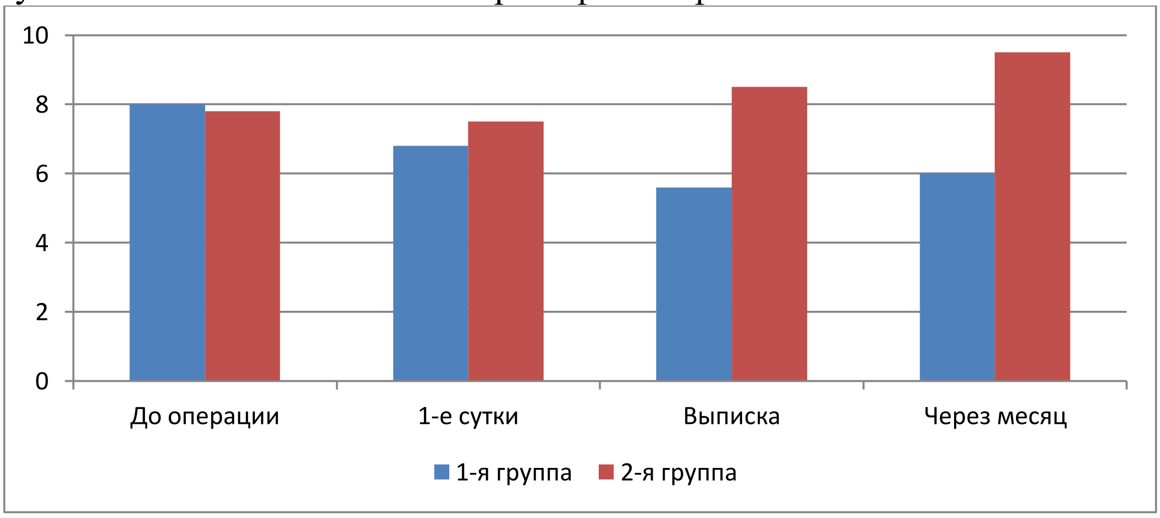

Рис. 2. Динамика показателя краткосрочной памяти на этапах иследования (ось абсцисс).

Показатели внимания, представленные в табл. 2, были сопоставимы с показателями памяти и менялись однонаправленно. В 1-е сутки после операции наблюдали снижение (более чем на 10% от исходных) показателей концентрации и устойчивости внимания у 62,5% пациентов 1-й группы (*p* = 0,008) и у 50% (*p* = 0,039) 2-й группы. Перед выпиской в контрольной группе показатели внимания достоверно снижались у 81% детей ($p = 0,002$), а у 50% отмечена неустойчивость внимания ($p = 0,019$). В группе коррекции на данном этапе дефицит внимания отмечали у 60% пациентов ($p = 0,042$) при нормализации устойчивости внимания. Через 1 мес после операции сохранялось снижение концентрации внимания у 80% ($p = 0,008$) больных 1-й группы при дефиците его устойчивости у 50% ($p = 0,018$). Во 2-й группе, напротив, показатели пробы Бурдона вернулись к исходным и незначительно улучшились.

При оценке тревожности ее средний уровень недостоверно снижался в 1-е сутки после проведения оперативного лечения и повышался при выписке. Через 1 мес показатель ситуационной тревожности в обеих группах в 90% соответствовал возрастной норме, что было лучше исходных значений. Умеренную тревожность наблюдали лишь у 10% всех пациентов, что было ниже исходных значений на 13% ($p = 0,107$) и 30% > ($p = 0,012$) в 1-й и 2-й группах соответственно.

Повторную оценку по шкале Коннерс выполняли через 1 мес после операции. Ее результаты свидетельствовали о сохранении признаков синдрома гиперактивности и невнимательности у пациентов 1-й группы на исходном уровне ($26,22 \pm 7,22$ против $23,47 \pm 7,83$ исходно, $p = 0,678$). В опытной группе, уровень гиперактивности и невнимательности, напротив, снизился ($16,70 \pm 8,33$ против $23,60 \pm 9,54$ исходно, $p = 0,024$).

Таким образом, можно утверждать, что при использовании ТВА на основе пропофола и фентанила в раннем послеоперационном периоде у детей школьного возраста возникает послеоперационная когнитивная дисфункция, которая сохраняется через 1 мес (как минимум) после вмешательства. Поэтому необходимо продолжать исследования по эпидемиологии ПОКД у детей разного возраста, особенно отсроченной и длительной форм когнитивных нарушений при вариантах анестезиологического пособия. При применении церебропротекции гопантеновой кислотой выраженность ПОКД достоверно снижается (либо нивелируется совсем) уже к моменту выписки из стационара (3—7-е сутки при малотравматичных вмешательствах средней продолжительности), а через 1 мес после операции у 30% пациентов наблюдается улучшение когнитивных функций, что доказывает эффективность препарата для лечения ПОКД.

ВЫВОДЫ

1. При использовании для анестезиологического обеспечения малотравматичных операций средней продолжительности ТВА на основе пропофола и фентанила в 1-е сутки послеоперационного периода у практически здоровых детей школьного возраста в 62,5% возникает ПОКД.

2. При отсутствии своевременной коррекции выявленных нарушений когнитивного потенциала у данного контингента больных к

моменту выписки из стационара нарушения памяти сохраняются у 54—83% детей, а нарушения внимания — у 50—81%, т. е. частота явлений ПОКД повышается, сохраняясь на уровне 80% через 1 мес после операции.

3. Использование для церебропротекции у детей школьного возраста с первых суток послеоперационного периода гопанте- новой кислоты в дозе 40 мг/кг эффективно нивелирует явления ПОКД уже к моменту выписки из стационара, а через 1 мес после операции у 30% пациентов на фоне приема препарата наблюдается достоверное повышение когнитивного потенциала по сравнению с исходным.

4. При применении у детей школьного возраста ТВА на основе пропофола и фентанила показано превентивное назначение церебропротекторов мультимодального действия, не имеющих возрастных ограничений, например гопантеновой кислоты.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СВОЙСТВ ФУНКЦИЙ ПРИ РЕШЕНИИ НЕСТАНДАРТНЫХ ЗАДАЧ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются нестандартные методы, такие как решение уравнений и неравенств, которые не могут быть решены стандартными методами или отличаются неудобством стандартного решения, с использованием некоторых свойств, возникающих из-за монотонности функции.

Ключевые слова: переменная, уравнение, решение, неравенство, функция, график, система координат, значения.

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USING PROPERTIES OF FUNCTIONS IN SOLVING NON-STANDARD PROBLEMS

Abstract: In this article, non-standard methods, such as solving equations and inequalities that cannot be solved using standard methods or are distinguished by the inconvenience of a standard solution, using some properties arising from the monotonicity of the function, are considered.

Key words: variable, equation, solution, inequality, function, graph, coordinate system, values.

Любое уравнение или неравенство $f(x) = g(x)$ ($f(x) > g(x)$, $f(x) < g(x)$) в результате определенных подстановок формы или удачных подстановок неизвестного не может быть приведено к уравнению или неравенству произвольной стандартной формы с помощью определенного алгоритма решения. В таких случаях иногда полезно использовать некоторые свойства функций, такие как монотонность, периодичность, ограниченность и т. д.

I. Использование монотонности функции.

Пусть функция $y = f(x)$ определена на множестве X. Известно, что если для $\forall x_1, x_2 \in X$ выполняется неравенство $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ при $x_1 < x_2$, то функция называется возрастающей функцией на множестве. Если неравенство $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$ выполняется для $\forall x_1, x_2 \in X$ при $x_1 < x_2$, то функция называется убывающей функцией на множестве X.

Например, функция, график которой представлен на рис. 1, на интервале $(x_1; x_2)$ убывает, а на интервале $[a; x_1)$ и $(x_2; b]$ возрастает. Обратите внимание, что функция возрастает на каждом из интервалов $[a; x_1)$ и $(x_2; b]$, но не на объединении интервалов. Все такие функции обобщаются под названием монотонной функции. В этом случае возрастающие и убывающие функции называются строго монотонными функциями. Интервалы, в которых функция монотонна, называются интервалами монотонности.

Заметим, что если функция *f(x)* монотонна на отрезке X, то уравнение *f(x)=const* не может иметь на этом отрезке кратных корней, это уравнение имеет только один корень.

Действительно, $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$, если $x_1 < x_2$ — корень этого уравнения в интервале X, что противоречит условию монотонности функции.

Перечислим свойства монотонных функций (в предположении, что все функции определены на отрезке X).

-Сумма нескольких возрастающих функций есть возрастающая функция.

-Произведение неотрицательных возрастающих функций является возрастающей функцией.

-Если функция $f(x)$ возрастает, то функции $c \cdot f(x)$ ($c>0$) и $f(x)+c$ также возрастают, а функция $c \cdot f(x)$ ($c < 0$) убывает. Здесь *c*- некоторая константа.

-Если функция $f(x)$ возрастает и сохраняет свой знак, то функция $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ убывает.

Сложная функция $g(f(x))$ возрастающих функций $f(x)$ и $g(x)$ также является возрастающей.

Аналогичные утверждения можно сделать и для убывающей функции.

Теперь рассмотрим вопросы, связанные с применением свойств монотонности функции.

Пример 1. Решить уравнение. $x \cdot 2^{x^2+2x+3} = 64$

Решение: Очевидно, что при $x \le 0$, $x \cdot 2^{x^2+2x+3} < 0$ уравнение не имеет решения. В интервале $x > 0$ каждая из функций $y = 2^{x^2+2x+3}$ и $y = x$ является непрерывной, положительной и строго возрастающей функцией. По свойству монотонности функций функция $y = x \cdot 2^{x^2+2x+3}$ как произведение этих функций также непрерывно и строго возрастает. Итак, функция $y = x \cdot 2^{x^2+2x+3}$ принимает каждое свое значение в определенной точке интервала $x > 0$. Теперь видно, что $x = 1$ удовлетворяет данному уравнению, и это решение единственно для монотонной функции.

Пример 2. Решить неравенство. $2^x + 3^x + 4^x < 3$.

Решение: Известно, что каждая из функций $y = 2^x$, $y = 3^x$ и $y = 4^x$ непрерывно и строго возрастает по оси всех чисел. Итак, на основании свойства $y = 2^x + 3^x + 4^x$ функция, состоящая из их суммы, также непрерывно и строго возрастает по оси целых чисел. Видно, что при $x = 0$ $y = 2^x + 3^x + 4^x$ функция принимает значение $y = 2^0 + 3^0 + 4^0 = 1+1+1 = 3$. Видно, что $y = 2^x + 3^x + 4^x > 3$ при $x > 0$ и $y = 2^x + 3^x + 4^x < 3$ при $x < 0$ из непрерывного и фиксированного роста $y = 2^x + 3^x + 4^x$ функции на оси целых чисел. Значит, решением данного неравенства является $x < 0$.

Пример 3. Решить уравнение. $\sqrt[4]{18-x} - \sqrt[8]{x-2} = 2$.

Решение: Множество возможных значений –*x* в данном уравнении состоит из сечения $2 \le x \le 18$. Функции $y_1 = \sqrt[4]{18-x}$ и $y_2 = -\sqrt[8]{x-2}$ непрерывны и строго убывают в этой области обнаружения. Итак, на основании вышеприведенного свойства их сумма $y = y_1 + y_2 = \sqrt[4]{18-x} - \sqrt[8]{x-2}$ также является непрерывной и строго убывающей функцией. Поэтому эта функция принимает каждое свое значение только в одной точке. Видно, что при $x = 2$, $y = \sqrt[4]{18-x} - \sqrt[8]{x-2} = \sqrt[4]{18-2} - \sqrt[8]{2-2} = 2$ и это единственное решение данного уравнения.

Пример 4. Решить уравнение. $3^x + 4^x = 7^x$.

Решение: Делим обе части уравнения на 7^x: $\left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^x + \left(\frac{4}{7}\right)^x = 1$. Левая часть уравнения представляет монотонно убывающую функцию в виде суммы $y = \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^x + \left(\frac{4}{7}\right)^x$ монотонно убывающих функций, а потому принимает каждое свое значение один раз. Ясно, что данное уравнение имеет решение $x = 1$. $y = \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^1 + \left(\frac{4}{7}\right)^1 = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{4}{7} = 1$Таким образом, данное уравнение $x = 1$ имеет единственное решение.

Вывод: Из способов решения приведенных выше уравнений и неравенств видно, что использование свойств функции, в частности свойства ее монотонности, позволяет легче и удобнее достигать решения некоторых нестандартных задач. Поэтому изучение таких примеров и вопросов на дополнительных занятиях или в кружках науки играет важную роль в умственном и духовном развитии учащихся[1-8]. Изучение этих типов задач требует от студента(ов) знаний, умений и навыков, позволяющих им самостоятельно решать математические задачи. Кроме того, изученные методы помогут студентам в дальнейшем анализировать и изучать темы и статьи [1-15], связанные с уравнениями и неравенствами. Потому что в этих статьях требуется упростить уравнения и неравенства, определить удовлетворяющие им значения переменных и параметров.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ МОТИВАЦИЕЙ ПЕРСОНАЛА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация. Раскрыта сущность мотивации персонала, в частности модель мотивации из-за потребностей. Определено, что развитие персонала должно осуществляться по трем основным направлениям, включая личностное, социальное и профессиональное развитие. В рамках менеджмента персонала следует применять три основных подхода к управлению персоналом: экономический, органический и гуманистический, которые состоят в оценке роли человека в организации и понимании природы организации.

Ключевые слова: мотивация, персонал, стимул, мотив, управление мотивацией.

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MANAGEMENT OF PERSONNEL MOTIVATION OF THE ENTERPRISE

Annotation. The essence of staff motivation is revealed, in particular, the model of motivation due to needs. It was determined that the development of personnel should be carried out in three main areas, including personal, social and professional development. Within the framework of personnel management, three main approaches to personnel management should be applied: economic, organic and humanistic, which consist in assessing the role of a person in an organization and understanding the nature of an organization.

Key words: motivation, personnel, stimulus, motive, motivation management.

Управление мотивацией требует сосредоточения внимания на проблеме создания эффективной системы управления персоналом, в которой формируется необходимый уровень мотивированности работников к эффективному труду. Необходимость поиска путей совершенствования процесса управления мотивацией персонала на предприятиях обуславливается рядом факторов, где одним из более важных является стимулирование производительного труда. Вопросам мотивации посвящены труды многих отечественных и зарубежных ученых, а именно: Ф Герцберга, Ричарда Л. Дафта, М. Мескона, Д. Богини, А. Бугуцкого, А. Чухна, А. Афонин, А. Колот, И.Беляева, Э. Уткин, Ф. Хмель, Л. Владимирова, В. Травин, О. Ромашов, В. Нестерчук.

Ключевым аспектом в достижении эффективности деятельности предприятия является мотивация персонала [1, с. 186], а важнейшим ресурсом в деятельности организации – трудовой ресурс. Регулирование социально-экономической эффективности деятельности управляющих осуществляется с внедрением разработанных мотивационных теорий. Существует множество теорий мотивации, выделяющих те или иные потребности работников и механизмы их удовлетворения. Для успешной реализации стратегии предприятия, достижения высокого уровня социально-экономической эффективности систем менеджмента предприятия следует четко выделить потребности работников. Поскольку на многих отечественных предприятиях по результатам научных исследований не учитываются интересы конкретного человека, возникает психологическое отчуждение от коллективных целей, снижается уровень социальной эффективности [2, с. 369].

Для работников, работающих на отечественных предприятиях, мотивационный фактор играет незаурядную роль. Эффективным труд будет только тогда, когда персонал будет чувствовать себя защищенным как в материальном, так и моральном плане и будут удовлетворены их потребности. Управление развитием персонала должно включать разработку и реализацию мероприятий, направленных на усовершенствование качественных характеристик работников (навыков, знаний, мотивации, компетенций и т.п.), необходимых в соответствии с общей стратегией развития предприятия.

Совершенствование управления мотивацией на предприятии должно быть направлено на повышение эффективности принятых стимуляционных мер. Необходимость исследования эффективной мотивационной деятельности обусловлена тем, что она адекватно изменяется под влиянием окружающей среды и позволяет максимально использовать профессиональность сотрудников для достижения положительных результатов.

Для эффективного управления мотивацией труда на предприятии необходимо понять, что мотивация не самоцель, а средство реализации цели организации. Возрастающие мотивационные меры могут привести к обратной реакции: пассивности, безразличию, самовлюбленности, ожидания еще большей ее дозы.

Организация эффективного управления мотивационным процессом, на наш взгляд, должна начинаться с решения вопроса определения наиболее оптимальной структуры организации труда и управления персоналом и выбора адекватной системы рычагов, влияющих на его мотивацию.

Прямое мотивационное влияние оказывает развитие персонала. Ведущие компании мира развитие персонала обычно начинают с хорошо организованной и продуманной системы адаптации. Можно без преувеличения сказать, что адаптация – это предпосылка для развития мотивационного процесса. Проф. Титаренко Г.А. представляет адаптацию как процесс вхождения и закрепления работников в организации. Ее экономической составляющей является восприятие имеющихся условий труда, система мотивации и стимулирования на предприятии [9].

Производственную адаптацию как сложное и многогранное явление большинство современных экономистов рассматривают с разных позиций: психофизиологической адаптации; профессиональной адаптации; социально-психологической адаптации; организационной адаптации [4, с. 60].

В процессе адаптации появляются способности работника, его лояльность к фирме. Для этого менеджеру нужно как можно раньше создать такие условия, при которых быстрее всего будет известен результат, особенно отрицательный.

Чем скорее у работника окажутся опасные для компании наклонности, тем лучше для компании, считает В. Беликова и предлагает для испытательного срока использовать два метода: первый – "экстремальный", когда испытание деловых и нравственных качеств осуществляется через создание стрессовых ситуаций, и второй – использование метода "провокаций" [1, с. 77-78].

Первая методика позволяет выявить невидимые характеристики работника, его поведение в авральных и критических ситуациях, возможность принятия единоправильного и оперативного решения. Способом провокаций контролируется честность и порядочность грядущего работника. На наш взгляд, такие проверки логичны и оправданы, если они не происходят в грубой и грубой форме, унижающие честь и достоинство работника.

Как в период адаптации, так и после него успешное осуществление производственного процесса редко обходится без конфликтных ситуаций [6, с. 51]. К мерам, способствующим сокращению периода адаптации, следует отнести профессиональный подбор кадров. Он позволяет выявить работников, наиболее подходящих для обучения и эффективного выполнения профессиональных обязанностей. Важное мотивационное значение имеет профессиональный служебный рост работников. Однако, мотивация каждого работника должна согласовываться с мотивацией всей команды и определением функциональной роли каждого в этом процессе.

В системе элементов мотивации трудовой деятельности достаточно важное значение имеет оценка персонала – его профессионально-деловых характеристик, соответствия занимаемой должности и результативности труда. Оценка персонала позволяет планировать профессиональное развитие и должностной рост, обучение и квалификацию персонала. Современные методы работы персонала можно разделить на две группы: методы индивидуальной оценки и методы групповой оценки.

Наиболее удачно, на наш взгляд, обобщение методов оценки персонала сделала А. Ходаницкая [11, с. 47-54]. К методам индивидуального оценивания относятся анкетирование, описательная оценка, шкала графического рейтинга, тестирование. Методы групповой оценки персонала позволяют сравнить эффективность работы работников в коллективе и сопоставить их.

В последние годы все больше компаний используют метод "360 градусов". Суть его заключается в том, что менеджера оценивают не только вышестоящие руководители или аттестационная комиссия, но и коллеги по работе, подчиненные и даже клиенты [8, с. 41].

Оценка персонала позволит определить сущность его ответственности перед фирмой. Наиболее действенными, на наш взгляд, направлениями повышения ответственности являются:

- для недобросовестных – повышение мотивации в достижении конечных результатов;
- для имитаторов и симулянтов – регламентация процессов выполнения работы и справедливый, прозрачный и стимуляционный контроль;
- для злоумышленников – использование максимально открытой информации там, где это не вредит интересам фирмы, а также расширение круга лиц к источникам информации.

Особого внимания заслуживают исследования, анализ и пути совершенствования мотивации высших управленцев, так называемых топ-менеджеров. В Европе по критерию мотивации высших управленческих лиц организации делят на стратегических руководителей и самоутверждающихся руководителей. Мотивация стратегического руководителя – это ответственность за стабильность и развитие компании, отказ от индивидуальных целей, препятствующих корпоративным.

Самоутверждающие руководители свой ведущий мотив видят в личном благополучии (дорогая иномарка, коттедж, развлечения).

Западная практика свидетельствует, что мотивация управленческой деятельности может изменяться в течение жизненного цикла. Молодой специалист начинает свою служебную карьеру как индивидуальный самоутверждающий, а впоследствии с приобретенным знанием становится стратегическим руководителем. В предпенсионный возраст страх быть невостребованным снова стимулирует его изменение мотивационного поведения. Аналогичное наблюдается и в российском бизнесе, на что обращают внимание исследователи [2, с. 25-28].

Выводы. На мотивационное поведение занятых лиц существенное влияние оказывают разные конфигурации на государственном, отраслевом уровнях. В этих изменениях возможна модификация потребностей. Поэтому работнику очень важно проанализировать динамику потребностей в контексте: изменения участия в производственном процессе; влияния изменений, происходящих во времени и каковы их конечные результаты; какие самые главные вопросы следует выяснить, чтобы изменения произошли.

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СТИЛИ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОГО ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ. СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ДИАЛОГИЧЕСКОГО И АВТОРИТАРНОГО СТИЛЯ

Аннотация: в данной статье производится сравнительный анализ таких альтернативных стилей педагогического взаимодействия, как диалогический и авторитарный, с описанием особенностей образовательных ценностей и приоритетов, характерных для этих стилей.

Ключевые слова: педагогическое взаимодействие; образовательная среда; авторитарный стиль; диалогический стиль; профессиональная компетентность.

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STYLES OF PEDAGOGICAL INTERACTION. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DIALOGICAL AND AUTHORITARY STYLE

Abstract: this article provides a comparative analysis of such alternative styles of pedagogical interaction as dialogic and authoritarian, with a description of the features of educational values and priorities characteristic of these styles.

Key words: pedagogical interaction; educational environment; authoritarian style; dialogic style; professional competence.

Эффективность образовательного процесса в современном вузе зависит не только от дидактической и содержательной составляющих образовательной среды, но в значительной степени от коммуникативных составляющих, связанных с оптимальным выбором стилей педагогического взаимодействия.

Очевидно, что правильно выбранный стиль педагогического общения не менее важен для сохранения здоровья учащихся, чем правильное освещение в учебных аудиториях, здоровое питание в столовых, спорт и т. д. Также стили педагогического общения с разной степенью эффективности могут влиять на развитие профессионально важных качеств студентов - будущих специалистов. В большинстве случаев выпускники вуза в своей профессиональной деятельности воспроизводят в процессе обучения те коммуникативные традиции, которые доминировали в образовательном пространстве вуза, копируют стили педагогического взаимодействия своих преподавателей. Современная психолого-педагогическая наука выделяет достаточно широкий спектр стилей общения. Однако все стилевое разнообразие общения в той или иной степени перемещается между двумя принципиально разными стилями педагогического взаимодействия - авторитарным и диалогическим.

Авторитарный стиль (от лат. auctoritas - власть, влияние) характеризуется централизацией образовательного процесса на личности педагога (учителя, администратора), специфичным для этого стиля является только выполнение управленческих функций, использование в основном приказов, указаний, команд. Представители авторитарного стиля склонны жестко регламентировать структуру и содержание образования; к нормативным оценкам его эффективности; ограничивать инициативу и различные виды субъективной активности со стороны учащихся.

Диалогический стиль (от греч. dia — проходить; от греч. logos — понятие, мысль, разум) — стиль общения, построенный на диалоге, предполагающий симметричные, равноправные межличностные отношения и подразумевающий взаимное принятие и взаимное уважение.

По своей природе диалог ориентирован на проявление субъектной позиции в образовании, на самостоятельность, творчество и способность к самооценке результатов обучения.

Вышеупомянутые стили общения также определяют различные приоритеты общения. Например, авторитарный стиль педагогического общения культивирует такие ценности, как нормативность (соблюдение установленных норм, стандартов) и управляемость (пассивность), что приводит к возникновению у учащихся нежелательных характеристик - нерешительности, неуверенности в своих силах и способностях, отсутствие самостоятельности, инициативы, «выученная беспомощность» и отсутствие стремления к индивидуальному самовыражению.

В области диалогического стиля приоритет отдается формированию таких личностных качеств, как самостоятельность и независимость суждений и действий, критичность по отношению к своим и чужим поступкам, инициативность в постановке новых задач, способность и склонность к преобразованиям.

Эффективное решение учебных, а в дальнейшем и профессиональных задач будущими специалистами во многом зависит от того, насколько в образовательной среде вуза развиваются самостоятельность, внутренний локус контроля, способность к самореализации.

Разумеется, указанные выше свойства личности студентов вузов - будущих специалистов не могут формироваться стихийно, их следует целенаправленно развивать в процессе профессиональной подготовки в системе высшего образования. В то же время ясно, что диалогический стиль педагогического взаимодействия способствует формированию таких профессионально важных качеств, как самостоятельность, внутренний локус контроля и способность к реализации совладающего поведения в большей степени, чем авторитарный.

Таким образом, стиль педагогического взаимодействия педагогов и студентов определяет уровень эмоционального комфорта и психологического благополучия в пространстве совместного общения. Это существенно влияет на способность студента стать субъектом собственного образования и взять на себя ответственность за свое личностное и профессиональное развитие. Стиль педагогического общения может существенно влиять не только на качество обучения, но и на состояние физического и психического здоровья воспитанников, уровень тревожности по поводу обучения в зависимости от наличия или отсутствия дидактогенного напряжения, сохранение личного достоинства учащихся в процессе образовательной деятельности, соблюдение основных прав и насыщение образовательного пространства экзистенциальными компонентами (смыслом, целью, ценностями). Также очевидно, что приоритетными в системе высшего и послевузовского образования должны стать такие направления психолого-педагогической и методической работы, как помощь преподавателям в поиске и подборе оптимального стиля педагогического взаимодействия.

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СРАВНЕНИЕ МОДЕЛЕЙ ЭКОНОМИК СЕВЕРНОЙ И ЮЖНОЙ КОРЕИ НА СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЭТАПЕ

Аннотация: Предполагается, что главной составляющей конкурентоспособности государства является доминирующее значение его экономической мощи. Экономическое развитие КНДР и Республики Корея является уникальным случаем сосуществования двух противостоящих друг другу систем в одном регионе. Актуальность выбранной темы заключается в том, что Корейский полуостров представляет большой интерес для изучения как эксперимент, который наглядно демонстрирует на примере отдельно развивающейся нации преимущества капиталистического и социалистического путей развития, что привлекает к себе все больше внимания исследователей по всему миру. Сравнительный анализ экономических моделей двух стран дает более глубокое понимание особенностей их развития и конкурентоспособности на мировой арене.

Ключевые слова: экономические модели, КНДР, Республика Корея, сравнение экономик, современный этап, развитие экономики, рыночные отношения, плановая экономика, инновации, инвестиции.

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COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC MODELS OF NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA AT THE PRESENT STAGE

Abstract: It is assumed that the main component of the competitiveness of the state is the dominant value of its economic power. The economic development of the DPRK and the Republic of Korea is a unique case of the coexistence of two opposing systems in one region. The relevance of the chosen topic lies in the fact that the Korean Peninsula is of great interest for study as an experiment that clearly demonstrates, using the example of a separately developing nation, the advantages of the capitalist and socialist paths of development, which attracts more and more attention of researchers around the world.

Key words: Economic models, North Korea, Republic of Korea, Comparison of economies, Modern stage, Economic development, Market relations, Planned economy, Innovations, Investments.

Целью работы является выявления факторов, сыгравших роль в стремительном экономическом росте Южной Кореи и экономическом отставании от нее КНДР на современном этапе посредством краткого анализа их промышленного сектора, внешних торговых связей и уровня жизни населения.

В статье используется методология бинарного исследования, имеющего региональный характер. Представлен краткий обзор трех вышеизложенных параметров экономического развития, взятых за основу сравнения, как важнейших показателей эффективности проведенной экономической политики государства.

На основе проведенного анализа доступных данных удалось сделать вывод о неконкурентоспособности КНДР на фоне процветающей экономики Республики Корея. Это обусловлено провалом плановой экономики в современных реалиях, отсутствием активной интеграции в мировое сообщество и милитаристский характер промышленности. Низкий уровень жизни по показателям средней продолжительности жизни и ВВП КНДР является доказательством неспособности плановой мобилизационной экономики страны удовлетворять оптимальные нужды своих граждан.

1 Промышленный сектор.

2 Интеграция экономики в международное пространство.

3 Уровень жизни населения

1 Промышленное сектор.

Проводя краткий анализ промышленного сектора Южной и Северной Кореи стоит отметить, что Республика Корея является одной из новых индустриальных стран Азии, для которой в последние десятилетия были характерны высокие темпы экономического роста, в то время как экономика КНДР является плановой мобилизационной экономикой социалистического государства, что подтверждает ее отсталость.

КНДР является одним из самых централизованных и закрытых государств в мире. Поскольку с начала 60-х годов КНДР не публикует никакой экономической статистики, то все данные о её экономике являются внешними экспертными оценками, и поэтому не являются абсолютно достоверными. Почти вся промышленность страны находится в собственности государства. Основной отраслью промышленности КНДР является военная промышленность [1]. Северная Корея ныне имеет вторые в мире по численности вооруженные силы, по различным оценкам, расходуя на военные нужды от 25 до 40% ВВП. На тысячу жителей страны, включая стариков и младенцев, приходится 48 военных – это рекордно высокая пропорция. [1] Причем столь крупные вооруженные силы имеет одно из беднейших государств мира, не обладающее продолжительными границами. Данное направление промышленности страны привела к плачевному состоянию продовольствия. Производимого и ввозимого продовольствия хронически не хватает и население КНДР недоедает. 29 мая 2015 года в Женеве был опубликован доклад ООН о гуманитарных проблемах КНДР, в котором указано, что многие дети в Северной Корее хронически недоедают, так как в северной части страны более 45 % детей в возрасте до 5 лет страдают от недоедания, по стране в целом — недоедает одна треть таких детей. [1]

Тем временем В Южной Корее за период с 1976 по 2006 гг. доля промышленного производства в экономике страны поднялась с 21,5 % в 1970 году до 28,9 % в 1997 году. Крупнейшими отраслями промышленности являются производство электроники, кораблестроение, автомобильная промышленность, строительство и текстильная промышленность. Автомобильная промышленность Южной Кореи — одна из крупнейших в Азии и мире. В последние годы страна производит до 4,5 миллионов автотранспортных средств в год, из которых 1,5—2 миллиона экспортируется. В стране пять основных предприятий, производящих автомобильную продукцию — Hyundai Motor, Kia Motors, GM Daewoo Auto & Technology, SsangYong Motor Company и Renault Samsung Motors. [2] Тем временем в КНДР выпускают только автомобили «Фиат» местной сборки и внедорожники, автозавод «Сынри» (Победа) в Токчоне выпускает грузовики. [1] В настоящее время Южная Корея занимает одно из первых мест в мире по производству потребительской электроники. Крупнейшие компании в отрасли — LG, Samsung и Daewoo Electronics. Они производят практически весь спектр потребительской электроники, большая часть которой идёт на экспорт. Объём производства потребительской электроники составил 17,6 млрд долларов в 2002 году, экспорт составил 11 млрд долларов. [3] В то время как КНДР существенно отстает. Достижения электронной промышленности, которой включают в себя выпуск в 2013г. местного планшета Samjiyon и выпуск в том же году первого в стране смартфон «Ариран», работающий на ПО Android. [1]

Исходя из сравнения можно сделать вывод о том, что промышленность и сельское хозяйство Республики Кореи развиты на несколько порядков лучше, нежели промышленность и сельское хозяйство КНДР. Этот факт обусловлен военной направленностью промышленности КНДР и ее неспособностью соперничать на мировом рынке с инновационной продукцией Республики Корея.

2 Интеграция экономики в международное пространство.

Международная консолидационная интеграция экономики страны приводит к более благоприятным условиям торговли и производства. Интеграционный процесс экономик в мировое сообщество КНДР и РК протекал по-разному и на современном этапе имеет существенные отличия.

После нескольких десятилетий бедности и стагнации с 1960-х гг. Южная Корея начинает проводить большие реформы, чтобы не отставать от Севера. Стратегия развития страны преимущественно опиралась на экспорт ориентированную торговую политику. В результате объем торговли страны вырос с 1 млрд долл. США в 1966 г. до 1 трлн долл. США в 2011 г., т.е. в 1000 раз за пять десятилетий [3, 178]. Данная торговая стратегия и инновационный подход к производству позволили Южной Кореи сделать национальную продукцию конкурентоспособной на международном рынке. Главным торговым партером РК являются США, которые помогли стабилизировать экономику Кореи после кризиса в 1997 г. и открыть ее рынки для новых инвестиций [4,10]. Немаловажную роль в торговле и интеграции Южной Кореи сыграли соседствующие с ней страны: Китай и Япония. Основываясь на приведенных в таблице [табл.1] данных можно сделать вывод о постепенном укреплении торговых связей РК с соседствующими торговыми гигантами, что положительно сказалась на ее стремительном экономическом росте в середине 2000-х гг

Страны	1991. В млрд. долларов США	2001. В млрд. долларов США	2004. В млрд. долларов США
Общий объём торговли Китая с Кореей	3.24	35.94	90.07
Общий объём торговли Кореи с Китаем	13.80	31.49	79.35
Общий объём торговли Японии с Кореей	32.47	42.51	66.31
Общий объём торговли Кореи с Японией	33.48	43.14	67.85

Таблица 1. Тенденции в региональной торговле Восточной Азии. [4, 10]

Рассматривая экспорт в качестве одного из двигателей прогресса, Корея была активно вовлечена в переговоры о заключении соглашений о свободной торговле (ССТ) с развитыми и развивающимися странами. Южная Корея является единственной азиатской страной, заключившей двусторонние ССТ с двумя крупнейшими экономиками мира – США и ЕС. После заключения ССТ этими странами в 2012 и 2013 гг. наблюдался положительный торговый баланс с США и ЕС [3,186].

КНДР же в свою очередь, во время экономического роста РК, переживает период спада, в связи с потерей главного экономического союзника в виде СССР. В стране наблюдается продовольственный кризис, что позже вынуждает властей издать законы о внешнеэкономических договорах и иностранных инвестициях. В начале 2000-х наблюдается небольшой рост, что позволяет Европейским предпринимателям осваивать рынок КНДР. Но в то же время из-за особой специфики интеграционной политики КНДР, это не позволяет в полной мере воспользоваться внутренним рынком страны, что позволяет Китаю оставаться в доминантном положении на рынке КНДР [5].

Что касается экономических связей КНДР с южным соседом, в 1988 году товарам КНДР было дозволено экспортироваться в РК. Что позже в 1990 году выливается уже в прямую торговлю [5]. В начале 21 века между странами подписываются ряд договоров, позволяющий Южнокорейским компаниям строить промышленные и бизнес комплексы. В связи с чем правительство КНДР договариваются с такими компаниями как: Daewoo и Hyundai Asan. В КНДР создаются особые экономические зоны: Кэсон и Кымгасан для торговли с РК, Синыйджу у границ с Китаем и Расон у границ с Россией. [6]

С периода 1999 и 2011 года наблюдается рост экспорта в 6 раз и импорта в 4 раза. Где очень большую роль сыграло экономические связи с Китаем. [5] Однако в начале 2010-х КНДР начинает курс на агрессивную внешнюю политику. В связи с чем, из-за ряда военных стычек на границе с РК, все экономические договоренности разрываются. [6] Последствием агрессивной политики является позже введенные санкции со стороны западных стран, из-за которой КНДР попадает в экономическую блокаду. Ближайшие соседи в виде Японии и РК запрещают ввоз Северокорейских товаров. Что оставляет Китай главным партнером КНДР, на которого попадает 80% доли экспорта и импорта [7].

Как мы можем наблюдать, с годами южнокорейская экономика окрепла в силу открытости экономики и новых торговых сделок. Не мало важным фактором является и географическое расположение самой Южной Кореи, которая находится между такими экономическими гигантами как Япония и Китай. Главной проблемой КНДР является то, что после потери основного союзника в виде СССР, Северная Корея не справилась с новыми условиями глобализации, после чего страна переживает период голода, вызванной продовольственным кризисом. Но даже после короткого периода роста, в связи с агрессивной политикой, КНДР попадает в экономическую блокаду, в то время как Республика Корея преумножала свой экономический успех. При этом открывая для себя новые рынки в виде бывших стран Социалистического блока.

3 Уровень жизни населения.

Общий уровень жизни населения дает представление о субъективной удовлетворенности жизнью граждан той или иной страны, а также служит характеристикой проведенной экономической и социальной политики государства, центральным моментом которой является человек и его благосостояние, физическое и социальное здоровье. Так как формально невозможно точно измерить уровень и качество жизни, существуют, однако, показатели, которые явно демонстрируют качество проводимой экономической и социальной политики в той или иной стране: продолжительность жизни, качество образования, средний ВПП на душу населения и т.д.

По данным Индекса лучшей жизни в странах ОЭСР Республика Корея имеет показатели выше среднего уровня по обеспеченностью жильем, здоровью населения, гражданской активности, образованию и навыкам, рабочим местам и зарплатам, личной безопасности [5]. За основу исследования были взяты данные по средней занятости населения, средней зарплате после вычета налогов, по проценту людей, получивших высшее и среднее образование и т.д. в сравнении с другими показателями стран ОЭСР.

Средняя продолжительность жизни в этой стране достигла чуть больше 82 лет, что на 2 года больше, чем в среднем по ОЭСР (80 лет) [5]. Высокая продолжительность жизни населения говорит об успешной программе здравоохранения и больших затратах на нее. Сравнивая данные ЦРУ по средней продолжительности жизни в КНДР, равной 71,6 годам [6], что на 11 лет меньше, чем в РК, можно сделать вывод об отсталости уровня медицины в Северной Корее, обусловленной малым выделяемым бюджетом, отсутствием научного прогресса и ветхостью медицинского оборудования. В докладе Международной амнистии от 2010 г. упоминаются такие проблемы, как нехватка продовольствия, вспышки туберкулеза и отсутствие адекватной медицинской помощи [7].

Стоит также отметить стремительный темп развития образовательной системы РК, которая по своему качеству занимает четвертое место в Азии [8]. Качество получаемых знаний гражданами играет существенную роль в улучшении экономической обстановки в стране, так как рынок труда всегда будет нуждаться в квалифицированных специалистах. 34,2 процента южнокорейцев в возрасте от 25 до 64 лет получили степень бакалавра, что является одним из самых высоких показателей среди стран ОЭСР. Наличие качественного образования непосредственно сказывается на экономическом успехе Южной Кореи, где обучение нацелено на глобализацию и информационную эпоху. Особенностью северокорейского образования является популяризация идей чучхе, а также восхваление вождей – Ким Ир Сена и Ким Чен Ира. Стоит [8]. В отличие от РК, высшее образование в КНДР доступно лишь единицам, что говорит о нехватке в стране квалифицированных рабочих.

По данным Всемирного банка на 2018 г. по показателю номинального ВВП, равным 1,619 млрд. долл., Республика Корея заняла двенадцатое в мире место [8]. Анализируя данный показатель можно с уверенностью сказать, что Южная Корея является одной из крупнейших экономик мира с развитой торговлей и научно-техническим прогрессом. Точные данные для сравнения ВВП КНДР отсутствуют, однако по данным Банка Кореи на 2017 г. ВВП РК в 44 раза больше показателя КНДР [9]. Нехватка продовольствия как одна из главенствующих проблем Северной Кореи говорит о неспособности плановой мобилизационной экономики удовлетворять оптимальные нужды своих граждан на должном уровне и она не может конкурировать с процветающей экономикой Южной Кореи.

Явная нехватка статистических данных и изолированность КНДР усложняет сравнительный анализ уровня жизни населения, однако остается очевидным факт ее отсталости по ряду вышеизложенных параметрам от Южной Кореи. Намного более низкая средняя продолжительность жизни, нехватка образованных специалистов и показатель ВВП являются существенным подтверждением того, что плановая экономика КНДР не предоставляет высокого уровня жизни населения, в отличие от развивающейся экономики РК, что указывает на преимущество капиталистического пути развития в предоставлении своим гражданам наилучших возможных условий.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

В следствии проведенного анализа удалось выявить основные факторы, сыгравшие роль в стремительном экономическом росте Республики Корея и экономическом отставании от нее КНДР. Центральным фактором выступает милитаристская промышленность Северной Кореи, на которую государство акцентирует большинство своего внимания в ущерб легкой промышленности и другим необходимым отраслям. Данная промышленная политика провоцирует нехватку продовольствия и понижение уровня жизни населения. В то же время промышленность Южной Кореи направлена на применение инновационных технологий в самых востребованных в международном пространстве отраслях, таких как машиностроение, судостроение и электронная промышленность.

Другим немаловажным фактором экономического застоя КНДР выступает отсутствие активной интеграции и агрессивная внешняя политика, создавшая условия экономической блокады со стороны не только своих соседей, но и многих западных держав. В противовес Южная Корея увеличивает свой экономический успех посредством активной интеграции своей экономики в мировое сообщество и использования своего выгодного географического положения.

Последним параметром оценки эффективности проводимой экономической политики стран стал уровень жизни населения. Южная

Корея демонстрирует высокую продолжительность жизни, качественное и доступное высшее образование и в несколько десятков раз больший показатель ВВП. Следовательно, был сделан вывод о несостоятельности плановой экономики КНДР в предоставлении высокого уровня жизни своим гражданам по сравнению с развивающейся экономикой Республики Корея.

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“МАРКЕТИНГ” ФАНИНИ ЎҚИТИШДАГИ ИННОВАЦИЯЛАР ВА ИЛҒОР ПЕДАГОГИК ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада “Маркетинг” фанини ўқитишдаги инновациялар ва илғор педагогик технологиялар, муаммоли ўқитиш методи ва кейс-стадиларни фанини ўқитишда аҳамияти бўйича илмий асосланган таклиф ва тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: Маркетинг, инновация, коммуникация, илғор педагок технология, таълим тарбия.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATIONS AND ADVANCED PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN MARKETING SCIENCE TEACHING

Annotation. This article has developed evidence-based proposals and recommendations on the importance of innovative and advanced pedagogical technologies, problematic teaching methods and cases in teaching the discipline "Marketing".

Keywords: Marketing, innovation, communication, advanced pedagogical technologies, education and training.

Бугунги кунда амалга ошаётган глобал ўзгаришлар таълим ва тарбия соҳасига ҳам ўзининг таъсирини кўрсатмоқда. Бу бир томондан, глобал ўзгаришларни объектив жараён сифатида инсон ҳаёти соҳаларига таъсирини холисона ўрганишни тақозо этади.

Мустақиллик йилларида “Таълим тўғрисида”ги Қонун, “Кадрлар тайёрлаш миллий дастури” қабул қилинди, Кадрлар тайёрлаш миллий модели ишлаб чиқилиб, янгича дунёқараш, ғоя ва мафкуралар ҳилма-хиллигига асослангани шахснинг таълим даражаси ва салоҳиятини оширишга, мустақил фикрлайдиган, ижодий ёндошув маданиятига эга бўлган, янги авлод кадрларини тайёрлаш таълим-тарбия соҳасида муҳим ўрин тутади.

“Маркетинг” фани кенг қиррали олий маълумотли замонавий рақобатбардош иқтисодчиларни шакллантирадиган асосий мутахассислик фанларидан бири ҳисобланади. “Маркетинг” фанини ўрганиш ҳамда ўқитиш имкониятларини кўриб чиқиш биланоқ, биз бир қанча муаммоларга дуч келамиз. Жумладан, «Маркетинг» фани ривожланган мамлакатларда қай даражада ўрганилаётган бўлса, шундай қабул қилишга уриниб кўрамиз. Табиийки у ҳолда, биз турли тўсиқларга дуч келамиз. Дарҳақиқат, иқтисодиётимиз, салоҳиятимиз ҳамда шароитларимиз ҳали маркетингни у даражада қабул қила олмайди. Чунки, Ўзбекистонда бозор муносабатлари сўнгги даврларда ривожлана бошлади. Шунинг учун ҳам биз «Маркетинг» фани ривожланишининг бошланғич босқичларига кўпроқ эътибор қаратиб, унинг шундай босқичларини топишимиз керакки, улар мамлакатимиз иқтисодий фаолияти даражасига кўпроқ жавоб берсин.

Ҳозирги вақтда инновацион иқтисодиёт ҳар бир мамлакатда алоҳида ўзига хос ўринга эга бўлган ҳолда ўша мамлакатнинг иқтисодиётини юксалтириши ва ўз навбатида бу мамлакатни жаҳон ҳамжамиятида алоҳида юқори ўринни эгаллаши учун хизмат қилади, деган фикрни қўрқмай ўртага ташлашимиз ва таъкидлаб ўтишимиз мумкин. Бугун инновация тушунчаси жуда кенг миқёсда талқин қилинмоқда.

Инновация сўзи инглиз тилидаги “innovation” сўзидан олинган бўлиб, янгилик, янгилик киритиш деган маъноларни англатади.

Шу ўринда ўрганилаётган тушунчанинг Оксфорд изоҳли луғатида келтирилган талқинини ҳам эслаб ўтиш мақсадга мувофиқ. Унда «инновация» «товарни ишлаб чиқариш ёки сотиш, конструкциялашга бўлган янги ёндашув», деб изоҳланади. Инновацияларни қўллаш натижасида новатор ёки унинг компанияси рақобатчиларга нисбатан устунликка эга бўлади.

«Инновация» атамасининг замонавий талқини машҳур иқтисодчи олим Ёзеф Алоиз Шумпетер (J.A. Schumpeter)га тегишли. Унинг фикрича, инновация – бу янги материаллар ва компонентлардан фойдаланиш, янги жараёнларни жорий этиш, янги бозорларни очиш, янги ташкилий шаклларни жорий этишга асосланган барча янги комбинацияларнинг янгидан қўшилиши ва тижоратлашувидан иборат бўлган ишлаб чиқариш функциясининг тубдан алмашинувидир.

Инновацион иқтисодиётда асосий эътибор юқори технологияларга асосланган ишлаб чиқариш, илм талаб технологиялар ва инсон фаолиятининг турли соҳаларини инновацион ташкил этиш, иқтисодиётда инновацион тизимни шакллантириш, компьютер технологиялари ва телекоммуникация тизимларига қаратилади.

Ҳозирги даврда таълим самарадорлигини ошириш, мутахассисларнинг касбий компетентлик даражасини ривожлантириш, педагог кадрларни инновацион фаолиятга йўналтириш, олий таълим муассасаларидаги ўқув жараёнига инновацион таълим ва ахборот-коммуникация технологияларини татбиқ этиш, илғор хорижий тажрибаларни ўзлаштириш ва мақсадли йўналтириш олий таълим тизимини модернизациялашдаги долзарб вазифалар сифатида белгиланди.

Олий таълим тизимини модернизациялаш (ингл. modern – янгиланган, замонавий, текор ўсиш) таълим жараёнига нисбатан инновацион ёндашувни талаб этади.

Шу қаторда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Олий таълим муассасаларининг раҳбар ва педагог кадрларини қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш тизимини янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида” Фармонида раҳбар ва педагог кадрларнинг малакасини ошириш тизимини такомиллаштиришнинг муҳим йўналишлари сифатида қуйидагилар белгиланди:

- олий ўқув юртлари профессор-ўқитувчиларининг педагогик ва касб даражасини мунтазам ошириш асосида уларнинг қонунчилик нормалари, назария, илмий ва амалий тадқиқотлар, технологик тараққиёт ва ўқитилаётган фанлар бўйича инновациялар, шунингдек ўқув жараёнини ташкил этишнинг замонавий услублари соҳасидаги сўнгги ютуқларни чуқур ўрганиш;
- юқори самарали замонавий таълим ва инновация технологияларини, илғор хорижий тажрибани кенг жорий этган ҳолда, олий ўқув юртларининг педагог кадрларини қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш бўйича малака талаблари, ўқув режалари, дастур ва услубларини тубдан янгилаш;
- олий ўқув юртлари ўқитувчиларининг глобал Интернет тармоғи, мультимедиа тизимлари ва масофадан ўқитиш усулларидан фойдаланган ҳолда, замонавий инновацион педагогика, ахборот-коммуникация технологияларини эгаллаши ва уларни ўқув жараёнига фаол татбиқ этиши;
- олий ўқув юртлари педагог кадрларининг чет тилини амалий ўзлаштириш даражасини ошириш ва ундан ўз касб маҳорати, педагогик ва илмий фаолиятини муттасил ошириб бориши учун кенг фойдаланиш.[45]

[45] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Олий таълим муассасаларининг раҳбар ва педагог кадрларини қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш тизимини янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида” ги Фармони. 2015 йил, 12 июн, ПФ-4732 сон. www.lex.uz

Ушбу Фармонда белгиланган йўналишларни таҳлил қилганимизда инновациялар, илғор хорижий тажрибаларни кенг жорий этиш, глобал Интернет тармоғи, мультимедиа тизимлари ва ахборот-коммуникация технологияларини, чет тилини амалий ўзлаштириш орқали ўқув ва илмий фаолиятда кенг фойдаланишга ва бунинг натижасида жаҳонда рақобатдош, келажакда талабга жавоб берадиган миллий кадрларни тайёрлашга пойдевор яратиш сифатида олдиндан кўра билиб, оқилона сиёсат юргизилганлигига яна бир бор тан бермасликнинг иложи йўқ.

Маркетинг фанини ўқитишда илғор педагогик технологияларни методи сифатида муаммоли ўқитиш методини қўллаш самарали таъсир кўрсатади деб ҳисоблаймиз.

Зиддиятларни бартараф этиш нафақат илмий билиш йўли шу билан бирга ўқув йўли ҳамдир.

Шунингдек "Маркетинг" фанини ўқитишда ўқув органайзерлари ҳисобланган "Инсерт жадвали", "Кластер", "ББхБ жадвали", "Ақлий ҳужум", "Нилуфар гули" ва лойиҳалаш усулларидан, ҳамда ўқув машғулотларида компьютер дастурлар, презентациялар, мультимедиа таълим воситаларидан, интернет маълумотларидан фойдаланиш дарс сифатини оширишга амалий ёрдам кўрсатади.

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УЗУМЧИЛИК ХАРАЖАТЛАРИ ҲИСОБИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада республикамизда узумчиликни ривожлананиш йўналишлари, тармоқнинг қишлоқ хўжалигидаги ўрни, мамлакат озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини таъминлашдаги роли ва узумчилик тармоғида харажатлар ҳисобининг хусусиятлари баён қилинган.

Харажатлар ҳисобини такомилаштириш ва маҳсулот таннархини пасайтириш бўйича олиб борилган тадқиқотлар натижасида фермер хўжаликларида узум ишлаб чиқариш самарадорлигини ошириш бўйича таклиф ва тавсиялар шакллантирилган.

Калит сўзлар. Фермер хўжаликлари, ишлаб чиқариш, узумчилик тармоғи, харажатлар, маҳсулот таннархи, харажат объекти, самарадорлик.

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ISSUES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF COST ACCOUNTING

Annotation. This article describes the development directions of viticulture in our republic, the importance of the industry in agriculture, its role in ensuring the country's food security, and the features of cost accounting in the viticulture industry. As a result of research on improving accounting and reducing the cost of production, proposals and recommendations have been developed to improve the efficiency of viticulture.

Keywords. Farms, production, viticulture industry, costs, production cost, cost objects, efficiency.

Кириш

Республикамиз аҳолисини озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари билан узлуксиз таъминлаш, ички бозорни сифатли мева-сабзавот ва узумчилик маҳсулотлари билан тўлдириш мақсадида агросаноат мажмуида етакчи тармоқлардан бири ҳисобланган мева- сабзавотчилик ва узумчиликни янада ривожлантириш муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Чунки бу тармоқ аҳолини сифатли озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари, саноат корхоналарини эса хомашё ресурсларига бўлган талабини узлуксиз қондириш имкониятини беради. Қолаверса, Ўзбекистон боғдорчилик ва узумчилик маҳсулотлари етиштириш учун салоҳияти юксак давлатдир.

Маълумотларга кўра, бугунги кунда республикамизда токзорлар майдони 1,7 баробарга ошиб 142,4 минг гектарга етган бўлиб, шундан 53,1 минг гектарни хўраки, 62,9 минг гектарни кишмишбоп ва 26,4 минг гектарни саноатбоп токзорлар ташкил қилади.

2022 йилда саноат йўналишида умумий қиймати 124,7 млн долларлик, жумладан, 70,6 млн долларлик тўғридан-тўғри хорижий инвестициялар ўзлаштирилиб, 40 та янги лойиҳалар ишга туширилган.Бунинг натижасида 38 мингдан зиёд иш ўринлари яратилган.

Экспорт ҳажмлари жами 300 млн долларга етказилган бўлиб, шундан виночилик саноати маҳсулотлари ҳажми 31 млн долларни ташкил этади. Экспорт географияси 30 та давлатни қамраб олган бўлиб, янги бозорлар 6 тага кўпайган (Эстония, Литва, Латвия, Мўғилистон, Корея ва Япония).

2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган “Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси”да белгиланган 30- “Қишлоқ хўжалигини илмий асосда интенсив ривожлантириш орқали деҳқон ва фермерлар даромадини камида 2 баравар ошириш, қишлоқ хўжалигининг йиллик ўсишини камида 5 фоизга етказиш” мақсадда “экспортбоп маҳсулотлар етиштириш ҳамда мева-сабзавотчилик, узумчиликни ривожлантириш, интенсив боғлар майдонини 3 баравар ва иссиқхоналарни 2 баравар кўпайтириб, экспорт салоҳиятини яна 1 миллиард АҚШ долларига ошириш” вазифаси белгиланган.

Ушбу вазифаларни амалга оширишда қишлоқ хўжалигининг бошқа тармоқлари билан бир қаторда узумчилик фермер хўжаликларида ишлаб чиқариш харажатлари ҳисобини такомилаштириш ва маҳсулот таннархини пасайтириш муҳим аҳамиятга эга бўлиб, олиб борилган тадқиқотлар натижасида фермер хўжаликларида узум ишлаб чиқариш самарадорлигини ошириш бўйича таклиф ва тавсиялар шакллантирилди.

Материаллар ва методлар

Мавзуга оид республикамизда қабул қилинган меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар, соҳа иқтисодчи олимларининг илмий ишлари, узумчилик тармоғида экин майдони, ҳосилдорлик, ялпи ҳосилни акс эттирувчи статистик маълумотлар ҳамда илмий тадқиқот натижаларининг материалларидан фойдаланилди. Илмий-тадқиқот ишларини бажаришда қўлланиладиган кузатиш, гуруҳлаш, таҳлил қилиш ва бошқа усуллардан фойдаланилди.

Натижалар ва уларнинг таҳлили

Республикамизда қишлоқ хўжалигининг барча тармоклари каби узумчилик хам жадал ривожланмокда. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2018 йил 28 февралдаги ПК-3573 сонли “Виночилик соҳасини ва алкоголли маҳсулотларни реализация қилишни тубдан такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида” қарорида республикамизда виночиликни ривожлантириш, бунинг асосида узумнинг техник навларини етиштиришни янада кўпайтириш чора-тадбирлари белгиланди. Жумладан:

- 2019 йилнинг 1 январидан уз узумзор плантацияларининг хом-ашёсидан ишлаб чиқарилган табиий узум виноларини қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулоти тоифасига киритилиб, ишлаб чиқариш фаолиятини лицензиялаш бекор килинди;

- виночилик маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқарувчиларни ёнилги-мойлаш материаллари, ўғитлар ва усимликларни химоя қилишнинг бошка воситалари билан узумнинг техник навлари плантацияларини шакллантиришнинг биринчи беш йиллигида имтиёзли нархларда таъминлаш белгиланди;

- узумнинг техник навларини ишлаб чиқарувчилар 2025 йилнинг 1 январига қадар муддатда ер солиғини тўлашдан озод қилинди.

Президентимизнинг 2019 йил 11 декабрдаги “Мева-сабзавотчилик ва узумчилик тармоғини янада ривожлантириш, соҳада қўшилган қиймат занжирини яратишга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида” ги қарорида қишлоқ хўжалигида кластерлар ва кооперация тизимини янги қоидалар бўйича ривожлантириш белгиланди. Қарорга мувофиқ токзорлар барпо этиш, маҳсулотларни сақлаш ва қайта ишлаш обьектларини яратиш учун 20 млрд сўмгача миқдордаги кредитлар бўйича фоиз ставкасининг МБнинг қайта молиялаштириш ставкасидан ошадиган, лекин 8 фоиз пунктидан кўп бўлмаган қисмига компенсация ёки кредит суммасининг 50 фоизи миқдорида кафиллик тақдим этилиши, интенсив боғ ва токзорлар ташкил этиш лойиҳаларини молиялаштиришда иштирок этадиган банкларга шбу лойиҳалар учун кредитлар ажратишда боғ ва токзорлар ҳосилга киргунга қадар асосий қарз бўйича имтиёзли давр белгилаш, маҳаллий шароитда етиштирилганг интенсив кўчатлар ҳамда пайвандтаглар сотиб олиш харажатларининг бир қисмини қоплаш учун субсидиялар ажратиш каби имтиёзлар белгиланди.

Узумчилик соҳасига берилган ушбу имтиёзлар тармоқнинг янада ривожланиши, Республикамизда узум етиштиришни кўпайтириш имкониятини беради.

Маълумки ҳозирда Республикамизда етиштирилаётган узум ҳосилининг асосий қисми фермер хўжаликлари ҳиссасига тўғри келади.

Узумчилик тармоғининг жадал ривожланиши, ушбу тармоқда маҳсулот миқдорини кўпайтириш, сифатини яхшилаш билан бирга маҳсулот таннархини пасайтириш, маҳсулот рақобатбардошлигини таминлаш асосида ишлаб чиқариш самарадорлигини оширишни талаб қилади. Бу вазифаларни амалга оширишда тармоқда ишлаб чиқариш харажатлари ҳисобини тўғри ташкил қилиниши ва юритилиши муҳим рол ўйнайди. Ҳозирда узумчилик йўналишидаги фермер хўжаликларида тармоқда бажариладиган агротехник тадбирларнинг асосий қисми яъни, токни қирқиш, ток тупларини кўмиш ва очиш, ҳомток ўтказиш, узум ҳосилини йиғиштириб олиш асосан фермернинг ўзи томонидан қўл кучи асосида бажарилади. Натижада ушбу агротехник тадбирларни бажариш учун иш ҳақи ва иш ҳақига нисбатан ижтимоий суғурта ажратмалари, баъзи бошқа харажат моддалари бўйича килинган харажатлар ҳам бухгалтерия ҳисобида тўлиқ акс эттирилмасдан қолмоқда.

Фермер хўжаликларида узумчилик ишлаб чиқариш харажатларини 1-жадвалда келтирилган тартибда ҳисоб–китоб қилиниши ва бухгалтерия ҳисобида қатъий ҳисобга олиниши мақсадга мувофиқдир.

1-жадвал

Фермер хўжаликларида узумчилик ишлаб чиқариш харажатларини ҳисобга тартиби

Т/р	Харажат моддалари	Ҳисоблаш тартиби	Расмийлаштирила-диган ҳужжат
1.	Меҳнат ҳақи харажатлари. (Ток тупларини очиш, ток тупларига ишлов бериш, суғориш, ҳомток қилиш, касалликларга ва зараркунандаларга қарши дорилаш, ҳосилни узиб олиш, токни қирқиш ва кўмиш ишлари)	Наряд бўйича бир бирлик ишни бажариш учун белгиланган таърифни бажарилган иш ҳажмига кўпайтириш йўли билан аниқланади	Наряд, табель, ҳисоб - тўлов қайдномаси
2.	Ижтимоий суғуртага ҳисобланган ажратмалар	Ҳисобланган иш ҳақини белгиланган ставкага кўпайтириш йўли билан аниқланади	Махсус ҳисоб-китоб
3.	Минерал ва маҳаллий ўғитлар ҳамда кимёвий дорилар сарфи	Узумзор майдонини 1 га майдонига сарфланган минерал ўғитлар ва кимёвий дорилар миқдорига ва уларнинг бир бирлигининг хақиқий таннархига кўпайтириш йўли билан аниқланади	Минерал ўғитлар ва кимёвий дорилар сарфи далолатномаси
4.	Ёқилғи сарфи	Фермер хўжалигида мавжуд экин турлари ўртасида қишлоқ хўжалик техникасининг ҳар бир экин турида ишлаган вақтига (соат) ёки иш ҳажмига (эталон/гектар) қараб тақсимланади	Нарядлар, тракторчи-машинистнинг ҳисоб варақаси, тракторнинг йўл варақалари
5.	Суғурта тўловлари	Токзор майдони бўйича ҳисобланган суғурта тўлови бўйича	Суғурта полиси, шартнома
6.	Иш ва хизматлар	Ҳисоб сиёсатида белгиланган тартиб бўйича тақсимланади	Махсус тақсимлаш ҳисоб-китоби
7.	Амортизация харажатлари	Ҳисоб сиёсатида белгиланган тартиб бўйича ҳисобланади	Махсус амартизация (эскириш) ҳисоблаш

			ҳисоб-китоби
8.	Умумишлаб чиқариш харажатлари	Ҳисоб сиёсатида белгиланган тартиб бўйича тақсимланади	Махсус тақсимлаш ҳисоб-китоби

Ишлаб чиқариш харажатларининг тўғри ҳисоб-китоб килиниши ва ҳисобининг тулик хамда тўғри юритилиши етиштирилаётган маҳсулотнинг таннархини хамда молиявий натижаларни тўғри аниқлаш имконини беради.

Хулосалар

Узумчиликка ихтисослашган фермер хўжаликларида ишлаб чиқариш харажатлари ҳисобини такомиллаштириш маҳсулот таннархини пасайтириш бўйича қуйидаги хулосаларга келинди:

– Тармоқда бажарилган барча ишлар ва харажатларни белгиланган тартибда ҳисобга олиш;

– Меҳнат унумдорлигини ошириш, унумсиз харажатларни камайтириш;

– Ишловчилар сонини оптималлаштириш;

– Сарфланаётган моддий ресурсларни меъёрларда сарфланишини таъминлаш;

– Ишлаб чиқариш технологиясига қатъий риоя қилиш, уларни ўз вақтида амалга ошириш;

– Сотиб олинаётган моддий ресурслар, жумладан, минерал ўғитлар билан бирга маҳаллий ўғитлардан фойдаланишни таъминлаш;

– Маъмурий бошқарув ходимлари сонини қисқартириш.

Демак, узумчилик тармоғидан олинган маҳсулотлар таннархини пасайтириш ҳамда ишлаб чиқаришнинг иқтисодий самарадорлигини ошириш имкониятларидан фойдаланиш самарадорликка эришишга олиб келади.

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SWOT-АНАЛИЗ В ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ

Аннотация: В данной статье был проведен общеаналитический анализ в сфере сельского хозяйства. Исследовательская работа проводилась на основе методов SWOT-анализа из методологических методов. В ходе анализа мы получили информацию о сильных и слабых сторонах, возможностях и угрозах аграрного сектора нашей страны.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, фермер, SWOT-анализ.

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SWOT ANALYSIS IN THE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Abstract: In this article, a general-analytical analysis was conducted in the field of agriculture. The research work was carried out based on SWOT-analysis technique from methodological methods. During the analysis, we got information about the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats to the agricultural sector in our country.

Key words: agriculture, farmer, SWOT – analysis.

I. Введение

Сельскохозяйственный сектор очень важен в экономике нашей страны. Потому что половина населения нашей республики проживает в сельской местности, и благосостояние людей неразрывно связано с развитием этой отрасли. Кроме того, аграрный сектор имеет значительный вес в составе валового внутреннего продукта и валютной выручки нашей страны. Сельскохозяйственная сеть имеет важное значение в обеспечении населения продуктами питания и сырьем для некоторых отраслей промышленности. Теперь рост населения и потребностей, а также увеличение мощностей перерабатывающей промышленности объективно требуют увеличения объемов производства сельскохозяйственной продукции. Именно поэтому необходимо развивать и повышать эффективность этой сети.

В целях развития сельского хозяйства на уровне требований законов рыночной экономики, углубления, совершенствования теоретико-методологических основ различных форм собственности, имеющих возможность свободно действовать в сети, основанных на них видов предпринимательства, и свободные рыночные отношения между ними, привлечение большего количества, внедрение в производство научно-технических достижений, новой техники, передовых технологий, четкое определение дуг полного и эффективного использования ограниченных земельных и водных ресурсов, капитальных и трудовых ресурсов в краткосрочной и В долгосрочной перспективе, сберегая любой ценой труд, целесообразно определить пути увеличения размера прибыли на основе повышения производительности труда, совершенствования системы мотивации работников. При создании, разработке и внедрении научно-практических основ этих вопросов необходимо учитывать специфику сельского хозяйства. Необходимо определить правовые положения вышеперечисленных вопросов в условиях свободной рыночной экономики, сущность, причины и последствия, понятия всех отношений, в какой мере и в какой форме система применяется в сельском хозяйстве, области улучшения в будущем.

II. Изучение литературы

Зарубежные исследователи и узбекские ученые провели ряд исследований в области экономики сельского хозяйства. Из них Абдуганиев А. [1], Абдуганиев А., Абдуганиев А.А. [2], Исмаилов А.К., Муртазаев О. [3], Джораев Ф. [4], Фишер С., Дорнбуш Р., Шмалензи Р. [5], Фишер С. [6], Хайма Д. Н. [7], Седдиес Ю., Райш Ю., Угаров А.А. [8], Петренко И.Ю., Чужинов П.И. [9]

С первых лет независимости Республики Узбекистан бывший союз отказался от горнорудной системы и провел первую аграрную реформу на основе мирового опыта, то есть избрал путь земледелия и принял очень правильное решение.

Основным звеном сельского хозяйства Узбекистана является фермерское хозяйство (крестьянское), поскольку оно является единственной организацией, создающей сельскохозяйственную продукцию. Важно помнить, что фермерство — это тоже бизнес. В условиях развитой рыночной экономики в равной степени развиваются семейные фермы. В ряде развитых стран Европы агробизнес активно поддерживают не только фермеры, но и агрофирмы, агропромышленные ассоциации, агрокластеры. Они узкоспециализированы и опираются на современные научно-технические достижения, способны обеспечить высокую производительность труда и качество продукции.

III. Методы исследования

Данная статья посвящена рассмотрению путей создания стабильной среды в аграрном секторе Узбекистана с финансово-технологическим, ресурсным и производственным управлением, а также интеграции всей инфраструктуры сельского хозяйства. Конкретные задачи: определить сильные и слабые стороны сельского хозяйства Узбекистана, рассмотреть его возможности и угрожающие факторы. В ходе исследования использовалась методика SWOT-анализа. SWOT представляет собой аналитический метод, преимущество которого в том, что он определяет сильные стороны объекта исследования, области передового опыта в зависимости от соответствующих ресурсов и существующих институтов. Слабые стороны включают в себя то, что можно было бы улучшить, области низкой производительности. Возможности (Opportunities) — это существующие факторы, положительные тенденции и сравнительные преимущества, а угрозы (Threats) — это препятствия на пути к успеху и места, которых следует избегать.

IV. Результаты и обсуждение

В ходе изучения состояния сельского хозяйства мы получили ряд аналитических данных. Мы попытались рассмотреть информацию от географического расположения сельскохозяйственных объектов до интеллектуального потенциала его участников.

SWOT-анализ в сельском хозяйстве Таблица 1.

Сильные стороны	**Недостатки**
1. Огромные природные ресурсы 2.Большой демографический показатель 3. Сильные традиционные знания 4. Создает новые рабочие места 5. Большой внутренний спрос	1. Износ объектов инфраструктуры 2. Состояние географической изоляции 3. Отсутствие профессионального менеджмента 4. Доступ к современным технологиям ограничен 5. Зависимость от климатических условий
Возможности	**Угрозы**
1. Размер рыночных возможностей 2. Размер земельного участка 3. Больше новых поколений 4. Надлежащее использование природных ресурсов	1. Глобальная конкуренция 2. Неорганизованный рынок 3. Плохая практика продаж 4. Изменения цен 5. Высокая стоимость современных технологий

Примечания к анализу:

Сильные стороны

1. Большие природные ресурсы: Узбекистан обладает большими запасами природных ресурсов и достаточной территорией. Грамотное использование каждого ресурса помогает открывать новые отрасли агробизнеса.

2. Большой демографический показатель: в Узбекистане проживает более 35 миллионов человек. Это создает большую рабочую силу и увеличивает потенциал производительности агробизнеса.

3. Прочные традиционные знания. В сельском хозяйстве сохраняются и применяются знания, передаваемые из поколения в поколение. Фермеры и скотоводы использовали свой опыт для управления своими фермами и передавали свои знания своим ученикам.

4. Создает новые рабочие места: сельскохозяйственные отрасли предлагают рабочие места населению через свои сети. Это станет источником дохода для малообеспеченных семей.

5. Большой внутренний спрос: Узбекистан является страной с самым большим населением среди стран Центральной Азии. На внутреннем рынке существует большой спрос на сельскохозяйственную продукцию. Это важный положительный момент для отрасли.

Недостатки

1. Устаревание инфраструктурных объектов: сельское хозяйство требует хороших инфраструктурных объектов для устойчивого функционирования.

2. Географическая изоляция: Узбекистан является самой удаленной от моря страной среди стран Центральной Азии. Отсутствие доступа к водным путям усложняет торговлю и экспорт и влечет за собой дополнительные расходы.

3. Отсутствие профессионального менеджмента. В сельском хозяйстве существует большой спрос на профессиональных менеджеров. Если управление не налажено, компания не сможет в полной мере достичь поставленных целей.

4. Возможности использования современных технологий ограничены: Узбекистану следует перейти к использованию новых инновационных технологий в сельском хозяйстве. Современные технологии экономят время и ресурсы, приводят к высокой производительности.

5. Зависимость от климатических условий. Сельское хозяйство во всех отношениях зависит от климата. Климат не может контролироваться человеческим фактором. В связи с этим климатические условия стали слабым местом.

Возможности

1. Размер рыночных возможностей: изначально существовал только местный рынок для сельского хозяйства, но теперь диапазон рынков расширился. Сельскохозяйственное предпринимательство не обязательно должно зависеть только от местного рынка, оно может быть перенесено за пределы рынка. Расширение рынка создает огромные возможности для отрасли.

2. Размер земельной площади: Узбекистан имеет большие сельскохозяйственные угодья. Поскольку земля является основой сельского хозяйства, ее изобилие позволяет свободно развертывать отрасли агробизнеса.

3. Больше новых поколений: успеха в этой области можно добиться, обучая новых молодых специалистов управлению сельским хозяйством. Новые сотрудники открывают для себя новые знания.

4. Рациональное использование природных ресурсов: Узбекистан богат природными ресурсами. Ограничение потерь, их правильное распределение и целевое использование открывают большие возможности для отрасли.

Угрозы

1. Глобальная конкуренция. Как и на других рынках, сельскохозяйственный сектор сталкивается с серьезной конкуренцией. Мелкие предприятия, не выдерживающие конкуренции, уйдут с рынка, а крупные предприятия вытеснят другие благодаря своему большому капиталу.

2. Неорганизованный рынок. Найти идеальный рынок для отрасли — очень сложная задача. Хороший рынок необходим для получения правильной цены за конечный продукт. Проблема маркетинга является одной из важных угроз сельскохозяйственному предпринимательству.

3. Плохая торговая практика. Серьезные недостатки в процессах производства, упаковки, качества и доставки промышленной продукции вызывают множество проблем в этой отрасли.

4. Колебания цен. Компании несут огромные убытки из-за колебаний рыночных цен. Изменения цен угрожают разрушить бюджетный баланс экономики.

5. Высокая стоимость современной техники: современная техника всегда высока и малому бизнесу сложно ее купить. Такая ситуация ограничивает возможности малых предприятий и ставит под угрозу их обновление.

V. Заключение

Экономические реформы, проводимые в аграрном секторе, и перспективы дальнейшего развития отрасли зависят от комплексного развития и поддержки фермерских хозяйств. Поощрением могут служить периодические статистические данные, принятые нормативно-правовые документы по стимулированию и гармонизации деятельности действующих фермерских хозяйств, дальнейшему совершенствованию обслуживающих их инфраструктурных учреждений. Развитие земледелия, которое становится решающей силой в области земледелия, дает свои результаты. Стоит отметить, что хозяйства, действующие в нашей республике, добились определенных социально-экономических достижений по качеству.

Сегодня фермерские хозяйства становятся ведущим звеном аграрного сектора, основной силой, производящей сельскохозяйственную продукцию.

Стоит отметить, что увеличение объема сельскохозяйственной продукции обеспечивается не только за счет расширения пахотных земель или увеличения поголовья скота, а в основном за счет интенсивного освоения, то есть повышения урожайности сельскохозяйственных культур и продуктивности скота. Реализация следующих мер по поддержке развития фермерских хозяйств в условиях модернизации экономики является одним из наиболее актуальных вопросов на сегодняшний день.

В стремительном развитии деятельности фермерских хозяйств важна роль организации обслуживающих ее учреждений инфраструктуры и уровень качества обслуживания. Поэтому было бы уместно, если бы услуги, предоставляемые инфраструктурными учреждениями, реализовывались исходя из требований времени. В результате этого результаты деятельности фермерских хозяйств как важного фактора создания новых рабочих мест, повышения доходов и благосостояния населения в нашей стране будут значительными.

Организация и экономическое бурное развитие многоотраслевых фермерских хозяйств в стране является важным фактором обеспечения экономического роста, создания новых рабочих мест, повышения доходов и благосостояния населения.

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УЗУМЧИЛИК ТАРМОҒИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ИМКОНИЯТЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада узумчиликни ривожлантиришда мавжуд муаммолар баён этилган ҳамда уларнинг ечими бўйича илмий ва амалий аҳамиятга молик таклиф-тавсиялар берилган.
Калит сўзлар: узум, қайта ишлаш, экспорт, кластер, кооперация, самарадорлик, қиймат занжири.

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POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE VINEYARD NETWORK

Abstract. The article outlines the existing problems in the development of fruit and vegetable production, particularly viticulture, and prepared scientifically and practically sound proposals for their solution.
Keywords: grapes, processing, export, cluster, cooperation, efficiency, value chain.

Республикамиз қишлоқ хўжалиги тармоғида узумчилик алоҳида ўрин тутади. Узум ва уни қайта ишлаш натижасида олинган маҳсулотлар аҳолини озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари билан таъминлаш билан биргаликда, маҳсулотлар экспорти натижасида валюта тушумларининг бир манбаси ҳамдир. Бугунги кунда республикамизда етиштирилаётган 80 турдан ортиқ қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари дунёнинг 66 та мамлакатига экспорт қилинмоқда. Шу билан бирга, соҳада айниқса мева-сабзавотчилик ва узумчиликни ривожлантиришда самарали бозор механизмлари тизимли йўлга қўйилмаганлиги, илмий ёндашувнинг етарли эмаслиги тармоқнинг мавжуд имкониятларидан тўлиқ фойдаланилмаслигига олиб келмоқда.

Тармоқнинг мавжуд салоҳиятини сақлаб олиш ва ошириб боришга сўнгги йилларда алоҳида эътибор қаратилмоқда. Айниқса узумзорларни кенгайтириш, эскирган токзорларни қайта экиш мақсадида олиб борилаётган ташкилий ислоҳотлар, шунингдек, интенсив технлогияларни қўллаш орқали токзорлар ҳосилдорлигини оширишга эътибор қаратилиши натижасида 2017- 2022 йилларда ишлаб чиқарилган маҳсулот ҳажми 3 баробар, кайта ишланган виночилик маҳсулотлари 4,2 баробар, экспорт қилинган узум маҳсулотлари миқдори 1,8 баробарга ошганлигини кўришимиз мумкин.

2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган “Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси”да белгиланган 30- “Қишлоқ хўжалигини илмий асосда интенсив ривожлантириш орқали деҳқон ва фермерлар даромадини камида 2 баравар ошириш, қишлоқ хўжалигининг йиллик ўсишини камида 5 фоизга етказиш” мақсадда “экспортбоп маҳсулотлар етиштириш ҳамда мева-сабзавотчилик, узумчиликни ривожлантириш, интенсив боғлар майдонини 3 баравар ва иссиқхоналарни 2 баравар кўпайтириб, экспорт салоҳиятини яна 1 миллиард АҚШ долларига ошириш” вазифаси белгиланган.

Республикамизда узумчилик ва мева-сабзавотчиликни ривожлантириш, мавжуд имкониятлардан янада самарали фойдаланиш, ички бозорни тўлдириш, экспорт салоҳиятини юксалтириш борасида давлатимиз раҳбари ҳамда хукуматимиз томонидан бир қатор қарор ва фармонлар қабул қилинди. Бу борада, айниқса, Президентимизнинг 2018 йил 29 мартдаги ПФ-5388 сонли “Ўзбекистон Республикасида мева-сабзавотчиликни жадал ривожлантиришга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги Фармони, 2018 йил 17 октябрдаги “Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини ташқи бозорларга чиқариш самарадорлигини оширишга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-3978 сонли қарори, 2019 йил 14 мартдаги ПҚ-4239 сонли “Мева-сабзавотчилик соҳасида қишлоқ хўжалиги кооперациясини ривожлантириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”, 2019 йил 23 октябрдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикаси қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантиришнинг 2020-2030 йилларга мўлжалланган стратегиясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги ПФ-5853 сонли фармони, 2019 йил 11 декабрдаги “Мева-сабзавотчилик ва узумчилик тармоғини янада ривожлантириш, соҳада қўшилган қиймат занжирини яратишга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида” ги қарорлари тармоқни ривожлантиришда муҳим аҳамиятга эгадир.

“Мева-сабзавотчилик соҳасида қишлоқ хўжалиги кооперациясини ривожлантириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги қарорга мувофиқ, мева-сабзавотчилик, хусусан, узумчилик соҳасида ҳам қўшилган қиймат занжирини яратишни рағбатлантириш, сифатли мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқариш ва уларнинг экспорти барқарорлигини таъминлаш, бундай маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқарувчиларнинг молиявий имкониятларини кенгайтириш, шунингдек, ишлаб чиқаришнинг рақобатбардошлигини ошириш мақсадида ихтиёрий ва пай асосида иштирок этиш тамойилларида мустақил ва ўзаро боғлиқ қишлоқ хўжалиги корхоналари, фермер ва деҳқон хўжаликлари ҳамда томорқа ер эгаларининг кооперацион бирлашиши негизида қишлоқ хўжалиги бирлашмалари институтини яратишга асос солинди. Ушбу қарор ижроси бўйича 2019 йилда Жиззах, Самарқанд, Тошкент ва Фарғона вилоятларининг 8 та туманида жами 41 та, 2020 йилда Фарғона, Андижон ва Наманган вилоятларининг 22 та туманида 31 та мева-сабзавотчилик йўналишидаги қишлоқ хўжалик бирлашмалари ташкил этилди.

Президентимизнинг 2019 йил 11 декабрдаги “Мева-сабзавотчилик ва узумчилик тармоғини янада ривожлантириш, соҳада қўшилган қиймат занжирини яратишга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида” ги қарорида қишлоқ хўжалигида кластерлар ва кооперация тизимини янги қоидалар бўйича ривожлантириш белгиланди. Қарорга мувофиқ токзорлар барпо этиш, маҳсулотларни сақлаш ва қайта ишлаш обьектларини яратиш учун 20 млрд сўмгача миқдордаги кредитлар бўйича фоиз ставкасининг МБнинг қайта молиялаштириш ставкасидан ошадиган, лекин 8 фоиз пунктидан кўп бўлмаган қисмига компенсация ёки кредит суммасининг 50 фоизи миқдорида кафиллик тақдим этилиши, интенсив боғ ва токзорлар ташкил этиш лойиҳаларини молиялаштиришда иштирок этадиган банкларга шбу лойиҳалар учун кредитлар ажратишда боғ ва токзорлар ҳосилга киргунга қадар асосий қарз бўйича имтиёзли давр белгилаш, маҳаллий шароитда етиштирилганг интенсив кўчатлар ҳамда пайвандтаглар сотиб олиш харажатларининг бир қисмини қоплаш учун субсидиялар ажратиш каби имтиёзлар белгиланди.

Мазкур қарорлар ижроси бўйича тармоқда олиб борилаётган иқтисодийислоҳотлар қуйидаги иқтисодий-ижтимоий масалаларни ҳал қилиш имконини яратмоқда:

иқтисодий жиҳатдан – мева-сабзавот ва узумчилик жами ишлаб чиқарилган қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларининг 32,2 фоизини (мамлакат ялпи ички маҳсулотининг 8,7 фоизи) ташкил қилиб, қишлоқ жойларида аҳолининг асосий даромад манбаларидан бири бўлиб ҳисобланади. Қайта ишлаш саноати ривожига бевосита таъсир кўрсатади. Шунингдек, ушбу тармоқ мамлакат қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотлари экспортида асосий ўринни эгаллайди;

ижтимоий жиҳатдан – мева-сабзавот ва узумчиликни барқарор ривожлантириш қишлоқ аҳолиси билан биргаликда, мамлакат барча аҳолисининг ижтимоий фаровонлигини оширишга таъсир кўрсатади.

Мева-узумчиликни ривожлантириш учун ҳуқуқий базанинг яратилиши, кўрилаётган ташкилий чора-тадбирлар, тармоқ учун берилаётган имтиёзлар билан бирликда тармоқ ривожи учун тўсиқ бўлаётган баъзи муаммолар ҳам мавжуд. “... соҳада айниқса, мева-сабзавотчилик ва узумчиликни ривожлантиришда самарали бозор механизмлари тизимли йўлга қўйилмаганлиги, илмий ёндашувнинг етарли эмаслиги тармоқнинг мавжуд имкониятларидан тўлиқ фойдаланилмаслигига олиб келмоқда. Ҳисоб-китобларга кўра, 1 гектар майдонда етиштирилган пахта хом ашёсига нисбатан узумдан 7 баравар, гилосдан 6 баравар, ёнғоқдан 5 баравар кўп даромад олиш имконияти мавжуд” (4).

Шунингдек, узумни қайта ишлаш, сақлаш ҳамда экспорт қилишда мавжуд имкониятлардан тўлиқ фойдаланиляпти, деб бўлмайди. Бугунги кунда юртимизда етиштирилаётган мева-сабзавот ва узумнинг атиги 15 фоизи қайта ишланиб, 8 фоизи экспорт қилинмоқда, холос.

Таҳлиллар шуни кўрсатадики, республикамизда узум етиштириш ҳажмининг ошиб бориши узумни сақлаш ва қайта ишлаш бўйича мавжуд бир қатор муаммо ва камчиликларни бартараф этиш, соҳани ислоҳ қилишда замонавий инновацион, ресурс тежайдиган рақамли технологиялардан кенг фойдаланган ҳолда баъзи ўзгаришларни амалга оширишни тақазо қилади.

Фикримизча қуйидаги муаммолар узумчиликни янада ривожлантириш, тармоқ маҳсулотларини кенг миқёсда экспортини амалга ошириш имкониятларни чегаралаб келмоқда:

- республикамизда узумчилик соҳасини чуқур модернизациялаш, техник-технологик жиҳатдан янгилаш масалалари ҳозирча тўлиқ ўз ечимини топмаган;
- қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини чиройли қадоқлаш ва дизайнини яхшилаш бўйича имкониятлардан етарли фойдаланилмаяпти;
- мева-узум маҳсулотларини сақлаш учун махсус совуткичли омборлар сиғими талабни қондириш учун етарли эмас;
- мева-узум маҳсулотларини узоқ масофаларга ташиш бўйича логистика тизими яхши йўлга қўйилмаган;
- кўпчилик фермерлар ва деҳқонлар жаҳон бозорларидаги нарх-наволар, конъюктура ва рақобат муҳити, экспорт опрецацияларини амалга ошириш тартиблари, жаҳон бозорларида амал қилувчи меъёрий-ҳуқуқий қонунлар ва қоидалар тўғрисида керакли билим ва кўникмаларга ҳамда ишончли ахборотлар каналларига эга эмас;
- республикада қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини экспортга чиқаришга кўмаклашувчи консалтинг ва сервис хизматлари, инфратузилмалар етарли ривожланмаган.

Бу муаммоларни илмий жиҳатдан чуқур ўрганиш, уларнинг ечимини топиш тармоқ ривожи учун бугунги куннинг долзарб вазифаларидан биридир.

Бизнинг фикримизча республикамизда узумчиликни янада ривожлантириш бўйича қуйидаги чора-тадбирларни ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга ошириш мақсадга мувофиқдир.

1. Узумчилик тармоғида бажариладиган агротехник тадбирларнинг механизациялаштириш даражасини ошириш. Узумчиликка ихтисослашган деҳқон ва фермер хўжаликларининг моддий-техник базасини мустахкамлаш, тармоқ агротехникаси учун мавжуд махсус техника воситаларини сотиб олишлари учун паст фоизли ва узоқ муддатли

кредитлар ажратиш, техника воситаларини лизинг асосида етказиб бериш тизимини янада такомиллаштириш.

2. Узум етиштирувчилар манфаатдорлигини ошириш, улар етиштирган узум маҳсулотларини сотиб олиш, ички ва ташқи бозорга олиб чиқиш ҳамда қайта ишлаш ва экспорт қилишни ташкил этиш мақсадида кластер тизимини янада ривожлантириш. Экспорт қилувчига кредит ажратиш, суғурталаш, ташқи бозорларда ўрин эгаллаш, “географик, иқтисодий, молиявий ва сифат хавфлари”, транспорт-логистика, тегишли сертификатлар олиш, озиқ-овқат хавфсизлиги ва стандарт масалаларида ҳар томонлама амалий ёрдам бериш, халқаро кўргазма ва ярмаркаларда иштирокини таъминлашга кўмак бериш.

3.Турли мулкчилик шаклидаги узумни қайта ишлаш корхоналарини кўпайтириш, узумни қайта ишлаш соҳасида монополияга барҳам бериб, рақобатни кучайтириш. Республиканинг узум етиштирувчи ҳудудларида узумни қайта ишловчи саноат корхоналарининг ихчам ва кичик шохобчаларини ривожлантириш асосида етиштирилаётган узум маҳсулотларини сақлаш ва қайта ишлашни кўпайтириш, шунингдек, ички ва ташқи бозорга харидоргир, рақобатбардош тайёр маҳсулот ишлаб чиқаришга қаратилган тадбирларни рағбатлантириш (валюта ажратиш, солиқ имтиёзлари бериш, кредитлар ажратиш ва бошқалар).

4.Бевосита узум етиштирувчилар учун узумни сақлаш учун шароитлар яратиш. Ҳозирда етиштирилган мева-сабзавот ва узум маҳсулотларини ҳудудларда сақлаш учун совутгичлар билан таъминланганлик даражаси 3,7 фоизни ташкил этмоқда. Деҳқон ва фермер хўжаликлари, шахсий томорқа хўжаликлари эҳтиёжларига мос кичик ҳажмли узумни сақлаш омборлари қурилиши, совутиш ва бошқа сақлаш жиҳозлари сотиб олишлари учун имтиёзли кредитлар ажратиш.

5. Рақамли инновацион технологияларга асосланган “Агропарк” ва “Агросаноат” кўп тармоқли агрологистика мажмуаларини ҳар томонлама қулай жойларда ташкил этиш. Ушбу мажмуада маҳсулотни сақлаш, қайта ишлаш, қадоқлаш, сотиш, биолаборатория хизмати, стандартлаштириш ва экспортгача бўлган барча жараёнлар тизимини яратиш.

Мазкур чора-тадбирларнинг амалга оширилиши узумчилик тармоғининг ривожланиши, узумчилик маҳсулотлари етиштириш ҳажмининг ошиши, маҳсулот экспорти географиясини кенгайтириш ва натижада тармоқ самарадорлигининг ўсишида муҳим омил бўлиб хизмат қилади.

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ПРОЦЕССЫ СТАНОВЛЕНИЯ ПЕДАГОГА В СИСТЕМЕ НЕПРЕРЫВНОГО ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье раскрывается проблема становления педагога в системе современного образования, описываются внешние и внутренние факторы профессионального становления и развития педагога. Также в статье описаны основные проблемы реализации современного педагога, структура непрерывного образования, влияние внешних и внутренних факторов на формирование педагога, выделены основные цели и задачи, решение которых способно оптимизировать становление педагога в системе непрерывного образовательного процесса.

Ключевые слова: система непрерывного образовательного процесса, процесс становления педагога, основные факторы развитие педагога, саморазвитие, самообразование.

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PROCESSES OF BECOMING A TEACHER IN THE SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS PEDAGOGICAL EDUCATION

Abstract: This article reveals the problem of becoming a teacher in the system of modern education, describes the external and internal factors of professional formation and development of a teacher. The article also describes *the main problems of the implementation of a modern teacher, the structure of continuing education, the influence of external and internal factors on the formation of a teacher, highlights the main goals and objectives, the solution of which can optimize the formation of a teacher in the system of continuous educational process.*

Keywords: The system of continuous educational process, the process of becoming a teacher, the main factors of teacher development, self-development, self-education.

В процессе обучения в вузе происходит профессиональное становление студента, в котором существенную роль играет профессиональное самосознание как необходимое условие творческой реализации будущим учителем его профессиональной и личностной цели и системы ценностей.

Профессиональным самосознанием является процесс познания собственного «Я», формирование субъективных представлений о своих способностях и возможностях, отношений к своей личности, развитие регуляции в профессиональной деятельности, педагогическом общении. Профессиональное самосознание студента динамично изменяется в процессе профессионализации. Прогрессивное развитие профессионального самосознания характеризуется возрастанием количества позитивных качеств в процессе профессиональной подготовки студента, которые активно формируют сознание будущего учителя.

Становление профессионального самосознания студента происходит при соотнесении себя с профессиональной общностью. В профессиональном становлении будущего учителя доминирующую роль играет стремление стать профессионалом, чему способствует развитие внутреннего локуса профессионального контроля, заключающегося в поиске причины успеха или неудачи, в самом себе или в профессии; осознании профессионально значимых черт и качеств, в целостном видении образа «Я» как профессионала.

Как показывает ряд исследований, у будущего учителя с низким уровнем самосознания в поведении не активизируется профессиональная мотивационная направленность, мотивы в профессиональной деятельности, в профессиональном общении. В будущей педагогической деятельности такой учитель будет пассивным, безынициативным, склонным к личностным деструкциям. На этапе обучения в вузе необходимо сформировать у студента высокий уровень самосознания, систему прогрессивных мотивов, которые основаны на иерархии духовных ценностях

Современной школе нужен высокопрофессиональный учитель. Современные школьники предъявляют достаточно высокие требования к педагогам, пытаясь оценить не только приобретенные профессиональные знания, умения и навыки. Школьники оценивают уровень ключевых компетенций учителя, современность его образования. Достаточно часто препятствием для профессионального развития студента является его неспособность адекватно оценить уровень своей профессиональной компетентности. Лишь студент, который ориентируется на самые высокие критерии в будущей профессиональной сфере, способен к самосовершенствованию.

Современное общество обозначило критерии оценки педагогической деятельности. Насколько учитель соответствует этим критериям, оценивать достаточно сложно. Профессиональное развитие будущего учителя детерминируется многими факторами.

Среди таких факторов доминирующая роль отводится стремлению будущего педагога к профессиональному росту и развитию у него профессионально значимых личностных качеств. Теоретический анализ проблемы показал важность взаимосвязи профессиональной ориентации и профессионального поведения в структуре будущего профессионального труда. Обычно профессиональная ориентация рассматривается как осознание индивидом своих профессиональных склонностей и интересов, заключается в адекватности самооценки собственных возможностей и способностей в выбранной профессии в период выбора профессии, то есть профориентации.

В основе формирования «жизненного типа» лежит стиль поведения человека, желание идентифицировать себя с профессиональной группой, который накладывает отпечаток на образ жизни. Достаточно важно, чтобы природные задатки способствовали развитию профессиональных качеств.

На этапе обучения стиль поведения будущего учителя динамично изменяется. Расширению профессионального самосознания способствует возрастание признаков профессиональной деятельности, находящих отражение в сознании профессионала, способствующих преодолению стереотипного самосознания. Профессиональное самосознание динамично соотносится с неосознаваемым, что проявляется в импульсивных действиях будущего педагога, его внутренних конфликтах между осознаваемыми профессиональными ценностями.

Рассматривая формирование профессиональных качеств будущего учителя, мы заострили внимание на осознании студентом себя в трех составляющих пространствах будущего педагогического труда, в каждом из которых проявляется своеобразие его индивидуальности: системе профессиональной деятельности, системе педагогического общения и системе личностных особенностей.

Структуру профессионального самосознания будущего учителя составляют когнитивный, аффективный и поведенческий компоненты. Когнитивный компонент в структуре профессиональной подготовки мы оценили, как совокупность когнитивных функций, направленных на самопознание студента в процессе обучения в вузе. Результатом аналитико-синтетической деятельности, включающей процесс осмысления, анализа, рефлексии является система знаний студента о себе, индуцированное представление в образе Я».

Образ «Я» будущего педагога проецируется и развивается на педагогической практике, в педагогическом общении и личностном развитии. Рассматривая аффективный компонент профессионального становления будущего учителя, мы выделяем три вида отношений, влияющих на эффективность педагогического труда: собственные педагогические действия; межличностные отношения; профессионально значимые качества.

В аффективную подструктуру профессионального самосознания будущего учителя входит его самооценка. Рассматривая поведенческий компонент профессионального становления будущего учителя, мы выделяем познание самого себя, своих личностных качеств, профессиональную компетентность, особенности межличностного взаимодействия с обучающимися, развитие эмоционально-ценностного отношения к себе.

Удовлетворенность будущего учителя выбором своей профессии на этапе обучения в вузе трактуется как соответствие ожиданиям студента в мотивационно-ценностной сфере успеха в будущей педагогической деятельности. Мы считаем, что успеха в педагогической деятельности могут достичь студенты с адекватной самооценкой, позитивным мышлением, верой и убежденностью в профессиональной компетентности.

В своих исследованиях нами были получены достоверные результаты, экспериментально подтверждено, что целостный «образ Я» будущего учителя включает доминирующую систему ценностных ориентаций, способствующую осознанию целям профессиональной деятельности, направленную на поиск путей и способов развития профессионального самосознания.

В работах исследователей, анализирующих педагогические трудности учителя, наиболее часто встречается анализ деформаций и деструкций личности, связанных с прокрастинацией, отсутствием профессиональной мотивации, низким уровнем материального обеспечения, недостаточным самоконтролем и самокоррекцией педагогического труда.

К профессиональным деструкциям также относят низкий уровень образованности и компетентности учителя, недостаточную полноту и системность его психологических знаний, недостаточную рефлексию и низкую критичность по отношению к себе и результатам своей педагогической деятельности, неумение анализировать причины своих неудач. Все это необходимо учесть на этапе обучения студента в условиях образовательной среды вуза. Одной из центральных проблем современного учителя становится непонимание индивидуальных особенностей учеников, неумение повлиять на обучающегося, понять и осознать причины проблем в обучении и воспитании учащихся. Достаточно часто в случае возникших трудностей учитель прибегает к некорректным способам, задействует механизмы психологической защиты, не приводящие к конструктивному выходу.

Учитель фиксируется на ригидной установке, не задействует личностный потенциал и ресурс, не ориентируется на собственный педагогический опыт, ресурс своей личности в педагогической деятельности и общении. Конструктивному преодолению педагогических трудностей способствует высокий уровень самооценки, самосознания и самоконтроля на этапе обучения в вузе.

Анализируя деструктивные факторы профессионального становления будущего учителя, исследователи определяют причины низкого уровня профессионального самосознания, которые кроются в несформированности педагогической мотивационной направленности. На этапе профессионального выбора будущий учитель не ориентировался на педагогическое призвание, выбор профессии учителя был случайным, поэтому в профессиональном поведении он руководствуется неустойчивой, бессистемной мотивацией.

Такой учитель приспосабливается к профессиональной деятельности, для него работа становится средством выживания, эмоциональное состояние подвержено фрустрации, что характеризует учителя как пассивного, безынициативного работника. Если выбор профессии учителя высоко мотивирован, осознан, что способствует развитию высокого уровня профессионального самосознания, то в педагогическом труде отражается устойчивые педагогические мотивы. У такого учителя доминируют истинные духовные ценности.

Студент с высоким уровнем мотивации на успех в будущей профессиональной деятельности ориентирован на перманентное профессиональное самосовершенствование, на творчество, развитие потенциала личности каждого ребенка. Такие педагоги становятся субъектами собственной мотивации.

В поиске эффективных средств формирования профессионально важных качеств будущих учителей в условиях вуза нами разработаны тренинги с учетом всех компонентов профессионального самосознания, предложенных в отечественной науке. В нашей программе для развития когнитивного компонента предложены техники, направленные на формирование, уточнение и расширение знаний и представлений студента о своих индивидуально-типологических особенностях, об образе «Я» как личности и будущем профессионале.

Мы подобрали эффективные технологии на развитие аффективного компонента профессиональной деятельности, которые направлены на позитивное самоотношение, адекватное оценивание собственных возможностей и потенциалов. Для развития поведенческого компонента по закреплению представления о собственной Я-концепции, оценке поведения конкретных ситуациях педагогического общения нами разработаны упражнения по развитию навыков саморегуляции в педагогической деятельности. Мы не нашли универсальной классификации факторов, которые бы повлияли на развитие профессиональных качеств будущего учителя, правомернопредположив, что они закладываются в период юности при получении профессионального образования, а значит, фактором является обучение.

Во многих психолого-педагогических исследованиях авторы делят условия и факторы профессионального развития будущего учителя на внешние и внутренние. Внутренние факторы включают мотивационно-ценностную ориентацию учителя, ожидания от самого себя как профессионала, ожидания учителя от профессионального труда, внутренние установки и мотивы самосовершенствоваться, удовлетворенность своей педагогической деятельностью.

Внешними факторами и условиями многие исследователи считают профессиональную среду, условия работы в конкретных учебных заведениях, социальные условия в обществе, отношение к профессии со стороны других людей, материальное благополучие учителя, стимулирование труда государством. Изучая условия и факторы формирования профессиональных качеств будущего учителя, мы обратили внимание на исследование специфики рефлексивных процессов учителя, их обусловленность многообразием реально-практических ситуаций в педагогической деятельности.

Созданные в практической деятельности учителя проблемные ситуации, проблемные задачи требуют от педагога умения находить эффективные пути их решения, давать правильную оценку на основе грамотного анализ себя и других участников ситуации, искать адекватные варианты решения проблемных ситуаций, осознания и прогноза педагогических действий, не теряя авторитет у учеников, коллег и родителей. Развитию умений правильно дать себе оценку, оценить возможности и варианты педагогических действий, учитывать особенности собственного «портрета» в глазах учеников способствует самоанализ будущего учителя. Во многих исследованиях показано несовпадение самооценок учителя с внешней оценкой учениками, коллегами, родителями, что свидетельствует о низком уровне развития рефлексивных умений учителя, показывает неадекатность профессионального самосознания учителя. В ряде экспериментальных исследований выявлено, что уровень рефлексивных умений в большей степени зависит не от педагогического стажа учителя, а от его педагогического мастерства, что дает возможность развивать рефлексивные умения в студенческом возрасте.

Если будущий учитель имеет высокий уровень профессионального самосознания, он убежден в собственной компетентности, оценки других людей не станут причиной включения психологических защитных механизмов и эмоционального напряжения, а наоборот, послужат предметом глубокого анализа и рефлексии. Если у будущего учителя низкий уровень профессионального самосознания, то внешние оценки крайне расходятся с собственной оценкой и являются сильным фрустрирующим фактором.

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КОРРУПЦИЯ В СФЕРЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ЗАКУПОК

Статья раскрывает проблему коррупции в сфере государственных закупок, а также финансового контроля над ними со стороны органов власти. Государственные закупки имеют немаловажное значение для экономики страны, поэтому необходимо детально изучить вышеуказанную проблему. Кроме того, исследованы методы по борьбе с коррупцией и ответственность, которая закреплена законодательством Российской Федерации. Можно отметить, что противодействие коррупции является одним из главных направлений нашего государства.

Ключевые слова: коррупция, государственные закупки, борьба с коррупцией, финансовый контроль, законодательство.

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CORRUPTION IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENTS

The article reveals the problem of corruption in the field of public procurement, as well as financial control over them by the authorities. Public procurement is of no small importance for the country's economy, so it is necessary to study the above problem in detail. In addition, methods for combating corruption and responsibility, which is enshrined in the legislation of the Russian Federation, have been studied. It can be noted that the fight against corruption is one of the main directions of our state.

Keywords: Corruption, public procurement, fight against corruption, financial control, legislation.

Федеральный закон от 05.04.2013 N 44-ФЗ (ред. от 04.11.2022) "О контрактной системе в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг для обеспечения государственных и муниципальных нужд" (с изм. и доп., вступ. в силу с 15.11.2022) регулирует сферу государственных закупок. Нельзя не сказать, что данные закупки оказывают большое влияние на экономику любой страны.

В указанном Федеральном законе закреплены положения, касающиеся планированию закупок и их осуществлению, определению поставщика, мониторингу и аудиту, контролю и ответственности за нарушения, осуществленные в сфере государственных закупок.

Можно отметить, что данный закон основан на Типовом законе Комиссии Организации Объединенных Наций по праву международной торговли (ЮНСИТРАЛ).

Для начала разберем, что же такое закупки. В широком смысле под термином закупки понимается раскрытие потребностей, поиск и выбор поставщика, кроме того, это подписание контракта и контроль над его выполнением. Что касается законодательства, то в статье 3 Федерального закона от 05.04.2013 N 44-ФЗ указано, что закупка товаров, работ и услуг – совокупность конкретных действий, которые берут начало с выявления поставщика (подрядчика, исполнителя) до выполнения обязательств сторон по контракту, которые совершаются в порядке, установленным законодательством.

В нормативно-правовых актах не содержится конкретно определения термина «государственные закупки», поэтому многие учёные по-разному трактуют указанное понятие. Так, например, с юридической точки зрения – регулирование отношений субъектов в области экономики, которые выполняют возложенные на них функции, задачи, цели для осуществления закупок.

Выделяются основные функции, которые присущи государственным закупкам:

1. Социальная функция предполагает поддержку экономической и социальной стабильности;
2. Регулятивная функция состоит в том, чтобы государство эффективно и целесообразно использовало бюджетные средства;
3. Воспроизводственная функция выражает реализацию потребностей посредством товаров, работ, услуг, которые необходимы для нормального функционирования деятельности;
4. Инновационная функция играет роль при закупках новых товаров, работ и услуг, то есть, перспективно-значимой продукции;

5. Взаимосвязь с предыдущей функцией имеет функция стимулирующая, цель которой состоит в том, чтобы вызвать интерес у отечественного производителя;

6. Заключительная функция – оптимизация расходов, то есть планирование расходов бюджета для целесообразного расходования оставшихся ресурсов.

Исходя из вышесказанного, можно выделить основные черты, которые характеризуют государственные закупки:

а) Данные закупки производятся за счёт средств федерального бюджета;

б) Они осуществляются для государственных нужд и выполнения государственных задач;

в) Имеют направленность на целесообразное расходование бюджетных средств.

Президиумом Верховного Суда РФ от 28.06.201 года был утвержден Обзор судебной практики применения законодательства Российской Федерации о контрактной системе в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг для обеспечения государственных и муниципальных нужд, в этом документе приведена судебная практика, посредством которой разъясняются многие вопросы, возникающие при проведении государственных закупок.

Многие государственные органы и ведомства принимают акты, содержащие в себе меры по противодействию коррупции. Например, приказ ФАС от 2014 года №38/14 и другие. Также нормативно-правовую базу в сфере закупок составляет Федеральный закон «О противодействии коррупции», согласно которому под коррупцией понимают:[46]

— Дача взятки или ее получение;

— Злоупотребление лицом своими полномочиями;

— Подкуп;

— Иные действия.

Такое явление как коррупция проявляется в виде хищения денежных средств с использованием своего служебного положения, нецелевого применения бюджетных средств, мелкого хищения.

Уголовный кодекс РФ содержит в себе перечень преступных деяний, которые связаны с коррупцией в области закупок, а также ответственность за их нарушения.

[46]Федеральный закон "О противодействии коррупции" от 25.12.2008 N 273-ФЗ (последняя редакция // Официальный интернет-портал правовой информации – URL: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_82959/

Исследования, проведенные “Transparency International” показывают, что наиболее часто подвергаются коррупции государственные закупки. [47]

Органами финансового контроля, например, Счётной палатой РФ выявляются многочисленные нарушения, связанные с закупками. Например, за 2021 год было возбуждено 800 уголовных дел. Так, если в 2016 году объем таких нарушений составил 53,05 млрд рублей, в 2017 – 118,3 млрд рублей, в 2018 – 294 млрд рублей, в 2019 – 236 млрд рублей, то в 2020 году – уже 362 млрд рублей. Так, из представленной статистики, мы можем наблюдать, что присутствует значительный рост коррупционной преступности в сфере государственных закупок. Однако многие исследователи говорят, что представляется сложным составить точную статистику, так как наблюдается высокая степень латентности в таких преступлениях. Причинами латентности являются:

1. Органы государственной власти не всегда обеспечивают эффективной контроль в этой области;
2. Способствование информационных технологий развитию коррупционных преступлений;
3. Соглашения между исполнителем и заказчиком, проведенные в тайной форме;
4. Нарушение процедуры размещения заказа.

Противодействие коррупции является актуальной и злободневной проблемой, которой посвящались различные статьи и научные труды.

В сфере государственных закупок осуществляется финансовый контроль, который предполагает под собой совокупность экономических отношений между органом, который осуществляет контроль и субъектом государственных закупок.[48] Данные отношения возникают по поводу обеспечения целесообразности и эффективности применения федеральных бюджетных средств и так далее.

В соответствии с положениями ФЗ-№44 стадии и инструменты государственного контроля в системе государственных закупок представляет собой:

— Предварительный контроль;
— Текущий контроль;
— Последующий контроль.

В результате проверки устанавливаются причины нарушений или недостатков, вносятся предложения, цель которых – устранить выявленные

[47] Ходасевич О. Н., Шаламова Е. Ю. Коррупция в сфере государственных закупок // Концепт. 2018. №3. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/korruptsiya-v-sfere-gosudarstvennyh-zakupok-1 (дата обращения: 27.11.2022).

[48] Истомина Е. А. Финансовый контроль государственных закупок в России // Вестник ЧелГУ. 2017. №5 (401). URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/finansovyy-kontrol-gosudarstvennyh-zakupok-v-rossii (дата обращения: 27.11.2022).

отклонения и так далее, что указано в статье 98 ФЗ - №44 от 05.04.2013 года.[49]

Говоря конкретно об антикоррупционном контроле, то ФЗ-№44 содержит три его вида: ведомственный контроль, проводимый ФАС РФ и другими органами; общественный контроль, проводимый со стороны граждан и юридических лиц.

Обычно ущерб от коррупции делится на следующие формы:

1. Финансовый ущерб, который предполагает заключение государственного контракта, являющегося заведомо невыгодным (например, увеличение максимальной цены, условия о предварительной оплате и тому подобное);
2. Потери, связанные с занижением или завышением объёма закупаемых товаров, работ, услуг. Сюда же можно отнести заключение контрактов не в пользу государства, а личных нужд отдельных должностных лиц и чиновников;
3. Ущерб в области несоблюдения существенных условий, касающихся качества закупаемых государственных закупок, а также отсутствие контроля.

Уголовная либо административная ответственность устанавливается с учётом размера ущерба, причиненного бюджету, тяжести последствий для государства. Уголовный кодекс РФ содержит несколько статей, регламентирующих ответственность за коррупцию:

— В 2018 году была введена статья 200.4, закрепляющая ответственность за злоупотребление в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг для обеспечения государственных и муниципальных нужд (крупный ущерб свыше 2 250 000 рублей);

— Статья 200.5 УК РФ, в которой отражены положения о подкупе работника контрактной службы, контрактного управляющего, члена комиссии по осуществлению закупок;

— Статья 285.1 УК РФ – Нецелевое расходование бюджетных средств;

— Статья 285.2 УК РФ – Нецелевое расходование бюджетных средств государственных внебюджетных фондов.[50]

Помимо вышесказанного, в сфере закупок Счётной палатой РФ осуществляется аудит, который понимает под собой проверку независимыми экспертами бухгалтерского учёта и отчетности. Данный орган власти проводит анализ и дает оценку итогам закупок и их целям.

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[49] Федеральный закон "О закупках товаров, работ, услуг отдельными видами юридических лиц" от 18.07.2011 N 223-ФЗ (последняя редакция) // Официальный интернет-портал правовой информации – URL: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_116964/

[50] "Уголовный кодекс Российской Федерации" от 13.06.1996 N 63-ФЗ (ред. от 24.09.2022) // Официальный интернет-портал правовой информации – URL: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_10699/

Кроме Счётной палаты РФ и Федеральной антимонопольной службы регулирование и контроль системы государственных закупок осуществляют такие органы как: Федеральное Казначейство, Прокуратура РФ и Федеральная налоговая служба РФ.

В целях противодействия коррупции необходимо закрепить такие принципы как:

1. Принцип законности, то есть все государственные закупки должны строго проводиться с соблюдением всех требований и законодательства РФ, основываясь на честной и открытой конкуренции.
2. Принцип справедливости, подразумевающий эффективное и целесообразное расходование бюджетных средств.
3. Принцип подотчетности, под которым понимается, что заказчик и исполнитель несут ответственность.
4. Принцип прозрачности, то есть, информация обо всех государственных закупках должна быть доступна.

Вышеуказанные принципы позволят снизить коррупцию и обеспечить качественную государственную закупку, а также целевое расходование бюджетных средств.

Цели по противодействию коррупции можно достигнуть путем совершенствования законодательства РФ, регулирующего вопросы, связанные с государственными закупками. Кроме того, необходимо создать действенный механизм по контролю в сфере исполнения законодательства.

Анализируя судебную практику по делам, связанными с коррупцией в сфере государственных закупок, можно привести следующий пример:

Например, постановлениеАрбитражного суда Северо-Западного округа от05.08.2022поделу № А21-9423/2020. [51]В этом судебном споре заказчик произвел четыре запроса котировок с одним объектом закупки, однако были указаны разные временные промежутки оказания услуг. Исполнителем являлась одна компания. Управление Федеральной антимонопольной службы по Калининградской области установило, что здесь имел место быть сговор.

Суд, исходя из нижеперечисленных оснований, пришел к выводу о том, что действительно состоялся.

1. Так неверно был определен предмет закупок;
2. Искусственным способом разделили закупку с целью ускорения процедуры;
3. Расчет максимальной цены производился не по методике, установленной приказом министерства экономического развития

[51] Постановление Арбитражного суда Северо-Западного округа от 05.08.2022 N Ф07-9934/2022 по делу N А21-9423/2020 // Официальный интернет-портал правовой информации – URL: https://www.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc&base=ASZ&n=267419#GBTVTOTKVML0ZZwE1

Российской Федерации от 02.10.2013 № 567. Вместо средней цены была взята наименьшая цена;

4. Производился процесс аффилированности, то есть влияние на финансово-хозяйственную деятельность организации или предпринимателя;

5. Показатели цены были слишком увеличены. существенно увеличили цены двух договоров. Верховный суд РФ установил, что данное изменение расценивается как путь обхода антимонопольных требований к торгам.

Таким образом, можно сказать, что закупка товаров, работ и услуг регулируется Федеральным законом от 05.04.2013 N 44-ФЗ (ред. от 04.11.2022) "О контрактной системе в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг для обеспечения государственных и муниципальных нужд" (с изм. и доп., вступ. в силу с 15.11.2022). В нем указаны основные понятия, принципы, осуществление аудита и контроля, а также ответственность в сфере закупок. В научной литературе можно найти различные подходы к определению государственных закупок, но наиболее точной, по-нашему мнению является юридическая точка зрения.

Коррупция является частым противоправным деянием, борьба с ней – это одно из главных направлений любого государства. Коррупция находит свое отражение и в сфере государственных закупок, поэтому необходимо разработать методы и способы по противодействию данному явлению. Своевременная реакция государства на такие правонарушения помогает не только выявить сам факт деяния, но и минимизировать и устранить коррупцию в дальнейшем, а также способствовать возмещению причиненного ущерба.

Использованные источники:

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ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ УСЛОВИЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО ВАЖНЫХ КАЧЕСТВ БУДУЩИХ ПЕДАГОГОВ ДЛЯ РАБОТЫ В ЦИФРОВОЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ СРЕДЕ

Аннотация. Основополагающими позициями в современном образовании являются стандартизация и модернизация системы высшего образования. В рамках реализации государственной программы «Развитие образования» на 2018-2025 гг. Правительством РФ утвержден приоритетный проект в области образования «Современная цифровая образовательная среда в РФ». Стратегическая задача проекта направлена на решение проблемы повышения конкурентоспособности страны через подготовку компетентных кадров для развития цифровой экономики в России. Образование, как сектор экономики и социальной деятельности, направлено на использование среды Интернет, расширение прав и возможностей педагогических кадров по созданию и обмену новыми идеями образовательной сфере, интеграцию информационно-телекоммуникационных технологий с реальными процессами экономики.

Ключевые слова: цифровая образовательная среда, педагогическое управлении, субъекты образования, цифровые инструменты, цифровая образовательная коммуникация, молодые педагоги.

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PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONALLY IMPORTANT QUALITIES OF FUTURE TEACHERS FOR WORKING IN A DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Abstract. The fundamental positions in modern education are the standardization and modernization of the higher education system. As part of the implementation of the state program «Development of Education» for 2018-2025. The Government of the Russian Federation approved the priority project in the field of education «Modern digital educational environment in the Russian Federation». The strategic objective of the project is aimed at solving the problem of increasing the country's competitiveness through the training of competent personnel for the development of the digital economy in Russia. Education, as a sector of the economy and social activityes, is aimed at using the Internet environment, empowering teaching staff to create and exchange new ideas in the educational field, and integrate information and telecommunication technologies with real economic processes.

Key words: digital educational environment, pedagogical management, subjects of education, digital tools, digital educational communication, young teachers.

Данная статья является пониманием системных изменений с педагогическим управлением в цифровой среде, изучение нового содержания структурных элементов пелагического управления.

Исследование основано на системно-деятельностных, субъктно-личностных и экологических подходах. Были использованы теоретические и эмпирические методы исследования. Метод онлайн-анкеты был выбран модератором. Участниками были юные практикующие педагоги, которые обучались на степень студент магистратурыа. Они начинают свою профессиональную деятельность на этапе формирования цифрового общества, где им необходимо проводить смешанное (дистанционно, цифровое) обучение. При этом использовать методы сравнительного анализа синтеза моделирование. Кроме того, были использованы методы статистической обработки данных.

Разъясняется суть понятия «педагогический менеджмент в цифровой образовательной среде». Определены особенности и характер педагогического менеджмента в цифровой образовательной среде, выделены его структурные компоненты: мотивационно-целевой, информационно-содержательный, организационно-деятельностный и контрольно-оценочный. Определены векторы усиления профессиональной подготовки специалистов в области образования.

Результаты исследования целесообразно использовать для повышения качества профессиональной подготовки педагогов в рамках цифрового и смешанного обучения, разработки дополнительных образовательных программ и курсов, повышения эффективности организации самостоятельной учебно-познавательной деятельности, реализуемой на базе цифровых инструментов и технологий на разных уровнях образования. Материал статьи может быть полезен специалистам, занимающимся вопросами педагогического менеджмента в профессиональном образовании.

Новизна исследования заключается в системном осмыслении цифровой категории педагогического менеджмент в новых условиях – цифровых; в системно-функциональном описании модели управления цифровой образовательной средой. Она проявляется в возможности пересмотра программы профессиональной подготовки будущих учителей в связи с цифровой трансформацией образовательного процесса, а также построение инновационных образовательных практик на разных уровнях образования с учетом новой модели педагогического менеджмента цифровой образовательной среды.

Инновационные возможности, привносимые цифровыми устройствами и технологиями, повлекли за собой появление высокотехнологичного цифрового пространства, в котором современному человеку предстоит научиться решать широкий круг задач, используя цифровые инструменты и интеллектуальные системы. Для этого необходимы новые знания, передовые умения и компетенции. Сфера образования призвана гибко реагировать на новые запросы цифрового общества и рынка труда, отвечать потребностям в качественной подготовке специалистов в условиях комплексных вызовов.

Одним из стратегических направлений достижения нового качества образования является трансформация традиционной модели обучения. В центре внимания находится расширение пространственных и временных границ преподавания, реализация индивидуальной образовательной траектории и повышение самостоятельности студента в формировании передовых компетенций, необходимых обществу в ближайшем будущем. Системообразующим элементом современного образования является создание, доработка и развитие цифровой образовательной среды (ЦОС).

ЦОС – это «открытый комплекс ресурсов, условий и возможностей для обучения, развития, социализации и воспитания личности». В. Г. Лапин понимает DSP как совокупность ресурсов, обеспечивающих образовательный процесс и процесс управления профессиональной образовательной организацией. В этой статье мы сосредоточимся на концепции, предложенной Т. Н. Носковой, которая основана на психодидактическом подходе к моделированию и проектированию ЦОС, когда основными понятиями среды являются ресурсы, коммуникация и управление.

ЦОС – это особая педагогическая единица, совокупность условий, обеспечивающих качественное решение различных образовательных задач. Это среда с отчужденным педагогическим опытом, которая функционирует в неограниченном режиме на основе информационно-коммуникационной инфраструктуры, актуализирует персонализированный процесс обучения посредством непрерывного анализа личных отчетов и потребностей учащихся, характеристик и выбора их образовательного поведения, целей и форм взаимодействия. Это среда на качественно новом уровне технологического развития, суть которой заключается в цифровых инструментах и технологиях, основанных на интеграции интеллектуальных технологий, образовательном анализе (представление знаний, планирование деятельности, организация диагностики и консультирования, контроль). ЦОС обладает рядом свойств: открытостью и доступностью, возможностью обновления и адаптивности, изменчивостью и универсальностью, гибкостью и индивидуальностью, модульностью и алгоритмичностью. В ближайшем будущем цифровая образовательная среда станет частью экосистемы цифрового образования.

Ценность ЦОС обусловлена формированием передовых компетенций, значимых черт личности, смыслообразующих ориентиров, которые необходимы и востребованы обществом в цифровой реальности: цифровая активность, цифровая грамотность и медиакультура, мобильность, умение работать в группах, организованность и участие в нетворкинге, способность быстро решение различных задач в нестандартных ситуациях, готовность к дальнейшему обучению на всю жизнь.

Нормативно-правовые акты ориентированы на развитие определенной базовой модели компетенций выпускника педагогического вуза, которые способствуют формированию профессионально важных качеств (далее – ПВК) будущих педагогов для работы в ЦОС в современных социально-экономических условиях.

Формирование ПВК будущих педагогов для работы в ЦОС на всех этапах подготовки в высшем учебном заведении является важным условием выполнения требований, предъявляемых к педагогической профессии. Уровень сформированности ПВК будущих педагогов для работы в ЦОС проявляется в положительном влиянии на результативные параметры профессиональной деятельности, такие как качество образования.

В психолого-педагогической литературе достаточно широко освещены различные аспекты проблемы формирования ПВК современного специалиста (Б. Г. Ананьев, Л. А. Андреева, Н. Г. Банайтис, В. Н. Бобриков, Э. Ф. Зеер, А. В. Карпов, Н. В. Кузьмина, О. А. Шушерина). Раскрыта сущность многокомпонентной дефиниции «профессионально важные качества» (О. Г. Красношлыкова, В. С. Мерлина, К. К. Платонов, В. А. Толочек, Т. У. Тучкова, В. В. Чебышева), проведены исследования структуры ПВК для специалистов отдельных профессиональных областей (Е. А. Бутузова, Г. В. Петрук, С. Л. Рубинштейн, А. И. Тимошенко), предложены технологии их формирования в процессе профессиональной подготовки в вузе (Н. Н. Иванова, П. Ф, Каптерев, В. Ф. Тенещева).

Различные аспекты проблемы формирования ПВК будущих педагогов отражены в исследованиях А. А. Головина, Е. Ю. Дмитриевой, Е. И. Кустовой, Т. В. Литвиненко, О. Г. Старцевой и др. В работах решен достаточно обширный круг вопросов исследуемой проблемы: предлагаются различные классификации ПВК будущих педагогов (О. А. Бабенко, В. А. Бодров, В. П. Беспалько, Л. В. Беспаль-ко, О. А. Булавенко, А. В. Карпов, Е. А. Климов, Н. П. Клушина, О. А. Кудряшо-ва), рассматриваются организационные, учебно-методические и технологические изменения образовательного процесса (И. А. Зимняя, Н. А. Барашкова, Н. Э. Касаткина, А. В. Михайлова, И. С. Морозова, Е. Л. Руднева, С. Р. Никишина, В. П. Симонов, А. Ш. Яруллина), направленные на формирование ПВК будущих педагогов.

Отмечая наличие достоинств исследуемых работ, следует отметить и «локальность» вклада в процесс формирования ПВК будущих педагогов: образовательная практика одной дисциплины (или ряда дисциплин), на примере прохождения педагогической практики или процесс формирования отдельных ПВК будущих педагогов (рефлексия, мотивация, оптимизм, культура и др.).

В условиях цифровизации образования, возросло количество исследований, посвященных подготовке кадров в рамках ЦОС (А. А. Коновалов, О. В. Михалева, В. К. Обыденкова, С. Р. Хаблиева, М. С. Яницкий). Однако работ по подготовке педагогических кадров для работы в цифровой образовательной среде не найдено.

Формирование широкого спектра ПВК будущих педагогов для работы в ЦОС, необходим как непрерывный процесс в течение всего цикла обучения с поддержкой педагогических средств и технологий ЦОС. Такая постановка вопроса актуализирует задачу теоретического обоснования проблемы исследования и поиска способов организации учебного процесса, в рамках которой возможна педагогически эффективная реализация процесса формирования ПВК будущих педагогов для работы в ЦОС.

Функциональная роль преподавателя и учащихся в ЦОС трансформируется, меняется характер их действий, она становится инструментальной (разворачивается на основе цифровых инструментов). Учитель активно реализует роль цифрового куратора, фасилитатора, воспитателя, наставника; стимулирует и сопровождает личностное развитие ученика, помогает адаптировать среду к индивидуальным способностям, характеристикам и потребностям.

Новые условия реализации образования, широкий спектр цифровых технологий требуют от учителя переосмысления организации образовательных практик. Учитель должен признать и научиться целостно видеть, как меняется информационное содержание, коммуникационные связи и взаимоотношения между предметами, характер образовательной деятельности в ЦОС. Важно уметь изучать цифровые следы деятельности субъектов в новых условиях, извлекать новые знания из цифровой деятельности, что повысит эффективность решаемых профессиональных педагогических задач. Для этого учитель должен разработать и внедрить сбалансированную систему управления учебной деятельностью учащихся. Педагогический менеджмент в ЦОС становится средообразующим компонентом, когда с помощью распределенных цифровых образовательных ресурсов и цифровых инструментов среды становится возможным мотивировать, регулировать доступ к контенту, запускать и поддерживать образовательное взаимодействие субъектов, стимулировать рефлексию, диагностику, взаимную оценку.

Целью данной статьи является понимание системных изменений в категории «педагогический менеджмент» в контексте реализации образовательной деятельности студентов в цифровой образовательной среде.

В рамках исследования был сформулирован основной исследовательский вопрос: «как педагогический менеджмент трансформируется в ЦОС?», поиск ответа на который определил ряд подвопросов: как меняется суть понятия «педагогический менеджмент» в новых образовательных координатах-цифровой? Каковы особенности педагогического менеджмента в ЦОС? Как содержание структурных элементов педагогического менеджмента трансформируется в ЦОС? Как изменение характера педагогического менеджмента влияет на профессиональную подготовку специалистов в области образования в ЦОС?

Гипотеза исследования заключается в следующем: если в процессе профессиональной подготовки будущих учителей будет осознанное понимание системных изменений в педагогическом управлении в цифровой образовательной среде, это позволит повысить качество профессиональной подготовки будущих учителей (педагогов новой формации) в условиях цифровизации образования.

Анализ литературы показал, что на сегодняшний день отсутствуют публикации, посвящённые осмыслению системных изменений в реализации педагогического управления в ЦОС. Предпочтение отдается исследованию отдельных практических аспектов управления в современном образовании, что в целом свидетельствует о значимости и необходимости изучения данной проблематики. Остановимся подробнее на исследовательских вопросах.

В новых цифровых образовательных координатах изменяется сущность понятия «педагогическое управление». С одной стороны, оно выступает как один из базовых концептов психодидактической концепции построения ЦОС (ресурсы, коммуникация, управление), позволяющий проектировать и реализовывать качественный образовательный процесс в цифровых условиях. С другой стороны, это целенаправленно спроектированный гибкий процесс внешнего, внутреннего и взаимного управления субъектов образования. Это процесс создания условий для поддержки и сопровождения самостоятельной учебно-познавательной деятельности обучающихся в ЦОС.

Какими особенностями характеризуется педагогическое управление в ЦОС? Педагогическое управление в ЦОС инструментально. Цифровые инструменты и технологии среды позволяют по-новому управлять деятельностью обучающихся: используя сетевые модели коммуникации, цифровые ресурсы, базы данных, удаленные формы сетевого мониторинга, средства сетевого планирования и организации деятельности, появляется возможность вывести обучающегося на позицию активно действующего субъекта, запустить у него механизмы осознанного самоконтроля и самооценки, самоуправления. Педагогическое управление должно быть ориентировано на поддержку учебно-познавательных возможностей обучающегося, помощь и сопровождение в формировании передовых профессиональных компетенций, мобилизацию внутренних усилий для активного проявления позиции субъекта управления, готового выстраивать персональные образовательные траектории, отвечающие его запросам и потребностям; нацелено на раскрытие личностного потенциала обучающихся, их саморазвитие и самореализацию, необходимых для реализации стратегии непрерывного обучения как одного из главных трендов образования ближайшего будущего.

Как преобразуется содержание структурных компонентов педагогического управления в ЦОС? В ценностно-целевом компоненте основополагающими становятся ценности непрерывного образования и персонализированные цели обучающегося. В информационно-содержательном компоненте управление реализуется через ресурсы и коммуникации ЦОС, нацеленные на мотивацию, методическую организацию обучения и диагностику. Интеллектуальные технологии способствуют реализации персональной модели обучения. В организационно-деятельностном компоненте в условиях опосредованности и разнесенности взаимодействий особое значение приобретают обратные связи – внешние, регулируемые педагогом, внутренние – рефлексивные, а также связи внутри образовательного сообщества. Контрольно-оценочный компонент изменяется в сторону применения формирующего оценивания, персонализированной диагностики, рефлексивной оценки, в том числе с помощью интеллектуальных технологий.

Каким образом изменение характера педагогического управления в ЦОС влияет на профессиональную подготовку специалистов в области образования? Важно донести до молодых педагогов необходимость трансформации педагогического управления в условиях цифровизации образования с целью достижения нового уровня качества образовательного процесса, отвечающего вызовам цифрового века: осознание необходимости перехода от внешнего управления к соуправлению, взаимному и самоуправлению, поддержки активности и становления субъектной позиции обучающегося. В ЦОС обучающийся оказывается в центре образовательного процесса, он делает осознанный образовательный выбор, проектирует цифровые взаимодействия, становится источником знаний, критиком, интерпретатором, аналитиком. С помощью цифровых технологий или интеллектуальных систем он самостоятельно осваивает, изучает и извлекает новые знания, управляет ходом процесса познания. В результате изменяется характер педагогического управления, усиливаются процессы самоорганизации, саморегуляции и самодвижения со стороны обучающегося. Новой стратегией управления становится переход от «внешнего» управленческого контура (со стороны педагога) к активному проявлению «внутреннего» – это самоуправление учением, направленное на достижение персонализированных целей и удовлетворение личных запросов обучающегося. В ЦОС педагогическое управление реализуется через управление развитием среды и управление самостоятельной учебно-познавательной деятельностью обучающихся, происходит это через развитие инфраструктуры среды, конструирование ресурсной базы, проектирование вариативных сетевых образовательных взаимодействий, управление учебной деятельностью субъектов среды. Соответственно, педагогу необходимо научиться «видеть» обучающегося в ЦОС (через цифровые следы деятельности), измерять, оценивать и корректировать его образовательную деятельность с помощью цифровых технологий, выстраивать разнонаправленные обратные связи и пути коррекции обучения.

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ СИСТЕМЫ УСТАНОВОК В УЧЕБНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В НАЧАЛЬНОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

Аннотация. В данной статье высказывается мнение о важности использования педагогами современных педагогических технологий для дальнейшего развития общеобразовательных школ, повышения уровня образования молодежи, воспитания ее как доверенных лиц завтрашнего дня нашей страны, организации уроков в школе посредством современных педагогических технологий с целью обеспечения эффективного обучения молодежи, использования современных педагогических технологий в развитии мировоззрения учащихся.

Ключевые слова: информационно-коммуникационные технологии, “коммуникационные технологии”.

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SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF FORMING A SYSTEM OF ATTITUDES IN LEARNING ACTIVITIES IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

Abstract: This article expresses the opinion about the importance of using modern pedagogical technologies by teachers for the further development of secondary schools, improving the level of education of young people, educating them as proxies of the future of our country, organizing lessons at school through modern pedagogical technologies in order to ensure effective education of young people, the use of modern pedagogical technologies in the development of students' worldview.

Keywords: information and communication technologies, “communication technologies".

Будущее общества определяется тем, насколько развита система образования, которая является его неотъемлемой частью и жизненной необходимостью. Реформирование и совершенствование системы непрерывного образования нашей страны, которая сегодня идет по пути независимого развития, выведение ее на новый качественный уровень, внедрение в нее передовых педагогических и информационных технологий и повышение эффективности образования подняли уровень государственной политики. Повышение эффективности образовательного процесса-одна из важнейших задач, стоящих перед образовательными учреждениями и педагогами. Проводимую работу по повышению эффективности обучения можно условно разделить на две: Во-первых, применение активных методов обучения (обучения), во-вторых, использование современных информационных средств. Конечно, это не означает, что методы и средства обучения, предлагаемые в обоих направлениях, совершенно не соответствуют традиционным методам, которые использовались в течение многих лет.

Функции педагогического общения. Педагогическое общение как социально - психологический процесс характеризуется следующими функциями: познание личности; обмен информацией; организация деятельности; обмен ролями; забота о других; самоутверждение.

Информационно-обменная функция общения обеспечивает процесс обмена материалами и ценностями, создает атмосферу совместного исследования, благоприятные условия для учебно-воспитательного процесса.

Педагог вводит в учебно - воспитательный процесс личностно-ролевую форму: вовлекает учащихся в выполнение различных элементов урока, дает возможность учащимся участвовать в ролях организатора и исполнителя.

Общение также выполняет функцию самоутверждения личности. Задача педагога-научить ученика осознавать свое "Я", осознавать свою личностную значимость, оценивать себя.

При этом установление общения с помощью смены ролей программирует в них то или иное социально сформированное поведение (учитель-ученик).

Смена социальных ролей обеспечивает всестороннее проявление личности, доступ к роли другого человека со снятием маски и тем самым влияет на процесс восприятия человека через человека. Педагоги используют личностно-ролевую форму в учебно-воспитательном процессе, приглашают учащихся к выполнению отдельных элементов урока, позволяют каждому ученику выполнять роль учителя. Проявление ценности собственной личности также проявляется как функция общения. При этом обеспечение того, чтобы ученики стремились адекватно оценить свою личность (я), свою ценность, свою личность и иметь возможность визуализировать свое будущее, является основной задачей учителя.

Одна из важнейших функций общения - сочувствие. Оно реализуется в процессе формирования умения понимать чувства другого человека, одобрять точку зрения окружающих и нормировать отношения в коллективе. При этом для учителя очень важно понимать ученика, его желания и осознавать необходимость воздействия на ученика на их основе.

Знание функций общения помогает учителям организовать общение с учениками на уроке и вне его как целостный процесс.

При подготовке к уроку необходимо добиться комплексного использования всех функций общения. При планировании урока важно планировать не только информацию, но и создавать условия для того, чтобы учащиеся могли проявить свою личность и проявить свои личные способности.

Метод обучения сам по себе не может быть активным или пассивным. В последующие годы методы, называемые активными методами, были направлены на непосредственную активизацию познавательных процессов учащихся и учащихся. Многие психологи – педагоги, а также методисты доказали, что применение современных педагогических технологий в образовательном процессе дает хорошие результаты. В процессе развития педагогических технологий и их внедрения в учебно-воспитательный процесс, а также быстрого обмена и совершенствования информационных технологий каждый педагог имеет возможность усилить свою профессиональную подготовку, мастерство. Поэтому я также внедряю информационно-коммуникационные технологии на своих уроках и всегда получаю хорошие результаты.

Для повышения сознательности и активности обучающихся предполагается организация урока таким образом, чтобы учащиеся могли опираться на научные знания на практике, сознательно и активно их приобретать, развивать творческую инициативу и самостоятельность в учебной деятельности, мышлении, речи. Широко применяемый сегодня метод обучения - метод объяснения преподавателем темы урока в виде доклада – позволяет учащимся усвоить урок на 50 -60%, уровень освоения может достигать 70-80%, если урок будет объяснен с указанием на основе различных мультимедийных и других современных технологий.

В целях дальнейшего повышения эффективности урока педагогами были разработаны способы повышения уровня усвоения урока до 90% за счет повышения активности ученика в процессе урока. То есть, используя современные педагогические технологии, ученик проявляет интерес к уроку, а также внимательно слушает урок, следит за уроком, организованным на основе современных технологий, а в конце урока с помощью игровой технологии, организованной учителем, учащиеся могут глубже усвоить свои знания. Эти новые методы целесообразно применять, особенно в начальных классах. Причина в том, что основная задача учителя начальных классов будет заключаться в том, чтобы заинтересовать своих учеников уроком. Метод, который сейчас широко используется педагогами, - это” технология общения". Данная” коммуникационная технология " направлена на самостоятельное мышление учащихся в процессе урока, свободное высказывание своих мнений, а также на воспитание у них культуры аргументации, как правило, такое обучение проводится с разделением учащихся на подгруппы.

Этот метод не только обеспечивает более эффективное обучение младших школьников, но и позволяет им выражать свои мысли, сохранять красоту своей речи в процессе общения, уметь читать и писать. – дает возможность свободно вступать в дискуссию цель метода Си “технология общения”состоит в том, чтобы на основе выбранной темы, проблемы определить мнение учащихся, а также их отношение к данной теме, помочь им самостоятельно прийти к общему мнению и сделать правильные выводы, создать условия для свободного обсуждения, научить их вступать в диалог и общаться. В процессе применения метода учитель лишь дает направление, дает представление о предмете дискуссии, а затем, выслушивая мнения учащихся.

Средства коммуникативного воздействия и повышения его эффективности.

Знание приемов общения помогает учителю правильно организовать свое поведение в каждой ситуации. Применение неправильного педагогического поведения или неправильной формы общения, выбранной для взаимодействия, то есть неподготовленность к общению с точки зрения его осуществления, может вызвать разногласия между учителем и учеником. Остановимся на следующих инструментах, повышающих эффективность коммуникативного взаимодействия: адаптация к общению, мобилизация мышц, инициатива, рациональное использование ролевой позиции, жест, инициирование каждой мысли более громким звуком, чем предыдущая, учет многослойности общения.

Адаптация к общению - выражение к. S. Введенная Станиславским, она подразумевает организацию содержания общения путем выбора системы психической мимики и пантамимики, способов речи и действий, адаптированных к характеру решаемого вопроса и педагогической ситуации. Любой акт человеческого общения будет состоять из системы приспособлений к объекту. Адаптация в профессиональном общении повышает эффективность взаимодействия.

В заключение можно сказать, что это и есть истинная цель современного образования. То есть он заключается в повышении активности учащихся в процессе урока и воспитании личностей, обладающих собственным мнением.

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ЛЕЧЕНИЕ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКА ЛУЧЕВЫХ ОСЛОЖНЕНИЙ ПРИ ЛУЧЕВОЙ ТЕРАПИИ РАКА ШЕЙКИ МАТКИ

Резюме. Основной задачей лучевой терапии у больных раком шейки матки является выбор оптимальных условий, при которых первичная опухоль и участки ее регионарного распространения подвергаются максимальному разрушительному воздействию с минимальным лучевым воздействием на мочевой пузырь и прямую кишку (критические органы).

Ключевае слова: профилактика, рак шейки матки, лучевая терапия.

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TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF RADIATION COMPLICATIONS IN RADIATION THERAPY FOR CERVICAL CANCER

Summary. The main task of radiotherapy in patients with cervical cancer is to choose the optimal conditions under which the primary tumor and its regional areas are exposed to the maximum destructive effect with minimal radiation exposure to the bladder and rectum (critical organs).

Key words: prevention, cervical cancer, radiation therapy.

Актуальность. Применение современных технологий топометрической подготовки, индивидуальное компьютерное планирование и правильное воспроизведение планируемого курса комбинированной лучевой терапии способствует снижению ранние лучевые реакции и является профилактикой поздних осложнений[2]. Многоцелевая профилактика лучевых поражений должна включать в себя комплекс местных и системных лечебных мероприятий. Динамический мониторинг, медикаментозная профилактика и своевременная коррекция программ лечения способствуют тому, что химиолучевая терапия у пациенток с местно-распространенным раком шейки матки не приводит к усилению токсических лучевых реакций и осложнений со стороны критических органов и тканей[1,4].

В последнее время для консервативного лечения пациентов с МП РСМ с высоким риском прогрессирования заболевания применяется комплексный подход с использованием лучевой терапии (ЛТ), радиомоделирования цитостатических препаратов и системной полихимиотерапии (ПХТ), что положительно сказывается на его результатах[7]. Одновременная лучевая терапия и химиотерапия – это достаточно жесткое, «дозоинтенсивное» воздействие, целью которого является усиление деструктивного воздействия в первичном опухолевом очаге и искоренение отдаленных опухолевых микрометастазов. Однако даже при отсутствии прямого синергизма действия цитостатических препаратов и облучения их взаимодействие приводит к аддитивным эффектам и впоследствии может вызвать, помимо положительных последствий, усиление проявлений как общей, так и местной токсичности. Количество непредсказуемых индивидуальных реакций также может увеличиваться [3,8].

По клиническим признакам токсичность БСМ при РСМ подразделяется на общую и местную. Показатели общей токсичности включают степень миелосупрессии, ферменты печени и параметры свертывания крови, динамику сывороточного билирубина, креатинина и мочевины, а также выраженность таких симптомов, как недомогание, тошнота и рвота. Местная токсичность характеризуется частотой и проявлениями дерматитов, циститов, ректитов, кольпитов [5,6].

Материалы и методы. Химиолучевая терапия проводилась у 192 пациенток с местно-распространенным раком шейки матки с IIB-IIIB стадией опухолевого процесса (T2b-3bN0-1M0) по разработанным методам комплексного консервативного лечения с учетом индивидуального планирования лучевой терапии по критерию не превышения уровня толерантности нормальных тканей.

Результаты. Оценена выраженность общих и местных реакций химиолучевого облучения со стороны «критических» органов и систем.

Поскольку лучевая терапия органов малого таза часто сопровождается развитием лучевых поражений, мы оценили возможность радиационных реакций и поражений из-за воздействия на так называемые «критические» органы и ткани, имеющие ограниченную переносимость.

По данным ведущих мировых онкологических клиник, частота ранних радиальных катаральных и мембранозных эпителитов влагалища, прямой кишки и мочевого пузыря составляет 10-60%. Лучевые поражения органов малого таза и, прежде всего, прямой кишки и мочевого пузыря, формируют основу для развития поздней лучевой патологии у этого контингента больных и определяют качество их дальнейшей жизни.

Частота поздних радиационных реакций мочевого пузыря и прямой кишки, по данным различных авторов, колеблется от 5-10% до 45-50%.

Наше исследование не показало проявлений токсического лечения, превышающих токсичность II степени. Существенных изменений в гемограмме периферической крови, показателях биохимического анализа крови, анализах мочи и рентгенологических, сонографических и эндоскопических исследованиях, отражающих функциональное состояние печени, почек, костного мозга, выявлено не было. Однако незначительная тошнота и единичные эпизоды рвоты, энтероколита, лейкопении I-II степени, интоксикационного синдрома, случаи массивных маточных кровоизлияний, связанных с отторжением больших участков канцероматически измененной ткани шейки матки на протяжении всего курса ХРТ, особенно во время I стадии дистанционной лучевой терапии, наблюдались у значительного большинства (до 44,1%) пациенток во всех исследуемых группах.

Ранний лучевой цистит наблюдался у 23,5–28,6% пациентов в исследуемых группах и у 23,1% контрольной группы. Через 6 месяцев после лечения поздний эрозивный цистит был диагностирован у 2 (2,9%) пациентов I основной группы с хроническим солевым диатезом, а перед терапией был выявлен буллезный отек вследствие местного распространения опухоли на ткани простаты (по данным магнитно-резонансной томографии, компьютерной томографии и цистоскопии).

Проявления местных радиационных реакций со стороны «критических» органов и тканей были более выражены в основных группах, где облучение проводилось на фоне хеморадиомодификаторов (цисплатина, фторафура), но благодаря применению лечебных мероприятий по профилактике местного облучения мукозитов, в том числе гиалуроновой кислоты, не приводило к нарушению схемы лечения. Все пациенты получали адекватную терапию во время лучевой терапии.

Общее время наблюдения за больными составляло от 12-36 месяцев. За этот период не было ни одного случая лучевых осложнений, таких как: ректовагинальные или везикопические свищи, лучевые язвы, дерматофиброз.

Таким образом, применение цитостатических препаратов (цисплатина, фторафура) в радиомодифицирующих дозах при ЛЭВ с использованием разработанных нами технологий не приводит к увеличению токсических проявлений.

Выводы. Местная профилактика лучевых осложнений с применением препаратов гиалуроновой кислоты, которые эффективны и безопасны для профилактики и лечения радиационно-индуцированного цистита, поэтому применение цитотоксических препаратов в радиомодифицирующих дозах в процессе комбинированной лучевой терапии не приводит к увеличению количества и выраженности токсических проявлений выше II степени.

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ИСХОДЫ ФЕБРИЛЬНЫХ СУДОРОГ У ДЕТЕЙ

Резюме. В статье описаны исходы фебрильных судорог у детей в течение длительного наблюдения. Установлено, что основными провоцирующими факторами развития фебрильных судорог являются острая респираторно-вирусная инфекция, пневмония и острая кишечная инфекция, а сопутствующие заболевания (рахит II степени, аллергические заболевания, глистная инвазия, гипотрофия I степени, диффузный зоб II степени, хронические заболевания верхних отделов респираторного тракта и мочевыделительной системы) создают благоприятную почву для развития афебрильных судорог. Наследственная отягощенность может тоже играть одно из решающих значений в развитии афебрильных судорог после дебюта фебрильных судорог. При фебрильных судорогах наблюдались преимущественно генерализованные тонико-клонические приступы, которые могут служить критерием развития афебрильных судорог.

Ключевые слова: фебрильные судороги, исход, дети, период реконвалесценции.

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OUTCOMES OF FEBRILE SEIZURES AT CHILDREN

Resume: In article outcomes of febrile seizures at children during long observation are described. It is established that the major provocative factors of development of febrile seizures are the acute respiratory and virus infection, pneumonia and acute enteric infection, and accompanying diseases (the rachitis of the II degree, allergic diseases, a helminthic invasion, an oligotrophy of the I degree, a diffuse struma of the II degree, chronic diseases of the top

departments of a respiratory tract and an urinary system) frame favorable circumstances for development of afebril seizures. Hereditary burdens can play too one of crucial importance in development of afebril seizures after a debut of febrile seizures. At febrile seizures mainly generalized toniko-clonic attacks which can serve as criterion of development of afebril seizures were observed.
Keywords: febrile seizures, outcome, children, reconvalescence period.

Судорожный синдром-одна из наиболее актуальных проблем педиатрической неврологии. Частота эпилепсии в популяции составляет 0,5-0,75% детского населения, а фебрильных судорог (ФС) до 5% [1]. Около половины всех судорог приходится на возраст до 15 лет, из них наибольшее количество судорог отмечают в возрасте от 1 до 9 лет [2]. Частое развитие судорог в детском возрасте объясняют как особенностями нервной системы ребёнка, так и многообразием причин, их вызывающих [3].

Фебрильные судороги в подавляющем большинстве случаев наступают при резком подъеме температуры до высоких цифр, что связано с гипоксией головного мозга [4]. Известно, что при повышении температуры тела всего лишь на 1^{0} C интенсивность обменных процессов в головном мозге возрастает на 7-10%, следовательно, повышается и потребность в кислороде. При медленном повышении температуры тела судороги возникают значительно реже, так как имеется время для должного увеличения мозгового кровотока, препятствующего гипоксии [5].

Этот механизм развития ФС во время лихорадки срабатывает далеко не всегда, иначе каждый ребенок с высокой температурой был бы подвержен таким припадкам [6]. Гипертермия как правило способствует развитию судорог при наличии предрасполагающих факторов перинатальная патология головного мозга и наследственный фактор [7].

В каждом возрастном периоде есть особенные этиопатогенетические факторы для возникновения судорожных синдромов и в частности, ФС [8]. У детей значительную роль в возникновении этого заболевания играют перинатальные факторы в частности гипоксия мозга, аномалии развития, генетическая детерменированность, а также анатомо-физиологические особенности детского мозга, которые предрасполагают к повышенной судорожной активности и возбудимости головного мозга даже при малейших метаболических сдвигах происходящих в детском организме при тех или иных патологических состояниях [9].

Медицинская и социальная значимость проблемы определяется неуклонно возрастающей частотой данной патологии у детей. Однако важнейшими вопросами для многих клиницистов, сталкивающихся с проблемой лечения ФС, являются: когда начинать лечение (после первого второго и т.д. приступов); длительность лечения возможные последствия лечения антиконвульсантами. Однако вопросы касающиеся ведения детей с фебрильными судорогами и длительной профилактики рецидивов с применением антиэпилептических препаратов (АЭП), до сегодняшнего дня остаются дискуссионными.

Цель исследования -выявить особенности клиники и течения фебрильных судорог у детей в периоде реконвалесценции.

Материалы и методы исследования. Обследовано было 51 ребенок до 5 лет с ФС, находившиеся в периоде реконвалесценции, т.е. в периоде выздоровления, характеризующиеся постепенным исчезновением ФС (в период до 5-6 летнего возраста) и восстановлением нормальной жизнедеятельности организма. В течение нескольких лет велись наблюдения за детьми с ФС, постоянно осуществлялся мониторинг проводились мероприятия по их оздоровлению периодически проводили осмотр, обследование.

Анализ распределения детей по полу показал, что всего было 23 девочки (45,1%) и 28 мальчиков (54,9%), т.е. соотношение мальчиков к девочкам составило 1,2:1 и это является подтверждением того что компенсаторные возможности у девочек гораздо выше чем у мальчиков.

Для проведения адекватной оценки состояния детей с фебрильными судорогами больные были разделены на 3 группы:

1-я группа -20 (39,2%) пациентов у которых ФС не повторялись или на протяжении срока катамнестического наблюдения повторялись не более двух раз получали только симптоматическую терапию без назначения АЭП;

2-я группа -22 (43,1%) детей у которых ФС повторялись более трех раз но перехода в АФС не наблюдалось и этим детям на фоне симптоматической терапии назначались АЭП;

3-я группа 9 (17,7%) пациентов, у которых в последующем наблюдались афебрильные судороги (АФС) и которым назначались АЭП.

Пик возникновения ФС приходится на возраст от 1 до 2 лет в 1 группе -9,9% пациент, во 2 группе -46,2%, в 3 группе -29,1% детей. У детей 3 группы ФС в дальнейшем перешли в афебрильные, а частота их возникновения в каждом возрастном периоде сохранялась высокой, несмотря на проводимую симптоматическую и антиконвульсивную терапию.

Диагноз устанавливался после тщательного сбора анамнеза, клинико-неврологической картины заболевания, лабораторных исследований. Клинико-неврологическое обследование включало сбор жалоб и детальный анамнез заболевания в ходе опроса детей и их родителей, анализ амбулаторных медицинских карт и стационарных выписок больного, тщательный объективный и неврологический осмотры.

Результаты исследования- оценивались с помощью программы «Statistica 6.0» («StatSoft», USA, 2001). При нормальном распределении признаков использовались параметрические статистические методы (t-критерий Стьюдента). Результаты представлялись в виде M±m, где M – среднее значение, m-стандартная ошибка. Для расчета корреляционных связей между признаками использовался критерий Спирмана. В качестве порогового уровня статистической значимости принято значение $p<0,05$.

Результаты исследования- и их обсуждение. Результаты анализа провоцирующих факторов в возникновении ФС выявили, что в 1 группе одним из основных факторов, послужившим возникновению ФС, явилась острая респитаторно-вирусная инфекция (ОРВИ) -у 53,2% детей, почти в равной степени пневмония -у 17,7% и острая кишечная инфекция (ОКИ) -у 21% детей, и в меньшей степени провокации ФС послужила ангина -в 8,1% случаях. У детей 2 группы ведущим провоцирующим фактором ФС послужила пневмония -у 39,8% детей, далее -ОРВИ -у 32,0%, ангина -у 8,1% и ОКИ -у 6,2%. К возникновению повторных ФС во 2 группе привела отмена АЭП в 6,2% случаях. Анализ провоцирующих факторов возникновения ФС в 3 группе показал, что пневмония и ОРВИ встречалась с одинаковой частотой -в 29,2% случаях, ОКИ -в 8,3% и ангина -в 4,1% случае. Отмена АЭП привела к возникновению повторных ФС в 3 группе в 29,2% случаях.

Данные исследования наследственности (анализ анамнестических данных) говорят о том, что в большей степени предрасположены к ФС дети с аналогичными судорогами у родителей (семейная форма ФС): наследственность отягощена у 19,4% детей 1 группы, у 15,4% -2 группы, у 66,7% -детей 3 группы. ФС больше наблюдались у родственников I и II степени родства: у родных братьев и сестер выявлено в 10,3% случаях в 1 группе, в 16,9% случаях - во 2 группе, в 3 группе -в 25,0% случаях. Наличие ФС у двоюродных братьев и сестер выявлено у 4,6% детей 1 группы, у 13,4% -во 2 группе и у 16,7% детей в 3 группе.

Таким образом провоцирующими факторами развития ФС являются ОРВИ, пневмония и ОКИ. Можно предположить, что наличие семейных случаев ФС является фактором риска возникновения ФС у детей. Наследственная отягощенность может играть одно из решающих значений в развитии АФС после дебюта ФС.

Данные анамнеза течения беременности, показали, что нормально протекала беременность всего у 8,1% матерей детей 1 группы, у остальных течение беременности было отягощенным анемией, токсикозом, стрессами, TORCH инфекцией.

Анализ интранатальных осложнений, возникших в период родов у матерей обследованных детей, свидетельствует об их осложненном течении: стимулированные роды наблюдались у 27,7% в 1 группе, у 55,4% -во 2 группе и у 62,5% -в 3 группе, т.е. у более половины матерей 2 и 3 групп обследованных детей. Рождение ребенка методом кесарево сечения и, следовательно, спинальная анестезия превалировали во 2 группе -21,5%

детей. Длительный безводный период и применение акушерских пособий для родовспоможения наблюдался преимущественно у детей 3 группы - 33,3% и 12,5%, чем во 2 группе (16,9% и 4,6%). Травмы во время родов получили более трети детей, а если также учесть, что беременность их матерей была осложненной практически у всех, то вырисовывается один из возможных факторов риска развития ФС у детей. Частота обвития пуповины вокруг шеи была почти одинаковой во всех трех группах: 32,9%, 36,9% и 29,2% соответственно по группам.

Оценивалось состояние новорожденного по шкале Апгар на первой минуте родились в удовлетворительном состоянии 69,2% детей 1 группы, во 2 группе -в 1,22 раза меньше, и, наконец, в 3 группе в 3,9 раза меньше по сравнению с 1 группой ($P<0,01$; $P<0,001$).

Немаловажную роль в развитии ФС играют и сопутствующие заболевания, которые снижают иммунный статус, усугубляя течение хронических заболеваний, тем самым, создавая благодатную почву для развития ФС. В 1 группе пациентов в основном наблюдался рахит I степени -у 24,2% детей, а рахит II степени -во 50,8% и в 3 группе -37,5%. Анемия разной степени тяжести наблюдается у 78,1% детей, в основном у детей 2 группы -у 63,1% анемия I степени и у 27,7% анемия II степени. Анемия III степени в 1 группе не наблюдалась, во 2 группе всего лишь у 1,5%, в 3 группе -у 8,3% детей, что, возможно, является причиной частых простудных заболеваний ребенка, и, как следствие, появления ФС. Другой важной сопутствующей патологией детского возраста, непосредственно влияющей на иммунный статус ребенка, является гипотрофия. Гипотрофия I степени в 1 группе наблюдалась у 8,1%, во 2 группе -у 24,6%, в 3 группе - у 37,5% детей, в то время как гипотрофия II степени превалировала у детей 3 группы -8,3% (в 1 и 2 группах составила 4,8% и 3,1%).

Такие заболевания детей как сепсис, пневмония, врожденный порок сердца, гипотрофия III степени отмечены преимущественно во 2 группе. Аллергический фон был наиболее ярко выражен во 2 группе -у 33,8% и в 3 группе -у 25,0% детей, а в 1 группе -только у 4,8% детей.

Частые рецидивирующие заболевания со склонностью к хронизации процесса отмечались в 3 группе детей. Например, частые заболевания верхних дыхательных путей в 1 группе было 33,9%, во 2 группе – 23,1%, а в 3 группе – 50%, почти такая же картина наблюдалась и с рецидивирующими заболеваниями желудочно-кишечного тракта (ЖКТ) и мочевыводящих путей. Дисбактериоз превалировал во 2 группе - в 2 раза больше, чем в 3 группе, а энурез во 2 группе был в 2 раза больше, чем в 1 группе. В 1 группе пациентов глистная инвазия наблюдалась у 11,3%, во 2 группе - у 40,0%, в 3 группе -у 33,3% больных.

При анализе эндокринной патологии отмечено, что диффузный зоб I степени в 2 раза чаще наблюдался в 3 группе, чем во 2 группе, а вот диффузный зоб II в 1 группе не встречался, во 2 группе- у 1,5% ребенка, а в 3 группе -у 16,7% детей. Паратрофия I степени выявлена у 3,2% детей 1 группы и у 1,5% -2 группы, в 3 группе - не выявлена. Паратрофия II степени также не наблюдалась в 3 группе, а в 1 и 2 группах была одинаковой (6,5% и 6,9% соответственно по группам).

Соотношение общего количества болезней к количеству больных определяет индекс заболеваемости в 1 группе составил 2,4, во 2 группе -4,2 и в 3 группе - 4,4, что свидетельствует о высокой заболеваемости среди детей 2 и 3 групп, а также об ослабленном организме ребенка.

Таким образом, изучая сопутствующую патологию, установлено, что такие заболевания, как рахит II степени, наличие аллергических заболеваний и глистной инвазии являются провоцирующими факторами ФС, а также гипотрофия I степени, диффузный зоб II степени, хронические заболевания верхних отделов респираторного тракта и мочевыделительной системы создают благоприятную почву для развития АФС. Высокие показатели индекса заболеваемости следует рассматривать как фактор риска повторных ФС и их трансформацию в афебрильные.

Результаты лабораторных исследований выявили снижение кальция в крови: в 1 группе у 61,3% детей, во 2 группе - у 78,5%, а в 3 группе -у 70,8% детей. Определение содержания магния в крови выявило, что его концентрация была снижена у 35,5% детей 1 группы, у 47,7% - 2 группы и у 54,2% – в 3 группе. При измерении уровня неорганического фосфора в крови обследованных детей наблюдалось снижение его концентрации в 1 группе у 14,5% пациентов, во 2 группе -у 23,1%, в 3 группе -у 20,8%. Таким образом, снижение концентрации кальция, магния и фосфора в крови более характерно для детей с повторными ФС и с риском перехода ФС в афебрильные судороги.

В результате анализа перинатальных факторов, наследственности, заболеваний соматической сферы у обследованных детей установлено, что эти факторы внесли свою лепту в развитие ФС. По результатам исследований одним из основных провоцирующих факторов развития ФС является ОРВИ, второе место занимает пневмония и ОКИ. Наследственная отягощенность играет одно из решающих значений в развитии АФС после дебюта ФС. Следует отметить, что заболевания детей соматической сферы, гипокальциемия, гипомагниемия, гипофосфатемия создают благоприятную почву для развития АФС.

Исследование неврологического статуса детей проводилось по общепринятой схеме с динамическим наблюдением, не реже одного раза в полугодие. При изучении патологии со стороны черепно-мозговых нервов (ЧМН) центральный парез лицевого нерва отмечался чаще, чем другие виды нарушений (24,2%, 10,8% и 25,0%, соответственно), глазодвигательные нарушения превалировали у детей 9,7% и 8,3% групп, в то время как во 2 группе наблюдались лишь у 3,1% детей. Центральный парез XII пары ЧМН выявлен у 12,9% детей в 1 группе, у 7,7% -во 2 группе, у 20,8% - в 3 группе.

Повышение мышечного тонуса наблюдались во всех трех группах по двое детей из каждой группы, а снижение мышечного тонуса -у 17,7% детей 1 группы, в двух других намного меньше, например во 2 группе в 2,8 раза, а в 3 группе в 11 раз. Патология рефлекторной сферы в виде повышения сухожильных рефлексов в 1 группе выявлена у 3,2% детей, во 2 группе -у 6,2%, а в 3 группе не встречалась.

Статические расстройства с большей частотой отмечались в 3 группе обследованных детей у 3,2% в 1 группе, у 1,5% во 2 группе и 4,2% ребенка в 3 группе. Локомоторные нарушения выявлены у 16,1% детей в 1 группе, у 10,8% -во 2 группе и у 41,7% -в 3 группе.

Следовательно, патология со стороны ЧМН, двигательной сферы превалировала у детей 1 и 3 групп, а неврологические расстройства координаторной сферы преимущественно наблюдались у детей 3 группы.

При изучении вида и характера судорог отмечено, что только в 3 группе характер судорог значимо изменился у 25,0% детей, в то время как в 1 группе эта цифра составила 1,6%, а во 2 группе -3,1%. В 1 группе ФС представляли собой генерализованные приступы, которые развиваются в результате патологической активности, охватывающей оба полушария головного мозга одновременно. У 19,4% детей 1 группы, у 46,2% -2 группы и у 37,5% -3 группы первый приступ был тонический, у 8,1%, 21,5%, 4,2% пациента соответственно по группам клонический.

Тоническим судорогами объясняются характерные черты большого эпилептического припадка. Спустя 10-20 сек тоническая фаза сменяется клонической, когда сокращения мышц чередуются с их расслаблением. Постепенно периоды расслабления удлиняются, и приступ заканчивается. Продолжительность редко превышает 1 мин. Такого рода приступы наблюдались в 62,9% случаях в 1 группе, в 26,2% -2 группе и в 45,8% случаев в 3 группе. Сочетание генерализованных тонико-клонических приступов с миоклоническими отмечалось во 2 группе -у 1 и в 3 группе -у 2 детей, с абсансами -у 2 детей 3 группы.

Таким образом, при ФС наблюдались преимущественно генерализованные тонико-клонические приступы, которые могут служить критерием развития АФС.

Длительность ФС у детей оценивалась по субъективным данным родителей ребёнка. Длительность приступов в пределах 10 мин составляла в 1 группе у 75,8%, во 2 группе -у 41,5%, в 3 группе -у 20,8%. Длительность приступов от 10 до 30 мин выявлена у 16,1% детей 1 группы, у 53,8% во 2 группе, у 50,0% в 3 группе. ФС сопровождались постприступным сном у 61,3% детей 1 группы, у 73,8% детей 2 группы и у 87,5% пациента в 3 группе. Постприступный сон отсутствовал у 6,5% детей 1 группы, во 2 группе – у 16,9% и у 8,3% детей в 3 группе, но у них отмечалась после приступа вялость. Плач после приступа наблюдался только у 9,2% и 4,2% ребенка 2 и 3 групп соответственно.

Анализ психомоторного развития обследованных детей показал, что задержка моторного развития наблюдалась у 37,1% детей 1 группы, у 23,1% - 2 группы и у 37,5%3 группы, задержка развития речи произошла у 29,0% детей 1 группы, у 53,8% 2 группы и у 50,0% 3 группы. Задержка психического развития наблюдалась у 16,1% детей 1 группы, у 23,1% 2 группы и у 41,7% детей 3 группы. У 16,1% детей 1 группы и у 23,1% 2 группы были выявлены нарушения церебрастенического типа (повышенная утомляемость при физической работе и умственной деятельности, нарушение эмоционального равновесия, снижение памяти, психомоторная расторможенность, трудная управляемость поведением детей в детских учреждениях, школе и дома и др). Однако эти нарушения были представлены мягко и не вызывали существенной дезадаптации больных.

Оценка школьной успеваемости в ходе катамнестического наблюдения осуществлялась по табелям успеваемости школьников. В 1 группе было 35,5% школьника: из них 50,0% учились на «пятерки» и редко на «четверки», у 40,9% успеваемость была хорошая, у 9,1% удовлетворительная. Во 2 группе 26,2% школьников: из них 44,7% учились на «пятерки» и редко на «четверки», у 31,6% успеваемость была хорошая, у 23,7%-удовлетворительная. В 3 группе большинство школьники -91,7%: отличная и хорошая успеваемость выявлена в равном соотношении – по 31,8% детей соответственно, удовлетворительная успеваемость -у 36,4% детей.

Таким образом, задержка моторных навыков наблюдалась преимущественно у детей 1 и 2 групп, в то время как задержка речевого и психического развития в большей степени выявлена у детей, предрасположенных к развитию повторных ФС и АФС - во 2 и 3 группах. Низкие показатели школьной успеваемости наблюдались преимущественно у детей с повторными ФС и АФС, которые получали длительную антиконвульсивную терапию.

В результате проведения катамнестических наблюдений за детьми, перенесшими ФС в течение 4 лет, выявлено, что дебют ФС на фоне высокой температуры развился у обследованных детей в сроки с 6 месяцев до 4 лет. Пик заболеваемости приходится на период 1-2 года. Это видимо, связано с тем, что в этот период ребенок начинает ходить, и может произойти срыв адаптогенных механизмов, а также дети впервые начинают посещать детский сад, выходят из-под опеки матери, повышается возможность инфицирования.

В течение 6 месяцев после первого приступа у 95,2% у детей 1 группы приступы не повторялись, а у 4,8% детей приступы один раз повторились на фоне высокой температуры. У 66,3% детей 2 группы ФС не повторялись, у 29,2% повторились однократно, у 4,6% повторились в 2 случаях 5 раз, а в 1 случае 3 раза, что послужило поводом к назначению АЭП. В 3 группе только у 20,8% больных детей в течение 6 месяцев после дебюта приступов не было, у 20,8% детей повторились 1 кратно, у 37,5% детей повторились до 5 раз, у 4,2% – ежемесячно по 1 разу, по 8,3% детей до 5 раз в течение 6 мес и многократно в день при повышении температуры тела свыше 38°С. Во вторые 6 месяцев первого года после первого приступа у детей 1 группы приступы не наблюдались, во 2 группе у 78,5% больных также приступов не было, у остальных – повторялись на фоне высокой температуры, чего нельзя сказать о детях 3 группы, у которых даже на фоне приема АЭП продолжались приступы.

В 1 группе в период 1-3 года жизни картина оставалась прежней, во 2 группе количество детей без приступов увеличилось на 12,0%, в 3 группе увеличилось на 63,0%. Через 4 года после первого приступа в 1 группе отмечались еще у 3,2% детей однократные приступы при температуре свыше 38°С. Во 2 группе уже у 98,5% детей приступы не наблюдались, что свидетельствует об эффективности назначения АЭП. В 3 группе количество больных в состоянии ремиссии увеличилось на 20,9%.

Анализ результатов катамнестических наблюдений детей с фебрильными судорогами показал, что у детей, не получавших АЭП, ФС возникали в течение 4 лет не более 2 раз и не имели тенденцию к прогрессированию. В группе детей, получавших АЭП, наблюдались повторные ФС с тенденцией к быстрому купированию и восстановлению активного образа жизни. У детей, склонных к трансформации ФС в АФС, в каждом возрастном периоде повторные фебрильные судороги возникали почти с одинаковой частотой, что говорит о высоком риске развития АФС у данных детей. Не исключено, что первые фебрильные судороги у них являются дебютом эпилепсии.

Таким образом, первая в жизни ребенка ФС отнюдь не означает, что он уже болен эпилепсией, или с фатальной неизбежностью заболеет ею в будущем. Эпилепсией заболевают лишь те дети, которые обладают констелляцией необходимых патологических условий факторов риска, определяющих эволюцию заболевания в сторону эпилепсии. Даже при наличии факторов риска необходимо определенное время для формирования заболевания от первых ФС до обоснованно диагностированных клинических форм эпилепсии.

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ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЕ РАННИХ ИСХОДОВ ПОЛИОРГАННОЙ НЕДОСТАТОЧНОСТИ У НОВОРОЖДЕННЫХ

Резюме. Авторами выявлены основные факторы, определяющие тяжесть течения полиорганной недостаточности у новорожденных, на основе которых создана модель прогнозирования раннего исхода СПОН у детей первого месяца жизни, основанная на клинических признаках недостаточности органов и систем организма ребенка. Установлено, что решающими факторами, определяющими исход СПОН, являются поражение дыхательной и сердечно-сосудистой систем, а также время диагностики и начала терапии полиорганной недостаточности. Продемонстрировано, что при своевременно начатом и адекватном лечении проявления СПОН у новорожденных быстро регрессируют и происходит полное восстановление всех жизненно важных функций организма.

Ключевые слова: синдром полиорганной недостаточности, новорожденные, прогноз, ранний исход, длительность пребывания в ОРИТ.

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PROGNOSTICATION OF EARLY OUTCOMES OF MULTIPLE ORGAN DYSFUNCTION IN NEONATES

Summary. Authors reveal the main factors determining severity of multiple organ dysfunction in newborns on the basis of which the forecasting model of early outcomes of multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS) in children in the fi rst month of life is created. It is based on clinical signs of *failure of the major organ systems of a child. It is established that the dominant defi ning the outcome of multiple organ dysfunction syndrome is respiratory and cardiovascular systems insuffi ciency and onset time of diagnostics and the beginning of therapy of the multiple organ dysfunction. Th e rapid regress of MOD manifestation in newborns and the complete recovery of all vitally essential organism functions were shown in timely and adequate therapy.*

Key words: multiple organ dysfunction, neonates, prognosis, early outcome, duration of staying in ICU.

Синдром полиорганной недостаточности (СПОН) является одним из наиболее тяжелых осложнений критических состояний, определяющим исход заболевания и качество жизни пациента, как в раннем, так и в отдаленном периодах [5, 6, 7, 9, 13]. У новорожденных и детей первых месяцев жизни, помимо основного заболевания, явившегося причиной развития СПОН, имеется ряд анатомо-физиологических предпосылок, способствующих более быстрому развитию и тяжелому течению полиорганной недостаточности [2, 3, 4]. Ранее выполненные исследования, посвященные особенностям течения синдрома полиорганной недостаточности, установили, что у большинства новорожденных, находящихся в критическом состоянии, имеется поражение трех основных систем организма: центральной нервной, дыхательной и кардиоваскулярной. Кроме этого, нами было выявлено, что максимально выраженные проявления органной недостаточно были характерны для первых трех суток пребывания в ОРИТ, независимо от срока гестации и возраста ребенка на момент перевода в ОРИТ стационара III-го уровня [3, 4, 7]. Однако полученные результаты не позволяют прогнозировать исход СПОН, и, следовательно, исходя из этого, корригировать терапию, что и послужило основанием для проведения настоящего исследования.

Цель исследования: повысить качество диагностики и интенсивной терапии синдрома полиорганной недостаточности путем создания модели, позволяющей прогнозировать ранний исход СПОН у новорожденных.

Материалы и методы: Выполнено ретроспективное обследование 355 новорожденных, поступивших в отделение реанимации и интенсивной терапии (ОРИТ) Андижанской областной детской многопрофильной центр медицины(АОДМЦМ) в период с 2015 по 2022 год с клиническими проявлениями синдрома полиорганной недостаточности. Общая характеристика новорожденных, участвующих в исследовании, представлена в таблице 1.

Таблица 1. Общая характеристика новорожденных с синдромом полиорганной недостаточности

Характеристики	Описание	
Общее количество детей	абс. число	%

	355	100
Мальчики	139	39
Девочки	216	61
Недоношенные новорожденные	224	63
Доношенные новорожденные	131	37
Оценка по шкале Апгар на первой минуте баллы	5,1±1,9	
Оценка по шкале Апгар на пятой минуте баллы	6,6±1,4	
Масса тела при рождении г	2376±930	
Возраст ребенка на момент перевода в ОРИТ ч	63,3±53,0	

Наличие синдрома полиорганной недостаточности оценивали по критериям, предложенным G.D.V. Hankins и соавт. (2002); P. Shah и соавт. (2004) в нашей модификации [3, 11, 13]. Проявления СПОН анализировали на восьми этапах исследования: первые 12 часов после рождения, через 12-24 часа после рождения, на 1-3 сутки жизни, 4-5 сутки, 6-7 сутки, 8-10 сутки, 10-14 сутки и спустя 14 суток жизни. Статистическую обработку материала производили при помощи программных средств пакета STATISTICA v.6.0. Изучение связей между признаками выполняли с помощью параметрического коэффициента корреляции Пирсона и непараметрического критерия $\chi 2$ -Пирсона. С целью создания математической модели прогнозирования исходов СПОН использовали метод множественной логистической регрессии [8, 9]. Значимы различия при $p<0,05$.

Результаты и обсуждение: С целью создания модели, позволяющей прогнозировать ранний исход СПОН у новорожденных, на этапе одномерного исследования нами были выделены факторы, достоверно связанные с развитием полиорганной недостаточности. Они включали в себя особенности течения беременности и родов, состояние ребенка при рождении и клинико-лабораторные данные обследования пациента на момент поступления в отделение реанимации и интенсивной терапии АОДМЦМ. Всего анализу подверглись 188 клинических и лабораторно-инструментальных признаков, причем большинство из них были дихотомическими, что и послужило основанием для использования логистического регрессионного анализа. Кроме этого, были проанализированы временные интервалы проявления органной недостаточности со стороны трех основных систем организма: респираторной, кардиоваскулярной, и центральной нервной системы. Во вторые-третьи сутки пребывания в ОРИТ имеют место максимально выраженные проявления СПОН со стороны всех органов и систем, с последующей регрессией к концу первой недели после начала терапии. Поэтому, в качестве суррогатной точки мы использовали улучшение состояния новорожденного (регрессирование симптомов СПОН на фоне проводимой терапии) до семи суток пребывания в ОРИТ. Из 188 изначально исследуемых клинических и лабораторно-инструментальных признаков для дальнейшего анализа оставлено только 34, поскольку другие 154 не были статистически значимыми (p>0,05). В дальнейшем, с целью повышения качества прогноза исходов СПОН у новорожденных, был создан ряд моделей, однако только предлагаемая ниже имела высокую статистическую значимость, причем в нее вошло наибольшее количество новорожденных (346 детей). В модели использованы такие клинические симптомы, как частота сердечных сокращений (нижняя граница — 115, верхняя — 190 ударов в минуту); фракция кислорода во вдыхаемой смеси (менее 99% или 100%); оценка по шкале Апгар на пятой минуте (6 и менее баллов); наличие недоношенности; ухудшение состояния в первые 12-24 часа жизни и необходимость инотропной поддержки при поступлении, обусловленная снижением сердечного выброса. Частота сердечных сокращений более 190 или менее 115 ударов в минуту на момент поступления была диагностирована у 48 (13,5%) новорожденных, фракция кислорода в дыхательной смеси, равная 100% — у 53 (14,9%) пациентов; оценка по шкале Апгар 6 и менее баллов — у 146 (41,1%); ухудшение состояния в первые 12-24 часа жизни — у 23 (6,5%) новорожденных, а необходимость инотропной поддержки имела место у 161 (45,4%) детей. Более 60% детей, участвующих в исследовании, были недоношенными. Предложенная модель предназначена для прогнозирования ранних исходов СПОН у новорожденных на момент поступления в ОРИТ стационара III-го уровня, а также для изучения степени влияния факторов, вклю ченных в модель, на вероятность развития одного из исходов лечения. Признаки, включенные в модель, их коэффициенты, уровень значимости и отношение шансов (odds ratio), приведены в таблице 2. Представленная модель прогнозирования ранних исходов СПОН у новорожденных описывается следующей формулой: $Y=\exp(-2,7+X1\times1,04+X2\times1,6+X3\times1,03+X4\times0,5+X5\times2,1+X6\times0,8)/(1+\exp(-2,7+X1\times1,04+X2\times1,6+X3\times1,03+X4\times0,5+X5\times2,1+X6\times0,8))$. Подставляя в уравнение значения признаков, выявленных у конкретного больного, рассчитывается «Y» — вероятность положительного исхода лечения новорожденного с полиорганной недостаточностью. Если рассчитанное значение «Y» больше 0,5, то вероятность благоприятного исхода СПОН достаточно высока и новорожденного следует отнести в группу больных, у которых явления синдрома полиорганной недостаточности регрессируют в течение семи суток. Если же значение «Y» равно или меньше 0,5, то это свидетельствует о неблагоприятном прогнозе СПОН и вероятности более длительно сохраняющихся проявлений органной недостаточности. Статистическая значимость модели оказалась достаточной (p<0,001). Классификационная способность модели определялась по данным обучающей выборки и составила 72,0%. При этом чувствительность модели равна 70,2%, специфичность модели — 73,6%, а безошибочность

— 72,0%. Более высокую прогностическую способность модель демонстрирует в отношении группы пациентов с благоприятным исходом, у которых продолжительность лечения в ОРИТ не превышает семи суток. В группе новорожденных с длительностью терапии в ОРИТ менее семи суток (181 новорожденный) вероятность лечения до семи суток составила 131 (73,6%) ребенок. У оставшихся 50 (26,4%) больных вероятность лечения до семи суток составила менее 50%, что свидетельствует о высокой чувствительности модели. Меньшей чувствительностью модель обладает по отношению к группе больных со сроком лечения более семи суток (70,2%). Большое значение при оценке адекватности модели данным исследования имеет характеристика разностей наблюдавшихся исходов лечения и прогнозируемых вероятностей ранних исходов лечения по данным обучающей матрицы (остатков) и, в частности, соответствие их распределения нормальному закону. Остатки — это разность между наблюдаемыми и предсказанными значениями зависимой переменной по модели. Так как распределение остатков симметрично рассеяно вокруг среднего и точно соответствует нормальному закону распределения, что подтверждает соответствие модели данным исследования. Выявлено, что нормальные значения частоты сердечных сокращений повышают вероятность благоприятного исхода и регрессирования проявлений синдрома полиорганной недостаточности в течение семи суток в 2,8 раза, а FiO2 менее 99% увеличивает шанс благоприятного исхода в пять раз. У доношенных новорожденных вероятность развития благоприятного раннего исхода СПОН повышается в 1,03 раза, а при оценке по шкале Апгар на пятой минуте более 6 баллов она возрастает в 1,7 раза. Отсутствие кардиоваскулярной дисфункции, а, следовательно, отсутствие необходимости в инотропной поддержке при поступлении, увеличивает шансы благоприятных исходов СПОН новорожденных в 2,2 раза, а ухудшение состояния в период с 12 по 24 часа от момента рождения повышают вероятность благоприятного исхода СПОН в 8,1 раз. При сочетании всех неблагоприятных признаков, вошедших в модель, вероятность улучшения состояния (восстановления функций) в срок до семи суток составляет только 16,26%. Наличие в анамнезе хотя бы одного благоприятного признака существенно повышает вероятность улучшения состояния и раннего перевода новорожденного из ОРИТ. Одновременное сочетание трех положительных признаков резко повышает вероятность благоприятного исхода лечения. В частности, у доношенного ребенка с оценкой по шкале Апгар 7 и более баллов, не имеющего сердечной недостаточности, требующей инотропной поддержки и без ухудшения состояния в первые 12-24 часа жизни, но с потребностью в дотации 100% кислорода вероятность благоприятного исхода СПОН составляет 67,12%. При наличии всех положительных признаков (доношенный ребенок, оценка по шкале Апгар 7 и более баллов, ЧСС в пределах 115-190 уд/мин, отсутствие инотропной поддержки, FiO2 менее 99%, ухудшение состояния в первые 12-24 часа жизни) вероятность благоприятного исхода равна 96,7%. С целью иллюстрации эффективности модели нами было выполнено прогнозирование исхода СПОН у одного из новорожденных, участвующих в исследовании, которое представлено ниже. Клинический пример: Ребенок И. (ж.), история болезни №34, родилась 7 января 2007 года в 10:40 на сроке гестации 42 недели. Масса тела при рождении составила 3680 г., оценка по шкале Апгар на первой минуте была равна 5 баллам, на пятой минуте 6 баллам. Из анамнеза известно, что беременность протекала на фоне урогенитальной инфекции (хламидиоз, трихомонадный кольпит). В родах отмечалась прогрессирующая гипоксия плода, слабость потуг. Ребенок родился в асфиксии, с синдромом мекониальной аспирации. Сразу после рождения ребенок переведен на ИВЛ. В родильном доме поставлен диагноз: Синдром аспирации мекония. Через 6 ч. 30 мин. с момента рождения ребенок переведен в ОРИТ АОДМЦМ в сопровождении реанимационно-консультативной бригады. При поступлении проводилась искусственная вентиляция легких со следующими параметрами: FiO2 — 0,7; PIP = 24 см H2 O; PEEP = 3 см H2 O; f = 46/min; Tin = 0,38 c; MAP = 9,1. На фоне проводимой респираторной терапии SpO2 составила 99%. Кожные покровы и видимые слизистые бледнорозовой окраски, отмечалась пастозность кожных покровов. Частота сердечных сокращений была равна 150/ мин, среднее АД — 69 мм рт. ст. На основании указанных признаков рассчитана вероятность исхода СПОН с использованием созданной модели для рассматриваемого пациента, которая представлена ниже:

Y=exp (-2,7+0×1,04+1×1,6+1×1,03+0×0,5+0×2,1+1×0,8)/ (1+exp(-2,7+0×1,04+1×1,6+1×0,03+0×0,5+0×2,1+1×0, 8))= 0,681.

Вероятность развития благоприятного исхода СПОН составила 68,1%. Через двое суток после госпитализации в ОРИТ ребенок был экстубирован, а на 5 сутки (на 6 день жизни) переведен в палату интенсивной терапии отделения патологии новорожденных. Существующие на сегодня шкалы оценки органной дисфункции у детей (PELOD, PEMOD, NEOMOD) в большинстве случаев используются только в научных целях, так как содержат большое количество клиниколабораторных и инструментальных признаков синдрома полиорганной недостаточности, что затрудняет их использование в широкой клинической практике [1]. Особенно это характерно для стационаров I-го и II-го уровней, где возможности лабораторного и инструментального обследования крайне ограничены и диагностика патологического процесса основывается только на данных физикального обследования, что, в ряде случаев, и служит причиной прогрессирования полиорганной недостаточности. Недавно созданная шкала синдрома полиорганной недостаточности у детей хотя и является одной из наиболее достоверных шкал, позволяющих диагностировать СПОН у детей, также основана на лабораторном обследовании пациента и не позволяет прогнозировать исход полиорганной недостаточности на основе данных физикального обследования новорожденного [14]. Кроме этого, при диагностике СПОН у новорожденных проблемой является верификация острой церебральной недостаточности, поскольку оценка уровня сознания крайне затруднена. Подтверждением трудностей, связанных с адекватным обследованием новорожденного ребенка, находящегося в критическом состоянии и своевременной диагностикой СПОН, является то, что ухудшение состояния ребенка в первые 12-24 часа от рождения является более благоприятным прогностическим признаком. В то же время диагностика прогрессирования основного патологического процесса в более поздние сроки свидетельствует о высоком риске неблагоприятного исхода полиорганной недостаточности. Следовательно, можно утверждать, что основным фактором, определяющим исход полиорганной недостаточности, является не возраст ребенка на момент ухудшения состояния, а временной интервал между появлением минимальных проявлений органной дисфункции и их диагностикой. Таким образом, необходимо еще раз подчеркнуть, что только своевременная диагностика начальных проявлений органной дисфункции лежит в основе профилактики и своевременной терапии СПОН. Предложенная нами модель прогнозирования исходов критических состояний у новорожденных может быть использована в любом ОРИТ. В настоящее время в некоторых педиатрических ОРИТ широко используются электронные базы данных, которые, в большей степени выполняют функцию электронного архива, дублирующего традиционную историю болезни. Эти базы редко используются для оперативной динамической оценки состояния пациента, из-за чего терапевтические мероприятия отстают и реализуются только в момент резкого ухудшения состояния ребенка. Таким образом, можно утверждать, что математическое прогнозирование исхода СПОН является оптимальным решением указанной проблемы, так как позволяет установить ведущий синдром и определить вероятность наступления того или иного исхода СПОН у новорожденных. Следует еще раз подчеркнуть особенную значимость этого утверждения, поскольку именно адекватная трактовка состояния ребенка в ближайшие часы после поступления в ОРИТ и определяет качество проводимой интенсивной терапии и исход заболевания в целом.

Таким образом, основными факторами, определяющими ранний исход синдрома полиорганной недостаточности у новорожденных, являются срок гестации, наличие асфиксии в родах тяжелой степени, дыхательная и кардиоваскулярная недостаточность. Использование математической модели прогнозирования ранних исходов СПОН в клинической практике способствует не только более адекватной оценке состояния пациента на момент поступления в ОРИТ стационара III-го уровня, но и обеспечивает своевременное выявление группы новорожденных с высоким риском неблагоприятного исхода патологического процесса. Прогнозирование ранних исходов СПОН у новорожденных на момент поступления в ОРИТ стационаров III-го уровня является одним из основных инструментов, позволяющих проводить целенаправленную патогенетическую терапию, направленную на устранение ведущего жизнеугрожающего синдрома или его профилактику у детей группы риска.

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ОПТИМАЛЬНЫЙ РАСТВОР ИНФУЗИОННОЙ ТЕРАПИИ В РАННЕМ ПОСЛЕОПЕРАЦИОННОМ ПЕРИОДЕ У ДЕТЕЙ

Резюме. Выбор препарата стартовой инфузионной терапии в раннем послеоперационном периоде актуален с позиции клинической эффективности, определяющей также и экономическую целесообразность комплекса лечебных мероприятий.

Цель исследования. Сравнительная оценка сукцинатсодержащего раствора и раствора 0,9% NaCl в качестве препарата стартовой инфузионной терапии в раннем послеоперационном периоде у детей.

Материалы и методы. Провели проспективное рандомизированное исследование методом случайной выборки у 43 пациентов с оценкой по ASA II–III после плановых хирургических вмешательств, длительностью 1–3 часа. В 1-й группе «N», (n=23) дети в раннем послеоперационном периоде (в течение 3 ч после операции) получали непрерывную инфузию раствора 0,9% NaCl, во 2-й группе «R», (n=20) - инфузию в режиме 2,3 (1,6; 2,8) сукцинатсодержащим раствором. Межгрупповое и внутригрупповое различие на этапах исследования оценивали по динамике водно-электролитного и кислотно-основного состояния (КОС), основного обмена и значений фазового угла - расчетного интегрального показателя состояния мембран клеточных структур. Данные регистрировали на 5 этапах исследования: 1 - сразу при поступлении в ОРИТ (исходные данные), 2- через 60 минут, 3 - через 90 минут, 4 - через 120 минут, 5 - через 180 минут от момента поступления в ОРИТ.

Результаты. Концентрация калия в плазме крови значимо различалась между группами через 60 (p=0,01) и 180 минут (p=0,04) после начала инфузии препаратов. В группе N на 2-м этапе отмечали снижение показателя на 7%, а в группе R увеличение на 2,1%, по отношению к исходному значению. К концу исследования концентрация калия снижалась в группе N на 6,9% и в группе R - на 6,5%. Внутригрупповые различия были значимы в группе N на 2-м (p=0,02) и 5-м (p=0,01) этапах. В группе R ни на одном этапе не выявили значимых различий от исходных значений. Во всех случаях значения показателя находились в пределах референсных значений. В группе N на 2-м этапе содержание натрия достоверно повышалось от

значений 1-го этапа на 2,1% (p=0,01). В группе R на 5-м этапе наблюдали значимое снижение содержания Cl− на 2,7% (p=0,01). Динамика показателей КОС характеризовалась тенденцией к смешанному ацидозу на 2-м этапе в обеих группах, отмечали одинаковое значимое снижение pH на 1,3% от исходного значения, а к 5-у этапу - снижение pH было более выражено в группе N - на 1,2% от исходного значения, в группе R - на 0,9%, соответственно (p=0,01). В группе N выявили снижение значения фазового угла на 8,6% на 2-м этапе и на 6% к 5-у этапу исследования (p=0,01). В группе R значимых различий в динамике значений фазового угла не обнаружили.

Заключение. Сукцинат содержащий раствор благоприятнее влияет на водно-электролитный баланс, КОС плазмы крови, состояние клеточных мембран в сравнении с раствором 0,9% NaCl

Ключевые слова: инфузионная терапия; 0,9% NaCl; анестезия; дети; стартовый раствор; сукцинат; Реамберин.

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OPTIMAL SOLUTION OF INFUSION THERAPY IN THE EARLY POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD IN CHILDREN

Summary. The choice of drug for initial fluid therapy in the early postoperative period is important in terms of clinical efficacy and cost-effectiveness of the combination treatment.

The aim of the study was to compare the effects of a succinate-containing solution and 0.9% NaCl solution when used as a drug of initial intravenous fluid therapy in early postoperative period in children.

Materials and methods. A prospective randomized trial was conducted with participation of 43 patients having ASA II–III score after elective surgical interventions with a duration of 1-3 hours. In Group I («N») (n=23) the patients received continuous infusion of 0.9% NaCl solution in the early postoperative period (within 3 hours after the operation), in Group 2 («R») (n=20) continuous infusion of a succinate-containing solution was administered in 2.3 (1.6; 2.8) mode. The inter- and intragroup differences during the study were estimated by the changes of water-electrolyte and acid-base balance, basal metabolism, and phase angle (estimated integral index of cellular membranes condition) values. The data were recorded during the 5 stages of the study: 1 - immediately upon

ICU admission (baseline), 2 - 60 minutes, 3 - 90 minutes, 4 - 120 minutes, 5 - 180 minutes after the ICU admission.

Results. Significant differences in plasma potassium level between the groups 60 minutes (P=0.01) and 180 minutes (P=0.04) after the initiation of drugs infusion were found. In group N, at the 2nd stage, a 7% decrease in the potassium level was observed, while in group R, it increased by 2.1% as compared with the baseline. By the end of the study, potassium level decreased by 6.9% in group N and by 6.5% in group R. The intragroup differences were significant in Group N at the 2nd (P=0.02) and 5th (P=0.01) stages. In group R, no significant differences vs the baseline were found at any stage. In all cases, the values were within the reference values. In group N, at the 2nd stage the sodium concentration increased compared with the 1st stage by 2.1% (P=0.01). In group R, at the 5th stage, a significant decrease of Cl− concentration by 2.7% (P=0.01) was observed. The acid-base status showed a trend towards mixed acidosis at the 2nd stage in both groups, with the similarly significant pH reduction by 1.3% vs the baseline, whereas at 5th stage the decrease of pH was more significant in Group N (by 1.2% vs the baseline) than in Group R (by 0.9%) (P=0.01). In group N, the phase angle value was found to decrease by 8.6% at the 2nd stage and by 6% at the 5th stage (P=0.01). In group R no significant differences in the phase angle values were found.

Conclusion. The succinate-containing solution has more favorable effect on the water-electrolyte and blood acid-base balance, as well as the state of cell membranes compared with the 0.9% NaCl solution.

Keywords: anesthesia; children; initial solution; succinate; 0.9% NaCl; fluid therapy; Reamberin.

Введение. Уже более 200 лет в клинической практике используется раствор 0,9% NaCl, исторически именуемый «физиологическим», но по сути таковым не являющийся. Значительное число работ, посвященных его применению и характеризующих его качества, свидетельствуют о нежелательности использования препарата ввиду его способности вызывать метаболический ацидоз и нарушать гемостаз при вливании больших объемов [1-3]. Тем не менее, упоминания о возможности его использования в инфузионной терапии не оспариваются в ряде клинических рекомендаций различных профессиональных национальных сообществ [4,5]. При этом сторонники применения в инфузионной терапии сбалансированных растворов представляют их преимущества перед не сбалансированными, к каковым относится и 0,9% NaCl, однако не дают однозначного ответа, какой из них является препаратом выбора [2,6-8]. В частносьти имеются достаточные доказательства, что в педиатрии для поддерживающей терапии предпочтительны изотонические внутривенные растворы, поскольку гипотонические могут приводить к гипонатриемии с сопутствующими неблагоприятными последствиями [1,6,9]. Более того, современные технологии fast track хирургии, в том числе и в детской практике, предусматривают значительную роль анестезиологического обеспечения в ранней активизации и восстановлении пациента после операции и анестезии [10]. В этом аспекте становится особо значима проблема подбора препаратов анестезии и сопутствующей терапии, к каковой относится введение инфузионных растворов, интраоперационно и в ранний послеоперационный период. Необходимо учитывать их способность оказывать минимальное угнетающее влияние на органы и системы, активизировать восстановление угнетенных анестезией и операцией функций. В связи с этим возможность применения в составе инфузионной терапии сукцинатсодержащих препаратов, к которым относится Реамберин, способный, по данным Мазиной Н. К. и соавтор. (2016), в качестве энергопротектора оказывать позитивное влияние на клинический исход [11], представляется актуальной и значимой. В другой работе эти жеавторы отмечают, что фармакологические свойства препарата позволяют повысить клиническую эффективность медицинских вмешательств и снизить затраты более, чем на 50%, за счет сокращения сроков госпитализации, снижения частоты осложнений, потребности в дорогостоящих медикаментах [10]. Положительное влияние Реамберина на антиоксидантную систему, доставку кислорода, реологические свойства крови, летальность при различных критических состояниях отмечают и другие исследователи [13, 14].

Таким образом, представляется актуальным рассмотреть возможность использования сукцинатсодержащего раствора Реамберин в качестве препарата стартовой инфузионной терапии в раннем послеоперационном.

Цель исследования: сравнительная оценка сукцинатсодержащего раствора и раствора 0,9% NaCl в качестве препарата стартовой инфузионной терапии в раннем послеоперационном периоде у детей.

Материал и методы: Провели проспективное рандомизированное исследование методом случайной выборки у 43 пациентов (ASA II-III) после плановых хирургических вмешательств, находившихся в отделении реанимации и интенсивной терапии (ОРИТ) АОДМПЦМ Минздрава Узбекистана в период с 10.2018 г. по 07.2019 г. Операции выполняли под общей комбинированной эндотрахеальной анестезией: индукцию проводили инсуфляцией севофлурана - 8-4 об.% (3,6-1,8 МАК) в потоке O2 100% 8 л/мин, фентанилом 0,05% внутривенно (в/в) болюсно 2 мкг/кг, рокуронием - 0,6 мг/кг с последующей интубацией трахеи. В ряде случаев выполняли катетеризацию эпидурального пространства на уровне ThX-ThXI с эпидуральной аналгезией ропивакаином - 0,5% болюс из расчета 0,3 мл/кг. Под-держание анестезии во время операции: ингаляция севофлурана - 2,5 об.% в воздушно-кислородной смеси при O2 не более 40%, аналгезия постоянной инфузией фентанила - 0,05% в режиме 3 мкг/кг/ч в/в или ропивакаина - 0,2% в режиме 0,2 мл/кг/ч в эпидуральное пространство, миоплегия в/в рокуронием - 1% в режиме 0,6 мг/кг/ч. Всем пациентам проводили периоперационную инфузионную терапию кристаллоидным раствором Стерофундин с режимом инфузии 10-15 мл/кг/ч аппаратом Infusomat (B. Braun fms English 230 V).

В 1-й группе «N», (n=23), в раннем послеоперационном периоде (в течение 3 ч после операции) дети получали непрерывную инфузию 0,9% NaCl в режиме 2,9 (2,3; 3,8) мл/кг/ч, во 2-й группе «R», (n=20) - сукцинатсодержащего раствора Реамберин в режиме 2,3 (1,6; 2,8) мл/кг/ч через центральный или периферический венозный доступ. По оцениваемым показателям группы были сопоставимы между собой и не имели статистически значимых различий за исключением объема и режима введения исследуемых препаратов в ОРИТ, что было обусловлено ограничениями согласно инструкциям по их применению (табл. 1).

В исследовании оценивали: общую воду организма (ОВО), внеклеточную жидкость (ВнЖ) организма, внутриклеточную жидкость (ВЖ) организма, фазовый угол (ФУ) - арктангенс отношения реактивного и активного сопротивления для определенной частоты тока. Значение ФУ характеризует емкостныесвойстваклеточныхмембрани жизнеспособность биологических тканей. Считается, что чем выше ФУ, тем «лучше» состояние тканей. Значения ФУ в диапазоне 5,4-7,8° классифицируются как нормальные, 4,4-5,4° - пониженные, менее 4,4° - низкие. Оценивали также основной обмен (ОО), - с помощью биоимпедансного анализатора АВС-02 «МЕДАСС» (Россия); электролиты крови (K+, Na+, Cl−, Ca2+), КОС капиллярной крови (pH, pCO2, pO2, HCO3, SBE, ABE). Данные КОС крови анализировали в экспресс-лаборатории, с помощью газоанализаторов ABL 800 FLEX, GEM Premier 4000 и GEM Premier 3500.

Оцениваемые показатели регистрировали на 5 этапах исследования: 1 - сразу при поступлении в ОРИТ (исходные данные), 2 - через 60 минут, 3 - через 90 минут, 4 - через 120 минут, 5 - через 180 минут от момента поступления в ОРИТ. Статистическую обработку осуществляли с использованием программных средств пакета IBM SPSS Statistics 23. Данные, подчиняющиеся закону нормального распределения, оценивали на основа-нии теста Шапиро-Уилка, представили в виде среднего значения (M) и стандартного отклонения (±s) с оценкой статистической значимости их различий по t-критерию Стьюдента (T-тест). Анализ непараметрических данных, представленных в виде медианы (Me), 1 и 3 квартилей (Q1; Q3), осуществляли по критерию Вилкоксона (W-тест) и критерию Манна-Уитни (U-тест). Различия принимали статистически значимыми при $p<0,05$.

Результаты и обсуждение. Концентрация калия в плазме крови имела статистически значимые отличия между группами на 2-м (p=0,01) и

5-м (p=0,04) этапах исследования, т. е. через 60 и 180 минут после начала инфузии стартового раствора (табл. 2). При этом в группе N на 2-м этапе отмечали снижение показателя на 7%, а в группе R-увеличение на 2,1% по отношению к исходному значению. К концу исследования концентрация калия снижалась в группе N на 6,9% и в группе R - на 6,5%. Отметили, что в группе N внутригрупповые различия были значимы на 2-м (p=0,02) и 5-м (p=0,01) этапах, в то время как в группе R ни на одном этапе не выявили статистически значимых различий от исходных значений. Во всех случаях значения показателя находились в пределах референсных значений. Концентрация остальных оцениваемых электролитов (Na^+,Cl^-,Ca^{2+}) не имела значимых различий на этапах исследования между группами. Тем не менее, в группе N на 2-м этапе концентрация натрия значимо повышалась от значений 1-го этапа на 2,1% (p=0,01), а к концу исследованияуже не имела с ним значимых различий. В группе R на всех этапах исследования данный показатель не имел значимых различий с его исходными величинами. В группе R наблюдали значимое снижение содержания Cl^- на 2,7% ($p<0,05$) на 5-м этапе исследования.

Отмеченные изменения концентрации электролитов в плазме крови свидетельствовали о более благоприятной динамике ряда показателей при использовании раствора Реамберина в сравнении с раствором 0,9% NaCl. При оценке водного баланса значимых различий между группами на этапах исследования выяdили (табл. 3). Однако к 5-у этапу на фоне инфузии раствора 0,9% NaCl в группе N отмечали значимое увеличение от исходных значений ОВО - на 3%, ВнЖ - на 3,4% и ВЖ - на 2,7%. В группе R также значимо повышались значения ОВО - на 3,6%, ВнЖ - на 3,2% и ВЖ - на 3,8%. Динамика показателей КОС крови в обеих группах на 2-м этапе характеризовалась значимым снижением pH на 1,3% от исходных значений (табл. 4). К 5-у этапу снижение pH от исходного значения было более выражено в группе N, чем в группе R - на 1,2%, и на 0,9%, соответственно ($p<0,01$). pCO2 в группе N значимо увеличивалось от исходных значений на 2-м и 5-м этапах - на 24,6 и на 20,7%, соответственно, а в группе R - на 24,4 и 22,4% соответственно, незначительно превышая верхнюю границу референсных значений. pO2 в группе N значимо уменьшалось на 42,4% на 2 этапе и на 50,8% на 5 этапе. На этих же этапах в группе R происходило снижение pO2 на 46,5% и на 41,5%., соответственно. В сравнении с исходными значениями в группе N значимо снижались HCO3, SBE и ABE: на 2-м этапе — на 9,3, 37,8 и 56% и на 5-м этапе — на 2,6, 37,8 и 26,6% соответственно. В то же время значимые изменения показателей HCO−, SBE и ABE в группе R происходили лишь на 2-м этапе - 10,4, 52,2 и 64% соответственно, а на 5-м этапе различия были статистически незначимы. При оценке состояния клеточных структур в группе N отметили значимое снижение значения ФУ на протяжении всего наблюдения - на 8,6% на 2-м этапе и на 6% к 5-у этапу исследования (p=0,01) (табл. 5). И хотя этот показатель при использовании раствора 0,9% NaCl находился в пределах, характеризуемых, как нормальные, отмеченное значимое смещение его значений к более низким цифрам указывало на тенденцию к снижению емкостных свойств мембран клеток и жизнеспособности тканей. В группе R значимых изменений этого показателя от исходных значений не обнаружили.

Показатель основного обмена на всем протяжении исследования не имел межгрупповых и межэтапных внутригрупповых значимых различий, $p>0,05$.

В ходе исследования установили, что значимые различия между группами проявлялись только в динамике концентрации калия в плазме крови, имевшей тенденцию к снижению в большей степени у детей, которым применяли раствор 0,9% NaCl. Это вполне объясняется отсутствием калия в этом переливаемом препарате и его наличием в составе раствора Реамберин. В связи с этим важно отметить, что использованный режим инфузии препаратов в обеих группах не приводил к изменению концентрации калия за пределы референсных значений, что не может быть гарантированно, если раствор 0,9% NaCl будет вводиться быстрее и в большем объеме. При использовании раствора 0,9% NaCl отметили также значимое повышение содержания натрия в крови на всех этапах исследования, что, возможно, обусловлено большим содержанием натрия в данном препарате по сравнению с раствором Реамберин (154ммоль/л и 147,2 ммоль/л, соответственно), а также большей скоростью и объемом введения. Снижение значений ФУ после введения раствора 0,9 % NaCl, может быть следствием как его прямого действия за счет нарушения водно-электролитного баланса клетки, так и опосредованного - за счет изменения кислотности внутренней среды.

Изменения ряда показателей, выявленные при использовании раствора 0,9% NaCl по сравнению с раствором Реамберин, хоть и не дают оснований отказаться от применения данного препарата в качестве стартового раствора инфузионной терапии в раннем после-операционном периоде, все же свидетельствуют о необходимости его использования с осторожностью.

Заключение

При выборе препарата стартовой инфузионной терапии в раннем послеоперационном периоде у детей следует учесть, что сукцинат содержащий раствор Реамберин благоприятнее влияет на водно-электролитный баланс, КОС плазмы крови, состояние клеточных мембран в сравнении с раствором 0,9% NaCl.

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НАРУШЕНИЯ ГЕМОСТАЗА У НОВОРОЖДЕННЫХ, КОТОРЫМ ТРЕБУЕТСЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ РАННЕГО ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОГО ВМЕШАТЕЛЬСТВА

Особенности показателей гемостаза у детей, прооперированных в неонатальном периоде. При освещении конкретных вопросов геморрагических нарушений у новорожденных. Выявить факторы риска тромботических осложнений у новорожденных. Описан тромбоз венозного синуса как проблема неонатального периода. Проблемы эпидемиологии, диагностики, профилактики и лечения тромботических осложнений у новорожденных, требующих раннего оперативного вмешательства.

Ключевые слова:

гемостаз, новорожденные, раннее хирургическое вмешательство, тромбофилия, геморрагические расстройства, тромбоз, катетерассоциированный тромбоз.

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HEMOSTASIS DISORDERS IN NEONATES REQUIRING EARLY SURGICAL INTERVENTION

The peculiarities of the hemostasis parameters children operated in the neonatal period. When covering specific issues of hemorrhagic disorders in newborns. Identify risk factors for thrombotic complications in newborns. Described thrombosis of venous sinus as a problem of the neonatal period. The problems of the epidemiology, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of thrombotic complications in newborns, requiring early surgical intervention.

Keywords: hemostasis, newborns, early surgical intervention, thrombophilia, hemorrhagic disorders, thrombosis, catheter-associated thrombosis.

Необходимо выделить основные проблемы в вопросах нарушения гемостаза, решение которых поможет предупредить развитие жизнеугрожающих состояний у новорожденных. Как свидетельствует литературный источник [11], к патологическим состояниям, предрасполагающимк развитию тромбоза у новорожденных, относят артериальную гипотензию, повышенную вязкость крови, наследственный или приобретенный дефицит антитромбина III, протеина С, протеина S и плазминогена, генетическую мутацию V фактора и протромбина, повышение гомоцистеина и липопротеина, механическую обструкцию катетера, сахарный диабет у матери. Наибольший риск возникновения тромбозов в неонатальном периоде можно объяснить повышенной необходимостью в постановке центрального венозного и артериального катетера при заболеваниях у новорожденных [18]. Также к факторам риска тромбоза глубоких вен можно отнести предшествующие хирургические вмешательства, травмы, иммобилизации, врожденные нарушения [12]. В других источниках [3, 4, 12, 19-22] подтверждается, что заболевание сепсисом и применение сосудистых катетеров имеют наибольшую корреляцию с частотой тромбозов в отделениях реанимации и интенсивной терапии новорожденных. Инфекция способствует активации свертывания, а сосудистый катетер создает очаг распространения тромба. Некоторые другие патологические факторы повышают протромботическую тенденцию. Гипоксия и ацидоз, гемолитическая анемия, чаще всего возникающая вследствие несовместимости по антигенам Rh или АВО с кровью беременной, синдром повышенной вязкости и сахарный диабет у матери активируют свертывание. Идиопатический венозный тромбоз развивается менее чем у 5% детей, тогда как у взрослых пациентов его частота может составлять до 40% в структуре всех причин венозного тромбоза. У подавляющего большинства детей к развитию тромбоза приводит несколько факторов, наиболее важным из которых является длительное нахождение катетера в просвете кровеносного сосуда. Так, наличие этого фактора отмечается у 90% детей с венозным тромбозом, развившимся в течение неонатального периода, и у 66% детей с венозным тромбозом, развившимся в более позднем детском возрасте. Этот факт отчасти объясняет большую распространенность тромбозов вен верхних конечностей и верхней половины туловища у детей (60%) по сравнению с таковой у взрослых (2%) [12]. Поскольку частота встречаемости катетер-ассоциированных тромбозов очень высока, углубленное изучение этого типа тромбозов представляет практический интерес. В этой связи интерес представляет опыт использования нового полиуретанового катетера, содержащего связанный с ним комплекс гепарин–антитромбин III. Обнаружено, что этот комплекс увеличивает продолжительность антитромботического эффекта и дает хороший результат [4, 23]. Другой новый подход состоит в инстилляции тромболитического агента (тканевого активатора плазминогена) в свободный просвет катетера для удаления слоя фибрина, образующегося на поверхности катетера, и фибриновых волокон, закрывающих отверстие катетера. В 2 исследованиях использовали рекомбинантный тканевой активатор плазминогена для очистки обтурированного центрального венозного катетера у детей разного возраста, включая новорожденных. Эффективность восстановления составила 80–90%, токсичность была минимальной, осложнения отсутствовали [4, 24, 25]. Таким образом, существует много факторов, способствующих развитию тромбозов, но катетер-ассоциированные тромбозы встречаются наиболее часто, что требует дальнейшего изучения этой проблемы и определения возможных путей решения. К числу естественных антикоагулянтов относят антитромбин III, протеины С и S. Распространенность дефицита антитромбина III, протеинов С и S среди больных с венозным тромбозом очень невысока – менее 5%, а в общей популяции – в десятки раз ниже. Система протеина С активно реагирует на развитие воспаления в организме. Известно, что развитие воспаления, особенно в условиях грамнегативного сепсиса, значительно воздействует на гемостатический баланс, вызывая гиперкоагуляцию. Это связано с несколькими эффектами в системе протеина С.1. Медиаторы воспаления подавляют синтез тромбомодулина, что ведет к уменьшению активации протеина С. 2. В крови повышается активность комплемента, вследствие чего происходит относительное увеличение количества связанного и уменьшение активного несвязанного протеина S. 3. Фагоцитарные ферменты могут отщеплять тромбомодулин от эндотелиальной поверхности. 4. Стимуляция синтеза и экспрессии тканевого фактора на мембране клеток в зоне воспаления ведет к усилению синтеза факторов IXa и Xa и нарастанию дисбаланса [4]. Таким образом, тромбофилические мутации могут рассматриваться только как предрасполагающие факторы к тромботическим осложнениям. Таким образом, тромбоз венозного синуса наиболее часто встречается в неонатальном периоде. D-димер у новорожденных не может выступать в качестве маркера гиперкоагуляции. В таблице приведены основные методы, позволяющие визуализировать венозный тромбоз. На отдельных клинических примерах [18,22] было показано, что ультразвук - существенный метод визуализации тромбозов в неонатологии, который даже внутриутробно позволяет поставить диагноз. Таким образом, необходимо дальнейшее изучение вопросов диагностики у новорожденных с целью определения основных маркеров нарушения гемостаза. Обычные гепарины показаны в случаях, когда необходимо быстро вызвать гипокоагуляцию крови и купировать образование тромба или блокаду микроциркуляции, устранить опасную для жизни эмболию сосудов, воспрепятствовать на раннем этапе развитию острого ДВС-синдрома. Низкомолекулярные гепарины (НМГ) обладают большей анти-Ха активностью по сравнению с обычными гепаринами, что свидетельствует о большем антитромботическом эффекте и менее выраженном антикоагулянтном и геморрагическом действии.

Методы подтверждения или исключения диагноза венозного тромбоза, основанного на клинических подозрениях [12].

Метод исследования	**Возможности метода**	**Ограничения метода**
Ультразвуковая диагностика: допплеровское исследование, цветовое картирование кровотока	Неинвазивный метод, который при диагностике тромбоза глубоких вен с клинической симптоматикой на основании метаанализа показал чувствительность 96% и специфичность 93% (по сравнению с флебографией)	Диагностическая точность метода зависит от опыта врача, производящего исследование
Компьютерная томография (КТ)	Позволяет выявить тромбоз глубоких вен (например, верхней и нижней полых, подвздошных, подмышечных, подключичных вен), а также тромбоз сосудов внутренних органов	Требуется внутривенное введение контраста, которого следует избегать при почечной недостаточности. КТ часто имеет ограниченные возможности диагностики венозного тромбоза мозгового синуса
Магнитно-резонансная ангиография (МРА)	Позволяет визуализировать тромбы во всех крупных венах, является приоритетным методом подтверждения тромбоза мозгового синуса. Преимущество метода – способность получать важную информацию без введения контраста	Проведение МРА не всегда доступно, метод все еще недостаточно разработан для выявления тромбоза глубоких вен

При общехирургических операциях лечение продолжают 7-10 дней, по возможности до физической активации пациента. При операциях высокого риска послеоперационная профилактика может быть продлена до 3-7 нед. При операциях под эпидуральной анестезией профилактика тромбозов может начинаться до или после операции: дооперационное начало (при нормальной функции почек рекомендовано проводить эпидуральную анестезию минимум через 10 ч после завершения профилактики с применением НМГ); послеоперационное начало (профилактику тромбоза следует начинать как можно раньше, как только позволит хирургический гемостаз, оптимальный срок в течение 6 ч после операции). Гидроксиэтилкрахмалы характеризуются эффектом увеличения кровотока и антигемостатическими свойствами, которые обеспечивают защиту в отношении тромбоза и тромбоэмболии легочной артерии [12]. Частота массивных кровотечений при лечении неонатальных тромбозов составила 2% для гепариновых антикоагулянтов и 15% для тромболитических агентов [4, 18, 19]. Принципы выбора лекарственных препаратов и способы их введения у детей с тромбозами базируются на результатах исследований, выполненных у взрослых пациентов с аналогичными формами патологии. Схемы введения нефракционированных гепаринов (НФГ) и НМГ у детей такие же, как и у взрослых. В последнее время при лечении детей с венозными тромбоэмболическими осложнениями предпочтение отдается НМГ из-за их более предсказуемых фармакологических свойств, менее трудоемкого мониторирования наблюдаемых эффектов и более редких осложнений, связанных с их использованием. Эффекты НФГ у новорожденных менее выражены в связи с незрелостью у них системы гемостаза и более низким содержанием антитромбина III. Целевой считается такая доза НФГ, которая способствует увеличению АЧТВ в 2-3 раза по сравнению с верхней границей нормы этого показателя. Эффекты НМГ удобнее мониторировать. С этой целью через 3-4 ч после третьей-четвертой инъекции НМГ определяют содержание анти-Ха активности. В настоящее время информации о проведении профилактики венозных тромбозов у детей недостаточно. Продолжительность лечения НФГ или НМГ обычно продолжается 10-14 дней. У детей более старшего возраста, перенесших тромбоз или тромбоэмболию легочной артерии впервые в жизни, лечение рекомендовано проводить в течение 3-6 мес после этого эпизода [4, 12, 40]. Исследования, в которых сравнивали бы эффект противосвертывающей терапии различной степени интенсивности у новорожденных, отсутствуют [4]. Согласно документам American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP) [2] по антитромботической и тромболитической терапии, начинать лечение рекомендуется с применения нефракционированного или низкомолекулярного гепарина, а затем использовать НМГ в течение 3 мес, основываясь на уровне доказательности 2С, но исследований безопасности или эффективности антикоагулянтной терапии у новорожденных не проводилось. По мнению других исследователей [4, 12], при лечении детей с тромбоэмболическими осложнениями предпочтение отдается НМГ. На сегодняшний день не существует однозначного протокола ведения детей с тромботическими и тромбоэмболическими осложнениями в периоде новорожденности. Оптимальные предикция, профилактика и лечение еще не определены [2, 4, 12]. Наша задача заключается в том, чтобы выделить не только факторы риска, которые бы свидетельствовали о возможных проявлениях в нарушении гемостаза у новорожденных, требующих проведения хирургического лечения, но и основные показатели гемостаза новорожденных, которые позволят оценить и поддержать состояние гемостатического баланса на фоне проводимого лечения. Это в свою очередь позволит выбрать единственно правильную тактику ведения пациентов с вероятным развитием геморрагических осложнений при проведении хирургических вмешательств и предупредить развитие жизнеугрожающих тромботических осложнений.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ САМОВОСПИТАНИЯ И САМООБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ПОДРОСТКОВОМ ВОЗРАСТЕ

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматриваются самовоспитание и самообразование в контексте становления целостной личности подростка, представлены ступени самовоспитания, а также раскрывается сущность педагогической организации самообразования подростков.

Ключевые слова: самовоспитание, самообразование, подростковый возраст, педагогическая организация самообразования, саморазвитие в подростковом возрасте.

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FEATURES OF SELF-EDUCATION AND SELF-EDUCATION IN ADOLESCENTS

Abstract: this article discusses self-education and self-education in the context of the formation of a holistic personality of a teenager, the stages of self-education are presented, and the essence of the pedagogical organization of self-education of adolescents is revealed.

Key words: self-education, self-education, adolescence, pedagogical organization of self-education, self-development in adolescence.

Одним из наиболее значимых явлений, связанных с подростковым периодом, является сильное стремление к самовоспитанию. Активный процесс самовоспитания начинается в этом возрасте и обычно продолжается в той или иной форме на протяжении всей дальнейшей жизни человека. Когда мы говорим о начале самовоспитания молодежи, мы имеем в виду, что в возрасте 12-13 лет дети впервые начинают задумываться о возможностях духовного и личностного саморазвития и прилагают к этому сознательные усилия. [3, с. 141].

Воспитание и самовоспитание – две стороны процесса формирования личности. Под самовоспитанием понимается сознательная, целенаправленная и самостоятельная деятельность, возникающая в результате активного взаимодействия человека с окружающей средой и влияющая на развитие и совершенствование личности человека [1, с. 67].

Немов Р. С. выделил следующие этапы этого процесса:

1. Физическое и волевое самовоспитание (подростковый возраст);
2. Нравственное саморазвитие (ранний юношеский возраст);
3. Профессиональное самообразование (средний и поздний юношеский возраст, ранняя взрослость);
4. Социально-идеологическое самовоспитание (жизненный цикл после 40-45 лет);
5. Постановка и реализация цели самореализации человека. Считается высшей ступенью личностного развития (встречается очень редко).

Важную роль в содействии самообразованию и самовоспитанию играет положительный пример сверстников и педагогов в социальной, нравственной, художественно-эстетической сферах. Всё это вызывает подражание и стремление к личностному развитию.

Еще одним важным фактором является педагогическое воздействие на процесс самовоспитания и самообразования подростков.

Педагогическая организация самообразования является одним из наиболее эффективных средств разностороннего развития личности подростка в силу естественной зависимости от её желаний и интересов.

Работа по усилению самообразования – это область педагогического творчества, глубоких знаний, развития стремлений и умений каждого подростка. Самообразование постепенно приводит к активизации и внутреннему принятию более широкого спектра желаний учащегося, вырабатывает вкус к созданию собственной личности. Такая педагогическая работа требует чуткости, большого уважения к детям, завоевания их доверия.

Одним из самых сложных моментов в активизации самообразования является обеспечение его системности, так как молодые люди склонны заниматься отдельными делами второпях, нерегулярно. Им сложно систематически подтверждать себе результаты работы.

В целом необходимо сказать, что самообразование является важным средством обеспечения личностного развития в подростковом возрасте [2, с. 92].

Подросток не выступает пассивным объектом воспитательных воздействий. У него формируется внутренняя позиция по отношению к этим воздействиям, согласно которой он может либо активно работать над своим совершенствованием (саморазвитием), либо оставаться пассивным.

Подросток через самообразование и самовоспитание:

- Устраняет недостатки в собственном поведении;
- Формирует положительные качества, дающие ему чувство силы, самостоятельности;
- Воспитывает волевые качества: мужество, храбрость, выносливость, упорство. Желание развивать интеллектуальные качества встречается реже.

Цели самовоспитания с возрастом меняются - они становятся более реальными, более прозаичными, все более актуальными.

Таким образом, на определенном этапе развития личности, ее интеллектуальных способностей и социального самосознания подросток начинает понимать не только поставленные перед ним внешние цели, но и цели своего воспитания. Он начинает видеть себя объектом воспитания, открывает возможность эффективного самовоспитания, которое становится центральной детерминантой развития личности в следующие периоды жизни.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СОЛНЕЧНОЙ ЭНЕРГИИ

Аннотация. Солнечная энергия – это излучение Солнца, способное производить тепло, вызывать химические реакции или генерировать электричество. Это возобновляемый ресурс, и многие технологии могут собирать его непосредственно для использования в домах, на предприятиях, в школах и больницах. Некоторые технологии солнечной энергии включают фотоэлектрические элементы и панели, концентрированную солнечную энергию и солнечную архитектуру. Существуют различные способы захвата солнечной радиации и преобразования ее в полезную энергию.

Ключевые слова: солнечная энергия, ядерный синтез, солнечная система, электромагнитное излучение, электромагнитный спектр.

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USE OF SOLAR ENERGY

Abstract: Solar energy is radiation from the Sun that can produce heat, cause chemical reactions, or generate electricity. It's a renewable resource, and many technologies can harvest it directly for use in homes, businesses, schools, and hospitals. Some solar energy technologies include photovoltaic cells and panels, concentrated solar energy, and solar architecture. There are various ways to capture solar radiation and convert it into useful energy.

Key words: Solar energy, nuclear fusion, solar system, electromagnetic radiation, electromagnetic spectrum.

Солнечная энергия – это любой тип энергии, генерируемой солнцем. Солнечная энергия создается ядерным синтезом, который происходит на

Солнце. Синтез происходит, когда протоны атомов водорода яростно сталкиваются в ядре Солнца и сливаются, создавая атом гелия.

Этот процесс, известный как PP (протонно-протонная цепная реакция), излучает огромное количество энергии. В своем ядре Солнце сплавляет около 620 миллионов метрических тонн водорода каждую секунду. Ядерный синтез с помощью цепной реакции PP или цикла CNO высвобождает огромное количество энергии в виде волн и частиц. Солнечная энергия постоянно утекает от Солнца и по всей Солнечной системе.

Электромагнитный спектр существует в виде волн разных частот и длин волн. Частота волны показывает, сколько раз волна повторяется за определенную единицу времени. Волны с очень короткими длинами волн повторяются несколько раз за заданную единицу времени, поэтому они являются высокочастотными. Напротив, низкочастотные волны имеют гораздо более длинные волны.

Есть много плюсов и минусов использования солнечной энергии.

Основным преимуществом использования солнечной энергии является то, что она является возобновляемым ресурсом. У нас будет стабильный, безграничный запас солнечного света еще на 5 миллиардов лет. За один час атмосфера Земли получает достаточно солнечного света, чтобы удовлетворить потребности в электричестве каждого человека на Земле в течение года.

Солнечная энергия чиста. После того, как оборудование для солнечных технологий построено и введено в эксплуатацию, солнечная энергия не нуждается в топливе для работы. Он также не выделяет парниковых газов или токсичных материалов. Использование солнечной энергии может значительно снизить воздействие, которое мы оказываем на окружающую среду.

Есть места, где солнечная энергия практична. Дома и здания в районах с большим количеством солнечного света и низким облачным покровом имеют возможность использовать обильную солнечную энергию.

Солнечные плиты обеспечивают отличную альтернативу приготовлению пищи с дровяными печами, на которые все еще полагаются 2 миллиарда человек. Солнечные плиты обеспечивают более чистый и безопасный способ дезинфекции воды и приготовления пищи.

Солнечная энергия дополняет другие возобновляемые источники энергии, такие как энергия ветра или гидроэлектроэнергии.

Дома или предприятия, которые устанавливают успешные солнечные панели, могут фактически производить избыточное электричество. Эти домовладельцы или владельцы бизнеса могут продавать энергию обратно поставщику электроэнергии, уменьшая или даже устраняя счета за электроэнергию.

Недостатки

Основным сдерживающим фактором для использования солнечной энергии является необходимое оборудование. Оборудование для солнечных технологий стоит дорого. Покупка и установка оборудования может стоить десятки тысяч долларов для индивидуальных домов. Хотя правительство часто предлагает сниженные налоги людям и предприятиям, использующим солнечную энергию, и технология может устранить счета за электроэнергию, первоначальная стоимость слишком высока для многих, чтобы их рассмотреть.

Оборудование для солнечной энергии также тяжелое. Чтобы модернизировать или установить солнечные панели на крыше здания, крыша должна быть прочной, большой и ориентированной на путь солнца.

Как активные, так и пассивные солнечные технологии зависят от факторов, которые находятся вне нашего контроля, таких как климат и облачный покров. Местные районы должны быть изучены, чтобы определить, будет ли солнечная энергия эффективной в этой области.

Солнечный свет должен быть обильным и последовательным, чтобы солнечная энергия была эффективным выбором. В большинстве мест на Земле изменчивость солнечного света затрудняет его реализацию в качестве единственного источника энергии.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ МИНИМИЗАЦИИ РИСКОВ АКТИВНЫХ ОПЕРАЦИЙ КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ БАНКОВ И ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены вопросы теоретических основ минимизации рисков активных операций коммерческих банков и зарубежный опыт, а также исследованы научно-теоретические взгляды на минимизацию рисков, связанных с активными операциями, а также изучен и обобщен передовой зарубежный опыт.

Ключевые слова: банковская система, коммерческие банки, межбанковская конкуренция, эффективность коммерческих банков, оценка эффективности коммерческих банков.

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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR MINIMIZING THE RISKS OF ACTIVE OPERATIONS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

Abstract: The article deals with the theoretical foundations for minimizing the risks of active operations of commercial banks and foreign experience, as well as researched scientific and theoretical views on minimizing the risks associated with active operations, as well as studied and generalized advanced foreign experience.

Keywords: banking system, commercial banks, interbank competition, efficiency of commercial banks, evaluation of the efficiency of commercial banks.

Р.Евстратов предложил следующие пути совершенствования процентного риска в деятельности банков:

«в кредитных договорах следует использовать правило адаптации процентных ставок к новым условиям денежного рынка;

управление изменениями в структуре баланса;

определение суммы покрытия процентного риска, т.е. если процентный риск появляется в активной части баланса, то необходимо сформировать сумму для его покрытия в пассивной части баланса».

По нашему мнению, Р.Евстратов признал важные аспекты управления процентным риском. Однако он не признал важный метод управления процентным риском, такой как поддержание баланса между депозитами и кредитами с плавающей процентной ставкой.

По заключению К.Курилова и А.Куриловой управление процентной маржой. То есть «контроль разницы между процентными доходами от доходных активов и расходами по обязательствам является одной из основных целей управления процентным риском. Помимо маржи, важно обращать внимание на спред. В результате учет гэпа становится одним из основных вопросов управления процентным риском».

По мнению Т. Макшановаой «согласование активов и пассивов по их срокам позволяет строго определять процентный спред. Это позволяет нейтрализовать процентный риск».

На наш взгляд, этот вывод Т. Макшановой имеет большое значение для банковской практики Узбекистана. Причина этого в том, что в коммерческих банках нашей республики несоответствие сроков активов и пассивов является одним из основных факторов, приведших к углублению проблемы процентного риска.

По мнению Дж. Синки, «относительно усовершенствованным методом оценки рыночного риска является метод VAR (Value-at-Risk), и данный метод позволяет с высокой точностью прогнозировать возможные потери и возможные прибыли в результате углубления рыночного риска»

По заключению Х.Ванг и Д.Ванг, «сущность управления кредитным риском проявляется в создании механизма, обеспечивающего баланс между доходностью кредитов и уровнем риска»

Однако авторы не учитывали влияние кредитного риска на ликвидность банков.

По мнению Ж. Исакова, «низкое качество решений, принимаемых кредитными комитетами банков, является одной из серьезных проблем на пути совершенствования практики управления кредитным риском. В коммерческих банках заседания кредитного комитета (комиссии) не проводятся, до сих пор имеют место случаи подписи на актах только для формальности, а также случаи принятия решения о выдаче кредита даже тогода, когда присутствуют не 100 процентов членов комитета. Именно такие ситуации приводят к возникновению проблемных кредитов и ведут к неэффективному прекращению кредитных отношений».

По мнению Алимардонова И., «для снижения уровня кредитного риска при кредитовании субъектов малого предпринимательства необходимо осуществить бонификацию процентных ставок по кредитам. При этом определенный процент по кредитам, предоставленным субъектам малого предпринимательства, выплачивается коммерческому банку из государственного бюджета под поручительство. При этом определенный процент по кредитам, предоставленным субъектам малого предпринимательства, выплачивается коммерческому банку из государственного бюджета под поручительство».

Для того, чтобы качественный показатель активов коммерческих банков находился на уровне нормативных требований, важно обеспечить пропорциональность между ростом суммы активов, взвешенных с учетом риска, и ростом совокупного капитала. Если допустить отставание темпа активов, взвешенных с учетом риска, от темпа роста совокупного капитала и не устранить эту ситуацию в короткие сроки, то в коммерческом банке наблюдается резкое снижение показателя качества активов. В результате рейтинг банка резко упадет.

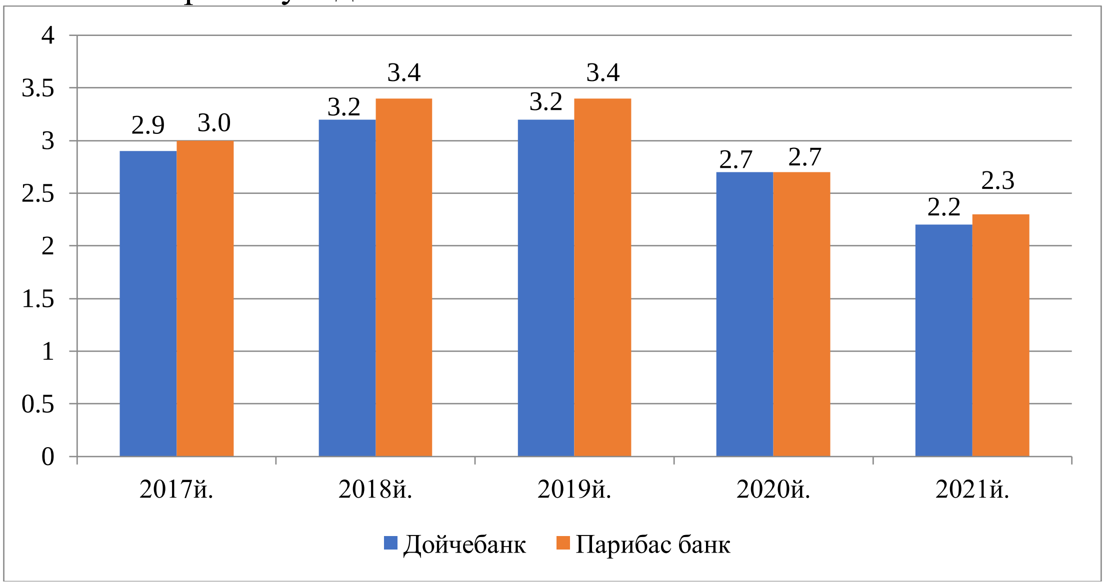

Рисунок 1. Уровень дохода, приходящегося на 1 евро кредита в Deutsche Banke и Paribas Banke, в процентах

Данные, представленные на рисунке 1, показывают, что уровень дохода, приходящегося на 1 евро кредита в Дойчебанке имел тенденцию к росту 2017-2019 годах. Это положительная ситуация с точки зрения обеспечения эффективности кредитной практики банка. Однако в 2020-2021 годах данный показатель демонстрировал тенденцию снижения.

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БУХГАЛТЕРСКАЯ ОТЧЕТНОСТЬ И ЕЁ АНАЛИЗ КАК ИСТОЧНИК ИНФОРМАЦИИ О ФИНАНСОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается бухгалтерская отчетность и её анализ как источник информации о финансовой деятельности организации.

Бухгалтерская финансовая отчетность - единая система данных о финансовом, экономическом, хозяйственном, имущественном положении организации, включающая в себя отражение фактов и результатов ее деятельности.

Ключевые слова: бухгалтерская отчетность, анализ, финансовая деятельность.

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ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS AND ITS ANALYSIS AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON THE FINANCIAL ACTIVITY OF THE ORGANIZATION

Abstract. The article considers accounting statements and their analysis as a source of information about the financial activities of an organization.

Accounting financial statements are a unified system of data on the financial, economic, economic, and property status of an organization, including a reflection of the facts and results of its activities.

Keywords: accounting statements, analysis, financial activity.

Бухгалтерская отчетность — это система обобщения показателей, характеризующих хозяйственно-финансовую деятельность предприятий за предыдущий период (месяц, квартал, год).

Бухгалтерская (финансовая) отчетность подается в соответствии с Законом России «О бухгалтерском учете и финансовой отчетности», а также положений (стандартов) бухгалтерского учета, нормативно-правовых актов, регламентирующих вопросы финансовой отчетности.

В соответствии Приказом Минфина России от 02.07.2010 N 66н "О формах бухгалтерской отчетности организаций" установлены следующие формы годовой бухгалтерской отчетности, которые представлены на рисунке 1.

Рисунок 1 - Формы годовой бухгалтерской отчетности

Баланс показывает связь состава и размещения хозяйственных средств в активе с источниками их формирования и целевым назначением в пассиве; обеспечивает контроль и анализ наличия имущества предприятий, его состояния, размещения и источников формирования, состояния обязательств по расчетам, финансовой устойчивости, платежеспособности предприятий.

Отчет о финансовых результатах содержит информацию о формировании финансовых результатов предприятий, в том числе от реализации продукции, от других видов реализации и внереализационных операций; об использовании полученной прибыли (платежей в бюджет).

Отчет о финансово-имущественном состоянии содержит информацию о движении фондов предприятий в течение отчетного года, направление средств в целевые, внебюджетные фондов и на потребление, а также о наличии и движении основных средств.

Рассматриваемая бухгалтерская финансовая отчетность является также основой для произведения прогностических вычислений и принятия управленческих решений, поэтому присутствие в ней релевантных, актуальных и достоверных данных подразумевается само собой. Поэтому в финансовой отчетности в любом случае будут присутствовать данные о: финансовом положении организации за отчетный период; состоянии собственного и заемного капитала организации; изменениях капитала за рассматриваемый период; движении денежных средств организации внутри нее и за ее пределами; финансовых результатах деятельности организации.

Представляя каждую из форм отчетности более детально, можно выделить и отметить определенные характерные черты каждой из них. Бухгалтерский баланс организации состоит из двух больших разделов - актива и пассива, каждый из которых в свою очередь состоит из статей. Рассматривать их можно множеством различных способов в зависимости от аналитической методики вне зависимости от унифицированности порядка составления и представления, однако наиболее показательной остается стандартная группировка, применяемая при первичном анализе финансовой отчетности (таблица 1).

Таблица 1 - Стандартная аналитическая группировка статей актива и пассива в балансе развивающейся организации

Актив	Пассив
Имущество	Источники имущества
Иммобилизованные активы	Собственный капитал
Мобильные и оборотные активы - запасы и затраты - дебиторская задолженность - денежные средства и ценные бумаги	Заемный капитал - долгосрочные обязательства - краткосрочные кредиты и займы - кредиторская задолженность

Таким образом, само финансовое состояние исследуемой организации определяется на основе анализа бухгалтерской финансовой отчетности - с разнообразными, разумеется, целями, но вне зависимости от них остаются данные, которые могут позволить производить вычисления, способные давать характеристику любым аспектам деятельности устойчиво развивающейся организации.

Бухгалтерский баланс раскрывает основную информацию об имуществе организации, его структуре и положении, поэтому предварительная оценка финансово-экономического состояния организации составляется именно не его основании. Имущество организации состоит из оборотных и внеоборотных активов, и в зависимости от отраслевой принадлежности их соотношение может изменяться: к примеру, в торговой фирме оборотные активы будут превышать внеоборотные, так как товарно-материальные ценности относятся именно к первым, а на предприятии крупной или тяжелой промышленности - наоборот, внеоборотные активы превысят оборотные, так как в составе внеоборотных активов будут отражены основные средства.

На основании исследования соотношения статей актива и пассива возможно составить предварительное заключение о положительных и отрицательных сторонах финансово-хозяйственной деятельности организации - выявить негативные факторы, обнаружить затоваренность складов, рассчитать ряд экономических показателей, характеризующих (отдельно и вместе) хозяйственную, экономическую и финансовую деятельность организации, а также методики ее рационализации: ликвидность, платежеспособность, оборачиваемость, финансовую устойчивость и так далее.

Пояснения к бухгалтерской финансовой отчетности являются последней из составляющих ее форм специфически с точки зрения своей информационной ценности пояснения относятся к бухгалтерскому балансу и отчету о финансовых результатах. Данная отчетная форма представляет из себя не всегда обязательное, но всегда конкретизирующее дополнение, раскрывающее отдельные элементы экономической информации, фигурирующие в финансовой отчетности.

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УЧЕТ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ТОВАРОВ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ ТОРГОВЛИ

Аннотация: В статье отражены особенности торговой деятельности и их влияние на организацию учета, его документальное оформление. Рассмотрены особенности формирования учетной информации по части товарных запасов, которая должна найти свое отражение в учетной политике предприятия. Даны рекомендации по усовершенствованию учета реализации товаров на предприятиях розничной торговли.

Ключевые слова: розничный товарооборот, розничная торговля, учет, реализация, товар, запасы, учётная политика.

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ACCOUNTING FOR THE SALES OF GOODS AT TRADING ENTERPRISES

Annotation: The article reflects the features of trading activities and their impact on the organization of accounting, its documentation. The features of the formation of accounting information on the part of commodity stocks, which should be reflected in the accounting policy of the enterprise, are considered. Recommendations are given to improve the accounting for the sale of goods at retailers.

Key words: retail turnover, retail trade, accounting, sales, goods, stocks, accounting policy.

Введение. Торговля как составляющая экономической системы страны обеспечивает занятость ее населения, сбалансированность производства и потребления, удовлетворение спроса потребителей в различных товарах, способствует повышению эффективности экономических связей между отраслями народного хозяйства, обуславливает устойчивость денежного обращения и активно участвует в формировании государственного бюджета. В этом контексте все большую актуальность приобретает проблема создания качественной системы информационной поддержки управления, которая позволит любому управленческому звену получать объективную и своевременную информацию по любому направлению продажи товаров в режиме реального времени. Решающую роль в решении этой проблемы играет усовершенствование теоретических, организационно-методических и прикладных аспектов учета реализации товаров.

Весомый вклад в развитие теории, методологии и организации учета товарных операций на предприятиях розничной торговли внесли такие ученые, как, в частности, С.И. Волков, Н.С. Макарова, А.Ш. Моргулис, И. Подольский, Ю.А. Ратмиров, Я.В. Соколов, а также представители зарубежной научной школы, как, в частности, Х. Андерсон, Д. Колдуэлл, Б. Нидлз,

Отдавая должное научным разработкам отечественных и зарубежных ученых, следует отметить, что в современных условиях ведения бизнеса дальнейшего научного развития требуют принципиально важные вопросы, связанные с обеспечением эффективности функционирования подсистемы учета в информационной системе управления розничным товарооборотом торгового предприятия.

Методы исследования. В работе использована совокупность методов и подходов: статистического анализа – при выявлении основных тенденций и оценке динамики показателей деятельности предприятия; абстрактно-логический подход – при обобщении результатов исследования и формулировании выводов.

Целью статьи является углубление теоретически методических и практических аспектов организации учета реализации товаров для повышения эффективности информационной системы управления товарооборотом.

Розничный товарооборот отражает последнюю, конечную стадию товародвижения, когда они из сферы обращения поступают в сферу личного (индивидуального или общего) потребления, и являются одним из важнейших показателей, отражающим результативность социально-экономических процессов в деятельности отдельного торгового предприятия и страны в целом [1]. Важной предпосылкой эффективного управления розничным товарооборотом является своевременная и объективная информация о товарах и направлениях их реализации, формируемая учетной системой предприятия. Залогом построения эффективной и корректной системы учета реализации товаров является понимание экономической сущности торговой деятельности и операций по продаже товаров в целом.

В контексте исследования учета реализации товаров в торговле наиболее удачно, с нашей точки зрения, трактует продажа товаров Р.Э. Торопов, который отмечает, что «продажа – это трехсторонний процесс доведения товара до потребителя, в котором в момент продажи, во-первых, передаются права собственности на объект продажи от продавца к покупателю и признается ожидаемое поступление экономических выгод – выручка, во-вторых, признаются расходы, а в-третьих, осуществляется сопоставление доходов и расходов, что дает возможность определить финансовый результат от продажи – прибыль, убыток или безубыточность» [2].

Бухгалтерский учет товаров и их реализации является основным участком бухгалтерского учета предприятия розничной торговли, обеспечивающей определение и контроль за точностью и объективностью основного показателя его деятельности – объема розничного товарооборота и дохода как источника покрытия издержек обращения и прибыли. Учитывая это, считаем, что для формирования целостной учетной системы, которая полностью удовлетворяла бы информационные потребности и требования пользователей относительно эффективного управления реализацией товаров, необходимы учет особенностей коммерческой деятельности торговых предприятий и соответствующая организация учетного процесса.

Организация учета реализации товаров на предприятиях розничной торговли обеспечивает:

- выполнение плана товарооборота, подготовку информации, необходимой для управления всеми службами предприятия;
- проверку правильности документального оформления, законности и целенаправленности сделок, своевременное и полное их отражение в учете;
- правильность списания товарных утрат;
- соблюдение правил проведения инвентаризаций, своевременное выявление и отражение в учете их результатов [3].

Задачи организации системы учета товаров на предприятиях розничной торговли состоят в:

- оптимальном функционировании системы учета, создающей условия для формирования учетной, контрольной и аналитической информации в оптимальном режиме;
- определении рычагов контроля и управлении этими системами, а также в методах их использования для разных уровней от руководителей подразделений учета, контроля и анализа к руководству предприятия;
- создании благоприятных условий труда специалистов учета (определение объема работ, конкретизация и разграничение ответственности за выполнение учетных, контрольных и аналитических операций и предоставление информации внутренним и внешним пользователям);
- внедрение научных достижений в практику технологии учета на субъекте хозяйствования любого вида;

- наличия учетной, контрольной и аналитической информации по необходимым разрезам в установленные сроки для достижения ее полезности и обеспечения требований внутренних и внешних пользователей [4].

Достоверность отображения информации о движении товаров в бухгалтерской отчетности и предоставления этой информации заинтересованным пользователям зависит от детализации и правильности выбранных элементов учетной политики предприятия. На основе исследования законодательного регулирования учетного отражения и контроля товародвижения предложены элементы учетной политики в разрезе ее методической и организационно-технической составляющих (табл. 1).

Таблица 1 – Учетная политика предприятия розничной торговли по движению товаров

Методическая часть	Организационно-техническая часть
1. Учетная единица товаров	1. Определение материально ответственных лиц и распределение их обязанностей
2. Первоначальная оценка товаров	2. Распределение учетного труда по участкам
3. Учет транспортно-заготовительных расходов	3. Средства компьютерных технологий
4. Способы оценки при выбытии	4. Перечень первичных документов и учетных регистров по движению товаров
5. Порядок начисления торговой наценки	5. График документооборота
6. Порядок проведения уценки	6. Рабочий план счетов
7. Нормы естественной убыли	7. Формы внутренней отчетности.

Рабочий план счетов содержит счета компании розничной торговли, которые предусмотрены для ведения синтетического и аналитического учета. При формировании плана счетов следует помнить о главной задаче – обеспечении возможности группирования и анализа информации для нужд управления и контроля. От того, насколько обосновано устройство плана счетов, зависит и достоверность бухгалтерского баланса. При формировании плана счетов учитываются все потребности ведения учета: формирование финансовой отчетности, подготовка управленческой информации, определение налогов и сборов, определение информации для формирования системы статистического учета и т.д. В частности, план счетов является основой для автоматизированной обработки учетной информации, поэтому должен учитывать потребности и особенности программного обеспечения предприятия.

Следующим аспектом учетной политики является установление требований к документальному оформлению хозяйственных операций. В системе бухгалтерского учета первичный документ является предпосылкой учета на предприятии – процесса выявления, измерения, регистрации, накопления, обобщения, хранения и передачи информации о деятельности предприятия внешним и внутренним пользователям для принятия решения. По этому требованию предприятие обязано особое внимание уделять организации формирования информации в системе первичного учета товародвижения, в частности по их реализации [5].

Считаем, что для обеспечения формирования достоверной и точной информации об объеме реализации товаров в учетной системе предприятия розничной торговли целесообразно оптимальное сочетание комплекса условий и элементов учетного процесса с уровнями управления продажами товаров, который представлен на рисунке 1.

Верхний уровень – управление учетной системой и товародвижением в целом, контроль и анализ коммерческой деятельности, разработка альтернативных решений по сбыту товаров; средний – решение задач на уровне комплекса задач бухгалтерского учета реализации товаров; нижний – обработка фактических данных по товародвижению в системе оперативного учета), а также совершенствование действующей практики учета реализации товаров в части документального отражения соответствующих хозяйственных операций и их отражение на счетах бухгалтерского учета.

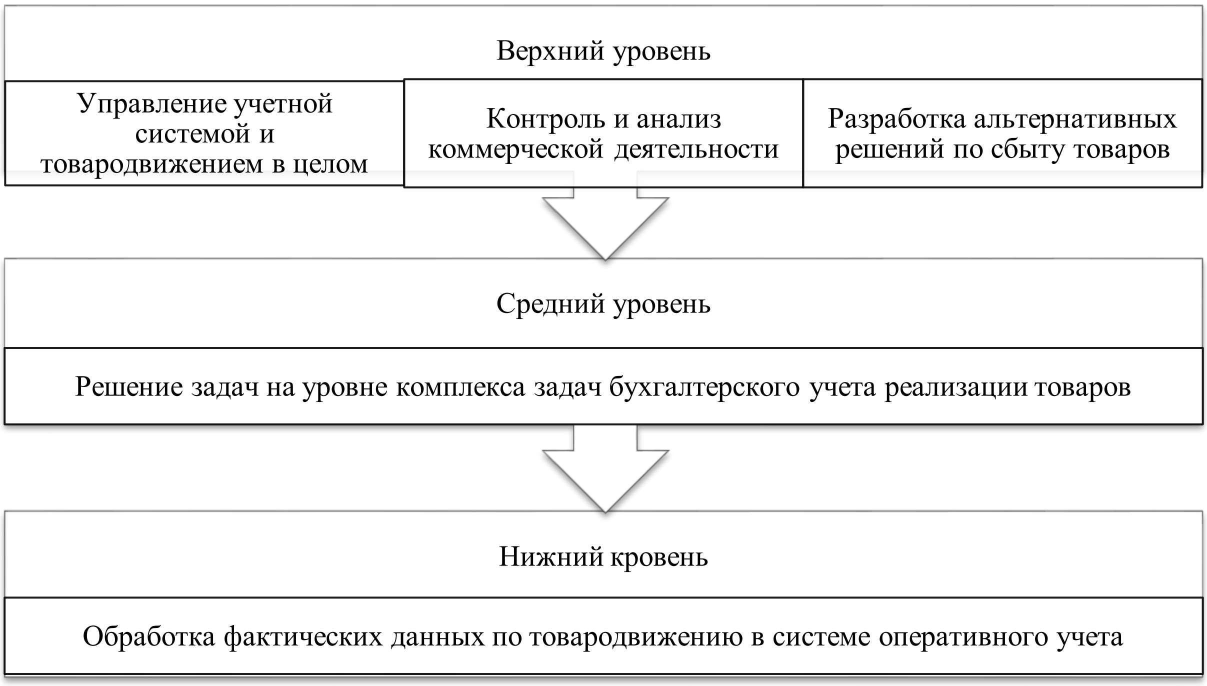

Рисунок 1 – Комплекс условий и элементов учетного процесса с уровнями управления продажами товаров

Совершенствование учетной документации и документооборота должно осуществляться в следующих направлениях:

- повышение оперативности оформления и обработки информации о процессе реализации товаров;

- увеличение уровня объективности аналитической информации, находящейся в первичных документах;

- возрастание контроля над учетом выбытия товаров и запасов;

- обеспечение экономии затрат ресурсов и труда на документирование и обработку документов.

Для обеспечения сокращения времени на выписку и учетную обработку товарно-транспортных накладных и выписанных на их основе приемных квитанций организаций – покупателей предлагаем ликвидировать недостатки типовых форм (в частности, в части отображения данных по таре в товарно-транспортных накладных, где они приводятся дважды, а именно сроки «отпустил» и «принял» размещаются на оборотной стороне указанного документа, в результате чего бухгалтер должен переписывать их на лицевую сторону) и выразить в форме одного документа данные товарно-транспортных накладных и квитанций. Должно быть так, чтобы данные приемной квитанции продолжали содержание и дополняли реквизиты товарно-транспортной накладной, что не только ускорит обработку первичных документов, но и позволит обеспечить соответствие данных товарно-транспортных накладных и квитанций организаций-покупателей, тем более, когда на несколько накладных выписывается одна квитанция.

В процессе реализации товаров вместо выписки накладных и счетов-фактур целесообразнее было бы оформлять накладную-счет на отпуск товарно-материальных ценностей, которую следует выписывать в трех экземплярах, один из которых должен оставаться на предприятии, а два других должны выдаваться покупателю, из которых один экземпляр используется для оприходования поступающих на склад ценностей, а другой – вместе с платежным поручением передается в обслуживающее отделение банка с целью оплаты. Накладная-счет должен объединить основные реквизиты документов, которые она заменяет, а именно наименование, местонахождение и банковские реквизиты отгрузчика и получателя товаров, основание для отпуска, цену, сумму к оплате [2].

Приоритетным направлением совершенствования действующей практики учета в контексте формирования системы информационной поддержки управления реализацией товаров является также детализация показателей продаж для обеспечения накопления информации о полученных доходах, осуществленных расходах и финансовых результатах.

Аналитическую детализацию информации о продаже товаров для определения финансовых результатов, доходов и расходов на торговых предприятиях предлагается осуществлять по следующим критериям:

1) направленность информационных потоков (внешние, внутренние);

2) объекты аналитики, товарные группы, товарные позиции, трендовые компании.

Учитывая, что предприятие, согласно действующему законодательству, имеет право самостоятельно принимать решения по ведению аналитического учета и открытию счетов третьего и низших порядков, считаем целесообразным ввести счета третьего порядка. Это не только обеспечит детализацию учетной информации о результатах продаж товаров, но и позволит организовать действенную систему управленческого учета и внутренней отчетности на предприятии, существенно повысить качественный уровень внутреннего контроля и анализа товародвижения.

Заключение. По результатам исследования можно признать, что торговая деятельность – это инициативная, самостоятельная деятельность юридических лиц и граждан по осуществлению покупки и продажи товаров народного потребления с целью получения прибыли. Торговая деятельность предприятий обеспечивает непрерывный процесс движения активов в форме товаров от производственных предприятий разных форм собственности к непосредственным потребителям. Для обеспечения торговой деятельности компании осуществляют операции купли-реализации продуктов. Внесенные предложения будут способствовать повышению эффективности отражения реализации товаров в учетной системе предприятия розничной торговли и обеспечат формирование релевантной информации для принятия эффективных и своевременных управленческих решений по каждому направлению продаж.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ МЕТОДЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОГО ПРОЦЕССА

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются теоретические основы инвестиций и потоков капитала. Были проанализированы и заключены мнения ученых-экономистов. Кроме того, в статье анализируется доля инвестиций в долгосрочные вложения в акции, облигации и другие ценные бумаги, выпущенные государственными и частными компаниями, а также в объекты акселерации, банковские облигации. Анализируется необходимость создания такой свободной среды в экономике, а также методы государственного регулирования инвестиций путем подчинения их рыночным правилам.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, финансовые инвестиции, реальные инвестиции, внутренние инвестиции, иностранные инвестиции, венчурные компании, инвестиционная привлекательность.

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ECONOMIC METHODS OF STATE REGULATION OF THE INVESTMENT PROCESS

Abstract. This article analyzes the theoretical basis of investment and capital flows. The opinions of Economist scientists were analyzed and concluded.

In addition, the article analyzes the share of investments in long-term investments in shares, bonds and other securities issued by public and private companies, as well as in objects of acceleration, bank bonds. The need to create this free environment in the economy, as well as the methods of state regulation of investment by subjecting it to market rules are analyzed.

Key words: Investment, Financial Investment, Real Investment, Domestic Investment, foreign investment, venture companies, investment attractiveness.

Инвестиционная политика и ее эффективное управление в национальной экономике является одним из важных оснований развития экономики страны. Это повторно производство, темпы роста в развитии науки, науки и масштаба создают условия для занятости значительной части населения. Структурные изменения в экономике, рациональное размещение и развитие производственных сил в стране часто зависят от эффективной реализации инвестиционной политики. Прохождение новых производственных мощностей и основных средств и использование практических операций также важно в области инвестиций. В результате инвестиционной политики в Узбекистане объем прямых иностранных инвестиций в фиксированные активы в течение 2022 годов составил 101,5% по сравнению с аналогичным периодом 2021 или 6,6 млрд. Долл. США по сравнению с аналогичным периодом прошлого года. В рамках инвестиционной программы были внедрены 197 проектов, поэтому были созданы 38 000 рабочих мест. Кроме того, в рамках территориальных инвестиционных программ было реализовано 10 586 проектов на сумму 5986 проектов в 59,1 трлн. Матч также рассматривал на совещании - в частности, он был отмечен в конце 2020 года, что экспорт составил 15,1 миллиарда долларов. В то же время был запущен экспорт 47 видов новых продуктов и достиг новых перспективных рынков ряда стран. [1].

Инвестиционная политика является одной из важнейших областей социально-экономического развития любого государства. Поскольку благодаря этой политике высокий рост страны, объем и качество продукции, удовлетворение материальных и моральных потребностей, удовлетворение всей государственной инфраструктурой. Текущая инвестиционная политика, которая делает экономическую структуру, должна сосредоточиться на модернизации сельского хозяйства, занятости, занятости природных ресурсов, развития, устранения профессиональных проблем.

Инвестиционная индустрия доступна в нынешней ситуации в текущей ситуации на национальном и мировом уровнях. Желательно рассмотреть экономическое содержание инвестиций. Следует отметить, что многодикация этого процесса также отражена в определениях, приведенных ему. В частности, Шодомонов, Р.Алаев - «Инвестиции проводятся в разработке базового и оборотного капитала, деньги в форме в экспансии производственных мощностей. В виде фондов инвестиционные ресурсы называются инвестиционными номинальными инвестициями, которые могут быть Купленный на эти средства, называется инвестиционным расследованием », - говорят они. «Инвестиции - это сборник расходов на отрасль, сельское хозяйство, транспорт, строительство и другие секторы промышленности, сельского хозяйства, транспорта, строительства и других секторов промышленности, говоря:« Области инвестиций особенно подчеркиваются в области сектора ». Д. Тожибува описывает инвестиции следующим образом: «Инвестиции понимают для будущих результатов: финансовые ресурсы для расширения или реконструкции производства, образования и подготовки квалифицированных специалистов». Из этого ясно, что автор подчеркивает инвестиционную деятельность в этом определении [5].

В некоторых источниках «Инвестиции - долгосрочные капитальные вложения в различные сектора экономики и ценных бумаг» [5]. Как и прежде, в отличие от предыдущих определений, портфолио (то есть ценные бумаги) также указаны.

Цель инвестиционной деятельности в рыночной экономике состоит в том, чтобы получить предпринимательский доход или интерес. Инвестиции делятся на финансовые и реальные инвестиции в какую объект, который будет размещен и в производстве капитала [6].

Акции, облигации и другие ценные бумаги, выпущенные государственными и частными компаниями, также представляют долгосрочные рассрочки на количество акций, а также более быстрые переходы, банковские депозиты. В некоторых источниках некоторые источники предоставляются как международные финансовые и кредитные мероприятия, включая ценные бумаги.

По нашему мнению, этот процесс еще не рассматривается как международная деятельность. В отличие от финансовых вложений, реальные инвестиции отражают наложение запасов капитала и материальных продуктов.

Инвестиции в Республику Узбекистан в 2022 году составили 5 900,9 сумов на душу населения, что составляет 100 баллов по сравнению с 2011 годом. Доля инвестиций в основные активы в ВВП увеличилась на 34,8% в 2002 году, а в следующем году увеличилось на 12,6%. Несмотря на то, что инвестиционная ставка составляла 25-35 процентов, в 20 году составляла 38,3 процента. Узбекистан определяет сущность государственной инвестиционной политики [14].

В транзитной системе экономическая политика будет связана с деятельностью распределения валового дохода государства и перераспределения. Таким образом, государство состоит и используется в государстве. Он также получает ресурсы не только в государственных предприятиях, но и из других академических.

Банки играют особую роль в реализации инвестиционной политики государства. Работа по финансированию реальных банков страны верна на развитие страны, работа по финансированию реальной экономики экономики. Кредитные инвестиции, направленные на развитие коммерческих банков в развитии экономики, растут каждый год.

Выручка государства в виде налогов и других доходов будет распределена через бюджет и формирует инвестиционные ресурсы в его распоряжении. Не рекомендуется ограничивать инвестиционную политику государства. Правильно расширить этот объем и ввести его три элемента:

- баллы инвестиций за счет собственного дохода государства и полученной задолженности;
- существо благоприятные инвестиционные условия для национальных и иностранных инвесторов;
- Поощряйте инвестиционную деятельность во всех секторах.

Эти три аспекта инвестиционной политики также применяются в Узбекистане. Инвестиционная политика государства будет служить для выполнения своей структурной политики. В конце Узбекистана необходимо перейти на модернизированную экономику. Это достигается через активное инвестору государства. Конечно, это состояние обеспечивает приоритет укупу утильев. Однако это также создает необходимые условия для развития других ссылок. Инвестиции в государстве служат национальный круг повторно. Поскольку государство состоит из структур и промышленной инфраструктуры основных отраслей и производственной инфраструктуры. Их деятельность имеет национальное значение и обеспечивает производство социального циркуляции. Создает товары и услуги, которые наиболее важны для экономики. Потребление товаров и услуг, созданных в государственном учителе, гарантирует ремонты в других чтениях1. Потому что они состоят из важных ресурсов. Существуют машины, топливо и энергетические, управление водой и коммуникационные предприятия в штате Роб. Производство их очень необходимо для других диалогов. Национальная роль государства является инвестиция в инвестиционный сектор. Эта политика финансируется посредством бюджетных инвестиций. Показания инвестиционной деятельности в Узбекистане является одним из самых высоких в мире. Это указывает на то, что либерализация инвестиционных процессов в Узбекистане эффективна.

В этом случае преимущество государства наблюдается в инвестиционном процессе. Однако вклад смешанного студеля также высок. Оба работают состояние состояния. Этот показатель показывает, что государство перераспределяло доход государства и приводит к разработке и размещению инвестиционных ресурсов. Эта ситуация ограничивает инициативу заявителей мобильных и сообществ в этом отношении, если такая ситуация требует структурных изменений. В последнее время эти два инвестиционных ресурсах соблюдаются, чтобы пройти в неработающие сектора и сосредоточиться на личном потреблении. Этот процесс можно объяснить двумя факторами. Во-первых, население ориентирована на строительство своих собственных денежных средств больше жилья для его дохода для защиты доходов от инфляции. Если мы получим частные инвестиции, очень большая часть их тратится на строительство личного жилья. Это не служит для увеличения потенциала производства частных государств. Во-вторых, можно предотвратить частные инвестиции на национальный рынок технологических технологий, которые необходимые технологии можно найти на зарубежных рынках и отсутствию валютных ресурсов. Такие причины также влияют инвестиции в команду в сообществе. Здесь деятельность жилищных кооперативов также служит для прямых инвестиций в этой области.

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РОЛЬ УСЛУГ В АГРАРНОМ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВЕ

Аннотация. Статья основана на специфике сельского хозяйства и роли в нем предпринимательства. Также были изучены и проанализированы мнения ученых, проводящих исследования в области аграрного предпринимательства. Представлены современные проблемы и перспективы сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан. Высказаны предложения и рекомендации по нехватке специалистов в области сельского хозяйства и решению существующих проблем в сфере предпринимательства.
Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, предпринимательство, агробизнес, технология, эффективность, качество продукции.

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THE ROLE OF SERVICES IN AGRICULTURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Annotation. The article is based on the specifics of agriculture and the role of entrepreneurship in it. The opinions of scientists conducting research in the field of agricultural entrepreneurship were also studied and analyzed. Modern problems and prospects of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan are presented. Suggestions and recommendations were made on the lack of specialists in the field of agriculture and the solution of existing problems in the field of entrepreneurship.
Key words: Agriculture, entrepreneurship, agribusiness, technology, efficiency, product quality.

Сельское хозяйство является одной из самых важных отраслей в мире. Можно сказать, что сельское хозяйство не только обеспечивает всех людей едой, но и делает их занятыми. Его реализация зависит от совместной деятельности предпринимательства и сельского хозяйства. Это сотрудничество служит стабилизации экономики и глобальному экономическому развитию. Предпринимательство в глобальном экономическом развитии сталкивается с рядом проблем, проблем и препятствий из-за уникальных особенностей сельского хозяйства и связанных с ним рисков. Поэтому необходимо формировать высокоэффективное, конкурентоспособное предпринимательство в сельском хозяйстве.

На сегодняшний день [3] можно выделить две основные глобальные проблемные области:

- уровень нуждающихся в продуктах питания и отсталость аграрных отношений. Во многих развивающихся странах собственное сельское хозяйство не в состоянии обеспечить население продовольствием и удовлетворить его потребности в питании. Вот почему многие страдают от голода. Ведь, хотя объем производства увеличился, количество голодающих все равно составляло большинство. Так, по данным сайта мировой статистики в режиме реального времени [4], количество неблагополучных людей в мире в настоящее время составляет около 730 млн человек, что составляет около 10% всего населения. Также в развитых странах проживает 17,6 млн (12,1%) малоимущих с доходом ниже прожиточного минимума, в том числе и в России. Число бедных в Евросоюзе составляет 85 млн (17%) человек, в Соединенных Штатах Америки 40 млн. составляет человека. В связи с этим данная проблема является первой и наиболее важной.

Вторая мировая проблема связана с аграрными отношениями. Оно появилось из-за разницы в развитии сельского хозяйства в разных странах. В некоторых странах сельскохозяйственный сектор развивается за счет внедрения новых высокоэффективных технологий и методов выращивания. Но в некоторых странах, на пережитках прошлого, формы собственности и отношения, совместимые с рыночными отношениями, не были поставлены на верный путь. Этот разрыв создает трудности в сельскохозяйственных отношениях между странами.

Существуют специфические проблемы предпринимательства в аграрном секторе Узбекистана. В частности, можно сказать, что основной проблемой является нехватка кадров и их профессиональной подготовки. Современное развитие сельского хозяйства базируется на последних достижениях науки и новых технологиях, что требует определенной классификации кадров. В настоящее время доходы страны от сельского хозяйства снизили потребность в квалифицированных кадрах. Поэтому небольшое количество студентов учится в сельскохозяйственных вузах. Ситуация усугубляется оттоком трудовых ресурсов в крупные города и развитые страны.

Вторая проблема касается малого бизнеса в аграрном секторе. Им не хватает капитала для улучшения производства. Кроме того, существует проблема отсутствия долгосрочных инвестиций. Все это приводит к еще одной проблеме – снижению качества продукции.

Следующим направлением развития является международное сотрудничество. Эти развивающиеся страны получают помощь от развитых стран в виде материальной и финансовой поддержки, а также в плане изучения их опыта и способов ведения бизнеса. Он помогает преодолеть отсталость некоторых стран и аграрных структур, определить их потенциал.

Кроме того, можно выделить несколько перспективных направлений развития для Республики Узбекистан. Одним из актуальных и важных трендов на сегодняшний день является импортозамещение. Это стало особенно актуально после запрета на ввоз некоторых товаров. При этом внимание будет уделено развитию местного производителя, расширению его производства и поставок.

Вторая перспектива в сельском хозяйстве для Узбекистана – усиление роли государства. Этого можно добиться за счет расширения существующих программ поддержки, создания новой, обязательной государственной страховки от сельскохозяйственных рисков, повышения уровня финансирования и создания более доступных кредитов.

В настоящее время инвестирование практически во все сегменты сельского хозяйства является очень рискованным делом. Но для качественного развития местному агропромышленному комплексу необходим значительный приток инвестиций, помогающий выйти на новый уровень.

Еще одним перспективным направлением является развитие технологий и совершенствование нашей научной базы. Следует поддерживать исследования и различные эксперименты для улучшения моделей ведения сельского хозяйства и выявления живых организмов, более устойчивых к вредителям и изменениям климата. Не менее важна подготовка квалифицированных специалистов, за которую отвечают аграрные вузы страны.

Необходимо усилить организационно-экономические мероприятия в области и ее районах с целью повышения показателей уровня развития предпринимательства в сельском хозяйстве и занятости населения. Также важно обеспечить мобильность субъектов хозяйствования и имеющихся трудовых ресурсов, повысить их профессиональную квалификацию, сохранить имеющийся опыт людей.

Для этого, на наш взгляд, формирование системы подготовки трудовых ресурсов по двум направлениям позволяет создать среду конкуренции между предпринимателями и трудовыми ресурсами на сельском рынке труда, а также между трудовыми ресурсами и предпринимателями. Для создания такой ситуации необходимо внедрить механизм поэтапной подготовки и переподготовки кадров.

Следующим направлением развития является международное сотрудничество. Эти развивающиеся страны получают помощь от развитых стран в виде материальной и финансовой поддержки, а также в плане изучения их опыта и способов ведения бизнеса. Он помогает преодолеть отсталость некоторых стран и аграрных структур, определить их потенциал.

В заключение можно сказать, что в настоящее время сельское хозяйство, как и любая отрасль экономики, имеет свои проблемы, препятствующие его быстрому развитию и совершенствованию. Но при их изучении появляется много перспективных направлений для укрепления позиций и будущего роста. Поскольку предпринимательство в сельском хозяйстве широко распространено во всем мире, оно создает множество возможностей для международного сотрудничества. Она может быть полезна как в отдельных странах, в ускорении их развития и раскрытии их потенциала, в целом, в поднятии мировой экономики на новый уровень.

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РОЛЬ ГОСУДАРСТВА КАТАР В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССАХ В МУСУЛЬМАНСКОМ АРАБСКОМ МИРЕ

Аннотация: Уровень участия катарских женщин в рабочей силе выше, чем в среднем по миру, и является одним из самых высоких в арабском мире, в основном из-за увеличения числа катарских женщин, получающих ученые степени. Смешение полов ограничено, и катарские женщины публично носят традиционную одежду, в основном состоящую из абайи и шайлы, которые частично скрывают их внешний вид. В данной статье рассматривается роль государства Катар в общественно-политических процессах арабо-мусульманского мира.

Ключевые слова: Катар, социальная политика, мусульманские страны, арабский мир, правовые процессы, государственность, становление.

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THE ROLE OF THE STATE OF QATAR IN SOCIO-POLITICAL PROCESSES IN THE MUSLIM ARAB WORLD

Annotation: Due mostly to the rise in the number of Qatari women seeking advanced degrees, the labor force participation rate of Qatari women is higher than the global average and one of the highest in the Arab world. Gender mingling is uncommon, and women in Qatar typically wear the abaya and shayla in public, which partially hide their looks. This article discusses the role of the state of Qatar in the socio-political processes of the Arab-Muslim world.

Key words: Qatar, social policy, Muslim countries, Arab world, legal processes, statehood, formation.

Появление иных форм государственности в современном арабском регионе никогда не приводило к исчезновению иных признаков социальной лояльности. Доказательством тому является все историческое развитие этой области, и основным ее этапом был раннеисламский период, а также период возникших позднее мусульманских государств, включавших в себя арабские территории. В то же время мусульманские политические идеи и их влияние на процессы государственного строительства стали важнейшим аспектом анализа арабских политологов.

Психолог Муза Аль Малки говорит, что культурные факторы влияют на гендерную сегрегацию больше, чем религиозные факторы. Женщины в Катаре должны получить разрешение от своих опекунов-мужчин, чтобы выйти замуж, учиться за границей по государственной стипендии, занимать много государственных должностей, выезжать за границу до определенного возраста, получать определенные формы охраны репродуктивного здоровья и быть основным опекуном ребенка. Катар - исламская страна с салафитской версией суннитского ислама, что делает Катар одной из двух салафитских стран в мусульманском мире, наряду с Саудовской Аравией. Социальные ценности женщин в Катаре более либеральны, чем в Саудовской Аравии, и здесь меньше гендерной сегрегации.

Для общественных мероприятий женщин обычно не приглашают на общественные мероприятия, за исключением собраний в западном стиле или когда участники являются близкими родственниками. Государственные школы для девочек отделены от государственных школ для мальчиков. Что касается возможностей трудоустройства, женщины обычно занимают государственные должности, хотя женщины недостаточно представлены на высоких государственных должностях: в истории Катара только четыре женщины-министра были назначены. В Катаре женщины могут голосовать и занимать государственные должности.

Предварительный анализ ситуации в арабском мире позволяет дать положительный ответ на вопрос, стал ли процесс демократизации в арабском мире реальностью. Провозглашение политики плюрализма взглядов, партий и движений в Тунисе, Египте и Иордании, расширение норм парламентской жизни в странах Персидского залива и Аравийского полуострова, давняя традиция многопартийности в Марокко. Все это реальные факты, подтверждающие, что политические процессы в этих странах развиваются в направлении последовательного расширения основ демократической жизни. Список этих стран может быть более обширным. Ведь речь идет о методологии подхода к проблеме демократизации, которую можно определить исходя из интерпретации, предложенной определенными властными структурами и принятой общественным мнением.

В то же время попытка такого же анализа приводит к выявлению своеобразия локальных вариантов демократического развития, которые, если они соотносятся с западными моделями, естественным образом принимаются за идеальную матрицу демократии: Демократически избранные режимы. Обычно не учитывают конституционные ограничения их полномочий и лишение основных прав и свобод избравших их граждан, эти нормы не становятся тождественными со странами, из которых они были приняты.

Подробнее: "Во всем исламском мире, от Палестинской автономии до Ирана и Пакистана, демократизация помогает усилить роль теократических политиков, разрушая традиции секуляризма и толерантности. Завтра Тунис, Марокко, Египет и страны Персидского залива. Если бы выборы были проводимые в этих странах, получающиеся в результате режимы будут менее либеральными, чем те, которые существуют там сегодня". Существует неожиданная версия эволюции идеи западной демократии. Его стали рассматривать как "нелиберальную демократию". Это явление нуждается в объяснении.

В заключение следует отметить, что объяснение, предлагаемое арабскими политологами, прежде всего основано на идее о том, что в арабском мире существуют иные характеристики социальной лояльности, чем на Западе. Безусловно, среди этих характеристик есть принадлежность к мусульманской религии и связанной с ней цивилизации. Однако принадлежность к определенной социальной единице - племени, религиозной общине, общине или семейно-родовому объединению значима с точки зрения их численности. И только в последнюю очередь человек в арабском мире идентифицирует себя с подданным того или иного государства.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ КРОВИ И ФИЗИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ДЕТЕЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЮЖНОГО ПРИАРАЛЬЯ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности показателей крови и физического развития у детей, проживающих в условиях Южного Приаралья. Экологический кризис на территории Приаралья отразился на здоровье детей, которые в силу несовершенства защитных сил организма первыми реагировали на неблагоприятную экологическую ситуацию в регионе.

Ключевые слова: катастрофа, поли органный, удельный вес, патология, параметры, тенденция.

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FEATURES OF BLOOD AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE SOUTHERN ARAL REGION

Annotation. The article discusses the features of blood parameters and physical development in children living in the conditions of the Southern Aral

Sea. The ecological crisis in the territory of the Aral Sea region affected the health of children, who, due to the imperfection of the body's defenses, were the first to react to the unfavorable environmental situation in the region.

Key words: catastrophe, polyorganic, specific gravity, pathology, parameters, trend.

Экологическая катастрофа в Приаралье усугубляется резким снижением социально-экономического и культурного уровня населения, формирование отягощенности и полиорганной патологии у детей. В этих условиях особо важным является изучение взаимосвязи между параметрами окружающей среды и состоянием здоровья детей Приаралья. Исследования подтверждают рост негативных тенденций в состоянии здоровья детей - снижение доли здоровых с одновременным увеличением удельного веса детей, имеющих хроническую патологию, что составляет по Республике Каракалпакстан - 74,6 % от обследуемых детей до 14 лет. Обобщая полученные данные по антропометрическим показателям детей и подростков из районов Южного Приаралья, отличающиеся по степени экологического загрязнения пришли к выводу, что в зависимости от пола в развитии длины тела между детьми из г. Нукуса и Тахтакупырского района значительных отличий не наблюдается. Исключение составляют мальчики из Элликалинского района. Они имеют отклонения в росте, который ниже средних значений нормы на 13-16 %.

У мальчиков из Элликалинского и Тахтакупырского районов имеет место отставание в развитие массы тела в периоде с 6 до 10 лет и продолжает сохраняться до 14 лет. Мальчики из г. Нукуса начинают отставать в прибавке массы тела после 11 лет, т.е. в пубертатный период, хотя и в несколько меньшей степени, чем их сверстники из указанных районов. В 14 лет масса тела мальчиков во всех обследуемых районах оказалась ниже нормативных значений. В Элликалинском районе составляет 19 % (41,3 кг), в Тахтакупырском – 17 % (42,3 кг) и г. Нукусе на 13 % (44,3 кг). Полученные антропометрические данные ежегодного прироста тела в длину тоже находятся в пределах существующих физиологических значений. Установлено, что состояние питания не является причиной того, что ростовые и весовые показатели детей и подростков находятся на уровне низких значений физиологических норм не зависимо от района проживания. Питание наблюдается, в основном, избыточное или выше средних значений. В целом распределение районов по степени их экологического благополучия, вероятно относительно, о чем свидетельствуют полученные антропометрические данные. Тахтакупырский район по сравнению с г. Нукусом и Элликалинским районом представляется, как мы и предполагали, более экологически поврежденным и, если учитывать общие характерные закономерности в развитии роста детей – это не вызывает сомнения. Сама динамика процессов роста и развития детей из различных районов Приаралья мало отличается друг от друга и от нормативных показателей, соответствуя их низким значениям. Имеющиеся отличия возрастных значений от нормативных связаны, по всей вероятности, с особенностями протекания раннего периода онтогенеза, которые и приводят к указанным выше характеристикам показателей роста и массы тела детей и подростков, родившихся и проживающих в регионе Приаралья.

Исследование системы крови у детей является одним из важнейших диагностических методов, так как кроветворные органы чрезвычайно чувствительны к различным физиологическим и патологическим воздействиям на организм, вследствие чего картина крови может являться отражением этих воздействий. Известно, что одним из основных компонентов эритроцитов является гемоглобин. Согласно полученным данным, у детей в шестилетнем возрасте содержание гемоглобина в норме находится в пределах 11-14 мг %. У мальчиков из Элликалинского района в возрасте 6 лет содержание гемоглобина находится в пределах 6,2-10,5 мг %, что составляет в среднем 64 % от нормы, у мальчиков из г. Нукуса - 6,4-8,6 (61 %) и из Тахтакупырского района 6,0-7,2 мг% (55 %). В возрастном периоде 7 - 12 лет содержание гемоглобина в крови составило 6,3-9,3 мг% (55 %), 7,4-8,9 (55%) и 7,7-8,9 мг% (58 %) соответственно по районам проживания. В возрасте 13 и 14 лет показатели несколько выше: 9,1-9,3 мг%, 8,5-8,7 (66 %) и 9,1-9,4 (71 %). Также установлено, что у девочек содержание гемоглобина в крови в шестилетнем возрасте ниже, чем у мальчиков. По обследуемым районам показатель составил: в Элликалинском районе 6,0-7,6 мг% (49,7%), г. Нукусе 6,2-7,2 (53 %) и в Тахтакупырском районе 6,0-7,0 мг% (53 %). С возрастом наблюдается увеличение содержания гемоглобина. Так, в возрасте 7-12 лет они составили 7,8-8,8 мг % (66 %), 8,1-9,2 (68 %) и 7,8-9,0 мг % (67 %) соответственно по районам проживания. В возрасте 13 и 14 лет содержание гемоглобина в крови сохраняется на прежнем, ниже нормы уровне, а именно 8,8 - 9,1 мг% (67 %), 8,9 - 9,0 (68 %) и 8,5 - 9,6 мг% (68 %) соответственно и этот уровень ниже, чем у мальчиков.

Таким образом, проведенный анализ показал, что отмечается относительно умеренное снижение гемоглобина (на 36-31%), что является наиболее часто встречаемой формой малокровия – железодефицитной анемии. Для уточнения характера малокровия было проведено исследование по определению количества эритроцитов и цветного показателя в крови у детей. Проведенный анализ позволил установить, что показатели по содержанию эритроцитов в крови в шесть лет заметно ниже у девочек из Элликалинского района и сохраняется на более низком уровне, чем у мальчиков и в последующие годы. В этом районе показатели по количеству эритроцитов у мальчиков также ниже, чем в других районах. На этом фоне более благополучными выглядят показатели детей, проживающих в г. Нукусе и Тахтакупырском районе. Но это весьма относительно, так как по отношению к физиологической норме они ниже почти на 20%.

Как известно, снижение числа эритроцитов в крови является одним из основных критериев наличия анемичного состояния организма. Однако степень эритроцитопении широко варьирует при разных формах малокровия. Для определения содержания гемоглобина в эритроцитах исследуемых лиц по отношению к норме был произведен расчет цветного показателя.

По полученным нами данным в возрасте 6 лет у девочек, проживающих в Элликалинском районе, цветной показатель составил 0,6-0,8, что ниже среднего значения в норме на 16%, в г. Нукусе 0,5-0,7 (на 31%) и Тахтакупырском районе 0,5-0,8 (на 26%). В возрастной период с 7 до 12 лет разница с нормальным значением у девочек из Элликалинского района составила 20%, г. Нукуса – 19 и Тахтакупырского района – 18%.

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ХИМИЧЕСКИЙ СОСТАВ МЯТЫ, ЕЁ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ В ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ ЛЕКАРСТВ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ В НАРОДНОЙ МЕДИЦИНЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье описаны виды мяты, произрастающие в Узбекистане, её распространение, значение в лекарственной промышленности, её роль в медицине, химический состав, органические и неорганические вещества и полезные свойства витаминов.

Ключевые слова: Mentha asiatica Boriss, Mentha piperita L, гипертония, гепатиты, аминокислоты незаменимые и заменимые, белок, углевод, жир, ментол.

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CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MINT, ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN THE PRODUCTION OF MEDICINES AND APPLICATION IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

Abstract: This article describes the types of mint growing in Uzbekistan, its distribution, importance in the pharmaceutical industry, its role in medicine, chemical composition, organic and inorganic substances and beneficial properties of vitamins.

Keywords: Mentha asiatica Boriss, Mentha piperita L, infusion, hypertension, hepatitis, essential and replaceable amino acids, protein carbohydrate fat, menthol.

Мята многолетняя, травянистая растение относящийся к семейству Яснотковых (Губоцветных. Листья супротивные, короткочерешковые, ланцетовидные, заостренным зубчатыми краями. Стебли прямостоячие, супротивно ветвистые, четырёхгранные, высотой 30 - 100 см. Цветки *розовые и красно - фиолетовые обраны в конечные мутовчатые соцветия.*

Семена у мяты перечной обычно не образуются. Только в исключительно благоприятные годы их можно собрать в небольших количествах, к тому же они имеют низкую всхожесть 10—20 %. Плоды – четырехорешек. [1]

Изначально мята использовалась, как лекарственное растение для лечения боли в животе и груди.

В медицине рекомендуется использовать, мяту азиатскую – Mentha asiatica Boriss и мяту перечную – Mentha piperita L.

Мята перечная в Узбекистане культивируется, мята азиатская произрастает почти во всех областях Республики на берегах арыков и на других влажных местах от предгорий до среднего пояса гор.

В народной медицине мята применяется широко при различных заболеваниях как желтуха, гепатиты, холангиты, холециститы, её назначают при заболеваниях печени, жёлчных путей. В виде полоскания используют при воспалении верхних дыхательных путей. [2]

Высушенные и измельченные листья мяты применяются для улучшения пищеварения, возбуждения аппетита, а также как потогонное, ветрогонное, противорвотное.

Листья мяты прописывают в водном настое как средство, улучшающее пищеварение, против спазм в кишечнике, тошноты.

Мятный чай также очищает сосуды, активизирует работу мозга. Напитки на основе мяты благотворно влияют на работу сердца, улучшают кровообращение.

Настой листьев мяты эффективен при нервозности, повышенной тревожности, помогает при нарушениях сна, бессоннице.

Мята поможет тем, кто хочет похудеть. Она подавляет аппетит, улучшает работу пищеварительной системы, способствует выведению токсинов из организма. Рекомендуется употребление чая с мятой тем, кого укачивает в дороге. Мята снимает тошноту, головокружение.

Противопоказаниями к употреблению мяты считаются гипотония (пониженное давление), детский возраст до 3 лет, беременность, а также индивидуальная непереносимость. С осторожностью стоит пить мятные напитки людям с повышенной кислотностью желудка.

Современная фармацевтическая промышленность выпускает препараты из мяты в разной форме. Из-за спазмолитического, антисептического, болеутоляющего, успокоительного, антибактериального, мочегонного, потогонного, желчегонного, противовоспалительного и инсектицидного свойств мята применяется для лечения множества болезней.

Стрессы, депрессии, гиперактивность, неврозы. В настоящее время человек сталкивается с массой психологических и эмоциональных проблем. Чай с мятой – натуральное успокоительное средство, известное с древних времён. [3]

Из листьев мяты перечной готовят настои, которые помогают при желудочно-кишечных расстройствах, скоплении газов, тошноте и рвоте. Уменьшает бродильные и гнилостные процессы.

Масло мяты перечной входит в состав комплексных препаратов — «Олиметина» и «Уролесана», применяемых при мочекаменной и желчнокаменной болезни.

Химический состав мяты

Макро и микроэлементы		В 100 г зеленой массы состав элементов количество (мг)
Марганец	Mn	1,176
Железа	Fe	5,08
Медь	Cu	329мкг
Натрий	Na	31
Цинк	Zn	1,11
Kaliy	K	569
Kalsiy	Ca	243
Магний	Mg	80
Фосфор	P	73

Аминокислоты

Незаменимые	В 100 г зеленой массы состав аминокислот количество (г)
Фенилаланин	0,191
Лейцин	0,281
Лизин	0,161
Метионин	0,053
Валин	0,187
Аргинин	0,173
Треонин	0,154
Гистодин	0,075
Изолейцин	0,154
Триптофан	0,058

Заменимые	В 100 г зеленой массы состав аминокислот количество (г)
Цистеин	0,041
Серин	0,146
Тирозин	0,113
Аспарагиновая кислота	0,443
Аланин	0,195
Пролин	0,154
Глютаминовая кислота	0,403
Глицин	0,18

Энергетическая ценность мяты на 100 гр – 70 ккал из-за большого количества углеводов в ней. Перечная мята состоит в большинстве своём из воды (78.65г) и углеводов (6.89г). Содержание белков – 3.75г. Жиров в этом растении Содержание белков – 3.75г. Мята также содержит 8г пищевых волокон и 1.76г золы.

Мято богато витаминами: Аскорбиновая кислота (С) – 31.82мг. Стабилизирует функционирование иммунной системы. Ниацин (В3) – 1.71мг. Пантогеновая кислота (В5) – 0.34мг. Рибофлавин (В2) – 0.27мг. Бета-керотин (А) – 0.21мг. Помогает нормальному развитию организма. Поддерживает здоровье кожи и глаз. Повышает иммунитет. Пиридоксин (В6) – 0.13мг. Фолиевая кислота (В9) – 0.11мг. Улучшают метаболизм нуклеиновых и аминокислот. Последствием недостаточного потребления является торможение роста и деления клеток. Тиамин (В1) – 0.08мг.

Сырье отправляют на эфирномасличный завод. Эфирное масло содержится в листьях (до 2,5 %). Основными компонентами являются производные моноциклических терпенов: ментол (40— 70 %), ментон (10—25 %), пулегон.

Ментол, содержащийся в мяте, оказывает дезинфицирующее действие. Помогает при астме (при отсутствии аллергии). Эту ароматную траву применяют и в парфюмерной, косметической промышленностях – мята помогает в уходе за проблемной жирной кожей, а парфюмеры ценят её за своеобразный «свежий» аромат.

Подводя итог, можно рекомендовать разработку эффективных методов использования мяты в фармацевтике и народной медицине, а заодно и извлечения его полезных компонентов. [4]

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ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ МУАССАСАЛАРИДА РАҲБАР КАДРЛАР БОШҚАРУВ ФАОЛИЯТИ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ МЕХАНИЗМИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақола Олий таълим муассасаларида раҳбар кадрлар бошқарув фаолияти самарадорлигини ошириш механизми ҳақида бўлиб мавзу юзасидан тадқиқотчи олимларнинг фикр ва мулоҳазалари чуқур ўрганиб чиқилди. Олий таълим муассасаларида кадрлар сиёсатини самарали юритиш бўйича концепция ишлаб чиқиш ва уни амалда жорий этишкадрлар салоҳиятини ривожлантиришнинг ягона тизимини яратиш имконини беради. Шунингдек, кадрлар сиёсатини самарали юритиш бўйича концепциянинг таркибида унинг устувор йўналишлари ҳам акс эттирилади.

Калит сўзлар: рақобатбардош кадр, таълим хизматлари, меҳнат бозори, маркетинг, олий таълим хизматлари маркетинги, самарали бошқарув.

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THE MECHANISM OF INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: This article is about the mechanism of increasing the effectiveness of management of senior personnel in higher education institutions, and the opinions and comments of research scientists on the subject were studied in depth. Development of a concept for effective management of personnel policy in higher education institutions and its implementation in practice will allow to create a unified system of personnel potential development. Also, its priorities are reflected in the structure of the concept of effective management of personnel policy.

Key words: competitive personnel, educational services, labor market, marketing, marketing of higher education services, effective management.

Кириш

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2018 йил 24 октябрдаги олий таълим соҳасини янада ривожлантириш, кадрлар тайёрлаш сифатини ошириш, илм-фан ва ишлаб чиқариш интеграциясини кенгайтириш масалаларига бағишланган йиғилишда бугунги кундаги олий таълим соҳасидаги бир қатор муаммо ва камчиликларнинг борлиги, яъни, олий таълим муассасалари қабул квоталарининг қамровининг жуда пастлиги (умумтаълим мактаблари, академик лицей ва касб-ҳунар коллежлари битирувчиларига нисбатан 7-9 фоиз), олий таълим муассасаларининг нуфузи, профессор-ўқитувчиларнинг илмий салоҳияти халқаро илмий ҳамжамиятда муносиб ўринга эга эмаслиги, олий ўқув юртлари ректорлари ва проректорларини тайинлашда профессор-ўқитувчиларнинг фикри ўрганилмаётганлиги оқибатида янги тайинланган раҳбарнинг жамоа билан ишлаш самарадорлиги етарлича бўлмаётганлиги, тадқиқотларни ишлаб чиқариш билан интеграция қилиш, илмий фаолият натижадорлигини ошириш учун зарур шароитларнинг яратилмаганлиги, таълим жараёнига инновацион методикаларни жорий этиш, профессор-ўқитувчилар малакасини ошириш ишлари талабга жавоб бермаслиги, меҳнат бозоридаги таркибий ўзгаришларга жавоб берадиган, ёшларимизга касб-ҳунар ўргатадиган, уларда тадбиркорлик кўникмаларини шакллантирадиган тизимнинг йўқлиги таъкидлаб ўтилди [1]. Юқорида қайд этиб ўтилган муаммо ва камчиликларнинг бош сабаби олий таълим муасссасалари фаолиятида самарали бошқарув механизмларини таъминлаш мақсадида марказлашган бошқарувнинг роли катта бўлиши билан бирга, мустақил, замонавий, инновацион маркетинг тадқиқотларини ўтказиш учун тўлиқ тизим яратилмаганлигидан далолат беради.

Олий таълим муассасалари фаолиятининг самарадорлиги уларда бошқарув механизми қандай йўлга қўйилганлигига боғлиқ. Шу ўринда алоҳида таъкидлаш лозимки, олий таълим муассасасида кадрлар бошқаруви муассаса қиёфасини, обрўсини, жозибадорлигини ҳамда жамиятнинг унга бўлган ишончини белгилайди. Олий таълим муассасасининг раҳбари муассаса обрўсини ошириш, бошқарув тузилмаси таркиби ва бошқа олий таълим муассасалари раҳбарлари орасида унинг мавқеини мустаҳкамлаш, шунингдек, жамоатчилик ва бошқарув тузилмаларининг олий таълим муассасаси имкониятларига нисбатан бўлган ишончини ошириб боришдан манфаатдордир. Олий таълим муассасасининг имиджи асосан унда фаолият юритиб келаётган кадрлар салоҳияти, шунингдек, уларнинг таълим беришдаги тажриба ва малакалари натижасида шаклланади. Олий таълим муассасасида кадрлар сиёсати, бошқаруви муассаса раҳбарияти олдига қўйилган асосий мақсад ҳисобланади. Таълим тизимида кадрлар бошқаруви механизми олий таълим муассасаларида юқори раҳбарият, яъни ректор ҳамда Кенгаш томонидан ишлаб чиқилиб, кадрларга қўйиладиган талабларни ҳамда асосий вазифаларни белгилаб беради.

Олий таълим муассасаларида кадрлар бошқарувини самарали ташкил этишдан кўзланган мақсад олий таълим муассасаси фаолиятининг барча соҳаларини юқори малакали ва фаол, таълим муассасани стратегик ривожлантиришдаги вазифаларни юқори савияда амалга оширадиган кадрлар билан таъминлашдан иборат. Ушбу мақсаддан келиб чиқиб, олий таълим муассасаларининг кадрлар салоҳиятини юксалтириш билан боғлиқ асосий вазифалари қуйидагилардан иборат:

1. Илмий ва илмий-педагогик кадрлар таркибини янгилаш, сифатини яхшилаш тизимини жорий этиш, бунда:

лавозимларнинг малакавий хусусиятини аниқлаш, кадрларни танлов асосида танлаб олиш;

ишчиларнинг меҳнат салоҳиятини баҳолаш, кадрларни аттестация қилиш;

ёш мутахассисларни кўниктириш, раҳбарлик ва маслаҳатчилик қилиш, инсон ресурсларини ривожлантириш;

кадрларзаҳирасинишакллантиришваундансамаралифойдаланишни таъминлаш.

2. Мотивация тизимини ишлаб чиқиш ва самарадорлигини ошириш ҳамдаилмий педагогик фаолиятни рағбатлантириш.
3. Профессор-ўқитувчилар таркибини ижтимоий қўллаб-қувватлаш, тиббийхизматни ташкил этиш.
4. Муассасада ўқитувчилар ва ходимлар иш ўрнининг бандлиги учун рақобатмуҳитини яратиш.
5. Кадрлар сиёсатини илмий, услубий, информацион ва молиявий жиҳатдантаъминлаш лозим.

Олий таълим муассасаларида кадрлар сиёсатининг тамойиллари таълим муассасасида кадрлар сиёсатини амалга оширишнинг асосий йўллари бўлиб, улар қуйидагилардан иборатдир:

педагогик маданият, илмий-услубий тажриба ва касбга оид билимларни катталардан ёш авлодга етказишдаги (бир-бирига узатишдаги) изчиллик;

профессионал педагогик кадрларга бўлган талабни реал комплекс баҳолашга асосланган кадрлар сиёсатининг илгарилаш ва огоҳлантириш хусусияти;

ўқитувчиларнинг академик ҳуқуқ ва эркинлигига қатъий риоя қилиш;

умумий бошқарув циклига аниқ киритилган кадрлар муносабатлари субъектларининг ҳуқуқ ва мажбуриятларини, улар фаолиятини ташкил этиш ва назорат усулларининг шаффофлиги;

аниқ мезонлар асосидаги ўқитувчилар фаолиятининг сифатини баҳолашда коллегиал қарашнинг устуворлиги;

олий таълим муассасасида ўқитувчиларнинг ўз касбий фаолиятидаги вазифаларини юқори ва самарали бажариш имкониятини берадиган меҳнат шароитини яратиш;

таълим муассасаси ходимларини ҳуқуқий ва ижтимоий ҳимоялаш, кадрлар масаласини ҳал қилишда қонунийлик ва ижтимоий адолатни таъминлаш зарур.

Ушбу устувор йўналишлар қуйидагилардан иборат: таълим муассасасидаги кадрлар сиёсатининг стратегик йўналиши сифатида профессор-ўқитувчилар таркибининг миқдорий ва сифатли ҳолатини сақлаб қолиш ва янгилаш жараёнининг оптимал мувозанатини таъминлаш ҳамда муассаса барча ходимларининг ўз фаолияти натижасига қизиқиши ва мотивациясини юксалтириш;

олий таълим муассасасининг корпоратив маданиятини, кадрлар захирасини шакллантириш;

илмий ва илмий-педагогик кадрлар таркибини янгилаш, сифатини яхшилаш тизимини яратиш, магистратура ва докторантура орқали ўқитувчиларни касбга тайёрлаш;

кадрлар малакасини ошириш ва қайта тайёрлашнинг янги усуллари ва тизимини жорий этиш;

меҳнатга ҳақ тўлаш тизимини такомиллаштириш, ишчилар меҳнатининг миқдори, интенсивлиги ва сифатини моддий ва маънавий рағбатлантириш тизимини яратиш, таълим муассасаси ходимларини мақсадли ижтимоий қўллаб-қувватлашни амалга ошириш механизмларини ишлаб чиқиш;

- кадрлар сиёсатини самарали бошқарув тизимини шакллантириш лозим.

Рақобат муҳитининг кучайиб бориши таълим муассасаларининг, бошқарув қарорларини ишлаб чиқиш ва қабул қилишда масъулияти ва мустақиллигини оширади. Бошқарув қарорларнинг қанчалик самарали бўлиши кўп жиҳатдан муассасадаги бошқарув жараёнини, унинг натижаларини ўз вақтида, ҳар томонлама объектив баҳолаш билан боғлиқ. Бунинг учун эса, замон талабларидан келиб чиқиб, таълим муассасалари бошқаруви жараёни, унинг самарадорлигини баҳолашда замонавий усул ва услубларни қўллашни тақозо қилади. Ҳозирги вақтда таълим муассаси ички муҳитида бошқарувнинг турли бўғинларида самарадорликни баҳолашда содда, қулай, эгилувчан услублар етарли бўлмаганлиги учун уларга эҳтиёж мавжуд. Турли характердаги муаммоларни аниқлаш, таҳлил қилиш ва баҳолашга каратилган ва энг тўғри қарорга келишни таъминлайдиган кўп мезонли комплекс таҳлил қилиш ва баҳолаш усулларини таълим муассасалари бошқаруви жараёнида самарали қўллаш ўзининг имкониятлари кенглиги ва истиқболлилиги билан ажралиб туради. Таълим тизимида рақобатбардош иқтисодчи кадрлар тайёрлашнинг устувор йўналишларини белгилаш ва таълим муассасалари бошқарув жараёни самарадорлигини баҳолаш бозор субъектларида қизиқиш уйғотади ва долзарблигини юқорида келтирилган мулоҳазалар асосида ифодалайди.

Мамлакатимизда қабул қилинган кадрлар тайёрлаш миллий дастурида иктисодиёт тармоқларини малакали иқтисодчи кадрлар билан таъминлаш устувор масала эканлиги белгилаб қўйилган. “Таълим тўғрисида”ги Қонунда ҳамда “Кадрлар тайёрлаш миллий дастури”да, шунингдек, таълим соҳасидаги бошқа меъёрий- ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларда, ўрта махсус, касб-ҳунар коллежлари ҳамда олий таълим муассасаларида таълим сифатини ошириш, малакали, замон талабларига жавоб берувчи юқори малакали кичик мутахассис кадрларни ҳамда олий таълим муассасаларида бакалавриат ва магистратура бўйича олий малакали кадрлар тайёрлаш муҳим омил эканлиги белгилаб қўйилган[2][3].

Таълим тизимидаги туб ислоҳотлар, ёш мутахассис битирувчиларни ишга жойлаштириш масалалари Т.Н.Роденкова, А.А.Климова, Д.С.Расчетноваларнинг илмий нашрларида ёритилган. Ўзбекистонлик иқтисодчи олимлар Қ.Х. Абдураҳмонов, Ш.Р. Холмўминов, Х.П. Абулқосимов, Г.Н. Ахунова, М. Мирзакаримовалар меҳнат бозорининг демографик жараёнлар билан боғлиқлиги, ишсизлик муаммоси, таълим тизими, таълим хизматлари бозори, таълим тизими ва меҳнат бозори ўртасидаги ўзаро интеграция муносабатлари борасида илмий изланишлар олиб борганлар.

Мамлакатимизда ўрта махсус, касб-ҳунар таълими ҳамда олий таълим тизимлари йўналишлари ва ихтисосликларининг янги классификатори ҳамда кичик мутахассислари ва олий маълумотли мутахассисларга қўйиладиган малакавий талаблар жорий этилди. Ўрта махсус, касб-ҳунар таълими ҳамда олий таълим муассасалари соҳасидаги таълим хизматлари бозорининг давлат томонидан тартибга солиниши таълим муассасалари ўртасида рақобат муҳитини шакллантиришга, давлат ва нодавлат таълим муассасаларининг ривожланишини таъминлашга, асосий таълим дастурларида кўзда тутилмаган пуллик маслаҳат ва қўшимча хизматлар тизимини ривожлантиришга асосланади.

Мазкур ишда иқтисодчи кадрлар тайёрлаш ва уларни бошқарув механизмини такомиллаштириш ва ривожлантиришнинг устувор йўналишлари, иқтисодий таълим хизматлари бозоридаги тенденциялар ва иқтисодий таълим тизими ўртасидаги бевосита боғлиқлик ҳамда олий таълим муассасаларида кадрлар сиёсатининг мақсади, вазифалари ва тамойиллари ўрганилди. Тадқиқот давомида тизимли ёндашув ва таҳлил қилиш усулларидан фойдаланилди.

Кейинги босқичи – академик лицей ва касб-ҳунар коллежларида ўқишни давом эттиради. Уларни битирганларнинг бир қисми олий таълиммуассасаларига ўқишга киради, қолганлари эса кичик мутахассиссифатидаустоз-шогирд тизимига риоя қилган ҳолда вилоят корхона, ташкилот ва муассасаларига ишга жойлашади. Олий таълим муассасаларининг бакалавр таълим босқичини тамомлаган битирувчиларнинг асосий қисми олий малакали кадрлар сифатида корхона, ташкилот ва муассасаларда иш билан таъминланади. Қолган қисми эса магистратурада ўқийди, яна маълум бир қисми эса магистратурани тамомлаб, таълимнинг кейинги босқичи бўйича таянч докорантурага (PhD) ўқишга кириб илмий фаолият билан шуғулланади. Ушбу босқични муваффақиятли тугатганлар эса олий таълим муассасаларида ёки Ўзбекистон Республикаси Фанлар Академияси тизимида ташкил этилган докторантураларда (DSc) катта илмий ходим-изланувчилар сифатида ўқишни давом эттиради. Ушбу босқичларни битирганлар юқори малакали иқтисодчи кадрлар ҳисобланиб,вилоятдаги корхона, ташкилот ва муассасаларда ўзларининг иш фаолиятларини давом эттиради.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 14 сентябрдагиПҚ-3276- сон “Нодавлат таълим хизматлари кўрсатиш фаолиятини янада ривожлантириш чора- тадбирлари тўғрисида”2ги қарорида пулли таълим хизматлари кўрсатиш бозорини жадал ривожлантириш, илғор халқаро тажрибаларни инобатга олиб, ўқитишнинг инновацион педагогик шакллари, услублари ҳамда замонавий технологияларидан фойдаланиш асосида таълим соҳасидаги самарадорлик ва натижавийликни ошириш нодавлат таълим хизматлари кўрсатиш фаолиятини янада ривожлантиришнинг асосий йўналиш ва вазифалари сифатида белгилаб берилган.

Ҳудудлар таълим тизимида малакали, замон талабларига жавоб берадиган, рақобатбардош иқтисодчи кадрларни тайёрлаш, олий таълим муассасалари фаолияти самарадорлигини ошириш ва такомиллаштириш жараёни билан чамбарчас боғлиқдир. Таълим тизимида рақобатбардош иқтисодчи кадрлар тайёрлаш тизимини шакллантириш ва ривожлантиришнинг устувор йўналишлари тўғрисида гапирилганда қуйидагиларга алоҳида тўхталиб ўтиш лозим:

биринчидан, таълимнинг узлуксизлигини таъминлаш бўйича мактабгача таълим, умумий ўрта таълим ҳамда ўрта махсус, касб-ҳунар таълимини қамраб олувчи янги узлуксиз ва изчил тизим барпо этилганлиги кўзга ташланади. Мамлакатимизда олий таълимнинг бакалавр ва магистрлар тайёрлашни назарда тутувчи икки босқичли тизими жорий этилганлиги диққатга сазовордир. Ушбу йўналишда дастурнинг педагог ва илмий педагог кадрлар тайёрлаш ва қайта тайёрлашнинг замон талабларига мослашувчан, таълимнинг юқори сифатли ва барқарор ривожланишини назарда тутувчи тизими вужудга келмоқда;

иккинчидан, таълим жараёнини мазмунан ислоҳ этиш масаласи бўлиб, бунда кадрларни ўқитиш ва тарбиялаш миллий тикланиш тамойиллари ва мустақиллик ютуқлари, халқнинг бой миллий, маънавий ва интеллектуал салоҳияти ҳамда умумбашарий кадриятларга таянган, инсонпарварликка йўналтирилган, таълимнинг мазмуни давлат таълим стандартлари асосида ислоҳ қилинмоқда. Таълим олувчининг шахси, унда таълим олишга бўлган иштиёқни кучайтиришга, мустақил иш тутишни, ифтихор ва инсоний қадр-қиммат туйғусини шакллантиришга алоҳида эътибор берилади. Илғор педагогик технологиялар, таълимнинг янги шакл ва услублари, ўқув, шу жумладан дифференциялашган дастурлар амалиётга жорий этилди.

Юқоридагилардан келиб чиқиб, таълим тизимида иқтисодчи кадрларни тайёрлаш фаолияти учун узлуксиз таълим тизимининг асосий концептуал қоидаларини белгилашда қуйидаги устувор йўналишларга таянилади:

узлуксиз таълим ҳар қандай, шу жумладан, иқтисодий таълим тизимини ташкилий жиҳатдан қайта кўришни назарда тутади;

ўрта махсус, касб-ҳунар таълими ва олий таълим узлуксиз таълимнинг ажралмас қисми ҳисобланади;

узлуксиз иқтисодий таълим тизимининг ривожланиши мавжуд таълим тизими ва узлуксиз таълимнинг ноинституционал элементларининг ягона мажмуага интеграциялашиш йўналишидан бориши керак.

Бундан ташқари, узлуксиз иқтисодий таълим тизимини шакллантиришда ва ривожлантиришда қуйидаги қатор устувор йўналишлар кетма-кетлиги ҳисобга олинади:

олий таълимнинг Давлат таълим стандартлари ягона талабларига (шу жумладан, унинг ажралмас қисмларига - олий таълим йўналишлари ва мутахассисликлари Классификатори [5] олий таълим муассасалари битирувчиларига Давлат томонидан қўйиладиган талаблар) асосланиши;

ягона таълим кенглигини сақлаш ва мустаҳкамлаш;

минтақаларнинг иқтисодий ва хизматлар бозорида фаол касб фаолиятини амалга оширишга қодир мутахассисларга бўлган ижтимоий-иқтисодий эҳтиёжларини ҳисобга олиш;

мутахассисликлар ва таълим хизматларининг рўйхатини кенгайтириш;

минтақа иқтисодиётининг тижорат соҳаси кадрларига бўлган талабини мунтазам таҳлил қилиш асосида мутахассисликлар ва ихтисосликлар йўналишларини тезкорлик билан ўзгартириб бориш;

иқтисодий таълимининг мазмуни, ташкилий шакллари ва усулларини ўзгартириш, ўқитишнинг шахсга йўналтирилган моделига ўтиш;

академик мобиллик, яъни бир таълим дастуридан бошқасига ўтиш имконияти, экстернатни ривожлантириш, масофали таълимни кенгайтириш.

Узлуксиз иқтисодий таълим тизимининг амалиётга жорий этилиши, хусусан, иқтисодиёт йўналишида юқори малакали иқтисодчи кадрларни тайёрлаш, бозор иқтисодиётининг ривожланиши ҳамда мамлакатимиз таълим муассасалари учун ҳам катта аҳамият касб этади. Таълим тизимида рақобатбардош иқтисодчи кадрларни тайёрлаш, шахсни тарбиялаш ва уни ҳар томонлама камол топтиришнинг устуворлиги билан таъминланмоқда.

Иқтисодий таълим хизматлари бозоридаги тенденциялар ва иқтисодий таълим тизими ўртасидаги бевосита боғлиқликни таъминлаш муаммоларини ечишда таълим харажатлари ва уларни қоплаш масаласи долзарб ўринга чиқади. Кейинги йилларда иқтисодий таълим харажатларининг ортиб бориши харажатларни қоплаш муаммосини туғдириб, таълим жараёни ресурсларни ривожлантиришга катта эътибор бериш кераклигини кўрсатади. Бу эса талаб этиладиган таълим даражаси ва сифати, янги ижтимоий-иқтисодий шароитларда рақобатбардош кадрларни тайёрлаш барқарор тизимини кафолатлашни тақозо этади.

Мамлакатимизда иқтисодийтаълимнитакомиллаштиришдахорижий омиллардан самарали фойдаланиш йўналишлари устувор аҳамият касб этади. Республикамиз олий ва ўрта махсус, касб-ҳунар таълими тизимини ривожлантиришга хорижий инвестицияларни самарали жалб этишнинг устувор йўналишлари қуйидагилардан иборат:

ривожланган давлатларнинг илғор таълим муассасалари билан қўшма таълим муассасаларини ташкил этиш;

таълим муассасаларида касб малакасини ошириш, таълимнинг замонавий йўналишлари ва мутахассисликларини ривожлантириш бўйича хорижлик иқтисодчи- педагоглар ва услубиётчиларни манфаатли шартлар асосида жалб этиш;

маҳаллий ўқитувчилар, иқтисодчи-педагогларни хориждаги илмий-ишлаб чиқариш марказларида малака оширишга юборишни давлат ва нодавлат ташкилотлари томонидан рағбатлантириш;

иқтисодий билимларнинг мамлакатимиз учун долзарб бўлган турли йўналишлари бўйича ҳамкорликда илмий-тадқиқот лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш;

таълим тизимида таҳсил олувчилар ва иқтисодчи-педагогларнинг инновацион фаолиятларини турли грантлар ва имтиёзли кредитларни жалб этиш орқали рағбатлантириш ва бошқ.

Хулоса ва таклифлар

Олий таълим муассасасида асосий мақсадга эришиш учун ҳамда кадрлар фаолиятини бошқариш жараёнида самарали натижаларни қўлга киритиш мақсадида кадрлар сиёсатининг назарий томонларига алоҳида аҳамият бериш, шунингдек, назарий жиҳатдан асосланган тартиб ҳамда тамойилларга қатъий риоя қилиш зарур.

Олий таълим муассасаларида иқтисодий фанларни ўқитиш жамиятнинг қуйидаги эҳтиёжларига мувофиқ бўлиши талаб этилади:

бозор муносабатлари тамойилларини кенг тарғиб қилиш ва эркин иқтисодиёт тартиб ва қоидаларини инсонлар онгига чуқур сингдириш;

иқтисодиётни ривожлантиришда муҳим бўлган янги мутахассисликлар, яъни молия, банк ва суғурта ишлари, корпоратив бошқарув ҳамда давлат бошқаруви бўйича малакали кадрларни тайёрлаш;

таълим тизимида иқтисодчи олимлар, иқтисодчи педагоглар ва иқтисодчи тадқиқотчиларни тайёрлаш.

Юқорида келтирилган йўналишлар фаолиятига тескари таъсир кўрсатувчи омилларга институционал чекланишлар ҳамда маблағлар етишмовчилиги киради, шунингдек, моддий ва молиявий маблағлар, ўқув адабиётлари ва иқтисодчи кадрлар тақчиллиги институционал имкониятлар чекланишига сабаб бўлади.

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ЛИМФОСКАНИРОВАНИЕ ПРИ ВАРИКОЗНОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ НОГ

Аннотация: в ходе одномоментного клинического исследования были обследованы 20 больных варикозном болезнимиразных возрастных групп. В статье описаны особенности непрямое лимфотропное лимфосканирование при варикозной болезни ног среднего возраста. Показаны различияосложнениюу больныхварикозном болезниямиразличных возрастных групп. При комплексной оценке показателей качества жизни у варикозной расширение вен выявлено достоверное ухудшение качества жизни этих лиц по большинству шкал общего (SF-36) и специфического опросников по сравнению с показателями у здоровых лиц.

Ключевые слова: варикозное расширение вен, лимфосканиравание проводим путем подкожного введения в стопу.

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LYMPHOSCANNING FOR VARICOSE LEGS

Abstract: 20 patients with varicose veins of different age groups were examined during a single-stage clinical study. The article describes the features of indirect lymphotropic lymphoscanning in middle-aged varicose veins. The differences of complications in patients with varicose veins of diseases of different age groups are shown. A comprehensive assessment of the quality of life indicators in varicose veins revealed a significant deterioration in the quality of life of these individuals on most scales of general (SF-36) and specific questionnaires compared with those in healthy individuals.

Keywords: varicose veins, Lymphoscanning is performed by subcutaneous injection into the foot.

Введение: Варикозное расширение вен нижих конечностей(ВРПВНК) являетя самым распространёным заболеванием среди больных с сердечно- сосудистой патологией. Оно занимает одно изпервых мест среди хирургических заболеваний, нарушающих трудоспособность больных, приводящих к инвалидности, порой,летальному исходу. (И.А.Золотухин, 2001 С.Г. Измайлов, Г.А.Измайлов и др., 2002; В.Ю.Богачев, 2003;,2004; В.С.Савельев, 2003; В.И. Петухов, 2007; О.А.Шумков, 2007;Г.Н. Хмырова, 2007;МКеримова, 2009; Б.С.Суковатых, И.Б. Суковатых и др.,2012;и др.)

Диагностика и лечение болезней вен ног вызывают затруднения уврачей любой специальности. Возникаюшие при варикозном расширении поверхностных вен ног (ВРПВН) лимфовенозные изменения в зависимости от стадии процесса, необходимы для лечебных коррекций, которые проводятся крайне недостаточно. Такое состояниепроблемы связано с неразрешенными вопросами диагностики, этиологии, патогенеза, лечения. ВРПВН несмотря на внедрение новых современных технологий. Мы разработали способ непрямого лимфотропного лимфосканирования у больных с ВРПВН, в процессе лечения с целью коррекции нарушений в лимфовенозном русле ног.

Цель: изучение степени лимфовенозных нарушений, у больных с ВРПВН, выявляемых при лимфосканировании.

Материал и методы: Под нашим наблюдением находилось 20 больных с ВРПВН, женщин -11, мужчин-9,в возрасте от 20 до 54 лет, давность заболевания 4-10 лет. Больные распределены по стадиями: I стади-4, II стади-7, III стади-6, IV стади-3.больных. Последовательно вводим медленно подкожно растворы новокаина, лидазы, гепарина. Лимфатическую терапию проводили по разработанной методике через стопу. Больным начато своевременное, современное лечение Обшее лечение оснавание анамнеза, факторов, риска общего и местного характеры: Флеботоники, атиопротекторы, тренталом, спазмолитики, антибиотики, комплекс витаминотерапии. Местно повязки мазевые. (Вишневского и др), физиотерапические (УВЧ, лазерное обнучит). Одновременно проводим лимфатическую терапию, для региональный. проводилось консервативное традиционное10 больных с ВРПВН; I стадии-2, II стади -3, III стади стади-3, IV стади -2, в возрасте 20-45 лет, получали традиционное лечение.Лимфосканиравание проводим путем подкожного введения в стопу. I-II межпальцевом промежутке пораженной ноги камизол золота- Au 198, по разработанной схеме. Сканирование лимфатических сосудов, изучали на гамма-камере, до и в процессе лечения.

Результаты исследований: Проведенная комплексная диагностика, классификация позволила своевременно назначить комплексное лечение с хорошим исходом у 80% больных, осложнений не было. Разработанный способ диагностики классификации помог на ранних стадиях варикозной болезни ног, предупредить прогрессирование процесса, развитие тяжелых осложнений на 5-6 день. В контрольной группе у 10 больных с ВБ ног при стандартном лечении улучшение появлялось на 7-9 й день, прогрессировали явления дерматита, трофические изменения на голени не заживали.

Выводы: Представленный способ диагностики, классификации комплексного лечения **ВРПВНК,** удобный для практического и клинического применения, предложен впервые, отражает стадии, клинику, осложнения, необходимые для постановки диагноза, планирования своевременных, современный лечебных мероприятий.15 больным проведена минифлебоэктомия большой подкожной вены,5 больным флебоэктомия по Трояниву-Тренделенбургу,Бэбкоку, Нарату 10 больным лигатурная обметерация вен на голени по Жеде-Соколову в своей модификации. В поелеоперационном периоде провадили стандартное и лимфатическое лечение с хорошим и удовиетворительные результатом в 90% (процентов) случаев. 15больным, которым проводилась стандартное лечение улучшение наступаль в 70% случаев. У 15 оперированных больных длительно держались отёки на стопах трафическии изменения но голени линвидировались частично.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ЕМКОСТИ КАШКАДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. В статье описывается демографическая емкость территории, связанная с размещением населения Кашкадарьинской области, влияние природных и экономических факторов, влияющих на размещение населения, определяющих демографическую емкость, определяющих плотность населения и показатели.

Ключевые слова: размещение населения, численность населения, демографический потенциал, плотность населения, городское население, сельское население, экологическая ситуация, брутто, нетто-показатель.

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ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF DETERMINING THE DEMOGRAPHIC CAPACITY OF THE KASHKADARYA REGION

Abstract: The article describes the demographic capacity of the territory associated with the distribution of the population of the Kashkadarya region, the influence of natural and economic factors affecting the distribution of the population, determining the demographic capacity, determining the population density and indicators

Key words: population distribution, population size, demographic potential, population density, urban population, rural population, ecological situation, gross, net indicator.

При экономико-географическом изучении населения его местоположение является основным. Как известно, размещение населения часто полностью зависит от природных и экономических возможностей территории. Это вызывает рост населения в стране и большую концентрацию населения на территории. Это делает необходимым проведение научных исследований для определения того, сколько жителей имеет потенциал для жизни в пределах территорий, или, в частности, демографической емкости территории. При определении демографической емкости страны главным показателем, прежде всего, являются земельные, водные и рекреационные ресурсы.

Возможность территории разместить население по определенному критерию с учетом всех факторов называется ее демографической емкостью (впервые это понятие использовал П. П. Семенов-Тянь-Шанский). Эта емкость определяется исходя из того, что земля, вода, рабочие места, зоны отдыха, экологическая обстановка изменяются в положительную сторону и обеспечиваются, а ее количественный показатель изменяется с течением времени. Другими словами, демографическая емкость означает, сколько населения может вместить (прокормить) данная территория при сохранении ее нынешнего состояния, ее возможности в этом отношении.

В некоторых районах демографическая емкость крайне обострена, в них наблюдается не только относительная численность населения, но и его абсолютный избыток. Разумеется, крайне плотная заселенность подобных территорий,недостаточная обеспеченность землей, водой и рабочими местами обостряют социальные проблемы, приводят к различным негативным последствиям, напряженности на территории.

Густонаселенность обусловливает обострение экологического состояния территории на основе антропогенного фактора. Санитарно-гигиеническая обстановка в этих условиях также сложна, а вероятность распространения инфекционных заболеваний широка. Размещение населения или его территориальный состав также характеризуется его распределением по городским и сельским районам. В развитых странах большая часть населения проживает в городах, в развивающихся, наоборот, преобладает сельское население. В Кашкадарьинской области 57,2% населения проживает в сельской местности. Это делает насущной проблемой развитие сельской инфраструктуры и культуры, промышленности и транспорта. В этом контексте социально-экономическое развитие сельской местности является приоритетным направлением государственной региональной политики.

Количество населения, которое можно разместить на территории, способной удовлетворить самые основные жизненные потребности населения при сохранении экологического состояния территории за счет резервов, называется демографической емкостью территории. Определение демографической емкости территории зависит не только от природных ресурсов в полной мере, но и от географического положения территории, качества, количества природных ресурсов и удобства их использования.

Таким образом, под демографической емкостью территории понимается то, сколько населения может вместить площадь территории, зависит от качества, количества и удобства географического положения ее природных ресурсов, а также других экономических возможностей, количества, способного удовлетворить основные потребности населения при сохранении экологического баланса территории. Это число не одно и то же, оно постоянно меняется.

Волатильность демографической емкостью территории по мере развития производительных сил на территории, повышения эффективности научно-технического воздействия на природу и экономику расширяются масштабы демографической емкости. Например, в Кашкадарьинской области экономические и социальные условия жизни 508 тыс. человек (1959 г.) в несколько раз ниже, чем в нынешних 3408,3 тыс. (2022 г.). В результате строительства в следующем году (ирригационные сооружения, вскрытие недр, строительство обрабатывающих производств) демографическая емкость территории расширилась. Этот процесс снова расширится в связи с независимостью нашей республики,поскольку природные ресурсы страны служат ее народу. Показатели демографической емкости территории определяются условно. Необходимо, чтобы развитие производительных сил государства и его региональных территорий сопровождалось экологическими мероприятиями.

Важнейшей особенностью размещения населения является показатель его плотности. Плотность представлена в брутто и нетто (чистом) виде. Первый рассчитывается по отношению к общей площади страны или региона и показывает, сколько человек приходится на 1 км^2. Например, средняя плотность населения в Кашкадарьинской области составляет 119,1 человека на 1 км^2.

Если этот показатель рассчитывать только по отношению к населенным территориям, в частности, орошаемым землям, он будет иметь чистый или чистый вид. Плотность пахотных земель вообще важна для сельских жителей.

Существует определенная степень корреляции между демографической плотностью и размещением, специализацией и территориальной интегрированностью производства, экономической плотностью.

В частности, наиболее высокие показатели плотности наблюдаются в районах с развитой перерабатывающей промышленностью, в пригородах городов, в оазисах и долинах, где издревле распространено орошаемое земледелие, и в агропромышленных районах. Естественно, для таких регионов характерна интенсивная направленность развития производства. В то же время в районах с экстенсивным животноводством, особенно пастбищным, лесным и горнодобывающим, плотность населения очень низкая. При анализе размещения населения следует также учитывать размеры страны или иной территории. Видно, что площадь районов с высокой плотностью населения в нашей республике не очень велика. В целом Ферганская долина и Хорезмская область составляют всего 5,4% территории Узбекистана, и в них проживает 1/3 населения страны. Отношение этих двух чисел представляет собой региональный коэффициент или индекс численности населения. В нашем примере этот показатель равен 6,1. Поэтому общая средняя плотность населения этих регионов в несколько раз превышает общероссийский показатель.

Определение демографической емкости республики, областных зон, крупных городов, развитых промышленных и курортных районов постепенно становится актуальным в связи с ростом населения. Потому что в настоящее время плотность населения в Ташкентской и Ферганской долинных областях республики, в некоторых районах Кашкадарьинской и Сурхандарьинской областей увеличивается из года в год.

Демографический потенциал крупнейших районов Кашкадарьинской области - Дехханабадского (4,0 тыс. км2), Миришкорского (3,21 тыс. км2) и Нишонского (2,11 тыс. км2) относительно невелик.

Таблица

Размещение и плотность населения районов Кашкадарьинской области (2022 г.)

№	Районы	Общая площадь, км^2	Население, тыс. человек			Средняя плотность населения, 1 км^2/чел.
			Общая численность населения	Городское	Сельское	
	По област:и:	28600	3408,3	1460,0	1948,3	119,1
	города					
	Карши	0,75	283,2	283,2	-	377,6
	Шахрисабз	0,53	142,7	142,7	-	285,4
1	Гузор	2,65	212,4	49,7	162,7	80,1
2	Дехканабад	4,00	153,1	28,8	124,3	38,2
3	Қамаши	2,66	280,6	66,4	214,2	105,4
4	Карши	0,91	259,4	94,1	165,3	285,0
5	Косон	1,88	297,5	156,3	141,2	158,2
6	Китоб	1,75	271,2	101,1	170,1	154,9
7	Миришкор	3,21	124,1	46,6	77,5	38,6
8	Муборак	3,07	90,3	71,7	18,6	29,4
9	Нишон	2,11	159,2	96,4	62,8	75,4
10	Касби	0,65	204,0	78,4	125,6	313,8
11	Чироқчи	2,84	432,0	101,5	330,5	152,1
12	Шахрисабз	1,66	227,6	54,8	172,8	137,1

13	Яккабог	1,10	271,0	88,3	182,7	246,3

Таблица подготовлена на основании данных управления Статистики Кашкадарьинской области.

В Дехканабадском районе проживает 153,1 тыс. человек, в Миришкорском районе - 124,1 тыс. человек, в Нишонском районе - 159,2 тыс. человек, средний показатель имеют Гузорский (212,4 тыс. человек), Касбинский (204,0 тыс. человек), Каршинский (259,4 тыс. человек) районы. При этом из-за малой площади земель Каршинского (0,9 тыс. км2) и Касбинского (0,7 тыс. км2) районов плотность населения наиболее высокая на областном уровне (соответственно 285,0 и 313,8 чел. на 1 км2). В целом верхний район (Шахрисабзский, Яккабогский и Китабский районы) напоминает густонаселенные оазисы и долины нашей республики. Однако следует отметить, что в некоторых районах нижнего региона (Касби, Карши) плотность значительно выше, т.е. равна 250-300 человек.

По плотности населения Кашкадарьинская область занимает второе место в республике после Ферганской долины, Ташкентской и Самаркандской областей.По данным 2022 года Кашкадарьинская область - 121,9 человек на 1 км^2, Андижанская область - 772,7 человека, Ферганская область достигает 588,2 человека. В ближайшие годы эти цифры еще больше увеличатся, поэтому это будет иметь значение для проведения демографической и экологической политики государства в отношении экологического регулирования населения.

Демографическая емкость региона определяется путем анализа следующих природных и экономических возможностей, которые являются наиболее важными для выживания населения. Наиболее удобный запас земли, воды и др. для административных районов: для городов - районы, удобные для промышленности, жилищного строительства, удобные земли, расположенные на окраинах города и обеспечивающие город продукцией сельского хозяйства и животноводства, запасы поверхностных и подземных вод общественные зоны отдыха и т.д.

В некоторых регионах демографический потенциал крайне напряжен, где наблюдается не только относительная численность населения, но и его абсолютный избыток. Конечно, в таких регионах чрезвычайно высокая плотность населения, достаточная обеспеченность землей, водой и рабочими местами усугубляет социальные проблемы и приводит к различным негативным последствиям.

Плотность населения очень высока в некоторых странах мира (Япония, Бельгия, Израиль, Нидерланды и др.). Однако этот показатель находится в пределах нормального состояния демографической емкости и отражает ситуацию в целом по стране. Также плотность намного выше на Украине, в Прибалтике, Молдавии и странах Закавказья. В этом плане

Узбекистан отстает среди стран СНГ (по плотности населения республика выше, чем Россия, Казахстан и Туркменистан), хотя по общей численности населения занимает третье место после Российской Федерации и Украины.

Плотное расселение населения приводит к ухудшению экологической обстановки района за счет антропогенных факторов. Кроме того, санитарно-гигиенические условия в таких условиях неудовлетворительны. Возможность распространения инфекционных заболеваний шире. В Узбекистане население сосредоточено в основном в оазисах и долинах орошаемого земледелия. В некоторых районах эта цифра составляет 700-800 человек. В то же время плотность на остальных участках значительно ниже. Например, в таких районах, как Томди, Ромитан, Тахтакопыр, Кунгирот, она равна всего 1-3 человекам.

В нашей республике размещение населения уменьшается по мере удаления от крупных городов и автомагистралей. Эта ситуация особенно заметна в пригородах Ташкента, Ферганской, Самаркандской, Наманганской и Сырдарьинской областях.

Из вышеизложенного видно, что на размещение населения оказывают влияние различные природные и социально-экономические факторы.В наших условиях большое значение в связи с этим имеет наличие необходимых земельных и водных ресурсов для сельскохозяйственных культур. Поэтому размещение населения определяется не только дорогами и городами, но и гидрографической сетью. Плотное расселение населения вблизи ирригационных колодцев и дорог характерно для Ферганской долины.

На карте Узбекистана видны уникальные региональные системы размещения населения. В этом отношении прежде всего можно указать Ташкент-Чирчик, Хорезмский оазис, среднюю и нижнюю часть Зеравшана, Ферганскую долину. Действительно, большая часть населения страны проживает в районах с хорошим водоснабжением.

В то же время размещение производства влияет на территориальный состав населения.Строительство новых промышленных предприятий, дорог, освоение земель меняет местонахождение населения. В то же время исторически сложившаяся территориальная система населения является важным фактором размещения производственных сетей и социальных сфер.

При определении демографической емкости провинции или города ее определяют путем сопоставления результатов комплексной оценки площади и природных запасов района с общими нормативными потребностями народнохозяйственного комплекса и населения вышеуказанных резервы. Здесь следует отметить, что части вышеупомянутой HDC должны быть четко рассмотрены и проанализированы, только тогда можно будет сделать окончательный вывод об общей работоспособности HDC (демографичейская емкость района). Согласно источникам, HDC следует определять, когда средняя плотность населения в ближайшее время превысит 50 человек на 1 кв. км в среднегеографических районах.

Исходя из этого, необходимо определять HDC во всех регионах нашей республики, даже в районных областях. При определении демографической емкости территории Кашкадарьинской области по земельному фонду наименьший из площадных показателей, получивших высшую оценку области, составил 5154,9 тыс., а по запасам воды определено 4591,3 тыс. человек.

По этому показателю демографическая емкость области, исходя из уровня земле- и водопользования, имеет возможность размещения около 5 млн человек и другие возможности. Как указывалось выше, эта НДС была определена условно, это число будет увеличиваться по мере развития и применения достижений научно-технического прогресса в использовании природных ресурсов и отраслей экономики региона. Кроме того, необходимо провести такие мероприятия, как передислокация сырьевых перерабатывающих промышленных предприятий из региональных зон с большой демографической емкостью в субрегионы демографической емкости.

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ЖИНОЯТЧИЛИК ГЕОГРАФИЯСИ: ШАКИЛЛАНИШ ТАРИХИ ВА ФАНЛАРАРО МОҲИЯТИ

Аннотация: Мақолада жиноятчилик географиясининг шаклланиши, ривожланиш тарихи, бошқа фанлар билан алоқадорлиги, мазкур илмий йўналишни тадқиқ этган юртимиз ва хорижий олимлар ҳақида фикр юритилган.

Калит сўзлар: жиноят, жиноятчилик географияси, криминология, аҳоли зичлиги, урбанизация, бандлик, ижтимоий география.

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GEOGRAPHY OF CRIME: HISTORY OF FORMATION AND INTERDISCIPLINARY ESSENCE

Annotation: The article analyzes the formation of the geography of crime, the history of its development, its connection with other sciences, the scientists who contributed to the development of this field in our country and all over the world.

Key words: crime, the geography of crime, criminology, population, social geography, society.

Кириш. *Мақола мавзусининг долзарблиги.* Жиноят жамият ҳаётидаги энг аянчли ҳодисалардан бири бўлиб, у аҳоли ҳаётий фаолиятининг барча жабҳаларига таъсир қилади, инсоннинг ҳаёти, соғлиғи, моддий фаровонлиги билан бевосита боғлиқ бўлган ҳаёт тарзида из қолдиради. Ҳозирги вақтда жиноятчилик жаҳон урушлари ва юзага келиши мумкин бўлган глобал офатлар билан бир қаторда инсоният учун асосий таҳдидга айланган. Бу жиноятчиликнинг интенсив ривожланиши билан боғлиқ. Бундан юз йиллар муқаддам жиноятчиликнинг ўсиш суръати аҳоли ўсиш суръатларидан анча юқори эканлиги аниқланган эди. Бирлашган Миллатлар Ташкилотининг маълумотларига кўра, жиноятчилик йилига ўртача 5 фоизга, аҳоли сони эса 1-1,2 фоизга ошади [1] бу эса жиноятчилик соҳасига кўпроқ эътибор қаратиш кераклигини тақозо этади. География фани ривожланишининг ҳозирги босқичида ижтимоий блокга ва унинг ичида - энг истиқболли йўналишлардан бири - жиноятчилик географиясига кўпроқ эътибор қаратилмоқда. Жиноят географияси ўрганадиган масалалар бугун етарлича долзарбдир, бу мамлакатдаги крименоген вазиятнинг ҳудудий ҳолати, ўлим билан тугайдиган жиноятларининг кучайиши билан боғлиқ. Халқаро жиноий гуруҳларни пайдо бўлиши, тез суратлар билан жиноятчиликнинг ўсиши, янги турдаги жиноятларнинг (кибержиноятларни) тез ривожланиши бутун ер юзидаги давлатларда асосий муаммо бўлиб келмоқда.

Асосий қисм. *Жиноят* - жиноят қонунида назарда тутилган ижтимоий хавфли қилмиш. Муайян қилмишни жиноят деб ҳисоблаш масаласи ҳар бир давлатда ўзининг ижтимоий тузуми, аҳолининг турмуш тарзи, миллий хусусиятлари, урф-одатлари, анъаналарига мувофиқ халқаро ҳуқуқ меъёрлари эътиборга олинган ҳолда ҳал этилади.

Жиноятлар ўз хусусияти ва ижтимоий хавфлилик даражасига кўра:

- ижтимоий хавфи катта бўлмаган;
- унча оғир бўлмаган;
- оғир;
- ўта оғир жиноятларга бўлинади [6].

Жиноятлар тажовуз объектига кўра, шахсга қарши жиноят, иқтисодиёт соҳасидаги жиноят, жамоат хавфсизлиги ва жамоат тартибига қарши жиноят, давлат ҳокимиятига қарши жиноят, экология соҳасидаги жиноят, ҳарбий хизматни ўташ тартибига қарши жиноят, тинчлик ва инсоният хавфсизлигига қарши жиноятга бўлинади.

В.В. Лунев [4] фикрига кўра жиноят географиясини жиноий жазога тортиладиган қилмишларнинг замон тақсимотида (даражаси, тузилиши, динамикаси) ўрни беқиёс, чунки дунёнинг турли минтақалари, турли мамлакатлар ёки бир мамлакатнинг маъмурий-ҳудудий бирликларининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари билан, сони билан, ўрганилаётган ҳудудларда аҳолининг тузилиши ва жойлашиши, одамлар ҳаётини ташкил этишнинг ўзига хос шакллари, уларнинг меҳнат тақсимоти, турмуш даражаси, дам олиш шароитлари, маданияти, миллий анъаналари ва бошқа хусусиятлари билан боғлиқ [3].

Жиноятчилик географияси бир қатор фанлар ва биринчи навбатда ижтимоий география ва криминология ўртасида жойлашган. Жиноятнинг содир бўлиши ва унинг оқибатларини, жиноятчиликни олдини олувчи ҳаракатлар ҳамда жиноят содир этган кишиламинг шахсини криминология фани ўрганиб чиқса, жиноятнинг ҳудудий тарқалиши ва табақаланиши, жиноятчиликка таъсир этувчи урбанизация, миграция, бандлик, аҳоли сони ва зичлиги каби омиллар жиноятчилик географиясига таллуқлидир.

Жиноятчиликни тадқиқ этиш дастлаб XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярмидан бошланди ва криминология номини олди [6]. *Криминология* сўзи лотинча «сримен» - жиноят, юнонча «логос» - таълимот, яъни «жиноятчилик ҳақидаги таълимот» деган маънони англатади. Бунда жиноят тушунчаси аниқ бир жиноятни эмас, балки умуман жиноятчиликни назардатутади. Айрим вақтларда криминология фанини жиноят социологияси, жиноят биологияси деб ҳам аташган. Географлар эса жиноятнинг ҳудудий хусусиятларини ўрганадилар. Бироқ, жиноятни географик ўрганишни кўриб чиқиш шуни кўрсатадики, географлар бу муаммо билан асосий криминологияда жуда кам даражада шуғулланган. Бу эса жиноят географиясининг илмий йўналиш сифатидаги имкониятларини моҳиятан қашшоқлаштиради ва унинг ривожланишини маълум даражада секинлаштиради. Криминологлар томонидан таклиф қилинган жиноят географиясининг таърифлари аллақачон кўплаб саволларни туғдирмоқда.

Криминологлар томонидан ёзилган жиноятчилик географиясига оид асарларнинг аксарияти статистиканинг математик таҳлилига тўғри келади. Улар жиноятнинг географик омилларини очиб бермайди, мазмунли географик талқин, картографик асос йўқ. Криминологлар ишида (мутлақо объектив) криминологик жиҳатдан ижтимоий-географик (криминологик детерминизм) сезиларли даражада устунлик қилади. Шунга қарамай, ҳозирги кунга қадар жиноят географиясининг шаклланиши ва ривожланишида айнан криминологлар ҳал қилувчи рол ўйнаган. Мамлакатимизда нашр этилган илмий асарлар таҳлили шуни кўрсатдики, криминологлар томонидан ёзилган ҳар 100 га яқин асардан фақатгини биттаси географлар томонидан ёзилган. Жиноятчилик географиясининг ривожланишига социологлар катта ҳисса қўшдилар. Ижтимоий-географик блокнинг кўпгина тармоқлари каби жиноят географияси ҳам чет элда пайдо бўлган. Биринчи криминал-географик тадқиқотлар 1833-1835 йилларда олиб борилган Француз криминологи А.М. Герпи ва бельгиялик социолог А.Ж. Қуэтелетлар томонидан [2]. 1825-йилдан 1830-йилгача бўлган давр учун тўпланган жиноий-статистик материалларни таҳлил қилиб, Кветлет Францияда жиноятларни ҳудудий тарқалиш харитасини яратди. Франциянинг айрим ҳудудларидаги жиноятлар интенсивлигидаги фарқларни у аҳоли зичлигининг тенг эмаслиги, турмуш даражаси ва халқ таълимидаги фарқ билан боғлаган [1]. Криминал-экологик мактабга 1920-1930 йилларда америкалик криминологлар К.Шоу ва Г.Маккейлар асос солган. Улар Чикагони криминогенлик ёки антикриминогенлик, шунингдек, қурбоногенлик даражаси бўйича бир нечта зоналарга бўлган концентрация доиралари назарияси муаллифлари эди [1]. Кейинчалик жиноят географияси ва топографияси масалалари билан Т.Моррис, Г.Фелис, Р.Уайт, К.Шмид, К.Лауте, Б.Лендер, С.Квинсли [1] ва бошқа чет эл олимлари шуғулландилар, хилма-хил табиий шароитлар ва ресурслар, аҳолининг тақсимланишида сезиларли ҳудудий табақаланиш, ҳудудларнинг турли хил ижтимоий-иқтисодий салоҳияти жиноятчилик нуқтаи назаридан ноаниқликдан узоқдир деган ғояни илгари суришган.

Мамлакатимизда жиноятчилик географияси нисбатан ёш ривожланаётган йўналишлардан ҳисобланади. Бунинг сабаби шундаки, асосий таркибий қисмлар - ижтимоий география ва криминология узоқ вақт давомида мустақил илмий соҳалар бўлмаган. Криминология мустақил фан сифатида 1960-йиллардан кейин шакллана бошлади. Юртимизда жиноятчиликнинг географик жиҳатларига оид илмий асарлар ва тадқиқодлар жуда кам олиб борилган. Унинг асосий сабаби у фақат ҳодиса сифатида бахоланган лекин унинг ҳудудий жиҳатлари мавжудлиги эътибордан четта қолган. Юртимизда дастлабки илмий мақолалар А.Солиев томонидан эълон қилинган. А.Қаюмов томонидан “Ўзбекистонда жиноятчиликнинг ижтимоий географик жиҳатлари” мавусида номзодлик диссертацияси ҳимоя қилинган. Ушбу дисертасияда жиноятчиликни географик жиҳатдан ўрганишнинг мазмун ва моҳиятини очиб берилган, унинг замонавий ҳолати ва ривожланиш хусусиятларини аниқланган, жиноятчиликнинг турлари ва унинг ҳудудларга хос жихатлари асосланган, жиноятчиликнинг ижтимоий-демографик таркибини тадқиқ этилган, аҳоли сони, жойланиши ва миграцион харакатининг жиноий фаолиятга таъсири тахлил қилинган, жиноятчиликнинг реал холатини махсус ижтимоий - демографик сўровнома ёрдамида ўрганилган, геокриминоген вазиятни яхшилашнинг устувор йўналишлаини белгиланган [5].

Дунё миқёсида 1980-йиллар охирида жиноятчилик географияси бўйича йирик асарлар пайдо бўлди. Шу вақтдан бошлаб жиноятчилик географияси ижтимоий геогафиянинг алоҳида соҳаси эканлиги асосланди. Бир нечта қонуниятлар, тадқиқод йўналишлари белгиланди, соҳа европа мамлакатлари ичида кенг тадқиқ этила бошланди айниқса Франция, Италия, Бельгия, Буюк Британия ва Россия каби мамлакатларда жиноятчилик ҳолатини ҳудудий тадқиқ этиш ва унинг хариталарини ишлаб чиқиш йўлга қўйилди. Улар ичида Италиялик (Чезаре Беккария, Р.Гарофало) Россиялик олимлар (А.Алимов, А.Бадов, М.Бабаев, А.Сахаров, А.Сиров) Эстониялик Э.Раска каби олимларнинг ҳизматлари катта бўлган [3].

Жиноят географияси соҳасидаги энг муҳим ютуқ М.Н. Гернет Криминология ёрдамида жиноятни ўрганишга ҳаракат қилиб, у асосан ўз даврида қолганлардан анча олдинда эди ва аслида геокриминология ривожланишининг асосий йўналишларини аниқлади. Ушбу туркумда М.Н. Гернет “Жиноят ва камбағаллар турар жойлари (1903), Жиноятнинг ижтимоий омиллари (1905), Жиноят ҳуқуқи фанидаги социологик тенденция (1906), “Бола қотиллиги: Социологик ва ҳуқуқий тадқиқотлар” (1911), “Москва ер ости дунёси” (1924), “Напкотизм, жиноят ва жиноят ҳуқуқи” (1924), “Россияда ўз жонига қасд қилиш статистикаси” (1927) [3]. 1920-1950 йиллардаги асарларда жиноят географияси муаммолари кўтарилган, А.А. Гепзензон, А.А. Жижиленко, М.М. Исаэва, П.И. Лублин А.А. Пионтковский, М.Д. Шаргородский, Э.Г. Ширвиндт, Б.С. Утевский, А.С. Шляпочникова, А.Й. Эстрина ва бошқалар. Шундай қилиб, А.А. Жижиленкокчитал, криминогенлик қуйидаги омиллар билан белгилади:

атроф-муҳит, индивидуал хусусиятлар, ижтимоий муҳит шароитлари. М.Н. Гернет ижтимоий омилларни энг муҳим деб ҳисоблаган [3]. Юқорида қайт этилган илмий манбалар жиноят географиясининг шакилланишида, унинг ривожланишида, асосий қонуниятлари яратилишида асосий вазифани бажариб берди, шу билан жиноят географиясига асос солинди.

Тадқиқот ишининг ***хулосаси*** ўрнида шуни такидлаш керакки, жиноятчиликни географик нуқтаи назардан ўрганиш ва жиноятчилик географиясининг шакилланиши дастлаб европа минтақасида шакилланиб кейинчалик ривожланган бўлса хозирги вақтда ер юзининг барча минтақаларида жиноятчилик географиясини ривожлантириш устида соҳага оид олимлар томонидан улкан кўламдаги ишлар олиб борилмоқда, бу эса мазкур йўналишнинг нақадар аҳамиятли эканлигини англатади. Юртимизда ёш йўналишлардан бўлган жиноятчилик географияси (Социал-итисодий янги географиянинг ноанъанавий йўналиши) жуда кам ўрганилган бўлиб уни тадбиқ этиш ҳар томонлама аҳамиятли чунки ҳудудлардаги турли хил ўзига хос жиноятларни олдини олиш ва барча инсонларнинг фаровон яшашлари учун хизмат қилади.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:

1. Вопросы профилактики правонарушений в особо крупном городе. По итогам анализа и обобщения практики-планирования борьбы с преступностью в одном из особо крупных городов РСФСР: Сб. статей.- М., 2011. С. 33-36
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БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ БАЛАНС И ЕГО РОЛЬ В УПРАВЛЕНИИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕМ

Для эффективного ведения предпринимательской деятельности необходимо располагать достоверной информацией о финансовом положении предприятия. Данная информация часто лежит в основе формирования финансово-хозяйственной политики предприятия, влияет на принятие решений управленческого характера. В статье рассматривается роль бухгалтерской отчетности, а именно бухгалтерского баланса в управлении финансами

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: бухгалтерский баланс, предприятие, анализ, управление.

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BALANCE SHEET AND ITS ROLE IN ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

In order to effectively conduct business, it is necessary to have reliable information about the financial situation of the enterprise. This information often underlies the formation of the financial and economic policy of the enterprise, influences the decision-making of a managerial nature. The article discusses the role of accounting statements, namely the balance sheet in financial management

Keywords and phrases: balance sheet, enterprises, analysis, management.

Целью написания статьи выступает определение роли бухгалтерского баланса при принятии управленческих решений.

Организация согласно законодательству по окончании года формировать бухгалтерскую отчетность. Наиболее важной из них является бухгалтерский баланс. От того насколько достоверны представленные в нем сведения зависит успех работы предприятия.

Актуальность темы статьи связана с тем, что в современных условиях российской экономики все больше проявляется роль бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности, которая выступает инструментом, используемым для улучшения экономических показателей компании.

Главным отчетным документом каждого бухгалтера является бухгалтерский баланс. С одной стороны, баланс это конечный результат всего учетного процесса предприятия. С другой стороны, итоговый баланс это основополагающий прием бухгалтерского учета.

Информативная функция бухгалтерского баланса определяет основную цель ведения бухгалтерской отчетности и связана прежде всего с необходимостью предоставления информации о таких данных как наличие и движение имущества предприятия и обязательствах всех лиц, которые непосредственно заинтересованы в положительных результатах деятельности предприятия.

Стоит отметить, что в современных условиях бухгалтерский баланс не всегда выступает надежной основой для проведения экономического анализа. Например, порой руководитель компании специально искажает финансовые показатели в бухгалтерском учете для уменьшения налогооблагаемой прибыли. Анализируя такие показатели данного баланса для принятия эффективного управленческого решения нецелесообразно. Для избегания таких сложностей на предприятии создается правдивый баланс в рамках ведения бухгалтерского учета. Только правильно сформированный баланс показывает реальное состояние хозяйствующего субъекта.

Активы и пассивы в бухгалтерском балансе представлены в денежном эквиваленте. В бухгалтерском балансе представлены все данные о финансовом положении предприятия не ту дату, на которую он составляется. Бухгалтерский баланс и балансовое обобщение выступают важнейшими методами бухгалтерского учета, благодаря которым оказывается возможным провести группировку экономических показателей деятельности предприятия [3].

Благодаря такому обобщению оказывается возможным осуществить расчет важнейших экономических показателей деятельности предприятия. Эти данные нужны, чтобы контролировать состав и структуру активов предприятия, источников его формирования, а также использовать научный подход к оценке финансового положения предприятия.

Составление бухгалтерского баланса происходит на основе данных первичного учета за периоды: месяц, квартал, год.

Предприятие подает сведения в отчетные периоды в налоговый орган.

На рисунке 1 представлена схема составления бухгалтерской отчетности на предприятии ООО «РегионАвто», относится к категории малых предприятий.

Благодаря бухгалтерскому балансу руководство предприятия имеет возможность увидеть отклонения, которые возникают в процессе хозяйственной деятельности субъекта.

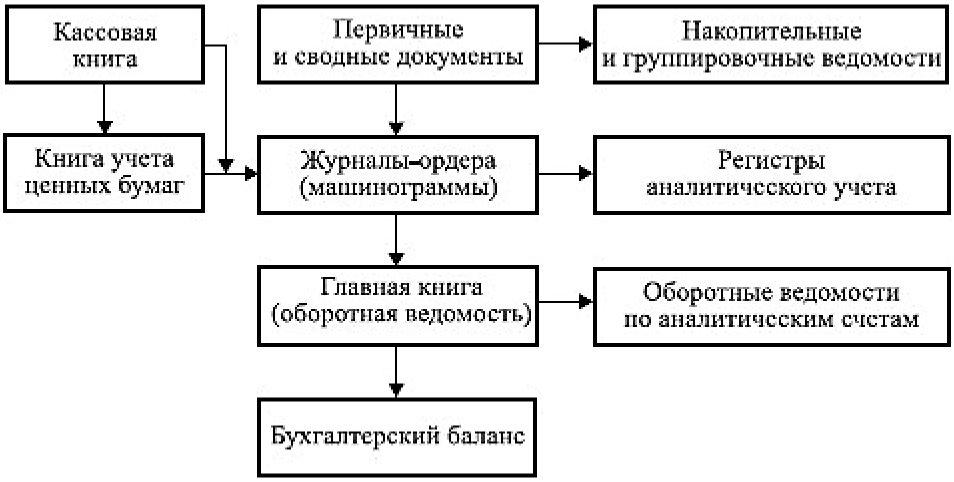

Рисунок 1 – Схема составления бухгалтерской отчетности в ООО «РегионАвто»

Данные бухгалтерского баланса выступают основой для анализа финансовой деятельности субъекта, контроля и учета его хозяйственных операций.

Предприятие ООО «РегионАвто» относится к категории малых предприятий, поэтому организация составляет бухгалтерский баланс по упрощенной форме. В активе показано все материальное и нематериальное имущество предприятия, в пассиве – источники формирования этого имущества. В упрощенной форме бухгалтерского баланса меньше статей: в активе их 5, в пассиве – 6.

Бухгалтерский баланс ООО «РегионАвто» составлен по общепринятым правилам. Верхняя часть баланса – актив. В нем отражается имущество организации. Нижняя пассив – в нем отражаются источники формирования имущества. В основе построения бухгалтерского баланса лежит двойная группировка фактов хозяйственной жизни.

Актив баланса ООО «РегионАвто» состоит из статей, относящихся к внеоборотным и оборотным активам, но при этом не выделены в активе разделы. По статье внеоборотные активы отражается используемое в организации в течение длительного времени имущество. Остальные статьи актива баланса организации относятся к категории оборотных активов, а именно: запасы, денежные средства и их эквиваленты, финансовые и другие оборотные активы.

Пассив баланса характеризует источники средств, за счет которых сформирован актив баланса. В ООО «РегионАвто» он состоит из следующих статей: капитал и резервы (в нем отражаются собственные средства предприятия – ее чистые активы), краткосрочные заемные средства, кредиторская задолженность. Выделение статей бухгалтерского баланса и условное отнесение их к какому-то разделу главным образом вязано с фактором времени. Так, в активе баланса внеоборотные активы используются более 12 месяцев, оборотные активы используются в течение срока до 12 месяцев. В пассиве баланса кроме временного фактора важную роль играет принадлежность средств, за счет которых происходит формирование актива. Так, в статье капитал и резервы включает в себя постоянную часть – уставный капитал и переменную часть – резервный и добавочный капитал, финансовый результат. Долгосрочные обязательства представлены кредиторской задолженностью, срок которой более 12 месяцев после даты составления отчетности. Краткосрочные обязательства представлены заемными средствами. Показатели по статьям бухгалтерского баланса суммируются. Итоги актива и итоги пассива должны быть равны. Они называются валютой баланса. Структура баланса предприятия представлена в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – Структура баланса ООО «РегионАвто»

АКТИВ	ПАССИВ
1. Внеоборотные активы	3. Капитал и резервы
2. Оборотные активы	4. Долгосрочные обязательства
	5. Краткосрочные обязательства
БАЛАНС	БАЛАНС

Статьи бухгалтерского баланса заполняются на основании данных об остатках на счетах бухгалтерского учета по состоянию на отчетную дату. Данные бухгалтерского учета должны быть достоверными, полными, нейтральными, сформированными исходя из действующих правил ПБУ и ФСБУ.

Перед составлением годового баланса в ООО «РегионАвто» проводится инвентаризация имущества и обязательств.

Для того чтобы отчетность ООО «РегионАвто» была достоверной, проводятся мероприятия до составления бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности.

1 Проводится проверка первичных учетных документов. Все записи в бухгалтерском учете следует делать на основании первичных учетных документов.

2 Проверяют все ли факты хозяйственной жизни учтены в бухгалтерском учете

Бухгалтерская отчетность хозяйствующего субъекта сдается в государственные органы (ИФНС, Росстат). Данные органы проверяют, прежде всего, полноту представления отчетных данных, взаимоувязку показателей бухгалтерского учета.

3 Проверяется соответствие данных аналитического учета оборотам и остаткам на синтетических счетах. В установленные графиком документооборота срокам подсчитываются итоги в журналах-ордерах и ведомостях. Далее полученные результаты используются для составления отчетности.

4 Проводится инвентаризация активов и обязательств. Перед составлением годовой бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности организация обязана провести инвентаризацию активов и пассивов [2].

Порядок инвентаризации устанавливается «Методическими указаниями по инвентаризации имущества и финансовых обязательств». Важным видом инвентаризации является сверка расчетов с контрагентами в целях подтверждения на определенную дату задолженности. Результаты оформляются актами сверки.

Таким образом, данные бухгалтерского баланса используют внешние и внутренние пользователи.

В целом данные бухгалтерского баланса необходимы для оценки его финансово-экономического положения. На основании данных бухгалтерского баланса можно выявить факторы, положительно и негативно отражающиеся на финансовом состоянии организации: проследить затоваренность или дефицит материальных запасов на складе; рассчитать показатели ликвидности и финансовой устойчивости предприятия. Благодаря бухгалтерскому балансу удается проанализировать и разработать управленческие решения для выполнения следующих задач. По данным баланса видно, в какие активы вложены средств, какие на предприятии есть денежные потоки.

Прогнозирование финансового состояния предприятия. Данная информация особенно актуальна для кредиторов. Менеджеры могут заранее планировать данные показатели, чтобы была возможность использовать заемные средства для ведения хозяйственной деятельности;

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УЧЕТ РАСХОДОВ ПО ОПЛАТЕ ТРУДА, КОНТРОЛЬ ЗА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ФОНДА ЗАРАБОТНОЙ ПЛАТЫ В ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯХ

Учет расчетов по оплате труда в некоммерческих организациях имеет совою специфику и по праву занимает центральное звено во всей системе учёта таких организаций и учреждений, поскольку расходы на персонал занимают большую долю в общих расходах организаций и учреждений, а заработная плата служит основным источником дохода персонала и стимулирует его к добросовестному, эффективному и качественному труду.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: система оплаты труда, форма оплаты труда, виды оплаты труда, бухгалтерский учет, заработная плата, персонал, оплата труда, фонд оплаты труда, некоммерческая организация, дополнительное образование, анализ фонда заработной платы.

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ACCOUNTING OF LABOR COSTS, CONTROL OVER THE USE OF THE PAYROLL IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Accounting for payroll calculations in non-profit organizations has its own specifics and rightfully occupies a central link in the entire accounting system of such organizations and institutions, since personnel costs occupy a large share in the total expenses of organizations and institutions, and wages serve as the main source of income for personnel and stimulate them to conscientious, efficient and high-quality work.

Keywords: the system of remuneration, form of remuneration, types of remuneration, accounting, wages, personnel, remuneration, wage fund, non-profit organization, additional education, analysis of the wage fund.

Целью написания статьи ставится определение значимости учета расходов по оплате труда и контроля за использованием фонда заработной платы.

Актуальность вопроса обусловлена важностью проблем обеспечения в государственных, бюджетных учреждениях и некоммерческих организациях устойчивого уровня мотивации у сотрудников к добросовестному, эффективному и качественному труду, а также эффективности деятельности учреждений.

Проблематикой вопроса исследовали можно отметить тот факт, что законодательство в сфере бухгалтерского учёта оплаты труда и отчётности по труду непрерывно совершенствуется, что приводит к усложнению расчётов, увеличению их трудоёмкости, необходимости контроля расчётов, как внутри бюджетных учреждений, так и при проведении аудиторских проверок.

Заработная плата – систематическое вознаграждение, выплачиваемое сотруднику за выполнение работ, закрепленных в трудовом договоре, и установленное соглашением между работником и работодателем.

Заработная плата может квалифицироваться в зависимости от способа ведения учета затраченного труда, а также в зависимости от способа выражения взаимосвязи между нормами труда, нормами оплаты труда и затратами рабочего времени. В связи с чем, следует различать формы и системы оплаты труда [1, с. 144].

По поводу видов оплаты труда можно сказать следующее – оплата труда сотрудника состоит из основной и дополнительной части. Основная заработная плата – базовая выплата, прописанная в трудовом договоре. Она определяет, сколько времени потрачено на ее выполнение или какой объем работ был произведен. Основная заработная плата включает в себя:

- заработную плату сдельную, оклад или тариф;
- нормативные надбавки – двойная оплата праздничных и выходных дней, премии, доплата за вредные условия труда и за выслугу лет и прочие.

Форма заработной платы – это соотношение между затратами рабочего времени, производительностью труда работников и суммой их доходов. Форма заработной платы указывает способ ведения учета затраченного труда, применяемый при исчислении платы за труд.

В нашей стране применяются, в основном, сдельные и повременные формы оплаты, варианты которых также дифференцированы.

Повременная оплата труда – форма оплаты труда, в основе которой лежит принцип зависимости величины заработной платы от количества рабочего времени и отработанных часов.

Сдельная оплата труда – форма оплаты труда, при которой заработок зависит от количества произведенных единиц продукции с учетом их качества, сложности и условий труда. Такая форма оплаты является мощным рычагом для стимулирования выработки персонала. Недостатком является возможное снижение качества при росте выработки. Эта форма оплаты имеет несколько систем: прямую сдельную, сдельно-премиальную, сдельно прогрессивную, косвенную сдельную, аккордную, коллективную сдельную [2].

Формы и системы оплаты труда схематично представлены на рисунке 1.

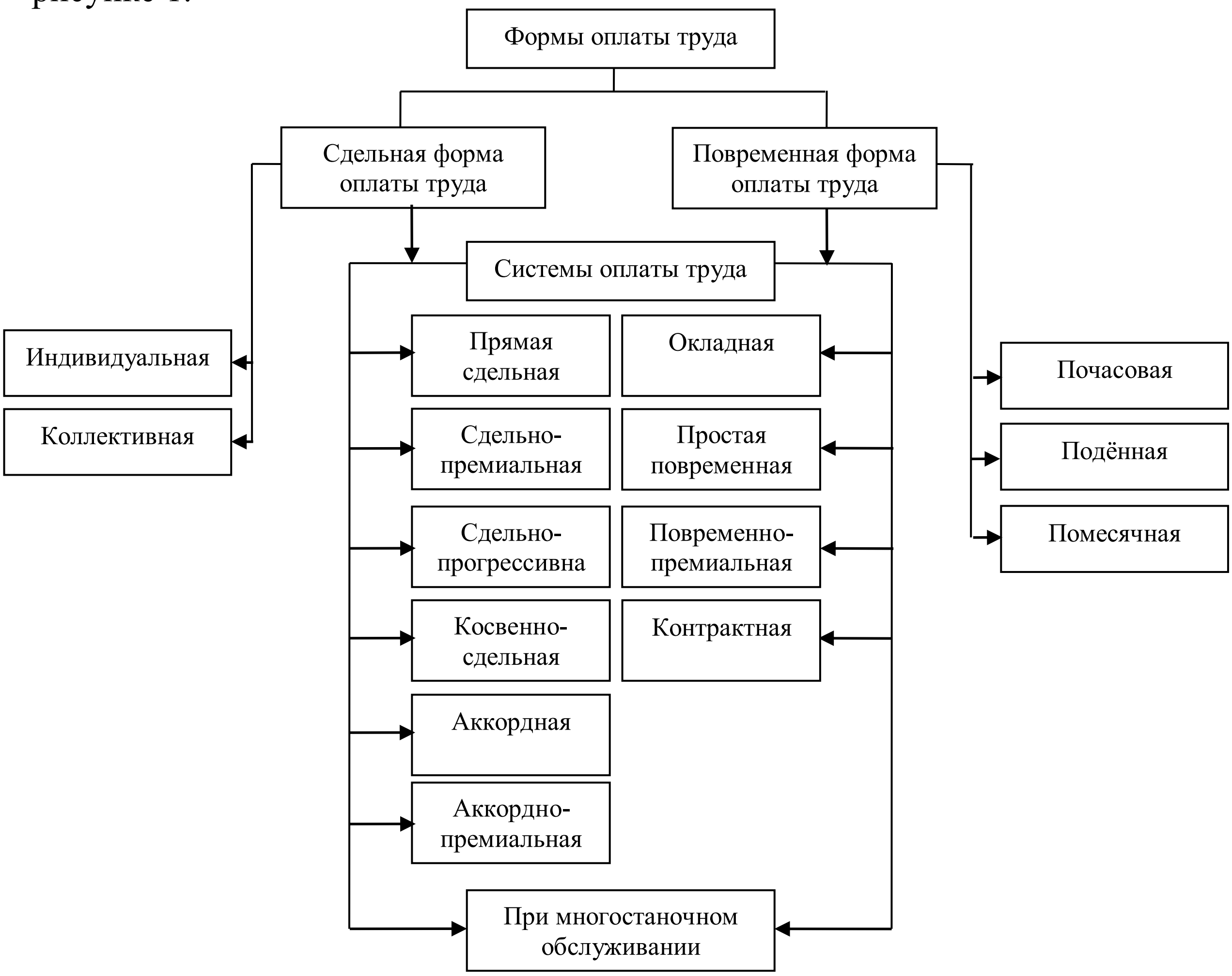

Рисунок 1 – Формы и системы оплаты труда персонала организаций [3, с. 168]

Основу нормативного регулирования организации и учёта расходов по оплате труда составляет Трудовой Кодекс Российской Федерации, Федеральный закон Российской Федерации «О бухгалтерском учёте» и ряд других законодательных и нормативных документов правового, экономического характера.

Фундаментальным нормативным документом данной системы служит Положение по ведению бухгалтерского учёта и бухгалтерской отчётности в Российской Федерации, сформированное на положениях Федерального закона «О бухгалтерском учёте» (в редакции от 5 декабря 2022 г. N 498-ФЗ) и утверждённое Приказом Минфина России от 29.07.1998 г. № 34н., (в ред. от 11 апреля 2018 г. N 74н) [4].

Особенности ведения синтетического и аналитического учета расходов на оплату труда в некоммерческих организациях и отчетности по труду регламентируются Минфином в информации № ПЗ-1/2015 «Об особенностях формирования бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности некоммерческих организаций». У некоммерческих организаций есть ряд особенностей в составлении учетной политики и сметы, разработке плана счетов и т.д. которые состоят в следующем:

- особая учетная политика некоммерческих организаций;
- целевое финансирование заявленной уставной деятельности;
- смета некоммерческой организации;
- возможность ведения упрощенного бухгалтерского учета;
- особенности разработки рабочего плана счетов в НКО [5].

Для учёта особенностей учёта расчётов по заработной плате в некоммерческих организациях по различным категориям персонала рабочим планом счетов могут быть предусмотрены следующие синтетические счета:

70 «Расчеты с персоналом по оплате труда»;

68.1 «Налог на доходы физических лиц»;

69.11 «Страховые взносы по единому тарифу»;

69.12 «Расчеты по взносам от несчастных случаев и профзаболеваний»;

76 «Расчеты с разными дебиторами и кредиторами»

68.90 «Единый налоговый платеж».

Для учёта распределения заработной платы и других видов оплат на счета по направлениям затрат в МБУ ДО ДДЮТЭ г. Находка рабочим планом счетов предусмотрены следующие синтетические счета:

20 «Основное производство»;

26 «Общехозяйственные расходы».

На суммы произведенных начислений заработной платы персоналу некоммерческих организаций, пособий по социальному страхованию увеличивается задолженность предприятия работнику по оплате труда, которая отражается по кредиту счета 70 «Расчеты с персоналом по оплате труда». Заработная плата и отпускные включаются в состав расходов. Пособия по временной нетрудоспособности относятся на уменьшение фонда социального страхования. Для идентификации работникам присваивается табельный номер по системе кодирования, удобной для организации (порядковый номер по организации, порядковый номер внутри номера подразделения и т.п.). Табельный номер работника указывается во всех документах, связанных с расчётами по оплате труда.

Основные бухгалтерские записи по расходам на оплату труда персонала в некоммерческих организациях представлены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – Основные бухгалтерские записи по расходам на оплату труда персонала

в некоммерческих организациях

Документ, которым оформлена хоз. операция	Содержание хозяйственной операции	Корреспондирующие счета			
		Дебет		Кредит	
		код	Название счета	код	Название счета
№ Т-49 «Расчетно-платёжная ведомость»	Начислена оплата труда за февраль месяц 2023 г. административно-управленческому персоналу НКО	26	Общехозяйственные расходы	70	Расчёты с персоналом по оплате труда
№ Т-49 «Расчетно-платёжная ведомость»	Начислена оплата труда основному персоналу НКО	20	Основное производство	70	Расчёты с персоналом по оплате труда
Бухгалтерский регистр по начислению страховых взносов	Начислено пособие по временной нетрудоспособности за счёт средств работодателя	20	Основное производство	70	Расчёты с персоналом по оплате труда
№ Т-49 «Расчетно-платёжная ведомость»	Начислена оплата труда вспомогательному персоналу организации	26	Общехозяйственные расходы	70	Расчёты с персоналом по оплате труда
Бухгалтерский регистр по начислению страховых взносов	Начислено пособие по временной нетрудоспособности педагогу дополнительного образования Федосовой Е.С. за счёт средств Фонда социального страхования РФ	69-1	Расчёты по социальному страхованию	70	Расчёты с персоналом по оплате труда
Бухгалтерский регистр по начислению страховых взносов	Начислены пособия за счёт средств Фонда социального страхования РФ	69-1	Расчёты по социальному страхованию	70	Расчёты с персоналом по оплате труда
Бухгалтерский регистр по начислению страховых взносов	Начислены страховые взносы, распределяемые по видам страхования по ставке 30 %, зачисляемые на ЕНС на заработную плату административно-управленческого персонала НКО за февраль 2023 г.	26	Общехозяйственные расходы	69-11	Страховые взносы по единому тарифу
Бухгалтерский регистр по начислению страховых взносов	Начислены страховые взносы на обязательное социальное страхование от несчастных случаев на производстве и профессиональных заболеваний по ставке 0,7 % на заработную	26	Общехозяйственные расходы	69-12	Расчеты по взносам от несчастных случаев и профзаболеваний

	административно-управленческого персонала НКО за февраль 2023 г.				
Бухгалтерский регистр по начислению НДФЛ	Удержан налог на доходы физических лиц из заработной платы персонала НКО за февраль 2023 г.	70	Расчёты с персоналом по оплате труда	68-01	Расчёты по НДФЛ
Платёжное поручение, Выписка банка по расчётному счёту.	Перечислены денежные средства на банковские карты (персональные счета работников в банках)	70	Расчёты с персоналом по оплате труда	51	Расчётные счета
Бухгалтерский регистр по начислению налогов	Итоговые суммы НДФЛ из заработной платы сотрудников за февраль 2023 г. перенесены на ЕНС	68-1	Расчёты по НДФЛ	68, 90	Единый налоговый счет
Бухгалтерский регистр по начислению страховых взносов	Итоговые суммы страховых взносов, подлежащих дальнейшему распределению, за февраль 2023 г. перенесены на ЕНС	69-1	Страховые взносы по единому тарифу	68, 90	Единый налоговый счет
Платёжное поручение, Выписка банка	Перечислены суммы НДФЛ из заработной платы сотрудников за февраль 2023 г. в составе единого налогового платежа	68, 90	Единый налоговый счет	51	Расчётные счета
Платёжное поручение, Выписка банка	Перечислены страховые взносы за февраль 2023 г. в составе единого налогового платежа	68, 90	Единый налоговый счет	51	Расчётные счета
Платёжное поручение, Выписка банка	Перечислены страховые взносы в СФР от несчастных случаев на производстве из заработной платы за февраль 2023 г.	68, 90	Единый налоговый счет	51	Расчётные счета

Фонд оплаты труда (ФОТ) – обобщенный показатель, учитывающий все выплаты, связанные с персоналом: периодические, разовые, социальные и налоговые отчисления.

Действующие системы оплаты труда устанавливают следующую структуру ФОТ:

основная или постоянная заработная плата – гарантированная часть, например, должностной оклад;

стимулирующие выплаты – суммы, которые выплачиваются работникам за достижение определенных результатов;

компенсационные выплаты – средства, компенсирующие особые условия и формы труда, например, доплаты за работу в ночное время, сверхурочные и праздничные выплаты.

Состав фонда заработной платы наемного персонала НКО представлен схематично на рисунке 2.

Рисунок 2 – Состав фонда оплаты труда персонала [16, с. 355]

Оценка и анализ использования персонала и фонда заработной платы в бюджетных учреждениях и некоммерческих организациях должны выполнять следующие задачи:

- оценка динамики расчетных показателей зарплаты по отдельным группам и категориям работников учреждения;
- определение состава и структуры, расчет максимально допустимых соотношений основной (постоянной) и дополнительной (переменной) части ФОТ;
- оценка факторов, которые имеют прямое влияние на показатели заработной платы в организации;
- изучение ключевых показателей эффективности использования ФОТ;
- определение взаимосвязи между ростом заработной платы и повышением производительности труда;
- исследование влияния роста ФОТ на финансовый результат деятельности.

Проведение анализа фонда оплаты труда – неотъемлемая часть планирования расходов некоммерческих организаций. То есть не проанализировав достигнутые показатели, нельзя правильно и эффективно спланировать будущие затраты на персонал в организации.

Все затраты учреждений бюджетной сферы и НКО подлежат обязательному экономическому обоснованию. Своевременный и грамотный анализ позволит исключить ошибки в планировании и обосновании бюджетных расходов в части оплаты труда.

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РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ КОРПОРАТИВНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫМИ АКТИВАМИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрены роль и значение системы корпоративного управления в повышении эффективности управления государственными активами в Узбекистане, пути ее дальнейшего совершенствования и ее значение в развитии акционерных обществ и обществ с ограниченной ответственностью, а также положительные результаты внедрения в деятельность этих организаций принципов и методов корпоративного управления.

Ключевые слова: корпоративное управление, предприятие с государственным участием, акционерное общество (АО), общество с ограниченной ответственностью (ООО).

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THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT OF STATE ASSETS IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: This article discusses the role and importance of the corporate governance system in improving the efficiency of state asset management in Uzbekistan, ways to further improve it and its importance in the development of joint-stock companies and limited liability companies, as well as the positive results of introducing principles and methods into the activities of these organizations corporate governance.

Key words: corporate governance, state-owned enterprise, joint-stock company (JSC), limited liability company (LLC).

В течение последнего десятилетия, как за рубежом, так и в Узбекистане, наблюдается рост интереса общественности к вопросам повышения эффективности системы корпоративного управления. Причина подобной ситуации состоит в том, что проблемы корпоративного управления тесно связаны с некоторыми наиболее характерными для настоящего времени явлениями в мировой экономике. К ним относятся:

возрастание в экономике роли частного сектора; усиление тенденции глобализации и расширение мирового хозяйства; новые условия конкуренции для предприятий и управления государственными активами

Все более насущной необходимостью становится формирование эффективных институтов корпоративного управления, которые могли бы существенно дополнять и усиливать механизм рыночной конкуренции и способствовать становлению эффективной институциональной среды.

Данная проблема актуальна в условиях глубокой и широкомасштабной трансформации в экономике Узбекистана, вызванной как научно-техническим прогрессом, так и ее системными и структурными преобразованиями, осуществляемыми в процессе формирования рыночной среды и развитии многоукладной экономики.

Проблема исследования корпоративного управления в настоящее время является одним из самых актуальных направлений современных экономических исследований. Между тем, корпоративное управление — это важнейший институт современной экономики. В промышленно развитых странах он является неотъемлемым атрибутом системы власти.

Принципы корпоративного управления — это исходные начала, лежащие в основе формирования, функционирования и совершенствования системы управления обществом.

В соответствии с принципами структура корпоративного управления в предприятиях должна обеспечивать:

- защиту прав акционеров;
- равное отношение к акционерам;
- признание предусмотренных законом прав заинтересованных лиц;
- своевременное и точное раскрытие информации по всем существенным вопросам, касающимся предприятий;
-эффективный контроль над администрацией со стороны наблюдательного совета, а также подотчетность правления перед акционерами.

В независимом Узбекистане особое внимание уделяется обеспечению прав и свобод граждан, демократизации государственной структуры, углублению рыночных реформ, созданию необходимых гарантий в деле защиты частной собственности, предпринимательства, малого и среднего бизнеса, работа в данном направлении последовательно продолжается [1].

Реализация Программы реформирования, структурных преобразований и диверсификации экономики на 2017-2022 годы обеспечила надежную защиту интересов частного предпринимательства и малого бизнеса, повысила роль частной собственности и обеспечила поступательное сокращение присутствия государства в экономике.

В данном контексте важное значение приобретает внедрение современных методов корпоративного управления, способствующих повышению эффективности деятельности акционерных обществ, углублению процессов приватизации и повышения эффективности управления государственными активами. Принципиально важным шагом в совершенствовании системы корпоративного управления стало принятие Указов Президента Республики Узбекистан «О дополнительных мерах по эффективному использованию государственной собственности» от 19 февраля 2019 года и «О мерах по ускорению реформирования государственных предприятий и приватизации государственного имущества» от 27 октября 2020 года. Данные документы определили основные задачи по оптимизации деятельности акционерных обществ и совершенствованию системы корпоративного управления в Узбекистане.

Следует отметить, что на сегодняшний день в стране уже проведена значительная работа в данном направлении. В частности, сформирована нормативно-правовая база корпоративного управления, во всех акционерных обществах созданы органы корпоративного управления, функционируют организации, оказывающие консалтинговые услуги, приняты соответствующие решения правительства по ускорению процессов внедрения систем управления качеством на предприятиях.

Особое внимание уделяется широкому привлечению в хозяйствующие субъекты иностранных инвесторов, созданию благоприятных условий для их активного участия в корпоративном управлении, модернизации, техническом и технологическом перевооружении производства.

В результате разгосударствления и приватизации в настоящее время в Узбекистане создано и функционирует множество акционерных обществ. Как показывает официальная статистика по состоянию на конец 2022 года количество акционерных обществ составляло более 600, их них с государственной долей – 234.

Акционерные общества в республике представлены главным образом крупными промышленными предприятиями. К числу ключевых игроков этого рынка относятся АО «Узбекнефтегаз», АО «Алмалыкский и Навоийский горно-металлургические комбинаты», АО «Узбекуголь», АО «Узкимесаноат», АО «Узавтосаноат» и ряд других промышленных гигантов.

Как свидетельствуют официальные статданные, в стране также развиваются общества с ограниченной ответственностью. По состоянию на конец 2022 года количество зарегистрированных обществ с ограниченной ответственностью достигло более 230 тыс. единиц, из которых более 1200 с государственным участием.

Говоря о количестве АО и ООО с государственным участием, можно отметить сокращение их количества с одновременным увеличением предприятий частного сектора. Несмотря на эту положительную тенденцию, считали бы целесообразным сохранение государственного участия в управлении предприятиями, функционирующими в системе народного хозяйства и обеспечивающими его экономическую безопасность (в нефтегазовой, химической, горнодобывающей, железнодорожной, авиационной и других стратегических отраслях экономики) с целью оперативного и постоянного контроля за их деятельностью.

В современных экономических условиях нашей страны наиболее приемлемым и оправдывающим себя вариантом является такая форма собственности, когда владельцами акций становятся, наряду с отечественными и иностранные инвесторы. В нашей стране уже действует свыше 14 тысяч таких предприятий, созданных с участием иностранного капитала. Есть примеры успешного функционирования предприятий, полностью основанных на иностранном капитале и зарубежных методах корпоративного управления.

Изучая вопросы корпоративного управления, можно сделать вывод о важности роли государства как участника в управлении предприятиями. Это заключается в следующем:

•государство инвестирует средства в отдельные отрасли экономики или отдельные регионы с целью их развития;

•государство обеспечивает контроль за функционированием стратегических отраслей экономики;

•государство создает источники доходов для пополнения государственного бюджета и создает рабочие места.

Также, цели государства, как акционера, носят гораздо более сложный и комплексный характер, по сравнению с целями и задачами частных собственников. Государство может руководствоваться разными целями, не связанными с финансовыми результатами компании [2].

Корпоративное управление является одним из важнейших факторов, определяющих не только уровень экономического развития страны, но и социальный и инвестиционный климат. Корпоративное управление способствует эффективному использованию акционерным обществом своего капитала, подотчетности органов управления, как самого АО, так и его акционеров.

Система корпоративного управления акционерного общества направлена на повышение прозрачности деятельности, создание и сохранение надежных и эффективных отношений между акционерами и исполнительным органом общества. А обеспечение высокого уровня прозрачности и полноты раскрытия информации является одним из важнейших приоритетов для акционерного общества.

Любое акционерное общество, в том числе с государственным участием в капитале, имеет развитую сеть корпоративных отношений. Основными участниками корпоративных отношений являются субъекты, связанные с функционированием компании, оказывающие влияние на ее деятельность или зависящие от нее в той или иной форме или степени. Прежде всего, это органы управления акционерным обществом, акционеры, персонал, в том числе менеджмент. Каждый участник корпоративных отношений является носителем определенных интересов и стремится их реализовать.[3]

Вступление Узбекистана на путь инновационного развития поставило перед предприятиями реального сектора экономики ряд проблем, главными из которых являются развитие современных организационно-правовых форм хозяйствования, реформирование системы управления производством и введение распространенных в мировой практике методов и инструментов управления, позволяющих максимизировать их прибыль, внедрять последние достижения науки и техники, а также сглаживать причины конфликтов всех участников деятельности предприятия.

Широкие перспективы для успешного решения указанных задач открывает система корпоративного управления, позволяющая интегрировать усилия высших и исполнительных органов управления в вопросах выработки взвешенной стратегии развития производства, освоения выпуска новой продукции и внедрения прогрессивных форм хозяйствования. Поэтому в Стратегии управления и реформирования предприятий с государственным участием на 2021-2025 годы [4] среди приоритетных направлений управления государственными активами отмечено обеспечение полного перехода предприятий с государственным участием на рыночные условия, полное внедрение в их деятельность современных методов корпоративного управления.

В заключение можно отметить, что принимаемые в последние пять лет правительством Узбекистана в этом направлении меры создали возможность для развития системы корпоративного управления, что, в свою очередь, позволило значительно повысить эффективность управления государственными активами.

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ФОЛЬКЛОР ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЕ НАСЛЕДИЕ НАРОДА

Аннотация. В этой статье написано об искусстве речи фольклора. Фольклор – это то, что имеет культурную ценность и передается из уст в уста, это искусство, создаваемое народом и бытующее в широких народных массах.

Ключевые слова: фольклор, искусство, признаки фольклора, язык фольклора.

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FOLKLORE HISTORICAL HERITAGE OF THE PEOPLE

Annotation: This article is written about the art of folklore speech. Folklore is something that has cultural value and is passed from mouth to mouth, it is an art created by the people and existing among the broad masses of the people.

Key words: folklore, art, features of folklore, language of folklore.

«Фольклор (англ. Folklore) — народное творчество, чаще всего именно устное; художественная коллективная творческая деятельность народа, отражающая его жизнь, воззрения, идеалы; создаваемые народом и бытующие в народных массах поэзия (предания, песни, частушки, анекдоты, сказки, эпос), народная музыка (песни, инструментальные наигрыши и пьесы), театр (драмы, сатирические пьесы, театр кукол), танец, архитектура, изобразительное и декоративно-прикладное искусство».

«Фольклор – художественное творчество широких народных масс, преимущественно устно-поэтическое творчество. Термин впервые был введен в научный обиход в 1846 английским ученым Вильямом Томсом.

Но не стоит забывать о главном – фольклор включает в себя произведения, передающие основные важнейшие представления людей о жизненных ценностях: рождении, смерти, долге, труде, родине. Ученые давно отметили, что фольклор сопутствует всей жизни человека – от рождения (не зря в албанском языке есть колыбельные и родильные песни) и до смерти (например, плачи). Фольклор носит ритуальный характер, и что самое важное – необходимо полностью исполнять весь обряд. Люди не всегда могли объяснить все явления природы, катаклизмы, происходящие в мире, поэтому, чтобы отгородиться от всего этого, уберечь себя и близких, люди придумывали обряды. Обрядовое действие было магическим ритуалом. При помощи магии люди пытались воздействовать на силы природы. Искусство народа другим и не могло быть: оно помогало трудящемуся человеку выжить в сложных условиях жизни.

Язык фольклора это специфический язык, в нем материализуется словесное искусство.

У каждого народа свой язык – и это специфика данного народа. Национальный язык служит средством общения, т.е. осуществляет коммуникативную функцию. А какую же роль играет язык фольклора?

Язык фольклора – это народный язык, он выражает содержание фольклорных текстов. Эту функцию он осуществляет на уровне живого языкового словоупотребления.

Прежде чем понять, что народное искусство - это искусство речи, необходимо знать, что такое искусство. В 5-летнем «Толковом словаре узбекского языка» «Искусство”это творческая художественная деятельность. Если мы обращаем внимание на слова в комментарии, когда мы говорим искусство, мы имеем в виду умело выполненную работу. Искусство невозможно представить без мастерства. Вот почему наши учителя не устают повторять: «Искусство - великое открытие человеческого разума». При этом часто повторяется поговорка «Искусство создается на высшем уровне мастерства».

В самом деле, нам нужно знать, что понимание искусства так же сложно, как создание искусства. В частности, магистры филологии, журналистики, истории и философии обладают способностью понимать или, скорее, чувствовать искусство. Обычно люди, не обладающие специальными знаниями, понимают простые изображения как произведения искусства. Например, реклама на витринах магазинов: парни в костюмах, девушки в платьях, разные виды хлеба, изображения одежды и так далее. На самом деле все это не произведение искусства. Даже копии произведений изобразительного искусства великих художников не являются произведениями искусства. Чрезвычайно красиво декорированные чайники, чашки и пиалы продаются тысячами экземпляров, которые не считаются произведениями искусства. Потому что произведения искусства должны создаваться художником искусно. Поэтому произведения искусства - это всего лишь одна копия, созданная художником.

На фасадах магазинов в рекламных целях размещены изображения: парни в костюмах, девушки в платьях, разные виды хлеба, изображения одежды и так далее. На самом деле все это не произведение искусства. Даже копии произведений изобразительного искусства великих художников не являются произведениями искусства. Чрезвычайно красиво декорированные чайники, чашки и пиалы продаются тысячами экземпляров, которые не считаются произведениями искусства. Потому что произведения искусства должны создаваться художником умело. Поэтому произведения искусства - это всего лишь одна копия, созданная художником. На фасадах магазинов в рекламных целях размещены изображения: парни в костюмах, девушки в платьях, разные виды хлеба, изображения одежды и так далее. На самом деле все это не произведение искусства. Даже копии произведений изобразительного искусства великих художников не являются произведениями искусства.

Чрезвычайно красиво декорированные чайники, чашки и пиалы продаются тысячами экземпляров, которые не считаются произведениями искусства. Потому что произведения искусства должны создаваться художником умело. Поэтому произведения искусства - это всего лишь одна копия, созданная художником. Даже копии произведений изобразительного искусства великих художников не являются произведениями искусства. Чрезвычайно красиво декорированные чайники, чашки и пиалы продаются тысячами экземпляров, которые не считаются произведениями.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К РАННЕЙ ДИАГНОСТИКИ И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ РАКА ШЕЙКИ МАТКИ (ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ)

Аннотация. В последние годы рак шейки матки является важнейшей мировой медико-социальной проблемой согласно статистическим данным Международного агенства по изучению рака в 2020 году было выявлено 604127 новых случаев рака шейки матки, а ежегодная заболеваемость в разных странах варьирует от 4,1 до 40,1 на 100000 населения (GLOBOCAN, 2020). По данным СФРНПМЦ ОиР в2022 году заболеваемость раком шейки матки составил 0,4% (134 больных первично взята на учет). Смертность от рака шейки матки по-прежнему остается высокой, занимает 3-ое место среди злокачественных опухолей женской репродуктивной системы и по последним данным ВОЗ составляет 8,2 на 100000 населения (GLOBOCAN,2020).

Ключевые слова: рак шейки матки, ВПЧ-вирус папиллома человека, вирусная нагрузка, видеокольпоскопия.

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MODERN APPROACHES TO EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CERVICAL CANCER (LITERATURE REVIEW)

Annotation. In recent years, cervical cancer has been the most important global medical and social problem. According to statistics from the International Agency for Research on Cancer, 604,127 new cases of cervical cancer were detected in 2020, and the annual incidence in different countries varies from 4.1 to 40.1 per 100,000 population (GLOBOCAN, 2020). According to the SFRNPMC O&R, in 2022 the incidence of cervical cancer was 0.4% (134 patients were initially registered). Mortality from cervical cancer is still high, ranks 3rd among malignant tumors of the female reproductive system and, according to the latest WHO data, is 8.2 per 100,000 population (GLOBOCAN, 2020).

Key words: cervical cancer, HPV-human papillomavirus, viral load, videocolposcopy.

Кратко об истории обследования шейки матки.

Первые исследования, посвященные эпидемиологии рака шейки матки, появились еще в девятнадцатом веке. Rigoni-Stern в 1842 г. Он опубликовал данные, основанные на изучении регистра смертей в г.Вероне с 1760 по 1830 гг, и он заметил, что рак шейки матки значительно чаще был причиной смерти замужних женщин и вдов и не встречался у девственниц и монахинь. Это обстоятельство позволило ученому высказать гипотезу о раке шейки матки как инфекционном заболевании. При изучении 13000 историй болезни монахинь Монреаля и Квебека F. Gagnon (1950) отметил, что рак шейки матки не был обнаружен ни разу. Автор связывал подобные результаты с низкой частотой воспалительных заболеваний шейки матки у монахинь.

Эпидемиология рака шейки матки.

В связи с этим были опубликованы результаты эпидемиологических исследований, касающихся роли в возникновении рака шейки матки раннего начала половой жизни, ранней первой беременности, частой смены половых партнеров, а также инфекционных заболеваний, передающихся половым путем.

В настоящее время имеются убедительные данные о повышенном риске развития рака шейки матки у курящих женщин. Одни авторы (Hellbberg, Greenberg, Winkelstein, Brinton) отмечают взаимосвязь курения с ранним началом половой жизни и частой сменой половых партнеров, другие (Hoffman, Sasson) указывают на канцерогенную роль содержащихся в табачном дыме никотина и котинина.

В течение многих лет обсуждались возможность связи дисплазий и рака шейки матки, отмечена более высокая частота выявления неспецифической микрофлоры, включая трихомонадные инфекции и гарднереллез. Эпидемиологические исследования убедительно показали, что неоспоримым фактором риска возникновения предраковых изменений и рака шейки матки является генитальная папиллломавирусная инфекция.

Концепция вирусной природы рака шейки матки имеет длинную историю и неразрывно связана с исследованиями кондилом различных локализаций. Позже, с помощью электронно-микроскопических, иммуногистохимических и ДНК-гибридизационных исследований была подтверждена их папилломавирусная этиология.

В настоящее время идентифицировано более 100 типов вирусов папилломы человека (ВПЧ). Подробно описаны более 70 типов. Основным этиологическим фактором РШМ являются вирусы папиллом человека (HPV) «высокого» риска, в основном, HPV 16 и 18 типов. HPV «высокого» риска групп 16 и 18 типов выявляются в 95% РШМ. Онкобелки Е6 и Е7

HPV 16 и 18 типа инактивируют белки p53 и pRb, блокируют апоптоз, вызывают нарушение контроля клеточного цикла и иммортализацию, индуцируют нестабильность генома.

Вирус папилломы 18 типа чаще определяется при аденокарциномах и низкодифференцированном плоскоклеточном раке шейки матки, имеет более высокий онкогенный потенциал, с ним связывают быстрый темп опухолевой прогрессии, низкий уровень дифференцировки инфицированного эпителия и неблагоприятный прогноз по сравнению с другими онкогенными типами ВПЧ. Однако, большинство авторов обращают внимание, что одного только инфицирования вирусом папилломы недостаточно для индукции опухолевого роста, и указывают на роль кофакторов в ВПЧ-зависимом канцерогенезе.

Существенная роль в патогенезе заболеваний шейки матки принадлежит системе иммунитета. Выраженная связь иммунологических реакций с атипической пролиферацией эпителия эктоцервикса указывает на влияние клеточного и гуморального иммунитета, на процессы, поддерживающие существование фоновых и предраковых заболеваний, а также провоцирующие их рецидивы.

Клинические признаки рака шейки матки.

У больных с фоновыми и предраковыми заболеваниями шейки матки жалобы, как правило, отсутствуют, и лишь изредка встречаются больные с незначительными болями внизу живота, пояснице, белями из половых органов, ациклическими кровянистыми выделениями. Однако, ни один из симптомов рака шейки матки, перечисленных выше, не является патогномоничным для данного вида патологии и поэтому не имеет большого практического значения.

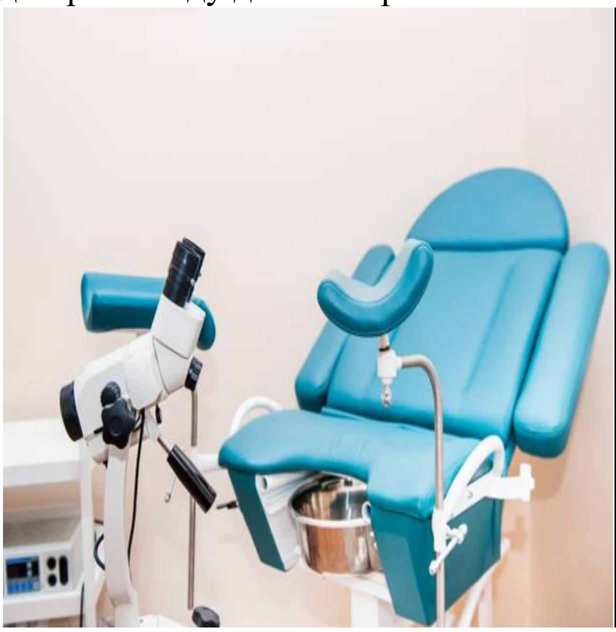
Макроскопическое изучение шейки матки в зеркалах также не позволяет в достаточной мере оценить степень и тяжесть заболевания, характер и объем поражения, а иногда и вообще диагностировать его. Это обстоятельство может быть обусловлено наличием дисплазии, сочетающейся с визуально неизмененной шейкой матки. В связи с тем, что микроскопические изменения в органе обычно опережают клинические проявления заболевания, решающая роль в диагностике отводится комплексному методу исследования, который включает в себя мазок на онкоцитологию с поверхности шейки матки (ПАП-мазок) и кольпоскопию. При необходимости обследование дополняется биопсией шейки матки с последующим гистологическим исследованием ткани.

Кольпоскопическое исследование, впервые предложенное в 1924 г. H. Hinselmann, заключается в осмотре слизистой шейки матки с помощью бинокулярной лупы, оснащенной осветительной системой и цветными фильтрами. Совершенствование и развитие аппаратов и кольпоскопической техники привели к появлению множества ее разновидностей:

- Простая кольпоскопия -изучение с помощью кольпоскопа влагалищной части шейки матки;
- Расширенная кольпоскопия, связанная с использованием 3%-ного раствора уксусной кислоты (при обработке им происходит спазм подэпителиальных сосудов и набухание слизистой, способствующее лучшему обзору), а также раствора Люголя (патологические участки, эпителий которых лишен гликогена, не окрашиваются в коричневый цвет, что позволяет определить границы поражения).

Перед проведением кольпоскопии больная должна готовится на обследование.

Кольпоскопию должны провести после менструации на четвертые дни, до манипуляции женщинам нельзя половой контакт и использовать свечи или разные местные лечебные манипуляции. Здоровая женщина один раз в году должна пройти кольпоскопию.



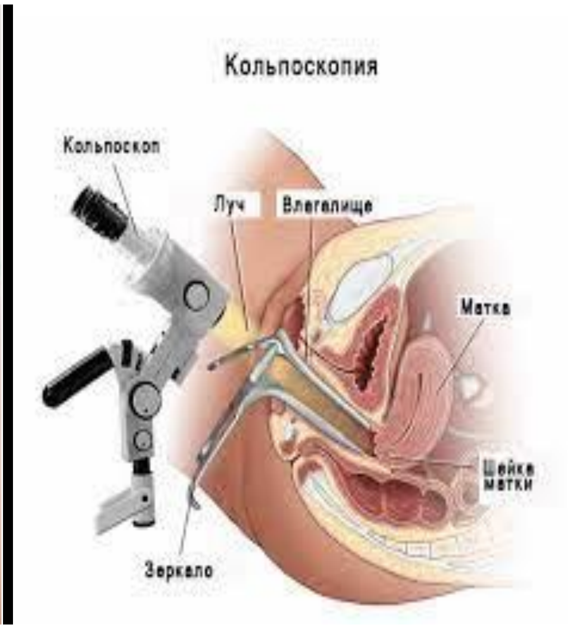


Рисунок №1 Кольпоскоп. Рисунок №2. Схематичское изображения манипуляции кольпоскопии.

Кольпоскопические картины влагалищной части шейки матки очень разнообразны. Для понимания сущности патологического процесса их делят на две большие группы: доброкачественные (чаще всего встречаются при фоновых процессах) и атипические (характерны для предрака и рака).

Рисунок №3 кольпоскопическая картина нормалного и патологии эпителия шейки матки.

Оценка прогнозов злокачественной трансформации цервикального эпителия имеет критически важное значение, поскольку женщины, у которых инвазивный рак обнаруживается на ранних стадиях, имеют существенно более высокие шансы на излечение, что в свою очередь, эффективно с точки зрения экономических затрат. Скрининг на выявление злокачественных новообразований шейки матки включает ВПЧ-тестирование и цитологическое исследование мазков с экто- и из эндоцервикса, в том числе жидкостную цитологию.

На сегодняшней деньпроводимые исследования, вирусной нагрузки, цитологический, гистологический,иммуногистохимические методыранней диагностики ракашейки матки требует дополнительные методы исследования.

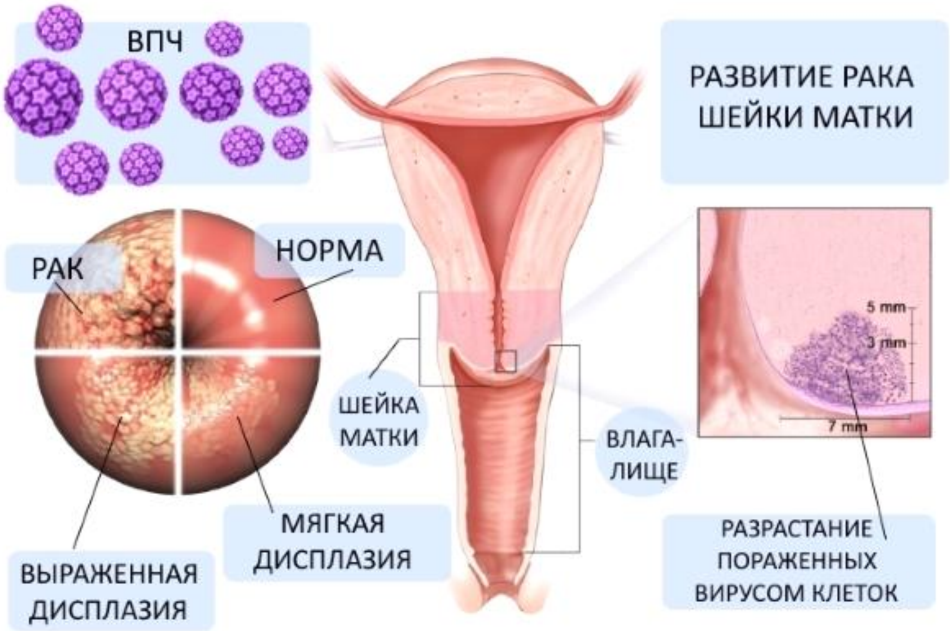


Рисунок №4. Этапы развития рака шейки матки после поражения ВПЧ

Девочки, которые по каким-либо причинам пропустили вакцинацию, могут обратиться к врачам в соответствующей семейной поликлинике для получения прививки против ВПЧ.Начиная с 2006 года, вакцина против ВПЧ была успешно внедрена в более чем 100 странах мира. Проведенные к настоящему времени исследования показывают, что вакцина безопасна и очень эффективна. Быстрое снижение до 90% инфекций ВПЧ и остроконечных кондилом у молодых женщин наблюдалось в таких странах как Австралия, Бельгия, Германия, Швеция, Великобритания, США и Новая Зеландия.

С целью первичной профилактике в октябре 2019 года Министерство здравоохранения Республики Узбекистан ввело вакцину против вируса папилломы человека (ВПЧ) для девочек в возрасте 9-лет. Это 13-я вакцина в Национальном календаре иммунизации.

В последние годы в развитии рака шейки матки широко изучается роль окислительного стрессав развитии воспалительных заболеваний и злокачественных опухолей.По данным ряда авторов одним из ферментов, нейтрализующих активные формы кислорода (АФК), является параоксоназа (PON). Ферменты PON1 и PON3 синтезируются в гепатоцитах и высвобождаются в плазму в состоянии, связанном с липопротеинами высокой плотности (ЛПВП). Фермент PON2 локализуется внутриклеточно и не выявляется в плазме. По химическим свойствам параоксоназы относятся к классу гидролаз, поэтому они способны нейтрализоватьсвободные радикалы кислорода,защищать липиды клеточных мембран от перекисного окисления, подавлять воспаление и регулировать процесс апоптоза.

Изучены ряд молекулярных биомаркеров, позволяющих дифференцировать неизмененные ткани, интраэпителиальные поражения и рак шейки матки: определение мРНК генов Е6 и Е7, p16ink4a,Ki-67,E-кадгерина,белкарAkt,сосудисто-эндотелиальногофактора(VEGF), 5 циклооксигеназы-2(COX2),теломеразы(hTERT),белковапоптоза(PTEN,Bcl-2,Bax), металопротеиназ (MMP2, MMP9) и онкомаркера SCC.

В последнее время в онкологии изучается и генетические изменения в хромосом человека. Нам известно по данным литературы, что в соматических клетках человека в норме содержится двойной набор хромосом, один из которых получен от матери, а второй — от отца. На каждой паре хромосом есть соответствующие парные участки, называемые аллелями. Если два аллеля одинаковые, считается гомозиготный, если разные — гетерозиготный.

Ученные установили, что наиболее распространенный тип вариабельности генома — однобуквенные замены (однонуклеотидные полиморфизмы), плотность, которых приблизительно 1 полиморфизм на 300 пар нуклеотидов (п.н.). Генетические различия между людьми составляют в среднем 1 нуклеотид из 1000 п.н. Если брать в расчет только кодирующие белок участки генов (всего около 1,5–2% генома), то каждый человек гетерозиготен минимум по 6–10 тыс. позиций [1].Неспособность клетки поддерживать постоянство своего генома (генетическая нестабильность) приводит к изменениям на различных уровнях организации наследственного материала.Важное проявление генетической нестабильности — потеря гетерозиготности, под которой понимают уменьшение изменчивости в участках генома, для которых исходно был характерен полиморфизм.

При обнаружении нарушений на любом этапов клеточный цикл должен быть остановлен, а повреждения устранены. В случае же невозможности репарации повреждений в клетке запускается апоптоз.

Вывод: Несмотря на внедрение новых диагностических маркеров в клиническую практику, показатели заболеваемости и смертности от рака шейки матки по прежнему остаются чрезвычайно высокими.

Несмотря на широкомасштабные исследования, ранняя диагностика и радикальное лечение рака шейки матки остается одним из актуальным вопросом в клинической онкогинекологии.

Основнымизадачамисовременнойонкогинекологииявляетсяизучение патогенетических механизмов, поиск ранних диагностических маркеров и эффективных методов лечения раннего ракашейки матки и улучшения качества жизни больных репродуктивного возраста.

На сегодняшний день широко используется иммуногистохимиические исследования для первичного выявления и прогнозирования течения рака шейки матки с целью выбора тактики лечения и повышение качества жизни больных.

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ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОЕ ЛЕЧЕНИЕ МЕДИОГАСТРАЛЬНЫХ ЯЗВ

Аннотация. Основываясь на результаты экспериментов и клинических наблюдений предложен способ хирургического лечения медиогастральных язв. В клинике оперировано 20 больных, рецидивов язвенной болезни не было. В послеоперационном периоде хорошие результаты операции, получены у 85% оперированных.

Указывается целесообразность применения резекции ½ части желудка, с иссечением малой кривизны, с селективной ваготомией при хирургическом лечении медиогастральных язв.

Ключевая слова: медиогастрал, анастомоз

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SURGICAL TREATMENT OF MEDIOGASTRAL ULCERS

Annotation. Based on the results of experiments and clinical observations, a method for the surgical treatment of mediogastric ulcers is proposed. 20 patients were operated on in the clinic, there were no recurrences of peptic ulcer. In the postoperative period, good results of the operation were obtained in 85% of the operated patients.

The expediency of using resection of ½ part of the stomach is indicated, with excision of the lesser curvature, with selective vagotomy in the surgical treatment of mediogastric ulcers.

Key words:, mediogastral, anastomosis

Введение. Общепринятым способом хирургического лечения медиогастральных язв является классическая или субтотальная резекция 2/3 или 3/4 желудка во втором варианте Бильрота (6-8,9,10).

Надежно излечивая больного от основного заболевания, язвенной болезни, она таит в себе опасность развития пострезекционных синдромов и тяжелых функциональных расстройств, которые развиваются у 15-30% и более оперированных больных.

Частота этих нарушений во многом связана с объемом удаляемой части желудка и исключением из пищеварения пилородуоденального отдела с привратниковым механизмом, обеспечивающим сложную нейрогуморальную регуляцию деятельности панкреатодуоденального комплекса и порционного поступления содержимого желудка в 12 перстную кишку(1-6,9,10 и др.).

В связи с этим, в последние годы при хирургическом лечении медиогастральных язв активно стали разрабатываться способы операции, при которых сохраняется привратниковый жом и иннервируемый антральный отдел желудк(7,11,12). При этом интактной остается моторно-эвакуаторная деятельность гастродуоденального комплекса и сохраняется естественный пассаж содержимого, способствующий улучшению отдаленных функциональных результатов хирургического лечения.

Решающим условием, позволяющим добиваться наиболее адекватного функционирования оставляемых отделов желудка, является максимально полное сохранение их иннервации, кровоснабжения и восстановления их анатомической формы, отвечающей выполняемым функциям (7,11,12).

Известно, что основным местом локализации медиогастральных язв является малая кривизна. На любом уровне расположения патологического процесса (тело или кардиальный отдел), в силу особенности иннервации желудка и топографии сосудов и блуждающего нерва, язва или язвенный инфильтрат распространяется и пенетрирует в малый сальник, вовлекая в процесс левую желудочную артерию и основной ствол вагуса. В таких условиях удаление язвы неизбежно ведет к повреждению сосудов и нервов, нарушая кровоснабжение и иннервацию гастродуоденального комплекса, а при повреждении вагуса на уровне ствола-нарушению функционирования панкреато-дуоденального комплекса, печени и внепеченочных желчных протоков (7).

По этом большинство авторов (7,10-12, 16-17 и др.) в этих обстоятельствах отказываются от выполнения антрум и пилоросохраняющих операций в пользу классической резекции желудка.

В связи с вышеизложенным, разработка новых или усовершенствование технологий существующих способов хирургического лечения медиогастральных язв является актуальной проблемой хирургической гастроэнтерологии.

Основываясь на результатах проведенных экспериментальных исследований по изучению ангиоархитектоники и микроциркуляторного русла стенки желудка, клинических наблюдений, указывающих зависимость функционального состояния и патоморфологические изменения в слизистой оболочки желудка от состояния крово и лимфообращения(8), а так же основываясь на концепции Oii et all.(13) о том, что язва желудка возникает преимущественно на месте перехода антральной слизистой оболочки в кислотопродуцирующую зону, нами применяется способ резекции желудка, для хирургического лечения медиогастральных язв, суть которого заключается в следующем. Малую кривизну иссекаем на 1,5 – 2,0 см ниже кардиального жома, при этом дополнительно пересекаем блуждающие нервы ниже отхождения печеночных ветвей, т.е выполняем селективную вагатомию[18]. При кардиальной или субкардиальной локализации язвы прибегаем к перевязке основного ствола левожелудочной артерии выше отхождения 1-ой поперечной ветви. А при локализации язвы по малой кривизне, ниже субкардии или в области угла желудка, мы всегда стремимся сохранить основной ствол и 1-ую поперечную ветвь a.gastrica sinistra, обеспечивающую полноценное кровоснабжение культи желудка.

Границей резекции желудка по большой кривизне являлась конечная желудочная ветвь правой желудочно-сальниковой артерии или стык обеих желудочно-сальниковых артерий. У всех больных с кардиальной или субкардиальной локализацией язвы, из-за спаечного процесса и воспалительной инфильтрации, после иссеченияималой кривизны, культю желудка формируем открытым способом, укреплением пищеводно-желудочного угла «замком» по С.С.Юдину (1955). Культю желудка ушиваем двухрядными узловыми швами по малой кривизне с созданием трубчатого стебля из стенок большой кривизны с просветом, соответствующим просвету двенадцатиперстной кишки. Далее резецируем не более 1/2 желудка ниже привратника вместе с язвенным инфильтратом и восстанавливаем непрерывность желудочно-кишечного тракта с созданием прямого гастродуоденоанастомоза.

Теоретической предпосылкой предлагаемого способа резекция желудка является следующее:

- в результате применения изложенной выше технологии сохраняется достаточная резервуарная функция культи желудка и естественный пассаж пищи, уменьшается вероятность возникновения пострезекционных синдромов.

- доступность удаления язвы, расположенной на малой кривизне желудка и возможность иссечения всей ульцерогенной зоны с ее слаборазвитой сосудистой системой, не увеличивая объема резекции желудка.

- возможность адекватно снижения желудочного кислотообразования в результате хирургического воздействия на обе фазы желудочной секреции, путем селективной желудочной ваготомии и антрумэктомии.

- вновь созданный пилорический канал из стенок большой кривизны предупреждает «провал» содержимого культи желудка в отводящую петлю, обеспечивая замедления эвакуации.

Материалы и методы исследования. Клиническая часть материала основана на результатах обследования и хирургического лечения 20 больных с медиогастральными язвами за последние 30 лет. Из них у 3 больных была кардиальная, субкардиальная локализации язвы, а у остальных 17 больных в области тела и угла желудка по малой кривизне.

Гигантская желудочная язва диаметром 3 см. и более обнаружена у 6 больных. Из них у 4 больных язва возникла после селективной проксимальной ваготомии. У 8 больных диаметр язвенного кратера был 2 см. и более.

У остальных 7 больных диаметр язвенного кратера был обычных размеров, до 2см., т.е обычная пептическая язва.

Различные осложнения язвенной болезни желудка обнаружены у 14 пациентов: так пенетрация язвы в малый сальник с вовлечением в воспалительный процесс элементов печеночно-желудочную связку произошла у 10 больных, а у остальных 4 больных язвенно-деструктивный процесс осложнился с кровотечением.

У 60% пациентов отмечены сочетанные осложнения язвенной болезни желудка (пенетрация и кровотечение). Язвенный анамнез от 6 мес. до 21 года. В среднем 8,0 ± 5,0 лет.

Возраст больных от 36 до 70 лет. Лица женского пола 3 пациента, мужского 17. У всех больных помимо общеклинических, использованы специальные методы:

-Кислотопродуцирующая и кислотообразующая функция желудка изучена с помощью внутрижелудочной PH-метрии и фракционно-зондовым способом. В качестве стимулятора желудочной секреции использовали гистамина гидрохлорид(0,025мг/кг) и инсулин(0,2 ед.кг).

- Моторно-эвакуаторная функция желудка, его культи, функциональное состояние желудочно-кишечных соустий и отводящей петли изучены рентгенологическим методами с помощью непрерывной электрогастроинтеснинографией (ЭГИГ).

- Эндоскопическая оценка состояния слизистой желудка и его культи, а также функции желудочно-кишечных анастомозов.

- Гистлогическое изучение резецированных вместе с язвой отделов желудка.

Результаты и их обсуждения: Всего оперировано 20 больных с медиогастральной язвой желудка.

У всех пациентов выполнена резекция желудка по первому способу Бильрота с иссечением малой кривизны и селективной вагатомией. Из них у 18 человек непрерывность желудочно-кишечного тракта восстановлена созданием концевого гастродуоденоаностомоза, а у остальных 2 больных-осуществлено наложение терминолатерального гастродуоденоаностомоза, между культей желудка и 12-перстной кишкой.

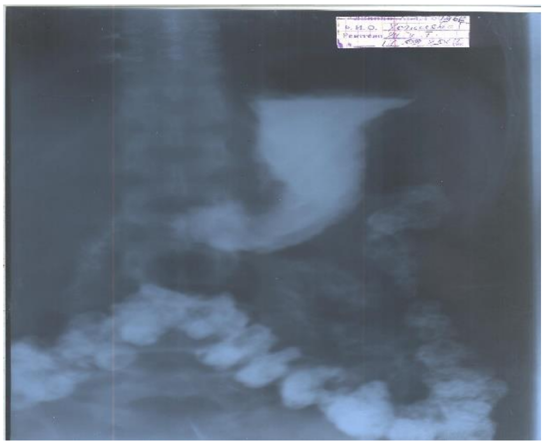
Осложнения наблюдались у 3 больных. Так у первого больного, оперированного по поводу субкардиальной локализации язвы, подтвержденной при биопсии, наблюдалась несостоятельность швов гастродуоденоаностомоза
с последующим формированием желудочного свища, который закрылся самостоятельно. У другого больного наблюдали атонию культи желудка с выраженными клиническими проявлениями гастростаза до 10-12 суток, которая боле устранена консервативными мероприятиями.

У последнего больного после резекции желудка по Бильрот-1 с концевым гастродуоденоаностомозом возник анастомозит, связанный с применением не рассасывающегося шовного материала. На наш взгляд причина наступившего осложнения у первого больного связана с перевязкой основного ствола a.gastrica sin. с высоким иссечением малой кривизны, а причиной атонии культи желудка является пересечение основного ствола блуждающих нервов ниже отхождения печеночных ветвей, т.е. дополнительная селективная желудочная ваготомия.

Летальных случаев не было. Отдаленные результаты операций изучены в сроки до 5 лет, обследовано 18 человек. При этом применяли общеклинические методы, динамическое наблюдения за оперированными, изучение секреторной, моторно-эвакуаторной функции культи желудка с использованием фракционно-зондового метода, рентгенологического и эндоскопического исследования. При исследовании кислотопродуцирующей функции желудка установлено, что с истечением времени кислотопродукция заметно снижается и у 85% больных свободной соляной кислоты в желудочном соке не обнаружено. У остальных пациентов было отмечено её снижение в небольшом количестве, на безопасном уровне.

После операции резекции желудка с иссечением малой кривизны и селективной ваготомией тонус культи желудка восстановился через 12мес., частота желудочных сокращений к началу 5-6 го месяца. Моторная функция отводящей петли кишки восстанавливалась в течении 1 месяца.

Резекция желудка по предложенной нами методике, с восстановлением гастродуоденальной непрерывности, способствует в большинстве наблюдений сохранению обычной формы желудка (рис.1), состоящей из проксимального резервуара и дистального псевдопилорического канала порционно замедленным типом эвакуации содержимого, что наиболее выгодно в функциональном отношении (таб.1).



Рентгенограмма больной Г. 35 лет. Через 10 –месяцев после резекции желудка по способу Бильрот-1 с иссечением малой кривизны и селективной ваготомией.

Форма культи желудка обычная, с проксимальным резервуаром и дистальным псевдопилорическим каналом. Эвакуация замедленная, порционная. В связи с этим, создание прямого гастродуоденоаностомоза является наиболее целесообразным вариантом восстановления непрерывности желудочного тракта. Оно требует меньшее времени при выполнение и прост в исполнение.

Типы эвакуации содержимого из культи желудка. Таб. 1

Типы эвакуации	Количество
Непрерывно-ускоренный	1
Непрерывно-замедленный	2
Порционно-ускоренный	1
Порционно-замедленный	11
Функциональная-задержка	3
Всего	18

При эзофагогастроскопии, после резекции желудка установлено, что воспалительные изменения в слизистой оболочке культи желудка и анастомоза чаще встречаются в сроки до 3 месяцев. Рецидив язвенной болезни, пептическая язва анастомоза не обнаружено.

Демпинг синдром легкой степени выявлен у 1 больного, легко корригируемый диетой и режимом питания.

Результаты оценивали по шкале Visik. Хорошие результаты отмечены у 18 человек, удов.-у 1. Большинство обследованных (90%) не предъявляли жалоб, отмечали улучшение состояния после операции, положительную и стабильную динамику массы, чувствовали себя удовлетворительно, работали на прежней работе по специальности. 1 больной сменил тяжелый физический труд на более легкий.

Заключение. Таким образом резекция желудка с иссечением малой кривизны и восстановлением гастродуоденальной непрерывности способствует в большинстве случаев сохранению эвакуации порционно-замедленного типа, что наиболее выгодно в функциональном отношении. Она позволяет добиться снижения послеоперационных осложнений, уменьшения частоты пострезекционных синдромов и улучшения функциональных результатов операции в отдаленном периоде.

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ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ В НАУЧНОЙ ПСИХОЛОГИИ

Аннотация. В статье обобщаются и анализируются имеющиеся в литературе определения психологического воздействия, описываются ключевые характеристики, присущие психологическому воздействию и профессионально-психологическому воздействию. Во второй части статьи обозначены стратегии, тактики, средства, методы, формы, аргументация, критерии и условия межличностного влияния

Ключевые слова: психологическое воздействие, условия эффективности влияния, воздействия индивидов друг на друга, психологические средства.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT IN SCIENTIFIC PSYCHOLOGY

Annotation. The article summarizes and analyzes the definitions of psychological impact available in the literature, describes the key characteristics inherent in psychological impact and professional psychological impact. In the second part of the article, strategies, tactics, means, methods, forms, arguments, criteria and conditions for interpersonal influence are indicated.

Key words: psychological impact, conditions for the effectiveness of influence, the impact of individuals on each other, psychological means.

Проблема психологического воздействия в современной психологической науке занимает центральное место. Значимость данной проблемы определяется прежде всего потребностями практики. Психологическое воздействие является несомненным атрибутом процесса совместной деятельности людей, управления, воспитания, обучения, психоконсультативной, психотерапевтической, психокоррекционной практик и других сфер жизнедеятельности. Психологическое воздействие играет важную роль в процессе формирования и функционирования всех явлений психики (общественных мнений и отношений, взглядов и убеждений, установок, настроений и т.д.). То есть, сегодня общество на этапе своего становления нуждается в эффективных методах и конструктах психологического воздействия и контрвлияния.

Значительный вклад в понимание влияния людей друг на друга сделали Гобс, Декарт, Дидро, Монтескье, Руссо и другие. Значимость проблемы взаимодействия освещается в трудах многих отечественных исследователей (Г. Андреева, А. Бодалев, А. Деркач, Е. Доценко, А. Ковалев, В. Куликов, Б. Ломов, С. Максименко, В. Мясищев, В. Ольшанский, К. Платонов, В. Рыбалка.) В современной социальной психологии влияния при исследовании его личностного аспекта внимание уделяется преимущественно вопросам лидерства (А. В. Великанова, Ю. Н.Емельянов, А. И. Кравченко, В. Бингем, Э. Богардус, Р. Стогдил, Ф. Фидлер, С. Шенк и др.), тактикам влияния и манипуляции (Д. Басс, Б. Гурин, Б. Трейси, Д. Р. Чалдини). Однако, несмотря на значительный интерес со стороны исследователей к этой проблеме и соответствующие успехи в этой сфере, проблема психологического влияния, оставаясь одной из основных, является наименее разработанной проблемой в научной психологии. Таким образом, не разработанность проблемы на теоретическом уровне, с одной стороны, и острая потребность практики, с другой стороны, обусловливает всестороннее исследование данной проблемы.

Побуждение человека к конкретной деятельности-это, прежде всего, побуждение к видоизменениям (формирование, изменения, трансформация, коррекция) его потребностно-мотивационной сферы. На практике для достижения этой цели используются разнообразные виды, средства, способы, методы, формы психологического воздействия. При этом, как показывает изучение практики применения психологического воздействия в профессиональной деятельности, специалист, как правило, использует этот психологический арсенал интуитивно, исходя из личностного опыта применения психологического воздействия на различные категории людей. [4]

А. Кириченко отмечает, что понятие "психологическое воздействие" требует уточнения. В литературе научной психологии авторы по-разному трактуют понятие «психологическое воздействие», «виды», «способы», «методы», «приемы» его реализации. Например, Г. Андреева выделяет четыре способа воздействия индивидов друг на друга: заражение, внушение, убеждение и подражание. В. Куликов разделяет способы психологического воздействия и взаимовлияния на убеждения, внушения и конформизм. В отличие от психологических механизмов жизнедеятельности личности, которые связаны с реализацией ее внутреннего потенциала или внешней по отношению к нему социальной детерминации, механизмы общения реализуют силу и потенциал внутригруппового и массового взаимовлияния индивидов друг на друга. В то же время в отличие от механизмов деятельности, основанного на осознанной и целенаправленной активности субъекта, механизмы общения имеют преимущественно неосознаваемый, спонтанный характер, не поддающийся обычно полному социальному контролю. Г. Ковалев, помимо традиционных способов воздействия внушения, заражения, подражания и убеждения, относит слухи, рэкет, захваты людей, публичные террористические акты, аварии, эпидемии, митинги, демонстрации, религию, голодовки, акты само сжигания, средства массовой информации, модификацию поведения, моду, психотропное оружие.[3]

Прежде всего, отмечает А. Кириченко, нужно отделить понятия "влияние», «психологическое воздействие» и «межличностное влияние», установив между ними соответствующую, научно-обоснованную иерархию. Самым широким из перечисленных является понятие влияние, под которым понимается взаимодействие двух и более систем, при котором функционирование одной системы становится причиной определенных изменений в структуре (пространственно-временных характеристиках) в состоянии хотя бы одной из двух взаимодействующих систем.

Более узким понятием является понятие психологического воздействия-вид воздействия, осуществляемого в отношении субъекта (индивидуального или группового) и вызывающего причинно-следственные изменения в его психике и опосредованно в его поведении. Признаком выделения этой категории являются изменения психологических характеристик личности, групповых норм, общественного мнения или настроения. Психологическое воздействие опирается на следующие четыре аспекта: *операциональный* (способы воздействия), *интенциональный* (цель воздействия), *результативный* (результат) и *статусно-ролевой* (соответствие статусных позиций) (Г. А. Балл, М. Сек. Бургин).[2]

Психологическое воздействие в рамках взаимодействия человека с человеком (личность с личностью) в общении понимается нами как межличностный психологический эффект, который является неотъемлемым атрибутом нашей повседневной жизни. Различают направленное (прямое) и ненаправленное (косвенное) воздействие. В первом случае субъект ставит перед собой задачу добиться определенного результата от объекта влияния, что проявляется обычно в убеждении и внушении, а во втором — подобная задача не ставится, однако эффект воздействия возникает, проявляясь прежде всего в действии заражения и подражания. Некоторые ученые психологическое воздействие и межличностное психологическое влияние определяют как одно целое, объясняя это тем, что эти два понятия являются зависимыми и взаимодополняющими. Даже факт присутствия других людей при выполнении субъектами любых действий (деятельности) создает огромное психологическое воздействие на личность субъекта, приводя к интенсификации его индивидуальной активности и падению ее качества. При этом личность субъекта межличностного психологического воздействия выступает в качестве инструментария влияния на другого человека. Однако для профессиональной деятельности необходимо не просто спонтанное межличностное психологическое воздействие, а целенаправленное, высокоэффективное межличностное психологическое воздействие, гарантирующее достижение профессионального результата.

Психологическое воздействие – это прерогатива цивилизованных человеческих отношений. А. Сидоренко отмечает, что психологическое воздействие на состояние, мысли, чувства и действия другого человека с помощью исключительно психологических средств, должны предоставлять ему право и время отвечать на это влияние. По ее мнению, психологически конструктивное влияние должно отвечать трем критериям: а) оно не разрушает личности людей, в нем участвующих, и их отношений; б) он психологически корректный (грамотный, безошибочный); в) он удовлетворяет потребности двух сторон. [1]

Процесс межличностного психологического воздействия включает стратегию, тактику, средства, методы, формы, аргументацию, критерии и условия эффективности влияния (таблица 1.).

Таблица 1. Стратегии, тактики, средства, методы, формы, аргументация, критерии и условия межличностного влияния

1	Стратегия	Это способы действии субъекта в достижении основной цели психологического воздействия на человека. Выделяют три основные стратегии — императивную (соответствует «объектной» парадигме в психологии, согласно которой психика и человек в целом рассматриваются как пассивный объект воздействия внешних условий и продукт этих условий), манипулятивную (соответствует «субъектной» парадигме, которая базируется на утверждении об активности и индивидуальной избирательности психического отражения внешних воздействий, где субъект сам осуществляет преобразовательное влияние на психологическую информацию, поступающую извне) и развивающую (основана на «субъект-субъектной», «диалогической» парадигме, где психика выступает как открытая система с внешним и внутренним контурами регулирования)

2	Тактика	Это решение промежуточных задач психологического воздействия средством использования разнообразных психологических приемов. Тактики влияния изучаются в контексте проблемы предвидения и управления поведением людей, находящихся в ситуации межличностного взаимодействия.
3	Средства воздействия.	В социальной психологии выделяют вербальные (речь) и невербальные особенности средств воздействия.
4	Методы	К основным методам воздействия относятся убеждение и принуждение (на уровне сознания), а также внушение, заражение и подражание (на подсознательном уровне психики). Последние три метода относятся к социально-психологическим.
5	Формы	Формы межличностного воздействия могут быть речевые (письменные и устные) и наглядные.
6	Аргументации	Система аргументации предполагает, как мировоззренческие (абстрактные) доказательства, так и сведения конкретного характера (цифровая информация). Таким образом, что касается системы аргументации, то она предполагает как абстрактные доказательства, так и знание конкретного характера, например цифровая, которая легче воспринимается, запоминается и сопоставляется.
7	Критерии	Критерии эффективности воздействия делятся на стратегические и тактические, которыми руководствуются непосредственно в процессе воздействия на партнера (речевые высказывания, мимика и др.). В качестве промежуточных критериев эффективности межличностного воздействия субъект может использовать изменения психофизиологических, функциональных, паралингвистических, вербальных, проксемических и поведенческих характеристик объекта.
8	Условия	Условия воздействия включают место и время общения, а также количество участников, на которых направлен влияние.

Таким образом, проблема воздействия людей друг на друга является центральной для исследования общения. Это влияние зависит от того, какие интересы, ценности и установки стоят за желанием человека достичь того или иного результата общения. Это определяет, действует ли человек исключительно в собственных интересах, используя других только как средство достижения цели, или стремится взаимодействовать с ними на равноправных партнерских условиях.

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РАСПРОСТРАНЕННОСТЬ ЭХИНОКОККОЗА НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ СРЕДНЕЙ АЗИИ

Аннотация. В статье приведены данные о распространенности эхинококкоза на территории Средней Азии за последние годы. В работе использованы результаты эпидемиологической статистики, документы и отчеты сравнительных данных о заболеваемости эхинококкозом, зарегистрированной на территории Средней Азии.

Ключевые слова: эпидемиологическая ситуация, инвазированность, эхинококкоз, альвеококкоз, ретроспективный анализ, заболеваемость, диагностика, Кыргызская Республика, Узбекистан.

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PREVALENCE OF ECHINOCOCCOSIS ON THE TERRITORY OF CENTRAL ASIA

Annotation. The article presents data on the prevalence of echinococcosis in Central Asia in recent years. The paper uses the results of epidemiological statistics, documents and reports of comparative data on the incidence of echinococcosis registered in the territory of Central Asia.

Key words: epidemiological situation, invasion, echinococcosis, alveococcosis, retrospective analysis, incidence, diagnosis, Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan.

Введение. Кистозный и альвеолярный эхинококкоз человека являются одними из приоритетных забытых зоонозных заболеваний в мире и представляют собой серьезнейшую проблему не только для здравоохранения, но и для животноводства, наносят значительный экономический ущерб, как общественному здравоохранению, так и сельскому хозяйству [1] и продолжают оставаться медико-социальной проблемой в ряде стран Центральной Азии, **что** наносит огромный социально-экономический ущерб и вред здоровью населения.

Эхинококк человека - заболевание, вызываемое паразитическим червем *Echinococcus granulosus*. Этот паразит присутствует в кишечнике плотоядных животных, таких как волки, лисы, шакалы и собаки. Человек может заразиться этим паразитом при употреблении пищи, зараженной яйцами эхинококка, которые были выпущены в окружающую среду животными.

По данным зарубежных исследователей, экономические потери составляют несколько тысяч долларов на 1 случай эхинококкоза [2].

В последние годы отмечен рост заболеваемости эхинококкозом в развитых странах, начали регистрировать случаи заражения в городах Европы. Поэтому эхинококкозы в настоящее время рассматриваются как вновь возникающие инфекции [3].

Кистозный эхинококкоз встречается на всех континентах, кроме Антарктиды, по оценкам, 188 000 новых случаев в год приводят к бремени 183 500 лет жизни с поправкой на инвалидность (DALY) во всем мире. Ежегодная хирургическая заболеваемость кистозным эхинококкозом колеблется от 2,3 на 100 000 населения до 18,0 на 100 000 населения в высоко эндемичных странах с очагами, где заболеваемость может превышать 30,0 на 100 000 населения в год. Альвеолярный эхинококкоз, напротив, ограничен северным полушарием, в основном в Китае, Центральной Азии, России, Европе и Северной Америке, по оценкам, 18 400 новых случаев в год приводят к 687 800 DALY [4].

Эхинококк человека – серьезное заболевание, которое может привести к тяжелым осложнениям, вплоть до поражения органов и даже летального исхода. Поэтому очень важно соблюдать меры предосторожности для предотвращения заражения.

В некоторых районах, где эхинококкоз является распространенным заболеванием, существуют специальные программы борьбы с болезнями.

Единственный путь кроветворения между печенью и легкими лежит через правые отделы сердца, т. е. первый контакт паразита с сердцем происходит еще до легких - в венозных коллекторах сердца. Однако поражение миокарда происходит не очень часто, и гельминт свободно проникает в легочную ткань, являющуюся вторым по частоте органом, к которому эхинококк обладает тропностью. Те сколексы, которые не осели ни в печени, ни в легких, но при этом сохранили жизнеспособность, попадают в артериальное русло. Далее, (теоретически) они равномерно распределяются по всему организму и (теоретически) могут воздействовать на любую структуру, имеющую кровоснабжение [5, 6, 7].

Учитывая нехватку адекватных данных о локальном географическом разбросе этих основных заболеваний, мы стремились изучить заболеваемость среди стран Средней Азии кистозного эхинококкоза.

Целью данного исследования является изучение распространение и эпидемиологии *E. granulosus* в **некоторых странах** Средней Азии.

Материалами исследования служили результаты эпидемиологической статистики и отчеты ВОЗ, Министерства Здравоохранения Кыргызстана, Узбекистана и других стран Центральной Азии за последние годы.

Методы исследования: ретроспективный эпидемиологический, описательно аналитический, статистический.

Результаты и обсуждение. На территории СНГ гидатидозный эхинококкоз часто встречается на Украине, в Средней Азии, Казахстане, Киргизии, на Северном Кавказе и в Закавказье, в Молдавии [8].

Эхинококкозы - крупнейшая социально-экономическая проблема на территории Центрально-Азиатского региона. Приблизительно 58% от общей численности населения стран Центральной Азии подвержены риску заражения этой болезнью [9].

В эндемичных районах показатели заболеваемости людей эхинококкозом могут превышать 50 на 100 000 человек в год, а в некоторых частях Аргентины, Перу, Восточной Африки, Центральной Азии и Китая уровни распространенности могут достигать 5-10% [10].

В Центральной Европе с 1982 по 2000 г. было зарегистрировано 559 случаев альвеококкоза.

Кистозный и альвеолярный эхинококкоз человека относятся к числу приоритетных забытых зоонозных заболеваний, борьба с которыми ВОЗ выступает за борьбу. Кистозный эхинококкоз человека оценивается в 2-3 миллионах случаев во всем мире. Годы жизни с поправкой на инвалидность (DALY) и денежные потери, достигают 1 миллиона (M) DALY, или ежегодные потери в размере 3 миллиардов долларов США (годовые затраты на лечение людей и компенсацию в животноводстве) [11].

Кистозный эхинококкоз встречается на всех континентах, кроме Антарктиды [11] с примерно 188 000 новых случаев в год, что приводит к бремени в 183 500 лет жизни с поправкой на инвалидность (DALY) во всем мире [12].

Ежегодная хирургическая заболеваемость кистозным эхинококкозом колеблется от 2,3 на 100 000 населения до 18,0 на 100 000 населения в высокоэндемичных странах с очагами, где заболеваемость может превышать 30,0 на 100 000 населения в год [13].

В отличие от этого, альвеолярный эхинококкоз ограничен северным полушарием [12], прежде всего в Китае, Центральной Азии, России, Европе и Северной Америке, с примерно 18 400 новых случаев в год, что приводит к 687 800 DALYs [13].

В эндемичных зарубежных районах показатели заболеваемости людей кистозным эхинококкозом в настоящее время превышают 50 случаев на 100 000 человек в год, а в некоторых частях Аргентины, Перу, Восточной Африки, Центральной Азии и Китая уровни распространенности достигают 5-10% [14].

В последнее десятилетие отмечается, не только рост заболеваемости эхинококкозом, но и расширение географических границ болезни. В Центрально-Азиатских странах эхинококкозом в период 2006-2008 гг., 2,7-14,5 случаев на 100 тыс. населений, в Европе 0,14-15,8 [15, 16].

В России показатель заболеваемости за период 2006-2008 годы составил – 0,3 на 100000 населения. Наибольшее число больных зарегистрировано в Якутии (39,4 на 100 тыс. населения), Алтайском крае – 10,6, в Магаданской области – 9,18). Из 57 обследованных территорий на 26 установлено увеличение случаев эхинококкоза [14]. Высокий уровень заболеваемости отмечен на территории Восточной и Западной Сибири, Дальнего Востока, в Нижнем Поволжье и Нижнем Урале, Ставропольском крае, Северном Кавказе и в Оренбургской, Ростовской, Саратовской областях [14]. Заболеваемость эхинококкозом в Грузии в 2011 году составила 1,4 на 100 тыс. населения, в 2012 – 2,1, в 2013 – 2,7 [17].

Заболевания гидатидозным эхинококкозом в Российской Федерации за 1991 – 2015 годы, по данным Роспотребнадзора, стали встречаться в неэндемичных очагах, в которых врачи малознакомы с принципами диагностики гидатидозного эхинококкоза, что зачастую приводит к позднему выявлению заболевания и ошибкам в лечении [18].

В среднем, по России, заболеваемость гидатидозным эхинококкозом по данным Роспотребнадзора составляла в 1991 г. 0,1 случай на 100 тыс. населения, 0,3 – в 2006 г., 0,4 – в 2010 г. и 0,3 – в 2015 г., а в ряде регионов было зарегистрировано в 3-5 раз больше случаев гидатидозного эхинококкоза, чем за 2010 г [18].

Наибольшая заболеваемость гидатидозным эхинококкозом людей и пораженность животных в России отмечаются в Алтайском крае, Ростовской области, западной Сибири, Башкирии, в Среднем и Нижнем Поволжье, Дагестане, Северной Осетии, Карачаево-Черкессии [19].

Эхинококкоз широко распространен во многих районах Республики Казахстан и является высоко эндемичен по эхинококкозу. Как

Echinococcus granulosus, так и *Echinococcus multilocularis* широко распространены в стране [20].

В течение последних лет в Казахмтане отмечается неуклонный рост заболеваемости эхинококкозом людей (до 1000 и более случаев в год). Активизации эпидемиологического процесса способствовал развал крупных животноводческих хозяйств, и увеличение подворного убоя скота без ветеринарного контроля. Это привело к росту зараженности собак – окончательного хозяина паразита и распространению ими яиц эхинококка в окружающую среду. Зараженность поселковых собак в некоторых районах составляет 5 – 8%, приотарных до 23%. Средний показатель заболеваемости эхинококкозом людей в Казахстане в 2006-2009 гг., по данным Республиканской санитарно-эпидемиологической станции, составил 5,1 на 100 тыс. жителей [21]. Официальные данные о кистозном эхинококкозе человека за последние 5-10 лет свидетельствуют о стабильной заболеваемости примерно на уровне 800-1000 случаев в год, что составляет 5 случаев на 100 000 населения в год.

В 2014-2015 гг. отмечается более 8500 случаев (1,3-1,4%). Наибольшая пораженность мясной продукции установлена в Атырауской области, Жамбылской, Южно-Казахстанской, Мангистауской областях. Настораживает увеличение в структуре больных удельного веса детей до 14 лет (в 2015 г. - 26,3% и городского населения (38,6%) [22]. Нами были проанализированы данные по заболеваемости эхинококкозом населения Западно-Казахстанской области за последние 10 лет, с 2009 по 2018гг. В среднем за год по области 31,2% заболевших эхинококкозом, из них дети до 14 лет - 4,9; в том числе уральцы 11%.

В настоящее время зоонозные гельминтозы представляют большую эпизоотологическую, эпидемиологическую проблему на территории республики Таджикистан среди диких и сельскохозяйственных животных.

В.И. Полищук (1974) при анализе архивных материалов хирургических клиник города Душанбе за 1962-1972 гг., а также данных патологоанатомических вскрытий выяснил, что в течение десяти лет в городских клинических больницах госпитализировано 147 больных эхинококкозом, из них печень поражена в 39%, легкие – в 22%, почки – в 6,8%, другие органы – в 19% случаев. Из 10,5 тыс. секционных вскрытий ларвоцисты эхинококков обнаружены в 20 трупах, что составляет 0,17% (печень – 55%, легкие – 20%, головной мозг – 10%) [23].

По официальным данным эпидемиологической статистики за 2000-2008 гг., заболеваемость населения республики Таджикистан эхинококкозом достаточно высокая, в среднем 190 случаев в год. Большинство выявленных случаев эхинококкоза приходится на городское население. При исследовании сельских жителей гидатидные цисты *Echinococcus granulosus* установлены в 11% случаев. В период с 1991 по 1995 г. выявлено 12-37 случаев в год, с 1995 по 2000 г. – 10-40, с 2000 по

2005 г. – 8-113, с 2005 по 2012 г. – 16-126. Наибольшее количество зарегистрированных случаев эхинококкоза приходится на административные центры городов Душанбе и Худжанд, в которых расположены лечебно-профилактические и санитарно-эпидемиологические центры, выполняющие диагностические исследования на эхинококкоз [23].

В Узбекистане по поводу эхинококкоза проводится от 1,5 тысячи до 4,5 тыс. операций в год. По обращаемости в хирургические стационары уровень заболеваемости колебался, по данным 1997 года, от 4 до 9 на 100 000 населения. Однако, количество больных с осложненными формами достигает 25-45%. Чаще всего поражается печень примерно в 80% случаев, реже – легкие, редко – другие органы. Летальность достигает 2-5%, количество послеоперационных осложнений – 20-30%. Эти данные – результаты суммарной оценки заболеваемости у детей и взрослых [24].

Возрастающая заболеваемость эхинококкозом и связанные с этим многие медицинские и социальные проблемы, ставят необходимость дальнейшего поиска причин заражения, методов диагностики и профилактики этого распространенного и тяжелого заболевания [25].

За период с 2011 по 2018 год в Узбекистане всего было зарегистрировано 7 309 случаев эхинакоккоза. Из них 857 (11,73%) были связаны с педиатрическими пациентами. Средние показатели заболеваемости составили 4,4 на 100 000 населения в 2011 г. и 2,3 на 100 000 населения в 2018 г. (P = 0,016) [25].

За последние годы в Узбекистане в 101 наблюдении точно указана локализация кист. Наиболее часто имело место поражение стенки левого желудочка - 42 случая (41%), межжелудочковой перегородки - 20 случаев (19,6%), реже стенки правого желудочка - 11 (10,8%), всех отделов сердце - 9 (8,8%), стенки левого желудочка и левого предсердия - 6 (5,9 %), стенки левого предсердия - 3 (2,9%), верхушка сердца - 2 (2%), межпредсердная перегородка - 2 (2%), стенки правого желудочка и правого предсердия - 2 (2%), стенки правого предсердия - 2 (2 %), правого предсердия - 1 (1%), левого уха - 1 (1%), основание сердца - 1 случай (1%).

Однако поражение миокарда происходит не очень часто, и гельминт свободно проникает в легочную ткань, являющуюся вторым по частоте органом, к которому эхинококк имеет тропность. Те сколексы, которые не осели ни в печени, ни в легких, но при этом сохранили жизнеспособность, попадают в артериальное русло. Далее, (теоретически) они равномерно распределяются по всему организму и (теоретически) могут воздействовать на любую структуру, имеющую кровоснабжение [1,2,3]. А также описаны гидатиды, локализующиеся, например, в клапанах сердца, т. е. в структурах, характеризующихся крайне плохим кровоснабжением. Поэтому эхинококкоз сердца представляет собой нетипичную сам по себе ситуацию, развитие которой обусловлено неустановленными особенностями взаимоотношений гельминта с промежуточным хозяином – человеком. Эхинококкоз сердца является приоритетным классификационным признаком даже в ситуациях множественного поражения гельминтами [5,6].

В мировой литературе эхинококкоз сердца отмечается у больных разного возраста от 5 лет до 82 лет. Однако в основном заболевают молодые люди в возрасте от 20 до 40 лет (70-75% всех больных). При этом, если при нормальной локализации (печень, легкие) чаще болеют женщины (в соотношении 2,3:1), то эхинококкозом сердца чаще страдают мужчины (3:1). По данным клиники Узбекистана, из 11 больных эхинококкозом сердца 8 мужчин.

Следует отметить, что наиболее часто (в 70-80% случаев) встречаются солитарные эхинококковые кисты сердца с преимущественным поражением миокарда желудочков. При этом левый желудочек (ЛЖ) поражается в 2-3 раза чаще, чем правый, составляя 55-60% всех наблюдений [40, 41]. Предсердия поражаются одинаково часто (5-7%). Изолированное поражение ПФС встречается крайне редко [24,25].

Поражение перикарда чаще сочетается либо с эхинококкозом легких, либо с поражением предсердий и желудочков. Изолированное первичное поражение перикарда встречается редко. Из 160 обследованных больных эхинококкозом сердца мужчин было 101 (63,1%), женщин 59 (36,9%). Возраст больных от 3 до 70 лет. Локализация кист точно указана в 101 наблюдении.

В Кыргызской Республике официальная регистрация эхинококкоза была начата в 60-х гг. прошлого столетия, когда средний показатель заболеваемости составлял 2,5 на 100 тысяч населения, в 1970-е гг. он вырос до 3, в 1980-е – 3,6, в 1990-е – 8,02, а в 2000-е гг. составил уже 12,4 на 100 тысяч населения. Тенденция роста заболеваемости эхинококкозом сохраняется и в XXI в.

Заболеваемость эхинококкозами значительно возросла за последние 30 лет в Кыргызстане и продолжает оставаться серьезной медицинской и социальной проблемой в Кыргызской Республике, актуальность которой обусловлена отсутствием тенденции к снижению числа больных и существованием эндемичных регионов, где показатель заболеваемости варьирует от 3,6 до 21,2 на 100 000 населения. Среднегодовой темп прироста составил 3,5%. Средний многолетний интенсивный показатель заболеваемости эхинококкозом на 100 тыс. населения составил 14,6, минимальный - 9,2 (2004 г.) и максимальный - 20,2 (2014 г.). Средний многолетний интенсивный показатель заболеваемости альвеококкозом на 1000 населения составил - 2,04, минимальный - 1,2 (2009 г.), максимальный - 3,9 (2015 г.). Эхинококкозы имеют повсеместное распространение, и рост уровня заболеваемости отмечался по всем регионам Кыргызской Республики. [4].

В общей структуре регистрируемых гельминтозов удельный вес эхинококкозов в 1960-е годы составил 0,1%, в 70-е годы – 0,2%, в 80-е по 2000-е годы до 1,0% и в последующие годы отмечается увеличение до 2,0%. Анализ распространенности эхинококкозов среди мужчин и женщин показал практически одинаковую инвазированность (47,8% - женщины и 52,8% - мужчины).

Следует отметить, что материалы официальных документов, использованные нами в ходе анализа распространенности эхинококкоза на территории Средней Азии, не отражают истинное распространение этого гельминтоза. Степень инвазированности населения, безусловно, является значительно выше зарегистрированной. Это связано, в определенной мере с природно-очаговым характером инвазии, когда степень взаимоадаптации хозяина и паразита достаточно высока и заболевание часто протекает клинически скрыто, а также с недостаточной гельминтологической настороженностью врачей.

Заключение. Подводя итог нашего изложения, можно сказать, что эхинококкоз человека является тяжелым инфекционным заболеванием, которое может привести к тяжелым осложнениям.

Учитывая, что проблема эхинококкоза будет существовать и оставаться актуальной еще долгое время, считаем необходимым проведение комплексных мероприятий, включающих раннее выявление заболевания, информационную работу об этом гельминте среди населения. Решение проблемы эхинококкоза возможно только при комплексном подходе к ней со стороны специалистов разного профиля - экологов, паразитологов, эпидемиологов, ветеринаров и санитарных врачей.

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ОБ ОРГАНАХ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ВЛАСТИ НА МЕСТАХ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. В статье приведены сведения об органах государственной власти на местах Республики Узбекистан. XXI глава Конституции РУз «Основы государственной власти на местах» определяет основы системы государственной власти на местах и закрепляют правовой статус руководителей этих органов – Хакимов.

Ключевые слова: орган, хоким, государства, власть, система, закон, указ.

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ABOUT LOCAL STATE AUTHORITIES REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. The article provides information about public authorities in the field of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The XXI chapter of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Fundamentals of state power in the field" defines the foundations of the system of state power in the field and fixes the legal status of the heads of these bodies - Khakims.

Key words: body, khokim, states, power, system, law, decree.

Конституция Республики Узбекистан – это высший нормативный правовой акт Республики Узбекистан. Конституция была принята 8 декабря 1992 года. XXI глава Конституции РУз «Основы государственной власти на местах» определяют основы системы государственной власти на местах и закрепляют правовой статус руководителей этих органов – хокимов.

Статьи XXI главы Конституции РУз, посвящены одному из важнейших элементов правового статуса хокима, а именно вопросам принятия им решений и их юридической силы. Важность нормотворческой деятельности хокимов определена тем, что на сегодняшний день правовая политика государства направлена на расширение их полномочий и, соответственно, ответственности в сфере социально-экономического развития регионов. Создание необходимых условий для реализации указанных положений Конституции на современном этапе модернизации государственного управления обусловили коренные изменения и преобразования в деятельности органов государственной власти на местах.

В Стратегии действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан в 2017–2021 гг.[52] предусмотрены совершенствование деятельности органов государственной власти и управления.

В 2017 году 8 сентября был пописан Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан «Концепция административной реформы в Республике Узбекистан»[53].

В Указе особо отмечено, что успешная реализация широкомасштабных реформ на современном этапе развития страны требуют создания совершенно новой, эффективно и качественно функционирующей системы государственного управления, организации слаженной деятельности органов государственного управления и органов исполнительной власти на местах.

В Концепции административных реформ, основное внимание уделяется, вопросам поднятия на новый уровень управленческой способности, обеспечивающей осуществление реформ, мобилизацию имеющихся ресурсов.

В связи с этим решения органов государственной власти на местах играют исключительно важную роль, как в системе средств государственного управления, так и в механизме правового регулирования.

Органы государственной власти на местах осуществляет практически все функции местного государственного управления, например как: прогнозирование, планирование, организация управления, контроль и т.д. Поэтому, нормотворческая деятельность местных органов исполнительной власти продолжает оставаться одним из инструментов правового регулирования общественных отношений в сфере государственного управления на местном уровне.

В Законе Республики Узбекистан, от 20.04.2021 г. № ЗРУ-682 «О нормативно-правовых актах»[54] установлен правовой статус решений хокимов.

В статье 16 «Решения органов государственной власти на местах» данного законауказаны, что хоким области, района и города в пределах

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[52] Стратегия действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Узбекистана в 2017—2021 годах.

[53] Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан «Концепция административной реформы в Республике Узбекистан» от 8 сентября 2017 год.

[54] Закон Республики Узбекистан, от 20.04.2021 г. № ЗРУ-682 «О нормативно-правовых актах»

своих полномочий принимает нормативно-правовые акты в виде решений. Решения органов государственной власти на местах принимаются на основе и во исполнение Конституции и законов Республики Узбекистан, постановлений палат Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан, указов, постановлений и распоряжений Президента Республики Узбекистан, постановлений и распоряжений Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан, а также решений вышестоящих органов государственной власти на местах.

С учетом этого, можно выделить следующие признаки решений органов государственной власти на местах:

- нормативно-правовые акты органов государственной власти на местах имеют целью реализацию задач и функций государственного управления.

- акты органов государственной власти на местах направлены на установление, изменение, приостановление, отмену правовых норм либо на возникновение, изменение, прекращение конкретных правоотношений в сфере местного государственного управления.

- акты местных органов государственной власти издаются на основании и во исполнение Конституции, законов, Указов Президента Республики Узбекистан, постановлений Правительства, актов вышестоящих органов.

- точное следование соответствующим процедурам подготовки, принятия, подписания, регистрации, опубликования, вступления в силу, введения в действие актов управления, установленным соответствующими законодательными нормами.

Таким образом, в Республике Узбекистан значительно модернизированы системы и механизмы обеспечения открытой деятельности органов государственной власти и управления. Поэтому одним из важных современных требований, предъявляемых к решениям хокимов, является доведение их до всеобщего сведения. Официальными источниками опубликования решений органов государственной власти на местах являются национальная база данных законодательства Республики Узбекистан, а также официальные издания данных органов.

Использованные источники:

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КАМБАҒАЛЛИКНИ КАМАЙТИРИШДА МАҲАЛЛАБАЙ ИШЛАШ ТИЗИМИНИНГ ЎРНИ

Аннотация: Мақолада маҳаллабай ишлаш тизими, камбағалликни қисқартириш бўйича ислоҳотларнинг бош мезони эканлиги, уни иқтисодий ҳолат сифатидаги тавсифи ва таҳлили ёритиб берилган

Калит сўзлар: Маҳаллабай ишлаш тизими, маҳалла, камбағаллик, хатлов, аҳолига бериладиган кўмак ва ёрдам, даромад, кредит, субсидия, ўсиш нуқталари (драйвер), ижара, ўқитиш, тадбиркорлик, ҳоким ёрдамчилари.

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THE ROLE OF THE MAHALLABAY WORK SYSTEM IN POVERTY REDUCTION

Annotation: The article describes the system for the work of mahallabay, the main criterion for reforms to reduce poverty, its description and analysis as an economic condition

Key words: mahallabay work system, mahalla, poverty, census, assistance and support to residents, income, credit, subsidy, points of growth (driver), rent, training, entrepreneurship, assistants to khokims.

Кириш. Бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда фуқароларнинг ижтимоий ҳимоясини кучайтириш, аҳолини янги иш ўринлари, кафолатли даромад манбаи, малакали тиббий ва таълим хизматлари, муносиб яшаш шароитлари билан таъминлашни сифат жиҳатидан янги босқичга кўтариш орқали камбағалликни қисқартириш давлат сиёсатининг устувор йўналиши сифатида белгиланди.

2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистон тараққиёт стратегиясининг “Миллий манфаатлардан келиб чиққан ҳолда умумбашарий муаммоларга ёндашиш” 6-устувор йўналишида ҳам мамлакатда янги иш ўринлари яратиш, аҳоли даромадларини ошириш ва шу орқали 2026 йил якунига қадар камбағалликни камида 2 бараварга қисқартириш бўйича давлат дастурларини ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга ошириш алоҳида (85-мақсад) белгиланган.[55]

[55] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 28 январда имзоланган "2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида”ги ПФ-60

Шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш лозимки, мамлакатимизда камбағал аҳоли мавжудлиги тўғрисида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 24 январдаги Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномасида биринчи марта расман қайд этилди. Мурожаатномада “Камбағалликни камайтириш – бу аҳолида тадбиркорлик руҳини уйғотиш, инсоннинг ички куч-қуввати ва салоҳиятини тўлиқ рўёбга чиқариш, янги иш ўринлари яратиш бўйича комплекс иқтисодий ва ижтимоий сиёсатни амалга ошириш, демакдир. Шунинг учун Жаҳон банки, Бирлашган Миллатлар Ташкилотининг Тараққиёт дастури ва бошқа халқаро ташкилотлар билан бирга Камбағалликни камайтириш дастурини ишлаб чиқишни таклиф этаман. Бу борада халқаро меъёрлар асосида чуқур ўрганишлар ўтказиб, камбағаллик тушунчаси, уни аниқлаш мезонлари ва баҳолаш усулларини қамраб олган янги методологияни яратиш лозим”[56] деб таъкидланди.

Шу сабабли мамлакатимизда кам таъминланган ва эҳтиёжманд аҳолини янги иш ўринлари ва кафолатли даромад манбаи билан таъминлаш орқали камбағалликни қисқартириш бўйича олиб борилаётган ислоҳотларни тадқиқ қилиш ва ўрганиш бугунги кунда ўта долзарб ҳисобланади.

Мавзуга оид адабиёлар таҳлили. Сир эмас, юртимизда камбағаллик кўп йиллар давомида “ёпиқ мавзу” бўлиб келди. Бу категориянинг ўрнига дардимизни хаспўшлаш учун “кам таъминланганлик”, “эҳтиёжмандлик” деган тушунчалардан фойдаландик. Оқибатда камбағаллик исканжаси ҳақиқатда камайиб қолмади ва остонамиздан бутунлай йўқ бўлиб кетмади.

Халқ билан мулоқотнинг бугунгидай самарали тизими ҳақиқий аҳволни кўзгудагидай намоён этди. Одамларнинг аслида қандай ҳаёт кечираётгани, уларнинг энг оғриқли нуқталари ошкор бўлиб қолди.

Ҳозирги кунда ҳудудларимизда, айниқса, қишлоқ жойларда аҳолининг аксарият қисми етарли даромад манбаига эга эмас. Дунёнинг бошқа мамлакатларидаги сингари бизда ҳам камбағал қатлам мавжуд. Улар тахминан 12 - 15 фоизни ташкил этиши ҳам рост.[57]

Ушбу жараён инобатга олиниб, мамлакатда аҳолининг бандлиги ва яшаш шароити бўйича таркибий тузилиши, фуқароларнинг ижтимоий ҳимоясини кучайтириш, аҳолини янги иш ўринлари, кафолатли даромад манбаи ва муносиб яшаш шароитлари билан таъминлаш бўйича жорий йилнинг ўтган даврида амалга оширилган ишлар таҳлил қилинган.

сонли Фармони. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонунчилик маълумотлар миллий базаси https://lex.uz/uz/docs/5841063.

56Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Олий Мажлисга мурожаатномаси. https://uza.uz/oz/politics/.

[57] Шерзод Мустафоқулов, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университетининг «Университет 3.0» халқаро ўқув, илмий-инновацион тадқиқотлар маркази директори, иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори,Халк сузи, 25 март 2020 йил https://xs.uz/uzkr/post/kambagallik-ajb-emas-biroq

Тадқиқот методологияси. Тадқиқот жараѐнида ахборотларга асосланган мантиқий таҳлил усуллари қўлланилди. Бунда билиш назариясининг макон ва замон, таҳлил ва синтез каби услубларидан ва ёндошувларидан ҳам фойдаланилган.

Таҳлил ва натижалар. Камбағаллик – ҳар бир шахс ёки ижтимоий гуруҳнинг яшаши, меҳнат қобилиятини сақлаши, авлодни давом эттириши учун зарур бўлган минимал эҳтиёжлар маълум доирасини қаноатлантирмайдиган иқтисодий ҳолатнинг тавсифидир.

У оилани боқиш ва кийинтириш, мактабда ўқиш ёки касалхонада даволаниш, ўз ерида истеъмол маҳсулотларини етиштириш ёки яшашга имкон берадиган даромад топадиган ишга эга бўлиш, шунингдек, кредитларни олиш ҳуқуқи имкониятларининг йўқлигида намоён бўлади.[58]

Жорий пайтда камбағаллик вақтинчалик ва сурункали (доимий узоқ вақт такрор давом этадиган) камбағаллик билан фарқланади.

Иқтисодий, сиёсий ва ижтимоий нуқтаи назардан энг хавфли камбағаллик шакли сурункали камбағаллик ҳисобланади. Бу ҳолда жамиятнинг маълум гуруҳларида ёки алоҳида минтақаларда камбағаллик кўпайиши чекланган вазият тизимли равишда тасвирланади, яъни, одамларнинг бир неча авлоди қачонлардир камбағалликни келтириб чиқарган омиллар ва сабабларни енгишга қодир бўлмайдилар.

Вақтинчалик камбағаллик – оила турмуш даврининг маълум босқичлари билан ёки мавсумий тебранишлар билан ёхуд фавқулодда ҳолатлар билан боғлиқ, қайтар ҳолатдир. Вақтинчалик камбағалликнинг намоён бўлиши нисбатан кам ижтимоий хавфлидир. Шу ўринда таъкидлаш лозимки, бутун дунёда ва жумладан, бизнинг мамлакатимизда ҳам пандемия даврида вақтинчалик камбағалликнинг кўпайиши содир бўлди.

Давлатимиз раҳбарининг бу борада изчил амалга ошираётган сиёсатини ҳукумат таркибида Бош вазирнинг Молия-иқтисодиёт ва камбағалликни қисқартириш масалалари бўйича ўринбосари лавозимини киритилиши ва Иқтисодий тараққиёт ва камбағалликни қисқартириш вазирлиги, хусусан, ушбу вазирлик ҳузурида Маҳаллабай ишлаш ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш агентлиги ташкил этилишида янада яққол кўриш ҳамда мазкур масаланинг нақадар долзарблигини англаш мумкин.

Ушбу islоҳотлар, хусусан, маҳалаббай ишлаш тизими республикада илк бор, Самарқанд вилоятида *(Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 6 майдаги "Самарқанд вилоятида эксперимент тариқасида маҳаллабай ишлаш тизимини жорий этишга қаратилган чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида"ги ПҚ-5105-сонли қарори)* 2021 май ойида Ургут, Булунғур ҳамда Пастдарғом туманларида, июль ойида *(Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг*

[58] Руководство по измерению бедности. ЕЭК, ООН, Нью-Йорк-Женева, 2017 г. с.4

2021 йил 29 июндаги “Маҳаллабай ишлаш марказлари фаолиятини ташкил этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги 398-сонли қарори) қолган шаҳар ва туманларда *(Маҳаллабай ишлаш марказлари орқали)* ташкил этилган.

Ушбу тизим орқали дастлаб Самарқанд вилоятидаги маҳаллаларнинг ҳар 3 тасида бир нафардан маҳаллабай ишлаш инспекторлари фаолияти йўлга қўйилиб, қишлоқ жойларида ишсизлик даражаси юқори ва оғир маҳаллалар билан ишлаш орқали ижобий натижаларга эришилди. Ушбу тажриба ва ижобий натижалар инобатга олиниб, маҳаллабай ишлаш тизимини ривожлантиришнинг муҳим локомотиви сифатида 2022 йил январь ойидан (ПФ-29//03.12.2022) республиканинг барча маҳаллаларида тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш, аҳоли бандлигини таъминлаш ва камбағалликни қисқартириш масалалари бўйича туман (шаҳар) ҳокимларининг ёрдамчилари лавозими таъсис этилди.

Шу ўринда таъкидлаш лозимки, ҳоким ёрдамчиларига берилган ваколат ва ҳуқуқлар доирасида маҳаллабай ишлаш тизими орқали аҳолига бериладиган кўмак ва ёрдам *(ижарага ер бериш, кредит, субсидия, касбга ва тадбиркорликка ўқитиш, доимий ва мавсумий ишга жойлаштириш, ўз-ўзини банд қилиш орқали норасмий сектордаги фуқаролар фаолиятини қонунийлаштириш ва бошқалар)* ҳар бир маҳалла аҳолиси, айниқса, қишлоқ аҳолиси турмуш тарзи ўзгариши, бандлиги таъминланиши ва муқим даромадга эга бўлишида кенг имкониятлар яратмоқда.

Жумладан, ҳоким ёрдамчилари томонидан дастлаб, ҳар бир маҳалла хонадонларида ўтказилган хатловларда аҳолини қийнаётган муаммолар, хонадон тоифалари ҳамда аҳоли даромадларини ошириш учун фойдаланаётган «ўсиш нуқталари» ва уларда яшовчи аҳолининг тадбиркорлик фаолиятидаги ихтисослашуви ўрганиб чиқилди (1-жадвал).

1-жадвал

Самарқанд вилоятида ҳоким ёрдамчилари томонидан 2022 йилда ўтказилган хатлов натижалари [59]

№	Туман	Маҳаллалар сони	Ўрганилган хонадонлар сони	Хонадоннинг иқтисодий-ижтимоий аҳволи							
				биринчи тоифа		*иккинчи тоифа*		*учинчи тоифа*		*тўртинчи тоифа*	
				сони	%	сони	%	сони	%	сони	%
1	Самарқанд ш.	215	120 274	11 472	9,5	44 048	36,6	7 794	6,5	56 960	47,4
2	Каттақўрғон ш.	36	19 082	2 255	11,8	7 559	39,6	1 127	5,9	8 141	42,7
3	Булунғур т.	55	32 748	6 497	19,8	8 389	25,6	2 397	7,3	15 465	47,2
4	Жомбой т.	38	33 420	4 249	12,	11	33,	2 769	8,3	15	45,

[59] Маҳаллабай ишлаш маркази ва маҳалла фуқаролар йиғини фаолиятини ўзаро боғлиқ ҳолда рақамлаштиришни назарда тутувчи online-mahalla.uz электрон платформаси маълумотлари.

					7	288	8			114	2
5	Иштихон т.	62	44 463	9 816	22,1	9 327	21,0	3 133	7,0	22 187	49,9
6	Каттақўрғон т.	69	52 865	9 461	17,9	15 474	29,3	3 603	6,8	24 327	46,0
7	Нарпай т.	57	38 652	8 215	21,3	11 677	30,2	2 699	7,0	16 061	41,6
8	Нурobод т.	39	30 028	5 091	17,0	11 889	39,6	1 863	6,2	11 185	37,2
9	Оқдарё т.	35	32 297	4 467	13,8	7 812	24,2	4 370	13,5	15 648	48,5
10	Пастдарғом т.	107	66 995	9 080	13,6	23 197	34,6	5 723	8,5	28 995	43,3
11	Пахтачи т.	59	32 588	5 722	17,6	10 646	32,7	2 650	8,1	13 570	41,6
12	Пайарик т.	65	48 165	9 865	20,5	12 456	25,9	5 116	10,6	20 728	43,0
13	Самарқанд т.	74	47 827	7 419	15,5	18 878	39,5	3 671	7,7	17 859	37,3
14	Тайлоқ т.	50	36 617	7 308	20,0	10 806	29,5	3 618	9,9	14 885	40,7
15	Ургут т.	120	83 525	13 896	16,6	27 462	32,9	7 657	9,2	34 510	41,3
16	Қўшработ т.	45	21 910	3 543	16,2	7 191	32,8	1 496	6,8	9 680	44,2
	Жами:	**1 126**	**741 456**	**118 356**	**16,0**	**238 099**	**32,1**	**59 686**	**8,0**	**325 315**	**43,9**

Самарқанд вилоятида 2022 йилда 1 126 нафар ҳоким ёрдамчилари томонидан жорий йилнинг ўтган даврида 741,5 минг хонадонлар хатловдан ўтказилган. Уларнинг:

- **118,4 минг таси** (16,0 %) **биринчи тоифа** *(даромади кам, ишсиз аъзолари бўлган, ўз ишини бошлашга қизиқиши катта, шунингдек даромад топишга, касб ўрганишга ҳаракат қилаётган)* **эҳтиёжманд (оғир) хонадонлар;**
- **238,1 минг таси** (32,1 %) **иккинчи тоифа** *(доимий даромадга эга, қўшимча даромад топиш истаги бор)* **ўрта хонадонлар;**
- **59,7 минг таси** (8,0 %) **учинчи тоифа** *(ногиронлиги бор ва касал аъзолари бўлган,боқувчисини йўқотган ҳамда ижтимоий ҳимояга муҳтож хонадонлар)* **эҳтиёжманд (оғир) хонадонлар;**
- **325,3 минг таси** (43,9 %) **тўртинчи тоифа** *(иқтисодий аҳволи яхши ва ўзига тўқ хонадонлар)* **намунали хонадонлар** эканлиги аниқланган.

Шунингдек, аҳоли хонадонларида ўтказилган хатлов жараёнида вилоятдаги 1 126 та маҳаллаларнинг 298 таси чорвачилик ва паррандачилик, 331 таси савдо ва хизмат, 264 таси деҳқончилик ва иссиқхона, 123 таси боғдорчилик, 34 таси кичик ишлаб чиқариш, 10 таси ҳунармандчилик ва 66 таси бошқа йўналишларда маҳаллаларда аҳоли даромадларини ошириш учун фойдаланаётган «ўсиш нуқталари» ва тадбиркорлик фаолиятидаги ихтисослашув эканлиги аниқланган.[60]

Маҳаллаларнинг ўсиш нуқталари (драйвер) бўйича дастлаб, аҳолига аграр тармоқда ўз бизнесини ташкил этишга кўмаклашиш мақсадида *(Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 23 ноябрдаги ПҚ-20-сон ва 2022 йил 10 сентябрдаги ПҚ-373-сон қарорлари бўйича)* сабзавотчилик, полиз, дуккакли, мойли экинлар, картошка ва бошқа қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари етиштириш каби лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш учун 2022 йил давомида ишсиз, кам таъминланган ва эҳтиёжманд бўлган
36,9 мингта ишсиз *(60 фоизга яқин ижтимоий дафтарларда турган фуқаролар)* фуқароларга 8 712,0 га ер майдонлари *(0,10 гектардан 1 гектаргача)* аукцион орқали узоқ муддатга ижарага берилди.

Оилавий тадбиркорлик дастурлари доирасида имтиёзли тарзда берилаётган кредитлар аҳолининг маҳаллалар ўсиш нуқталари (драйвер) асосида даромадларини оширишда муҳим омил ҳисобланади. Шу мақсадда **2022 йил давомида** вилоят бўйича **40,2 мингдан ортиқ** жисмоний ва юридик шахсларга **901,9 млрд.сўмга яқин** имтиёзли кредитлар ажратилган бўлиб, ушбу молиявий манбалар маҳаллаларда ишсизлар, ёшлар ва хотин қизларнинг кичик ишлаб чиқариш ва хизмат кўрсатиш лойиҳалари бўйича тадбиркорлик фаолиятини амалга оширишда кўмак бўлмоқда.

Ҳоким ёрдамчилари томонидан 2022 йил давомида **3 470 та** кичик ишлаб чиқариш ва хизмат кўрсатиш бўйича "маҳаллабай" микролойиҳалар ишга туширилиб, **16 634 та** янги иш ўринлари яратилган.

Ишсиз, кам таъминланган ва камбағал оила аъзолари бўлган қишлоқ аҳолисини қўллаб-қувватлаш, тадбиркорлик ва ўзини ўзи банд қилиш фаолиятини бошлашига кўмак бериш мақсадида Аҳолини тадбиркорликка жалб қилиш жамғармаси маблағлари ҳисобидан 2022 йил давомида **7 286 нафар фуқароларга 19,5 млрд.сўмга** яқин субсидия маблағлари ажратилган.

Маҳаллабай ишлаш тизимида, ишсиз, муқим даромадга эга бўлмаган 2022 йилда 25 759 нафар аҳоли касб ҳунар ва тадбиркорликка ўқитилган.

Юқорида қайд этилган барча йўналишларда амалга оширган ишлар аҳоли даромадини ошириш, бандлигини таъминлаш ва камбағалликни қисқартиришда муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Шу сабабли, маҳаллабай ишлаш орқали амалга оширилган ишларнинг самараси ва қишлоқ аҳолиси ҳаётидаги ўзгаришларни аниқлаш мақсадида ҳоким ёрдамчилари кўмак берган аҳоли хонадонларида даромадлари ўзгариши ҳам таҳлил қилиб борилмоқда.

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[60] Маҳаллабай ишлаш ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш агентлиги Самарқанд вилояти ҳудудий бошқармаси маълумотлари.

Ҳоким ёрдамчиларига берилган ваколат ва ҳуқуқлар доирасида маҳаллабай ишлаш тизими орқали аҳолига берилган кўмак ва ёрдам *(ижарага ер бериш, кредит, субсидия, касбга ва тадбиркорликка ўқитиш, доимий ва мавсумий ишга жойлаштириш, ўз-ўзини банд қилиш орқали норасмий сектордаги фуқаролар фаолиятини қонунийлаштириш ва бошқалар)* натижалари маҳаллаларда **аҳоли бандлигини таъминланиши, хонадонларда аҳоли жон бошига даромадлар ўзгариши ва энг муҳими камбағаллик даражасини қисқартиришда** кўринмоқда.

Биринчидан, ҳоким ёрдамчилари томонидан аҳолига берилган кўмак ва ёрдам натижасида 2022 йил давомида даромадли меҳнат билан банд бўлган **353,8 мингга** яқин аҳоли *(уларнинг, 118,1 мингга яқини доимий ишларга, 12,9 мингга яқини ҳақ тўланадиган жамоат ишларига, 172,8 мингга яқини ўзини-ўзи банд қилиш орқали, 13 мингдан ортиғи якка тартибдаги тадбиркорлар ташкил этиш ва 37 мингга яқин фуқаролар ижарага ер ажратиш ҳисобига)* рўйхатга олинган.

Иккинчидан, ҳоким ёрдамчилари томонидан 2022 йилда кўмак берилган 202,6 мингта хонадонларнинг, дастлаб ёрдам берилган *(2022 йил 9 ойида)* 142,3 мингтасининг 1 ойда жон бошига даромад ўзгариши бўйича ўтказилган хатловда, улар оила аъзолари жон бошига даромади вилоят бўйича ўртача 489 минг сўмдан 874 минг сўмга *(78,7,0 фоиз)* ошган.

Учинчидан, энг муҳим натижа, вилоятда **камбағаллик даражаси** 2022 йилда ҳокимликлар, ваколатли ташкилот ва идоралар кўмаги ҳамда ҳоким ёрдамчилари саъий-ҳаракатлари билан **18,2 фоиздан 14 фоизга** қисқартирилган (2-жадвал).

2-жадвал

Самарқанд вилоятида 2023 йил якуни бўйича камбағаллик кўрсаткичларининг кутилиши[61]

№	Ҳудудлар номи	Жами оилалар сони	2022 йил якунлари		2023 йил якуни бўйича кутилиши	
			Камбағал оила сони	Камба-ғаллик даражаси *(фоизда)*	Камбағал аҳоли сони	Камбағаллик даражаси *(фоизда)*
Жами		**997 116**	**139 596**	**14,0**	**504 691**	**12,0**
1	Самарқанд ш.	159 348	10 604	6,7	33 949	6,5
2	Каттақўрғон ш.	23 926	2 678	11,2	9 324	9,8
3	Оқдарё т	38 588	6 043	15,7	23 568	13,7
4	Булунғур т	45 205	6 964	15,4	25 077	12,4
5	Жомбой т	41 194	6 166	15,0	24 620	13,1
6	Иштихон т	60 744	9 829	16,2	35 899	13,0
7	Каттақўрғон т	68 185	9 150	13,4	34 384	11,7

[61] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Камбағалликни қисқартириш ва бандлик вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Маҳаллабай ишлаш ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш агентлигининг 2022 йил якунлари ва 2023 йил прогноз кўрсаткичлари ҳисоботи. *(Расмий сайтдан олинган)*

8	Қўшработ т	29 588	4 408	14,9	18 444	13,0
9	Нарпай т	50 006	7 764	15,5	30 870	13,5
10	Пайариқ т	62 396	11 304	18,1	42 035	15,3
11	Пахтачи т	43 110	6 758	15,7	20 928	13,8
12	Пастдарғом т	85 108	15 344	18,0	57 155	14,9
13	Самарқанд т	71 923	5 348	7,4	17 684	6,5
14	Нуробод т	36 886	6 084	16,5	20 383	12,5
15	Ургут т	127 586	25 272	19,8	89 202	16,0
16	Тайлоқ т	53 323	5 880	11,0	21 169	9,6

Хулоса ва таклифлар. Тадқиқот натижаларидан шундай хулоса қилиш мумкинки, маҳаллабай ишлаш тизими ҳар бир маҳаллада аҳоли, хусусан, қишлоқ аҳолисини тадбиркорлик ташаббусларини амалга оширишга молиявий кўмаклашиш, уларнинг даромадли меҳнат билан бандлигини таъминлаш, камбағалликни қисқартириш, республика, вилоят, туман ва шаҳарларда кўрсатиладиган давлат хизматлари ва манзилли молиявий қўллаб-қувватлаш инструментларини бевосита маҳалла даражасига туширишга хизмат қилиб, аҳоли турмуш тарзини яхшилаш, муқим даромадга эга бўлиши ва фаровонлигини таъминлашга хизмат қилиб, мамлакатимизда камбағалликни камайтириш бўйича олиб борилаётган ислоҳотлар бош мезонига айланади.

Ўзбекистонда кейинги 10 йилда меҳнат ва кичик бизнес даромадларининг ўсиши камбағалликнинг қисқаришига олиб келганини инкор қилмаймиз. Иш ҳақи ва бизнесдан келадиган даромад манбалари аҳамияти тобора ортиши билан нафақалар, ижтимоий ёрдам дастурлари ва бошқа даромад турларининг роли камайгани ҳам рост.

Ушбу ишларни амалга оширишда маҳалла фуқаролар йиғинлари раислари, ҳоким ёрдамчилари, хотин қизлар фаоли ва ёшлар етакчиси фаолияти уйғунлигини таъминлаш муҳимдир.

Камбағалликни бартараф этишнинг тўғри ва энг самарали усули аҳоли бандлиги даражасини оширишдир. Одамлар учун уларга муносиб ва даромади юқори иш ўринларини яратиш мақсад сари дадил қадамдир. Бунинг учун, маҳаллалар, айниқса қишлоқ жойларида тадбиркорлик учун шарт-шароитлар, бизнес учун қулай муҳит яратиш ишларини жадаллаштириш зарур. Яна шуни таъкидлаш лозимки, ҳар қандай ўзгаришлар, шу жумладан, тузилмавий ўзгаришлар амалга оширилишидан қатъий назар белгиланган мақсадларга эришишга таъсир қилмайди.

Президентимиз таъбири билан айтганда, камбағалликни камайтириш - бу аҳолида тадбиркорлик руҳини уйғотиш, инсоннинг ички куч-қуввати ва салоҳиятини тўлиқ рўёбга чиқариш, янги иш ўринлари яратиш бўйича комплекс иқтисодий, ижтимоий сиёсатни амалга ошириш, демакдир.

Ушбу ислоҳотларни амалга оширишда мамлакатимизда камбағалликни расман аниқлаш учун камбағаллик чегарасини аниқлаш, камбағалликни аниқлаш услубиятини ишлаб чиқиш ва меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжат сифатида қабул қилиш, шунингдек, камбағалликни қисқартириш тўғрисида махсус дастурлар ва чора-тадбирларни ишлаб чиқиш ва маҳаллабай тарзда манзилли амалга ошириш талаб этилади.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 28 январда имзоланган "2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида"ги ПФ-60 сонли Фармони. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонунчилик маълумотлар миллий базаси https://lex.uz/uz/docs/5841063
2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Олий Мажлисга мурожаатномаси. https://uza.uz/oz/politics/
3. Маҳаллабай ишлаш ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш агентлиги Самарқанд вилояти ҳудудий бошқармаси маълумотлари
4. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Камбағалликни қисқартириш ва бандлик вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Маҳаллабай ишлаш ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш агентлигининг 2022 йил якунлари ва 2023 йил прогноз кўрсаткичлари ҳисоботи *(Расмий сайтдан олинган)*

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ТАДБИРКОРЛИКНИ ҚЎЛЛАБ-ҚУВВАТЛАШ – АМАЛГА ОШИРИЛАЁТГАН ИСЛОҲОТЛАР САМАРАСИ

Аннотация: мақолада мамлакатимизда тадбиркорлик фаолияти, уни ҳозирги ҳолати, эришилган натижалар, ривожлантиришни устувор йўналишлари тадқиқ этилган.

Калит сўзлар: тадбиркорлик, иқтисодий ислоҳотлар, иқтисодий ўсиш, драйвер, давлат сиёсати, кафиллик, компенсация, кредит линияси, маҳаллабай ишлаш, субсидия, иш ўринлар, кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик субъектлари.

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SUPPORT FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP IS THE RESULT OF THE ONGOING REFORMS

Annotation: In the article, entrepreneurship activity in our country, its current state, achieved results, priority directions of development are researched.

Key words: entrepreneurship, economic reforms, economic growth, driver, public policy, guarantee, compensation, line of credit, neighborhood work, subsidy, jobs, small business and private entrepreneurship.

Кириш. Мустақиллик йилларида юртимизда тадбиркорликка, айниқса, оилавий тадбиркорликка кенг йўл очилди. Бугун ўз бизнесини йўлга қўйиб, ўзи, оиласи, маҳалла, эл-юрт фаровонлигига муносиб ҳисса қўшаётган, иқтисодиётимиз тараққиётига хизмат қилаётган тадбиркорлар сафи тобора кенгаймоқда.

Бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда тадбиркорликни қўллаб-қувватлаш борасида олиб борилаётган ислоҳотлар натижасида юртимиз аҳолиси ўртасида кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик фаолияти билан шуғулланишга қизиқиш тобора ортиб бормоқда.

Мавзуга оид манбалар ва адабиётлар таҳлили. Мамлакатимизда тадбиркорлик фаолиятини давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлаш бўйича яхлит тизим яратиш ва тадбиркорликнинг барча шаклларини ривожлантиришга қаратилган ягона давлат сиёсатини юритиш мақсадида 2012 йил 2 майда Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Тадбиркорлик фаолияти эркинлиги кафолатлари тўғрисида”ги Қонуни қабул қилинган. Бугунги кунда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Камбағалликни қисқартириш ва бандлик вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Маҳаллабай ишлаш ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш агентлиги, унинг ҳудудларда бошқармалари фаолият кўрсатмоқда.

Тадқиқот методологияси. Мазкур тадқиқот ишида диалектик ёндашув, мантиқий фикрлаш, таққослама таҳлил ва синтез, гуруҳлаш, баҳолаш ва бошқа усуллардан фойдаланилган.

Таҳлил ва натижалар. Ташкил этилган агентликка республикада тадбиркорликни ва маҳаллаларни иқтисодий ривожлантириш борасида ягона давлат сиёсатини юритиш, маҳаллабай ишлашнинг вертикал тизими асосида аҳолининг даромадли меҳнат билан бандлигини таъминлаш, уларни тадбиркорликка жалб қилиш ва ўқитиш ҳамда ўзини ўзи банд қилиш фаолиятига йўналтириш, ваколатли давлат органлари ва ташкилотлари ҳамда ҳоким ёрдамчиларининг фаолиятини мувофиқлаштириш, иқтисодий ривожланишни таъминлашда тадбиркорликни муҳим драйверга айлантиришнинг янги ёндашувларини ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга ошириш, ҳудудларда тадбиркорликни қўллаб-қувватлаш ва ривожлантириш дастурларини шакллантириш ва амалга ошириш ҳамда шу каби бир қатор вазифалар юклатилган.

2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси[62], давлатимиз раҳбарининг бу борада изчил амалга ошираётган сиёсати Маҳаллабай ишлаш ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш агентлиги ташкил этилиши, 2022 йил январь ойидан республиканинг барча маҳаллаларида тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш, аҳоли бандлигини таъминлаш ва камбағалликни қисқартириш масалалари бўйича туман (шаҳар) ҳокимларининг ёрдамчилари лавозими таъсис этилганлигида кўришимиз мумкин.

Шу ўринда таъкидлаш лозимки, ҳоким ёрдамчиларига берилган ваколат ва ҳуқуқлар доирасида маҳаллабай ишлаш тизими орқали аҳолига бериладиган кўмак ва ёрдам (ижарага ер бериш, кредит, субсидия, касбга ва тадбиркорликка ўқитиш, доимий ва мавсумий ишга жойлаштириш, ўз-ўзини банд қилиш орқали норасмий сектордаги фуқаролар фаолиятини қонунийлаштириш ва бошқалар) ҳар бир маҳалла аҳолиси, айниқса, қишлоқ аҳолиси турмуш тарзи ўзгариши, бандлиги таъминланиши ва муқим даромадга эга бўлишида кенг имкониятлар яратмоқда.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2022 йил 20 декабрдаги Олий Мажлис ва Ўзбекистон халқига Мурожаатномасида “Хусусий сектор ва тадбиркорликнинг ривожланиши ортга қайтмас жараёнга айланди”, “Энди тоифага қараб, туманларнинг

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[62] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 28 январда имзоланган "2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида”ги ПФ-60 сонли Фармони. https://lex.uz/uz/docs/5841063. 1-илова, 1-мақсад.

иқтисодий ривожланишини белгилаймиз. Тадбиркорлар учун субсидия, кредитлар ва компенсациялар тоифалардан келиб чиқиб ажратилади. Улар учун солиқ ставкалари ҳар хил бўлади” деб таъкидлаган [63].

Мамлакатимизда тадбиркорликни қўллаб-қувватлаш борасида олиб борилган ишлар натижасида тадбиркорлар сони ортиб бормоқда. Жумладан, бу борада Самарқанд вилоятида амалга оширилган ишлар ҳам ушбу йўналишларда олиб борилган ислоҳотлар самарасидан далолат беради (1-жадвал).

1-жадвал

Самарқанд вилоятида 2022 йилда кичик тадбиркорликсубъектларининг ҳудудлар кесимида сони ва улар фаолияти[64]

№	Шаҳар ва туман номи	Рўйхатга олинган		Фаолият кўрсатаётган		Янги ташкил этилган		2022 йил 2021 йилга нисбатан		
		2021 йил	2022 йил	2021 йил	2022 йил	2021 йил	2022 йил	Рўйхатдан ўтган	Фаолият кўрсатаётган	Янги ташкил этилган
	Самарқанд вилояти	**43130**	**51025**	**40724**	**47943**	**10814**	**10613**	***118,3***	***117,7***	***98,1***
1	Самарқанд шаҳри	12564	14675	11953	13775	2734	2605	*116,8*	*115,2*	*95,3*
2	Каттақўрғон шаҳри	1445	1631	1351	1539	301	310	*112,9*	*113,9*	*103,0*
3	Оқдарё тумани	1852	2259	1701	2068	601	537	*122,0*	*121,6*	*89,4*
4	Булунғур тумани	1689	2125	1619	2012	421	505	*125,8*	*124,3*	*120,0*
5	Жомбой тумани	1708	2014	1650	1934	440	455	*117,9*	*117,2*	*103,4*
6	Иштихон тумани	2319	2764	2206	2595	656	660	*119,2*	*117,6*	*100,6*
7	Каттақўрғон тумани	2158	2594	2085	2450	563	558	*120,2*	*117,5*	*99,1*
8	Қўшработ тумани	907	1106	847	1029	224	244	*121,9*	*121,5*	*108,9*
9	Нарпай тумани	1276	1513	1254	1467	310	318	*118,6*	*117,0*	*102,6*
10	Пайариқ тумани	2259	2676	2089	2472	564	535	*118,5*	*118,3*	*94,9*
1	Пастдарғом	3668	4385	3408	4061	1065	919	*119,*	*119,2*	*86,3*

[63] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2022 йил 20 декабрдаги Олий Мажлис ва Ўзбекистон халқига Мурожаатномаси (7, 21-саҳифалар).

[64] **Samstat.uz -** Самарқанд вилояти Статистика бошқармаси расмий веб сайти

1	тумани							*5*		
12	Пахтачи тумани	1052	1268	1017	1203	313	293	*120,5*	*118,3*	*93,6*
13	Самарқанд тумани	3428	3879	3085	3551	860	870	*113,2*	*115,1*	*101,2*
14	Нуробод тумани	1313	1582	1211	1514	408	411	*120,5*	*125,0*	*100,7*
15	Ургут тумани	3654	4317	3532	4189	886	892	*118,1*	*118,6*	*100,7*
16	Тайлоқ тумани	1838	2237	1716	2084	468	501	*121,7*	*121,4*	*107,1*

Жадвал маълумотлари шуни кўрсатадики, ушбу ижобий ўзгаришлар вилоятда тадбиркорликни устувор йўналишлари бўйича олиб борилаётган ишлар натижасида амалга ошмоқда.

Тадбиркорликни устувор йўналишларига оилавий тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш, норасмий фаолият олиб бораётган кичик бизнес субъектлари фаолиятини расмийлаштириш, бўш ер участкаларини онлайн аукцион савдоларига чиқариш, ҳудудий дастурлар, хотин-қизлар ва оилани қўллаб-қувватлаш жамоат фонди, хорижий инвесторлар томонидан амалга ошириладиган лойиҳалар, бўш турган ва тўла қувватда фойдаланилмаётган давлат мулки бўлган объектлардан самарали фойдаланиш, бандликка кўмаклашиш давлат жамғармаси маблағлари орқали ажратиладиган кредит линияси ҳамда бошқа йўналишлар киритилган.

Мисол учун, 2022 йилда тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш мақсадида оилавий тадбиркорлик дастурлари доирасида **40 254 нафар** фуқароларга **901,9 млрд.сўм** итиёзли кредитлар ажратилган бўлса, эҳтиёжманд, кам таъминланган ва ижтимоий дафтардаги оилаларнинг тадбиркорлик қилиш истаги бўлган **7 286 нафар** оила аъзоларига **19,5 млрд.сўм** субсидия маблағлари ажратилган (2-жадвал).

2-жадвал

Ҳоким ёрдамчилари томонидан маҳаллада тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш, аҳолига молиявий кўмак бериш бўйича 2022 йилда ажратилган маблағлар тўғрисида[65]

МАЪЛУМОТ

№	Ҳудудлар номи	Оилавий тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш дастурлари доирасида ажратилган имтиёзли кредит		Ажратилган субсидиялар	
		сони	суммаси, млн.сўм	сони	суммаси, млн.сўм
Самарқанд вилояти		**40254**	**901878,9**	**7286**	**19470**
1	Самарқанд шаҳар	3590	59767,8	376	1164
2	Тойлоқ тумани	1594	37223,8	376	842
3	Каттақўрғон шаҳар	1678	35528,0	**316**	754
4	Оқдарё тумани	2383	48226,4	269	1172
5	Булунғур тумани	2725	57427,6	492	1166
6	Жомбой тумани	1857	44140,1	513	1041
7	Иштихон тумани	3058	81284,5	662	1479
8	Каттақўрғон тумани	2358	60849,3	422	1359
9	Қўшработ тумани	1911	48069,6	491	949
10	Нарпай тумани	2434	59724,7	334	1209
11	Пайариқ тумани	2724	82460,8	641	1750
12	Пастдарғом тумани	3972	73876,6	263	1335
13	Пахтачи тумани	1921	47795,0	437	1290
14	Самарқанд тумани	2184	38881,1	589	1448
15	Нуробод тумани	1570	40092,2	406	916
16	Ургут тумани	4295	86531,3	699	1598

Ушбу молиявий кўмак натижасидан ҳоким ёрдамчилари томонидан тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш ва аҳоли бандлигини таъминлаш борасида амалга оширилган ишлар натижасида 2022 йилда даромадли меҳнат билан банд бўлган аҳоли сони **353 802 нафарни ташкил қилган** бўлса, уларнинг **118 095 нафари** тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш орқали доимий ишларга, **13 125 нафари** якка тартибдаги тадбиркорлик ташкил қилиш ҳисобига ташкил этилганлиги, ушбу соҳада олиб борилаётган ислоҳотлар самараси ҳисобланади. (3-жадвал)

[65]**Uztrade.uz** Маҳаллабай ишлаш ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш агентлиги расмий веб сайти

3-жадвал

Самарқанд вилоятида ҳоким ёрдамчилари томонидан тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш ва аҳоли бандлигини таъминлаш борасида амалга оширган ишлари натижасида 2022 йилда даромадли меҳнат билан банд бўлганлар аҳоли сони тўғрисида[66]

№	Ҳудудлар номи	Даромад-ли меҳнат билан банд бўлганлар сони	Бандлиги таъминланганлар сони					Ижара асосида ер ажратиш ҳисобига банд бўлганлар
			жами	шундан			ЯТТ ташкил этиш ҳисобига *(ёлланма б-н бирга)*	
				доимий иш жой-ларига	ҳақ тўла-надиган жамоат ишларига	ўзини ўзи банд қил-ганлар		
Самарқанд вилояти		**353802**	**303749**	**118095**	**12888**	**172766**	**13125**	**36928**
1	Самарқанд шаҳар	44166	42029	18847	1743	21439	2137	
2	Тойлоқ тумани	21523	19172	6107	678	12387	706	1645
3	Каттақўрғон шаҳар	9381	8739	2922	620	5197	642	
4	Оқдарё тумани	16463	14013	5476	991	7546	469	1981
5	Булунғур тумани	23261	18305	6019	750	11536	927	4029
6	Жомбой тумани	16786	14233	5956	549	7728	688	1865
7	Иштихон тумани	25084	21370	11460	563	9347	562	3152
8	Каттақўрғон тумани	23622	20003	7676	502	11825	766	2853
9	Қўшработ тумани	11594	10668	3743	706	6219	400	526
10	Нарпай тумани	21224	16790	5017	869	10904	832	3602
11	Пайариқ тумани	23951	19046	7642	580	10824	644	4261
12	Пастдарғом тумани	32197	24496	9445	1371	13680	722	6979
13	Пахтачи тумани	17742	14968	5611	1055	8302	595	2179
14	Самарқанд тумани	22295	20305	7719	620	11966	867	1123
15	Нуробод тумани	15140	14183	5819	708	7656	449	508
1	Ургут тумани	29373	25429	8636	583	16210	1719	2225

[66]**Uztrade.uz** Маҳаллабай ишлаш ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш агентлиги расмий веб сайти

Хулоса ва таклифлар. Мамлакатда тадбиркорликнинг барча шаклларини ривожлантиришга қаратилган ягона давлат сиёсати юритилаётганлиги, аҳолини, айниқса, ёшлар ва хотин-қизларни тадбиркорликка кенг жалб қилиш ишлари олиб борилаётганлиги, соҳани ривожлантириш борасида бюрократик тўсиқлар, ғовларни бартараф этилаётганлигидан далолат бериб, иқтисодий ўсишни таъминлашда тадбиркорликни муҳим драйверга айлантиришнинг концептуал ва стратегик ёндашувларини ишлаб чиқишга туртки бўлади.

Ушбу йўналишда амалга оширилаётганислоҳотлар давоми сифатида келгусида тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш, фуқароларнинг бизнес лойиҳа ва ташаббусларини қўллаб-қувватлаш, аҳоли бандлигини таъминлаш ҳамда камбағалликни қисқартириш масалалари бўйича ҳар бир маҳаллада ҳоким ёрдамчиси лавозими йўлга қуйилиб, уларга оилавий тадбиркорлик дастурлари доирасида аҳолига кредит ва субсидиялар учун тавсиянома бериш ваколати берилди.

Бу эса ҳар бир маҳаллада тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш, аҳоли бандлигини таъминлаш ва камбағалликни қисқартириш масалалари бўйича тенг имконият берилишининг муҳим омили ҳисобланади.

Тадқиқот олиб бориш натижасида қуйидаги таклифлар тавсия этилади:

1. Аҳолини тадбиркорлик фаолиятига янада кенг жалб қилиш ва қонуний меҳнат фаолиятини амалга ошириш учун қўшимча шарт-шароитларни яратиш мақсадида ўзини-ўзи банд қилган фуқаролар тадбиркорликни расмий шаклларига жалб қилиниб, уларга имтиёзли равишда кредит бериш, субсидия ажратиш ва фаолиятини бошлаган дастлабки йилда барча солиқ ва бошқа мажбурий тўловлардан озод этиш.

2. Бизнес-лойиҳалари асосида ёшлар ва хотин-қизларни иш билан таъминлаган тадбиркорлик субъектларига банк кредитлари бўйича гаров таъминотини тегишли сектор раҳбарлари кафолатлари асосида бериш.

3. Тадбиркорликни бошлашдан тугатишгача бўлган жараённи ўргатиш, маблағ ҳисобига тадбиркорликни юритиш ва шакллантириш, бизнес лойиҳаларни ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга ошириш, маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш, иш бажариш ҳамда сотиш (маркетинг хизмати), бизнесни бошқариш (менеджмент), маслаҳат ва кўрсатмалар берувчи консалтинг хизматлари ташкил этиш, малакали кадрлар тайёрлаш мақсадида Маҳаллабай ишлаш ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш агентлиги қошида Бизнес марказ ташкил қилиш.

4. Кичик тадбиркорлик субъектлари молиявий аҳволини яхшилаш ҳамда даромадларини банк орқали айланишини рағбатлантириш мақсадида уларга банк орқали айланган даромад суммаларига қараб, гаровсиз кредит бериш тизимини жорий этиш.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2012 йил 2 майда янги таҳрирда қабул қилинган “Тадбиркорлик фаолияти эркинлиги кафолатлари тўғрисида”ги Қонуни

2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг «Маҳаллада тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш, аҳоли бандлигини таъминлаш ва камбағалликни қисқартириш бўйича давлат сиёсатининг устувор йўналишлари тўғрисида» 2021 йил 3 декабрдаги ПФ-29-сон Фармони

3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг «Маҳаллада тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш, аҳоли бандлигини таъминлаш ва камбағалликни қисқартириш масалалари бўйича ҳоким ёрдамчилари фаолиятини ташкил этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида» 2021 йил 3 декабрдаги ПҚ-31-сон Қарори

4. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 28 январда имзоланган "2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида”ги ПФ-60 сонли Фармони. https://lex.uz/uz/docs/5841063

5. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2022 йил 20 декабрдаги Олий Мажлис ва Ўзбекистон халқига Мурожаатномаси (7, 21-саҳифалар).

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ЖЕСТКОСТИ СОСУДОВ

За последние годы было опубликовано множество исследований по определению жесткости артерий, доказана важность определения сосудистой жесткости как независимого прогностического показателя в совокупности со стандартными факторами сердечно-сосудистого риска. В представленном документе объединены и систематизированы имеющиеся клинические и научные данные зарубежных и российских исследований в этом направлении.

Ключевые слова: артериальная жесткость, скорость пульсовой волны, сердечно-лодыжечный сосудистый индекс, центральное аортальное давление, индекс аугментации, лодыжечно-плечевой индекс, пальце-плечевой индекс.

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MODERN METHODS FOR DETERMINING VASCULAR STIFFNESS

In recent years, many studies have been published to determine arterial stiffness, and the importance of determining vascular stiffness as an independent prognostic indicator in combination with standard cardiovascular risk factors has been proven. The presented document combines and systematizes the available clinical and scientific data of foreign and Russian studies in this direction.

Keywords: arterial stiffness, pulse wave velocity, cardio-ankle vascular index, central aortic pressure, augmentation index, ankle-shoulder index, finger-shoulder index.

Введение. В последние годы состояние сосудистой стенки и характеристика ее механических свойств: растяжимость, жесткость и податливость, – привлекает все большее внимание исследователей. Увеличение артериальной жесткости считают возможным механизмом запуска и/или прогрессирования атеросклероза и его осложнений, а также некоторых других сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний и их факторов риска. Увеличение жесткости артерий очень часто ассоциируется с высоким риском неблагоприятных сердечно-сосудистых событий.

До недавнего времени для изучения эластических свойств артерий использовались инвазивные методы исследования, связанные с катетеризацией сосудов. В последние годы все более широкое применение находят такие неинвазивные методы, как ультразвуковое исследование, плетизмография, сфигмография [10].

Основой борьбы с **сердечно-сосудистыми осложнениями (ССО)** является выявление пациентов с высокой вероятностью их развития и последующее осуществление профилактических мероприятий. Стратификация риска ССО по системе SCORE (Systematic COronary Risk Evaluation) и другим подобным шкалам не обеспечивает индивидуального подхода, т. к. реализация факторов риска в значительной степени зависит от их интенсивности, длительности воздействия и генетических особенностей человека. Наибольшее значение имеет определение интегральных показателей сердечно-сосудистого риска (ССР), которые отражают реализованное воздействие отрицательных факторов на организм человека в течение жизни, и могут быть представлены в количественном выражении. Предполагается, что большинство факторов ССР реализует свое влияние на развитие ССО через воздействие на сосудистую стенку. В связи с этим маркеры субклинического поражения сосудов — кальцификация коронарных артерий, утолщение комплекса интима-медиа сонных артерий, увеличение жесткости магистральных сосудов, аугментация центрального аортального давления (ЦАД), снижение лодыжечно-плечевого индекса (ЛПИ) — привлекают особое внимание [3].

В таблице 1 жирным шрифтом выделены факторы старения, курения, АГ и гиперхолестеринемии. Все они учитываются при стратификации сердечно-сосудистого риска по системе SCORE, однако другие факторы, приведенные в таблице 1, не учитываются при использовании данной системы. Это еще раз подтверждает доказанный факт, что артериальная ригидность (СРПВ) имеет независимое от традиционных ФР прогностическое значение, которое не может быть полностью учтено при оценке кардиоваскулярного риска по системе SCORE [7].

Таблица 1.

Клинические состояния, ассоциированные с повышенными артериальной ригидностью и / или отраженной пульсовой волной

Старение	Факторы сердечно-сосудистого риска	Сердечно-сосудистые заболевания
	• ожирение	• ИБС
Другие физиологические состояния	• курение	• ХСН
• низкий вес при рождении	• артериальная гипертензия	• мозговой инсульт
• менопауза	• гиперхолестеринемия	**Первично не сердечно-сосудистые заболевания**
• гиподинамия	• нарушение толерантности к глюкозе	
Генетические причины	• метаболический синдром	• хронические заболевания почек (конечные стадии)
• отягощенная наследственность по АГ, сахарному диабету, инфаркту миокарда	• сахарный диабет 1 и 2 типа	
	• гипергомоцистеинемия	• ревматоидный артрит
• генетические полиморфизмы	• повышение в крови уровня С-реактивного белка	• системный васкулит
	• повышение в крови уровня конечных продуктов гликирования	• системная красная волчанка

Для оценки жесткости сосудистой системы предложены методы изучения системной, локальной и региональной жесткости. Оценка системной артериальной жесткости основана на определении системного артериального комплаенса – податливости (изменения абсолютного диаметра или площади сечения сосудов при определенном уровне давления) [9].

Для решения технических и практических вопросов точного измерения артериальной жесткости был разработан сердечно-лодыжечный сосудистый индекс (cardio-ancle vascular index — CAVI). В основе расчета показателя CAVI лежит параметр жесткости «бета», который не зависит от уровня АД (в формуле расчета показателя используется логарифмическое преобразование), его увеличение характеризует увеличение сосудистой жесткости. CAVI более объективно характеризует состояние сосудистой стенки по сравнению с зависимыми от АД индексами. Данный индекс отражает жесткость всего артериального сегмента, включая аорту, бедренную артерию и большеберцовую артерию.

В настоящее время CAVI активно изучается в целях использования в качестве скринингового метода для оценки риска развития ССЗ в дополнение к классическим ФР, выявляется связь между изменениями CAVI и различными клиническими состояниями и параметрами [11].

Заключение. В основе метода лежит аналогия с моделью электрической цепи с последовательным соединением емкости и сопротивления. Среди определяемых параметров: емкостный артериальный комплаенс, осцилляторный/рефлективный артериальный комплаенс, системное сосудистое сопротивление, общий сосудистый импеданс [9].

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КЛИНИЧЕСКИЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ПУЛЬПИТА ВРЕМЕННЫХ ЗУБОВ У ДЕТЕЙ

Резюме. Лечение пульпитов временных зубов у детей является актуальной проблемой детской стоматологии. В статье приведён анализ клинической эффективности лечения пульпита временных зубов на стадии сформированного корня у детей с использованием лекарственного средства, содержащего формокрезол (ФК). Выявлены факторы, которые привели к осложнениям, и сформулированы практические рекомендации для планирования лечения временных зубов.

Ключевые слова: временные зубы, пульпит, лечение.

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CLINICAL RESULTS OF THE TREATMENT OF PULPIT OF TEMPORARY TEETH IN CHILDREN

Summary. Treatment of pulpitis of temporary teeth in children is an urgent problem in pediatric dentistry. The article provides an analysis of the clinical efficacy of treating pulpitis of deciduous teeth at the stage of a formed root in children using a drug containing formocresol (FC). The factors that led to complications were identified, and practical recommendations were formulated for planning the treatment of temporary teeth.

Key words: temporary teeth, pulpitis, treatment.

Актуальность. Поиск высокоэффективного метода лечения пульпита временных зубов у детей в настоящее время достаточно актуально, в связи с этим необходимо изучить эффективность девитальных и поздравительных методов лечения пульпита с болевым синдромом[1]. Воспаление в пульпе развивается еще на стадии кариозного поражения твердых тканей зуба, особенно быстро поражение пульпы развивается в случае апроксимального расположения кариозной полости, а такая локализация преобладает в клинической практике[2,3]. Когда врач видит кариозную полость, воспаление в пульпе является уже необратимым[4]. Возможно персистирование микроорганизмов в дентинных канальцах уже отпрепарированной кариозной полости и на дне полости зуба; это приводит в итоге к гибели пульпы - бессимптомно или с развитием симптомов обострения хронического воспаления [5].

Цель исследования. Оценка клинической эффективности лечения пульпита

временных зубов на стадии сформированного корня у детей с использованием лекарственного средства, содержащего формокрезол (ФК).

Объект и методика исследования. Было обследовано 34 ребенка, 15 девочек (44,1±8,52%) и 19 мальчиков (55,9±8,52%), в возрасте от четырех до семи лет с декомпенсированной формой кариеса и интенсивностью поражение 6,97±2,36. Лечение проводили методом витальной пульпотомии с использованием материала, содержащего ФК, при этом у 29 детей (85,3±6,07%) лечение 71 зуба (81,6±4,15%) происходило с применением общего обезболивания, у 5 пациентов (14,7±6,07%) пролечено 16 зубов (18,4±4,15%) с использованием локальной анестезии. Перкуссия 87 обследованных временных зубов была безболезненной, патологические изменения на рентгенограмме отсутствовали. Контрольные осмотры проводили через 1, 3, 6 и 12 месяцев. Обращали внимание на жалобы детей или их родителей, цвет зуба, краевое прилегание пломбы, цвет слизистой в участке пролеченного зуба, проводили перкуссию, определяли наличие изменений на рентгенограммы. Лечение считалось эффективным, если не было жалоб и нарушений по существенным критериям.

Результаты исследования. Анализ результатов через 1 месяц показал эффективность лечения на уровне 100%. Через 3 месяца краевое прилегание

было нарушено в 1 зубе (1,15±1,14%), цвет слизистой был изменен около 5 зубов (5,75±2,50%), цвет в 1 зубе (1,15±1,14%)) также был изменен. Перкуссия 5 зубов (5,75±2,50%) была болезненной, патологические изменения на рентгенограмме были обнаружены в 4 зубах (4,60±2,25%), которые по этой причине были удалены. Эффективность лечения составила 94,30±2,50%. Анализ результатов лечения через 6 месяцев показал, что герметизм был нарушен в 4 пломбах (4,60±2,25%), слизистая изменена в цвете около 6 зубов (6,90±2,72%), при этом только 5 зубов изменили свой цвет (5,75±2,50%).

Перкуссия была болезненной в 6 случаях (6,90±2,72%). Патологические изменения на рентгенограмма была диагностирована в 10 зубах (11,50±3,42%). Эффективность лечение составило 83,90±3,94%. Через 12 месяцев после лечения нарушение герметизма пломбы обнаружены в 1 зубе (1,15±1,14%), за весь период наблюдения - в 6 зубах (6,90±2,72%). Слизистая изменена в цвете около 5 зубов (5,75±2,50%), всего за 12 месяцев – у 16 зубов (18,40±4,15%). Вы явлено 5 зубов (5,75±4,85%) с измененным цветом, всего таких зубов было 11 (12,60±3,56%). Перкуссия была болезненной в 4 зубах (4,60±2,25%), за 12 месяцев таких случаев было зарегистрировано 15 (17,20±4,05%). Патологические изменения на рентгенограмме были обнаружены около 15 зубов (17,20±4,05%), всего за период от наблюдения – 25 случаев (28,70±4,85%). За 12 месяцев было удалено 18 зубов (20,8±4,34%).

Выводы. Таким образом, клиническая эффективность лечения пульпита у временных зубах у детей 4-7 лет приветственной ампутацией с использованием формокрезола составила 66,7±5,05 %. Следует отметить, что она есть достаточно высокой по сравнению с таковой в случае применения девитальных методов в аналогичных клинических ситуациях

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СОСТАВ ЖИРОРАСТВОРИМОГО ВИТАМИНА К И ЕГО ЛЕЧЕБНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА

Аннотация. Витамины входят в состав ферментов, способствующих поддержанию защитных сил организма, повышению его устойчивости к различным факторам внешней среды.
Ключевые слова: витамин, признаки авитаминоза, ультрафиолетовая радиация, антикоагулянты, антибиотики и сульфаниламиды.

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COMPOSITION OF FAT-SOLUBLE VITAMIN K AND ITS HEALING PROPERTIES

Annotation. Vitamins are a part of enzymes that help maintain the body's defenses, increase its resistance to various environmental factors.
Keyword: vitamin, signs of beri beri, ultraviolet radiation, anticoagulants, antibiotics and sulfonamides.

Роль витаминов в функционировании организма больного очень важна. Когда наши дети болеют, кроме основного лечения, также рекомендуются витамины. Мы знаем, что существуют такие группы витаминов, как A, B, C, PP,... Однако не все мы понимаем важность этих лекарств и в каких продуктах они доступны. Ниже мы предоставим информацию по таким вопросам, как витамин К, его состав, его дефицит и в каких продуктах его содержится много.

Витамин К. (филоксинон, викасол, фарнокинон). Витамин К (антигеморрагический витамин, филлоксинон). Открывшие их ученые К.Е. Дойзи и Х. Дам получили Нобелевскую премию в 1943 г. [1]

Потребность организма в витаминах	Патологические состояния
ежедневная потребность	0,2-0,3 мг
необходим для синтеза фермента крови	его дефицит снижает свертываемость

протромбина	крови. дефицит может привести к чрезмерной кровопотере, а избыток может привести к тромбозу
играет важную роль в метаболизме костей, соединительной ткани и функции почек	улучшает работу почек, препятствует камнеобразованию;
он содержится во многих продуктах	уравновешивает количество сахара;
искусственно синтезированный	синтетический препарат – викасол применяют при кровотечениях (до 2 мг в сутки
участвует в синтезе факторов свертывания крови	геморрагический диатез, нарушения свертываемости крови
повышает сократительную способность мышечных волокон	помогает вырабатывать белок, участвующий в формировании костей
усиливает регенерацию тканей	участвует в образовании транспортных белков, переносящих питательные вещества между тканями и органами;
опосредует взаимодействие между кальцием и витамином D;	влияет на структуру и рост костей, хрящевой ткани
витамин участвует в анаэробном дыхании при кислородном голодании;	действует против токсинов (в частности, кумарина), разрушающих клетки печени;
укрепляет стенки сосудов	используется как натуральное обезболивающее при мышечных спазмах, маточных сокращениях;

Витамин К описывается как структурное соединение в форме $C_{31}H_{46}O_2$.

Витамин имеет две естественные формы: -$К_1$ - филлоксинон (4-нафтоксинон и 2-метил-1) и -$К_2$ - менаксинон (2-метил-3-дифарнезил-1,4-нафтоксинон).

Существует и третья синтетическая форма — $К_3$ или менадион (2-метилнафталин-1,4-дион) — природный аналог витамина К. [2]

Критерии использования. Согласно решению Европейского продовольственного комитета, для расчета суточной нормы следует использовать соотношение 1:1, т.е. 1 мкг на 1 кг веса. Однако более точные расчеты всегда индивидуальны и зависят от возраста, пола, веса и анамнеза.

Дефицит витаминов. Витамин К поступает в организм каждый день с пищей. При нормальном питании взрослые получают от 50 до 250 мкг витамина К в сутки, что подходит для этой меры.[3]

Основные причины дефицита витаминов:

Антибиотики и сульфаниламиды, такие как изжога, являются лекарством от изжоги;

отсутствие времени на диету;

патологии пищеварительного тракта;

отравление токсинами;

курсы химиотерапии;

сбой внешнесекреторной функции желудка, при котором нарушается выработка фермента липазы, участвующего в расщеплении жиров;

заболевания, нарушающие функцию печени (цирроз, гепатит);

резекция части тонкой кишки;

Избыток витамина К называется гипервитаминозом, его основными симптомами являются: развитие анемии; кость и голова; сыпь на коже, внезапная; повышенное артериальное давление; увеличение селезенки и печени; Камни желчного пузыря.

Согласно исследованиям, отказ от употребления зеленых овощей менее месяца может снизить уровень филлохинона на 50%.

Большая часть потребляемого витамина К поступает из растительного филлохинона. Менахонин, или K_2, синтезируется в организме и поступает в организм вместе с продуктами животного происхождения, такими как курица, печень, рыба и яйца.

Полученные результаты:

Количество витамина К в продуктах и зелени:

Наименование товара	**Количество составляет мкг/100 г.**	**Наименование товара**	**Количество составляет мкг/100 г.**
(зелений) чайный лист	964	кинза, кориандр	310
Говяжья печень	106	лук-порей	207
Треска	99	Шпинат	464
Капуста Брокколи	210	Райхон	418
Брюссельская капуста	170	Петрушка	1640
Белокочанная капуста	92	Огурец	17
Спаржа	41,6	Морковь	13
Слива	26	Куриное мясо	9,8

Особенностью витамина является его хорошая сохранность даже после обработки продуктов: при замораживании теряется 30% витамина, а при воздействии тепла – более 5%. Поэтому не только еда, но и травяные напитки из листьев малины, липы и шиповника позволяют пополнить запасы питательных веществ.

Жирные продукты, такие как масло, яйца, мясо и сыр, улучшают выделение желчи, что способствует нормальному усвоению витамина К. Кроме того, нежирные продукты, не содержащие витамина К, увеличивают количество кальция, ответственного за распространение. При его отсутствии избыток кальция накапливается на стенках сосудов, вызывая развитие атеросклероза.

Благодаря укрепляющим и защитным свойствам витамин К широко применяется в косметологии. Нормализация кровотока, укрепление стенок сосудов сделали фитонадион (в медицине именуемый филлохиноном) важным компонентом средств по уходу за кожей лица, шеи и рук.[4]

Витамин используется в косметологии благодаря:

- при работе с пигментами;

-удаление темных пятен под глазами;

- при повреждении капилляров;

- при распространении гематомы;

- после аппаратных процедур (например, лазерного пилинга);

- в реабилитации после липосакции, ринопластики и других пластических операций.

Эффекты фитонадиона наиболее выражены при использовании в сочетании с витамином С, противовоспалительными препаратами, растительными антиоксидантами, жирами и фосфолипидами.[5]

Резюме. Как видите, большинство фруктов, овощей и ягод содержат витамины. Вы можете прочитать подробную информацию о каждом витамине, нормах потребления и содержании в разных продуктах.

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МУСИҚА ВА САНЪАТ ИНСОН ҚАЛБИНИНГ БЕБАХО ГАВҲАРИ

Аннотация: мақолада мусиқа санъатининг инсон ҳаётидаги ўрни ва аҳамияти, инсоннинг онги ва маънавий дунёсига таъсири, маънавий гўзалликнинг, қалби покликнинг улкан манбаи эканлиги асосланган.

Калит сўзлари: меърос, мусиқа, маънавият, тарбия, шахс, жараён, фаолият, нафосат, ривожланиш.

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MUSIC AND ART - PRICE PEARLS OF THE HUMAN HEART

Annotation: the article focuses on the role and significance of music in human life, its influence on the human mind and the spiritual world, and also substantiates that it is a great source of spiritual beauty and purity of heart.

Key words: heritage, music, spirituality, education, personality, process, activity, aesthetics, development.

Хурматли, Президентимиз Ш.М.Мирзиёев айтганларидек: “Адабиёт ва санъат, маданиятни ривожлантириш – халқимиз маънавий оламини юксалтиришнинг мустаҳкам пойдеворидир”.

Маълумки, ҳар қандай жамият ҳаётида ривожланиш маданий маърифий ва миллий қадриятларга асосланиб ўз давлатини куради.

Дарҳақиқат, мусиқа ижтимоий ҳаётимизда кенг ўрин эгаллаган, асрлар оша инсон маънавий ҳаётида улкан аҳамият касб этиб келмоқда. Асрлар давомида яшаб ижод қилган яна бир миллатимиз узлигимизни намоён этиб келган мутафаккирлардан Абу Наср Форобий, Ибн Сино, ўз даврининг атоқли шоирларидан А.Жомий ва бошқалар мусиқа санъатининг қудратли таъсирчан, тарбиявий аҳамияти тўғрисида тўхталиб ўтганлар. Жумладан билан бир қаторда унинг инсоний саломатлиги ва руҳий тетиклиги учун ҳам кучли таъсир этишига тўхталиб ўтамиз”. Шунингдек, Ибн Сино ҳам ўзининг “Донишнома” асарида қадимий ҳикматларидан бештасини киритиб, уларнинг моҳияти ва мазмунини асослаб беради. Шулардан бири “Мусиқа билимидир”, яъни товушларнинг оҳангдорлиги ва нооҳангдорлиги ҳақидаги билим. Ибн Сино ўз фикрини билдирган ҳолда шундай дейди: “Кичкинтойларнинг организми учун фойдали нарса бу “Енгил тарбия” куй ва мусиқадир. Мана шу икала нарсани ўзлаштиришга қараб, унда жисмоний машқларга мойиллик туғилади: Биринчиси танага, иккинчиси қалбга тааллуқлидир”.

Мусиқа энг аввало киши тасаввурида образлар яратиши орқали инсон руҳиятига сингиб боради. Яхши, ёқимли мусиқа кишида яхши кайфият уйғотади ва у киши руҳиятига кўтаринкилик олиб киради. Маълум муаммолар олдида ўзини бардам ҳис қилади ва турли ҳаётий ҳолатларда кўрсатишга тайёр бўлади. Мусиқа асарларида кўтаринкилик кайфияти фақат шодлик ва хурсандчиликни ифодалабгина қолмай, балки тингловчиларда қаҳрамонлик, инсонпарварлик, халқпарварлик, ватанпарварлик, эрксеварлик, меҳрибонлик ва ижобий ҳислатларнинг пайдо бўлишига ҳам олиб келади. Мусиқа санъати баъзан шундай кучга, чуқур маъно ва мазмунг аэга бўладики, ундан олинган таассуротларни таърифлашга баъзан инсон тили ожизлик қилади. Шундай экан, сирли оҳанглар орқали жамиятимизнинг асоси бўлмиш ёшларда миллий ғоя тушунчасини шакллантириш хозирда давр талаби хисобланмокда.

Асрлар мобайнида шаклланган бебаҳо меърос бўлиб келаётган халқ қўшиқлари, катта ашула ва мақомлар халқнинг маънавий-ғоявий хазинаси бўлиши билан бирга халқнинг улкан ҳаёт мактабидир. Халқ мусиқий меъросини атрофлича ўрганиш талаба ёшларда халқимиз томонидан куйланиб келинаётган ватанпарварлик, комил инсон, юрт тинчлиги, халқфаровонлиги, фидоийлик ва бошқа миллий ғоя тушунчаларини шакллантиришга хизмат қилади.

Мусиқа киши рухини ва фикрини юксалтиради, шахсни руҳан поклайди ва бойитади. Қадимий Юнонистон мутафаккирлари Платон ва Аристотель ҳам ҳар томонлама ривожланган шахсни тарбиялашда мусиқанинг ўрнига алоҳида аҳамият берган. Мумтоз ёки замонавий мусиқа инсоннинг руҳий дунёсини қайта тиклашга, ҳаётда учрайдиган тўсиқларни енгиб ўтишга ёрдам бериши билан бир қаторда, табиат гўзаллиги, халқлар турмуши ҳақида тасаввур хосил қилишига кўмаклашади.

Мусиқа инсоннинг онги ва маънавий дунёсига катта таъсир кўрсатади, шу сабабли у инсон учун маънавий гўзалликнинг, қалби покликнинг катта манбаи бўлиши мумкин. Юқоридаги фикрлардан кўриниб турибдики, мустақил Ўзбекистонимизнинг куч-қудрати бўлмиш баркамол шахс, комил инсонни ҳартомонлама етук қилиб тайёрлаш учун аввало унинг маънавий дунёсини бойитиш, ўтмиш ва бугунги миллий ва маънавий ғоялар билан мужассамалаштирилган ҳолда тарбиялаш зарур.

Маданиятимиз, миллий қадрият ва миллий маънавиятимизни асраб-авайлаш, уларнинг умуминсоний ва умуммиллий қадриятлар билан ҳамоҳанглигига эришиш ҳар биримизнинг эзгу асосий мақсадларимиздан биридир.

Мусиқа воситаси ёрдамида ёшларни ҳар томонлама тарбиялаш мусиқа санъатини адекват тарзда ички кечинмалар орқали қабул қилиш ва ғоявий- бадиий туйғуларни ўзлаштириш учун кенг имкониятларга эга ҳисобланади. Бу Ватанга, ўз халқига муҳаббат, дўстлик ва биродарларча бирдамлик, миллий ғурур туйғулари тарбия соҳасида яққол намоён бўлади.

Мусиқани онгли идрок этиш инсон маънавий дунёсини бойитишда ёрдам беради. Уларнинг мусиқий дидлари тарбияланиб боради. Мусиқа тарбияси,мусиқага бўлган иштиёки адабиёт ва тасвирий санъат, тарих билан боғлиқ ҳолда ўрганишни олиб боради. Бу эса инсонни ҳар томонлама тарбиялашда муҳим восита бўлиб хизмат қилади. Биринчи навбатда бу жараённи мактабгача таълим ва урта таълимда олиб борилиши керак. Чунки ўқувчиларнинг оммавий тарзда дарсга жалб этилиши, мактабгача таълим ва мактабларда мусиқа фанларини бошка фанлар билан боғлаб ўтиш уларнинг ҳамма фандан эстетик завқ олишини таъминлайди. Энг муҳим, мусиқа болаларнинг ақлий, аҳлоқий сифатларини шакллантиришда муҳим рол ўйнайди. Мусиқа ақлни пешлаб, тафаккурни чархлайди. Мусиқа дарслари ва машғулотларда ўқувчилар тарбия ва миллий маданиятимизни ўрганиб, билим савиясини кучайтириб боришга эришади.

Демак, инсонни мусиқа ва санъатнинг ўзига хос хусусиятларини англаб, мусиқадан турли маданиятлар яқинлашувининг ижтимоий ва педагогик асоси сифатида фойдаланилса, у қудратли қурол сифатида ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашнинг самарали воситасига айланади.

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МЕРЫ ПО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМУ ЗНАЧЕНИЮ РЕК УЗБЕКИСТАНА И ПОДДЕРЖАНИЮ ЧИСТОТЫ ВОДЫ

Аннотация. В данной статье были изучены реки Республики Узбекистан и их использование в хозяйственных целях, снабжение чистой питьевой водой и вопросы содержания их в чистоте.

Ключевые слова: гидроэнергетический ресурс, арык, дренаж, ГЭС, ливневые стоки, канал, сточные воды.

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MEASURES FOR THE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RIVERS OF UZBEKISTAN AND THE MAINTENANCE OF WATER PURITY

Abstract. In this article, the rivers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and their use for economic purposes, the supply of clean drinking water and the issues of keeping them clean were studied.

Key words: hydropower resource, canal, drainage, HPP, storm drains, canal, wastewater.

Являясь важным природным ресурсом, реки Узбекистана играют очень важную роль в развитии народного хозяйства. Реки имеют особое значение для орошения в нашей республике, имеющей сухой климат и основанной на орошаемом земледелии. Сейчас в Узбекистане 4,2 миллиона человек. Из рек в год берется 53-55 км3 воды для орошения гектара земли и вымывания соли. 80 % из 53-55 км3 воды, забираемой для сельского хозяйства, используется для орошения, а остальные 20 % используются для промывки почвенной соли. 25-30 % воды, забираемой на орошение в нашей республике, поступает через арыковый дренаж, а в некоторых местах (Ферганская, Сурхандарьинская долины, Самаркандское болото и др.) добавляется в естественные водоемы после загрязнения водой или сброса за пределы орошаемого района. В целях рационального использования речных вод республики построено 156 тыс. км каналов, из них 22 тыс. км межхозяйственных, а остальные 134 тыс. км - внутрихозяйственных.

Реки Узбекистана также имеют большое значение в обеспечении водой промышленных отраслей и коммунально-бытового хозяйства. В настоящее время из рек забирается 7,5-8,0 км3 воды для обеспечения нужд промышленности республики, коммунально-бытового хозяйства и других отраслей. 15% этой воды потребляется, а остальные 85% возвращаются в естественные водоемы в загрязненном или частично очищенном виде. Энергетическая ценность рек Узбекистана также велика, общий потенциальный гидроэнергетический ресурс составляет 8,76 млн. кубометров. равен кВт. Таким образом, 0,6 млн. Сурхандарьинская, 1,8 млн киловатт. часть Чирчик (общий потенциальный гидроэнергетический ресурс р. Чирчик 2,30 млн кВт, остальные 0,50 млн кВт - на территории Кыргызстана), 0,7 млн часть Зарафшанская (остальные 2,0 млн.кВт Заравшанской находятся на территории Таджикистана) 0,4 млн.кВт. Часть кВт уходит в Сырдарью (остальные 4,5 млн кВт находятся на территории других республик), а остальное уходит в другие реки нашей республики.

В Узбекистане строятся и эксплуатируются ряд гидроэлектростанций. Важнейшие из них — 19 ГЭС, построенных на реке Чирчик (крупнейшая — Чорборская ГЭС), Фарходская ГЭС на Сырдарье и другие. В настоящее время выработка электроэнергии гидроэлектростанциями, построенными на реках Узбекистана, составляет всего 3,2% от общего гидроэнергетического ресурса рек республики.

Реки Узбекистана также важны для рыболовства, рекреационных целей и отчасти для судоходства.

В последнее время в связи с улучшением мелиорации орошаемых земель в нашей республике, увеличением количества дренажных вод, увеличением количества грязных и сточных вод, поступающих от предприятий, коммунальных, транспортных и санитарно-технических организаций и других предприятиями, и сбросом их в реки из-за его сброса ухудшается и загрязняется естественное состояние речной воды.

Загрязнение речных вод различными химическими веществами и солями является большой проблемой арычно-дренажных вод. В настоящее время общая протяженность арыков и дренажей в Узбекистане составляет 60 000 км. из них образуется 13-14 км3 загрязненных возвратных вод в год. Часть из них сбрасывается в естественные глубины за пределы орошаемых земель, а остальные попадают в водоемы и загрязняют их.

За загрязнение речных вод Узбекистана ответственны 300-350 млн. манатов заводов, ЖКХ, транспортных и санитарных организаций. куб грязные сточные воды также являются причиной. В настоящее время только 29 из 42 городов республики и области имеют канализацию и очистные сооружения. Отработанные сточные воды в остальных 13 городах сбрасываются непосредственно в водоемы. Кроме того, сточные воды от домов отдыха, лагерей и других предприятий, построенных в живописных уголках нашей республики, не подключены к централизованной канализации, очистке объекты либо из-за его размера, это присоединение к естественным бассейнам.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

В результате загрязнения речных вод Узбекистана нарушается естественное состояние воды, уменьшается численность зеленых водорослей и рыбы, растет урожай сельскохозяйственных культур на орошаемых землях и, как следствие, негативно сказывается на здоровье людей. Даже воды таких рек, как Чирчик и Зерафшан, протекающих через промышленно развитые районы, стали естественным образом непригодными для питья.

В целях сохранения впредь речных водных ресурсов Узбекистана в чистоте запрещается по возможности сбрасывать арыково-дренажные воды, выходящие с посевных площадей, в естественные водоемы; сбор арыково-дренажных вод и рытье магистрального канала параллельно Амударье и Сырдарье для выхода на остров; внедрение биологической борьбы с сельскохозяйственными вредителями; необходимо очищать сточные воды, поступающие с завода, хозяйственно-бытового хозяйства и других предприятий, а затем сбрасывать их в водоемы.

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ЗАЩИТЫ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ И РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО БАЛАНСА

Аннотация. В данной статье проанализирована научная литература по вопросам охраны окружающей среды, рационального использования природных ресурсов, улучшения санитарно-экологических условий. Также было изучено, что воздействие на компонент природы может привести к опасным изменениям.

Ключевые слова: экология, окружающая среда, ресурс, санитария, компонент, экосистема.

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PROSPECTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ECOLOGICAL BALANCE REGULATION

Abstract. This article analyzes the scientific literature on the issues of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, improvement of sanitary and environmental conditions. It has also been studied that exposure to a component of nature can lead to dangerous changes.

Key words: Ecology, environment, resource, sanitation, component, ecosystem.

В нашей стране ведется последовательная работа в области охраны окружающей среды, рационального использования природных ресурсов, улучшения санитарно-экологической обстановки. Определение приоритетов государственной политики в области охраны окружающей среды, недопущение нарушений законодательства в области охраны природы, внедрение эффективных механизмов их выявления и предупреждения, государственные органы, хозяйствующие субъекты за санитарно-экологическим состоянием республиканского населенных пунктов В целях усиления личной ответственности руководителей и граждан, а также обеспечения достижения общегосударственных целей и задач в области устойчивого развития на период до 2030 года Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПФ-5863 от 30 октября 2019 года, в период до 2030 года Утверждена Концепция охраны окружающей среды Республики Узбекистан.

Начнем с описания воздействий на окружающую среду, которые наносят серьезный вред окружающей среде и здоровью человека. Здесь речь идет не только о поражении растений и животных, но эти воздействия затрагивают и людей. Обычно принимаемые решения важнее для защиты здоровья человека, чем для снижения негативного воздействия на окружающую среду и защиты природной среды. Основными последствиями этих воздействий являются загрязнение нашей планеты в целом. Мы можем видеть загрязнение воды, почвы, воздуха, разрушение экосистем, деградацию мест обитания и многое другое. Все это приводит к росту заболеваемости, утрате биоразнообразия и проблемам со здоровьем как флоры и фауны, так и людей. Согласно мировой статистике, 10 % населения умирает от старости, 20 % — от несчастных случаев и сражений, 70 % — от болезней. Также только 10% нашего здоровья зависит от медицины, а остальные 90% зависят от нас самих и событий окружающей среды.

Примером тому может служить неблагоприятная экологическая ситуация на острове, вызванный этим природный стресс и проблема опустынивания. Кроме того, одним из самых опасных факторов загрязнения земной поверхности является радиация. Его нельзя увидеть, услышать, попробовать на вкус или понюхать. Однако под его воздействием нарушается взаимозависимость систем в человеческом организме, и генератор-мозг, разумно и разумно управляющий телом, сталкивается с изменениями, которые невозможно объяснить словами. В результате этого небольшого количества радиации поражаются определенные группы населения, особенно плоды беременных женщин, дети в процессе роста и развития, пожилые люди с ослабленным иммунитетом, люди со слабым здоровьем. Облучение попадает в наш организм разными путями (с пищей, водой и воздухом) в кровь и кости, повреждая весь организм человека и вызывая его преждевременную гибель. Многие эпидемиологические наблюдения показывают прямую причинно-следственную связь между химическим загрязнением окружающей среды и нарушением репродуктивной функции населения.

Это обнаруживалось в условиях труда - среди рабочих металлургических заводов, текстильной промышленности, газонефтеперерабатывающих предприятий, лаборанток и женщин-хирургов, а также в населенных пунктах с загрязненной атмосферой, водоисточниками и почвой. химические соединения. В первом и втором случаях нарушения репродуктивной функции проявлялись повышенным риском прерывания беременности, самопроизвольных абортов, осложнений во время беременности и родов, врожденных уродств.

В настоящее время на различных заводах и фабриках производится и реализуется населению около 45 000 наименований химической продукции, 300 млн. производится около тонны органических веществ и с их помощью изготавливается более миллиона изделий. Однако эти химические вещества, используемые в производстве, попадают в организм человека в определенном количестве через воздух, воду и пищу, в результате чего возникают различные инфекционные заболевания. Поскольку некоторые химические вещества являются токсичными, некоторые являются аллергенными, канцерогенными, мутагенными, тератогенными, фиброгенными (разделение тканевых соединений) свойствами.

Эти химические вещества очень опасны для здоровья человека как по отдельности, так и в смеси. В последние годы увеличение онкологических заболеваний, появление новых видов различных заболеваний в основном связано с влиянием химических отходов. Ни для кого не секрет, что за период технического освоения значительно возросло загрязнение атмосферного воздуха в Алмалыкской, Чирчикской, Ферганской и Навоийской областях нашей республики. Ежегодно в технологических процессах производства образуется 637,6 тыс. тонн вредных веществ, из которых 97,2% остается. Планируются очистные сооружения шламов от оксидов азота, образующихся при сжигании газа на предприятиях Навоийской ТЭС, но уровень этих веществ остается выше нормы. Программа «Охрана окружающей среды Навоийской области на 2016-2022 годы» разработана с целью унификации экологического баланса в регионе.

Наряду с промышленными предприятиями негативное влияние на воздух города оказывает и увеличение автотранспорта в городе.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

В заключение, для сокращения отходов промышленных предприятий следует в первую очередь внедрить использование безотходной технологии с использованием передовых технологий, отвечающих требованиям настоящего времени. Ведь вопрос отходов является одной из важных проблем экологии, и если их переработать или переработать с соблюдением гигиенических требований, мы не только получим экономическую выгоду, но и предотвратим загрязнение земли, воздуха, воды, продуктов питания, и здоровье людей, что будет иметь большое значение в деле защиты природы, и мы будем передавать нашу природу для следующего поколения, сохраняя ее чистоту.

Природная среда, в которой живет и постоянно взаимодействует человек в течение длительных геологических периодов (4,5-4,7 млрд лет), находится под совместным влиянием нескольких факторов: солнечного света, массы Земли, гравитационной силы, масштаба, вращательных движений, тектонических движений, формирующихся под влиянием влияние образования и изменения воздушной и водной оболочек, влияние экзогенных процессов, возникновение и развитие органического мира.

Состояние природной среды зависит от природного баланса сложного комплекса многих взаимодействующих факторов.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ И МЕСТО НОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В СИСТЕМЕ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: Одной из основных идей современных специалистов педагогических наук является необходимость изучения новых способов ведения воспитательной работы, целостных направлений, допустимых потребностей, познавательных потребностей родителей. Инновации в дошкольном образовании В повсеместных поисках экспериментального и творческого осмысления устоявшихся образовательных традиций остро стоит «псевдоядерная» проблема, при этом методические практики характеризуются оригинальностью формы и оригинальностью формы. Поэтому даже педагогам с многолетним стажем трудно обеспечить внедрение последовательных нововведений в работу экспериментальных педагогических мест и дошкольных организаций. В данной статье рассматривается использование инновационных технологий в системе дошкольного образования.

Ключевые слова: система дошкольного образования, детская психология, развитие, обучение, воспитание, инновационные технологии.

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IMPORTANCE AND PLACE OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

Abstract: One of the main ideas of modern specialists in pedagogic sciences is the need to study new ways of conducting educational work, complete trends, acceptable needs, cognitive needs of parents. Innovations in Pre-School Education The ubiquitous search for an experimental and creative understanding of established educational traditions, the "pseudo-nuclear" problem is acute, with methodological practices characterized by the originality of the form and the originality of the form. is described. Therefore, it is difficult for even teachers with many years of practice to ensure the implementation of consistent innovations in the work of experimental pedagogical places and preschool organizations. This article discusses the use of innovative technologies in the preschool education system.

Key words: preschool education system, child psychology, development, education, upbringing, innovative technologies.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Существующая в настоящее время коррекция педагогического течения должностных обязанностей в дошкольном возрасте у детей с речевыми и речевыми нарушениями способствует повышению эффективности процесса коррекции. Положительной стороной использования современных технологий в коррекционной работе является использование различных нетрадиционных приемы и приемы положительно влияет на развитие детского внимания и памяти, предотвращает утомление детей.

Специалисты дошкольного образования сходятся во мнении, что создание и внедрение инновационных идей в систему образования является необходимым условием развития современного детского сада. В связи с финансированием включение инновационных организационных решений в повседневную жизнь государственных учреждений «Когда деньги идут воспитателю» значительно повышает репутацию учреждения и определяет дальнейшие направления развития. Внедрение инновационных технологий в образовательный процесс с учетом психофизических возрастных особенностей всегда положительно воспринимается воспитателями дошкольных учреждений, они легко меняют деятельность. В свою очередь, инициатива педагогического состава Родительского сообщества, необходимость совершенствования механизмов взаимодействия воспитанников детского сада с их семьями также имеет важное значение. Эксперты говорят, что инновационные технологии в штатах не только возможны, но и необходимы. Однако следует помнить, что педагогические технологии можно использовать в образовательном процессе дошкольников при соблюдении ряда жестких требований.

К ним относятся:

- Концептуальность означает, что процесс обучения должен основываться на определенном научном понимании.
- Технологии, принадлежащие системе, эти технологии должны обладать всеми характеристиками системы. То есть они должны быть цельными, логичными, а их элементы должны быть составными - взаимосвязанными.
- Проработка - педагогический коллектив должен понимать возможность постановки определенных целей, планирования учебного процесса, корректировки того или иного момента в процессе работы.
- Воспроизводимость – технология должна быть одинаково эффективной независимо от того, к какому конкретному учителю предъявляется требование.

ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ И РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

Применение в образовательном процессе: моделирование реальных ситуаций, придуманных или реконструированных сказок, или мини-рассказов.

Результат использования данной технологии: интерес детей к изучению материала и их вовлеченность в получение новых знаний. Игра помогает сосредоточить внимание детей на учебной задаче, делает более доступными сложные учебные задачи, способствует развитию у дошкольников осознанной познавательной мотивации. Одним из достоинств игры является то, что она всегда требует активных действий каждого ребенка. Поэтому в непосредственной учебной деятельности с ее помощью я организую не только умственную, но и двигательную деятельность детей, так как выполнение игровых заданий связано с различными действиями, что особенно важно для детей очень важно для логопедов.

Технология сотрудничества направлена на реализацию равноправия, партнерства в отношениях воспитателя и ребенка, человеко-личностного отношения к ребенку. Применение к образовательному процессу: вместе с детьми разрабатываются цели, содержание уроков, оцениваются в сотрудничестве и гармонии. Важнейшее место в ней занимают отношения «учитель-ребенок». В концепции сотрудничества ребенок предстает как субъект своей учебной деятельности. Следовательно, два субъекта одного и того же процесса должны действовать вместе; ни один из них не должен преобладать над другим.

Результат использования данной технологии: развитие навыков культуры общения, создание среды сотрудничества и равноправия, развитие самостоятельного критического мышления.

Дифференцированная образовательная технология направлена на создание оптимальных условий для выявления и коррекции речевых нарушений с учетом личностного отношения учащихся к окружающей действительности, уровня усвоения нового материала, заинтересованности в изучении нового материала. Применение в учебном процессе: условное деление на группы с учетом индивидуальных особенностей детей и уровня речевого развития учащихся.

Результат использования данной технологии: эффективное усвоение и получение новой информации, успешная коррекция недостатков речевого развития. Цифровые образовательные технологии направлены на положительное влияние на различные стороны речи, умственное развитие детей и расширение образовательных возможностей с помощью современных мультимедийных средств.

Применение в учебном процессе: использование учебных и компьютерных программ, наглядного дидактического материала, а также средств визуализации и косвенного произношения в индивидуальной и групповой учебной деятельности на всех этапах учебного процесса.

Результат использования данной технологии: повышение мотивации к обучению, концентрации внимания, развитие творческих способностей, формирование навыков самоуправления, развитие речи, навыков самообладания. Здоровьесберегающие технологии, направленные на сохранение и укрепление здоровья детей.

Дошкольный возраст – это период, когда ребенок активно познает окружающий мир. Дошкольники имеют свои особенности психологического развития. Когда он начинает ходить, ребенок делает много открытий, знакомится с вещами в комнате, на улице, в детском саду. Собирая разные вещи, изучая их, прислушиваясь к исходящим от предмета звукам, он знает, какими качествами и характеристиками обладает этот предмет. В этот период у ребенка зрительно-образно-наглядно. Создаются эффективные модели мышления. В 5-6 лет ребенок, как губка, выпрашивает всю информацию. Ученые доказали, что в этом юном возрасте ребенок запоминает эту информацию, после чего уже никогда не вспомнит ее в жизни. Это период, когда ребенку интересно все, что может расширить его кругозор, и это поддерживает окружающий мир.

В целом для дошкольников характерно чувство спокойствия. У них не бывает конфликтов по мелким причинам и сильным аффективным эпизоотиям. Однако это не означает, что снижается насыщенность эмоциональной жизни ребенка. Ведь день дошкольника наполнен массой эмоций, поэтому к вечеру ребенок приходит уставшим и совершенно обессиленным. В этот период изменяется и структура эмоциональных процессов. Ранее в состав эмоциональных процессов, сохранившихся у дошкольников, включались двигательные и вегетативные реакции, но внешнее выражение эмоций принимает более ограниченную форму. Школьники радуются и грустят не только о том, что они делают сегодня, но и о том, что они будут делать в будущем. Все, что принадлежит Преседеру – рисование, игра, изготовление слепков, помощь маме, выполнение работы по дому, – должно иметь яркую эмоциональную окраску, иначе дело быстро развалится или не произойдет вовсе. Потому что ребенок в этом возрасте не может заниматься работой, которая ему не интересна. В этом возрасте важным показателем является отношение воспитателей дошкольных учреждений к окружающим и к себе. Детей дошкольного возраста часто критикуют за недостатки, их сверстникам придают черты личности, отмечают отношения между детьми и взрослыми, а также отношения между взрослыми и взрослыми. Однако родители могут подать пример детям. Поэтому родители не должны вводить ребенку положительную информацию, будь то личная или интеллектуальная информация, которая не должна вызывать у ребенка страха, беспокойства и обиды.

Когда ребенок достигает 6-7 лет, он вспоминает себя в прошлом, чтобы реализовать себя в настоящем, чтобы проявить себя в будущем. В этом отношении этот этап составляет почти 70% жизни ребенка. То есть в этом возрастном диапазоне ребенок за свою жизнь получает более половины информации из окружающего мира. Как гласят японские цитаты, в этом возрасте к ребенку нужно относиться как к королю. Потому что этот этап насыщен важными для детской психологии событиями.

Дошкольное образование является начальной частью непрерывного образования. Она обеспечивает формирование ребенка как здоровой и развитой личности, пробуждает в нем страсть к учебе и подготавливает к систематическому обучению. Дошкольное воспитание до 6-7 лет осуществляется в государственных и негосударственных дошкольных образовательных учреждениях и в семье. Цель дошкольного воспитания - подготовить детей к обучению в школе, сделать ребенка здоровой, развитой, самостоятельной личностью, раскрыть его способности, воспитать в нем страсть к чтению и систематическому обучению. Охрану жизни и здоровья детей в дошкольном образовательном учреждении осуществляют дошкольное образовательное учреждение и государственный медицинский персонал, а также медицинский персонал органов здравоохранения, прикрепленных к дошкольному образовательному учреждению.

Порядок и правила организации охраны жизни и здоровья детей в дошкольном образовательном учреждении, правила приведения и удаления детей в дошкольное образовательное учреждение, требования к организации охраны в помещениях дошкольного образовательного учреждения, в части организации пожарной безопасности в дошкольном учреждении Требования к образовательному учреждению, требования к безопасности территории регулируются «Положением о порядке организации охраны жизни и здоровья детей в дошкольных образовательных учреждениях». Дошкольные образовательные учреждения - вид образовательных учреждений в Республике Узбекистан, реализующих общеобразовательные программы в дошкольном периоде различной направленности.

Дошкольные образовательные учреждения обеспечивают воспитание, обучение, присмотр, уход и охрану здоровья детей в возрасте от 2 до 7 лет. Порядок работы дошкольного образовательного учреждения и продолжительность пребывания в нем детей определяются государственными требованиями к качеству и уровню дошкольного образования, уставом, договором между дошкольным образовательным учреждением и родителями, учредителями.

Порядок создания специального дошкольного образовательного учреждения, его имущество и средства, организация воспитательного и реабилитационного процесса в специальном дошкольном образовательном учреждении, участники образовательного процесса и специального дошкольного образования Полная информация об управлении лим учреждением указана в «Положение о специальном государственном дошкольном образовательном учреждении».

В частности, с учетом передового зарубежного опыта, создания условий для всестороннего интеллектуального, нравственного, эстетического и физического развития детей, повышения качества дошкольного образования, коренного повышения качества подготовки детей к школе в дошкольных образовательных учреждениях, доведения мира в образовательный процесс были поставлены задачи внедрения современных образовательных программ и технологий, широко применяемых на практике, совершенствования механизма подготовки и повышения квалификации педагогических кадров в дошкольных образовательных учреждениях. В частности, было подвергнуто критике то, что из-за недостаточных условий для деятельности дошкольных образовательных учреждений здания пришли в запустение и опустели, неэффективно использовались, а также были определены семь стратегических задач, которые должны быть реализованы в первой половине следующего года.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Одним словом, в последние годы современные инновационные ИТ-технологии заняли доминирующее положение и широко используются для организации непосредственной учебно-методической работы в дошкольном образовании. Преподаватели, успешно освоившие компьютерную грамотность, могут открыть перед учениками широкий спектр возможностей, и это не ограничивается показом презентаций и обучающих видео. В условиях огромного выбора локально разработанных программ родителям очень сложно выбрать те, которые полностью соответствуют возрастным и образовательным запросам. Получение авторитетного мнения по этому вопросу позволяет создать оптимальные условия для развития детей, создать необходимые вещи для налаживания эффективного сотрудничества с представителями семьи, повысить авторитет педагога в глазах родителей.

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АНАЛИЗ МАКРОЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ СЕТЕЙ КУРГАНТЕПИНСКОГО РАЙОНА

Аннотация. В данной статье речь идет о макроэкономических показателях отраслей сельского хозяйства и промышленности, которые являются отраслями экономики Кургантепинского района Андижанской области, влиянии предприятий, действующих в районе, на развитие экономики района, географии доли продукции, выращенной в Сельское хозяйство., «ХАНТЕКС ГРУП», «ЗАФАРЖОН АРИФЖОНОВ», «КОРАДАРЕ САЙКУН» созданы кластеры в Кургантепинском районе и дана информация об их деятельности и весе производимой продукции.

Ключевые слова: Макроэкономика, комбинат, кластер, экспорт, импорт, малый бизнес.

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ANALYSIS OF MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE ECONOMIC NETWORKS OF THE KURGANTEPA DISTRICT

Annotation: This article deals with the macroeconomic indicators of the sectors of agriculture and industry, which are sectors of the economy of the

Kurgantepa district of the Andijan region, the impact of enterprises operating in the region on the development of the region's economy, the geography of the share of products grown in Agriculture., "HANTEKS GROUP ", "ZAFARJON ARIFZHONOV", "KORADARE SAIKUN" created clusters in the Kurgantepa region and provided information on their activities and the weight of their products.

Key words: Macroeconomics, combine, cluster, export, import, small business.

Кургантепинский район образован 29 сентября 1926 года в Андижанской области. Площадь 0,48 тыс. км, население 160,4 тыс. человек. Ведущими отраслями сельского хозяйства являются хлопководство и зерноводство. Овощеводство, рисоводство, картофелеводство, виноградарство и садоводство также являются развитыми отраслями. Общая посевная площадь Коргонтепинского района составляет 22971 га. 2560 га общей площади занимают многолетние насаждения, из них 1648 га - сады, 124 га - виноградники, 788 га - фруктовые сады, 1433,6 га - сельхозугодья. В Коргонтепинском районе создано множество фермерских хозяйств, их количество составляет 871, площадь земель, закрепленных за ними, составляет 22009 га, численность работающих в этих хозяйствах составляет 1305 человек.

Основные макроэкономические показатели

Ko'rsatkichlar nomi	**2020 yil** *(mlrd.so'm)*	**2021 yil** *(mlrd.so'm)*	**Farqi** *(+;-)*	**O'sish sur'ati *** *(%)*	**Viloyat ko'rsatkichida-gi ulushi** *(%)*
Sanoat mahsulotlari	395,6	554,3	158,7	140,1	1,7
Shu jumladan,**hududiy sanoat mahsulotlari**	208,3	302,5	94,2	145,2	5,6
Xalq istemol mollari	440,2	468,0	27,8	106,3	1,8
Qishloq xo'jaligi yalpi mahsuloti	1740,6	1815,5	74,9	104,3	7,4
Asosiy kapitalga kiritilgan investisiyalar	579,5	1021,1	441,6	176,2	12,5
Qurilish ishlari	111,3	113,5	2,2	101,9	3,0
Chakana savdo aylanmasi	996,1	1055,9	59,8	106,0	8,5
Xizmatlar	373,4	401,1	27,7	107,4	4,1
Tashqi savdo aylanmasi *(ming AQSH dollar)*	49586,2	86280,1	36694	174,0	3,4

Eksport **(**ming AQSH dollar**)**	13745,1	30493,5	16748	221,8	6,1
Shu jumladan,**hududiy eksport** *(ming AQSH dollar)*	**16711,6**	**19686,3**	**2975**	**117,8**	9,7
Import *(ming AQSH dollar)*	35829,5	55786,6	19957	155,7	2,7

В том числе, количество предприятий, входящих в состав кластера, составляет 201, площадь – 8136 га, численность работающих – 9810 человек. Из них 538 многоотраслевых хозяйств, площадь земель 13197 га, количество работающих 40 человек. Вес сельскохозяйственной продукции, выращиваемой в Кургантепинском районе, с каждым годом увеличивается. Объем валовой продукции сельского хозяйства составляет 1815,5 млрд.сум. Общий вес производства хлопка в районе составляет 28 440 тонн. Площадь возделывания хлопка составляет 8135,1 га. Масса продукции, выращенной в хозяйствах, составила 17148,2 тонны, площадь земель – 4561,6 га.

В Коргонтепинском районе в год выращивается 63 428 тонн зерновой продукции, из которых на площади 8 551 га выращивается пшеница, на этой площади выращивается 50 533 тонны пшеницы. В регионе выращивается 3 108 тонн риса, 1 633 тонны бобовых, 35 288,5 тонн картофеля, 114 713 тонн овощей, 4 874 тонны бобовых, 34 240 тонн фруктов, 3 895 тонн винограда, 254 тонны масличных и 43 007,6 тонн продовольственных культур. округ. Вес сельскохозяйственной продукции увеличивается из года в год, что вносит еще больший вклад в развитие экономики района.

Хлопково-текстильный кластер АО «ХАНТЕКС ГРУП» создан в Коргонтепинском районе, и это предприятие является большим импульсом для развития экономики района. Выращено хлопка-сырца для предприятия 28 440 тонн, произведено хлопкового волокна 9 385 тонн, объем экспорта кластера 7 466,6 тыс. долл. В Коргонтепинском районе созданы плодоовощные кластеры. Создан кластер «Зафаржон Арифжонов», направление кластера направлено на плодоовощеводство, общая площадь плодоовощных земель кластера составляет 1229 га. рабочих составляет 185 человек. Другим кластером является кластер «Корадарья Сайхун», кластер специализируется на садоводстве, общая площадь земель составляет 1774 га, а земельный участок, присоединенный к кластеру, составляет 382 га, способствует удовлетворению потребностей зарубежных стран.Внешнеторговый оборот по району 86280,1 тыс.долларов США, экспорт 30493,5 тыс.долларов США, из них региональный экспорт 19686,3 тыс.долларов США. Объем экспорта в районе составил 17,8% по сравнению с предыдущим годом, а импорт составил 55786,6 тыс. долларов США.

Коргонтепинский район ежегодно выпускает новую продукцию на экспорт.Предприятие ООО "CITY SWEET FOOD" Коргонтепинского района экспортирует перец в Грузию.Объем экспорта 7,2 тыс.долл.Коргонтепинский район общий объем экспорта 30493,5 тыс.долл.Экспортируемая продукция-хлопковое волокно, химикаты и изделия из них, цветной металл, черный металл, энергоносители и нефтепродукты, машинное оборудование, продукты питания.

Вывод: фермерские хозяйства и кластеры, созданные в Коргонтепинском районе Андижанской области, вносят большой вклад в развитие экономики района.Предприятия, созданные в Коргонтепинском районе, обеспечивают занятость населения района и удовлетворяют потребности населения. Создано множество ферм, а выращенная продукция поставляется в соседние страны. Но есть проблемы с электро- и газоснабжением в районе. Питьевая вода подается в микрорайоны для благополучия населения, но в некоторые районы доставлено недостаточное количество питьевой воды.

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ГЕОГРАФИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ УСЛУГ, ОКАЗЫВАЕМЫХ НАСЕЛЕНИЮ ШАХРИХАНСКОГО РАЙОНА

Аннотация. В данной статье представлена информация об уровне медицинского обслуживания и порядке обслуживания жителей Шахриханского района. Буквально в нашей стране происходят процессы обновления и развития с целью дальнейшего повышения уровня жизни населения, повышения качества и эффективности предоставляемых медицинских услуг. Это, конечно, относится и к службам скорой и неотложной помощи системы здравоохранения. Ведь Президент Шавкат Мирзиёев на каждой лекции, выступлении, совещании всегда настаивает на том, что для того, чтобы радовать наш народ, в первую очередь, крайне необходимо удовлетворить спрос на качественные медицинские услуги.

Ключевые слова: патронаж, поликлиника, профилактика, антибиотики, семейный врач, диагностика, витамины, спецзаказы, медицинские бригады.

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GEOGRAPHY OF MEDICAL SERVICES PROVIDED TO THE POPULATION OF SHAKHRIKHAN DISTRICT

Annotation: This article provides information on the level of medical care and the procedure for servicing residents of the Shakhrikhan region. Literally in our country, processes of renewal and development are taking place in order to further improve the standard of living of the population, improve the quality and efficiency of the medical services provided. This, of course, also applies to the ambulance and emergency services of the health care system. After all, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at every lecture, speech, meeting always insists that in order to please our people, first of all, it is essential to satisfy the demand for quality medical services.

Key words: patronage, polyclinic, prevention, antibiotics, family doctor, diagnostics, vitamins, special orders, medical teams.

Введение. В последние годы в нашей стране последовательно продолжаются реформы в системе здравоохранения, как и во всех сферах. Обеспечение выполнения поставленных первоочередных задач по охране здоровья населения, оказание высококвалифицированной специализированной медицинской помощи жителям региона, углубленное изучение и анализ заболеваний по регионам, современная профилактика, диагностика и лечение заболеваний на основе на особенности регионов и передовые методы на практике, оснащение больниц современными медицинскими приборами и оборудованием, повышение профессиональных знаний и навыков персонала, обогащение оперативных навыков в целях повышения качества медицинского обслуживания населения, достижения конкретных результаты в региональной системе здравоохранения достигаются.

Основная часть: пункт 11 постановления Президента Республики Узбекистан от 25 мая 2021 года «О дополнительных мерах по комплексному развитию сферы здравоохранения» PQ-5124 и от 28 июля 2021 года В целях обеспечения реализации решения PQ-5199 «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы специализированной медицинской помощи в сфере здравоохранения» в Шахриханском районе проводится ряд работ. Общая численность населения Шахриханского района Андижанской области составляет 308512 (триста восемь тысяч пятьсот двенадцать) человек. Население района обслуживают негосударственные и государственные больницы. Количество частных больниц – 25. Государственные больницы - входящие в состав "Медицинского объединения" - работают 2 родильных дома, 1 инфекционная больница, 17 семейных поликлиник. Численность квалифицированных врачей в этих сельских врачебных пунктах составляет более 318 человек. Ближайший населенный пункт к больницам находится в 2,5 км, а самый дальний населенный пункт — в 19 км.

Деятельность патронажных медицинских сестер в районе заключается в посещении домов, получении информации о состоянии здоровья жителей, обеспечении их необходимыми лекарствами, даче необходимых врачебных консультаций. Согласно статистическим данным, в 2022 году уровень заболеваемости среди населения снизился.

В зависимости от вида заболевания населения патронажные медсестры доставляют на дом необходимые лекарственные препараты, в том числе витамины, антибиотики, обезболивающие и другие виды медикаментов. Он посещает дома жителей, осматривает жильцов и оказывает качественные медицинские услуги.

Разработаны постановления Президента Республики Узбекистан в области здравоохранения и повышения качества медицинского обслуживания населения. 10 000 с 1 июля 2021 года наладить деятельность «врачебных бригад» при кабинетах семейных врачей и семейных поликлиниках, а также расширить сферу оказания более качественных медицинских услуг населению районными (городскими) многопрофильными центральными поликлиниками, и с 1 января 2022 г. приняты решения о выделении дополнительно 10 000 средних медицинских работников.

В целях дальнейшего расширения сети кабинетов семейных врачей в регионах с 1 января 2023 года планируется создание кабинетов семейных врачей на базе филиалов участковых семейных поликлиник.

Заключение. В заключении можно сказать, что при анализе деятельности медицинских объединений Шахриханского района наряду с достижениями выявлен ряд недостатков, выявлены такие проблемы, как нехватка транспортных средств для выполнения в срок, техническая неисправность автомобилей первых бригад скорой медицинской помощи, а также тот факт, что жители в основном обращаются за медицинской помощью в городские центры. Относительно оказания услуг населению можно сделать вывод о недостатке количества стационаров в плане оказания медицинских услуг населению, имеются различия в среднедушевых показателях по регионам, видно, что потребность в медицинском персонале высока.

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ЗАНЯТОСТЬ ТРУДОВЫХ РЕСУРСОВ КУРГАНТЕПИНСКОГО РАЙОНА, СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ИХ УСТРАНЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается уровень занятости трудоспособного населения Кургантепинского района Андижанской области, трудовая активность, имеющиеся рабочие места, проблемы и меры по их устранению, даны понятия о внешней миграции. Дана информация о дальнейших планах по созданию новых рабочих мест и сокращению безработицы в Кургантепинском районе.

Ключевые слова: мигрант, неформальный сектор, уровень безработицы, трудовые ресурсы, финансовый бизнес, инвестиции, SWOT-анализ, «Khan Tex Group».

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EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR RESOURCES OF THE KURGANTEPA DISTRICT, EXISTING PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR THEIR ELIMINATION

Annotation: This article discusses the level of employment of the able-bodied population of the Kurgantepa district of the Andijan region, labor activity, available jobs, problems and measures to eliminate them, and gives the concept of external migration. Information is given on further plans to create new jobs and reduce unemployment in the Kurgantepa district.

Key words: migrant, informal sector, unemployment rate, labor resources, financial business, investments, SWOT analysis, Khan Tex Group.

Введение: Кургантепинский район образован 29 сентября 1926 года. Территория: 475,2 кв. км, длина границы 162,06 км. Общая численность населения Кургантепинского района составляет 214,8 тыс. человек. Кургантепинский район расположен в восточной части Андижанской области, граничит с Кыргызской Республикой.Общая численность трудовых ресурсов составляет 120317 человек. Численность экономически активного населения составляет 97 897 человек, численность работающих подростков – 571 человек, численность работающих пенсионеров – 679 человек, численность занятых – 88 641 человек. 33 493 человека работают в официальном секторе и 55 148 человек в неформальном секторе. По состоянию на 1 января 2023 года количество мигрантов составляет 10 815 человек. Численность официальных мигрантов из этого населения составляет 2 580 человек, а численность неформальных мигрантов – 7 965 человек. Виды экономической деятельности трудоспособного населения в Кургантепинском районе распределяются следующим образом: в сельском хозяйстве 29101 чел., в промышленности 13079 чел., в строительстве 6902 чел., в торговле 3591 чел., на транспорте и складировании 4295 чел., в сфере образования, здравоохранения и 16 072 человека в сфере оказания социальных услуг.

Общая численность занятых в малом бизнесе составляет 22 596 человек. В 2022 году количество рабочих мест, созданных в Кургантепинском районе, составило 1837, в том числе 258 за счет средств малого бизнеса. В районе насчитывается 9 267 безработных из трудовых ресурсов. Уровень безработицы в районе составляет 9,5%. В 2022 году количество лиц, претендующих на работу в Центре содействия занятости, составит 4346 человек. Из них трудоустроено 3885 человек, участвовало в оплачиваемых общественных работах 434 человека, направлено на профессиональное обучение 243 человека, трудоустроено на квотные должности 334 человека.

На проведенных в районе ярмарках вакансий 2022 года для трудоустройства было направлено 382 гражданина. Количество вакансий, созданных предприятиями и организациями, участвующими в ярмарках, составляет 483, а количество посетителей ярмарок – 417 человек. Количество человек, которые посетили эту ярмарку и получили консультацию, составляет 93 человека, а количество людей, получивших направление на работу, составляет 324 человека.

Mehnat va bandlik ko'rsatkichlari *(kishi)*

Mehnat resurslari soni	**-**	**120317**
Iqtisodiy faol aholi soni	**-**	**97897**
Ishlayotgan o'smirlar soni	**-**	**571**
Ishlayotgan pensionerlar soni	**-**	**679**
Band aholi soni	**-**	**88641**
- rasmiy sektorda	-	33493
- norasmiy sektorda	-	55098
- ishlash uchun respublika tashqarisiga chiqqanlar	-	10615
shundan, rasmiy chiqqanlar	-	2580
norasmiy chiqqanlar	-	12315
Band aholi iqtisodiy faoliyat turlari bo'yicha:		**88591**
- qishloq xo'jaligida	-	29101
- sanoatda	-	13079
- qurilishda	-	6902
- savdoda	-	3591
- tashish va saqlashda	-	4295
- ta'limda	-	14000
- sog'liqni saqlash va ijtimoiy xizmatlar ko'rsatishda	-	16072
- boshqalarda	-	1601
Kichik biznesda band aholi	**-**	**22596**
- jami bandlardagi ulushi (%)	-	25,5
2019 yilda yaratilgan yangi ish o'rinlari soni	**-**	**1837**
- shu jumladan,kichik biznes hisobiga	-	258
Ishga muxtojlar (ishsizlar)	**-**	9267
Ishsizlik darajasi (%)	**-**	**9,5**
Bandlikka ko'maklashish markaziga ish so'rab murojaat qilganlar soni	**-**	**4346**
- ishga joylashtirilganlar	-	3885
- xaq to'lanadigan jamoat ishlarida qatnashganlar	-	434
- kasbga tayyorlashga yuborilganlar	-	243
- kvota o'rinlarga ishga joylashtirilganlar	-	334
O'tkazilgan bo'sh ish o'rinlari yarmarkalari soni	**-**	**7**
Yarmarkalarda qatnashgan korxona va tashkilotlar tomonidan taklif qilingan bo'sh ish o'rinlari soni	**-**	**483**
Yarmarkaga tashrif buyurganlar soni	**-**	**417**
- ishga joylashishga yo'llanma olganlar	-	324
Jamoat ishlari jamg'armasi mablag'lari xisobidan yaratilgan ish o'rinlari	**-**	**238**

- jamg'armadan ajratilgan mablag'	-	**6,1**

Ниже представлены мероприятия, проводимые для дальнейшего развития малого бизнеса и семейного предпринимательства в районе. Возможность развития малого бизнеса и семейного предпринимательства на территориях 74 общественных объединений района, развитие производства продовольственных и непродовольственных товаров, строительных материалов, оказание услуг и услуг, благосостояние и доход населения за счет перевозок субъектов малого предпринимательства может быть достигнуто увеличение. В связи с интенсивным развитием сельского хозяйства (животноводство, птицеводство и др.) будет совершенствоваться животноводство, создаваться перерабатывающие предприятия, улучшаться ветеринарная служба, повышаться качество кормовой продукции за счет модернизации производственные предприятия.

Всего в районе 82 фермы (12 племенных), поголовье скота 5 тысяч 710 голов (из них 33 мясного направления и 49 молочного направления). Во всех категориях хозяйств района выращено 18 064 тонны фруктов и 116 315 тонн овощной продукции. 2 миллиарда в обмен на запуск 3-х заводов мощностью 2000 тонн по промышленной переработке плодоовощной продукции, увеличившейся от внутреннего потребления. 500 млн. грн. произведена сумовая продукция (переработанные фрукты и овощи). Также имеется возможность собрать 684 тонны фруктов и 2698 тонн овощной продукции в крестьянских хозяйствах и секторах населения.

Вывод: Если обратить внимание на SWOT-анализ Кургантепинского района, сильными сторонами являются наличие рабочей силы в районе, организованный хлопковый кластер и комплексная переработка МХХ «Хан Текс групп». Слабыми сторонами являются низкий уровень использования услуг связи и информации;

Некоторые недостатки ведения бизнеса в отдаленных районах. в том числе перебои в подаче электроэнергии, уровень снабжения природным газом, несоответствие канализационной сети спросу. Возможности района заключаются в следующем: расширить деятельность действующих в районе предприятий по переработке молока, плодоовощной продукции, повысить экспортный потенциал предприятий, производящих промышленную продукцию. Повышение уровня жизни населения и обеспечение их занятости за счет выделяемых льготных кредитов. Организация плодоовощных кластеров с использованием современных технологий и методик. Привлечение инвестиций в развитие туризма заключается в том, что через район проходит железная дорога и находится в приграничной зоне, возможность торговли и сервиса и экспорта. В результате проводимой работы по обеспечению занятости населения и созданию вакансий в Кургантепинском районе приносят свои плоды меры по ликвидации безработицы.

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САВДО ХИЗМАТЛАРИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ХОРИЖИЙ ТАЖРИБАСИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада савдо хизмати кўрсатишнинг самарали усулларидан фойдаланиш, савдо хизматларининг янги шакллари ва товарларни сотиш усулларини жорий этилишидаги стратегик мақсадларни амалга ошириш хамда сотув жараёнида тобора кўпроқ инновацион технологиялар қўлланилиши буйича хорижий тажрибадан фойдаланиш имкониятларини тадбик этилиши. Хорижда савдо ва технологик жараённи оптималлаштириш учун турли ўз-ўзига хизмат кўрсатиш технологияларини амалиетда кулланилиши. Савдо жараёнининг самарадорлиги ахборот технологияларининг ривожланиши билан боғлиқ бўлиб, бу харид жараёнини янада соддалаштиришга имкон берилиши ўрганилган.

Калит сўзлар: стратегия, халкаро савдо, инновацион технологиялар, истеьмол товари, ахборот, чакана савдо.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Annotation: This article discusses the use of effective methods of trade services, the implementation of strategic goals in the introduction of new forms of trade services and methods of selling goods, as well as the use of foreign experience in the application of increasingly innovative technologies in sales. Practical application of various self-service technologies to optimize the trade and technological process abroad. The effectiveness of the sales process is related to the development of information technology, which has been studied to allow further simplification of the procurement process.

Keywords: strategy, international trade, innovative technologies, consumer goods, information, retail trade.

Кириш. Бугунги кунда савдо хизматларини ривожлантириш буйича катта хорижий тажриба мавжуд булиб, турли савдо қилиш усулларини қўллаш орқали савдо ҳажмини ошириш корхонанинг ривожланишида муҳим аҳамият касб этмоқда. Жахон тажрибасига асосланиб янги бозорларни эгаллаш, корхонанинг бозордаги улушини ошириш каби стратегик мақсадларни амалга оширишда сотув жараёнида тобора кўпроқ инновацион технологиялар қўлланиш имкониятини яратади.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг инновацион ривожланиши шароитида амалга оширилаётган устивор иқтисодий ислоҳотлар негизида вужудга келаётган янги иқтисодий муносабатлар савдо хизматлари самарадорлигини оширишга, хизмат кўрсатиш шакллари ва усулларининг вужудга келишига кенг имкониятлар очиб беради. Ижтимоий-иқтисодий тараққиёт, техника ва технологияларнинг ривожи, хусусан, ўзбек халқи турмуш фаровонлигини юксалтириши билан бирга аҳолининг моддий ва маънавий эҳтиёжларини ҳам юксалиб бориши кузатилади.

Жаҳонда амалга оширилаётган халқаро савдони капиталлар ҳаракати, туризм билан бирга ривожланиши мамлакатларнинг иқтисодий ўсиш суръатларига таъсир этади. Янги Ўзбекистонда амалга оширилаётган ислоҳотлар натижасида очиқлик, халқаро иқтисодий сиёсий алоқаларнинг ривожланиши юртимизда савдо тармоқлари тизимини модернизация қилиш,техник ва технологик жиҳатдан қайта жиҳозлаш имкониятларини юзага келтирмоқда.

Мавзунинг ўрганилганлик даражаси. Ижтимоий-иқтисодий тараққиёт, техника ва технологияларнинг ривожи, хусусан, ўзбек халқи турмуш фаровонлигини юксалтириши билан бирга аҳолининг моддий ва маънавий эҳтиёжларини ҳам юксалиб боришига хизмат қилмоқда. Ўзбекистонда амалга оширилаётган ислоҳотлар миллий иқтисодиёт самарадорлигини оширишга қаратилган._Савдо бозор иқтисодиётининг таркибий ва ажралмас қисми бўлган «Бозор»нинг бир адохида соҳаси сифатида истеъмол товарларини ишлаб чиқаришдан истеъмолчиларга олди-сотди жараёни орқали етказишдек мукаммал функцияни бажаради. Савдо жараёнида бозорнинг барча элементлари таклиф, бахо ва талаб иштирок этади. Савдода рақобат орқали бу элементлар мувофиқлаштирилади.

Алохида эьтироф этиш зарурки илмий, ижтимоий – иқтисодий нуқтаи назардан илмий асарларда, ўқув ва оммабоп адабиётларда бозор ҳамда савдо тўғрисида ҳар хил тушунчалар мавжуд.

Бу борада жахонинг йирик маркетологи Ф.Котлер бозорни «Мавжуд ва потенциал товар сотиб олувчилар мажмуаси», деб таърифлайди. Шунингдек дунедаги йирик иктисодчиларидан яна бир гурухи К.Р.Макконел ва С.Л.Брюлар бозор ва савдони, маҳсулот ва хизматни, сотувчи ва сотиб олувчиларни қўшувчи механизм деб аташади.

Тадқиқот методологияси. Ушбу тадқиқот савдо тизимининг вазифаси, мазмун моҳияти, унинг назарий ва методологик асослари, иктисодий ва ижтимоий соҳалардаги ўрнини татбиқ қилиш масалаларни ўз ичига олган. Мақола кузатиш, таққослаш, назарий ва амалий ўрганиш ҳамда статистик таҳлил усулларидан фойдаланилган. Таҳлил қилинган маълумотлар ва кўрсаткичлар расмий манбалардан олинган.

Таҳлил ва натижалар.Хорижда савдо ва технологик жараённи оптималлаштириш учун турли ўз-ўзига хизмат кўрсатиш технологиялари кенг қўлланилади. Қуйида санаб ўтилган технологиялар (прайс чекер, ахборот киоски, ўз-ўзига хизмат кўрсатиш кассаси, радиочастотали белгилар (RFID технологияси), харидорнинг “шахсий” ёрдамчиси, “ақлли” виртуал ассистентлар ва бошқалар) сўнгги ўн йил ичида Европа мамлакатларида фаол равишда жорий етилмоқда, бу эса кўпроқ истеъмолчиларни жалб қилиш ва дўконлардаги харажатларни камайтиришга ёрдам беради. Бу тажрибалар Узбекистон Республикаси савдо тизимида жуда ахамиятли ва янги имкониятларни очиб беради. Савдо жараёнининг самарадорлиги ахборот технологияларининг ривожланиши билан боғлиқ бўлиб, бу харид жараёнини янада соддалаштиришга имкон берди. Савдо хизматлари самарадорлигини оширишда прайс чекерлар ҳозирда Ўзбекистонда кенг тарқалмаган. Ушбу қурилма орқали харидорлар ходимлар ёрдамисиз товарлар нархларини аниқлаш имкониятига эга бўлади. Аммо баъзи МДҲ давлатларида, масалан, Белорусияда прайс чекерлардан кенг фойдаланилади. Бу қурилмарни асосан катта ассортиментга эга йирик дўконларда учратиш мумкин.

Ахборот киоски - бу турли ахборот ресурсларига киришни таъминлаш учун мўлжалланган сенсорли экранли кўп функцияли электрон қурилма ҳисобланади. Ушбу ўз-ўзига хизмат кўрсатиш технологиясининг асосий вазифаси маҳсулот ҳақида батафсил маълумот беришдир.

Ахборот киоски корхоналарда аввал бўлган қоғоз каталогларнинг ўрнини тўлиқ босади. Сканерланган маҳсулот ҳақидаги маълумотни ушбу дўконда ишлайдиган акциялар ва сотувлар ҳақидаги эслатмалар билан тўлдириш мумкин. Харидорга тегишли чегирмаларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда якуний нархни ҳисоблаш мумкин. Ахборот киосклари турли немис компаниялари томонидан муваффақиятли қўлланилади.

Ўз-ўзига хизмат кўрсатиш кассалари - бу мижозларга дўкон ходимлари ёрдамисиз товарларни ўзлари сканерлаш, қадоқлаш ва тўлаш имконини берадиган технологиялар ҳисобланади. Ушбу технология харидорларнинг дўконга қизиқишини оширади ва чакана сотувчиларнинг аралашувисиз харид жараёнини тўлиқ назорат қиладиган инновацион истеъмолчиларни жалб қилади. Ходимлар томонидан товарларни узлаштириш эҳтимоли, шунингдек, қалбаки банкнотлар ва тангаларни қабул қилиш кабиларнинг олди олинади. Бироқ харидорлар томонидан бундай холат эҳтимоли сақланиб қолади, чунки харидор сотиб олган маҳсулотни сканерлай олмаслиги мумкин, шунинг учун муайян хавфсизлик чораларини кўриш талаб этилади.Бу борада алохида таькидлаш керак дастлаб Германияда Метро Гроуп чакана савдо тармоғи томонидан 300 та дўконда ўз-ўзига хизмат кўрсатиш кассалари жорий этилган. Аксарият ходимларнинг фикрига кўра, ушбу технология энг тирбанд соатларда ходимлар ишини енгиллаштиришга ва дўкон иш вақти соатларини кўпайтиришга ёрдам беради. Янги касса аппаратлари Германия бозорида ишлайдиган бошқа компанияларда ҳам қўлланилган (Едека, Икеа кабиларда).

Радиочастота белгилари (RFID технологиялари) замонавий штрих-кодларнинг ўрнини босади, бу харидорга харид қилиш саватчаси нархини бир зумда ҳисоблаш имконини беради. Ушбу контактсиз қурилма 1,5 м гача масофада ишлай олади ва сканер ёрдамида бир вақтнинг ўзида юзлаб белгиларни ўқий олади.

Ҳозирги вақтда RFID белгилари Германияда фаол равишда жорий этилмоқда. Deutche Bank маълумотларига кўра, RFID технологияси айланмасининг ўртача йиллик ўсиш суръати 19% ни ташкил қилган. Ушбу технологиялар аллақачон Метро, Карстадт, Реве ва Гарри Вебер каби чакана савдо тармоқлари томонидан турли лойиҳаларда қўлланилишини алохида таькидлаш зарур. Агар товарлар RFID белгилари билан белгиланган бўлса, харидор аравача билан маҳсулотларни йиғиб, уни кассадаги махсус турникет орқали олиб ўтади. Сканерлар саватдаги маҳсулот ҳақидаги барча маълумотларни автоматик равишда ўқийди ва чек чоп этилади, шундан сўнг харидор банк картаси билан тўлайди.

Харидорнинг шахсий ёрдамчиси (PSA) бу махсус қурилма бўлиб, унинг ёрдамида харидор харид қилиш жараёнида ўзини қизиқтирган товарларнинг штрих кодларини мустақил равишда сканерлайди, дисплейда маҳсулотлар ва аксиялар ҳақидаги сўнгги маълумотлар кўрсатилади. Бундан ташқари, шахсий ёрдамчи кўпинча мижознинг клуб картаси орқали фаоллаштирилади, шунинг учун у истеъмолчи томонидан ўтмишда қилинган харидлар рўйхатини акс эттириши мумкин, бу еса харид жараёнини янада осонлаштиради. Германияда ушбу ускуна хозирги кунга кадар бир қатор дўконларда, хусусан, Доҳле чакана савдо тармоғида ва Метро тармоғида қўлланилмоқда. Бу компанияларга ўзаро сотиш ва истеъмолчига аниқ уни қизиқтирадиган товарларни таклиф қилиш имконини берди. Бундан ташқари, қурилма дисплейида рекламалар сабабли товарларни сотиб олиш даражаси ошди.

Таькидлаш жоизки, ҳозирги вақтда савдо ва мижозларга хизмат кўрсатишни самарали ташкил этишда товарларни сотишнинг шакл ва усулларини танлаш билан бир қаторда турли хил техник янгиликлар катта аҳамият касб этмоқда. Бу савдо ташкилотларининг бозордаги мавқесини сақлаб қолиш ва мустаҳкамлаш учун доимий равишда рақобатдош устунликларга эга бўлиш зарурати билан боғлиқ. Ҳозирги вақтда чакана савдо ташкилотларида инновацияларнинг жуда кўп мисоллари мавжуд (нарх текшируви, маълумот киоски, ўз-ўзига хизмат кўрсатиш кассаси, RFID белгилари ва харидорнинг шахсий ёрдамчиси), лекин ҳали ҳамон юқорида тилга олинган технологияларнинг кўпчилиги энди маҳаллий бозорга кириб келмоқда. Ривожланган мамлакатларнинг савдо соҳасидаги тажрибаси саноатнинг моддий-техник базасини янгилаш ва модернизация қилиш, савдо жараёнларини такомиллаштириш жараёни жадаллашганидан далолат беради. Чакана савдо замонавий шароитларда товарларни сотишнинг асосий шакли бўлиб қолмоқда.

Савдо учун биринчи навбатда савдо хизмати кўрсатишнинг самарали усулларини излаш ва аҳолига хизмат кўрсатиш даражасини янада ошириш муаммоларини ҳал қилиш долзарб масала бўлиб қолмоқда. Шу мақсадда савдонинг янги шакллари ва товарларни сотиш усуллари жорий этилмоқда. Савдонинг янги шакллари орасида, масалан, Cash & carry, биржа савдоси, Second hand - бу шакллар ҳали ҳам Ўзбекистонда яхши риожланмаган. Шундай қилиб, Cash & carry технологияси бўйича ишлайдиган дўконларнинг афзалликлари товарларнинг мавжудлиги ва ҳаракатчанлиги, шунингдек, мижоздан кўп вақт талаб қилмасдан, ҳажми ва ассортименти бўйича деярли ҳар қандай буюртмани тақдим этиш имкониятини ўз ичига олади. Қимматли қоғозлар савдоси сотилмаган (ишлаб чиқарувчилар, сотувчилар) кўплаб товарлар қолдиқларини сотиб оладиган ва уларни арзонлаштирилган нархларда сотишни ташкил этадиган тузилмалар томонидан амалга оширилади. Шу билан бирга, Ғарбда бундай тузилмалар товарларни яратиш ва сотишнинг барча босқичларида, хомашё ишлаб чиқаришдан тортиб чакана савдо тармоғигача ҳамкорлик қилади. Дарҳақиқат, ушбу тузилмалар тартибга солиш функциясини бажарадилар, ишлаб чиқарувчига ортиқча ишлаб чиқариш оқибатларини бартараф этишга, сотувчиларга ортиқча товарлардан халос бўлишга ва харидорларга минимал маржа билан товарларни сотиб олишга ёрдам беради.

Ўз-ўзига хизмат кўрсатиш дўконларини ривожлантиришнинг характерли тенденцияларидан бири бу автоматлаштирилган касса бирликларини кенг миқёсда жорий этишдир. Бунда савдонинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий самарадорлиги ошади ва мижозларга хизмат кўрсатишнинг ўртача 14-17 фоизга тезлашиши, инвентаризациядаги хатолар ва суиистеъмолликлар сонининг камайиши, бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва назоратининг соддалаштирилганлигида ифодаланади.

Ҳозирги вақтда хизмат кўрсатиш маданиятини оширишда хизмат кўрсатувчи ходимларнинг меҳнати билан бир қаторда турли техник янгиликлар ҳам катта аҳамиятга эга. Шундай қилиб, Германия дўконларида технологиялар ривожланиб, дўконлардаги ўзига хос жиҳатга айланди. Савдо дўконларини ривожлантириш стратегиясида марказий ўрин ҳар бир истеъмолчига индивидуал ёндашишга берилмоқда. Ушбу йўналишнинг асосий вазифаси дўкон ёки тармоқ савдосини ошириш эмас, балки харидорларнинг ҳар бири билан мулоқот давомида савдо ҳажмини ошириш ҳисобланади. Бунда “содиқ” мижозлар гуруҳини шакллантириш мақсадида савдо дўконлари махсус клуб карталарини бир неча марта дўконга ташриф буюрган харидорларга бепул тарқатиш кенг оммалашмоқда.

Ривожланган мамлакатларда истеъмол товарлари савдоси икки йўналишда амалга оширилади: биринчидан, стационар дўконлардан мижозларга қўшимча хизмат кўрсатиш шакли сифатида ва иккинчидан, савдо фаолиятининг мустақил шакли сифатида. Биринчи ҳолда, супермаркетларда буюртмалар бўлимлари ташкил этилади, улар телефон орқали буюртмаларни қабул қилади ва уларни маълум бир вақтда мижозларнинг уйига етказиб беради. Иккинчи ҳолда, ихтисослаштирилган буюртма дўконлари яратилади. Баъзи мамлакатларда (АҚШ, Франсия) буюртма дўконлари тармоғига эга бўлган ихтисослашган фирмалар мавжуд.

Ноозиқ-овқат маҳсулотларини сотишда буюртма бўйича сотиш ҳамда намуналар бўйича сотиш АҚШ, Германия, Англия, Франция ва бошқа баъзи мамлакатларда кенг тарқалган. Бундай ҳолда, телевизор экрани товарларни таклиф қилиш воситаси бўлиб хизмат қилади. Экран нафақат маҳсулотни намойиш этади, балки унинг афзалликлари, фойдаланиш имкониятлари, нархини ҳам қайд етади. Маҳсулотни танлагандан сўнг, харидор телефон орқали ёки шахсий компютер орқали буюртма беради. Ўз навбатида, савдо компанияси буюртма қилинган товарларни почта орқали жўнатади ёки бошқа йўл билан етказиб беришни таъминлайди. Товарларни сотиш умумий телевизион каналлар ёки кабел телевидениеси орқали амалга оширилиши мумкин.

Ғарб мамлакатларида мобил савдо шахсий савдонинг ривожланган саноатига айланди. Савдоларнинг салмоқли қисми мустақил агентлар ходимлари орқали амалга оширилади, улар ярим кунлик (ҳафтасига 30 соатдан кам) вақт ҳам савдо билан шуғулланишлари мумкин. Мустақил агентлар ихтисослашган фирмалардан иш ҳақи олмайдилар, балки ушбу фирмалардан товар сотиб оладиган ва уларни истеъмолчиларга тарқатувчи дистрибюторлардир.

Ғарбий Европа мамлакатларида жўнатма (посилка) савдоси юқори даражага кўтарилди: унинг товарларни сотишнинг умумий ҳажмидаги улуши 5-6% га, индивидуал ассортиментда еса 15-30% га етади. Чакана савдонинг ушбу шакли озиқ-овқат ва ноозиқ-овқат маҳсулотларининг кенг ассортиментида қўлланилади. Ихтисослашган почта буюртмаси фирмалари анъанавий чакана савдо дўконларини очадиган ҳолатлар мавжуд. Бундай дўконларнинг асосий мақсади сотилмаган товарларни почта орқали юбориш шаклида сотиш ҳисобланади. Шу билан бирга, улар маҳаллий товар бозорларида почта жўнатмалари савдосининг ролини фаоллаштиришга, қўшимча харидорларни жалб қилишга ҳисса қўшмоқда. Францияда почта орқали буюртма бериш фирмалари товарларни аҳолидан келган буюртмалар бўйича учта канал орқали сотадилар: почта орқали, шу жумладан электрон почта орқали, телефон орқали, баъзи йирик чакана савдо дўконларида ишлайдиган воситачи буюртма столлари орқали сотишлари мумкин.

Почта буюртмаси компаниялари кўпинча ўйинлар, танловлар ва лотереялар ўтказадилар, улар доимий мижозлар орасида жуда оммалашган ҳисобланади. Ушбу тадбирлар товарларни реклама қилиш ва сотишни рағбатлантиришнинг самарали воситаси сифатида, витриналар ёки товарларни кўрсатиш учун ускуналар мавжуд бўлмаган ҳолатда почта жўнатмалари кенг қўлланилади.

Кўпгина мамлакатларда жунатиш савдо корхоналари харидорларнинг буюртмаларини қабул қилиш, таклиф этилаётган маҳсулотларни реклама қилиш, мижозлар - ушбу тизим абонентлари фойдаланиши мумкин бўлган электрон каталогларни яратиш учун компютерлаштирилган абонент маълумотномаси ва ахборот тизимларидан фойдаланадилар. Обуначилар сони ортиб бориши билан почта жўнатмалари корхоналарига компютерлаштирилган маълумот-ахборот тизимларининг маиший терминаллари орқали юборилаётган буюртмалар сони ҳамда ушбу буюртмаларнинг почта жўнатмалари корхоналарининг умумий айланмасига қўшган ҳиссаси ҳам ортиб бормоқда.

Товарларни автоматлар орқали сотиш ҳам кенг ривожланган. Савдо автоматлари саноат корхоналарида оралиқ овқатланишни ташкил қилиш учун кенг қўлланилади, бу ерда умумий овқатланиш айланмасининг 15-20% шу тарзда сотилади. Ноозиқ-овқат маҳсулотларини автоматлар орқали сотиш ҳам маълум даражада ривожланмоқда. Улар витриналарда, меҳмонхоналарда, станцияларда, метрода (эркаклар кўйлаги, жинси шимлар, бош кийимлар, галантерея, китоблар, газеталар, журналлар савдоси) ўрнатилади.

Хорижий тажрибадан маълумки автоматик машиналар орқали савдонинг жадал ривожланишига дебет ёки кредит картасидан фойдаланган ҳолда товарлар учун тўловнинг замонавий шаклларини қўллаш савдо хизматлари самародорлигини оширишга ёрдам беради. Ушбу ҳисоблашнинг афзалликлари қуйидагилардан иборат:

- ✓ сотиб олиш жараёнини соддалаштириш;
- ✓ товарлар нархини ўзгартириш қулайлиги (нарх тангалар ва банкноталар номиналига боғлиқ емас);
- ✓ даромадларни ўғирлаш хавфини камайтириш;
- ✓ тангалар ва банкнотларни инкассация қилиш ва ташиш харажатлари олинмайди;
- ✓ бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва ҳисоботини соддалаштириш.

Нақд пулсиз тўловни жорий қилиш учун автоматлар кредит карталарини қабул қилувчи махсус тўлов механизмлари билан жиҳозланган бўдади.

Автоматлар орқали савдо шаклининг муваффақиятли ишлаши автоматлар орқали сотиш учун товарлар ишлаб чиқариш, қадоқлаш, бир марталик махсус идишларни етказиб бериш, товарларни ташиш каби фаолият соҳалари ишини мувофиқлаштириш орқали кечади.

Сўнгги йилларда хорижий амалиёти электрон тижорат жадал суръатлар билан ривожланмоқда.Бунда кўплаб фирмалар савдо хизматлари турларини кўпайтиришга эътибор қаратмоқда. Шу муносабат билан корхоналарнинг ташкилий тузилмасида ноанъанавий хизматларни (тозалаш хизмати, юбилей, тўйларни видеоёзувга олиш, уй-жойни иситиш хизматлари кабилар) амалга ошириш ва таклиф қилиш бўйича алоҳида бўлимлар шаклланмоқда.

Савдо хизматларини кўрсатиш нафақат АҚШда, балки бошқа саноати ривожланган мамлакатларда ҳам савдо фирмалари фаолиятининг ажралмас қисми ҳисобланади. Савдо хизматлари харидорларга талабни яхшироқ қондириш ва фойдани кўпайтириш учун товарларни сотиб олиш, уларни ташиш ва ишлатишда ёрдам беришга қаратилган. Шу боис хорижий давлатлар тажрибасини пухта ўрганиш ва республикамиз савдо корхоналари амалиётида қўллаш мақсадга мувофиқ ҳисобланади.

Хулоса ва таклифлар. Юқоридагилардан келиб чиқиб савдо хизматларини ривожлантиришнинг хорижий тажрибаси асосида Ўзбекистон Республикасида мазкур хизматларни ривожлантиришда қуйидагиларга устиворлик бериш зарур ҳисобланади. Жумладан:

1. Савдо хизматлари амалиётида харидорлар талабидан келиб чиқиб сотиш учун мўлжалланган товарлар ассортиментига мос уларни жойлаштиришни тизимли ташкил этиш.

2. Савдо хизматларини кўрсатишда махсус мутаҳассис ходимлар томонидан харидор психологиясини ўрганишга алохида эътибор қаратиш ҳамда шу асосда савдо майдончаларини махсус дизайн асосида ташкил этиш.

3. Товар сотиладиган жойларда харидорларнинг аньаналарини, урф-одатларини ҳисобга олиш ҳамда шунга мос сотиш майдончалари ва жараёнини ташкил этиш.

4. Савдо хизматларини кўрсатишда сотиш майдончалари жойлашиш холатидан келиб чиқиб сотиладиган товарлариниг хусусиятлари, зичлиги, ассортиментларини ҳисобга олиш ва бошқалардан иборат.

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ПРОБЛЕМА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ВЫГОРАНИЯ ПЕДАГОГОВ И ПУТИ ЕЁ РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена одной из актуальных проблем современности - эмоциональному выгоранию педагогов. Анализируются причины, приводящие специалистов в состояние стресса. Описаны профилактические меры по преодолению эмоционального состояния.
Ключевые слова: педагог, профессиональное выгорание, психологическая помощь, профилактика.

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THE PROBLEM OF PROFESSIONAL BURNOUT OF TEACHERS AND THE WAYS TO RESOLVE IT

Annotation. The article is devoted to one of the topical problems of our time - the emotional burnout of teachers. The reasons leading specialists into a state of stress are analyzed. Preventive measures to overcome the emotional state are described.
Keywords: teacher, professional burnout, psychological assistance, prevention.

В жизни каждого человека одно из важных сфер занимает работа. В то же время важность профессии может быть неблагоприятной и даже вредной для физического и психического здоровья. Синдромом эмоционального выгорания чаще всего страдают специалисты, чья профессиональная деятельность связана с общением, такие как врачи, психологи, учителя, социальные работники и т.д.

Профессия учителя связана со стрессовыми ситуациями, длительное пребывание в такой среде приводит к эмоциональному выгоранию, что в свою очередь негативно сказывается на психическом здоровье и снижает работоспособность. Основными факторами, способствующими их выгоранию, являются ежедневные психологические перегрузки, бескорыстная помощь, высокая ответственность за учащихся, дисбаланс между интеллектуальными и энергетическими затратами и моральным и материальным вознаграждением, ролевые конфликты, поведение "трудных" учащихся. Кроме того, большинство учителей - женщины, поэтому бремя домашних обязанностей и нехватка времени для семьи и детей усугубляют профессиональный стресс. Причинами эмоционального выгорания является высокая ответственность за учащихся, однообразие выполняемой работы, несоблюдение баланса между работой и отдыхом, все это приводит педагога в стрессовое состояние.

Эмоциональное выгорание проявляется изменениями в поведении и эмоциональных реакциях. Раздражительность и агрессия, даже по незначительным причинам, также усиливается чувство тревоги. Человек начинает испытывать неудовлетворенность, ощущение, что с ним плохо обращаются. Постепенно он "замыкается в себе", отказывается от общения. Со временем безразличие, пассивность и пониженный тонус, чувство подавленности становятся постоянным эмоциональным фоном, формируя общее негативное отношение к жизни и карьерным перспективам. Специалист игнорирует отдых, становится неспособным удовлетворить такую потребность. Все чаще педагог берет работу на дом, но не делают ее дома. Его производительность снижается, он фокусируется на решении второстепенных проблем и второстепенных деталей. Происходит потеря креативности и принятие новых изменений в профессиональной деятельности. Активно начинают вырабатываться вредные привычки (злоупотребление алкогольными напитками, курение, прием психотропных препаратов).

В дополнение к признакам, перечисленным выше наблюдаются физические изменения здоровья. Частым симптомом эмоционального выгорания являются различные нарушения сна. Возникает чувство постоянной усталости, которое возникает одновременно с эмоциональным и физическим истощением. Беспричинные головные боли, регулярные желудочно-кишечные расстройства, колебания веса также являются симптомами эмоционального выгорания. Признаки профессионального выгорания различны. Они проявляются как в поведение человека, так и в ухудшение его физического и физиологического здоровья.

Профилактику синдрома эмоционального выгорания нужно проводить комплексную работу со всеми педагогическим коллективом, именно благоприятная обстановка в нем поможет сохранить здоровья и ресурс работника. Для того чтобы учителя, психологи и администрация образовательной организации сохраняли свое здоровье, они должны своевременно оповещать о наличии физических и психических перегрузок и использовать внешние ресурсы для самовосстановления до того, как организм пройдет "точку невозврата" и ухудшится. Учителя, страдающие от эмоционального истощения (профессионального выгорания), должны сначала почувствовать свою значимость и потребность, чтобы найти новый источник вдохновения и мотивации. Этот вопрос не является сугубо личным, но также относится к организации, в которой работает педагог. Снижение эффективности увеличивает количество ошибок, увеличивает нагрузку на других сотрудников, решения принимаются опрометчиво. Помимо индивидуальных особенностей, на профессиональное выгорание учителей влияют также условия и содержание работы. Существует обратная зависимость между степенью выраженности синдрома выгорания у педагога и уровнем их удовлетворенности трудом: чем выше уровень удовлетворенности трудом, тем менее выражен синдром эмоционального выгорания.

Существует множество методов профилактики и преодоления синдрома эмоционального выгорания, но самым важным является поддержка преподавателей в процессе деятельности, то есть в стенах организации, в коллективе. Для этого руководителю важно продумать алгоритм правильных реабилитационных действий. Конечно, лучше вовремя остановить кризис, который только начинается, чем бороться с тем, который уже есть. Однако в обоих случаях важно соблюдать единых мер. Риск эмоционального выгорания снижается благодаря: стабильной и привлекательной работе, которая предоставляет возможности для творчества, профессионального и личностного развития. Мотивационные семинары, тренинги по личной эффективности, упражнения по сплочению команды, развитию креативности и многое другое окажут положительное влияние на преподавательский состав. Сотрудники почувствуют уверенность в своих навыках, самоуважение и радость творческой реализации, они начнут соответственно воспринимать мир, определять свое место в нем.

Повышение культуры толерантности педагога помогает снизить эмоциональный стресс и развить эмоциональную стабильность. Сталкиваясь с жизненными трудностями, мы вынуждены искать баланс между адаптацией к реальности и развитием наших потенциальных возможностей, которые позволяют нам утверждать нашу индивидуальность. Чтобы помочь себе, учитель должен регулярно развивать свои личностные и профессиональные компетенции, важно стремиться развиваться в соответствии с концепцией непрерывного образования, обучения на протяжении всей жизни. Стремление к приобретению новых знаний и навыков мотивируется профессиональными и личностными компетенциями, поддерживает профессиональное развитие и конкурентоспособность человека на рынке труда и является важной частью личностного развития.

Профилактику эмоционального выгорания стоит начинать проводить совместно со всем педагогическим коллективом, создать поддерживающею атмосферу в нем, с помощью различных тренингов. В-первую очередь педагог должен взять ответственность за свое состояние и быть готовым изменить его при необходимости. Сделать первые шаги по преобразованию важных сторон своей жизни. Далее педагогу нужно почувствовать снова свою значимость и необходимость, которые дают новые внутренние силы и вдохновение. Посещение тренингов личностного роста, курсы повешение квалификации, мотивационные семинары и многие другие мероприятия благоприятно воздействуют на психологическое состояние педагогов. Улучшение условий труда для педагогов, также являются мерой профилактики эмоционального выгорания.

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АСТЕНОВЕГЕТАТИВНЫЙ СИНДРОМ ПОСЛЕ COVID-19

Аннотация. Новая коронавирусная инфекция — заболевание, способное к пандемическому глобальному распространению. COVID-19 часто сопровождается высокой лихорадкой, тяжелой интоксикацией и может приводить к серьезным осложнениям с неблагоприятным прогнозом, особенно у пациентов из групп риска. Постковидный синдром (post-COVID-19 syndrome), обозначаемый также как Long COVID, является последствием коронавирусной инфекции, при котором до 20% людей, перенесших COVID-19, страдают от долгосрочных симптомов, длящихся до 12 недель, а в 2–3% случаев и дольше.
Ключевые слова: астеновегетативный синдром, COVID-19, коронавирусная инфекция, пандемия.

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ASTHENOVEGETATIVE SYNDROME AFTER COVID-19

Annotation. A new coronavirus infection is a disease capable of pandemic global spread. COVID-19 is often accompanied by high fever, severe intoxication and can lead to serious complications with an unfavorable prognosis, especially in patients from risk groups. Post-COVID-19 syndrome, also referred to as Long COVID, is a consequence of coronavirus infection, in which up to 20% of people who have had COVID-19 suffer from long-term symptoms lasting up to 12 weeks, and in 2-3% of cases longer.
Keywords: asthenovegetative syndrome, COVID-19, coronavirus infection, pandemic.

Цель: улучшение диагностики и лечения астеновегетативного синдрома у перенесших COVID-19 на основании изучения особенностей его течения.

Материал и методы. В исследовании приняли участие 50 амбулаторных пациента в возрасте от 20 года до 55 лет (средний возраст 37,5 года), среди них 20 женщин и 30 мужчин, перенесших симптомный лабораторно-подтвержденный COVID-19. В исследование не входили лица моложе 20 и старше 55 лет, не включались также пациенты, которые ранее получали курсы реабилитационной терапии после перенесенной коронавирусной инфекции. Обследование включало изучение жалоб и анамнеза, осмотр невролога, терапевта, при необходимости — кардиолога и других специалистов. Всем пациентам выполняли электрокардиографию и исследование крови (общий анализ, глюкоза крови, С-реактивный белок и др.). Для оценки динамики астенического синдрома проводили анкетирование по шкале вегетативной дисфункции Вейна, опроснику депрессии Бека, шкала ситуативной и личностной тревоги Спилберга — Ханина, Исследования производили на первом визите и повторно через 1 и 3 месяца. Всем пациентам рекомендовали курс лечения, включающий левокарнитин, цитиколин, вортиоксетин. Для сравнения переменных зависимых и независимых выборок использовался однофакторный дисперсионный анализ

Результаты. Среди исследованных больных COVID-ассоциированная подтвержденная по результатам компьютерной томографии пневмония с поражением 5–25% легочной ткани отмечена в 29 (58% наблюдениях. У остальных пациентов наблюдалась лабораторно подтвержденная коронавирусная инфекция без пневмонии, или компьютерная томография легких не производилась. Стационарно по поводу коронавирусной инфекции лечились 13 (26%) пациентов, остальные получали лечение амбулаторно. Поскольку все больные обратились на прием к неврологу в сроки от 3–4 недель до 3 месяцев после перенесенной коронавирусной инфекции, они не расценивались нами как пациенты с post-COVID19-синдромом (U 09.9 по МКБ-10), а классифицировались как астеновегетативный синдром (G 90.8 по МКБ-10) этиологии post-COVID-19. На первом визите к неврологу все пациенты предъявляли жалобы на головную боль постоянного или приступообразного характера, общую слабость, повышенную утомляемость, снижение умственной и физической работоспособности, нарушение памяти, трудности концентрации внимания, раздражительность, тревогу, апатию, снижение или искажение обоняния и вкуса, а также на потливость, преходящие сердцебиения, колебания артериального давления, снижение аппетита, запоры или наклонность к учащению стула, нарушения сна, преходящий субфебрилитет или «понижение» температуры тела (менее 36,0°С). Жалобы на панические атаки предъявляли 11 (22%) больных. При неврологическом осмотре отмечалась рассеянная неврологическая симптоматика в виде снижения обоняния с двух сторон (14 наблюдений — 28%), снижения вкусовой чувствительности (10 пациентов — 20%), равномерного оживления или торпидности сухожильных рефлексов, легкого вестибулоатактического синдрома и вегетативной дистонии у всех исследованных больных: «игра» зрачков, дыхательная аритмия пульса, лабильность артериального давления, изменение дермографизма (стойкий красный или белый дермографизм), гипергидроз ладоней и стоп и др. Исследование по шкале вегетативной дисфункции А.М. Вейна выявило выраженную вегетативную дисфункцию у 40 человек (80%) и умеренную — у 14 пациентов (28%). Оценка по шкале депрессии Бека выявила легкую депрессию у 22 (44%) и умеренную у 32 (64%) больных. Уровень личностной тревожности по тесту Спилберга — Ханина был расценен как умеренный у 26 (52%) пациентов и как высокий — у 28 (56%) больных; уровень ситуативной тревожности был высоким у 25 человек (50%), умеренным — у 29 (58%). По результатам опросника MMSE 43 (86%) пациента находились в зоне легких когнитивных расстройств и 11 (22%) имели умеренные когнитивные нарушения. На втором визите (через 1 месяц) отмечено значительное уменьшение активно предъявляемых пациентами жалоб: у 28 из них (56%) полностью прошла головная боль, у 18 человек (36%) уменьшение частоты и интенсивности головной боли отмечено более чем на 50%. Все пациенты указали на уменьшение раздражительности, апатии, тревоги, а также на улучшение памяти и концентрации внимания. Панических атак на протяжении месяца не наблюдали 5 из 11 пациентов. Температурные показатели нормализовались у всех больных. При неврологическом осмотре снижение обоняния сохранялось у 8 пациентов (16%), снижение вкусовой чувствительности — у 7 (14%), рассеянная микросимптоматика выявлялась у 30 (60%) человек, гипергидроз ладоней и стоп отмечен в 17 наблюдениях (34%), симптомы вегетативной лабильности сохранялись у 24 пациентов (48%). Исследование по шкале Вейна показало отсутствие дисфункции вегетативной нервной системы у 8 человек (16%), выраженную дисфункцию в 5 (10%) наблюдениях и у остальных — умеренную дисфункцию (41 пациент — 82%). Исследование с помощью шкалы депрессии Бека выявило легкую депрессию у 42 (84%) и умеренную у 12 (24%) больных. По тесту Спилберга — Ханина умеренная степень ситуативной тревожности определена в 36 (72%) наблюдениях и высокая — в 18 (36%); высокий уровень личностной тревожности у 26 пациентов (32%), умеренный — у 26 (32%) и низкий — у 2 (4%). По результатам опросника MMSE отсутствие когнитивной дисфункции отмечено в 25 случаях (50%), в зоне легких когнитивных расстройств находились 25 (50%) больных и 4 (8%) имели умеренные когнитивные нарушения.

Обсуждение. Проведенное исследование показывает, что среди пациентов, обращающихся с неврологическими жалобами после перенесенной коронавирусной инфекции, весьма высока частота астеновегетативного синдрома, проявляющегося в виде тревожных и депрессивных расстройств и вегетососудистой дистонии, часто с паническими атаками. Это требует соответствующей подготовки врачей для осуществления своевременной диагностики, при необходимости с использованием специальных опросников и шкал, и назначения адекватной терапии. Данные отечественных и зарубежных исследований также свидетельствуют о частом развитии у пациентов после заболевания COVID-19 астенических и когнитивных нарушений, а также нарушений сна, тревожных расстройств и депрессии. Исследование выявило стойкость указанных нарушений, которые в ряде случаев регрессируют не полностью в течение 3–4 месяцев после перенесенной коронавирусной инфекции, даже на фоне проводимого лечения. Это показывает необходимость своевременного диагностирования и проведения адекватной терапии астеновегетативного синдрома у пациентов после перенесенной коронавирусной инфекции с использованием нейропротекторов и антидепрессантов.

Вывод

Астеновегетативный синдром является частым неврологическим осложнением перенесенной коронавирусной инфекции. У пациентов, обращающихся на амбулаторный прием к неврологу после перенесенной коронавирусной инфекции, отмечается значительно повышенный уровень депрессивных и тревожных расстройств. Лечение пациентов с post-COVID-19 астеновегетативным синдромом дает более быстрый эффект в отношении астенических и когнитивных нарушений и более медленную положительную динамику в отношении тревожных и депрессивных расстройств.

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АНАЛИЗ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ТЕНДЕНЦИЙ МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ МОДЫ

Аннотация. В статье представлено анализ современных тенденций молодежной моды, актуальное направление развития модного стиля. Анализ современных методов изучения потребительского спроса и формирования рациональной структуры ассортимента и промышленных коллекций одежды показал, что использованию основных положений теории маркетинга при формировании ассортимента одежды.

Ключевые слова: орнамент, коллекция, костюм, мода, стиль, конструкция.

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ANALYSIS OF CURRENT FASHION TRENDS

Abstract. The article presents an analysis of modern trends in youth fashion, the current direction in the development of fashion style. An analysis of modern methods for studying consumer demand and the formation of a rational structure of the assortment and industrial collections of clothing showed that the use of the basic provisions of marketing theory in the formation of an assortment of clothing.

Keywords: ornament, collection, costume, fashion, style, design.

На сегодняшний момент в молодежной моде ощущается явное преобладание элегантного стиля, свидетельствующего о возращении образа джентльмена, а одним из ее характерных отличий стал наметившийся уход от минимализма. Силуэты представляют собой интерпретацию классики, в которой соединились британская лаконичность и французский шарм. Модели коллекций демонстрируют безупречный крой, стройные линии силуэтов, великолепное исполнение и изысканные детали. Ценность и требования к качеству вновь обрели значимость и определяют новый формальный шик одежды.

Прохладные ахроматические оттенки цвета гальки, белый, черный цвет и ткани с «чистыми», гладкими текстурами воплощают минимализм, образцом для которого служат архитектура и наука. Вымеренные со скрупулезной точностью силуэты узких одно- и двубортных костюмов в сочетании с тренчем, кардиганом и цветными галстуками становятся неотъемлемой частью неоклассики, которая включает как спортивные элементы, так и детали роскошного гардероба для путешествий 30-х годов. Рисунки уменьшены до минимума. Гленчек, полоски и графические мотивы столь изящны, что скорее угадываются, нежели видны явно. Зато получают приоритет ложно-одноцветные фактуры, рельефные ткани с контрастами темного и светлого (ткацкие и галстучные узоры), эффекты блестящего и матового, геометрические набивные и жаккардовые рисунки, которые являются актуальными для любого ассортимента, в том числе и для мужских сорочек.

Узкие прямые брюки со слегка заниженным поясом и облегающие по бедрам подчеркивают корректность нового модного образа, который завершают обувь с изящной формой носочной части и стильные панамы. Запонки, двухцветные пояса, платки в нагрудном кармане и ретро-сумки из ткани и кожи являются атрибутами шика и высочайшего качества. Актуальна гамма сдержанных цветов: грифельный, морозно-голубой, сизо-серый и тд. В центре внимания современные интерпретации классического костюма для города. В одежде для города представлено множество пиджаков и курток, ставших ещё меньше и короче, чем в предыдущем сезоне. Тенденции мужской моды летнего сезона, представлены актуальные цветовые решения, новые приемы оформления текстиля и других материалов, используемых для создания мужского гардероба и ставших основой для современных образных решений. Голливуд - стиль стройных и породистых мужчин, включающий ярко выраженные элементы в латиноамериканском и рокерском духе. Главные отличия стиля в духе 80-х - невозмутимость, бескомпромиссность и жажда жизни. Темные, насыщенные цвета с разноцветными блестящими вкраплениями ассоциируются с огнями большого города. Гладкие, прохладные поверхности шелковистых тканей мерцают, а контраст матового и глянцевого, так же, как и переливы шанжан, придают современность классике. Металлические волокна оживляют ткани, предназначенные для повседневной одежды. Шалевые воротники и заостренные формы лацканов делают более изысканными узкие пиджаки с застежкой на одну пуговицу. Костюмы с узнаваемым силуэтом в стиле латино, так же как и комплекты, включающие смокинг, широкие брюки прямой формы и узкую, вальяжно расстегнутую сорочку делают мужчину центром всеобщего внимания. Ткани в полоску, или с мелкими графическими рисунками демонстрируют черно-белые контрасты, придающие узорам резкость и четкость. Сверхдлинные узкие брюки прямой формы, предназначенные для молодежи, ассоциируются с легендарными рок-образами прошлого.

Однотонные шелковистые футболки с мерцающими матово-глянцевыми рисунками облегают тело. Отдых на Ривьере: слегка небрежный, но все же безупречный стиль, элегантный, откровенно влюбленный в идеи 60-х. Романтическое настроение и беззаботность являются характерными особенностями стилевых решений, ориентированных на 50-е годы. Используется палитра свежих, прохладных пастельных цветов, где предпочтение отдается оттенкам воды, светлым мятно-зеленым и сиренево-розовым оттенкам крокуса, которые дополняются натуральной гаммой, включающей бежевый, табачный и цвет гальки. Приоритет отдается солидным и основательным тканям: - габардину, трикотажным полотнам джерси и атласу, выполненным из хлопчатобумажной пряжи. Классическая «морская» полоска и наивная мелкая клетка на светлом фоне используются для оформления сорочечных и брючных тканей, а также для пиджаков в спортивном стиле, являясь основой нового классического стиля в духе ривьеры.

Становятся более приглушенными тональные пастельные оттенки, окрашивающие ткани в словно выцветшие на солнце, или с эффектом застиранности. Тем не менее, пиджаки в пастельной гамме считаются в этом сезоне необходимым элементом модного гардероба. В центре внимания жесткие, плотные ткани, а также динамичные рельефные структуры типа жатых полосок сирсакера или выраженной фактуры пике, не позволяющие модному образу обрести излишнюю чопорность. Стиль casual как отражение черт мужского характера: страстность, строгость и функциональность в духе традиций Мексики и Южной Америки. Конкуренцию спортивным пиджакам, продолжающим свою успешную карьеру в моде, составляют узкие короткие куртки и блузоны на молнии. Льняные брюки в стиле «карго» актуальны наряду с более широкими брюками. Бермуды становятся необходимым предметом одежды в разгар лета. Наряду с трикотажем в рубчик, жилетами без застежки и рубашками-поло стиль «жиголо» определяют такие аксессуары, как галстуки с крупнораппортными цветочными, или геометрическими узорами, шейные платки, спортивные туфли из светлой кожи, ретро-кроссовки, легкие туфли из специальной ткани в пастельных оттенках, сандалии, соломенные шляпы и кепки. Новые образные решения для стильной городской одежды - соединение роскоши, иронии и минимализма, навеянного современной архитектурой. Использование предварительно окрашенных пряж, стирка с энзимами, фасонные пряжи, жатые ткани и полиуретановые покрытия вносят в модные предложения для городской одежды элементы в духе расслабленного и несколько небрежного стиля «casual»; эффект усиливает обилие карманов, отделочная строчка, застежки-молнии, заклепки и оригинальные застежки.

Рубашечные ткани отдают предпочтение мадрасской клетке или рельефным полоскам. В городскую моду вновь возвращаются рубашки из тонкого денима. Платки банданы, льняные шарфы, кожаные галстуки, обувь в стиле вестерна, кожа и ткани с эффектом застиранности являются стильными аксессуарами, в числе которых также ковбойские шляпы или головные уборы гаучо, а также военные кепи с козырьком. В предложениях многоликой мужской моды органично соединялись непринужденность и элементы классики, ретро-образы, возврат к стилю 80-х, нарочитая небрежность денима и стиль casual, элегантность городской одежды, элементы ковбойского стиля и стилевое решение в духе рока, которое нашло отражение в прилегающих костюмах и узких пальто, блузонах и изысканных спенсерах из кожи разных цветов. Черты романтической женственности мужской моде придают сорочки из тонкой вуали, прозрачные ткани, гофрированные рюши и кружевные рукава. В насыщенной палитре предпочтение отдается фиолетовому. Одной из самых выразительных является цветовая группа, включающая винные оттенки, представленные во всем великолепии и разнообразии - от бордового, вишневого и красно-коричневого, до клубничного и шоколадного. Гамма сдержанных цветов включает грифельный, морозно-голубой и сизо-серый, а также холодный оттенок цвета орудийного металла - от полированного серебра до оттенков грубых рустикальных металлических поверхностей. Используемые в колористическом решении, гармоничные нюансы часто демонстрируют влияние цветов современной живописи, но, отдавая должное цветовым контрастам, модельеры не забывают о целостности восприятия ансамбля.

Ткани отличаются большим разнообразием: изящные и строгие костюмные ткани с мелким рисунком, тональной клеткой и рисунком в «елочку» из тонких линий, выполненным в серебристо-серой гамме; деним, вновь вернувшийся к полинявшим оттенкам и разрушенным структурам, джерси, букле, фланели, эластичный габардин и джинсовые ткани, современные высокотехнологичные материалы и тонкий вельвет, а так же изысканный бархат и роскошная порча. В числе актуальных рисунков стоит отметить узоры, имитирующие шкуру леопарда, которые можно было видеть на тканях пальто и сорочек, а так же на трикотажных джемперах и эффектных аксессуарах. Активно используемые до сих пор в женской одежде, теперь они стали новой тенденцией мужской моды.

Популярны ткани с рисунком пейсли, тартаны и шотландские узоры, характерные для трикотажных дополнений. Активно используется эффект от состаренности и линялости, застиринности и мятости, до текстур, эмитирующие потрепанность до поношенных и рванных тканей. Одной из самых выразительных отделок стали металлизированные напыления, сверкающие серебром на кожаных туфлях, брюках, куртках и пальто. В центре внимания современные интерпретации классического костюма для города и варианты вечерних элегантных пиджаков, в числе которых бархатные блейзеры, дополненные роскошными белыми рубашками и модели из декадентской парчи с деталями, украшенными вышивкой. В одежде для города представляют множество пиджаков и курток, ставших еще меньше и короче, чем в предыдущие сезоны. Заметны тенденции в ассортименте верхних изделий стали свободные по форме шерстяные пальто, стянутые по талии мягкими поясами, макинтоши длиной от мини до макси, выполненные из всевозможных тканей, а также самые разнообразные модели курток.

Появились по-домашнему уютные вязанные кардиганы, длинные и свободные с широкими лацканами в форме шали. Дополнения из трикотажа, в числе которых пуловеры и свитера, рубашки-поло и блузоны, выполненные из изысканного кашемира или альпака, предают индивидуальность элитарной мужской моде. Ярко выраженным пристрастием мужской моды предстоящего сезона становится двубортная застежка, используемая для пиджаков, пальто и даже для вязаных кардиганов. Меховые воротники являются важным элементом роскошного гламурного стиля в духе 20-х годов, а воротники-шали и отделка с переплетением в широкий рубчик - характерной деталью трикотажных дополнений. Узкие галстуки, небрежно завязанные прямо на шее - один из самых стильных и выразительных аксессуаров. Привлекают внимание пестрые брючные подтяжки и ремни с массивными пряжками, нарочито грубые башмака и сумки-ранцы, объемные мужские сумки, которые становятся еще больше. В числе наиболее популярных украшений - пояса, пряжки, цепочки и браслеты, особенно явно выраженных в гламурном ковбойском стиле. Атрибутика в стиле «металлик» включает узнаваемые широкие пояса с блестящими грубоватыми пряжками в виде когтистой лапы тигра.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ МАРКЕТИНГОМ И РЕКЛАМОЙ В ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ООО «ГАЗПРОМНЕФТЬ-САХАЛИН»)»

Аннотация. В статье проанализированы особенности маркетинга и рекламы в ООО «Газпромнефть-Сахалин», определена роль экономической стратегии в развитии организации и рассмотрена структура маркетинговой стратегии и принципы ее формирования. Проведено исследование рынка теплоэнергетического оборудования, разработаны направления развития особенностей маркетинга и рекламы исследуемого предприятия, а также проведен расчет экономической эффективности предложенных мероприятий.

Ключевые слова: особенности маркетинга и рекламы, ООО «Газпромнефть-Сахалин», бенчмаркинг, PEST-анализ.

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FEATURES OF MARKETING AND ADVERTISING MANAGEMENT IN AN ORGANIZATION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF GAZPROMNEFT-SAKHALIN LLC)"

Annotation: The article analyzes the features of marketing and advertising in OOO Gazpromneft-Sakhalin, defines the role of economic strategy in the development of the organization and considers the structure of the marketing strategy and the principles of its formation. A study of the heat and power equipment market was carried out, directions for the development of marketing *and advertising features of the enterprise under study were developed, and the calculation of the economic efficiency of the proposed measures was carried out.*

Key words: features of marketing and advertising, OOO Gazpromneft-Sakhalin, benchmarking, PEST-analysis.

Актуальность проведения научного исследования обусловлена тем, что в условиях жёсткой конкурентной борьбы и быстро меняющейся ситуации предприятия должны не только концентрировать внимание на внутреннем состоянии дел, но и вырабатывать долгосрочную конкурентную стратегию поведения, которая позволяла бы им поспевать за изменениями, происходящими в их окружении. В сложившейся ситуации разработка эффективной маркетинговой стратегии предприятия становится залогом успешной деятельности предприятия в условиях рынка.

На сегодняшний день маркетинговая и рекламная деятельность являются важной частью бизнес-среды как с экономической, так и социальной точки зрения. Реклама и маркетинг позволяют более эффективно коммуницировать с потребителями, формировать новые партнерские контакты, предоставлять важную для организации компанию широкому кругу лиц. Современные компании все чаще обращаются к различным маркетинговым и рекламным инструментам для продвижения своих товаров и услуг. В рыночной экономике потребители научились полагаться на рекламу и другие формы продвижения информации, которую они могут использовать при принятии решений о покупке.

Степень разработанности научной проблемы. Ключевые проблемы стратегического управления предприятиями широко освещены в научных трудах отечественных ученых, среди которых следует отметить Н.А. Казакова, А.В. Александрову, С.А. Курашова, Н.Н. Кондрашеву, В.Н. Наумова, Н. Розанову, З.П. Румянцеву, И.И. Скоробогатых, Р.Р. Сидорчука, Б.В. Мусатова, Ж.Б. Мусатову, Е.А. Арбатскую, Е.С. Бурыкина, Н.С. Мушкетову, А.С. Вайнера и других авторов.

Проблематика формирования и развития конкурентных преимуществ в теоретическом и практическом аспектах рассматривается в работах А.А. Бакунова, К.Р. Кинчевской, Е.А. Вакуленко, В.А. Хохлова, А.А. Воронова, Е.В. Векловой, В.В. Миненко, Е.В. Горшенина, А.Ю. Гунько и др.

Аспекты разработки и совершенствования маркетинговой стратегии исследовались в работах таких специалистов как Котлера Ф., Армстронга Г., Антонова Г.Д., Васильевой Г.А., Азизовой Т.Р., Тимофеева М.И., Мысаченко В.И., Жеребцова В.И., Токарь Е.В., Доценко А.Н., Ковалева В.Н., Толстикова Е.А., Трифонова Ю.В., Ширяевой Ю.С., Перцевой Л.Н., И.В. Ариничева, И.В. Ариничевой, Н.Ю. Барковой, Ю.А. Трубецких, Р.Р. Глояна, В.С. Калинушкина, А.О. Егорова и др.

Вследствие недостаточной научно-методической разработанности проблемы эффективного управления маркетинговой деятельностью, а именно, той ее части, которая касается рационального применения маркетинговых инструментов, позволяющих привлекать новых клиентов и сохранять старых, управлять сбытом компании, занимать необходимые конкурентные позиции, получать максимальную прибыль, особенно значимым становится поиск новых путей совершенствования маркетинговой деятельности предприятий.

Теоретическую базу исследования составили теории, разработки, выводы и концепции, опубликованные в трудах зарубежных и российских специалистов по маркетингу и рекламе. В качестве базы, оснащенной профессиональными теоретическими аспектами для исследования, является специализированная литература отечественных и зарубежных авторов, мнения экспертов и их научные статьи, профессиональные Интернет-ресурсы.

Методическую основу исследования составили методы структурно-функционального анализа, элементы системного и сравнительного подходов, критический анализ релевантной литературы, методы анализа и синтеза, обобщение и систематизация знаний по теме, метод классификаций, группировок.

Методика проведения исследования включала в себя в первую очередь проведение кабинетного исследования по вторичным источникам для проведения обзора теоретических аспектов формирования маркетинговой стратегии организации; проведение анализа особенностей маркетинга и рекламы ООО «Газпромнефть-Сахалин» в том числе с помощью методов PEST-анализа, SWOT-анализа, анализа 5 сил конкуренции М. Портера, анализа статистических данных и официальной отчетность компании, анализа рынка.

Результаты исследования. В ходе проведения исследования было выявлено, что ООО «Газпромнефть-Сахалин» осуществляет свою деятельность в следующих сегментах: разведка и добыча, переработка и продажа нефти и другие виды деятельности. Несмотря на спад популярности нефтегазовых компаний, ООО «Газпромнефть-Сахалин» сохранило интерес инвесторов. По состоянию на 2022 год компания ООО «Газпромнефть-Сахалин» является стабильной динамично развивающейся организацией с устойчивой финансовой политикой. Однако, нельзя не заметить, что у компании имеется зависимость от финансовых вложений и в связи с нестабильной ситуацией на внешнеэкономическом уровне стоит сделать упор на увеличение собственного капитала для увеличения стабильности компании в условиях кризиса.

Согласно проведенному анализу М. Портера, наибольшая угроза на рынке теплоэнергетического оборудования исходит от конкурентов и потребителей.

Из проведенного PEST-анализа были выделены несколько факторов макросреды, на которые ООО «Газпромнефть-Сахалин» следует обратить внимание при разработке своей маркетинговой и рекламной стратегии. Политические вопросы могут включать в себя международные санкции, введенные после объявления специальной военной операции. Кроме того, неожиданная рецессия означает, что поставщики и партнеры компании могут столкнуться с нестабильной экономической ситуацией. Социальные факторы в значительной степени связаны с поведением потребителей, например, выбор образа жизни и отношение к нему имеют реальное влияние на них.

На своем базовом рынке компания ООО «Газпромнефть-Сахалин» придерживается стратегии глубокого проникновения на рынок. Свое позиционирование компания «Газпромнефть-Сахалин» основывает на своей истории, традициях и высоком качестве услуг. Бренд «Газпромнефть-Сахалин» имеет сильное позиционирование и развитую культуру внешней идентификации.

Изучив данные ежегодных отчетов, а также проанализировав общий рынок и определив конкурентную структуру данного рынка, можно сделать вывод о том, что компания «Газпромнефть-Сахалин» занимает на российском рынке теплоэнергетического оборудования позицию лидера по продукту. Основной стратегией, используемой компанией на базовом рынке, является защита рынка. «Газпромнефть-Сахалин» в качестве лидера рынка стремится увеличить занимаемую долю на рынке за счет внедрения инновационных технологий, форм продажи, организации сервиса.

Рекомендации по совершенствованию маркетинга и рекламы компании «Газпромнефть-Сахалин» включают в себя проведение лекций для студентов теплоэнергетических специальностей и школьников, будущих абитуриентов; проведение дней открытых дверей в России и других странах, где активно развивается теплоэнергетика; проведение социальных проектов, направленных на поддержку социально-культурных мероприятий. В ходе реализации программы будут продемонстрированы следующие имиджевые характеристики, которые согласуются с миссией и целями компании «Газпромнефть-Сахалин»: серьезность, устойчивость, уверенность, динамичность, новаторство, современность, рост, развитие, опыт и знания.

Авторская оценка полученных результатов исследования. По мнению автора исследования, разработанные рекомендации по совершенствованию маркетинга и рекламы компании «Газпромнефть-Сахалин» на территории России и за рубежом будет способствовать повышению осведомленности студентов теплоэнергетической отрасли из других стран о компании «Газпромнефть-Сахалин»; повышению имиджа компании «Газпромнефть-Сахалин» в рассматриваемых странах; популяризации российских программ теплоэнергетического образования;

привлечению перспективных студентов для внесения их в кадровых резерв компании «Газпромнефть-Сахалин»; профессиональному и карьерному росту талантливой молодежи в области теплоэнергетики.

Выводы и рекомендации по проведенному исследованию.

В ходе проведения исследования были решены следующие задачи:

– выявлена роль экономической стратегии в развитии организации и рассмотрена структура маркетинговой стратегии и принципы ее формирования;

– исследована методика оценки эффективности и особенности маркетинговой стратегии организации;

– предоставлена организационная характеристика организации ООО «Газпромнефть-Сахалин» и проведен анализ основных результатов деятельности предприятия;

– проведено исследование рынка теплоэнергетического оборудования;

– проанализированы особенности маркетинга и рекламы организации ООО «Газпромнефть-Сахалин»;

– разработаны направления развития особенностей маркетинга и рекламы исследуемого предприятия;

– рассмотрен бенчмаркинг как один из инструментов совершенствования маркетинга и рекламы компании;

– проведен расчет экономической эффективности предложенных мероприятий.

Подводя итог, была достигнута цель исследования, а именно были выявлены особенности управления маркетингом и рекламой в организации на примере ООО «Газпромнефть-Сахалин».

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПО УПРАВЛЕНИЮ РИСКАМИ ТИПОВЫХ ПРОЕКТОВ ГЧП

Аннотация. Проекты, в которых используется модель управления ГЧП, как правило, крупномасштабны и сложны в процессе реализации. Если у участников проекта не будет чувства управления рисками в процессе эксплуатации, это приведет к огромным рискам и скрытым опасностям для проекта. Таким образом, только внедрив концепцию контроля рисков на всех этапах проекта и проделав хорошую работу по управлению рисками, можно гарантировать бесперебойную реализацию проекта ГЧП.
Ключевые слова: модель ГЧП; проектный риск; управление.

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RESEARCH ON RISK MANAGEMENT OF TYPICAL PPP PROJECTS

Summary. Projects that use the PPP management model are usually large-scale and complex in the implementation process. If the project participants do not have a sense of risk management during operation, this will lead to huge risks and hidden dangers for the project. Thus, only by implementing the concept of risk control at all stages of the project and doing a good job of risk management, it is possible to guarantee the smooth implementation of the PPP project.
Keywords: PPP model; project risk; management.

1. Важность внедрения управления рисками в проекты ГЧП

Проекты ГЧП, как правило, характеризуются крупномасштабными инвестициями и длительными инвестиционными и эксплуатационными циклами. Во время строительства и эксплуатации проекта различные условия, с которыми сталкивается проект, постоянно меняются, сталкиваясь с внешними рисками, такими как политические риски, рыночные риски и экономические риски, а также неотъемлемыми рисками, такими как финансовые риски, технические риски и риски безопасности. В процессе управления проектом риски присутствуют повсюду. Если заранее не внедрить механизмы управления рисками при работе с различными типами рисков, заранее выявить и классифицировать риски, а также сформулировать соответствующие планы реагирования на различные типы рисков на каждом этапе, то можно будет расширить риск, стимулируют другие потенциальные риски и вызывают цепную реакцию, приводящую к неконтролируемым рискам, которые могут нанести ущерб интересам всех участников проекта и даже привести к провалу проекта.Следовательно, на ранней стадии проекта ГЧП необходимо внедрить механизм управления рисками, который связан с успехом или неудачей проекта[67].

2. Типа рисков проектов ГЧП

Риски проектов ГЧП можно разделить на две категории: внешние риски и внутренние риски. Внешние риски, как правило, относятся к рискам макроуровня, и это все виды рисков, которые возникают вне проекта, включая политические риски, природные риски, рыночные риски, экономические риски и политические риски.Неотъемлемый риск часто связан с самим проектом. Это риск, который возникает в рамках проекта. Он существует на всех этапах реализации проекта, таких как риск принятия решений и риск позиционирования на стадии создания проекта, технический риск на стадии проектирования, риск качества и риск безопасности на стадии строительства, риск затрат и риск управления эксплуатацией на стадии эксплуатации и т.д.

3 Контроль рисков проектов ГЧП

Благодаря выявлению и оценке рисков проектов ГЧП список рисков, их уровень и степень опасности были освоены, и следующим шагом является разработка плана действий по борьбе с рисками. Чтобы справиться с рисками, мы должны сначала создать процесс контроля рисков и систему контроля, а также повысить осведомленность о важности контроля рисков. Все участники проекта должны объединить свою осведомленность, работать сообща, чтобы справляться с рисками и устранять их, и предлагать персонализированные планы реагирования на различные типы рисков на разных этапах. Предотвращение рисков - это оптимальный метод реагирования на риски. Для предотвращения возникновения различных предсказуемых рисков используются различные превентивные меры. Второе заключается в том, что при неизбежных рисках потери могут быть сведены к минимуму с помощью различных программ сокращения потерь. Создание механизма надзора за контролем рисков является институциональной гарантией контроля рисков.

[67] Сюй Цзифан, Чжоу Ичэн.Тройной провал в сфере предоставления государственных услуг и инновация китайской модели предоставления государственных услуг [J]. Журнал Нанкинского сельскохозяйственного университета (издание по социальным наукам)，2010，18（03）：259-261.

Посредством установления различных правил и подзаконных актов по контролю рисков, создания механизма оценки управления рисками и контроля за его выполнением оценивается и контролируется эффективность реагирования на риски и контроля за ними во всех аспектах, и все департаменты находятся под контролем. настоятельно рекомендуется активно сталкиваться с рисками, надлежащим образом обращаться с ними и достигать цели контроля рисков.Развивайте и создавайте команду талантливых специалистов по контролю рисков.Из-за сложности проектов ГЧП предъявляются чрезвычайно высокие требования к профессиональному уровню и всесторонним способностям менеджеров по контролю рисков, что напрямую влияет на качество и эффективность контроля рисков проекта.Менеджеры проектов ГЧП должны усилить подготовку специалистов по управлению рисками, расширить знания персонала, повысить основную конкурентоспособность персонала и создать высококачественную команду специалистов по управлению рисками[68].

4. Распределение рисков в проектах ГЧП

Распределение рисков в проектах ГЧП - это не единичный риск и не совместный риск. В процессе реализации некоторых предыдущих проектов модели ГЧП у некоторых правительственных ведомств могла возникнуть мысль о том, что они боятся брать на себя ответственность. Лица, принимающие решения, часто используют свое сильное положение, чтобы переложить часть рисков, которые должны были нести они сами, на общественные силы на этапах планирования проекта и проведения торгов, и они не несите или несете только небольшую часть рисков.Хотя все любят высокую отдачу и не любят сильно рисковать, позволять социальным силам брать на себя слишком много рисков, на которые не следует идти, рисков, которые не равны получаемым выгодам, или рисков, с которыми плохо справляются, не будет способствовать плавному продвижению проекта, и это, скорее всего, приведет к срыву проекта.Ввиду этого при реализации проектов ГЧП должен быть создан научный и разумный механизм распределения рисков, а субъект различных рисков должен определяться исходя из характеристик самого проекта и характеристик и преимуществ каждого участника проекта.Как правительственные ведомства, так и общественные силы имеют свои собственные области знаний и типы рисков, с которыми они хорошо справляются. Когда осуществляется распределение рисков, какая сторона может относительно лучше контролировать риск и обладает способностью реагировать на риск, тогда риск ляжет на нее, а другая сторона - на другие

[68] Сюй Цзифан, Чжоу Ичэн.Тройной провал в сфере предоставления государственных услуг и инновация китайской модели предоставления государственных услуг [J]. Журнал Нанкинского сельскохозяйственного университета (издание по социальным наукам)），2010，18（03）：259-261.

стороны. другая сторона может участвовать в реагировании на риски в качестве вспомогательной роли.В процессе распределения рисков проектов ГЧП необходимо не только уточнить обязанности каждого участника проекта, но и придерживаться принципа одинаковых рисков и выгод, а также координации и унификации рисков и выгод.Это “совместное использование рисков и выгод".Совместное использование выгод - это не совместное использование выгод. При распределении выгод необходимо учитывать множество факторов. Необходимо учитывать не только долю инвестиций участников проекта в ресурсы, но и ситуацию с разделением рисков. Необходимо сопоставлять риски и выгоды и полностью стимулировать энтузиазм тех, кто склонен к риску, чтобы контролировать его и принимать на себя.

Проанализированы основные риски различных периодов разработки проектов ГЧП, причем риски являются динамичными и зависят от времени. В последние годы понимание правительством проектов ГЧП постоянно улучшалось, и постепенно накапливался опыт. В сочетании с ростом и вмешательством профессиональных сторонних организаций, особенно проекты ГЧП, прошли оценку “соотношения цены и качества” (степень интеграции на протяжении всего жизненного цикла, выявление рисков и распределение, ориентация на эффективность и поощрение инноваций, степень потенциальной конкуренции, возможности государственных учреждений и контроль за финансированием), значительно снизился риск ошибок при принятии правительственных решений; формирование и совершенствование соответствующих национальных законов, суровые меры государства по борьбе с коррупцией и создание Система надзора за проектами ГЧП, особенно внедрение комплексной информационной платформы управления библиотеками проектов ГЧП, риск изменения законодательства, риск коррупции со стороны государственных структур и ненадежность государственных структур - риски были значительно снижены; риски консервативной концепции государственных структур практически отсутствуют.

Проекты ГЧП могут не только принести экономические и социальные выгоды всем участникам, но и позволить участникам нести риски, которые другие проекты не могут нести.В процессе реализации проектов ГЧП все участники проекта должны повышать свою осведомленность об управлении рисками, внедрять механизмы управления рисками, выявлять, изучать, анализировать и оценивать риски, а также придерживаться принципа “совместного использования выгод и рисков”, чтобы разделять риски, контролировать риски и эффективно избегать рисков, обеспечивая при этом плавная реализация проекта, максимизация экономических и социальных выгод.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ И АНАЛИЗ ГЧП В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ

Аннотация. Непрерывное социально-экономическое развитие способствовало дальнейшему развитию различных сфер жизни общества. Являясь новым типом модели управления государственными проектами, модель ГЧП играет важную роль в повышении коэффициента использования социальных ресурсов и содействии гармоничному социальному развитию. Она получила широкое внимание и широко пропагандировалась во всем мире. Однако в процессе разработки модели ГЧП Однако все еще существуют некоторые недостатки, которые влияют на его устойчивое развитие.Поэтому имеет практическое значение усилить исследования по применению модели ГЧП в нашем обществе.В этой статье будет проанализирован и изучен обзор модели ГЧП и фактическая ситуация с применением модели ГЧП, а также предложены эффективные контрмеры для развития модели ГЧП в сфере государственных услуг, чтобы способствовать здоровому и стабильному развитию нашего общества.

Ключевые слова: общество ГЧП; инфраструктура; контрмеры.

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RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS OF PPP IN MODERN SOCIETY

Summary. Continuous socio-economic development contributed to the further development of various spheres of society. Being a new type of public project management model, the PPP model plays an important role in increasing the utilization rate of social resources and promoting harmonious social development. It received widespread attention and was widely promoted around the world. However, in the process of developing a PPP model, however, there are still some shortcomings that affect its sustainable development.Therefore, it is of practical importance to strengthen research on the application of the PPP model in our society.This article will analyze and study the overview of the PPP model and the actual situation with the use of the

PPP model, as well as propose effective countermeasures for the development of the PPP model in the field of public services in order to promote the healthy and stable development of our society.

Keywords: PPP society; infrastructure; countermeasures.

1. Обзор модели ГЧП

ГЧП в основном относится к модели проектного финансирования государственной инфраструктуры. В широком смысле это относится к процессу сотрудничества между государственным сектором правительства и частным сектором с целью поощрения негосударственного сектора играть определенную роль и участвовать вместе с правительством в процессе предоставления общественных товаров и услуг населению. выполнять функции правительства в государственном секторе и приносить пользу частному сектору. Цель.В узком смысле это относится к институту, созданному между правительством и частным сектором для привлечения капитала, осуществления совместных исследований и разработок и несения соответствующих рисков[69].

Модель ГЧП имеет три основные характеристики: во-первых, партнерство, отношения сотрудничества между правительством и частным сектором; во-вторых, совместное использование выгод. В процессе сотрудничества правительство не только делится выгодами с частным сектором, но и может эффективно контролировать сверхприбыли частного сектора; наконец, распределение рисков по отношению к выгодам: когда сотрудничество между правительством и частным сектором может принести выгоды, также необходимо совместно нести определенные риски.

2. Фактическая ситуация применения модели ГЧП

(1) Текущая ситуация с государственными услугами в нашей стране

Уровень государственной службы является важным показателем всеобъемлющей национальной мощи страны. Чем сильнее национальная мощь, тем выше соответствующий уровень государственной службы. Как развивающаяся страна, экономическая мощь нашей страны и национальное качество недостаточно совершенны, в результате чего государственные услуги в нашей стране все еще находятся в состоянии дефицита, и трудно обеспечить безопасность населения. Как важному субъекту государственных услуг, правительству трудно выдерживать огромное финансовое давление, бюджетные поступления ограничены, а расходы на государственные услуги составляют относительно небольшую долю.Кроме того, для сравнения, под влиянием таких факторов, как количество людей, бюджетные доходы нашей страны значительно отстают

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[69] Сюй Цзифан, Чжоу Ичэн.Тройной провал в сфере предоставления государственных услуг и инновация китайской модели предоставления государственных услуг [J]. Журнал Нанкинского сельскохозяйственного университета (издание по социальным наукам)）, 2010, 18 ⑽3）：259-261.

от доходов развитых стран, и это также в значительной степени влияет на функционирование и качество наших государственных услуг, что в основном проявляется в: малом количестве видов, низкой эффективности и невысокой результативности обслуживания.

(2) Государственные услуги в рамках модели ГЧП в нашей стране

Углубление реформ и открытость способствовали дальнейшему развитию рыночной экономики. Моя страна использовала модель ГЧП для развития государственных услуг. Она прошла путь от пилотного проекта и продвижения к полной открытости и комплексности. Она широко использовалась и популяризировалась во многих областях и накопила много опыта. опыт с замечательными результатами.

1. Диверсификация методов государственной службы.Наша страна применяет различные методы оказания государственных услуг в соответствии с реальной ситуацией в различных регионах, такие как контрактный аутсорсинг, франчайзинг и т.д., что способствует все более очевидным отношениям сотрудничества между правительством, обществом и предприятиями[70].

2. Интегрируйтесь в частный капитал. Движимый социально-экономическим развитием, частный капитал нашей страны быстро развивался и стал важной частью социалистической рыночной экономики, вливая свежую кровь в государственные службы, изменяя статус традиционного и единственного поставщика государственных услуг и эффективно повышая качество государственных услуг.

3. Изменен статус органа государственного управления. Рыночная экономика становится все более здоровой, и постепенно формируется гражданское общество. Другие социальные структуры участвуют в государственных услугах. Полномочия правительства по управлению слабеют день ото дня, и оно уделяет больше внимания сотрудничеству и совместному использованию. Для достижения лучшей интеграции и содействия здоровому развитию нашего общества наше правительство скорректировало и оптимизировало соответствующие институты, такие как CIRC, CBRC и т.д.

(3) Ограничения

Хотя модель ГЧП достигла хороших результатов в нашей стране, в процессе подачи заявок все еще есть некоторые недостатки: во-первых, гражданское общество все еще находится на ранних стадиях развития, а отсутствие независимости и автономии не способствует дальнейшему углублению модели ГЧП, и ее трудно достичь улучшение сотрудничества между государственным и частным секторами; во-вторых, отсутствие доверия между правительством и субъектами рынка; опять же, нехватка

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[70] Сюй Цзифан, Чжоу Ичэн.Тройной провал в сфере предоставления государственных услуг и инновация китайской модели предоставления государственных услуг [J].Журнал Нанкинского сельскохозяйственного университета (издание по социальным наукам)）, 2010, 18 (03）: 259-261.

средств и талантов.Можно видеть, что отношения между нашим правительством, рынком и обществом подверглись серьезному испытанию.

3. Эффективные меры противодействия для содействия развитию модели ГЧП в сфере государственных услуг

(1) Создать платформу сотрудничества в сфере государственной службы

Правительство и предприятия и раньше могли сотрудничать через проектную систему, но проектная система не подходит для небольших государственных служб.Поэтому, чтобы лучше продвигать роль модели ГЧП в работе государственной службы, мы должны активно создавать долгосрочный механизм, создавать платформу государственных услуг и устанавливать механизм строгого доступа для обеспечения того, чтобы участники предоставления государственных услуг имели высокую квалификацию и повышали качество государственных услуг.. Кроме того, модель ГЧП применима не ко всем государственным услугам. Мы должны сначала понять природу и характеристики модели ГЧП и совместить ее с реальной ситуацией в нашей стране, чтобы создать платформу государственных услуг, соответствующую развитию нашей страны, с тем чтобы продвигать лучшему развитию нашего общества[71].

(2) Создать разумную систему надзора и оценки эффективности

Ключевым звеном в модели ГЧП является оценка эффективности, которая имеет большое значение для обеспечения баланса общественных интересов и стимулирования энтузиазма к участию. Поэтому особенно важно создать разумную систему надзора и оценки эффективности. Правительству следует усилить надзор и управление своими партнерами, чтобы гарантировать, что их поведение соответствует общественным интересам. Некоторые предприятия, которые не соответствуют стандартам, должны быть предупреждены и наказаны. Как важный субъект рыночной экономики, предприятия должны предоставлять качественные услуги социальным работникам и выполнять их обязательства как партнеров правительства. Кроме того, необходимо разработать стандартизированную систему оценки для обеспечения последовательности и эффективности оценки. Содержание оценки должно включать основные качества субъекта и удовлетворенность общественности. Благодаря справедливой и разумной системе оценки может быть достигнута прозрачность государственных услуг, с тем чтобы добиться устойчивого стимулирующего эффекта.

[71] Сюй Фан.Электронное чтение государственных услуг правительства нашей страны, ориентированного на обслуживание [J].Журнал Уханьского технологического университета (издание по социальным наукам)），2013，14（01）：265-267.

(3) Усовершенствовать соответствующую правовую систему модели ГЧП

Модель ГЧП - это сложный и масштабный проект с характеристиками широкого охвата и крупных инвестиций, что усложняет юридические отношения. Следовательно, важно усовершенствовать правовую систему, связанную с моделью ГЧП. Посредством разработки правовой системы она может эффективно регулировать внешнюю среду, избегать рисков и других проблем, прояснять соответствующие субъекты, объекты и правовые отношения, а также способствовать признанию различными функциональными подразделениями своих обязанностей, стандартизации их деятельности. права, обязанности и модели поведения, а также повышение качества государственной службы.

Согласно вышесказанному, модель ГЧП, как важный метод и способ современного управления государственной службой, имеет большое значение для содействия здоровому развитию нашего общества.Поэтому, учитывая недостатки применения модели ГЧП в проектах государственной службы в нашей стране, следует принять эффективные меры по совершенствованию соответствующей правовой системы, стандартизации поведения различных субъектов и повышению уровня государственных услуг, чтобы способствовать дальнейшему развитию нашего общества.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПО УПРАВЛЕНИЮ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫМИ ПРОЕКТАМИ НА ОСНОВЕ ГЧП

Аннотация. На данном этапе, по мере развития общества, в реализации программы модернизации моей страны также достигнут значительный прогресс. Движущая сила экономического развития постепенно развивается в направлении модернизации элементов, структурной оптимизации и институциональных изменений, включая строительство общественного транспорта, энергетики, общественных служб и муниципальных объектов. Спрос также растет. В настоящее время в проектах ГЧП в Китае используется модель сотрудничества между правительством и социальным капиталом, что способствует нехватке государственных средств и предотвращению долговых рисков, и контролю над ними.

Ключевые слова: Тип инвестиций в рамках ГЧП; управление проектами; исследования

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RESEARCH ON THE MANAGEMENT OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS BASED ON PPP

Summary. At this stage, as society develops, significant progress has also been made in the implementation of the modernization program of my country. The driving force of economic development is gradually developing in the direction of modernization of elements, structural optimization and institutional changes, including the construction of public transport, energy, public services and municipal facilities. Demand is also growing. Currently, PPP projects in China use a model of cooperation between the government and social capital, which contributes to the shortage of public funds and the prevention and control of debt risks.

Keywords: type of investments in the framework of PPP; project management; research.

Инвестиционные проекты, основанные на ГЧП, в основном используются для строительства инфраструктуры. Все строительство проекта осуществляется совместно правительством и предприятиями, и в конечном итоге достигается цель успешного завершения строительных работ по проекту и повышения качества проекта. Однако нельзя игнорировать тот факт, что инвестиционные проекты типа ГЧП имеют длительный срок строительства, высокие риски и крупные капиталовложения. Если они пренебрегают усилением управления, они часто привносят большие риски в строительство проекта и ограничивают повышение эффективности проекта.Следовательно, для того, чтобы способствовать плавному ходу строительства проекта и способствовать повышению эффективности инвестиционных проектов ГЧП, необходимо принять эффективные меры по укреплению управления.Однако в настоящее время в управлении проектом имеются недостатки, соответствующая система управления и меры не совершенны, а предварительным контролем возможных рисков пренебрегают, что ограничивает повышение эффективности проекта. Необходимо принимать меры по совершенствованию[72].

1．Важность управления инвестиционными проектами на основе ГЧП

Инвестиционные проекты ГЧП относятся к модели взаимного сотрудничества между социальным капиталом и правительством в целях строительства проекта.Благодаря применению этой модели огромное финансовое давление на правительство может быть эффективно ослаблено, что способствует ускорению процесса строительства инфраструктуры, снижению риска строительства проекта, сокращению социального незанятого капитала и реализации научного и рационального использования средств.В то же время, чтобы способствовать эффективному функционированию этой модели, необходимо усилить управление проектами на основе инвестиций в рамках ГЧП, которое играет важную роль.

1.1 Способствовать плавному ходу строительства проекта

Если вы не уделите внимания усилению управления и не сможете принять научные и разумные меры по использованию средств и строительных материалов для инвестиционных проектов ГЧП, это может привести не только к задержкам в сроках строительства, но и к затягиванию сроков строительства и даже ненужным претензиям, что повлияет на плавный ход строительства. строительство проекта.Принятие эффективных управленческих мер и усиление управления проектами, основанными на инвестициях в рамках ГЧП, может обеспечить научное и разумное распределение строительных материалов, строительного

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[72] Фу Цзинлей, Лю Дунмэй.Анализ функционирования и рисков управления проектом на основе инвестиционной модели ГЧП [J]. Ориентация на развитие строительных материалов, 2015 (2): 205-206.

персонала, строительной техники и оборудования и т.д., обеспечить надлежащий порядок на месте и способствовать плавному ходу строительства проекта.

1.2 Осуществлять рациональное использование денежных средств

Повышение эффективности использования средств и предотвращение их растраты является важным содержанием построения инвестиционных проектов ГЧП.Однако опрос показал, что некоторые предприятия пренебрегли строгим рассмотрением бюджетного плана строительства при участии в инвестиционных проектах ГЧП и не смогли принять научно обоснованные меры по использованию средств, ограничивая повышение эффективности проекта.Чтобы изменить эту ситуацию, необходимо усовершенствовать систему управления инвестиционными проектами на основе ГЧП, принять научные и разумные меры по использованию средств, повысить научность и рациональность бюджетного плана, предотвратить растрату средств и обеспечить рациональное использование средств инвестиционных проектов на основе ГЧП[73].

2．Недостатки управления инвестиционными проектами на основе ГЧП

Инвестиционные проекты ГЧП сопряжены с финансовыми рисками, техническими рисками, рыночными рисками и операционными рисками.Для достижения эффективного предотвращения этих рисков и контроля над ними необходимо создать надежную систему управления и контроля рисков.Однако, несмотря на принятие эффективных мер, важную роль играет укрепление управления проектами, основанными на инвестициях в рамках ГЧП.Однако в реальной работе некоторые менеджеры не обладают сильным чувством ответственности и не строго реализуют управленческие меры, что влияет на повышение эффективности управления инвестиционными проектами на основе ГЧП. Существующие проблемы проявляются в следующих аспектах.

3．Меры противодействия управлению инвестиционными проектами на основе ГЧП

Для того, чтобы восполнить недостатки управленческой работы, способствовать повышению уровня управления инвестиционным проектом на основе ГЧП, способствовать эффективному функционированию проекта и повышению всесторонних преимуществ проекта, необходимо принять следующие меры по улучшению.

3.1 Меры противодействия управлению инвестициями

При управлении инвестициями в проекты инвестиционного типа ГЧП необходимо провести углубленное исследование строительной площадки и детально разобраться в базовой ситуации строительства проекта.Затем

[73] Ли Инпань, Лю Минцян, Ван Фан.Исследование режима работы крупномасштабных проектов ГЧП по строительству предприятий на основе ГЧП [J]. Технология строительства, 2017 (9): 107-112.

сформулируйте надежную систему управления инвестициями, уточните цели и требования управления и содействуйте плавному ходу деятельности по управлению инвестициями.Необходимо сформулировать разумный инвестиционный бюджет и принять научные меры по использованию средств, чтобы предотвратить их растрату впустую.Необходимо повысить уровень разработки строительных чертежей, усилить проверку чертежей и своевременно принимать меры по оптимизации существующих проблем, чтобы эффективно направлять строительство инвестиционных проектов ГЧП и предотвращать задержки в сроках строительства.Необходимо уточнить ключевые звенья строительства, сфотографировать строительную площадку, усилить управление инвентаризацией на месте и убедиться, что площадка находится в хорошем состоянии, а средства на строительство используются рационально.Короче говоря, начиная со многих аспектов, повышение уровня управления инвестициями поможет способствовать повышению эффективности проекта.

3.2 Контрмеры по управлению расписанием

Обратите внимание на исследование строительной площадки и детально разберитесь в основной ситуации строительства инвестиционных проектов ГЧП.Затем, в соответствии с целями периода строительства, всесторонним качеством строительного персонала, производительностью строительной техники и оборудования, капитальными вложениями и т.д., формулируется научный план-график строительства.Усилить динамичное управление ходом строительства, уделить внимание сравнительному анализу, внести соответствующие коррективы в существующие недостатки, обеспечить эффективное выполнение плана графика строительства, повысить уровень управления графиком, предотвратить задержки в строительстве и добиться того, чтобы инвестиционные проекты ГЧП достигали лучших результатов.

3.3 Контрмеры в области управления качеством

Сформулируйте надежную систему менеджмента качества, эффективно ограничьте различные виды деятельности при строительстве инвестиционных проектов ГЧП и осуществите институционализацию и стандартизацию управления качеством.Необходимо уточнить конкретные обязанности персонала по управлению качеством, усилить управление качеством материалов и процессов, предотвратить несчастные случаи с качеством и достичь лучших результатов в управлении качеством инвестиционных проектов ГЧП для обеспечения качества строительства проекта.

3.4 Контрмеры по управлению безопасностью полетов

Уделяя внимание управлению качеством, мы также должны уделять больше внимания управлению безопасностью, чтобы обеспечить эффект от управления безопасностью инвестиционных проектов ГЧП.Сформулируйте надежную систему управления безопасностью, строго внедряйте систему ответственности за управление безопасностью и разъясните обязанности по управлению безопасностью каждой строительной бригады и строительного персонала, чтобы они могли добросовестно соблюдать систему управления безопасностью строительства, повысить уровень управления безопасностью, избежать несчастных случаев на производстве и достичь лучших результатов в строительстве. инвестиционных проектов ГЧП.

Принятие эффективных мер по усилению управления инвестиционными проектами на основе ГЧП может не только эффективно сдерживать и стандартизировать деятельность управленческого персонала, но и помочь реализовать научное и рациональное использование средств и способствовать повышению эффективности проекта.Поэтому, как менеджеры, они должны в полной мере понимать важную роль укрепления управления проектами, основанными на инвестициях в рамках ГЧП, и принимать меры по улучшению, основанные на существующих недостатках.Совершенствуйте всесторонние навыки управленческого персонала, формулируйте и строго внедряйте различные системы управления.В целях реализации научного и рационального использования средств, эффективной стандартизации и ограничения функционирования инвестиционных проектов ГЧП, а также содействия повышению уровня управления и эффективности инвестиционных проектов ГЧП.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ МЕХАНИЗМА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО СУБСИДИРОВАНИЯ В РАМКАХ МОДЕЛИ ГЧП

Аннотация. Эффективная разработка механизма государственных субсидий в модели ГЧП имеет большое значение для установления долгосрочного и стабильного партнерства между государственными ведомствами и социальным капиталом. Механизм распределения рисков и выгод в модели ГЧП в основном отражен в механизме государственных субсидий. Его умеренность влияет на то, может ли сотрудничество между государственными ведомствами и социальным капиталом достичь целей умеренного распределения рисков и разумных выгод.Точно понять смысл и основные принципы механизма государственного субсидирования модели ГЧП и создать научный и разумный механизм формирования, регулирования и взаимодействия государственных субсидий модели ГЧП, который может не только отвечать основным интересам заинтересованных сторон модели ГЧП, но и направлять социальные процессы. капитал для активного участия в строительстве проектов ГЧП, тем самым способствуя упорядоченному, здоровому и стабильному развитию модели ГЧП.

Ключевые слова: модель ГЧП; государственная субсидия; механизм; регулирование; взаимодействие

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STUDY OF THE MECHANISM OF STATE SUBSIDIES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PPP MODEL

Summary. Effective development of the mechanism of state subsidies in the PPP model is of great importance for establishing a long-term and stable partnership between government agencies and social capital. The mechanism of distribution of risks and benefits in the PPP model is mainly reflected in the mechanism of state subsidies. Its moderation affects whether cooperation between government agencies and social capital can achieve the goals of *moderate risk sharing and reasonable benefits.Accurately understand the meaning and basic principles of the mechanism of state subsidization of the PPP model and create a scientific and reasonable mechanism for the formation, regulation and interaction of state subsidies of the PPP model, which can not only meet the main interests of the stakeholders of the PPP model, but also guide social processes. capital for active participation in the construction of PPP projects, thereby contributing to the orderly, healthy and stable development of the PPP model.*

Keywords: PPP model; state subsidy; mechanism; regulation; interaction

1. Значение и основные принципы механизма государственного субсидирования модели ГЧП

Механизм распределения рисков и выгод в модели ГЧП в основном отражен в механизме государственных субсидий. Его умеренность влияет на то, может ли сотрудничество между государственными ведомствами и социальным капиталом достичь целей умеренного распределения рисков и разумных выгод.Надежный механизм государственного субсидирования может не только удовлетворить основные интересы всех заинтересованных сторон в модели ГЧП, но и направить социальный капитал на активное участие в строительстве проектов ГЧП, тем самым способствуя упорядоченному, здоровому и стабильному развитию модели ГЧП.Правительственные ведомства субсидируют социальных капиталистов посредством финансовых трансфертов, чтобы снизить цены на услуги, непосредственно оплачиваемые населением социальным капиталистам.Формы государственных субсидий в модели ГЧП разнообразны, включая субсидии на финансовые расходы, льготы по налогам и расходам для социальных капиталистов, право на эксплуатацию завершенных проектов, право на развитие недвижимости и льготы по оплате счетов за воду и электричество в рамках совместных проектов. Эти формы размер государственных субсидий напрямую влияет на цену проектов ГЧП, а также непосредственно затрагивает основные интересы социальных капиталистов и общественности.Таким образом, умеренность государственных субсидий связана не только с тем, является ли цена на проектные услуги более приемлемой для населения, но и с тем, является ли политика государственных субсидий более научной.Существует множество факторов, влияющих на механизм государственного субсидирования модели ГЧП, включая не только долю инвестиций государственных ведомств и социального капитала, коэффициенты распределения рисков, степень выполнения контракта между двумя сторонами и вклад двух сторон в проект, но также тип операции и эксплуатационные расходы совместного проекта, качество обслуживания, индекс цен, среднеотраслевая норма прибыли, политика в области налогов и сборов и т.д[74].

Поскольку государственные субсидии в модели ГЧП предполагают рациональное распределение выгод между соответствующими государственными ведомствами, общественностью и социальными капиталистами, при разработке механизма государственных субсидий в модели ГЧП следует в полной мере учитывать два основных принципа.Первый заключается в обеспечении того, чтобы не были ущемлены основные интересы общества.Как представитель общественных интересов, правительственные ведомства должны в первую очередь обеспечить, чтобы цены на государственные услуги по проектам контролировались в пределах приемлемого для общественности диапазона. Из-за основных характеристик общественных благ и длительного цикла возврата инвестиций в проекты ГЧП это легко может привести к краху рынка и недостаточному предложению. Чтобы социальные капиталисты не устанавливали завышенные цены, наносящие ущерб общественным интересам, правительственные ведомства должны проводить умеренные государственные субсидии проектам ГЧП для снижения цен общественных благ и услуг. Второе – обратить внимание на разумные интересы социального капитала. Причина, по которой социальный капитал участвует в проектах ГЧП, заключается в доходности капитала, которую могут принести проекты ГЧП. Участники социального капитала обладают характеристиками как экономических, так и рациональных людей и будут продолжать преследовать свои собственные интересы или максимизировать прибыль при сотрудничестве по проектам.Если социальный капитал не получает ожидаемой разумной отдачи от инвестиций, сторона социального капитала может отказаться от сотрудничества в проектах ГЧП, сократить предложение общественных благ или снизить уровень государственных услуг, завуалированно повысить цены и нанести ущерб общественным интересам.Чтобы способствовать устойчивому развитию сотрудничества между двумя сторонами модели ГЧП, сторона социального капитала может получать разумные выгоды за счет честной конкуренции, тем самым поддерживая долгосрочное и стабильное партнерство между соответствующими государственными ведомствами, общественностью и стороной социального капитала.

2. Анализ механизма формирования государственных субсидий в модели ГЧП

[74] Ло Фучжоу, Ван Гуаннань.Исследование по корректировке взаимосвязи между платежами пользователей и финансовыми субсидиями для проекта ГЧП интегрированного трубопроводного коридора [J]. Журнал Сианьского университета архитектуры и технологии (издание Nature Science), 2019 (6): 917-924.

(1) Определение классификации государственных субсидий в модели ГЧП

1.Действующие и неработающие проекты ГЧП не предусматривают государственных субсидий.Действующие проекты ГЧП могут использовать модель пользовательского платежного механизма, в то время как неоперативные проекты ГЧП могут использовать модель государственного платежного механизма.Механизм оплаты пользователями относится к покупке общественных товаров и услуг посредством прямой оплаты социального капитала конечным потребителем, и сторона социального капитала напрямую взимает плату с конечного потребителя для получения разумной прибыли. В это время сторона социального капитала несет все риски спроса, связанные с проектом ГЧП.Модель механизма оплаты пользователями в основном подходит для проектов общественных объектов, таких как газоснабжение, водоснабжение и электроснабжение, а также автостоянки. Поскольку доход от социального капитала напрямую связан с фактическим спросом на проект, чтобы снизить риск спроса на проект и гарантировать стабильную норму прибыли на социальный капитал, правительство, как правило, обязано обещать и гарантировать ограничение других инвесторов в строительстве новых конкурентоспособных проектов в течение определенного периода времени.В то же время, чтобы удержать социальных капиталистов от получения сверхприбылей сверх нормального уровня из-за значительного увеличения потребительского спроса, правительство установит верхний предел разумной нормы прибыли на инвестиции социальных капиталистов. Если прибыль превышает установленный верхний предел, превышение может быть согласовано и улажено, либо все это принадлежит правительству, либо правительственный департамент и социальные капиталисты вносят разумную долю. Механизм государственных платежей в основном относится к закупке государством общественных товаров и услуг у общества посредством прямых платежей. В соответствии с планом распределения рисков и типом проекта ГЧП модель механизма государственных платежей обычно можно разделить на несколько моделей, таких как способ оплаты доступности, способ оплаты использования и производительность способ оплаты.

Взаимодействие государственных субсидий в модели ГЧП относится к установлению отношений сотрудничества между правительственными ведомствами, социальными капиталистами и общественностью посредством государственных субсидий для проектов ГЧП с дополнительными преимуществами и взаимным контролем, с тем чтобы максимально интегрировать и распределять социальные ресурсы и максимизировать социальные выгоды. В контексте социальных преобразований вопрос государственных субсидий в рамках модели ГЧП становится все более сложным. Необходимо создать эффективный механизм взаимодействия государственных субсидий между правительственными ведомствами, социальным капиталом и общественностью, чтобы в полной мере использовать энтузиазм всех сторон и достичь состояния доверия. “благое управление”, тем самым повышая эффективность государственных субсидий в рамках модели ГЧП.С одной стороны, государственные субсидии могут интернализировать внешние эффекты проектов ГЧП и решить проблему нехватки общественных благ, таких как городская транспортная инфраструктура; с другой стороны, преимущества низкой стоимости, гибкости и специализации социального капитала и общественности могут компенсировать недостатки в поведении частных компаний. соответствующими государственными ведомствами и может защищать интересы социальных групп в более широком масштабе.Механизм взаимодействия государственных субсидий в модели ГЧП отражен в следующих аспектах[75]:

Во-первых, общественность расширяет свое участие с помощью информационных технологий.С помощью современных информационных технологий частные предприятия и общественность могут публиковать свои различные взгляды на формулирование модели государственных субсидий в рамках ГЧП с помощью мобильных телефонов, телевидения, Интернета, газет и других средств массовой информации и участвовать в общественных дискуссиях, которые помогут выявить различные глубинные противоречия и проблемы, возникающие при ГЧП моделируйте государственные субсидии и поощряйте все заинтересованные стороны активно обдумывать и изучать наилучшие решения противоречий и проблем, избегать недостатков политики государственных субсидий по модели ГЧП, обеспечивать баланс интересов всех сторон и позволять социальным группам принимать программы и политику государственных субсидий по модели ГЧП.В то же время Интернет, телефон и другие методы опроса также могут быть использованы для широкого выяснения мнений экспертов и социальных групп, и благодаря различным взглядам различных групп на политику государственных субсидий в рамках модели ГЧП это обеспечивает надежную справочную основу для обоснованного определения представителей общественности, участвующих в процессе.

Во-вторых, используйте построение системы для улучшения методов участия общественности.Эффективное построение системы способствует развитию механизма участия частных предприятий и

[75] Ло Фучжоу, Ван Гуаннань.Исследование по корректировке взаимосвязи между платежами пользователей и финансовыми субсидиями для проекта ГЧП интегрированного трубопроводного коридора [J]. Журнал Сианьского университета архитектуры и технологии (издание Nature Science), 2019 (6): 917-924.

общественности.Построив научную систему опроса о государственных субсидиях по модели ГЧП, можно эффективно отслеживать прогресс и эффект от реализации текущей политики государственных субсидий.Пусть социальные группы имеют право знать и критиковать статус-кво государственных субсидий на проекты ГЧП, соглашаться на контроль общественного мнения и поощрять кооперативные предприятия повышать эффективность управления и снижать свою зависимость от государственных субсидий.Создать систему переговоров и опроса удовлетворенности жителей, чтобы получить представление о реализации программы государственных субсидий по модели ГЧП и обратной связи с потребителями.

В-третьих, создавайте благоприятные условия для участия общественности.Правительственные ведомства должны продолжать создавать и предоставлять возможности для участия общественности, с тем чтобы общественность могла активно участвовать в слушаниях по государственным субсидиям и вносить предложения относительно основы и осуществимости правительственной разработки и корректировки политики в области субсидий.Необходимо укреплять построение верховенства закона и иметь правовую основу для методов и масштабов участия общественности в разработке и пересмотре политики государственных субсидий в рамках модели ГЧП.В то же время необходимо оптимизировать среду сбора информации и публиковать соответствующую информацию с помощью современных средств массовой информации и инструментов, чтобы снизить затраты на получение публичной информации.

В-четвертых, повысить качество участия общественности. Чем шире участие общественности в построении модели ГЧП, тем больше влияние на принятие решений о государственных субсидиях по проектам. Качество участия общественности в определенной степени определяет эффект политики субсидирования при принятии решений.Повышать правовую осведомленность участвующей общественности посредством рекламы и просвещения, повышать уровень осведомленности участвующей общественности о государственных субсидиях по модели ГЧП и активно направлять ее на участие в разработке политики государственных субсидий по модели ГЧП.Активно поощрять создание профессиональных и ориентированных на обслуживание неправительственных организаций для проектов ГЧП, с тем чтобы общественность могла участвовать в таких неправительственных организациях, как консалтинговые и посреднические, и снижать затраты на получение информации при разработке и осуществлении политики государственных субсидий.

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ФАРҒОНА ВИЛОЯТИ ГЕРОНТ АХОЛИСИДА БИЛИАР ПАНКРЕАТИТ ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИЯСИ

Аннотатция. Фарғона вилоятида 1500 та эркак ва аёллардан ташкил этилган репрезентатив кекса ва қари ёшдаги аҳолида бир вақтли эпидемиологик текширув ташкил этилди. Бунда 2018-2022-йилларда билиар панкреатит билан оғриган беморлар ўрганилди. Текширувда эпидемиологик, клиник, биохимик ва инструменталь усуллар Жахон Соғлиқни Сақлаш мезонларидан келиб чиқиб ва тавсияларига амал қилиб қўлланилди. Тадқиқотда физикал текширувда умумий ҳолат, оғриқ синдроми хусусиятлари ва жадаллиги, интоксикация симптомлари ва марказий ҳамда четки гемодинамиканинг бузилишлари аниқланади, ўрганилади ва баҳоланади

Калит сўзлар: Популяция, эпидемиология, билиар панкреатит.

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BILIAR IN THE POPULATION OF GERONT, FERGANA REGION EPIDEMIOLOGY OF PANCREATITIS

Annotattsiya. A simultaneous epidemiological investigation was organized in the representative elderly population of 1,500 men and women in the Fergana region. Patients with biliary pancreatitis were studied in 2018-2022. Epidemiological, clinical, biochemical and instrumental methods were used in *the investigation based on the criteria and recommendations of the World Health Organization. In the study, the general condition, characteristics and intensity of the pain syndrome, symptoms of intoxication, and disorders of central and peripheral hemodynamics are determined, studied and evaluated during the physical examination.*

Key words: Population, epidemiology, biliary pancreatitis.

Кириш. Панкреатитнинг келиб чиқишида 40%дан ортиқ холатларда ўт йўлларининг патологиялари роль ўйнайди. Бу турдаги панкреатит билиар панкреатит деб номланиб, бугунги кундаги жаррохликнинг долзарб муаммоларидан бири ҳисобланади. Билиар панкреатит қуйидаги ўт йўллари касалликлари асосида ривожланади: ўт пуфагининг жойлашуви ва шаклининг нуқсонларида, панкреатик йўли ва холедоха дисталь ҳудудлари торайиши ва кисталарида, Одди сфинктери стенозида (52%), сурункали холециститда (42%), ўт-тош касаллигида ёки холецистэктомия оқибатида (6%) [Цуман В.Г ва. б. қ., 2001]. 25% ҳолатларда панкреатитлар қарияларнинг бошқа турдаги ҳазм аъзолари касалликлари сабабли келиб чиқади [Morinville V.D. ва б.қ.,2010; Корниенко Е.А. ва б.қ.,2010]. Билиар панкреатит муаммосига ортиқча қизиқиш пайдо бўлаётганлигининг асосий сабаби ушбу касалликнинг кенг тарқалиб бораётганлиги ва тўхтовсиз ўсиб бориши ҳисобланади: умумий клиник амалиётда 0,6% атрофида ва ҳазм аъзолари касалликлари структурасида эса 9% га етгани кузатилади. Охирги 30 йилда касалланиш 2 баробар ошган ва популяцияда хар 100 минг ахолига то 50 тагача етганлик частотаси билан аниқланади. Россияда иқтисодий ва экологик вазиятнинг ёмонлашуви билан боғлиқ бўлиб, озиқланиш сифатининг пасайиши ва умумий ҳаёт тарзи сифатининг камайиши ҳамда алкоголь ва кашандаликни ортиши боис охирги 20 йилда катталарда панкреатитнинг тарқалиши 3 баробарга ортган [Маев И.В ва б.қ.,2013]. Охирги йиллар адабиётидаги тахлиллар яна кўрсатади-ки, панкреатит билан кўпроқ 35-50 ёшдагилар хасталанишади, бирламчи ногиронлик 15% ни, илк 10 йил ичидаги панкреатит диагнози қўйилгандан кейинги даврда ўлим частотаси 20% ни ва панкреатит асоратидан бўладиган ўлим 15-20% ни ташкил этади [Scheneider A.et.al.,2007; Белоусова Е.А ва б.қ., 2008]. Шунинг учун панкреатитни ва унинг хатар омилларини эрта аниқлаш ҳамда профилактика қилиш усулларини ишлаб чиқиш ўта актуаль илмий муаммо деб эьтироф этилади.

Тадқиқот вазифалари:

Фарғона вилоятида уюшмаган 60-89 ёшли эркак ва аёллар популяциясида билиар панкреатитнинг эпидемиологиясини ўрганиш ва баҳолаш.

Материал ва метод: Фарғона вилоятида 1500 та эркак ва аёллардан ташкил этилган репрезентатив кекса ва қари ёшдаги аҳолида бир вақтли эпидемиологик текширув ташкил этилди. Бунда 2018-2022-йилларда билиар панкреатит билан оғриган беморлар ўрганилди. Текширувда эпидемиологик, клиник, биохимик ва инструменталь усуллар Жахон Соғлиқни Сақлаш мезонларидан келиб чиқиб ва тавсияларига амал қилиб қўлланилди. Тадқиқотда физикал текширувда умумий ҳолат, оғриқ синдроми хусусиятлари ва жадаллиги, интоксикация симптомлари ва марказий ҳамда четки гемодинамиканинг бузилишлари аниқланади, ўрганилади ва баҳоланади: а) тери ўзгаришлари (рангпарлик, цианоз, сарғайиш); б)Мей-Робсон, Щеткин-Блюмберг симптомларини баҳолаш; в) перистальтик ичак шовқинларини ва характерли перкутор симптоматикани (қорин дам бўлишининг кўзга ташланиши, кучли тимпаник-қорин юқори худудида) аниқлаш; в) динамик ичак тутилиши билан боғлиқ перкутор товушларнинг ўзгариши, қон айланиши бузилиши (тўхтовсиз қайт қилиш негизида) кабилар баҳоланди. Лаборатор текширув ёрдамида амилаземия ва амилазурияни, дислипидемияни, (холестерин ва триглицеридларнинг қондаги даражасини), бемор сийдиги ва қонидаги креатининни аниқлаш ва амилазокреатинин индекси ҳисоблаб чиқилди. Тадқиқотда жами билиар панкреатитни бутун Фарғона вилояти кесимида ўрганиш натижалари: аёллар гурухида 60-74 ёшли 620 нафар, 75-89 ёшли 212 нафар, ≥ 90 ёшли 23 нафар, жами 855 нафар аёллар текширилди. Бунда 60-74ёшли 177 нафар (28,5%), 75-89 ёшли 52 нафар (24,5%), ≥90 ёшли 13 нафар (56,5%) аёлларда сурункали билиар панкреатитнинг белгилари аниқланган. Эркаклар гурухида 60-74ёшли 414 нафар, 75-89 ёшли 45 нафар, ≥ 90 ёшли 5 нафар, жами 591 нафар эркаклар текширилди. Бунда 60-74ёшли 108 нафар (26,1%), 75-89 ёшли 45 нафар (26,2%), ≥90 ёшли 1 нафар (20,0%) эркакларда сурункали билиар панкреатитнинг белгилари аниқланган. (Жадвал №1)

Жадвал №1

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Ёш гуруҳлари</td><td colspan="3">Аёллар</td><td rowspan="3">P</td><td colspan="3">Эркаклар</td><td colspan="3">Умумий популяция</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">n</td><td colspan="2">БП</td><td rowspan="2">n</td><td colspan="2">БП</td><td rowspan="2">n</td><td colspan="2">БП</td></tr>
<tr><td>Абс. сони</td><td>%</td><td>Абс. сони</td><td>%</td><td>Абс. сони</td><td>%</td></tr>
<tr><td>60 – 74</td><td>620</td><td>177</td><td>28,5%</td><td rowspan="4">0,715</td><td>414</td><td>108</td><td>26,1%</td><td>1034</td><td>285</td><td>27,6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>75 – 89</td><td>212</td><td>52</td><td>24,5%</td><td>172</td><td>45</td><td>26,2%</td><td>384</td><td>97</td><td>25,3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>≥ 90</td><td>23</td><td>13</td><td>56,5%</td><td>5</td><td>1</td><td>20,0%</td><td>82</td><td>14</td><td>50,0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>≥ 60 – 90</td><td>855</td><td>242</td><td>28,3%</td><td>591</td><td>154</td><td>26,1%</td><td>1500</td><td>396</td><td>27,4%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="11">OR:1,12; CI: [0,88 - 1,42]; Хи2:0,89; p-value>0,05</td></tr>
</table>

Тадқиқотда жами билиар панкреатитнинг қишлоқ ва шахар ахолиси орасида тарқалиши ўрганилди. Қишлоқ гурухида 60-74 ёшли 656 нафар, 75-89 ёшли 237 нафар, ≥ 90 ёшли 21 нафар, жами 914 нафар қишлоқ ахолиси текширилди. Бунда 60-74 ёшли 185 нафар (28,2%), 75-89 ёшли 65 нафар (27,4%), ≥ 90 ёшли 9 нафар (42,9%) геронтологик ахолида сурункали билиар панкреатитнинг белгилари аниқланган. Шахар гурухида 60-74 ёшли 378 нафар, 75-89 ёшли 147 нафар, ≥ 90 ёшли 7 нафар, жами 532 нафар шахар ахолиси текширилди. Бунда 60-74 ёшли 101 нафар (26,7%), 75-89 ёшли 32 нафар (21,8%), ≥ 90 ёшли 4 нафар (57,1%) геронтологик ахолида сурункали билиар панкреатитнинг белгилари аниқланган. (Жадвал 2)

Жадвал. 2

Ёш гуруҳлари	Қишлоқ			P	Шаҳар			Умумий популяция		
	n	БП			n	БП		n	БП	
		Абс. сони	%			Абс. сони	%		Абс. сони	%
60 – 74	656	185	28,2%	0,901	378	101	26,7%	1034	286	27,7%
75 – 89	237	65	27,4%		147	32	21,8%	384	97	25,3%
≥ 90	21	9	42,9%		7	4	57,1%	82	13	46,4%
≥ 60 – 90	914	259	28,3%		532	137	25,8%	1500	396	27,4%
OR:1,14; CI: [0,9 - 1,45]; Хи2:1,13; p-value>0,05										

Тадқиқотда жами билиар панкреатитни аввал ақлий ва жисмоний меҳнат билан шуғулланган ахолига нисбатан тарқалиши ўрганилди. Ақлий меҳнат қилувчилар гуруҳида 60-74 ёшли 81 нафар, 75-89 ёшли 6 нафар, ≥ 90 ёшли 1 нафар жами 101 нафар ақлий меҳнат қилувчилар текширилди. Бунда 60-74 ёшли 23 нафар (28,4%), 75-89 ёшли 6 нафар (31,6%), ≥ 90 ёшли 0 нафар (0,0%) геронтологик ахолида сурункали билиар панкреатитнинг белгилари аниқланган. Жисмоний меҳнат билан шуғурланувчилар гурухида 60-74 ёшли 953 нафар, 75-89 ёшли 365 нафар, ≥ 90 ёшли 27 нафар, жами 1345 нафар жисмоний меҳнат билан шуғулланувчилар текширилди. Бунда 60-74 ёшли 263 нафар (27,6%), 75-89 ёшли 91 нафар (24,9%), ≥ 90 ёшли 13 нафар (48,1%) геронтологик ахолида сурункали билиар панкреатитнинг белгилари аниқланган. (Жадвал 3)

Жадвал 3

Ёш гуруҳлари	ақлий меҳнат			P	жисмоний меҳнат			Умумий популяция		
	n	БП			n	БП		n	БП	
		Абс. сони	%			Абс. сони	%		Абс. сони	%
60 – 74	81	23	28,4%	0,893	953	263	27,6%	1034	286	27,7%
75 – 89	19	6	31,6%		365	91	24,9%	384	97	25,3%
≥ 90	1	0	0,0%		27	13	48,1%	82	13	46,4%
≥ 60 – 90	101	29	28,7%		1345	367	27,3%	1500	396	27,4%
OR:1,07; CI: [0,69 - 1,68]; Хи2:0,1; p-value>0,05										

Хулоса: 1.Фарғона вилояти геронтологик гурухда аёллар эркакларга нисбатан 12 % га кўпроқ билиар панкреатит касаллиги ривожланишига мойил эканлиги клиник асосланди [OR 1.12], лекин ишонч интервали ва

Фишернинг p қиймати ушбу натижани статистик аҳамияти йўқ эканлигини кўрсатди [CI 95%; 0.88- 1.42; p >0,05].

2. Фарғона вилояти геронтологик гурухда қишлоқ аҳолиси шаҳарда яшовчиларга нисбатан 14 % га кўпроқ билиар панкреатит касаллиги ривожланишига мойил эканлиги клиник асосланди [OR 1.14], лекин ишонч интервали ва Фишернинг p қиймати ушбу натижани статистик аҳамияти йўқ эканлигини кўрсатди [CI 95%; 0.9- 1.45; p >0,05].

3. Фарғона вилояти геронтологик гурухда ақлий меҳнат билан шуғулланган шахслар жисмоний мехнат билан шуғулланганларга нисбатан 7 % га кўпроқ билиар панкреатит касаллиги ривожланишига мойил эканлиги клиник асосланди [OR 1.07], лекин ишонч интервали ва Фишернинг p қиймати ушбу натижани статистик аҳамияти йўқ эканлигини кўрсатди [CI 95%;0.69- 1.68; p>0,05].

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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЕТА ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ И ИХ АНАЛИЗ

Проведение анализа финансовых результатов позволяет рассмотреть результат деятельности предприятия, выявить ошибки и неправильное распределение доходов и расходов, на его основании спланировать дальнейшие действия в управлении. Большую важность при проведении анализа играет достоверность информации. В статье рассматривается организация финансовых результатов и анализ, их суть и особенности формирования, а также показывается значимость в организации.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: финансовый результат, доход, расход, прибыль, бухгалтерский учет, отчет, анализ.

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ORGANIZATION OF ACCOUNTING OF FINANCIAL RESULTS AND THEIR ANALYSIS

The analysis of financial results allows you to consider the result of the company's activities, identify errors and incorrect distribution of income and expenses, and plan further actions in management on its basis. The reliability of the information is of great importance during the analysis. The article discusses the organization of financial results and analysis, their essence and features of formation, and also shows the importance in the organization.

Keywords and phrases: financial result, income, expense, profit, accounting, report, analysis.

Целью написания статьи выступает определение значимости анализа финансовых результатов в современном мире.

Актуальность темы выражается в значимости финансовых результатов, которые раскрывают взаимосвязь между доходами и расходами предприятия, и необходимости предоставления достоверных данных о доходах и расходах, от которых зависит правильность анализа и конечного результата.

К проблеме вопроса можно отнести халатное отношение руководителей организаций к формированию финансового результата, которое приводит к искаженным результатам и невозможности правильно оценить работу предприятия.

Необходимо отличать понятия доходов и прибыль организации. К доходам относятся поступления, полученные за реализованный товар или услуг, до вычета всех затрат, которые организации расходовала.

Прибыль – это результат деятельности компании, который она получает после вычета из дохода всех затрат на производства и реализацию. Главной целью организации является получение прибыли, которую в дальнейшем она распределяет на свое усмотрения. Но не всегда организации получает прибыль от своей деятельности.

Финансовый результат сопоставляет доходы и расходы организации и выражается в виде прибыли или убытка. Для проведения анализа необходимо предоставление достоверной информации о доходах и расходах. Необходим контроль всех хозяйственных операций, который осуществляет бухгалтерский учет.

Главной целью бухгалтерского учета финансовых результатов является достоверное и полное отражение информации и формирование финансовой отчетности предприятия. Не правильное отражение операций или сумм по ним приводит к искаженному финансовому результату, а соответственно, в будущим, к неправильному распределению и планированию.

Ответственным за ведением бухгалтерского учета выступает бухгалтер предприятия. Он на основании первичных документов формирует проводки. Все поступления и расходы отражаются на своих счетах, которые в дальнейшем формируют финансовый результат компании.

Конечным финансовым результатом выступает прибыль или убыток. Если в организации сумма доходов превышает расходы, то она получает прибыль, если наоборот – убыток.

Для рассмотрения деятельности организации в целом производится анализ финансовых результатов.

К основным задачам анализа финансового результата можно отнести:

- контроль над реализацией, доходов и расходов организации;
- выявление факторов, которые оказывают влияние на финансовый результат;
- выявление резервов;
- оценка деятельности организации;
- разработка мероприятий для увеличения прибыли и рентабельности.

Источниками для формирования анализа являются различные сопроводительные документы, информация бухгалтерского учета, отчеты о финансовых результатах и планы реализации, установленные руководством организации.

Главным документом выступает отчет о финансовых результатах, который группирует по категориям результаты всех операций. Проводиться сравнение показателей за определенный период, рассматривается их отклонение и темпы роста. Обычно период выбирается три года.

Проводя анализ, можно отчетливо увидеть какие показатели предприятия увеличиваются, а какие уменьшаются, и как их изменение отражается на прибыли или убытке компании.

Исходя из анализа, руководители в дальнейшем могут более правильно распределить доходы и расходы, спрогнозировать прибыль.

Из изложенного материала, можно сделать вывод, что анализ финансовых результатов играет важную роль в деятельности организации. Также большую значимость несет правильное и достоверное отражение информации о данных, которое контролирует бухгалтерский учет.

На основании анализа предприятия имеет возможность узнать свои ошибки в деятельности и спланировать свою дальнейшую работу.

Таким образом, организация бухгалтерского учета финансовых результатов и их анализ в деятельности предприятия является важным аспектом и незаменимым, в планировании прибыли и в выявлении, а также распределении своих резервов.

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ПРОБЛЕМА СОДЕРЖАНИЯ ТВОРЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ УЧИТЕЛЯ В ТРУДАХ ВОСТОЧНЫХ МЫСЛИТЕЛЕЙ

Аннотация. В статье выявлено также, что знание методов и средств воспитания, их правильное использование в жизни при внедрении в сознание подрастающего поколения учебно-воспитательных подходов, идей, взглядов в творческой деятельности восточных мыслителей является одной из важнейших особенностей педагогического мастерства педагога в процессе педагогического воспитания.

Ключевые слова: моральное правило, воспитание, духовные качества, национальная ценность, национальное мышление, исламская культура.

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THE PROBLEM OF THE CONTENT OF THE CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF THE TEACHER IN THE WORKS OF EASTERN THINKERS

Abstract: It is also revealed that the knowledge of methods and means of education, their correct use in life when introducing educational approaches, ideas, views in the creative activity of Eastern thinkers into the consciousness of the younger generation is one of the most important features of the pedagogical skill of a teacher in the process of pedagogical education.

Keywords: moral rule, upbringing, spiritual qualities, national value, national thinking, Islamic culture.

Процессы глобализации, протекающие в настоящее время в мировом масштабе, создали в конце XX-начале XXI века небывалые возможности для развития всего человечества, всех народов и народностей Земли, особенно молодого поколения, вступающего в самостоятельную жизнь. Сегодня мы все являемся свидетелями того, как передовые достижения науки и техники открывают границы между современными информационно-коммуникационными технологиями, в частности, сетью

Интернет, и вносят большой вклад в развитие взаимодействия и интеграции.

В выступлении президента Шавката Мирзиеева на конференции "*Обеспечение социальной стабильности, сохранение чистоты нашей священной религии - требование времени*", состоявшейся 15 июня 2017 года в Ташкенте, особое внимание было уделено воспитанию подрастающего поколения: "еще один важный вопрос, который всегда волнует нас, — это нравственность, поведение нашей молодежи. так сказать, связано с мировоззрением. Сегодня времена стремительно меняются. Кто больше всех чувствует эти изменения - молодые люди. Пусть молодежь будет в гармонии с требованиями своего времени, но в то же время не забывает о своей идентичности. Пусть призыв к тому, кто мы есть, какие мы потомки великих людей, всегда будет резонировать в их сердцах и побуждать их оставаться верными себе. За счет чего мы этого добьемся? Воспитание, воспитание и только за счет воспитания", - подчеркнул наш президент. Само время показывает, что укрепление духовного иммунитета нашей молодежи в период нарастания различных конфликтов, осмысленное проведение досуга является актуальным вопросом как никогда.

Изучая и анализируя уникальное научное наследие, дошедшее до нас от наших великих ученых, мы снова и снова видим, насколько они ученые, великие мыслители. Как известно, сегодня в образовательном процессе не только воспитательная валка, но и особый подход ко всему в нашей общественной жизни, т. е. креативность проявляет свою значимость. В этой статье мы обязуемся обсудить педагогические взгляды наших великих предков на креатив в их научном наследии. Если сначала изложить взгляды ученых на воспитание.

Фараби подчеркивал важность образования в созревании человека: "*чтобы стать достойным человеком, у человека есть две возможности: образование и воспитание. Теоретическая зрелость достигается через образование, тогда как воспитание-это путь, ведущий к созданию нравственного достоинства и практической деятельности в общении с людьми..."* говорит.

Абу Али ибн Сина пытался осветить вопросы этики и нравственного воспитания на философско - педагогической основе. Он особенно подчеркивает честь родителей в семейном воспитании, говоря: *"когда ребенок рождается, отец должен сначала дать ему хорошее имя, а затем тщательно его воспитать... Семья будет счастлива, если в семье будут использоваться хорошие методы воспитания".*

В произведении Юсуфа Хос-Хаджиба "*Кутадгу билиг*" вопрос о человеческом совершенстве занимает центральное место. В данной работе оригинально излагаются проблемы, связанные с ролью, обязанностями и обязанностями Человека в обществе и жизни. Позже традиционного начала книги мыслитель излагает, что истинное счастье человека заключается в знании. Опять же, ему посвящены отдельные главы, а также размышления о важности науки в ряде глав. Но ученый не только показывает значение науки-просвещения, он также освещает место знания и интеллекта на практике. Юсуф Хосров Хадж подчеркивает, что ученых следует уважать, и ценит людей науки, в то время как невежественных считает невежественными. Он также размышляет о последствиях эрудиции и невежества.

Алишер наяйи считает важным место науки в созревании человека. Он характеризует ученого человека, как фактор, спасающий народ от невежества, невежества. Считает получение знаний человеческим долгом. Он способствует изучению всех наук в науке. Навои основал медресе "Ихлосия" для продвижения науки, открыл при нем школу и выделил средства из своего фонда. Контролировал соблюдение строгой дисциплины в медресе. Мудрец также предъявляет большие требования к наставникам, говоря, что они должны быть в первую очередь образованными и образованными. При этом очень ценит труд наставников:

Haq yo'linda kim senga bir harf o'qitmish ranj ila,
Aylamak bo'lmas ado oning haqin yuz ganj ila.

В своих художественных произведениях Алишер Навои создавал образы совершенного человека, выражал свои мысли об образовании, а в своих учебно-нравственных произведениях излагал содержание, пути, способы формирования совершенного человека. Наши великие ученые в своих трудах также высказывали свое мнение о деятельности педагогов. В частности, подходы учителей к процессу урока мы можем ознакомиться с информацией об их педагогических способностях, психологии общения с учащимися, своеобразном подходе к процессу урока. Особый подход к процессу урока – это креативность, Если говорить современным термином. Креативность происходит от английского креативщик что означает создатель. То есть относится к творчеству, основанному на особом подходе к определенной области.

Более полно можно назвать креативность: стремление к творчеству, творческий подход к жизни, постоянный критический взгляд на себя и анализ. Основываясь на современных словарях психологии и педагогики, креативность педагога можно охарактеризовать как уровень его восприятия мыслей, общения, отдельного вида деятельности, творческого подхода, познания. Креативность отвечает за воспроизведение существующих в человеке данных и создание их бесконечно новой модели.

Креативность эти навыки пересекаются на уроках, когда педагоги должны придумывать отличные идеи (оригинальность); расширять (развивать) их; или сравнивать с другими идеями и находить в них связи (гибкость.

Существует четыре способа успешного развития в личности творческих качеств:

- *Формирование навыка творческого мышления;*
- *Развитие практических навыков творческих действий*
- *Организация процессов творческой деятельности;*
- *Использование творческого продукта (разработки).*

АНАЛИЗ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ И МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ.

"Креативность заразительна; чтобы быть креативным, нужно общаться с более творческими людьми и всегда быть в поиске. Так же, как можно развить любой навык, можно развить способность или навык творческого мышления. Это также относится к будущим педагогам, и работа над творчеством помогает будущим педагогам мыслить нестандартно. Однако вдохновлять будущих педагогов и побуждать их проявлять творческий подход-это часть того, насколько квалифицирован учитель. Исследования креативности и служат руководством в формировании творческих навыков. Он включает в себя элементы атмосферы в аудитории, формирования образа мышления у будущих педагогов, подходов и стратегий учителя”.

Заключение. Отказ от предварительного планирования учебных занятий, формирование и развитие у будущих педагогов критического, креативного мышления, заставляющего их мыслить творчески, придумывать новые идеи станут основным фактором изменения отношения к обучению, мотивации их к достижению успехов. Важно, чтобы учитель не был или не был креативным и креативным, а организовывал занятия в духе творчества, креативности, стремился опробовать новые идеи в учебном процессе.

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ПРОФИЛАКТИКА И ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ КАРИЕСА И ЕГО ОСЛОЖНЕНИЙ

Резюме. Стоматологическое здоровье ребенка является неотъемлемой частью его общего здоровья. Его формирование находится под влиянием значительного количества разнообразных факторов. Актуальной проблемой остается профилактика возникновения стоматологических заболеваний. Несмотря на достижения в медицине, широкое внедрение в стоматологическую терапевтическую лечебную практику детского возраста современных методов и средств профилактики и лечения, частота кариеса и его осложнений растет в всем мире.
Ключевые слова: кариес, профилактика, резистентность, распространение.

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PREVENTION AND PREVENTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CARIES AND ITS COMPLICATIONS

Summary. Child's dental health is an integral part of his overall health. Its formation is influenced by large number of different factors. Prevention of dental diseases remains a pressing problem. Despite the achievements of medicine, the widespread implementation of modern methods and means of prevention and treatment into clinical pedodontics, the incidence of caries and its complication is one rise worldwide.
Key words: dental caries, prevention, resistance, prevalence.

Введение. Одним из приоритетных направлений в современной стоматологии есть забота о состоянии подрастающего поколения. Изучение структуры стоматологической заболеваемости, а также выявление факторов риска наиболее распространенных стоматологических заболеваний, способствуют прогнозированию их динамики и внедрении программ профилактики развития патологических процессов [1].

Профилактика стоматологических заболеваний остается одним из наиболее актуальных направлений стоматологии детского возраста. Важность вопроса снижения интенсивности и распространенности заболеваний полости рта у детей, а именно кариеса и его осложнений, определяется сложной взаимосвязью стоматологических заболеваний с общесоматической патологией ребенка. Поскольку достаточно часто наличие патологических изменений рта и твердых тканей зубов может вызвать появление заболеваний почек, сердца, печени, желудочно-кишечного тракта и других органов и систем [2].

Для профилактики кариеса у детей важным есть поступление в организм достаточного количества солей кальция, фосфора, фтора и других микроэлементов, а также витаминов во время беременности.

Детский организм, растущий и развивающийся, особенно в возрасте 10–13 лет, когда значительно увеличивается рост, масса тела и происходит завершение формирования постоянного прикуса, требующего повышенного поступления солей кальция, витаминов, белков, фтора. Поэтому рацион питание должно быть сбалансированным как в количественном, да и в качественном составе.

Дети постарше и взрослые должны потреблять в течение дня в среднем 80–100 г белков, 400–500 г углеводов, 80–100 г жиров (в том числе 10% растительных жиров), до 0,1 г витаминов, до 20 г солей (в том числе 10 г поваренной соли). Дефицит белковой пищи в период развития зуба может приводить к нарушению структуры формируемой эмали. Особая роль принадлежит незаменимым аминокислотам (аргинин, лизин, аланин, глицин, пролин, тирозин), обмен которых нарушается при кариесе.

Наибольшее негативное влияние на твердые ткани зубов имеют углеводы, большинство которых легко ферментируются микроорганизмами зубного налета с образованием органических кислот, способных усиливать процессы деминерализации эмали.

Целью исследования было проведение санитарно-просветительной работы со школьниками, ведь несмотря на стремительное развитие стоматологии и поиск новых эффективных методов и средств лечение заболеваний полости рта, их распространенность остается по-прежнему высокой.

Материалы и способы. Одним из таких методов является санитарно-просветительская работа. Особого внимания нуждаются дети среднего школьного возраста, так как именно в этом возрасте происходит формирование постоянного прикуса, и становление зубочелюстной системы в целом. В последние годы широкое распространение приобрело проведение уроков здоровья студентами-стоматологами в дошкольных учреждениях, школах. Суть этих уроков заключается в наглядном демонстрировании студентами правил чистки зубов и ухода за ротовой палкой.

Традиционно проведение таких тематических мероприятий в г. Андижан студенты III курса стоматологического факультета под руководством ассистентов кафедры детской стоматологии организуют проведение театрализованных спектаклей. Во время проведения урока здоровья студенты в игровой форме, превращаясь в сказочных персонажей, рассказывают школьникам о правилах чистки зубов, особенностях ухода за полостью рта в разные возрасты периоды. Важным этапом является ознакомление детей со средствами и предметами гигиены полости рта, актуальностью и правильностью их использование по назначению. Опрашивают школьников по тематике проведённого урока. Те из детей, кто правильно дает ответ на вопросы, получает подарок для ухода за полостью рта. Также детям раздают иллюстрированные рекомендации по правильной чистке зубов и рационального питания.

Результаты исследований и их обсуждение. Несмотря на высокую информированность и возможности современного общества, 60–80 % детей школьного возраста имеют неудовлетворительное состояние гигиены полости рта, что свидетельствует о несоблюдении ими гигиенических правил уход за полостью рта. Это обусловлено не только нерегулярным уходом, но и отсутствием навыков правильной чистки зубов и выбора гигиенических средств. Проверка эффективности вышеописанных уроков здоровья проводится через год. Студенты IV курса вместе с преподавателями проводят осмотры школьников, оценивают гигиеническое состояние, интенсивность, распространенность кариозного процесса.

На начальном этапе исследования индекс кариозный процесс составил 3,84±0,43, что соответствует среднему уровню интенсивности при заболевании. Распространение кариеса составило 84 % – высокий уровень. Гигиена полости рота была удовлетворительной и неудовлетворительной.

При проведении повторного обследования детей показатели значительно улучшились. Интенсивность кариеса снизилась до показателя 2,0–2,4, распространенность кариозного процесса соответствовала показателю 72%. Значительно улучшилось гигиеническое состояние полости рта школьников.

Выводы. Профилактика стоматологических заболеваний крайне важна. Она, как правило, включает две составные части – это ежедневно на гигиена полости рта и зубов и регулярное прохождение стоматологического осмотра. Каждая составляющая профилактики стоматологических заболеваний предусматривает свои особенности. Общая профилактика, не допускающая использование лекарственных препаратов, основанная на правильном рационе питания, в состав которого входит достаточное количество белковой пищи, аминокислот, микроэлементов и витаминных соединений. сбалансированных комплексов на основе фтора и кальция.

Местная профилактика, предусматривающая использование лекарственных препаратов, предполагает использование местных укрепляющих препаратов кальция и фтора, которые могут выпускаться в форме гелей и паст и применяются в виде аппликаций или для втирания. Для повышения эффективности профилактических мероприятий назначают применение препаратов фтора.

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ПРИРОДНО-МЕЛИОРАТИВНОЕ РАЗДЕЛЕНИЕ ОАЗИСНЫХ ЛАНДШАФТОВ МИРЗАЧУЛА

Аннотация. Изучение и оценка мелиорации земель на сегодняшний день имеет большое значение, и в данной статье речь идет о разделении освоенных территорий Мирзачульского оазиса на природно-мелиоративное зоны.

Ключевые слова: мелиоративные условия, интенсивный дренаж, богарное пастбища, конусные заросли, оросительные воды, засоленная зона, риск эрозии полей.

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DIVISION OF MIRZACHUL OASIS LANDSCAPES INTO NATURAL RECLAMATION ZONES

Annotation: The study and assessment of land reclamation is of great importance today, and this article deals with the division of the developed areas of Mirzachul oasis into natural reclamation zones.

Key words: reclamation conditions, intensive drainage, rainfed pasture, cone spreads, irrigation waters, saline zone, risk of field erosion.

Введение. На основе типизации территорий по степени их сложности проведено природно-мелиоративное районирование оазисных ландшафтов Мирзачула. Цель такого районирования состоит в делении Мирзачула на относительно крупные территории со сходным комплексам природных факторов, оказывающих влияние на мелиоративное состояние земеель и обусловливающих сложност освоения и типы дренажа.

Основная часть. Равнинная часть Мирзачула как часть крупной предгорной Ташкентско-Мирзачулская впадины рассматривается нами как пролювиально-аллювиальная Мирзачулская природно-мелиоративная провинция, для которой характерны сочетания различных типов пролювиально-аллювиальных и аллювиальных ландшафтов с обеспеченным или весьма затрудненным подземным оттоком грунтовых вод, сочетанием процессов сероземного и гидроморфного почвообразования, слабой дренированностью территории, пролюввиальным типом соленакопления. Для провинции характерно устойчивое аридное развитие ландшафтов в период доальпийского орогенезиса, а также в кайназое, когда были сформированы основные черты современных ландшафтов. В общемелиоративном плане провинции свойственны комплексы мелиоративно близких мероприятий, обусловленных сходством природных условий.

Следующий за провинцией выдел – собственно природно-мелиоративный район – является основной конкретной единицей районирования. В пределах этого выдела решаются все основные задачи теоретического и практического плана. При выделении районов наиболее полно используется ася информация, которая может быть получена при хаарктеристике природных и хозяйственных качеств территории. Здесь же должны найти отражение и основные данные прогноза мелиоративного состояния земель после начала орошения. Для района намечается, таким образом, весь вероятный комплекс необходимых и профилактических мер, с тем чтобы обеспечить успех орошения (Егоров, 1972). Основным критерием для выделения природно-мелиоративных районов слежило литолого-геоморфологическое состояние территории, состав и естественная дренированность почвогрунтов, обусловливающие вторичное засоление почв. При этом учитывалось влияние всех других природных факторов.

Площади района с активным развитием природных процессов сельскохозяйственного значения рассматривались как участки.

Таким образом, за основные таксономические единицы районирования были взяты район и участок, отражающие современное мелиоративное состояние земель.

I.Район простых территорий (100%) в пределах предгорной и подгорной покатой расчлененной галечниково-песчано-суглинистой интенсивно дренированной равнины, с незасоленными типичными сероземами и устойчиво глубоко залегающими грунтовыми водами. Подгорные и предгорные покатые расчлененные пролювиальные равнины характеризуются интенсивными естественными дренированными территориями.

В гидрогеологическом отношении площадь района соотвествуют области питания (подгорные шлейфы Туркестанского хребта, гор Койташ, Балыклитау и др.) и транзита (головные части конусов выноса) грунтовых вод, а в почвенно-мелиоративном – области выщелачивания солей. Эти природно-мелиоративные условия благоприятны для орошения. Однако отсутствие местных водных ресурсов до сих пор сказывается на освоении этих потенциально плодородных земель. В литературе эти целинные земли известны под названием Джизакской степи, здесь для орошения пригодны 183 тыс.га земель. В настоящее время, кроме Джизакского оазиса (с площадью более 15 тыс. га), основная площадь степи представлена богарно-пастбищными землями, где после орошения будут созданы хозяйтв в основном хлопководческой специализации.

В связи с высоким гипсометрическим положением территории оросительные воды будут подаваться мощными нанесными установками из Южноголодностепского канала у г.Янгиера.

Проектируется каскад насосных станций и строительство машинных каналов ДМ-3 и ДМ-4. Однако при организации орошения следует учитывать некторые природные условия Джизакской степи, недоучет которых со временем может привести к серьезным последствиям, как на самой территории, так и на периферийных ирригационных массивах. В связи с тем, что поверхность степи сложена грубообломочными отложениями и перекрыта маломощным суглинисто-супесчаным материалом проведение ирригационных каналов без антифильтрационных покрытий чрезвычайно сложно, так, как на каналах с обыкновенными земляними руслами, где близко расположены сильнопроницаемые грунты, наблюдается интенсивная инфильтрация оросительных вод, презвыщающая более 30% водозабора. По данным Х.Т.Туляганова (1971), из 55,5 м^3/сек. Оросительной воды ежегодно на питание грунтовых вод будет теряться 16,7 % м^3/сек. Следует указать, что фильтрационные воды в связи с большой наклонностью рельефа Джизакской степи будут стекать в северном направлении, т.е. к сазово-солончакоой зона, где наблюдается выполаживание рельефа. Это обстоятельство резко увеличивает приходную часть баланса грунтовых вод, что приводит к активному соленакоплению в почвогрунтах периферийной полосы конусов выноса.

При орошении следует учитывать эрозионноопасность полей, где на большой части степи уклон поверхности превышает 0,008. Это способствует ирригационной эрозии на бороздах и может привести к смыву почвенного покрова, мощность которого состовляет преимущественно 0,5-0,7 м, и обнажанению коренных пород. В первые годы освоения вдоль каналов и распределителей неизбежно развитие суффозионно-карстовых процессов и просадка грунтов. На поливаемых участках будет возможно развитие площадных просадочных процессов и суффозионных явлений, способствующих формированию на спланированных полях микронеровностей рельефа.

Учитывая эти природные условия района при проектировании ирригационных систем, следует обратить внимания на сокращение до минимума инфильтрации вод в грунт. На орошаемых полях в целях предотвращения ирригационной эрозии необходимо регулировать подачу воды на борозды путем усовершенствования и механизации техники полива. В мелиоративном периоде освоения массива обязательной частью мелиорации является планировка неровности рельефа.

II. Район сочетания территорий разной степени сложности в пределах плоской межгорной и межконусной и волнистой песчано-супесчано-суглинистой недостаточно дренированной равнины, со слабо-и среднезасоленными светлыми сероземами и неустойчиво неглубоко залегающими грунтовыми водами. Район занимает средние части конусов выноса рек Зааминсая, Ходжамушкентсая, Хавастсая, древний конус выноса реки Санзар, Ломакинское плато, межгорную равнину Койташ-Балыклытау и межконусные понижение. Эти территории сложены мощными толщами суглинков и супесей с низким коэффициентом фильтрации, подстилаются грубообломочными отложениями на глубине 15-20 м и более. В связи с этим подземным сток грунтовых вод затруднен, и процессы испарения начинают преобладать над процессом инфильтрации и способствуют соленакоплению в горизонтах почвогрунтов и грунтовых вод зоны аэрации.

Почвы слабо-и среднезасоленные, а на межконусных понижениях – сильнозасоленные. Засоление их связано с близостью грунтовых вод в прошлом и сравнительно неглубоким их залеганием (3-5 м) внастоющее время. Сильное засоление почв межконусных понижений объяснется интенсивным накоплением солей в период аккумлции рыхлых наносов в четвертичное время и современным неглубоким залеганием минерализованных грунтовых вод (от 1 до 5 м.).

В настоящее время эти территории из-за отсутствия местных водных ресурсов еще не освоены под орошение и используется в основном в богарном земледелии и пастбищном животноводстве. В перспективе целинные земли района должны осваиваться под орошение водами машинных каналов ДМ-2 и ДМ-3. Однако освоение территории района возможно лишь при условии применения дополнительных мелиоративных мер, так как отсутствие предварительной подготовки этих земель к орошению приведет к нежелательным последствиям, которые будут способствовать выпаду земель из хозяйственного оборота.

В целях предовращения этих явлений и получения ежегодно гарантированных высоких урожаев сельскохозяйственной продукции в зависимости от конкретного учета природно-мелиоративных условий территорий необходимо применять комплекс профилактических мер. Следуеть учитыват, что при освоении вышее характеризованного района (I) приток подземного стока грунтовкх вод, расположенный южнеее данного района, резко увеличивается за счет инфильтрации через ирригационные каналы и орошаемые поля. Это обстоятельство, а также увеличение инфильтрации на самой территории, способствуют значительному перараспеределению площадей с различной глубиной залегания уровня грунтовых вод. В настоящее время в основной части района грунтовые воды залегают ниже 3 м, а с развитием орошения начнется постепенный подъем уровня грунтовых вод во всех массивах. В результате этого на этих землях грунтовых воды будут залегать на глубинах 2-3 м ниже поверхности, что приведет к соленакоплению в почвогрунтах и грунтовых водах.

Поэтому для предотвращения неблагоприятных природных процессов, возникающих при недоучете естественноисторических условий территорий, необходимо в мелиоративном периоде освоения района проектироваат гидромелиоративные сооружения и другие профилактические меры. В зависимости от гидрогеологических условий массивов строится вертикальный дренаж и горизонтальные мелиоративные каналы. Так, конусы выноса рек Санзар и Зааминсу (где в супесчано-суглинитых толщах имеются прослои песков и галечников) благоприятны для вертикальных скважин, межгорная равнина Койташ-Балыклытау, Ломакинское плато и межконусное понижение между конусами Джизак и Зааминсу, благоприятны для горизонтальных дрен. Целесообразно строить перехватающие вертикальные скважины и глубокие магстральные коллекторы с целью перехвата потоков фильтрационных вод.

В комплекс профилактический мероприятий должны войти и другие меры, направленные на ослабление развития неблагоприятных природных процессов; в частности, планировка земель, облицовка русел каналов, применение новых усовершенствованных видов тхники полива, промывки засоленных участков, новые способы обработки почв и др. Однако хороший результат при применении любого мелиоративного мероприятия достигается при учете местных региональных природных условий территории, гидрогеологической и геоморфологической обстановки окружающих районов.

III. Район очень сложных территорий (90%) в пределах плоской слабо расчлененной глинисто-суглинистой весьма слабо дренированной равнины, с рассоляющими светлыми сероземами, солончаками и неустойчиво неглубоко залегающими грунтовыми водами расположен в зоне естественно необеспеченного подземного оттока грунтовых вод и потенциального засоления почв. В связи с выклиниванием грунтовых вод изза подпора их глинисто-суглинистыми плохо водопроницаемыми отложениями здесь наблюдается интенсивное испарение поверхности грунтовых вод, более 90% объема их расходуется в центральную часть Голодной степи. Грунтовые и субнапорные воды гидравлически взаимосвязаны. Грунты и почвы содержат большие запасы легкорастворимых солей, превышающие в слое 0-5 м более 100 т/га, а в слое 0-20 м – 3700 т/га, что превосходит в несколько раз допустимую норму. Естественной мелиоративное состояние земель неудовлетворительное.

В настоящее время большая часть сазово-солончаковой зоны освоена под хлопчатника. Основным водным источником является Южноголодностепский канал о расходом воды в головной части 300 м^3/сек., трасса которого проходит по средней части района. На орошаемых землях в связи с естественно плохими мелиоративными условиями территорий построены дренажные сети с удельной протяженностью более 50 пог. м/га, а местами 70-80 пог. м/га. В связи с увеличением дренированности грунтов и капитальной промывкой наблюдается рассоление почв корнеобитаемого слоя. Однако, несмотря на искусственное состояние земель (связанное с необеспеченностью подземного оттока грунтовых вод и содержанием больших запасов солей в почвогрунтах), все-таки до сих пор остается чрезвычайно сложным. Часто наблюдается вторичное засоление почв и заболачивание. На орошаемыъ полях урожайность хлопчатника еще невысокая и составляет в среднем 18-23 ц/га.

Радикальное улучшение мелиоративного состояния земель достигается в результате поведения удельной протяженности коллекторно-дренажной сети до проектных величин, т.е. протяженность дрен необходимо довести всюду до 70-80 пог. м/га, а на сильнозасоленных и солончаковых массивах более 100 пог. м/га, с глубиной 4-5 м. В юго-западной (неорошаемой) части района, где имеются благоприятные условия для машинного способа откачки вод целесообразен комбинированный способ строительства горизантальных закрытых дрен с вертикальными скваxинами. Кроме того, рассоление почвогрунтов достигается в результате промывки полей большими грузными нормами вод, превышающими 10-25 тыс. м^3/га и более.

Применение всех этих мероприятий и комплекса агромелиоративных мер повлияет на поддержание глубокого залегания солевых грунтовых вод, поднимающих соли к поверхности земли, и обеспечит рассоление профиля почвогрунтов.

IV. Район преимущественно очень сложных территорий (85%) плоской супесчано-суглинистой недренированной равнины с солончаковыми светлыми сероземами и неустойчиво глубоко залегающими грунтовыми водами. Территория района соответсвует центральной части Голодной степи, где наблюдается весьма затрудненный подземный отток грунтовых вод. Характер водообмен преимущественно вертикальный. Глубина грунтовых вод – 10-20 м, воды хлоридно-сульфатные. Для почвогрунтов характерен опресненный поверхностный профиль в 1-2, а иногда 4-5 м, где величина плотного остатка не превышает 0,1-0,2 % к весу сухого грунта; почвогрунты имеют повышенную засоленность (более 1,5%) глубже этого опресненного горизонта. Запасы солей в почвогрунтах, по данным З.П.Пушкаревой (1969), для 3-метровой толщи составляют 445-577 т/га, 20 метровой – 2750-

4118т/га. Следовательно, при орошении необходимо поддерживать естественный опресненный слой почв для нормальной вегетации хлопчатника. Нерациональное использование оросительных вод на фоне слаборазвитого дренажа способствует интенсивному подъему уровня минерализованных грунтовых вод. В результате грунтовых воды, растворяя глубоко расположенные солевые горизонты суглинисто-глинистых толщ, приводят к накоплению легкорастворимых солей в корнеобитаемом горизонте почвы и формированию солончаков. В целях предотвращения этих явлений в настоящее время на орошаемой части района построена разветвленная сеть коллекторно-дренажных систем, и работают вертикальные скважины. Однако по освоенной части района нельзя сказать о том, что вся территория в зависимости от конкретных природно-мелиоратив-условий одинаково обеспечена дренажными сетями и провятся другие профилактические меры, направленные на рассоление почвогрунтов.

Оптимальная удельная протяженность дренажной сети, по данным Л.А.Скоробогатовой (1971), составляет 60-105 пог.м/га, а западная и северная части района (где имеются достаточные условия для откачки грунтовых вод машинным способом) благоприятны для вертикального дренажа. Площадь обслуживания одной скважины колеблется от 110 до 259 га. Главная задача мелиорации этих земель состоит в поддержании естественного автоморфного режима почвообразования, который заключается в поддержке уровня грунтовых вод в интервале 9-10 м и глубже. При сероземно-луговом мелиоративном режиме наблюдается прогрессивное соленакопление в горизонтах почв, что не благоприятно для орошаемого земледелия. В связи с этим доведение протяженности коллекторно-дренажной сети до проектных величин и создание условий для безотказной работы вертикального скважин способствуют поддержанию и дальнейшему увеличению опресненного поверхностного профиля. Успехи этих работ укрепляются при применении наиболее совершенной техники поливе, обеспечивающий минимум фильтрационных потерь.

V. Район преимущественно очень сложных территорий (85-90%) с широким развитием слабо-и среднерасчлененных бессточных руслообразных гипсово-суглинисто-глинистых понижений с засоляющимися солончаковқми сероземами и солончаками и устойчиво неглубоко залегающими грунтовқми водами. Для территории района характерны два типа современного соленакопления: а) глубинное прогрессивное засоления для участков понижений с глубокими грунтовыми водами и аккумуляцией солей в нижных горизонтах почвогрунтув и б) поверхностное засоление на участках пнижений с неглубокими грунтовыми водами.

Для освоения наиболее пригодны склоны понижений с незначительным оттоком грунтовых вод и солончаковыми светлыми сероземами, содержащими на глубинах 0-3 м до 900 т/га солей (Пушкарева, 1966). В настоящее время освоено лишь 17% территории района. Мелиоративное состояние орощаемых земель преимущественно неустойчивое и крайне неустойчивое, а уройжайность хлопчатника состовляет 12-19 ц/га. В перспективе в пределах района может быть освоено еще около 25 тыс. га земель пригодны для орошениях (первичные солончаки с большими запасами солей).

VI. Район сложных (60%) и очень сложных территорий преимущественно слаборасчлененных бессточных руслообразных гипсово-суглинистых понижений с рассоляющими лугово-сероземными почвами и солончаками и устойчиво неглубоко залегающими грунтовыми водами. Район занимает Шурузякское понижение. Отток грунтовых вод осцществляется с помощью загущенной сети коллекторов и вертикальных скважин. Искусственный отток грунтовых вод резко изменил прежний водно-солевой режим территории. Прогрессивное соленакопление в настоящее время сменилось прогрессивным глубоким рассолением у улучшением мелиоративного состояния земель все же неустойчивое, о чем свидетельствуют еще недостаточное рассоление почвогрунтов, засоление их на локальных участках, а также низкая уройжайность хлопчатника (17-22 ц/га).

В пределах района имеется еще около 11 тыс. га земель, пригодных для освоения, но 80 % из них сильнозасолены. Вовлечение этих земель в хозяйственных оборот возможно только после качественной планировки земель, вертикального дренажа и предварительной промывки почв большими нормами воды.

VII. Район с преобладением сложных территорий (80%) в пределах плоской, местами расчлененной, суглинисто-супесчаной и гипсо-глинистой очень слабо дренированной равнины с различно засоленнқми светлыми сероземами в комплексе с вторичными солончаками и устойчиво неглубоко залегающими грунтовыми водами. Территория района занимает староорошаемые части III террасы р. Сырдарьи. В связи со слабым, местами крайне затрудненным оттоком грунтовых вод для этого района характерен водно-солевой режим периодического засоления в вегетационное время и рассоления, необходимы профилактические меры: горизонтальный дренаж значительной протяженности, вертикальные скважины, ежегодные зимние промывки засоленных почв, травопольно-хлопковые севообороты. Здесь удельная протяженность дренажной сети на 1/1 1970 г. состовляла более 26 пог. м/га. Но следует иметь, в виду, что мелиоративное состояния земель улучшается медленно, нередко рассоление почв одних участков вызывает вторичное засоление других. Уройжайность хлопчатника колеблется от 15 до 26 ц/га. Сложность улучшения мелиоративного состояния земель состоит в значительной засоленности почвогрунтов в толще 0-5 м, где запасы солей составляют 750-800 т/га (Пушкарева, 1966).

В настоящее время на старoорошаемой части района имеется около 15 тыс. га переложно-целинных земель, их них 85% пригодны к орошению, они представлены сильнозасоленными почвами и солончаками вторичного происхождения. Освоение этих земель возможно путем увеличения дренированности территории гидромелиоративными сооружениями и предварительной капитальной промывки большими номами вод.

VIII. Район сочетания территорий разной степени сложности в пределах плоской и волнистой суглинисто-супесчаной, реже песчаной, недостаточно дренированной равнины с высыхающими старичными озерами и болотами, слабозасоленными лугово-сероземными и луговоыми почвами. Земли, прилегающие к обрыву низких террас, естественно дренируются и при правильной организации орошения рассоляются. Урожайность хлопчатника в системе травопольного севооборота высока – 25-30 ц/га. Тыловые части террас слабодренированные с водно-солевыми режимом периодического засоления в вегетационное время и рассоления в невегетационное время. Здесь необходим дорольнительный дренаж относительно небольшой протяженности. Глубокий дренаж на этих территории нерационален, так как может вызвать пересушку почв, что увеличит расход воды на орошение.

Для посевов хлопчатника благоприятны гряды, холмы и другие достаточно очушенные массивы, для люцерны и кукурузы – выровненные участки и понижения, для фруктовых насаждений – повышения рельефа, для посевово риса – осушенные старичные болота и озера, прибрежные тугайные земли.

В пределах района более 20 тыс. га земель пригодны для регулярного орошения, из них 34% площади занято почвами сильнозасоленными и солончаками вторичного происхождения с грунтовыми водами на глубине преимущественно 1-2 м от поверхности. Все осушаемые ныне озера и болота пперспективны для возделывания риса, а сооружаемая коллекторно-дренажная сеть – для разведения ондатры.

Выделенные районы нельзя рассматривать в качестве изолированных единиц, так как они генетически связаны между собой. Поэтому всякое изменение и несоблюдение намеченного комплекса мелиораций в одной районе потребует их пересмотра в целом по всей Мирзачул. Например, развитие рисосеяние на новоорошаемых массивах или избыточное водопотребление на равнинной части террас вызовет ухудшение мелиоративного состояния земель в соседнем районе руслообразных понижений. Следовательно, намечанный комплекс дифференцированных мелиоративных мероприятий должен осуществляться одновременно по всей территории Мирзачула.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ НА ТЕМУ: “ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНАРНОГО МИРООЩУЩЕНИЯ У СТУДЕНТОВ КАК СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ”

Аннотация. В статье на основе анализа идей разных специалистов рассматривается игровые технологии и их значения в развитии современного подростка.
Ключевые слова: игра, развитие, культура, нравственный, дисциплина

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RESEARCH ON THE TOPIC “FORMATION OF A DISCIPLINARY WORLDVIEW AMONG STUDENTS AS A SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL NECESSITY”

Abstract. Based on the analysis of the ideas of various specialists, the article examines gaming technologies and their significance in the development of a modern teenager.
Keywords: game, development, culture, moral, discipline.

Культура, дисциплина и образование создают человека. Культура и образование – это опыт, история минувших лет, измерение всего созданного человеком, а дисциплина – воссоздание опыта в разуме подрастающего поколения. Одним из важных частей культуры является значимый общественный инструмент – образование. В ходе того, как развивалось образование, невозможно не заметить, что оно накопило достаточное количество способов ретрансляции культурных идей, принципов и понятий. Данные способы используются на практике в работе с молодежью, приобретающей свой этнокультурный опыт. Следовательно, образование и дисциплина играет огромную роль в воспитании и развитии современного подростка.

Игра – сквозной механизм развития ребенка, посредством которой реализуются содержание всех образовательных областей программы образования. Это способствует развитию применения игровых технологий в образовательных учреждениях. Дети имитируют взаимоотношения взрослых, имитируют их поведение, чаще всего это и есть детская игра. Одним из важных вопросов теории игры является вопрос об ее историческом происхождении. Психолог автор оригинальных книг по психологии и педагогике – Д. Б. Эльконин, высказывает мнение о том, что игра могла появиться тогда, когда историческое развитие социума определило роль ребенка в системе общественных отношений. В результате появления сложных форм разделения труда возникает игра, ребенок больше не может работать, его не получится уже присоединить к производительному труду. Основным источником развития сознательности у детей, необоснованности их действий, поведения детей со взрослыми и сверстниками является игра. Когда ребенок берет на себя определенную роль, он старается выполнять все правила, предусмотренные для конкретной роли, ребенок пытается изменить свое поведение и сделать его максимально близким к правилам данной игры. Стимул играть в самой деятельности. Основной составляющей частью игры является роль. Также существуют: устройство (структура) игры, использование игровых предметов и отношения между игроками. Сюжет и содержание также являются составляющими игры. Сюжетом – совокупность действий, которую ребенок отражает в игре. А взаимоотношения, осуществляемые ребенком между игроками или взрослыми, будут называться содержанием. В игре обычно участвует несколько человек, а значит характер будет групповым. Группа играющих детей выступает по отношению к каждому отдельному участнику как организующее начало, санкционирующее и поддерживающее выполнение взятой ребенком роли. Один из вариантов появления игры – попытка избавиться свободного времени и создание приятного и правильного время препровождения людей. Культуру как «социально- прогрессивную творческую деятельность человечества, направленную на преобразование реальности, на преобразование богатства человеческой истории, на внутреннее богатство личности, на всемерное выявление и развитие сущностных человеческих сил», характеризуется как гармоничный баланс духовных и материальных ценностей. Создание материальных благ направлено на серьезную утилитарную деятельность. Мотивом игры является процесс, а не результат. Это не подразумевает никакой материальной заинтересованности. «Освобождение от прямой нужды, от работы, человек начинает мыслить, чувствовать и творить свободно, повинуясь лишь жажде каждой части своего организма – развернуться» – именно это происходит с людьми, которые находятся в настоящей игре. Именно от самого процесса игры он получает удовлетворение. Древние греки считали, что «боги приходят в человеческую игру и пребывают в ней», являясь игроками покровительствуя им. Культовое сообщество объединялось в игре, репрезентирующая функция которой исполнялась двояко: фигура игрового мира замещала нечто сверхъестественное, сверх реальное, а декорация — всю Вселенную. Такое отношение к игре придавало ей статус божественного, сверхчеловеческого. В этом контексте Ф. Ницше говорит о сущности культуры человека, основанной на идеале духа, играющего «со всем, что до сих пор считалось священным, добрым, неприкосновенным, божественным». Используя сверх реальный статус игры и эмоциональное состояние играющих, представители власти Древней Греции, Древнего Рима имели возможность манипулировать индивидуальным и массовым сознанием своих целях. Показать, что человек важен для общества, имеет определенную власть можно было через посещение спортивных состязаний; более крепкие участвовали в боях гладиаторов. Что касается духовной сферы – танцы и музыка были признаком элиты. Пребыванием в игре элитное общество и представители власти заявляли о своем сверхчеловеческом статусе. Светский стиль искусства проявлялся в музыке, архитектуре, литературе и других видах искусства. Подражая античным идеалам и дополняя их классическими образами, художники того времени, следуя своему эстетическому восприятию, через игру воображения создавали прекрасные произведения искусства. Искусство эпохи Ренессанса с присущим ему игровым стилем служило важным фактором, определяющим тип культуры. BXVIII веке начинает формироваться интерес к игре как к категории. Игра как форма человеческой активности была предметом философского анализа многих философов. Распространенные игры очень просты, они похожи на игры животных: игры, в которых нужно бегать друг за другом, ловить друг друга, также есть игры с лазанием на деревья или прыжками. Примером такой игры можно назвать «Салки». Также были игры, в которых дети выясняли семейные или социальные проблемы, брали на себя роли членов семьи или общества. Пример такой игры – «Казаки-разбойники». Многочисленные игры, воспроизводят в игровой форме различные трудовые процессы, включая земледелие, главное занятие славян («Уж мы просо сеяли...», «Лен», «Мак», «Капуста»).

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ОБЛАЧНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ДЛЯ МАСШТАБИРОВАНИЯ КОМПАНИЙ МАЛОГО И СРЕДНЕГО БИЗНЕСА

Аннотация: данная статья затрагивает актуальную тему внедрения cloud сервисов в развитие компаний малого и среднего бизнеса. Рассмотрены способы масштабируемости, кластеризация, кеширование, распределение нагрузки, авто масштабирование. Сделаны выводы о преимуществе использования облачной архитектуры для малого и среднего бизнеса.

Ключевые слова: хранилище в облаке, Microsoft Azure облачные технологии, Google Cloud Platform, кластеризация, провайдер облачной инфраструктуры, IT-инфраструктура, облака, приложения, сервисы.

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USING CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES TO SCALE SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES

Abstract: this article touches on the topical topic of the introduction of cloud services in the development of small and medium-sized businesses. The methods of scalability, clustering, caching, load distribution, auto scaling are considered. Conclusions are drawn about the advantages of using cloud architecture for small and medium-sized businesses.

Keywords: cloud storage, Microsoft Azure cloud technologies, Google Cloud Platform, clustering, cloud infrastructure provider, IT infrastructure, clouds, applications, services.

Облачные вычисления: По просьбе пользователей для предоставления модели, между ними распределяется широко распространенный и удобный сетевой доступ с помощью пула компьютерных ресурсов (таких как время обработки (бухгалтерский орган), хранение данных, резервирование учетных сетей, сетевые услуги, программы и т. Д.), выделяется и распределяется поставщику услуг минимальных действий по управлению объемами и минимальным взаимодействием:

Масштабирование на облачных платформах — это возможность легко увеличить или уменьшить работу, функциональность или хранилище системы в соответствии с дополнительными требованиями [5].

Для проекта Cloud Project выделяют следующие основные типы сервисов:

* BPaaS- сервис предлагает-бизнес-процесс как услугу;
* CaaS-communications говорит, что услуга коммуникации как услуга;
* DaaS-data as a service - хранение данных как услуга;
* HaaS-hardware сервисное устройство как услуга;
* Iaas-Информация как услуга инфраструктура как услуга;
* NaaS-сеть как услуга-соединение как услуга;
* Palace-Platform - платформа как услуга;
* SaaS-Программное обеспечение как услуга, программное обеспечение как услуга;
* SecaaS-Security - безопасность как услуга;
* TraaaS - прозрачность как услуга;
* WaaS - workplace как сервис -станция обслуживания как услуга

В наше время невозможно представить работу крупного банка или телекоммуникационного оператора без обработки огромных объемов данных, все это приводит к значительным и стремительным изменениям в работе дата-центров. Ориентиром новой эры можно считать виртуализацию, которая стала важнейшим фактором повышения эффективности использования оборудования. Как вскоре выяснилось, виртуализировать можно практически все — серверы, системы хранения данных, телефонные и почтовые службы.

Первыми организациями, которые перешли от понимания проблемы к конкретным действиям, стали новые интернет-компании, которым в то время пришлось преодолевать невероятные темпы роста клиентских рук и обеспечивать высокие требования к инфраструктуре.

Затем были выявлены первые поставщики облачных услуг, чьи продукты стали виртуализированными серверами и программным обеспечением, доступным для аренды. Третья волна приблизилась к виртуализации корпоративного рынка, для которой уже появились доступные и проверенные решения.

В связи с этим стали развиваться новые технологические подходы к организации ТТ-инфраструктуры дата-центров. Первое, что следует упомянуть, это появление систем управления инфраструктурными услугами и оркестровых систем, которые преобразуют коллекцию виртуализированных серверов в облачные системы предоставления услуг, такие как SaaS, PaaS, IaaS.

Тем не менее, основной движущей силой рынка центров обработки данных становится модель конвергентной инфраструктуры (CI) - другими словами, конвергентная инфраструктура. Такую инфраструктуру следует называть не такой движущей силой, как вероятная форма дата-центров будущего. По своей сути конвергентная инфраструктура — это способ организации комбинации различных компонентов IT в оптимизированных вычислительных решениях. В целом она включает в себя серверы, сетевое оборудование, системы хранения данных и программное обеспечение для управления.

Масштабируемость облака — это более удобный способ повышения производительности системы, который обеспечивается добавлением учетных ресурсов: Речь идет как о камерах, так и об изменениях, дополнениях и расширениях программного обеспечения. Чтобы применить это на практике, вам нужно переработать существующие пароли. Они просто прекращают создавать структуру камеры и вносить изменения в серверную систему, которая обеспечивает их потребности на данный момент.

Многие представители бизнеса уверены, что общая производительность облачной системы недостаточна для эффективных рабочих процессов. Даже стабильная и эффективная архитектура может привести к задержкам, вызванным увеличением графика пользователя, и ни одна компания не застрахована [1].

Варианты обеспечения лучшей масштабируемости:

Проведя комплексную оценку бизнеса и определив оптимистичный метод масштабирования, можно пройти этап практической реализации. И здесь важно не только достичь ожидаемых результатов, но и сделать это с минимально возможными затратами времени, сил и денег.

1. Достижение баланса нагрузок.
2. Автоматическое увеличение.
3. Кластеризация:
4. Применение кэширования.
5. Участие в CDN.
6. Достижение баланса нагрузок

Каждый кластер концентрирует несколько камер и программных ресурсов. И если нагрузка на учетную сеть распределена поровну между всеми, может быть достигнут баланс, который может гарантировать.

оптимизация расчета затрат на электроэнергию;

снижение временных затрат на обработку входных запросов пользователей;

повысить производительность системы;

минимизация вероятности реакции сервера на DDoS-атаки;

Расширение доступа пользователей к услугам вашей компании.

Если обеспечивать разнообразное распределение нагрузки между несколькими узлами, то нагрузка одного из них будет автоматически распределена между другими частями и программными ресурсами. При использовании нескольких узлов его нагрузка будет автоматически распределяться на другие мощности и программные ресурсы в случае сбоя

Специальные методы и алгоритмы позволяют сбалансировать. На примере модели OSI существующая технология должна иметь несколько уровней сетевого, транспортного, прикладного. Это практически позволяет реализовать несколько реальных серверов, упакованных специализированным программным обеспечением [2].

1. Автомобильное расширение

Автоматическая шкала включает в себя саморегулирование учетной энергосистемой исходя из объема нагрузок на сеть. Сегодня наиболее популярными пользователями, которые практически используют возможности автоматического масштабирования, Google Cloud Platform, Amazon Web Service, Microsoft Azure разработка необходима, дополнительные виртуальные серверы предоставляются их пользователям услуг

которые появляются автоматически из контейнеров или кластеров — Когда ситуация стабилизируется, интенсивность съемок и трафик возвращаются на стартовый уровень, система сама выполняет обратный процесс, отключая дополнительные мощности от работы.

Автоматическое масштабирование позволяет предприятиям обеспечить максимально возможную доступность услуг для пользователей. компания получает столько мощности сервера, сколько ей нужно в определенное время работы. При этом покупка дополнительного оборудования не требуется, не требуется трансформация программного обеспечения. И это одно из самых весомых преимуществ виртуального увеличения физических преимуществ:

2. Кластеризация

Кластеризация или использование микросервисных услуг является одним из наиболее эффективных ресурсных методов повышения производительности системы: Технология включает в себя комбинацию отдельных серверов в контейнерах, которые впоследствии интегрируются в кластеры. После кластеризации необходимо определить сценарии будущей работы. Здесь есть 2 варианта.

Добавьте ресурсы, которых недостаточно для удовлетворения потребностей бизнеса.

Снизить качество дополнительных ресурсов, устранить их избыток.

3. Применение кэширования

Горизонтальное расширение не может быть организовано одновременно для многих компонентов. В этом случае происходит оптимизация. В качестве примера можно использовать хранилища Memcached или Redis для равномерного распределения информации между рабочими циклами программы. Поскольку инструменты на рабочем месте используют разные алгоритмы в принципе, объем данных, которые должны быть подвергнуты данным, будет постепенно уменьшаться. Кроме того, такие хранилища имеют большую защиту от ошибок при копировании и хранении информации.

Одной из основных проблем, с которой можно столкнуться при работе с хранилищами, является одновременный обзор неопределенной информации из различных итераций программы. Чтобы предотвратить это явление, это поможет обновить использование потоковых данных отдельно от производительности программы и внутри нее, что эффективно работает с большим количеством нагрузок, обеспечивая при этом отличную мощность.

4. Использование CDN

CDN представляет собой сеть отдельных друг от друга физических камер, предназначенных для передачи контента пользователям. На практике такие системы использовались для управления интернет-сервисами, веб-сайтами или программными средствами для пользователей из разных стран. Чем больше расписаний проходит через сервис, тем выше ценность услуг по взаимодействию CDN.

Такие решения нецелесообразно использовать, если трафик распределен на большой площади, но имеет несколько локальных концентраций пользователей. Чтобы соответствовать требованиям такой сети, нужно установить дополнительные серверы в России и Беларуси, при этом используя CDN для последних 10% пользователей [4].

Для компаний малого и среднего бизнеса важно ответить на вопрос:

«Хранить данные в облаке или не хранить?»

Чаще всего — ответ будет в пользу cloud решений.Мы не брали крупные корпорации, они уже давно сделали свой выбор в пользу облаков в каком-то смысле, или разместили свою облачную инфраструктуру; или использовали стороннее облачное хранилище: Логика такова: 4 ТБ «памяти» обойдется примерно в 30 евро (что при использовании OneDrive сетевой диск WD My Cloud Home 4 TB стоит около 180 евро (цена может варьироваться в зависимости от курса, мы здесь немного подсчитали для красоты расчетов: В общей сложности покупка диска окупится через полгода эксплуатации, и у вас будет собственное облако.

Но не следует забывать, что облачные данные лучше защищены в основном от отказа оборудования, вероятность потерь стремится 0 — но обычный физический диск может выйти из строя в любой момент, а гарантия относится только к «железу». диск будет распределен вам новым, но данные не будут возвращены. Поэтому, вы выбираете облако, вы платите не только за свой комфорт, но и за сохранность своих данных [4].

По мере роста потребностей можно повышать скорость, благодаря мощным серверам все подключенные устройства работают бесперебойно. В среднем и малом бизнесе часто тратит на оборудование серверной комнаты, требующее обновлений компонентов в течение нескольких лет. Облачное решение устраняет необходимость. Информация хранит информацию на облачном сервере, поэтому ваш бизнес не будет угрожать.

Неоспоримым преимуществом cloud технологий является возможность создания терминалов облачного доступа за счет существующих компьютеров без затрат на сброс. Содержание серверных комнат, постоянное обслуживание и обновление оборудования становится невозможным, как и оплата территорий и дополнительной электроэнергии. Весь потенциал сотрудников мира может быть направлен на решение бизнес-задач и развитие компании, тогда как сотрудники могут быть где угодно.

Вывод: Архитектура, собранная на уровне инфраструктуры компьютерной платформы, правильно подобранные компоненты информационной безопасности, регулируемые входы, уровни производительности — все это делает облака более оптимистичными с точки зрения соотношения цены и качества. Облака обычно являются лучшим выбором, Облако может быть, как дорогим, так и дешевым, но правильный ответ заключается в том, что облако стоит ровно столько же, сколько требуется вашему бизнесу [6].

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАССМОТРЕНИЯ ОБРАЩЕНИЙ В АППАРАТЕ БИЗНЕС-ОМБУДСМЕНА УЗБЕКИСТАНА, ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности рассмотрения обращений в институте Бизнес-омбудсмена, хронология развития задач и организационные вопросы по работе с обращениями предпринимателей. Разработаны предложения по усовершенствованию и развитию данного направления деятельности.

Основные понятия: уполномоченный по защите прав предпринимателей, бизнес-омбудсмен, обращения предпринимателей.

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FEATURES OF CONSIDERATION OF APPEALS AT THE OFFICE OF THE BUSINESS OMBUDSMEN OF UZBEKISTAN, PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIRECTION

Abstract. Article describes the features of considering appeals of entrepreneurs' at the Institute of Business Ombudsman, the chronology of the development of tasks for working with appeals, organizational issues related to work with entrepreneurs' appeals. Proposals for the improvement and development of this area of activity have been developed.

Basic concepts: Commissioner for the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs, business ombudsman, appeals of entrepreneurs.

В настоящее время защита прав и интересов предпринимателей является важной задачей для многих стран. В Узбекистане данный вопрос также является актуальным, в связи с чем был создан аппарат бизнес-омбудсмена. Одним из важных направлений деятельности данного органа является рассмотрение обращений от предпринимателей и защита их прав и интересов.

В данной статье рассматриваются особенности рассмотрения обращений в аппарате бизнес-омбудсмена Узбекистана, а также анализируются принципы работы этого органа и его роль в улучшении бизнес-климата в стране.

Результаты данного исследования могут быть полезными для понимания работы данного органа и помогут в улучшении правовой защиты предпринимателей в Узбекистане.

Тема обращений граждан хорошо изучена в трудах Х.Жамолдинова, О.Файзиева, М.Шукуровой, Гольтяпина И.Ю., Карасёва А.Т., Савоськина А.В., Лапина А.Е., Борисова Н.И. и других, где они рассматривают такие аспекты данной темы, как нормативное усовершенствование, уточнение понятийного аппарата, факторы, влияющие на качество рассмотрения обращений, повышение ответственности за нарушение требований норм законов при рассмотрении обращений и другие.

В статье мы постараемся детально проанализировать процесс принятия и рассмотрения заявлений в аппарате Бизнес-омбудсмена, а также трудности и проблемы, возникающие при рассмотрении обращений, при этом, исходя из практики рассмотрения и сложившихся обстоятельств, будут выдвинуты предложения, внедрение которых будет отвечать как интересам предпринимателей, так и интересам государственных органов.

Итак, деятельность института бизнес-омбудсмена Узбекистана регулируется 6 кодексами, 3 законами, 6 Указами и 1 Постановлением Президента и 1 Постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан.

В статье 7 Закона Республики Узбекистан "Об Уполномоченном при Президенте Республики Узбекистан по защите прав и законных интересов субъектов предпринимательства", указаны основные задачи и направления деятельности Уполномоченного по защите прав предпринимателей.

В частности:

- участие в формировании и реализации государственной политики в области развития предпринимательской деятельности, защиты прав и законных интересов субъектов предпринимательства;
- осуществление контроля за соблюдением прав и законных интересов субъектов предпринимательства государственными органами;
- оказание правовой поддержки субъектам предпринимательства при осуществлении проверок их деятельности;
- осуществление координации проверок деятельности субъектов предпринимательства и контроля за законностью осуществления проверок деятельности субъектов предпринимательства со стороны контролирующих органов;
- изучение практической реализации норм и требований законодательства о гарантиях свободы предпринимательской деятельности;

- оценка эффективности воздействия принятых нормативно-правовых актов на осуществление предпринимательской деятельности;
- ведение учета Книги регистрации проверок в электронном виде;
- ведение электронного реестра обязательных требований, формируемого на основании перечня соответствия деятельности субъектов предпринимательства требованиям законодательства, предоставленных в установленном порядке государственными органами и организациями по сферам в рамках их полномочий;
- подготовка предложений по совершенствованию законодательства, направленного на укрепление правовых гарантий субъектов предпринимательства, стимулирование их развития.

На основании вышеизложенного одной из основных задач, стоящих перед бизнес-омбудсменом можно считать рассмотрение обращений предпринимателей.

На момент учреждения института бизнес-омбудсмена в Узбекистане его основной задачей полагалась работа с обращениями предпринимателей, как одного из индикаторов настроений, а также состояния бизнеса в Узбекистане.

Учитывая то, что штатная единица бизнес-омбудсмена на момент начала функционирования института составляла всего семь штатных единиц, осуществление существенной работы в данном направлении не представлялось возможным.

Если обратиться к цифрам, то до 2019 года, когда численность бизнесмена была увеличена 12 раз и появились представители во всех регионах Узбекистана, цифры просмотренных обращений были скромны. Так, за 2017 и 2018 годы в аппарате института были рассмотрены более 2300 обращений предпринимателей.

Деятельность бизнес-омбудсмена по направлению деятельности - рассмотрение обращений предпринимателей регулируется двумя законами и Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан.

В частности, закон “Об обращениях физических и юридических лиц” устанавливает права и обязанности граждан и юридических лиц на обращение, порядок подачи обращений в уполномоченные органы, порядок рассмотрения и сроки разрешения обращений.

Кроме того, регулирует порядок обжалования гражданами и юридическими лицами различных действий или бездействия государственных органов, органов местного самоуправления и должностных лиц.

Настоящий закон также устанавливает основания для подачи обращений, такие как нарушения прав и свобод граждан, ненадлежащее исполнение должностных обязанностей, принятие решений, противоречащих закону. Закон обеспечивает право граждан и юридических лиц на получение незамедлительного и справедливого решения по своим обращениям, обеспечивает защиту их интересов в процессе обращения.

Как выше упомянуто, статьями 7, 12-15 Закона об Уполномоченном по защите прав предпринимателей Узбекистана регулируются отношения, связанные с работой по обращениям предпринимателей.

Так, если статья 7 закона одной из приоритетных направлений деятельности бизнес-омбудсмена определяет работу с обращениями граждан, то последующие статьи определяют порядок, условия и требования для рассмотрения жалоб и иных обращений субъектов предпринимательства.

Согласно положений закона, Уполномоченный рассматривает жалобы субъектов предпринимательства на решения государственных органов и иных организаций, действия (бездействие) их должностных лиц, нарушающих права и законные интересы субъектов предпринимательства.

Жалобы, связанные с разрешением экономических споров, возникающих между субъектами предпринимательства, споров, вытекающих из семейных, трудовых и других правоотношений, не связанных с предпринимательской деятельностью, к предмету рассмотрения Уполномоченного не относятся.

Уполномоченный не рассматривает вопросы, отнесенные к компетенции суда, органов, осуществляющих оперативно-розыскную деятельность, следствия, дознания и исполнения наказания.

Уполномоченный при рассмотрении жалоб в пределах своих полномочий может разрешить вопрос по существу, то есть удовлетворить обращение, дать разъяснение, передать жалобу организации или должностному лицу, компетентному разрешить ее по существу, отказать в рассмотрении жалобы с обязательным указанием мотивов отказа.

Жалобы, адресованные Уполномоченному по защите прав предпринимателей представителями субъектов предпринимательства – подозреваемыми, обвиняемыми и осужденными по делам о преступлениях в сфере предпринимательской деятельности и находящимися в местах содержания под стражей, учреждениях по исполнению наказания, а также жалобы лиц, подвергнутых административному аресту и находящихся в специальном приемнике, не подлежат просмотру администрацией мест их содержания и не позднее двадцати четырех часов направляются Уполномоченному по защите прав предпринимателей.

Ответ Уполномоченного по защите прав предпринимателей не подлежит просмотру и незамедлительно доставляется заявителю.

Руководители и должностные лица государственных органов и иных организаций обязаны направить ответ в письменной форме на обращение Уполномоченного по защите прав предпринимателей, а также предоставить ему запрашиваемые сведения, документы и материалы в срок, не превышающий десяти дней со дня получения соответствующего обращения.

Уполномоченный рассматривает жалобы, поданные в течение одного года с момента, когда заявителю стало известно о нарушении его прав и законных интересов, или принятия последнего решения по жалобе, если заявитель использовал иные средства защиты своих прав и законных интересов и не удовлетворен принятыми решениями.

Пропущенный по уважительной причине срок подачи жалобы может быть восстановлен Уполномоченным по защите прав предпринимателей. Требования, предъявляемые к жалобам Уполномоченному по защите прав предпринимателей, носит общий характер, установленный для закона об обращениях физических и юридических лиц.

Вместе с тем, в статье 15 закона об Уполномоченном установлены нормы о том, что заявители и их представители могут отозвать жалобу до и во время ее рассмотрения, до принятия решения по ней путем подачи заявления в письменной или электронной форме. Заявление об отзыве жалобы не исключает принятия Уполномоченным по защите прав предпринимателей мер по выявлению и устранению нарушений закона.

Кроме того, законодательно закреплено что, жалоба, поданная Уполномоченному по защите прав предпринимателей, государственной пошлиной не облагается. Это требование касается также жалоб, внесённых в интересах субъектов предпринимательства на решение гражданских, экономических и административных судов.

Так, согласно статьям 8, 9, 10 закона “О государственной пошлине” Уполномоченный включён в список субъектов, не платящих государственную пошлину — по искам, заявлениям и жалобам, подаваемым в интересах субъектов предпринимательства.

По итогам рассмотрения жалоб при установлении фактов нарушения, гарантированных законами прав субъектов предпринимательства, Уполномоченный в порядке указанных в статьях 9, 10, 13 закона об Уполномоченном вправе вносить представления, предостережения и заключения.

Представление об устранении выявленных нарушений законодательства по соблюдению прав и законных интересов субъектов предпринимательства, причин и условий, им способствующих, вносится Уполномоченным по защите прав предпринимателей руководителям государственных органов и иных организаций, которые наделены полномочиями по устранению нарушений законодательства.

Представление подлежит безотлагательному исполнению, и о принятых мерах в письменной форме должно быть сообщено Уполномоченному по защите прав предпринимателей не позднее пятнадцати дней, если не установлен иной срок.

Предостережение о недопустимости нарушения законодательства по соблюдению прав и законных интересов субъектов предпринимательства письменно объявляется Уполномоченным должностным лицам государственных органов и иных организаций.

О предостережении Уполномоченный по защите прав предпринимателей вправе сообщить в вышестоящий орган, либо должностному лицу.

Уполномоченный по защите прав предпринимателей направляет государственному органу или иной организации, его (ее) должностному лицу, в решениях или действиях (бездействии) которых установлено нарушение прав и законных интересов субъектов предпринимательства, свое заключение по восстановлению нарушенных прав и законных интересов субъектов предпринимательства.

В заключении Уполномоченного по защите прав предпринимателей могут быть предусмотрены следующие рекомендации:

- дело должно быть доведено до конца государственным органом или иной организацией, либо должностным лицом;
- решение государственного органа или иной организации, либо должностного лица подлежит изменению, либо отмене;
- решение государственного органа или иной организации, либо должностного лица необходимо обосновать;
- государственный орган или иная организация, либо должностное лицо должны принять дополнительное решение.

В заключении Уполномоченного по защите прав предпринимателей могут содержаться и иные рекомендации.

К примеру, 1 февраля 2019 года по результатам проведённого собрания в хокимияте Сурхандарьинской области было принято протокольное решение об ограничении деятельности страховых компаний.

В частности, налоговому управлению, территориальному управлению центрального банка и управлению агентства государственных услуг было поручено в срок до 28 февраля 2019 года обеспечить перерегистрацию страховых компаний, осуществляющих свою деятельность на территории области. В случае отказа от перерегистрации государственным органам, а также банком запрещалось заключать договора с данными страховыми компаниями.

Принимая во внимание, что данные поручения нарушали закон “О конкуренции”, а также другие нормативные документы, защищающие свободу предпринимательской деятельности, 15 апреля 2019 года в хокимият Сурхандарьинской области, было внесено заключение об отмене части протокола, касательно запрета деятельности страховых компаний. По результатам рассмотрения данного заключения незаконные требования были отменены.

В случае невыполнения должностными лицами своих обязанностей, перед Уполномоченным и работниками его аппарата, создание препятствий их работе, предоставление им заведомо ложной информации, а равно оставление должностными лицами **без рассмотрения обращений, заключений, представлений, ходатайств** или нарушение без уважительных причин сроков их рассмотрения либо умышленное представление по ним заведомо недостоверных сведений ответственное лицо может быть привлечено к административной ответственности согласно статьи 197^3 Кодекса Республики Узбекистан об административной ответственности.

Можно привести пример, когда сотрудник государственного органа был привлечён к ответственности по статье 197^3 за невыполнение законных требований сотрудников аппарата Уполномоченного по защите прав предпринимателей.

В частности, заместитель начальника территориального управления Сурхандарьинской области по обеспечению газом населения за несвоевременное и некачественное исполнение запроса бизнес омбудсмена 09.02.2023 года решением суда по уголовным делам города Термеза был привлечён к ответственности в виде штрафа по статье 197^3 Кодекса об административной ответственности Республики Узбекистан.

За прошедшие 5 лет 2017-2022 годы в аппарате Бизнес-омбудсмена было рассмотрено 28 614 обращений, из которых 11 331 были удовлетворены.

К примеру, в январе 2023 года в аппарат Бизнес-омбудсмана поступило обращение ООО «SOF XIZMAT KO'RSATISH KOMPLEKSI» о возможных отрицательных последствиях мер, принимаемых в связи с наступлением аномальных холодов.

В частности, с января 2023 года для снижения негативного воздействия изменения природных условий (форс-мажор) и для обеспечения населения природным газом и электроэнергией, были приняты вынужденные меры по отключению ряда предпринимателей от источников энергоснабжения.

Данная ситуация привела к вынужденному приостановлению деятельности некоторых предпринимателей и к ухудшению их платежеспособности по кредитно-налоговым обязательствам.

Ранее, во время пандемии коронавируса, в целях обеспечения устойчивости отраслей экономики и поддержки субъектов предпринимательства Руководством страны были приняты меры по освобождению предпринимателей от уплаты налогов и предоставлены льготы по кредитным выплатам.

В результате своевременно принятых оперативных мер удалось смягчить негативные последствия для предпринимателей.

С учетом имеющейся положительной практики смягчения последствий форс-мажорных обстоятельств на предпринимательскую деятельность была внесена аналитическая записка в Администрацию Президента.

Качественно новый уровень развития направления деятельности бизнес-омбудсмена по рассмотрению обращений и жалоб предпринимателей приобрёл в 2022 году.

В частности, Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 27 июля 2022 года за № УП-178 “О мерах по внедрению эффективной системы диалога с субъектами предпринимательства и дальнейшему усилению их правовой защиты” на бизнес-омбудсмена были возложены дополнительные задачи одновременно с усилением его технических возможностей, а также увеличением штатных единиц.

Так, в целях совершенствования системы работы с проблемами субъектов предпринимательства посредством цифровых технологий, а также дальнейшего усиления механизмов защиты их прав и законных интересов единый интерактивный портал «business.gov.uz» был преобразован в информационный портал «Виртуальный офис предпринимателя».

Предполагалось, что система (портал), будет иметь следующие возможности:

- круглосуточный прием, решение обращений субъектов предпринимательства и осуществление контроля за данными процессами;
- выявление системных проблем, препятствующих предпринимательской деятельности, а также формирование предложений по их устранению путем проведения тематических онлайн-обсуждений и опросов среди государственных органов, и организаций, а также субъектов предпринимательства;
- прием коллективных обращений субъектов предпринимательства по совершенствованию законодательства;
- подключение к информационным системам, позволяющим субъектам предпринимательства получать необходимые услуги, включая получение лицензий и разрешительных документов, кредитов, субсидий, компенсаций и поручительств, осуществление налогового и таможенного администрирования.

Обращения предпринимателей вводятся в портал субъектами предпринимательства, службой «Call-центр» при Торгово-промышленной палате, Уполномоченным по защите прав предпринимателей, помощниками хокимов районов (городов) по вопросам развития предпринимательства, обеспечения занятости населения и сокращения бедности в махалле.

Кроме того, на бизнес омбудсмена возложена задача устанавливать цифровой контроль за порядком и сроками рассмотрения введенных в портал обращений, а также применять соответствующие меры воздействия по фактам правонарушений и на основе анализа обращений ежемесячно вносит в Администрацию Президента Республики Узбекистан и Кабинет Министров предложения по развитию предпринимательства в разрезе регионов и отраслей.

Передача контроля в введение Бизнес-омбудсмена данной платформы открывает большие возможности для оказания помощи предпринимателям, а также выявлять актуальные проблемы беспокоящих предпринимателей.

Так, 2021 году на данной платформе было зарегистрировано 65.536 обращений, после внесения изменений в процедуру оформления заявлений только лицами зарегистрированными в качестве предпринимателей в 2022 году количество обращений составило 10.810 обращений.

Такой большой массив данных даёт возможность делать анализы и выдвигать предположения и предложения по улучшению условий на проблемных участках деятельности предпринимателей. Вместе с тем, учитывая то, что на аппарат бизнес-омбудсмена возложена задача по контролю за качеством и своевременным рассмотрением, обращение предпринимателей, зарегистрированных платформе налажена практика по привлечению к ответственности лиц, виновных в нарушении требований закона по рассмотрению обращений предпринимателей.

За 2022 год сотрудниками бизнес-омбудсмена к административной ответственности за нарушение правил рассмотрения обращений предпринимателей к ответственности были привлечены 797 ответственных работников государственных ведомств. Данная практика позволила обеспечить своевременное и качественное рассмотрение обращений предпринимателей, а также повысить ответственность должностных и ответственных лиц при работе с обращениями граждан.

Вместе с тем, работа в данном направлении нуждается в дальнейшей модернизации. Учитывая тот факт, что в информационном портале за год регистрируется более 10.000 обращений, а в аппарате бизнес-омбудсмена данному направлению привлечены не более 20 сотрудников, ограниченное количество сотрудников не позволяет полностью охватывать задачи, возложенные на бизнес-омбудсмен при рассмотрении обращений, зарегистрированных в информационном портале “Виртуальный офис предпринимателя”.

Кроме того, по причине ограниченности количества штатных единиц, а также большого объёма возложенных задач на сотрудников, возникают трудности при оформлении документов для привлечения к административной ответственности должностных лиц, нарушивших права предпринимателей.

Вместе с тем, существуют трудности, когда сложно выявить проблему беспокоящую предпринимателя по причине не точного описания проблемы. Зачастую предприниматели излагают проблему в больших объёмах, тогда как суть самой проблемы можно изложить очень коротко и ясно.

Также нельзя не упомянуть, что одной из главных трудностей, а также причин недовольства рассмотрением поданных заявлений предпринимателей государственными органами является то, что предприниматель не привлекается к процессу рассмотрения своего заявления. Зачастую после подачи обращения предприниматель узнаёт о процессе рассмотрения и результатах проверки только при получении письменного ответа. Данная практика приводит к увеличению количества повторных обращений, а также недовольству деятельностью государственных органов.

Лапин А.Е. в своей статье, обсуждая данную проблему отмечает, что повышение качества правового регулирования рассмотрения обращений граждан – необходимое условие успешного решения задачи повышения эффективности взаимодействия населения и власти[76].

В данных условиях возникает вопрос включения интеллектуальных систем и автоматизация процессов информационного портала.

Процесс автоматизации работы с обращениями предпринимателей, как правило, включает в себя несколько этапов, которые включают:

- сбор информации о предпринимателе и его обращении, например, контактной информации и содержание обращения
- разработка образов (шаблонов) заявлений
- автоматизация цифровой платформы
- внедрение искусственного интеллекта в процесс рассмотрения обращений.

Остановимся на каждом этапе более детально.

Тщательное изучение имеющейся базы по обращениям предпринимателей дают больше информации чем это может показаться на первый взгляд. В частности, посредством больших данных могут быть выявлены не только тема обращений, личные данные предпринимателя, территории по количеству обращений, но также информация об органах и должностных лицах, нарушающих права предпринимателей, о сезонности тех или иных правонарушений, возникающих на определённых территориях, корреляцию правонарушений и других с событиями, имевшими место в конкретное время на ограниченных территориях и путём анализа выявлять причины проблем предпринимателей.

Поэтому критерии, то есть пункты, требующие заполнения при обращении через информационный портал должен быть максимально

[76] Лапин А.Е., Борисов Н.И. Обращения граждан как инструмент повышения эффективности взаимодействия населения и власти // Вестник Удмуртского университета. Экономика и право. 2013. Вып. 1. С.107-114

объёмным и в то же время не создавать трудности предпринимателю, обращающемуся за защитой своих прав.

Данные критерии могут быть также внедрены в другие информационные системы, имеющие дополнительные сведения о предпринимателях. Например, при интеграции системы в информационный центр персонализации, в единую базу идентификационных номеров налогоплательщиков, в базу комитета статистики при введении идентификационных чисел могут выдавать объективную информацию о заявителе, не занимая у него много времени и не создавая неудобств.

Кроме того, формирование реестра проблем и присвоении к каждой проблеме своего номера и включения данного реестра в информационный портал, создаст предпринимателю условия, когда он, не расписывая просто сможет выбирать свою проблему из сформированного списка, что будет способствовать быстрому заполнению полей, а также формированию лаконичного содержания, доступного для понимания ответственному сотруднику.

Второй этап автоматизации содержит действия следующего содержания, в частности, анализ поступающих обращений в информационный портал, а также в аппарат бизнес-омбудсмена показал, что более 90% обращений предпринимателей не является уникальными, то есть предприниматели в основном обращаются по одним и тем же вопросам и только менее десяти процентов могут составлять новые проблемы и вопросы, возникающие в деятельности предпринимателей.

Исходя из этого, для качественного и быстрого разрешения обращений, необходимо разработать шаблоны обращений по тематике, а также все последующие документы для качественного рассмотрения, такие как запросы, меры реагирования, ответ заявителю.

Вместе с тем, должна быть поставлена системная работа, когда каждую неделю все обращения обобщаются на предмет уникальности темы, поднятой в обращении. В случае выявления таких проблем они включаются в реестр проблем, а также по результатам рассмотрения составляются новые шаблоны и внедряются в информационный портал для пользования предпринимателей и исполнителей.

На **третьем этапе** необходимо максимально облегчить процесс оформления обращений, а также рассмотрения и внедрить систему, предусматривающий оценку проведённой работы самим заявителем.

Это необходимо сделать следующим образом:

во-первых, существует проблема, когда заявитель не может коротко и ясно сформулировать суть проблемы, тогда как, анализ поступающих обращений показывает, что проблемы, излагаемые в обращениях на 90% повторяются. Это значит, что при качественном оформлении шаблонов, как было указано выше, точно по такому же методу можно составить и электронные шаблоны обращений.

При этом заявителям даётся возможность вводить только ключевые слова, затрагивающие суть проблемы. Система в автоматическом режиме выдаёт образцы обращений, заявитель, выбрав более подходящий шаблон обращения, имеет возможность дополнить обращение.

При таком подходе ограничивается объём ненужной информации, которые не влияют на суть рассмотрения проблемы. В случае, когда в обращении невозможно включить все вопросы, волнующие предпринимателя, дополнительно устанавливается уведомление о необходимости рассмотрения обращения только при участии предпринимателя. При таком подходе у предпринимателя будет возможность в ходе рассмотрения заявления изложить дополнительные факты, а также представить дополнительные доказательства.

Кроме того, за счет внедрения заранее оформленных шаблонов заявлений, запросов, вариантов ответов, мер реагирований процесс рассмотрения заявлений намного упрощается. Вместе с тем, использование заранее приготовленных вариантов необходимых документов, повышает качество рассмотрения обращений.

Оценка качества рассмотренных заявлений имеют решающее значение для формирования ответственности сотрудников, рассматривающих обращения, а также в обеспечении удовлетворенности граждан работой государственных органов. Однако, при выполнении данной функции возникает объективная трудность в нехватке человеческих ресурсов, а также знаний у работников.

В данной ситуации, при обеспечении возможности обращающимся, по результатам рассмотрения заявления, оценивать работу проверяющих, а также выражать степень удовлетворённости проведённой проверкой будет способствовать уменьшению нагрузки контролирующих подразделений, повышать качество рассмотрения, а также будет индикатором для пересмотра заявлений вышестоящей инстанцией и формирования оценки деятельности сотрудников, работающих с обращениями граждан.

К сожалению, в Узбекистане в настоящее время не существует разработанных отечественными программистами программ, работающих на искусственном интеллекте. Со временем для облегчения всего процесса работы с обращениями граждан, а также создание комфортных условий для граждан, а также предпринимателей предлагается внедрить в системы госаппарата и в том числе в систему работы с обращением граждан искусственного интеллекта, что в свою очередь повлияет на доступность, качество, быстроту проводимых работ по обращениям.

Если обратиться к открытым источникам данных в интернете, можно найти много статей об искусственном интеллекте. Особое место среди них занимает программа Chat Gpt - Программа искусственного интеллекта, которая выполняет большое количество разных запросов. Она может писать статьи, отвечать на вопросы, дополнять написанные тексты, а также сокращать их, выдавая основной смысл и многое другое. Со временем появится возможность либо разработать искусственный интеллект, работающий как сотрудник компании под руководством ответственных сотрудников или же технически станет возможным интеграция программ с обращениями граждан с искусственным интеллектом отдельных компаний. Учитывая актуальность данной проблемы, необходимо уделять большое внимание и двигаться в этом направлении.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННОГО СЕРВИСНОГО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ ТУРИСТСКО-РЕКРЕАЦИОННЫХ УСЛУГ

Аннотация. Статья раскрывает особенности современного сервисного обслуживания, а также влияния оценки влияния качества данных услуг на конкурентоспособность сферы туристско-рекреационных услуг.
Ключевые слова: туристско-рекреационные услуги, сервисное обслуживание, конкурентоспособность, конкурентное преимущество, ассортимент услуг, маркетинговая стратегия, основные и оборотные средства.

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FEATURES OF MODERN SERVICE SERVICE FOR TOURIST AND RECREATION SERVICES

Annotation: The article reveals the features of modern tourist and recreational services, as well as the impact of assessing the impact of the quality of these services on the competitiveness of the sphere of tourist and recreational services
Key words: tourist and recreational services, competitiveness, competitive advantage, range of services, marketing strategy, fixed and working capital.

Сегодня, отечественные производители услуг сталкиваются с трудностями, которые можно с определенной степенью условности свести к нескольким укрупненным проблемам: постоянная нехватка оборотных средств; медленно обновляемый ассортимент предоставляемых услуг; отсутствие достаточной информации о динамике потребностей на рынках (фактических и потенциальных) сбыта; отсутствие разработанной маркетинговой стратегии; несоответствие цен на предоставляемые услуги и реальные издержки производства; неэффективность функционирования организационной структуры; отсутствие опыта в подборе партнеров, потребителей и установление с ними делового сотрудничества. Также отсутствие системы, позволяющей укреплять взаимосвязь между предприятием-производителем и потребителем туристско-рекреационных услуг. От силы взаимодействия в этой системе зависит конкурентоспособность предприятий туристско-рекреационной отрасли. Выделенные проблемы не позволяют предприятиям вывести их производственно-хозяйственную деятельность на конкурентоспособный уровень. Эти же проблемы являются тормозом при формировании конкурентных преимуществ предприятий туристско-рекреационной отрасли.

Достижение конкурентоспособного уровня возможно при решении туристско-рекреационными предприятиями триединой задачи, которая может быть сформулирована такими целевыми величинами как развитие, рост, прибыль. Поэтому, для достижения конкурентоспособного уровня необходимо постоянно проводить контроль качества предоставляемых услуг, работать над улучшением качества туристско-рекреационных услуг, а также рассматривать резервы снижения затрат производственной деятельности. Необходимо работать не только над улучшением качества туристско-рекреационных услуг, но и расширять ассортимент, создавать диверсифицированный набор видов сервисного обслуживания.

Одно из наиболее интересных и малоизученных является сервисное обслуживание туристско-рекреационных услуг. Изучение этого направления, получение научно-практических инструментов по управлению им, позволит предприятиям повысить качество предоставляемых услуг, а, следовательно, конкурентоспособность услуг и конкурентоспособность предприятия.

По нашему мнению, под сервисным обслуживанием туристско-рекреационных услуг предлагается понимать системную совокупность функций и видов деятельности всех подсистем туристско-рекреационных предприятий, обеспечивающих связь «предприятие - потребитель» в разрезе каждого материального и информационного потока по показателям номенклатуры, качества, количества, цены, места и времени предоставления услуг в соответствии с требованиями рынка.

В качестве видов сервисного обслуживания, по нашему мнению, следует выделить:

1. Сервис удовлетворения потребительского спроса, представляющий собой комплексную характеристику уровня обслуживания потребителей, определяется следующими показателями: время, частота, готовность, безотказность и качество предоставляемых услуг, готовность их предоставления по первому требованию.

2. Сервис оказания услуг производственного назначения, который представляет собой совокупность предлагаемых видов сервисного

обслуживания предоставляемых услуг, то есть набор услуг, предоставляемых потребителю.

3. Сервис информационного обслуживания, который представляет собой совокупность информации (наличие сертификатов качества), предоставляемой потребителю туристско-рекреационных услуг и туристско-рекреационное обслуживание.

4. Сервис финансово-кредитного обслуживания, который представляет собой совокупность всевозможных вариантов оплаты туристско-рекреационных услуг, систему скидок и льгот, предоставляемую потребителям.

Таким образом, достижение целей по обеспечению конкурентоспособности формируется за счет: интеграции усилий по повышению качества и доведению затрат до функционально-необходимого уровня на всех этапах жизненного цикла услуг; целенаправленного использования потенциальных возможностей каждого вида услуг при их модификации и приспособлении к требованиям рынка; создание принципиально новых дополнительных туристско-рекреационных услуг для удовлетворения потребителей, целенаправленное развитие и совершенствование системы сервисного обслуживания туристско-рекреационных услуг.

На основании изложенного материала следует заключить, что основными направлениями производственно-хозяйственной деятельности туристско-рекреационных предприятий при формировании конкурентных преимуществ являются:

- ✓ повышение уровня качества туристско-рекреационных услуг по отношению к уровню качества туристско-рекреационных услуг конкурентов;
- ✓ повышение уровня сервисного обслуживания услуги по отношению к уровню сервисного обслуживания конкурента; здесь следует отметить, что повышение уровня сервисного обслуживания необходимо понимать и рассматривать, как оптимизацию работы самого предприятия относительно конкурентов.

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МЕТОДЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЗАТРАТАМИ ФИРМЫ

Аннотация: управление затратами является важным элементом успешной деятельности любой фирмы. Это процесс, который позволяет организации оптимизировать расходы и снизить издержки, что, в свою очередь, повышает прибыль и конкурентоспособность на рынке. В данной статье мы рассмотрим основные методы управления затратами и их значимость для фирмы.

Ключевые слова: фирма, затраты, управление, прибыль, эффективность, услуга, товар.

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METHODS OF COST MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

Abstract: cost management is an important element of the successful operation of any company. This is a process that allows an organization to optimize costs and reduce costs, which, in turn, increases profits and competitiveness in the market. In this article we will consider the main methods of cost management and their importance for the company.

Keywords: firm, costs, management, profit, efficiency, service, product.

Управление затратами – это процесс планирования, контроля и оптимизации расходов, которые необходимы для достижения целей фирмы. Он включает в себя анализ текущих затрат, выявление возможностей снижения издержек, разработку и внедрение мер по управлению затратами. Цель управления затратами – обеспечить максимальную эффективность использования ресурсов фирмы и повысить ее прибыльность [2].

Управление затратами является важным инструментом для повышения эффективности бизнеса и обеспечения его устойчивости на рынке. С помощью правильного управления затратами фирма может сократить издержки на производство, управление персоналом, маркетинг и продажи, а также на инфраструктуру и технологии. Это позволит ей снизить цены на продукцию и услуги, улучшить качество и конкурентоспособность своих предложений, а также увеличить прибыльность[4].

Важными преимуществами управления затратами являются:

– повышение эффективности использования ресурсов фирмы;

– сокращение издержек на производство и продажу продукции; - оптимизация расходов на маркетинг и рекламу;

– повышение уровня сервиса для клиентов;

– улучшение качества продукции и услуг;

– увеличение прибыльности фирмы;

– повышение конкурентоспособности на рынке [9].

Существует несколько методов управления затратами в компании, которые могут помочь ей сократить издержки и повысить эффективность использования ресурсов. Рассмотрим некоторые из них:

1. Анализ затрат. Данный метод заключает в тщательном анализе всех затрат фирмы на производство, маркетинг, управление персоналом и другие области. Это поможет выявить неэффективные расходы и принять меры по их сокращению.

2. Бюджетирование. Создание бюджета в каждый отдел фирмы позволяет контролировать затраты и уменьшать их, если они выходят за рамки запланированных.

3. Аутсорсинг. Передача некоторых функций фирмы третьим лицам может помочь ей сократить затраты на персонал и инфраструктуру.

4. Использование новых технологий. Внедрение новых технологий и процессов в производство и управление может помочь компании сократить затраты и повысить эффективность использования ресурсов.

5. Управление запасами. Оптимизация уровня запасов и контроль их движения помогает компании избежать излишних затрат на хранение и уменьшить риски потери товаров.

6. Работа с поставщиками. Установление долгосрочных отношений с поставщиками и выбор надежных партнеров помогает фирме снизить затраты на закупку и повысить качество поставляемых материалов и услуг.

7. Управление производительностью. Мониторинг производительности сотрудников и оптимизация рабочих процессов помогает фирме повысить эффективность использования ресурсов и сократить затраты на персонал [8].

Анализ затрат на производство включает в себя изучение всех затрат, связанных с производством товаров или услуг, таких как сырье, материалы, трудовые ресурсы, энергия и другие ресурсы [1]. Это позволяет определить, какие затраты могут быть сокращены или оптимизированы без ущерба для качества продукции или услуг.

Управление затратами на производство включает в себя планирование, контроль и анализ всех затрат, связанных с производством. Это включает в себя следующие шаги:

1. Определение стоимости производства продукции или услуги. Это включает в себя определение всех затрат на материалы, труд и оборудование, необходимые для продукта или услуги.

2. Идентификация возможностей для снижения затрат. Это может быть связано с использованием более дешевых материалов, автоматизацией процессов или улучшением эффективности производства.

3. Разработка и реализация плана управления затратами. Это включает в себя определение приоритетов и разработку конкретных мероприятий для уменьшения затрат на производство.

4. Контроль и анализ результатов. Это позволяет оценить эффективность мероприятий по снижению затрат и выявить возможности для дальнейшего улучшения производства [10].

Это позволяет следить за расходами на производство и своевременно корректировать бюджетные показатели в случае необходимости.

Управление затратами на производство является важным элементом управления бизнесом и позволяет фирмам сохранять конкурентоспособность, снижая издержки и повышая эффективность производства.

Для успешного управления затратами на производство необходимо использовать специальные методы и инструменты, такие как анализ стоимости продукции, метод ABC-анализа, системы балансирования затрат и другие. Эти методы помогают определить, какие затраты являются наиболее значимыми и как их можно оптимизировать.

Одним из ключевых элементов управления затратами на производство является контроль за процессом производства и эффективностью использования ресурсов. Это позволяет своевременно реагировать на изменения в производственных процессах и снижать затраты на производство. В целом, анализ и управление затратами на производство является важным инструментом для любой фирмы, занимающейся производством товаров или услуг [3].

Одним из основных преимуществ управления затратами является снижение издержек. Каждая фирма стремится максимально оптимизировать свои затраты, чтобы получить максимальную прибыль. Это достигается путем постоянного анализа и оптимизации всех категорий расходов. Сокращение расходов на персонал, аренду помещений, транспортные расходы и другие категории затрат может привести к значительной экономии для компании.

Управление затратами также помогает компании повысить эффективность своих процессов. Оптимизация затрат позволяет выделить дополнительные ресурсы на развитие бизнеса и повышение качества продукции или услуг. Это способствует улучшению репутации компании на рынке и повышению ее конкурентоспособности. Кроме того, управление затратами способствует повышению прозрачности финансовых процессов фирмы. Постоянный контроль расходов и доходов позволяет фирме более точно прогнозировать свои доходы и расходы, что способствует более эффективному управлению финансами. Быстрое реагирование на изменения в экономической ситуации позволяет фирме сохранять свою конкурентоспособность и достигать новых высот в своем бизнесе.

В современном бизнесе управление затратами играет ключевую роль в достижении успеха и конкурентоспособности фирмы. Постоянный анализ и оптимизация расходов помогают снизить издержки, повысить эффективность процессов и прозрачность финансовых процессов. В свою очередь, это позволяет компании оставаться гибкой и адаптивной к изменениям на рынке, что является основным условием для ее долгосрочного успеха.

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ВАЖНЕЙШИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ЛОКАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА

Аннотация: Локализация производства относится к процессу производства товаров и услуг на местном уровне вместо их аутсорсинга из других стран. Это важный аспект экономического развития, поскольку он способствует созданию рабочих мест, снижает транспортные расходы и способствует инновациям. К наиболее важным аспектам локализации производства относятся наличие квалифицированной рабочей силы, доступ к природным ресурсам, благоприятная государственная политика и близость к рынкам. Более того, локализация производства также способствует устойчивому развитию и помогает сократить выбросы углерода за счет снижения потребности в перевозках на дальние расстояния. Поэтому локализация производства является важнейшим компонентом современных стратегий экономического развития, направленных на обеспечение устойчивого роста и развития.

Ключевые слова: локализация производства, аспекты.

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MOST IMPORTANT POINTS OF LOCALIZATION

Abstract: Localization of production refers to the process of producing goods and services locally instead of outsourcing them from other countries. It is an important aspect of economic development as it promotes job creation, reduces transport costs and promotes innovation. The most important aspects of the localization of production include the availability of a skilled workforce, access to natural resources, favorable government policies and proximity to markets. Moreover, the localization of production also contributes to sustainability and helps to reduce carbon emissions by reducing the need for long-distance transportation. Therefore, the localization of production is an essential component of modern economic development strategies aimed at ensuring sustainable growth and development.

Keywords: localization of production, aspects.

Введение.

Локализация производства — это процесс перемещения производства и производственных процессов из централизованного места в более децентрализованное. Это влечет за собой производство товаров и услуг в том же регионе или стране, где они будут потребляться. Концепция локализации производства приобретает в последние годы все большее значение. Причин, по которым локализация производства необходима, несколько.

Основная часть.

1. Снижение транспортных расходов: Одним из основных преимуществ локализации производства является снижение транспортных расходов. При расположении производственных мощностей ближе к конечным потребителям снижается потребность в транспортировке, что, в свою очередь, приводит к снижению транспортных расходов. Это особенно важно для тяжелых или громоздких предметов, которые дорого транспортировать, таких как строительные материалы или автомобили. Сокращение транспортных расходов за счет локализации производства — это стратегия, которая может принести значительную пользу предприятиям, сообществам и окружающей среде. Производя товары и услуги ближе к их предполагаемым рынкам, транспортные расходы снижаются, что приводит к повышению прибыльности и повышению конкурентоспособности. Одним из наиболее существенных преимуществ локализации производства является снижение транспортных расходов. Производя товары и услуги ближе к предполагаемым рынкам, предприятия могут сэкономить на транспортных расходах, таких как топливо, доставка и обработка. Эта экономия может быть значительной, особенно для предприятий, которые производят крупные или тяжелые товары, требующие дорогостоящей транспортировки. Локализация производства также может привести к повышению эффективности и производительности. Имея производственные мощности ближе к своим рынкам, предприятия могут сократить время выполнения заказов и быстрее реагировать на изменения спроса. Это может помочь компаниям опередить своих конкурентов, повысить удовлетворенность клиентов и, в конечном итоге, увеличить доход. Помимо экономической выгоды, локализация производства может также оказать положительное влияние на окружающую среду. Сокращая транспортные расстояния, предприятия могут уменьшить свой углеродный след и помочь смягчить последствия изменения климата. Это может быть особенно важно для таких отраслей, как обрабатывающая промышленность, которые могут быть значительными источниками выбросов парниковых газов. Локализация производства также может оказать положительное влияние на местные сообщества. Производя товары и услуги на месте, предприятия могут создавать рабочие места и вносить вклад в местную экономику. Это может

помочь улучшить уровень жизни и предоставить возможности для людей, которые ранее могли быть исключены из рынка труда. Несмотря на эти преимущества, могут возникнуть проблемы, связанные с локализацией производства. Например, предприятиям может потребоваться инвестировать в новое оборудование, нанять и обучить новый персонал и соблюдать местные правила. Эти затраты могут быть значительными, и предприятия должны будут тщательно оценить затраты и выгоды от локализации производства, прежде чем принимать какие-либо решения.

2. Улучшенное управление цепочками поставок. Управление цепочками поставок — это процесс управления потоками товаров и материалов от поставщиков к заводам-изготовителям, распределительным центрам и, в конечном счете, к клиентам. В последние годы усиливается тенденция к локализации производства, которая предполагает производство товаров ближе к месту потребления. Этот подход предлагает несколько преимуществ, включая снижение транспортных расходов, более быструю доставку и возможность быстро реагировать на изменения спроса. Однако, чтобы в полной мере реализовать преимущества локализации производства, управление цепочками поставок должно быть оптимизировано для обеспечения эффективной и результативной работы. Один из способов улучшить управление цепочками поставок при локализации производства — сосредоточиться на сотрудничестве и общении между поставщиками, производителями и клиентами. Этого можно достичь за счет использования таких технологий, как программное обеспечение для управления цепочками поставок, которое позволяет обмениваться данными и отслеживать уровни запасов, графики производства и информацию о доставке в режиме реального времени. Делясь этой информацией, все стороны могут работать вместе над оптимизацией операций цепочки поставок, сокращением времени выполнения заказа и повышением общей эффективности. Еще одним ключевым фактором улучшения управления цепочками поставок при локализации производства является использование принципов бережливого производства. Эти принципы сосредоточены на устранении отходов и улучшении потока на протяжении всего производственного процесса. Сокращая отходы, такие как избыточные запасы или ненужное перемещение товаров, производители могут повысить эффективность и снизить затраты. Принципы бережливого производства также делают упор на постоянное совершенствование, которое включает в себя регулярный пересмотр и уточнение процессов для выявления областей, требующих улучшения. В дополнение к принципам сотрудничества, коммуникации и бережливого производства существует несколько других стратегий, которые можно использовать для улучшения управления цепочками поставок при локализации производства. К ним относятся:

- Использование местных поставщиков: закупая материалы и компоненты у местных поставщиков, производители могут сократить транспортные расходы и время выполнения заказа, а также поддержать местную экономику.

- Внедрение управления запасами точно в срок (JIT): Управление запасами JIT предполагает наличие минимального количества запасов и заказ материалов и компонентов только тогда, когда они необходимы. Это поможет сократить количество отходов и повысить эффективность.

- Инвестиции в автоматизацию: автоматизация определенных задач, таких как отслеживание запасов и выполнение заказов, может помочь повысить точность и ускорить выполнение операций.

- Проведение регулярных аудитов: регулярные аудиты операций цепочки поставок могут помочь определить области, требующие улучшения, и убедиться, что все стороны придерживаются передового опыта.

Внедряя эти стратегии, производители могут улучшить управление цепочками поставок при локализации производства, что может привести к снижению затрат, сокращению сроков доставки и повышению удовлетворенности клиентов.

3. Улучшенный контроль качества. Когда производство локализовано, легче поддерживать единые стандарты контроля качества для всех продуктов. Это связано с тем, что производственные объекты можно тщательно контролировать и инспектировать, а любые проблемы можно быстро решить. Это может привести к повышению качества продуктов и услуг, что, в свою очередь, может привести к большей удовлетворенности и лояльности клиентов. Когда дело доходит до производства и производства, контроль качества является ключом к обеспечению того, чтобы продукты соответствовали стандартам, установленным компанией, отраслью и клиентами. Одним из способов улучшения контроля качества является локализация производства, которая предполагает производство товаров на месте в том же регионе или стране, где они будут продаваться или использоваться. Локализация производства дает ряд преимуществ, включая улучшенное управление цепочками поставок, снижение транспортных расходов и сокращение сроков выполнения заказов. Однако, возможно, наиболее значительным преимуществом локализации является ее влияние на контроль качества. Когда производство локализовано, легче внедрить и обеспечить соблюдение мер контроля качества. Производители могут тесно сотрудничать с поставщиками, дистрибьюторами и розничными торговцами, чтобы обеспечить соответствие сырья, компонентов и готовой продукции требуемым стандартам качества. Местное производство также позволяет производителям проводить более частые проверки и проверки качества на протяжении всего производственного процесса. Это помогает

выявлять и устранять потенциальные проблемы до того, как они станут серьезными проблемами, которые могут поставить под угрозу качество конечного продукта. Более того, локализация позволяет производителям быстрее реагировать на любые возникающие проблемы с качеством. Поскольку производство осуществляется на месте, компании могут быстро выявлять и устранять проблемы с качеством, а также сотрудничать с поставщиками для их решения. Это означает, что любые проблемы можно решать быстрее и эффективнее, сводя к минимуму воздействие на клиентов и снижая риск отзыва дорогостоящих продуктов. Кроме того, местное производство может улучшить взаимодействие и сотрудничество между различными отделами и командами, участвующими в производственном процессе. Это помогает обеспечить согласованность всех заинтересованных сторон в отношении стандартов качества и возможность совместной работы для выявления и решения проблем качества.

4. Снижение воздействия на окружающую среду. Локализация производства также имеет экологические преимущества. Когда товары и услуги производятся ближе к конечному потребителю, снижается потребность в транспортировке, что, в свою очередь, приводит к снижению выбросов углерода и уменьшению воздействия на окружающую среду. Кроме того, локализованное производство может привести к более широкому использованию возобновляемых источников энергии, что может еще больше сократить выбросы углерода. Снижение транспортных выбросов: За счет производства товаров ближе к месту потребления снижается потребность в дальних перевозках. Это приводит к значительному сокращению выбросов парниковых газов, связанных с транспортом, включая двуокись углерода, закись азота и метан. На транспорт приходится значительная часть глобальных выбросов углерода, и сокращение этих выбросов имеет решающее значение для смягчения последствий изменения климата.

Меньший углеродный след:

Защита биоразнообразия:

Локализация производства также может помочь защитить биоразнообразие. Сократив потребность в крупномасштабном монокультурном сельском хозяйстве и промышленном производстве, местные общины могут сохранить свои традиционные методы ведения сельского хозяйства и защитить свои естественные экосистемы. Это может привести к сохранению редких и исчезающих видов и восстановлению экосистем, деградировавших в результате промышленной деятельности.

5. Расширение экономических возможностей. Локализация производства также может привести к увеличению экономических возможностей в регионах, где расположены производственные мощности. Это может включать новые рабочие места, увеличение налоговых

поступлений и улучшение инфраструктуры. Это может привести к большему экономическому росту и развитию, что может принести пользу местному сообществу в целом. Можно сказать, что локализация производства — это процесс, который имеет множество преимуществ. От снижения транспортных расходов до улучшения контроля качества и расширения экономических возможностей — существует множество причин, по которым предприятиям и правительствам следует рассмотреть возможность локализации производства. Поскольку глобализация продолжает развиваться, локализация производства, вероятно, станет еще более важной в ближайшие годы.

Заключение

Следует отметить, что локализация производства сыграла важную роль в развитии мировой экономики, стимулируя рост отечественной промышленности, создавая рабочие места и повышая эффективность. Например, такие страны, как Китай и Индия, использовали свою дешевую рабочую силу и богатые ресурсы, чтобы стать крупными производственными центрами, привлекая иностранные инвестиции и поддерживая экономический рост. Точно так же рост региональных цепочек поставок в Европе и Северной Америке привел к повышению производительности и снижению затрат, повышению конкурентоспособности и облегчению международной торговли. В целом локализация производства позволила странам специализироваться на своих сравнительных преимуществах и воспользоваться преимуществами более взаимосвязанной глобальной экономики.

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УЧАСТИЕ АЛМАЛЫСКОГО ГОРНОГО МЕТАЛЛУРГИЧЕСКОГО КОМБИНАТА В ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ ПОДЗЕМНЫХ ВОД БАССЕЙНА РЕКИ АХАНГАРАН

Аннотация. В данной статье рассмотрены водные ресурсы в бассейне реки Ахангаран, их формирование, производственные потребности водных ресурсов в промышленности, в том числе производственные нужды и количество воды, используемой для разработки месторождений полезных ископаемых Алмалыкского горно-металлургического комбината, сведения о объектах водозаборные сооружения созданные для добычи подземных вод для питьевого водоснабжения города Алмалык.

Ключевые слова: бассейн реки Ахангаран, Алмалыкский горно-металлургический комбинат, водозаборные сооружения, рудник Калмаккыр, рудник Ёшлик, подземные воды, водные ресурсы.

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PARTICIPATION OF THE ALMALY MINING AND METALLURGICAL WORKS IN THE USE OF GROUNDWATERS OF THE AKHANGARAN RIVER BASIN

Annotation: This article discusses the water resources in the Akhangaran river basin, their formation, the production needs of water resources in industry, including production needs and the amount of water used to develop mineral deposits of the Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Combine, information about water intake facilities created for the extraction of groundwater for drinking water supply of the city of Almalyk.

Key words: Akhangaran river basin, Almalyk mining and metallurgical plant, water intake facilities, Kalmakkyr mine, Yoshlik mine, groundwater, water resources.

Актуальность: На сегодняшний день нехватка питьевой воды является одной из важнейших проблем в мире. Основным запасом питьевой воды являются подземные воды. Однако именно питьевая вода участвует в производстве технической воды в промышленных технологиях. Сегодня в мире производится более 25 миллионов тонн меди. Для этого добываются и перерабатываются миллиарды тонн руды. В 2021 году только на Алмалыкском горно-металлургическом комбинате добыто и обогащено 35 млн тонн руды методом измельчения и флотации. При этом на каждую тонну руды требуется в среднем 4,5-5,0 м3 воды, всего 160 млн м3 воды в год. К 2027 году производительность только Алмалыкского горно-металлургического комбината вырастет в три раза, и ему придется перерабатывать 100 млн тонн руды в год. Так, к этому периоду только для Алмалыкского горно-металлургического комбината потребуется в среднем 480 миллионов кубометров воды.. [1, 2, 5,].

Все мы знаем о нехватке питьевой и поливной воды в Республике Узбекистан. Поэтому эффективное использование подземных и поверхностных вод, при необходимости поиска подземных вод, рациональное использование подземных вод на горных склонах остается одним из наиболее актуальных вопросов не только сегодняшнего дня, но и ближайшего будущего. В частности, подземные воды на склонах крупнейшего в Средней Азии рудника Калмагкир вызывают образование различных шахтных трещин и оползней. Проведено множество исследований по вопросам эффективного использования таких горно-подземных вод и их промышленного применения.. [3, 4, 6,].

Основная часть: Бассейн реки Охангарон является одним из промышленно развитых регионов Узбекистана, а наличие городов Ангрен, Алмалык и Охангарон, а также Ангренского угольного разреза, Ново-Ангренской ТЭЦ и Алмалыкского горно-металлургического комбината, значительное влияние на запасы подземных вод в бассейне реки Охангарон, качество воды и подтверждает важность исследования вопросов удобства использования.. [1, 2, 5,].

На сегодняшний день в практике стран мира проведение научных исследований, направленных на изучение изменения режима подземных вод, является одним из основных научных направлений области гидрогеологии. В том числе нарушение режима подземных вод является одной из проблем первого уровня большинства стран. Во многих странах мира проводятся определенные научные исследования по системам управления уровнем воды и их совершенствованию. В связи с тем, что гидрогеологические условия каждого региона на земле и режим подземных вод различны, важным является проведение научных исследований по выявлению, оценке и научному обоснованию влияющих на них факторов. [4, 5, 6,].

Алмалыкский горно-металлургический комбинат является одним из крупнейших промышленных предприятий Республики Узбекистан, а также ориентирован на выпуск экспортной продукции. Руда добывается в карьере, затем эти руды дробятся, дробятся и обогащаются флотацией. Процесс измельчения проводят в водном растворе. Затем раствор поступает на обогащение, которое протекает в полностью водной среде. В среднем на обогатительных фабриках флотационным способом перерабатывается более 35 млн тонн руды в год, на промывку одной тонны руды в комбинате расходуется в среднем 4,5-5 тонн воды, этот показатель составляет в среднем 168 млн тонн в год. [4, 6,].

Алмалыкско-Охангаронская промзона имеет богатую минерально-сырьевую базу, но бедна водными ресурсами.

Водные ресурсы промышленной зоны представлены поверхностными и подземными водами реки Охангарон и ее притоков. В бассейне реки Охангарон нет ледников, поэтому речной сток, являющийся основным фактором формирования подземных вод, во многом зависит от уровня осадков года. За 10 лет повторяемость маловодных лет (P>50%) составляет 4-5 раз.

В межгорной долине реки Охангарон, в зоне, ограниченной аллювиальными отложениями верхнего антропогенного периода и хорошо проницаемыми слоями, сформировались большие запасы подземных вод. На участке долины от села Турка до Сырдарьи образовались залежи подземных вод. Мощность слоев воды по долине изменяется от 10 м до 120 м.

Насыщается за счет запасов подземных вод, поверхностного стока и бокового просачивания. Они потребляются просачиванием и испарением. [3, 6,].

Климатические характеристики региона также являются одним из факторов, влияющих на режим подземных вод. В 2022 году годовой уровень осадков увеличился в несколько раз в январе-мае. По данным метеостанции Ангрен, расположенной на высоте 942 метра над уровнем моря, годовая сумма осадков за 2021 год составила 580,3 мм, что составляет 115,8 % от нормы многолетней (495,8 мм). Количество осадков в бассейне реки Охангарон в октябре 2021 г. и марте 2022 г. составляет 435 мм, то есть 124,8 % от нормы. Причина относительно высокого уровня снеготаяния в нижних зонах заключается в том, что температура воздуха в Кураминском и Чоткальском хребтах в марте была на 3-5°C выше нормы. [3, 5, 6,].

Совместные рудники «Калмаккир» и «Ёшлик I» расположены недалеко от города Алмалык, на западном склоне Кураминского хребта. В административном отношении горнорудный район относится к Пскентскому району Ташкентской области Республики Узбекистан.

Комбинированные рудники «Калмаккир» и «Ёшлик I» расположены на земельном участке Алмалыкского горно-металлургического комбината.

Рельеф района добычи гористый, слабохолмистый. Крутизна откосов шахты от 10° до 26°. В горном районе абсолютные высоты колеблются в пределах 540-820 м, в районе южного отвала достигают 1000 м.

Горнодобывающий район расположен в благоприятных географических и экономических условиях, в промышленной зоне с развитой перерабатывающей и металлургической промышленностью.

Источниками питьевой и хозяйственно-питьевой воды являются поверхностные водотоки и подземные воды долины реки Охангарон, эти воды обеспечивают потребности в воде всех промышленных предприятий и жителей города Алмалык. Для организации хозяйственно-питьевого водоснабжения используется система ООО «Сувокова» в г. Алмалык и Кераучский водозабор. Источниками производственного водоснабжения являются группа из 65 скважин и один скважинный водозабор.

Рудник «Ёшлик I» примыкает к руднику «Калмаккир» с юго-востока и с 1954 года ведется добыча открытым способом. На северо-востоке рудника находится сухой карьер «Кургашинкон» (свинцово-цинковые руды). С запада рудник ограничен верхними слоями карьера Калмоккир, Олмаликсой.

Близость затопленного свинцового карьера к району карьера предполагает организацию дополнительных мероприятий по изучению и предупреждению потенциально опасных геолого-гидрогеологических процессов.

Рудник «Ёшлик 2» расположен рядом с карьером «Калмаккир», и с 2017 года ведутся работы по запуску рудника. Это двое. Принимая во внимание близкое расположение карьеров «Ёшлик 2» и «Калмаккир», ожидается неизбежное слияние карьеров в будущем при эксплуатации их карьеров.

В шахтах Алмалыкского горно-металлургического комбината имеется три водозаборных сооружения, два из них предназначены для технического водоснабжения, а один служит для снабжения питьевой водой города «Сувокова» Алмалык. Общее количество водозаборных скважин в городе Алмалык 53, в среднем 23 скважины работают, 29 находятся в резервном режиме, из них 20 предназначены для Алмалыкского горно-металлургического комбината.

На участке Карахтой имеются две группы водозаборных сооружений. Общее количество водозаборных скважин 30, из них 18 действующих, 12 резервных.

На Качарском участке имеется один линейный водозабор, состоящий из 13 насосных колодцев, все они находятся в рабочем состоянии.

В дополнение к водозаборным сооружениям вдоль долины реки Охангарон расположен ряд насосных колодцев для сбора загрязненных вод к юго-западу от полигона 1. Дополнительные водозаборные скважины также расположены в районе обогатительных фабрик в районе 1-й Медной обогатительной фабрики и 2-й Медной обогатительной фабрики. Вода, сбрасываемая из водосборной секции Калмагкирского карьера, замещает технологический водопровод.

3-Подача воды на медеобогатительную фабрику осуществляется от действующего Карахтайского водозабора, участка Акчасой и Новая Культепа. Два существующих водозаборных сооружения расположены вдали от существующей системы водоснабжения. Для обеспечения водоснабжения планируется установка 83 новых скважин.

Выводы: Из приведенных данных можно сделать вывод, что в перспективе развитие горнодобывающей промышленности в районе бассейна реки Охангарон, увеличение количества и качества экспортной продукции, создание новых рабочих мест, умножение объемов производства, является наиболее приоритетным направлением социально-экономического развития региона. Но эффективное использование водных ресурсов также является важной задачей. Поэтому важно возродить гидрогеологические исследования в районе, выявить новые источники поверхностных и подземных вод, привлечь их в пользование, разумно использовать существующие.

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БОЛАЛАРДА ГЕРПЕСС ВИРУСИ ЭТИОЛОГИЯЛИ ЛИМФАДЕНОПАТИЯ

Аннотатция. Мақолада болаларда герпес симплекс этиологияли лимфааднопатияни тарқалиши, клник кечиши турларини ўрганиш натижалари келтирилган. Шу билан бирга 2-12 ёшли болаларда ЛАП локализацияси ва унга сабаб бўлувчи омиллар ўрганилиб ЛАП ни даволаш самарадорлиги келтирилган.

Калит сўз: лимфааденопатия, герпес симплекс.

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HERPES VIRUS ETIOLOGY LYMPHADENOPATHY IN CHILDREN

Annotation. The article presents the results of studying the spread of lymphadenopathy of herpes etiology in children, as well as the types of clinical course. At the same time, the localization of PAP in children aged 2-12 years and the factors that cause it were studied, and the effectiveness of PAP treatment was presented.

Keyword: lymphadenopathy, herpes simplex.

Кириш. Болалик давридаги лимфаденопатия (ЛАП) синдроми жуда кенг тарқалган муаммодир. Масалан, Нидерландияда ўтказилган эпидемиологик тадқиқотлар натижалари аҳолининг 0,6 фоизида келиб чиқиши номаълум бўлган [Феррер Р., 1998]. Кундалик педиатрия ва клиник лимфология амалиётда шифокорлар доимий равишда у ёки бу турдаги лимфааденопатия касаллигининг кўпайиши билан бирга келадиган касалликларга дуч келади. Лимфааденопатия билан касалланган беаорларда онкогематологик касаллик ҳақида ўйлаш, талаб этилади бунинг натижасида бу дифферентсиал диагностика гуруҳи тахминан 40% ни ташкил қилади. Онкогематологларнинг барча беморларининг [Чернов В.М. ва бошқ., 1992], бу асоссиз юқори фоизга ўхшайди. ЖССТ маълумотларига кўра, ЛАП беморларнинг 3,2% очиқ биопсия талаб этилган ва беморларнинг атиги 1,1 фоизида ЛАП хавфли этиологияга эга эди [4]. Шундай қилиб, катталашган ЛУ бўлган болаларнинг аксарияти бундай қилмайди онколог ва гематологларнинг беморидир. Қоида тариқасида, ЛАП синдроми юқумли, иммун ва реактив фонда кечувчи хасталик ҳисобланади Педиатрия популятсияда ЛАП синдроми тахминан 3,4% ҳолларда аниқланади ва уларни кўп қисмига ЦМВ ва Герпесс вируслари сабаб бўлади.

Тадқиқот мақсади: Болаларда вирус этиологияли лимфааденопатия касаллигини тарқалишни ўрганиш

Материаллар ва усуллар: Андижон вилоятида ампулатор равишда мурожат килган 2-12 ёшли болаларда лимфааденопатия белгилари тахлил қилинди.Тадқиқотда жами 110 нафар болаларда турли сохаларда герпес симплекс вируси этиологияли лимфааденопатия ривожланган болалар текширилди. Бемор болаларнинг 73 нафари ўғил болалар 37 нафари қиз болаларни ташкил килади. Ёш жихатдан 2-5 ёш 24 нафар (21,8%), шундан: қиз болалар 11 нафар (48,8%) ўғил болалар 13 нафар (54,1%) 6-9 ёш -36 нафар шундан: 26 нафари қиз болалар (72,2%) 10 нафари ўғил болалар (27,7%) 10-12 ёш 50 нафар (45,4%) шундан 24 нафари қиз болалар (48%), 26 нафари ўғил болалар (52%).

Қиз болаларда асосан қўлтиқ ости ва чов сохаси ЛАП си 2-5 ёшда 45,4% ни ташкил этган бўлса 6-9 ёшда 26,9% га тенг бўлган, 10-12 ёшли қиз болаларда 54,1% га кўтарилган. Ўғил болаларда 2-5 ёшда 38,4% 6-9 ёшда 30% га 10-12 ёшда эса жами ЛАП ларни 26,9% ни ташкил этмоқда. Демак қиз болаларда ўғил болаларга нисбатан 10-12 ёшда чов сохаси ЛАП си кўп кўзатилади. Вирус этиологияли ЛАП ларни вақтида даволанмаслиги натижасида болаларда ёш ўтиб бориши билан генерализацияланган ЛАП фоизи ортиб бормоқда. Демак касалликни эрта аниқлаш ва скрининг чора тадбирларни эрта ташкил этиш болаларда турли даражадаги ЛАПларни камайишига ва уларни хаёт сифатини ортишига олиб келади.

Хулоса: 1.Болаларда ёш ўсиб бориши билан 2-12 ёшли болаларда вирус этиологияли жағ ости сохаси лимфадeнити хар иккала жинсда хам ортиб бормоқда. Бу бемор болаларда мавжуд бўлган герпесс симплексга қўшимча равишда оғиз бўшлиғидаги иккиламчи инфекцион манба хисобига юзага келмоқда деб бахоланди.

2.Болаларда ёш ўсиб бориши билан 2-12 ёшли болаларда вирус этиологияли Қўлтиқ ости ва чов лимфаденит жағ ости сохаси ЛАП нисбадан хар иккала жинсда хам ортиб бормоқда.

3.ЛАП билан оғриган болаларда умумий текширувлар билан бирга қон тахлилида герпес симплекс вирусларини текшириш шарт. Сабаби бошқа турдаги касалликлар фонида қонда герпесс симплекс мавжуд бўлган болаларда ЛАП самарили даволашга эришиб бўлмайди.

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ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ МИФОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ОБРАЗА ДЕМОНА НА ПРИМЕРЕ ТВОРЧЕСТВА М.Ю. ЛЕРМОНТОВА

Резюме. В данной статье повествуется о непосредственных психологических основах связи фольклора с письменной литературой, новых взглядах по поводу выражения мифологических образов в художественной литературе. Также, анализируется психологическое толкование мифологического образа дьявола на примере поэмы великого русского писателя М.Ю. Лермонтова «Демон». Автор высоко оценивает литературное значение произведения и художественное искусство поэта.

Ключевые слова: фольклор и миф, мифологический образ, дьявол, художественное искусство, письменная литература, образ Демона.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL BASES OF THE MYTHOLOGICAL IMAGE OF THE DEMON ON THE EXAMPLE OF M.Yu. LERMONTOV

Annotation: This article tells about the direct psychological basis of the connection between folklore and written literature, new views on the expression of mythological images in fiction. Also, the psychological interpretation of the mythological image of the devil is analyzed on the example of the poem of the great Russian writer M. Yu. Lermontov "Demon". The author highly appreciates the literary value of the work and the artistic art of the poet.

Key words: folklore and myth, mythological image, devil, art, written literature, image of the Demon.

Фольклор имеет незыблемое место в художественной литературе в плане выражения социально-психологической жизни, духовно-воспитательных и нравственных устоев народа, в частности, его последующего развитии и обеспечении народности. Величайшие представители мировой литературы создавали яркие с художественной точки зрения произведения под вдохновением именно фольклора, и выраженных в ней высоких гуманистических идей.

В науке психологии и литературоведение всегда было и остаётся актуальной проблема изучения и анализа системы мифов и мифологических образов; символических образов, имеющих мифологическую основу; галерею традиционных, поэтико-символических образов, сформировавшихся на генезисе классической литературы. Интересно, что величайшие писатели и поэты XX века, даже представители абсурдного и модернистского течений, прославились на весь мир произведениями, основанных именно на древнюю мифологическую модель и мифологические образы. В частности, творчество А. Камю,

Ф. Кафки и широко известному на сегодня Пауло Коэльо характеризуется наличием мифологической модели, древних представлений и взглядов.

Каждый мифологический образ имеет свои важные психологические признаки и особенности. Также, каждый мифологический образ имеет свой генезис и процесс развития в устном народном творчестве и письменной литературе. Один из таких образов это - образ дьявола. Известно, что дьявол это религиозно-мифологический образ, который вселяет страх в сердца людей и совращает с пути истинного. Согласно религиозным представлениям, именно по его причине Адам и Ева совершили грех, и были изгнаны из Рая. Он манит людей на свой неверный путь.

Многие представители мировой литературы создали классический образ дьявола. В частности, если в поэме И.В.Гёте «Фауст» на основе легенды немецкого народа о «Фаусте» искусно изображён образ дьявола, то есть Мефистофеля - вредителя человечества, символа зла и невежества, то в поэме М.Ю. Лермонтова «Дьявол» повествуется злодеяние Демона, дьявола, созданного в качестве типичного образа зла, невежества и разврата. В конце поэмы, естественно, добро торжествует над злом. В драме Хусейна Джавида «Дьявол» автор разоблачает происки дьявола от его же уст, и раскрывает такие корыстные намерения человечества, как плотское желание и желание править всем миром.

В самом общем плане, образ Дьявола в литературе раскрывается в качестве врага человечества, вечно призывающего его к греху, причины всех бед на этом свете, и в то же время, умного, сведущего и преданного Богу.

Известный русский поэт Лермонтов с большим искусством создал образ дьявола в поэме «Демон». Поэму «Демон» известного русского писателя М.Ю. Лермонтова перевёл на узбекский язык под этим же названием талантливый поэт и переводчик Усман Насыр.

Переводчик объясняет слово «Демон» как «Иблис». В «Энциклопедическом словаре» слово «дьявол» разъясняется следующим образом: «дьявол, по-арабски, иблис, согласно исламу и другим религиозным представления, злой дух или начальник злых духов; фантастический образ, призывающий людей к совершению греха» [1. – С - 399].

В поэме М.Ю. Лермонтова «Демон» повествуется трагическая судьба, полная драматизма. В ней Демон, то есть, дьявол, типической образ зла, невежества и разврата манит прекрасную девушку - Тамару, и обманывает её. После потери своего возлюбленного Тамара избирает путь монашества. Демон, очарованный её красотой, изяществом, совращает её с верного пути и добивается близости с ней. Хоть демон и победил её физически, однако ему не удаётся овладеть ею духовно. Ибо ангелы уносят душу Тамары в рай. А циничный демон так и остаётся изгнанным на земле.

Хотелось бы обратить внимание на описание портрета образа Демона, его внешних признаков и качеств, в представлении Лермонтова. Поэма начинается с такими строками:

Печальный демон, дух изгнанья,
Летал над грешною землёй,
И лучших дней воспоминанья
Пред ним теснилися толпой… [2. 177-С]

Значит, Лермонтов представляет дьявола крылатым. Учёные, изучающие выражение образа демона в художественной литературе и образцах устного народного творчества, констатируют, что демон в литературе описывается крылатым, хвостатым, волосатым и с козлиными копытами.

В заключение поэмы безмерный и бесцельный грех дьявола в любви передаётся автором на самой высокой художественной ноте.

Если выразиться словами поэта, демон, трагически завершивший жизни прекрасной Тамары, сердце которой было переполнено настоящей любовью, её возлюбленного, и храброго отца Гуданга, всё ещё странствует по белому свету, подстрекая сердца людей и спокойные счастливые дни, совращая их с пути истинного.

М.Ю. Лермонтов, творчески воспользовавшись содержанием религиозно-мифологической легенды об изгнании дьявола на землю, и развив эту идею, обличает его в качестве злой силы, могущей в любую минуту опутать сердце человека и призывающей людей к подлостям.

Во время чтения поэмы, перед нашими глазами представляются три тайны человечества. Первая из них - склонность человеческой души к истинной любви, привязанность к спутнику жизни, другу. Вторая - мир духов. В-третьих, происки злого духа - дьявола, делающего человека беспомощным и влекущего его к трагизму, очень впечатляюще выражены в поэме. Ибо, дьявол – Демон клянётся прекрасной наивной Тамаре и околдовывает её.

Своими пустыми обещаниями и высокопарными словами он обманывает преданную своему возлюбленному Тамару и выбравшую монашеский путь во имя любви к нему. На первый взгляд, тот факт, что героиня поэмы последовала демону и физически отдалась ему, должен поразить читателя, и даже вселить в его душу ненависть по отношению к

Тамаре. Однако автор приводит столь красивую развязку поэмы, что читатель невольно обретает душевное спокойствие. Ибо, Бог безмерно милосерден и добр к людям. Ангелы, поклоняющиеся человеку и боготворящие его, уносят душу Тамары на небеса, и когда дьявол приходит, чтобы завладеть и душой девушки, они не позволяют ему совершить очередной пакостный поступок. Таким образом, Бог награждает преданную любви, но обманутую дьяволом Тамару и удостаивает её рая. Без сомнения, такая развязка удовлетворяет читателя.

В этой впечатляющей поэме М.Ю. Лермонтова, полной драматизма и пафосного трагизма в качестве главной идеи воспевается вера в победу добра над злом.

Испанский эстетик Хосе Ортега - и - Гассет, рассуждая о различных течениях в искусстве, отмечает, что: «Они от выражения предметов перешли к выражению идей: художник слеп к внешнему миру, он направил свои зрачки в суть…» [3 С-497.]. Развивая научные рассуждения испанского учёного Хосе Ортега-и-Гассет узбекский литературовед У. Хамдамов пишет: «Обращение зрачка (то есть внимания) в суть - в душу и исследование этого мира является извечной задачей искусства души (литературы) [4 С-53.].

Раскрытие душевного мира, сердца, которое так подчёркивали испанский учёный и узбекский литературовед явно бросается в глаза в поэзии великого русского классика Лермонтова. Именно поэтому его произведения бессмертны и вечны.

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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ УЧЕБНОГО ПРОЦЕССА В СИСТЕМЕ ДОВУЗОВСКОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В ДИСТАНЦИОННОЙ ФОРМЕ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются, методологические подходы, при которых процесс обучения иностранным языкам будет наиболее удачным. Реализация этих методов в довузовском образовании позволяет гарантировать абитуриентам высочайший уровень познавательной и творческой активности.
Ключевые слова: дистанционное обучение, довузовская подготовка, обучения иностранного языка, методологические подходы.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN THE SYSTEM OF PRE-UNIVERSITY TRAINING IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN A REMOTE FORM

Abstract. The article discusses the methodological approaches in which the process of teaching foreign languages will be the most successful. The implementation of these methods in pre-university education makes it possible to guarantee applicants the highest level of cognitive and creative activity.

Key words: distance learning, pre-university training, foreign language teaching, methodological approaches.

В современном мире развитых технологий, гаджетов, нейросетей и всевозможных устройств. Особую роль играет образования и его функционирование на этапе возможности интеграций различных направлений. Естественно, основная модель образования как традиционная, является неизменным аспектом базовой основой организации учебного процесса. Но, в связи с резким развитием глобализации мира, частично теряет свою актуальность. Исследуемые показатели готовности учеников школ, колледжей и лицеев указывает на ряд проблем при которых, традиционное образование не может в полной силе подготовить к интеграции в новую учебную деятельность учащихся.

Частичный переход и смена акцентов с традиционного образование на дистанционный - залог качественной подготовки кадров и специалистов в будущем. Дистанционная форма обучения возникла относительно недавно, но факторы воздействия на процесс обучения в целом дает свои результаты уже сейчас.

Система довузовской подготовки учащихся один из важнейших элементов связывающий между собой переход от школьной модели образования к вузовской. Основной целью довузовской подготовки является не только получение высоких баллов при поступлении в высшее учебное заведение, но и готовность абитуриента адекватно обеспечить продолжение успешного обучения в вузе. Знание иностранного языка, безусловно, определяет значимость успешной самореализации абитуриента в современных условиях образования. Социокультурная направленность в обучении иностранного языка приобщает учащихся к культурному и духовному достоянию изучаемых стран.

Таким образом, прививается потенциал межпредметного взаимодействия с другими дисциплинами и его функциональность. Важным моментом повышения значимости иностранного языка в обществе, обуславливает выбором абитуриентов иностранного языка в качестве будущей профессии.

В данной статье хотелось бы выделить три основных подхода в сочетание которых процесс обучения иностранным языкам будет наиболее удачным: личностно-деятелъностный, проблемный и коммуникативный.

Реализация этих методов в довузовском образовании позволяет гарантировать абитуриентам высочайший уровень познавательной и творческой активности, нравственное развитие, активизацию речевого взаимодействия, расширение их интеллектуальных возможностей, развитие у обучающихся критического мышления, повышение самостоятельности в своих действиях. Давайте кратко рассмотрим основные идеи, лежащие в основе вышеупомянутых стратегий.

Личностно-деятелъностный подход обусловлен тем, что в центре процесса обучения находится как личность учащегося, так и его деятельность. Важной особенностью усвоение иностранного языка является именного его деятельность. Соотношение двух частей определяет гармоничное развитие потенциала абитуриента.

В основе данного подхода лежит акцент на поощрение личностного роста, самореализации и познавательной деятельности обучающегося, уникальные психологические особенности, способности, мотивация и другие факторы которого определяют все принимаемые методические решения (от выбора учебного материала до содержания и организации к специфике взаимодействия учителя и ученика на уроке). При смене акцента образуется взаимодействие между преподавателем и учащимся, сгенерированная на их равно партнёрском сотрудничестве, где происходит основной пересмотр роли преподавателя.

Пересмотр традиционной роли учителя как транслятора знаний и координатора усвоения учебных материалов предполагает смещение деятельности педагога на «такую организацию учебного процесса, при которой он переориентируется на постановку и решение конкретных учебных задач (познавательных, исследовательских). В связи с этим подчеркивается расширяющаяся роль собственно координационных функций учителя по отношению к информационно-управляющим. Проблемный подход для обеспечения гармоничного развития личности учащихся требует практического решения многих вопросов.

Условия для роста критического мышления учащихся создаются проблемным обучением, которое также стимулирует их исследовательскую и творческую деятельность, поскольку они самостоятельно ищут решения поставленных проблем. Проблемной ситуацией считается случай, когда «учащийся не может выполнить поставленную перед ним задачу известным ему способом»

Условия возникновения проблемной ситуации задает проблемная задача как подчиненное понятие. Чтобы решить эту проблему, учащиеся должны научиться открывать неизвестное, используя свои предыдущие знания и опыт.

При использовании проблемного метода обучения задача учителя состоит не в том, чтобы передать заранее полученные знания, а в том, чтобы побудить учащихся к совершению собственных открытий. Частично это достигается за счет того, что они участвуют в дискуссиях о различных точках зрения на рассматриваемую проблему и приходят к своим собственным выводам.

На основании вышеизложенного считаю возможным сделать вывод о том, что проблемное обучение создает уникальные условия для активизации продуктивной и творческой деятельности абитуриентов в отличие от продуктивной, повышает их самостоятельность в обучении, способствует развитию критического мышления.

Коммуникативный подход в настоящее время широко используется и считается «ведущим» в образовании. В основе этой стратегии лежит строгая методологическая и психолого-педагогическая база.

Коммуникативный подход опирается на умение учащихся общаться на иностранном языке, как на его конечной цели, так и на методе развития. При использовании реальных и воображаемых задач совместной деятельности для обеспечения активного и свободного развития личности формируется потребность в таком общении. На основе данных подходов можно выстроить ряд правил, по организации учебного процесса позволяющий сформулировать требования к довузовской подготовки ИЯ:

- навыки общения учителя и учащихся в классе;
- поощрение учеников к самовыражению во время общения, не беспокоясь о критике за свои ошибки;
- использование познавательных языковых материалов, соответствующих уровню речи, мышления и интереса учащихся.
-использование ряда упражнений, воспроизводящих обстоятельства общения из реальной практики;
- одновременное усвоение грамматической формы и ее функции в речи, что требует уменьшения объема аудиторных учебных упражнений и увеличения значения речевых упражнений.
– общение с личностной направленностью каждого отдельного ученика.

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ПРОДУКЦИЯ АЙДАР-АРНАСОЙСКОЙ ОЗЕРНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ И ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА НЕЕ

Аннотация: Формирование Айдаро-Арнасойской озерной системы В 1968 году в результате обильных дождей, повышенного расхода воды в реке Сырдарья и подъема уровня воды в Чордаринском водохранилище вынудили излишек воды стекать в сторону Айдарколь, в результате чего, создана Айдар-Арнасойская озерная система.
Ключевые слова: причины образования Айдаро-Арнасойской озерной системы, воздействующие на нее природные факторы, общие черты озера, минералогический состав озера, причины и последствия истощения вод.

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PRODUCTION OF THE AIDAR-ARNASOY LAKE SYSTEM AND FACTORS AFFECTING IT

Annotation: Formation of the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system In 1968, as a result of heavy rains, increased water flow in the Syrdarya River and a rise in the water level in the Chordara reservoir, excess water was forced to flow towards Aydarkol, as a result of which the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system was created.
Keywords: reasons for the formation of the Aidaro-Arnasoy lake system, natural factors affecting it, common features of the lake, mineralogical composition of the lake, causes and consequences of water depletion.

Известно, что образ жизни и быта человечества связан с водой. Экономический потенциал, являющийся главной основой устойчивого развития, в первую очередь требует эффективного использования природных ресурсов нашей страны, особенно земельных и водных ресурсов. Более 70% территории Узбекистана состоит из засушливой, то есть пустынной и горной, полупустынно-сухостепной зоны. Созданные в этой зоне оазисы, хозяйственные и социальные системы и водоснабжение населения в основном удовлетворяются за счет источников воды, поступающих из других регионов. Поэтому проблема питьевой и поливной воды в нашей республике сегодня является одной из задач на уровне государственной политики. В частности, эта проблема является вопросом жизни и смерти для территории Айдаро-Арнасойской озерной системы, которая расположена в северной пустынной зоне нашей области и занимает четыре процента ее площади. Озера различаются по своему внешнему виду, расположению, форме, размерам, гидрологическому режиму и ряду других признаков, точнее, на земле нет одинаковых озер [1]. Именно поэтому Айдар-Арнасойская озерная система, выбранная в качестве объекта исследования в диссертационной работе, отличается от других озер многими природными морфологическими особенностями. Айдар-Арнасойские озера считаются системой озер с замкнутой средой, расположенных в овраге, без протоки, не сообщающихся между собой с океаном и имеющих уникальное ландшафтно-экологическое состояние. Н. А. Когай, Л. Н. Бабушкин, А. А. Рафиков, Л. А. Алибеков, А. А. Абдулкасимов, Н. И. Сабитова, А. Рахматуллаев, С. Изучали Б. Аббасов, Н. И. Исматов, Н. Р. Алимкулов, М. Р. Годалов, Н. Собирова и другие. В связи с возникновением Айдар-Арнасойской озерной системы была проделана большая работа по изменению ее водного баланса, режима, гидрохимии, флоры и фауны [2]. В указанных работах формирование озерной системы и изменение площади водной поверхности с точки зрения окружающих ландшафтно-экологических условий комплексно не оценивались.

Айдар-Арнасойская озерная система расположена на Айдар-Арнасойском болоте предгорий Северной Нураты, в промежуточной зоне, примыкающей к пустыне Кызылкум. Географические координаты находятся между 40°28'31" и 41°07'21" северной широты, 65°52'29' и 68°00'51" восточной долготы. Сегодня озеро занимает 4-е место в Центральной Азии по размеру. Образование озера В северной части Джизакской равнины находится единственное природное озеро в виде Товоксой - озеро Тузкон. По данным 1895 г., она ежегодно пересыхала. К 20-м годам нашего века уровень составлял 100 км. кв. достиг, даже солончак Айдар был затоплен, а к осени уровень составил 40 км. уменьшилась на кв. В результате стока Мирзачольской коллекторно-дренажной системы и паводковых вод Сырдарьи выше Чордаринского водохранилища образовались озеро Арнасой в Арнасойской низменности, озеро Тузкон в Тузконской равнине, система озер Айдарколь на месте Айдарского водохранилища. шурхог [3].

Нишон Баба Джонибеков, учитель на пенсии, проживающий в селе Кызылча Нуратинского района, так вспоминает внешний вид Айдаркола: «Раньше Айдаркола здесь не было. В 1969 году была очень суровая зима. Снега было так много, что машины не могли двигаться. Для перегона стад использовалась военная техника и танки. С марта снег начал таять и вода затопила все вокруг. Некоторое количество воды также было выпущено в Чордаринское водохранилище. Они перегнали весь скот и стада, какие были. Многое, животноводческие фермы были затоплены, люди едва спаслись. Но сейчас воды в озере становится меньше. Места, где брали воду, стали белой солью.

В 1967 г. из Шардаринского водохранилища в Арнасой было сброшено 505,02 млн $м^3$ воды, а в 1968 г. – 354,5 млн $м^3$. Эти воды заполнили солоноватые ямы в Арнасой, просочились в землю, а часть воды ушла в Тузконколи. В целом в 1968 г. в Арнасойской котловине и Тузконе было 300 млн $м^3$ воды, а площадь, занимаемая водой, составляла 110 $км^2$.

Серёгин В 1969 году из Шардаринского водохранилища в Айдар-Арнасойское болото было сброшено 21,783 млн $м^3$ воды. С февраля 1969 г. по март 1970 г., т. е. более года, с Арнасойской ГЭС выпускалась вода в объеме до 2100 $м^3$/сек. Столько воды в агаре если бы она не была спущена, то Шардаринское водохранилище не выдержало бы такого большого количества воды, и плотина разрушилась бы, вызвав большие разрушения на территории Казахстана. Если бы не Айдар-Арнасойская котловина, способная вместить такое большое количество воды, эта вода нанесла бы большие разрушения в Сырдарьинской и Джизакской областях Узбекистана.

С февраля 1969 года по июль этого года из Шардаринского водохранилища в Айдар-Арнасойскую котловину поступило 15 302 млн $м^3$ воды, а уровень воды в Айдарколе достиг 237,19 метра. В то время уровень воды в озере Тузкон составлял 229,7 метра. В результате вода из Айдарколя стекает в сторону Тузкона, естественная плотина посредине прорывается и большое количество воды прорывается в Тузконкуль. В 1964-1974 гг. 70 % воды, поступающей в Айдар-Арнасойский бассейн, попадало в Шардаринское водохранилище [4].

С 1974 по 1993 год в Айдар-Арнасойскую озерную систему из Шардаринского водохранилища вода практически не заливалась. Лишь в отдельные неурожайные годы сбрасывается небольшое количество воды. С 1993 года, в связи с переходом Тогтагульского водохранилища на энергетический режим, в Сырдарью зимой и весной сбрасывается большое количество воды [5].

Длина озера составляет около 280-300 километров с запада на восток, а ширина 30-35 километров с севера на юг. Общая площадь озера составляет 3000 тысяч квадратных километров, а в бассейне собрано почти 10 миллиардов кубометров воды. С момента возникновения Айдаро-Арнасойской озерной системы существует взаимосвязь водных масс в них с озерной котловиной и окружающей озеро средой. В результате этой связи возросли уникальные для озера темпы развития. Под влиянием существующих факторов изменилась форма котловины озера. Основным решающим фактором для этого считается движение водных масс в озере. В частности, водные волны размывали берег озера, продукты размыва накапливались в виде отложений в прибрежной части озера, образуя подводную береговую террасу. Кроме вышеперечисленного, вода реки Кили и коллекторный сток, впадающий в озеро, приносит с собой растворенные вещества, муть и другие виды примесей. Они тонут в части впадающих в озеро рек и образуют дельты, а определенная часть присоединяется к движущимся водным массам и перемещается в другие места дна озера. В результате наблюдается непрерывный процесс - накопление донных отложений озера. Состав, структура и скорость накопления слоев, образованных донными отложениями озер, со временем изменяются. В частности, озеро изменяется в зависимости от естественно-географических, гидрологических и антропогенных воздействий. В озере активно участвуют автохтонные процессы. То есть к (автохтонным) составляющим относятся продукты, образующиеся в результате омывания берегов озера, растворенные в воде растворы, остатки растений и живых организмов в озере. Кроме того, в озере происходят аллохтонные процессы, и в них активно участвуют водные донные отложения, речная вода (сток), ветер (пыль), а в ряде случаев и процессы, возникающие в результате хозяйственной деятельности человека (отведение сточных вод). Как только озеро образуется, в нем начинают развиваться органические вещества и водоросли [6].

Ежегодно через арыки в озера собирается 1,2-1,3 км^3 воды с орошаемых полей Джизакской области, 0,3-0,4 км^3 дождевой воды. И вдвое больше 2,5-2,9 км^3 воды расходуется на испарение. В этих двух противоположных асимметричных процессах вода в озере убывает из-за более высокого испарения и транспирации по сравнению с гидрографическим объектом, впадающим в озеро. В последние годы пресная вода из Чордаринского водохранилища в систему озер Айдар-Арнасой не поступает. В результате понижения уровня воды и осолонения состава берега местами отступили на 15-50 м, образовался слой соли толщиной 15-20 см.

Принимая во внимание тот факт, что объем воды в системе озер Айдар-Арнасой уменьшается, а экологические проблемы нарастают, даются следующие предложения и рекомендации по коренному благоустройству озера, в частности:

- мониторинг экологической ситуации на озерах;
- изучение и повышение качества сбрасываемых коллекторно-дренажных вод;
- создание лесов по берегам;
- даны предложения по моделированию объема воды и состояния окружающей среды в краткосрочной и долгосрочной перспективе.

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Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитаси
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ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИ ФАОЛИЯТИДА РАҚАМЛИ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШНИНГ УСЛУБИЙ АСОСЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мамлакатимизда сўнгги йилларда қишлоқ хўжалигини ислоҳ қилиш, тадбиркорлик субектларига илмий асосланган ахборот, замонавий хизматларни кўрсатиш, илм-фан ютуқлари, ресурстежамкор ва инновасион технологияларни кенг татбиқ этиш, қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлардан, сув ресурсларидан самарали фойдаланиш ва экинлар ҳолатини назорат қилишда рақамли ахборот тизимларини жорий этиш ҳамда қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқарувчиларни замонавий рақамли технологиялар билан таъминлаш борасида муайян ишлар амалга оширилмоқда.

Ўзбекистонда қишлоқ хўжалиги соҳаси аввалгидек эмаслиги, эндиликда у илм-фанга асосланган, замонавий йўналишлардан бирига айланиб бораётгани ҳақида кўп гапиряпмиз. Чиндан ҳам бугунги қишлоқ хўжалиги тизими бир неча йил аввалгисидан тубдан фарқ қилади. Аммо бунга биргина илғор техникалар эмас, балки соҳани тубдан такомиллаштириш, ишларни ташкил этишда ресурстежамкор ва энг сўнгги инновасион технологияларни қўллаш эвазига эришилмоқда.

Шунингдек, ҳар бир халқаро тажриба ва инновацион ғояларга асосланиб қишлоқ хўжалигида дронларни қўллашда инновацион ёндашувларни ошириш юзасидан хулоса ва таклифлар ўрин олган.

Калит сўзлар. Рақамли қурилмалар, дронлар, ялпи ички маҳсулот дронлари, инфрақизил камералар, "ДЖИ Пҳантом".

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METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF USING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. In recent years, in our country, the reform of agriculture, the provision of science-based information, modern services to business entities, the wide application of scientific achievements, resource-saving and innovative

technologies, the effective use of agricultural lands and water resources, and the introduction of digital information systems for monitoring the condition of crops and certain works are being carried out to provide producers of agricultural products with modern digital technologies.

We are talking a lot about the fact that the agricultural sector in Uzbekistan is not what it used to be, that now it is becoming one of the modern directions based on science. Indeed, today's agricultural system is very different from a few years ago. But this is achieved not only by advanced techniques, but also by the radical improvement of the field, the use of resource-efficient and latest innovative technologies in the organization of work.

Also, based on international experience and innovative ideas, there are conclusions and suggestions for increasing innovative approaches in the use of drones in agriculture.

Keywords. Digital devices, drones, GDP drones, infrared cameras, DJI Phantom.

Кириш. Жаҳон иқтисодиётининг глобаллашуви ҳамда иқтисодий интеграциянинг тобора тезлашуви натижасида иқтисодиётда рақамли технологиялардан фойдаланиш аҳамияти тобора ортиб бормоқда. Билимларга асосланган рақамли иқтисодиётга ўтиш индустриал даврдан ахборот-технологик даврининг ишлаб чиқариш усулига ўтиш билан боғлиқдир. Рақамли иқтисодиётга ўтишнинг асосий сабаби – индустриал иқтисодиётнинг барча тармоқ ва соҳаларини қамраб олган ҳамда унинг миқёси, динамикаси ва ички моҳиятини батамом ўзгартириб юборган янги рақамли ахборот технологиялардир.

Замонавий иқтисодиёт жадал ривожланаётган тизим бўлиб, у глобал ўзгаришларни рағбатлантирувчи замонавий АКТлари ва рақамли ечимлардан кенг фойдаланиш билан тавсифланади. Натижада рақамли иқтисодиёт ёки Саноат 4.0 деб аталувчи янги иқтисодиёт шиддат билан ривожланмоқда. Саноат 4.0 доирасидаги логистика фаолияти уни амалга ошириш мақсадида ёндашувлар, усуллар ва технологияларни топиш учун жиддий қайта кўриб чиқишни талаб қилади. Бугунги кунда Саноат 4.0 технологик инқилоб иқтисодиётга катта таъсир кўрсатмоқда.

Жаҳон миқёсида қишлоқ хўжалиги тармоғи сўнгги йилларда қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришида ва қишлоқ хўжалигини бошқаришда рақамли ечимларни фаол қўлламоқда. Атроф-муҳит, экинлар майдони, зараркунанда ҳашаротлар, ўсимликларнинг ўсиш босқичлари тўғрисидаги маълумотларни таҳлил қила оладиган, реал вақт режимида ушбу параметрларга кириш ва мониторингни таъминлай оладиган дастурлар қишлоқ хўжалиги тармоғи учун жуда ҳам муҳимдир.

Мавзунинг ўрганилганлик даражаси. Мав- зунинг кенг қамровли эканини инобатга олган ҳол- да мавзу кўплаб қишлоқ хўжалиги соҳаси олим- ларининг изланишларида ушбу мавзунинг ёрити- лишини кўришимиз мумкин. Ҳозирги кунда бу мавзуни кўплаб олимлар ишлар олиб борилмоқда. Ҳозирги кунда қишлоқ хўжалигида инновацион усулларнинг қўлланиши Э. Менсфилд, ВН. Папело, И. Перлаки, АЛ. Полтарахин, М. Портер, Ю.М. Рогатнев, Н. Розенберг Е.В Рудой, И.С. Санду, Л.А Семина, АБ. Сидерис, СинюкойА Смиг, Л. Соете, АИ. Сучков, Л.ВТю, Д.В Ходос, Г.Е. Чепурин, Н.В Шаланов, О.В Шумакова, Й Шумпетер, Т. Шулс тадқиқотларида ўз аксини топган. А.Л. Полтарахин қишлоқ хўжалигига оид бир нечта илмий ишлар нашр эттирган. Бу ерда қишлоқ аҳолисининг даражаси деҳқонларнинг билимлари ва маълумотларига боғлиқ бўлган арзон маҳсулотлар, қишлоқ хўжалиги технологиясини яратишда ролини кўрсатади. Ўзининг ялпи ички маҳсулот дронлари анъанавий қишлоқ хўжалигининг ўзгаришини муҳокама қилади ва биринчи марта янги иқтисодий манбалар сифатида янги моддий ресурслар ва фермирларга сармоя киритишни таклиф қилади.

Тадқиқот методологияси. Тадқиқот жараёнида анализ ва синтез усулидан самарали фойдаланилди. Жумладан, анъанавий қишлоқ хўжалигининг информацион коммуникацион ҳамда инновасион технологиялар қўлланган қишлоқ хўжалигидан дронлардан фойдаланишнинг устувор жиҳатлари келтирилди.

Бундан ташқари, тадқиқот довомида назарий-илмий тадқиқот усулларидан ҳам кенг фойдаланиб, муаллиф томонидан ушбу мовзуни тадқиқ этган олимларнинг илмий ишлари ўрганилди.

Таҳлил ва натижалар. Бир қарашда қишлоқ хўжалигида замонавий АКТларини қўллаш яхши самара беради. Аммо, бу ҳақиқат ҳали ҳам тарқоқ ҳисобланиб, асосан бир нечта корхоналар ва аҳоли пунктлари томонидан бошланган бошланғич амалиёт натижасидир. Шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш керакки, рақамли уланишлар занжири мавжуд эмас, янги ва интеграциялашган ёндашув мавжуд эмас. Умуман олганда, бу дастлабки қадамлар ҳали 4 та устунга асосланмаган, яъни:

- хабардорлик;
- технология платформаси;
- маълумотлар инфратузилмаси;
- инсон ресурслари.

Бугунги кунда агросаноат мажмуаси объектлари билан жиҳозланган IT-иловаларнинг аксарияти ўз самарасини мижозлар талаб қиладиган тарзда амалга ошира олмайди. Бу ишлаб чиқариш учун катта маълумотлар базасининг йўқлиги, корхоналар ўртасида синхрон ахборот алмашинуви учун алоқанинг йўқлиги ва бошқа омиллар билан боғлиқдир. Қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқариш, бошқариш ва савдонинг барча босқичларида олис ва алоҳида ҳудудлардаги қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини жаҳон савдо тизими билан бевосита боғлаш имкониятлари ҳалигача яратилмаган.

Дастлабки натижалар рақамли, ақлли, нозик деҳқончилик мақсадидан узоқдир, бу эса машина таъсирини нозик созлаш, вақтни бошқаришни яхшилаш, сувдан самарали фойдаланиш ва тежаш учун сенсорлар, роботлар, GPS, хариталаш воситалари ва маълумотларни таҳлил қилиш дастурларини бирлаштиришни талаб қилади ҳамда энг муҳими касалланиш ҳолатларини тезкорлик билан аниқлайди.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.Мирзиёев таъкидлаганларидек: “Тараққиётга эришиш учун рақамли билимлар ва замонавий АКТларини эгаллашимиз зарур ва шарт. Бу бизга юксалишнинг энг қисқа йўлидан бориш имкониятини беради. Зеро, бугун дунёда барча соҳаларга ахборот технологиялари чуқур кириб бормоқда” дея таъкидлагани бежиз эмас. Чунки ҳар бир соҳа ва тармоқнинг ривожланиши замонавий АКТлари ҳамда рақамли технологияларни самарали қўллаш билан бевосита боғлиқдир.

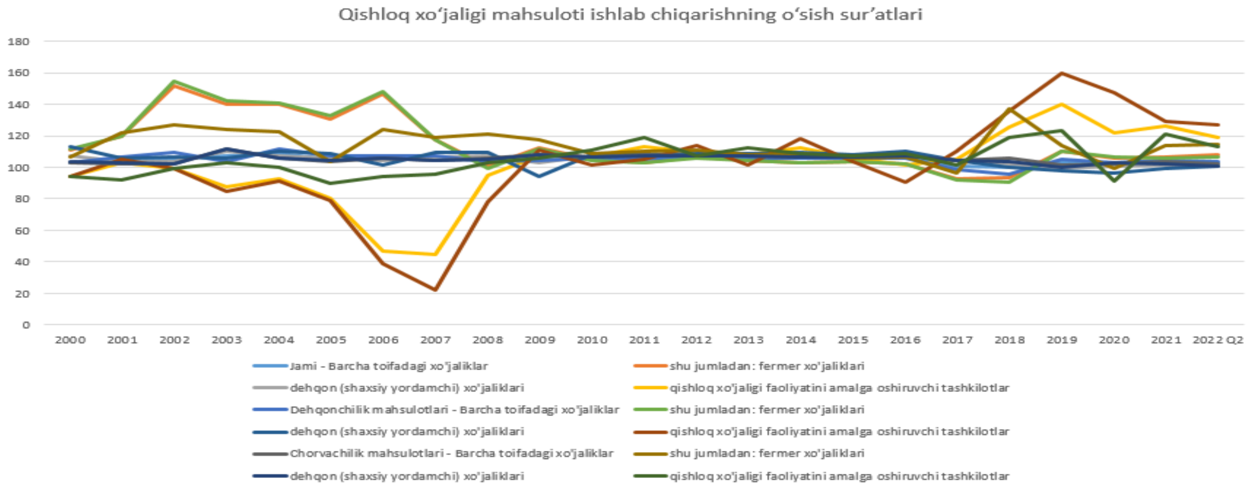
Шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш керакки, қишлоқ хўжалигида уй хўжаликлари аграр иқтисодиёт секторининг асосини ташкил қилади. Бу жараёнда аввало уй хўжаликлари тўғри ва илдам қадамларни танлашлари ҳамда ихтиёрий ва мажбурий бўлган рақамлаштириш жараёнини якунлашлари керак. Ҳамкорлик ёндашуви горизонталь ва вертикал занжирли алоқаларни ривожлантиришга, саноат ичидаги ва саноатдан ташқари бўлинмалар ўртасида ҳамкорлик ва алоқанинг янги усуллари, тармоқларини шакллантиришга, рақамли савдо билан чамбарчас боғлиқ бўлган боғланган ва кооператив қишлоқ хўжалигини яратишга асосланган бўлиши керак.

Бугунги кунда рақамли фермерларсиз муваффақиятли давлат бизнеси бўлиши мумкин эмас. Чунки, рақамли алоқа занжиридаги корхоналар ўз занжири учун зарур рақамли иловаларни ўрнатишга буюртма бериш ҳамда фермерлар билан оқилона ва барқарор иқтисодий шартномалар тузиш орқали етакчи роль ўйнаши керак.

Рақамли занжирда иккита етакчи корхона бўлиши керак, қишлоқ хўжалиги корхоналаридан ташқари рақамли технология провайдерлари ва жамоатчилик маслаҳатчилари бўлиши керак. Барча хўжалик юритувчи субъектлар, кооперативлар, фермерлар бир-бири билан ҳамкорлик қилиши, бирлашиши, бир-бирини қўллаб-қувватлаши шарт.

Бу мазмун қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришини рағбатлантириш ва қишлоқ иқтисодиётини ривожлантириш йўлидаги ютуқлардан бири сифатида баҳоланиши керак. Шунга кўра, илмий мавзулар ва лойиҳалар самарадорлигини ошириш, корхоналарнинг илмий-тадқиқот ишларида иштирок этишини рағбатлантириш, фан ва техниканинг илғор қўлланмаларини трансфер қилиш зарур бўлади. Давлат ва корхоналар иштирокининг уйғунлашуви асосида қишлоқ хўжалигини кенгайтириш ишлари самарадорлигини ошириш, технология ютуқларини фермерларга топширишда аниқ ўзгаришлар яратиш, фан-техника корхоналари қудратини шакллантиришга кўмаклашиш ҳам муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

1.6-расм маълумотларига кўра, мамлакатимизда ишлаб чиқарилган қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари ҳажми ўсиб бормоқда. Деҳқончилик, чорвачилик маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқариш ҳажми ўсиш тенденсиясига эга. Агробизнес ҳар қандай мамлакат иқтисодий тизимининг муҳим элементидир. Чунки Аҳолининг турмуш даражаси бевосита қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқарувчиларнинг самарадорлигига боғлиқ. Шу сабабли қишлоқ хўжалиги комплексларининг максимал самарадорлигига эришиш учун янги технологияларни ишлаб чиқиш жуда муҳимдир.



1.6-rasm. Ўзбекистон Республикасида қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқаришнинг ўсиш суръатлари.

Сўнгги пайтларда дунё миқёсида рақамли, ахборот ва телекоммуникация ресурслари кенг тарқалди, шу боисдан, жамиятнинг турли соҳаларида фаолият жараёнларини жадал рақамлаштириш ишлари кенг миқёсда амалга оширилмоқда.

Ҳозирда аксарият манбалар аниқ қишлоқ хўжалиги, ақлли қишлоқ хўжалиги, қишлоқ хўжалиги 4.0, барқарор қишлоқ хўжалиги ҳақида гапиради - рақамли қишлоқ хўжалигига интеграциялашган бугунги етакчи технологиялар нуқтаи назаридан жамоавий қишлоқ хўжалигини шундай аташ мумкин.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлиги томонидан рақамли қишлоқ хўжалиги соҳасида қатор дастурлар ва инвестиция лойиҳалари ишлаб чиқилмоқда. Шу муносабат билан ресурсларни йўналтириш ва бирлаштириш, шошилинч қарорларни синхрон тарзда йўналтириш ва қуйидаги вазифаларни бажариш зарурати туғилади:

- тармоқ бошқарувини замонавийлик сари янгилаш, аҳоли ва корхоналарга давлат хизматларини кўрсатиш билан боғлиқ самарадорлик ва мазмунни таъминлаш;

- давлатга янада очиқ ва қулай ишбилармонлик муҳитини яратиш, инвестицияларни фаол жалб этиш, тадбиркорлик ва инновацияларни рағбатлантиришда кўмаклашиш;

- қишлоқ хўжалиги иқтисодиётининг маҳсулдорлиги, сифати, самарадорлиги ва рақобатбардошлиги таъминлаш бўйича илм-фан ва технология, инновациялар каби соҳаларни тезкорлик билан ривожлантириш.

Юқори технологияли қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантириш сиёсати жаҳон қишлоқ хўжалиги саноатининг ривожланиш тенденияларига мос равишда ривожланишни йўлга қўйиш ва йўналтириш мақсадида тегишли тармоқлар билан ҳамкорликда аграр сектор раҳбарлари томонидан белгиланади. Бундай сиёсат ишлаб чиқарувчиларнинг илм-фан ва техниканинг замонавий ютуқларини қўллаши учун қулай шарт-шароит яратади.

Ушбу жараёнда қишлоқ хўжалиги 4.0 концепцияси қишлоқ хўжалигининг рақамли трансформацияси ва ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида автоматик бошқарув қурилмаларини улаш билан тавсифланади. Глобал жойлашишни аниқлаш технологияси (GPS) масофадан зондлаш технологияси билан биргаликда ва аста-секин симсиз иловаларда қўлланила бошланди.

Юқоридаги таҳлиллардан келиб чиқиб, 1.2-жадвалда рақамли технологиялардан фойдаланишнинг асосий хусусиятлари келтирилган.

1.2-жадвал

Қишлоқ хўжалиги фаолиятида рақамли технологиялардан фойдаланишнинг асосий хусусиятлари

Усуллари	Амалдаги усулларнинг мазмуни
IoT (Буюмлар интернети) сенсорларини қўллаш	Сенсорлар ва ақлли қурилмалар қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида автоматик равишда уланади ва бошқарилади, бу иссиқхонадаги микроиқлимни яхшилаш орқали иқлим ўзгаришига жавоб беришга ёрдам беради.
LED технологияси	Ўсиш жараёнини оптималлаштириш учун қишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари кам бўлган мамлакатларда қўлланилади
Куёш хужайраларни қўллаш	Космосдан самарали фойдаланиш, энергия харажатларини камайтириш учун қишлоқ хўжалигидаги ускуналарнинг аксарияти куёш энергияси ва куёш панеллари билан ишлайди
Роботлардан фойдаланиш	Ўсимликлар ва ҳайвонларга ғамхўрлик қилиш ўрнига, у йирик ишлаб чиқаришга эга бўлган худудларда тобора оммалашиб бормоқда
Учувчисиз учиш аппаратлари (УУА) ва сунъий йўлдошлардан фойдаланиш	Фермер хўжалиги маълумотларини йиғишнинг жорий ҳолатини кузатиш ва шу билан фермер хўжалигини тўғри бошқариш учун янгиланган аниқ маълумотлар базаси бўйича тавсияларни таҳлил қилиш

Интернет, мобил телефонлар ва булутли ҳисоблашни қўллаш	Фермер хўжалигига хизмат кўрсатувчи молиявий технологияларнинг операцион самарадорлигини оширишга ёрдам беради

1.2-жадвалга кўра аниқ ҳисоб-китобларга асосланган деҳқончиликнинг истиқболли йўналишларидан бири – учувчисиз учиш аппаратлари (УУА), яъни дронлар ҳисобланади. Учувчисиз учиш аппарати – бортида учувчиси бўлмаган учиш аппарати бўлиб, у ҳар хил даражадаги автономияга эга, яъни масофадан бошқариладиган, тўлиқ автоматик режимда ишлайдиган, шунингдек, улар тузилиши ва фойдаланиш мақсади жиҳатидан ҳам фарқ қилади. Қишлоқ хўжалигида УУАдан фойдаланиш ижобий ўзгаришларни таъминлаб, ишлаб чиқариш харажатларини сезиларли даражада камайтириш имконини беради.

УУАни бошқа аппаратлар билан таққослаганда қуйидаги афзалликларни тақдим этади:

➢ УУАни ўта паст баландликларда, деярли ҳар қандай об-ҳавода, булутли кунларда ҳам ишлатиш мумкин, бу эса учувчили учиш аппаратлари (15-20 см гача) билан эришиб бўлмайдиган геодезия аниқлигини олиш имконини беради (2-3 см гача);

➢ УУА ҳам учувчили учиш аппаратлари каби вазни енгил бўлган тасвирга олиш ускуналари билан жиҳозланиши мумкин, УУАнинг оғирлиги анча кам бўлганлиги сабабли, парвоз учун анча кам энергия ва шунга мос равишда харажатлар талаб қилинади (масалан, 1 соат вертолёт парвози 1500 долларни ташкил этса, 1 соат УУА парвози 250 долларни ташкил қилади);

➢ УУА орқали маҳсулот ёки товарларни бир жойдан иккинчи бир жойга етказиш учувчили учиш аппаратлари орқали етказилганга қараганда анча арзонга тушади;

➢ УУА объектларни бир текисда чизиқли суратга олишда (вазни оғир бўлган

учувчили учиш аппаратлари учун бу объектнинг траекториясини кузатиб бориш анча мураккаб) ва кичик объектларни суратга олишда энг самарали ҳисобланади;

➢ УУАнинг вазни енгиллиги ва автоматик бошқарув тизими мавжудлиги сабабли берилган маршрутни босиб ўтиш юқори аниқликда таъминланади;

➢ дрон орқали маълумотлар тўғридан-тўғри истеъмолчисига етказилиши мумкин, бунинг учун буюртма бериш ва иш тугашини кутишга ҳожат йўқ;

➢ дронлар орқали буюртмаларни етказиб бериш муддати анча қисқа: дронлар буюртмани атиги ярим соат ичида манзилга етказиб бериши мумкин;

➢ профессионал УУАнинг ишлаши вертолёт ёки самолётги нисбатан 10 баробар арзонроқ, бундан ташқари, учувчилар учун хавфсиздир, шу сабабли кўплаб мамлакатлар ҳаво қўшинлари учиш аппаратлари майдонларини қайта жиҳозламоқда;

➢ сунъий йўлдош тизимига қараганда, УУАни ишлаб чиқиш ва ишлатиш харажатлари анча паст, у тасвирнинг аниқлиги, имкониятнинг кенглиги, мобиллиги ҳамда мустақиллиги билан ажралиб туради.

УУАни қишлоқ хўжалигида қўллаш улкан салоҳиятга эга ва улардан фойдаланишга қизиқиш йилдан-йилга ошиб бормоқда. Қишлоқ хўжалигида УУАдан фойдаланиш мамлакатимиз учун, биринчи навбатда, аниқ ҳисоб-китобларга асосланган деҳқончилик вазифаларини бажариш учун катта янгиликдир.

Қишлоқ хўжалиги соҳасида УУАдан фойдаланишнинг қуйидаги имкониятларини алоҳида кўрсатиб ўтиш жоиз:

– қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларини инвентаризасия қилиш;
– майдонларнинг электрон хариталарини яратиш;
– иш ҳажмини баҳолаш ва уларнинг бажарилишини назорат қилиш;
– экинларнинг ҳолатини оператив мониторинг қилиш;
– қишлоқ хўжалик экинларининг ўсишини баҳолаш;
– қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларини ҳимоя қилиш (қўриқлаш);
– зарарли объектларга қарши курашиш учун экинларни пестисидлар билан даволаш. Экинларни сканерлаш орқали реал вақтда учиш баландлигини аниқлаш, керакли миқдордаги суюқликни пуркаш, суюқлик ҳажмини созлаш ва у билан бутун майдонни бир хилда қоплаш ишларини амалга ошириш мумкин.

УУА турли хил сенсорлар билан жиҳозланган, жумладан, мултиспестрал камералар: у орқали олинган тасвирнинг юқори аниқлиги майдоннинг муаммоли жойларини аниқлаш имконини беради; сунъий йўлдош навигасия тизимлари; кичик ўлчамли борт компютерлари ва кимёвий воситаларни қўллаш ускуналари. Стандарт сунъий йўлдош тизимлари 15-30 метр пикселли тасвирларни олиш имконини берадиган бўлса, УУА 30-100 минг гектаргача бўлган қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларини қамраб олувчи 5 сантиметрли аниқликдаги тасвирларни олади. Дастурий таъминотда қайта ишланган, маълумотлари таҳлил қилинган ва визуаллаштирилган ушбу тасвирлар ер эгаларига ернинг ҳолати ва ишлов бериш ҳақида маълумот олиш, касалликларни мониторинг қилиш, экинларни кузатиш ва тошқинларни моделлаштириш имконини беради. Бугунги кунда УУА НДВИ (Нормализед Дифференсе Вегетатион Индех – Ўсимликларнинг нормаллашган фарқли индекслари) тақдим этадиган маълумотларга қараганда 10 баробар кўпроқ маълумот олиш учун гиперспектрал технология ёрдамида (касалликларни аниқлаш учун керакли япроқ ҳақида батафсил маълумот бериши мумкин) технологик ечимларни таклиф этади. Ушбу технология асосида маълумотлар базасини яратиш ва реал вақт режимида ер эгаларига тавсиялар бериш учун турли хил алгоритмлардан фойдаланиш мумкин.

Таъкидлаш жоизки, бугунги кунда УУА мамлакатимизда унчалик тараққий этмаган, яъни бу йўналиш бошланғич босқичда. Сўнгги бир неча йил мобайнида қишлоқ хўжалиги соҳасида дронлардан фойдаланиш бўйича турли хил лойиҳалар ишлаб чиқилган бўлиб, уларнинг 90% дан кўпроғи ҳали ишлаб чиқаришга кенг татбиқ этилмаган. Бунинг бир қанча сабаблари мавжуд бўлиб, улар мамлакатимиз қишлоқ хўжалиги соҳасида УУАдан фойдаланишнинг СWOT-таҳлилини амалга ошириш жараёнида аниқланди:

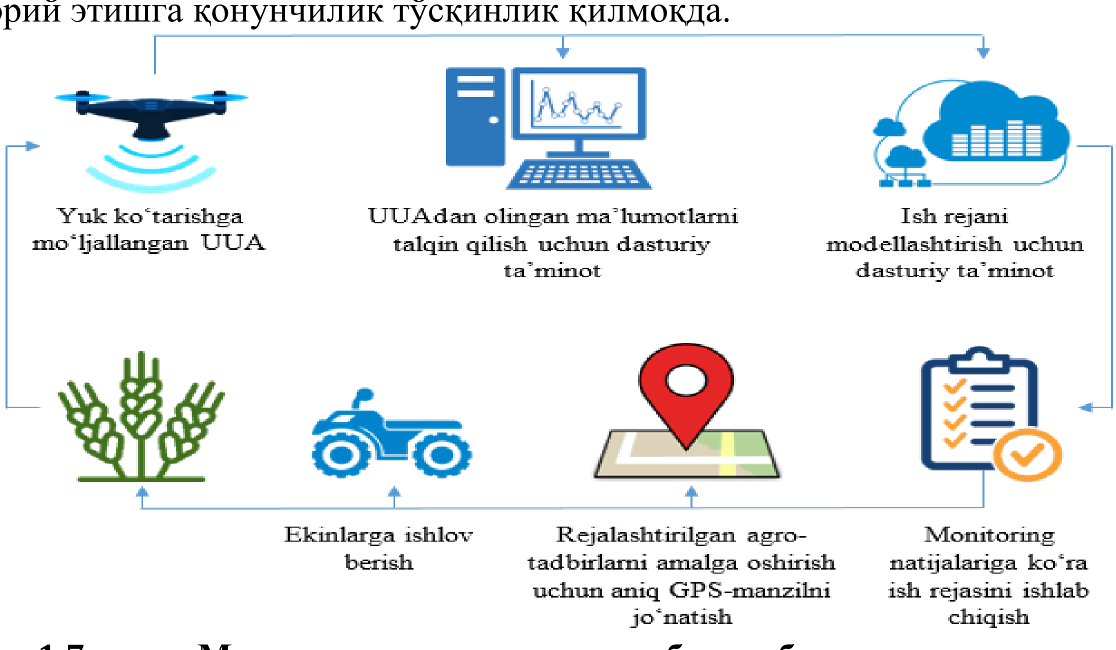
Биринчидан, дронларнинг заиф томони уларни бошқаришдир, бунинг учун маълум бир тайёргарлик талаб этилади. Оғирлиги бир неча килограмм бўлган, бир неча юз метр баландликда учишга қодир бўлган УУАни бошқаришда учувчи операторларнинг бошқарув малакасининг йўқлиги атрофдаги одамлар, мол-мулк, самолёт ва вертолётларнинг парвози учун хавф туғдиради.

Иккинчидан, махфийлик ва суғурта мураккаблиги нуқтаи-назаридан парвоз хавфсизлиги. Бироқ, қишлоқ хўжалигининг асосий муаммоси – олинган маълумотларнинг тури ва сифати ҳисобланади.

Учинчидан, дронларни бошқаришда об-ҳаво омилининг таъсири масаласи энг муҳим жиҳатлардан бўлиб қолади.

Тўртинчидан, УУА нархи ҳақидаги масала соҳа учун жиддий муаммо ҳисобланади, мазкур масала УУА компютерининг технологик даражасига бевосита боғлиқдир.

Бешинчидан, қишлоқ хўжалиги соҳасига дронларни кенг кўламда жорий этишга қонунчилик тўсқинлик қилмоқда.



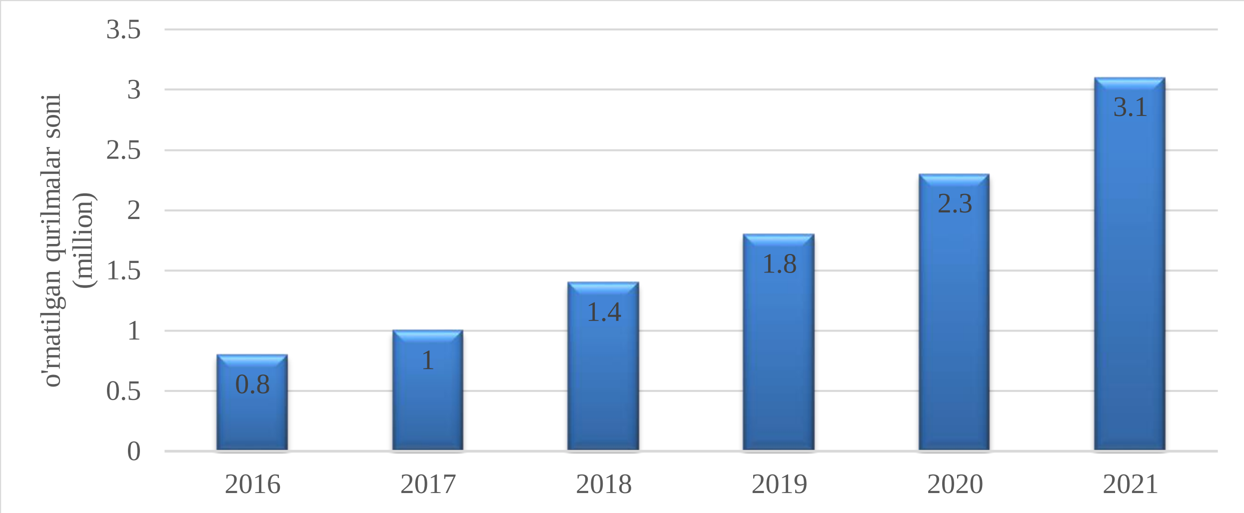
1.7-расм. Минтақалардаги аниқ ҳисоб-китобларга асосланган деҳқончилик лойиҳаларида учувчисиз учиш аппаратларидан фойдаланиш схемаси.

Бундан ташқари бугунги кунда кўплаб қишлоқ хўжалиги тармоқлари самарадорлик, ҳосилдорликни ошириш, вақт ва харажатларни тежаш учун ақлли деҳқончилик учун ИОТ технологиясини қўллашга киришди. Технологияларнинг ривожланиши датчикларнинг кичрайиши, сенсорли қурилмаларга ўтиши ҳамда масофавий тизимнинг мураккаблашиши вақтнинг тежалишига олиб келади. Ақлли деҳқончиликни тўлиқ амалга ошириш учун тармоқларга глобал миқёсда ҳам кириш имконияти юзага келади.

Буюмлар интернети (ИоТ) қишлоқ хўжалиги саноатига айланиб, фермерларга дуч келадиган муаммолар билан рақобатлашишга имкон беради. Фермерлар ИоТ дан фойдаланган ҳолда сўнгги тенденциялар ва технологиялар тўғрисида улкан маълумотлар олишлари мумкин бўлади. Буюмлар интернети биз яшаётган дунёга ниҳоятда катта таъсир кўрсатади. Ривожланган саноат тармоқлари, боғланган транспорт воситалари ва ақлли шаҳарларнинг барчаси ИоТнинг бир қисмидир. Бироқ, "Буюмлар интернети"ни қишлоқ хўжалиги соҳасига қўллаш энг самарали натижаларни берибгина қолмай, иқтисодий кўрсаткични оширишга ҳам хизмат қилади.

ИОТ қурилмалари қишлоқ хўжалигида ишлаб чиқариш ва ҳосилни оширишда катта ёрдам беради, чунки бу қурилмалар тупроқнинг кислоталик даражаси, ҳарорати ва бошқа ўзгарувчиларни кузатиш учун ишлатилади. Бундан ташқари, ақлли қишлоқ хўжалигида чорва маҳсулдорлиги ва соғлиғини кузатишда ёрдам беради. ИОТ сенсорлари фермерларга ҳосилдорлик, ёғингарчилик, зараркунандалар ва тупроқни озиқлантириш ҳақида маълумот беришга қодир, бу ишлаб чиқариш учун жуда муҳимдир ва вақт ўтиши билан деҳқончилик техникасини яхшилаш учун ишлатилиши мумкин бўлган аниқ маълумотларни тақдим этади.

ИОТ дан фойдаланиш натижасида қимматли маълумот юзага келиб, уларнинг барчаси катта маълумотлар базасини ташкил қилади. Шу сабабли, иссиқхоналар учун микроиқлимни онлайн мониторинг қилиш ва бошқариш тизими бўлиб, тизим WCH томонидан иқлим, ўғитлаш, суғориш ва зараркунандаларга қарши курашни таъминлаш учун ўсимликларга тегишли сенсор маълумотларини йиғиш ва таҳлил қилиш учун қўллаб-қувватланади.



1.8-расм. Қишлоқ хўжалигида ўрнатилган ИОТ қурилмалари сони.

ИОТ дастурининг энг яхши томони - бу фермерлар учун маълумотларни жамлашдир. Шу тарзда улар экинлар, об-ҳаво шароити ва тупроқ намлиги тўғрисида аниқ маълумот олишади. Бу экинларни етиштириш учун жуда муҳим ҳисобланади ва тўпланган маълумотларсиз ҳеч нарсани бошқариб бўлмайди. Иловада маълумотлар дўконини битта жойда кўришингиз мумкин. Бу фермерлар учун қулайлик туғдиради, чунки улар маълумотларни осонгина таҳлил қилиб, тўғри қарор қабул қилишлари мумкин бўлади.

Қишлоқ хўжалиги шароитида фермерлар илғор асбоб ва мосламалардан фойдаланганларида, бу автоматик равишда ҳосилдорликни оширади. Бу шунингдек чиқиндиларни камайтиришга ва иқтисодий жиҳатдан самарали бошқарувга ёрдам беради. Ақлли деҳқончиликдан фойдаланиб, бутун қишлоқ хўжалиги майдонини кузатиш имконияти ва ҳар босқичда ҳосилни текшириш мумкин бўлади. Масалан, катта қишлоқ хўжалиги майдони бўлиб экинлар зараркунандалар ёки уларга осонликча зарар етказадиган ҳашаротлар билан ўсмоқда. Бу ҳоатда, қишлоқ хўжалигининг илғор технологиясидан фойдаланилганда, ҳосилни осонгина текшириш имконияти бўлади. Шу тарзда экинларни зараркунандаларга қарши осонлик билан курашиш имконияти ҳамда экинларга пул кам миқдорда сарфлаш мумкин бўлади.

Хулоса ва таклифлар. Учувчисиз учар мосламалар қишлоқ хўжалигини асосан маълумотларга асосланган иқтисодиётга айлантиришга имкон беради, натижада ҳосилдорлик ва унумдорликнинг ошишига олиб келади. Фойдаланиш қулайлиги ва арзонлиги туфайли дронлар ёрдамида ўсимликларнинг ҳақиқий ривожланишини кўрсатадиган бир қатор кадрларни олиш мумкин. Бундай таҳлил ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида паст самарадорлик соҳасини аниқлайди ва ер майдонларни ривожлантиришни бошқаришни яхшилайди.

Бундай ҳолда очиладиган имкониятларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда ушбу технология биринчи марта қишлоқ хўжалигини юқори технологик соҳага айлантиради. Бу ерда маълумотларни қайта ишлаш асосида қарорлар қабул қилинади. Шундай қилиб, қишлоқ хўжалиги учун учувчисиз дронлар тезлик ёки мослашувчанликка эмас, балки улар тўплаган маълумотларнинг тури ва сифатига асосланади. Уш¬бу соҳанинг эҳтиёжлари юқори сезгир сенсорлар ва такомиллаштирилган камераларнинг ривожла- нишига туртки беради. Иккинчи вазифа минимал тайёргарликни талаб қиладиган ва юқори даражадаги автоматлаштиришга эга бўлган дронларни яра- тишдан иборат бўлади.

Қишлоқ хўжалиги учувчисиз дронлари билан ишлашда муваффақиятга эришишнинг мумкин бўлган усуллари қуйидагилардан иборат: термометр билан олинган ва замонавий дастурий таъминот ёрдамида қайта ишланган фотосуратлар асосида хўжалик тузилишини оптимал - лаштириш учун тупроқни баҳолаш ва хариталаш;

- мавжуд бўлган фермер хўжаликлари учун экиш, пуркаш ва экинларни мунтазам равишда бошқаришни таъминлайдиган учувчисиз дрон воситаларининг автоматлаштирилган тизимларини яратиш;

- ҳосилни мунтазам равишда мониторинг қилиш, пуркаш ва ҳосилни кўпайтириш учун батафсил таҳлилни ўз ичига олган шартнома ишлари;

- очиқ жойларда майсазорлар ва бошқа ердан фойдаланиш обектларининг батафсил хари- таларини яратиш;

- турли об-ҳаво ва иқлим шароитида ёwойи ўсимликлар ва экинларнинг омон қолиши ва ҳаё- тийлиги тўғрисида чуқур изланишлар олиб бориш.

Лойиҳа доирасидаги замонавий ўзи учар тизимлар қуйидаги вазифаларни бажариши кўзда тутилади:

- экинларни сифатини баҳолаш ва экинларни зарарланиши ёки нобуд бўлиши фактларини аниқлаш;

- нобуд бўлган экинларнинг аниқ майдонини аниқлаш;

- муаммоли майдонлар ва экинларнинг дефектларини аниқлаш;

- экин режалари ва тузилмаларининг мослиги мониторинги;

- агротехник ишларда йўл қўйилган чет- лашиш ва бузилишларни аниқлаш.

Sun’iy intellektva ixtisoslashgan algoritmlar sizga qishloq xo'jaligidagi katta maydonlarda maydon, masofa, resurslarga bo'lgan ehtiyoj, yer osti suvlari va qayta ekishni hisoblash imkonini beradi. Suv, o'g'it yoki pestisidlar qisqa vaqt ichida dronlar yordamida ekin maydoniga yetkazib beriladi. Agar odamga ma’lum bir yer maydonlarini qayta ishlash uchun bir kun kerak bo'lsa, kelajakda dronlar 3-4 soat ichida bu vazifani bajarishi mumkin bo'ladi.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, сўнгги йилларда ўзи учар қурилмаларнинг қўлланиш соҳаси оддий болалар ўйинчоғидан тортиб, бир неча килограмм юкни кўтара оладиган автоматлаштирилган юк ташувчи дронларгача йилдан йилга доимий ўсмоқда. Ўзбекистонда эса бу соҳа ривожланиши учун турли хориж компанияларини билан ҳам- корликлар ўрнатилиб бормоқда.

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ФАКТОРЫ И ПРЕДПОСЫЛКИ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ НИЖНЕАМУДАРЬИНСКОГО РЕГИОНА

Аннотация. Статья посвящена перспективам промышленного развития региона Нижня Амударья Республики Узбекистан. Рассмотрен их основные факторы – природно ресурсные. Указана необходимость децентрализации существующего производства. Данные анализ возможности создания новых промышленных отраслей для данного региона.

Ключевые слова: регион Нижняя Амударья, фактор, ресурс, промышленность, новые отрасли.

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FACTORS AND PREREQUISITES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY OF THE LOWER AMUDARYA REGION

Annotation. The article is devoted to the prospects for industrial development of the Lower Amudarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Considered their main factors - natural resource. The necessity of decentralization of the existing production is indicated. An analysis of the possibility of creating new industrial sectors for this region is given.

Key words: Lower Amudarya region, factor, resource, industry, new bands.

Нижнеамударьинский регион (экономический район) состоит из Республики Каракалпакстан и Хорезмской области. Он находится на северо-западной окраине Узбекистана, граничит на западе с Казахстаном, на юге – с Туркменистаном, на востоке с Навоийской и Бухарской областями. Площадь экономического района, составляя 172,6 тыс. кв. км, занимает 38,4 процентов территории Республики Узбекистан. Население региона 3872700 человек, что равно 10,9 процентов от всего населения республики (01.01.2022 г.).

Природные условия Нижнеамударьинского региона разнообразны. Поверхность территории, в основном, состоит из равных, имеются невысокая горная цепь Султан Увайс и некоторые возвышенности. Многовековая хозяйственная деятельность местного населения повлияла на устройство поверхности земли. Издревле здесь было развито оросительное земледелие, посевные площади выровнены, вырыты оросительные и дренажные каналы. Ровный рельеф создает благоприятные условия для территориальной организации промышленных предприятий и транспортных сетей.

Геология Нижнеамударьинского региона представляет очень сложное устройство, вследствие чего ископаемые богатства недр земли разнообразны. Социально-экономическое развитие отдельных регионов зависит от того, в какой степени они обеспечены минеральными сырьевыми ресурсами. Минеральные ресурсы распределены по территории республики крайно неравномерно. В частности, Нижнеамударьинский регион по полезным ископаемым занимает особое место в Узбекистане.

Экономический район в целом богат различными полезными ископаемыми. Так, Республика Каракалпакстан имеет горнорудное химическое сырье и нефтегазовые скопления. В то же время запасы минеральных ресурсов Хорезмской области весьма скромны. Поэтому дефицит минерального сырья препятствует промышленному развитию области.

Наряду с топливно-энергетическими ресурсами в районе имеются также сырьевые возможности для черной металлургии и строительства. Так, на территории горного хребта Султан Увайс имеются залежи железа, меди, золота, цементная сырье, мрамор, гранит, гипс, строительные материалы, тальк и другие полезные ископаемые. Здесь действует единственный в республике Тебинбулакское месторождения, выход железа в руде составляет 16 – 18 процента. По прогнозам, запасы железной руд составляют 5 млрд. тонн [1].

Таким образом, основные полезные ископаемые Нижнеамударьинского региона приходятся на Республику Каракалпакстан. Как показывают анализы, большое значение для развития на основе минерально-сырьевы ресурсов возможна организация промышленных предприятий не только на территории Каракалпакстана, но и в Хорезмской области. В настоящее время в области действуют промышленные предприятия по переработке сельскохозяйственной продукции.

Следует отметить, что в регионе имеются все условия для создания горно-химического, нефтегазахимического энергопроизвадственных циклов по Н.Н. Колосовскому. Они могут быть основой и для формирования ответствующих кластеров. Однако находится в аридной зоне Средней Азии и не богат водными ресурсами. Единственным источником воды является Амударья. В Нижнеамударьинской районе традиционно развито земледелие, построены крупные оросительные сооружения. От Амударьи по всему региону тянутся множество ирригационных каналов. Самыми крупными магистральными каналами считаются Теунли, Унг киргок, Кизкетган, Октябрь – Арна, Козокдарья, Биринчи Узак, Шават, Палван, Газават, Ташсака. Для более эффективного использования воды Амударьи в сельском хозяйстве построено Туямуйинское водохранилище. При водохранилище действует Туямуйинская электростанция с мощностью 507,0 млн. кВт/ч электроэнергии. Однако функционирования этой ГЭС связано с водным режимом Амударьи. Кроме того, в регионе ограничены возможности для организации водоемких производства.

Как показывают анализы, в Нижнеамударьинском регионе производится всего лишь 6,6 процента общей промышленной продукции республики, в то время как на территории районе проживает 10,9 процента населения страны. Поэтому необходимо довести объем промышленного производства до уровня доли населения. Для этого нужно более эффективное использование внутренних возможностей региона с привлечением иностранных инвестиций, организация совместных предприятий, что поможет обеспечить и занятость населения.

Таким образом, развитие промышленности зависит от влияние различных факторов. Эти факторы включают минеральные ископаемые богатства, трудовые ресурсы, экономическо-географическое положение, экологическое состояние и др. Как уже отмечалось, Нижнеамударьинской район является одной из самых благоприятных с точки зрения наличия богатых природных ископаемых и трудовые ресурсов. Однако, несмотря на это промышленность развито слабо. Регион специализирован на производстве продукции легкой и пищевой промышленности, резко преобладают промышленные предприятия по переработке сельскохозяйственной продукции.

В развитии промышленности особое внимание заслуживает привлечение иностранных инвестиций. В Нижнеамударьинской района прямое привлечение иностранных инвестиций несколько запретного из-за сложившейся здесь неблагоприятной экологической обстановки. Представляющая сегодня глобальную угрозу катастрофа Аральского моря вызывает проблемы, препятствующие экономическому развитию района. Решение этой основной проблемы требует усилия не только Узбекистана, но и всего Центральноазиатского региона.

Особо стоит отметить, что регион обладает большими минеральными и трудовыми ресурсами, а это создает большие предпосылки для развития промышленного производства. Используя имеющиеся эти возможности в экономическом районе можно развивать топливно-энергетическую, горнорудную, промышленность и промышленность строительных материалов. Развитие этих отраслей с соотвстствуищей системой инфраструктуры способствует формированию крупного территориально-производственного комплекса, что будет иметь важное значение и для Республики Узбекистана в целом.

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ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИЯ ЭКОНОМИКИ КОМПАНИИ HUAWEI

Аннотация. Под влиянием экономической глобализации Huawei создала 17 научно - исследовательских и опытно - конструкторских институтов в США, Германии, Швеции, России, Индии и Китае, а благодаря глобальному макету продукты и решения Huawei используются в более чем 100 странах и регионах по всему миру. Эта статья основана на ежегодном отчете о доходах Huawei, чтобы проанализировать доходы Huawei в различных регионах.

Ключевые слова: Huawei, годовой отчет Huawei, финансовая отчетность, глобализация экономики, региональная экономика.

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ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION OF HUAWEI

Annotation: Influenced by economic globalization, Huawei has established 17 research and development institutes in the United States, Germany, Sweden, Russia, India, and China, and thanks to the global layout, Huawei products and solutions are used in more than 100 countries and regions around the world. This article is based on Huawei's annual earnings report to analyze Huawei's revenue in different regions.

Keywords: Huawei, Huawei Annual Report, Financial Statements, Economic Globalization, Regional Economy.

1. Бизнес и масштаб компании

1.1 Глобальные операции

Huawei реализовала глобальную бизнес-стратегию и превратилась в глобальную компанию.

Huawei создала 22 региональных отделения и более 100 филиалов за рубежом, которые могут быть ближе к клиентам, прислушиваться к их потребностям и быстро реагировать.

Huawei создала 17 научно-исследовательских институтов в США, Германии, Швеции, России, Индии и Китае, и каждый научно-исследовательский центр имеет свою исследовательскую направленность и направленность. Внедряя международную глобальную синхронную систему исследований и разработок, мы собираем глобальные технологии, опыт и таланты для проведения исследований и разработок продуктов, чтобы технологии Huawei были синхронизированы с миром, как только продукты Huawei будут запущены.

Huawei также создала 36 учебных центров по всему миру для обучения местных технических специалистов и активно продвигает локализацию сотрудников.

Локализованные операции по всему миру не только помогли Huawei лучше понять местный рынок, но и способствовали социально-экономическому развитию стран и регионов, в которых она работает.

В настоящее время продукты и решения Huawei используются более чем в 100 странах и регионах мира, а международный рынок является основным источником продаж Huawei.

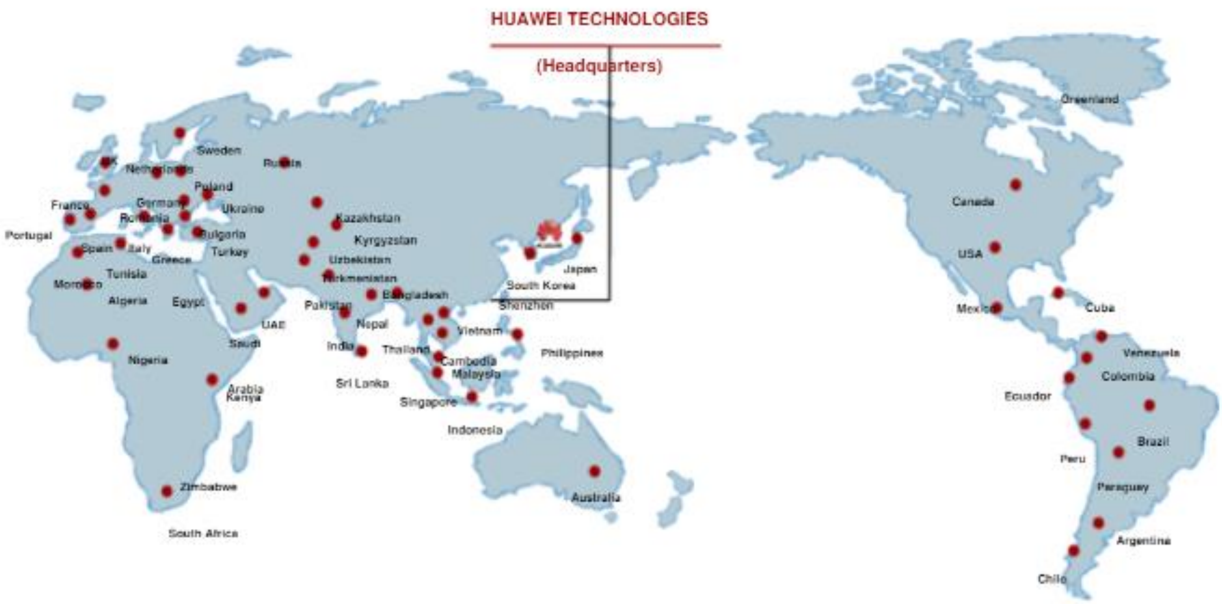

Рис. 1. – Зарубежные филиалы Huawei

1.2 Люди и масштаб бизнеса

В Huawei работает более 95 000 сотрудников по всему миру, из которых более 43 600 сотрудников (46% от общего числа сотрудников компании) занимаются исследованиями и разработками продуктов и решений. На фоне глобального экономического спада в 2009 году Huawei продолжала наращивать инвестиции в исследования и разработки. В 2009 году расходы на исследования и разработки достигли 13 340 миллионов юаней, увеличившись на 27,4% в годовом исчислении, и продолжили наращивать конкурентные преимущества в продуктах и решениях. В настоящее время Huawei обслуживает 45 из 50 ведущих мировых операторов связи, подает заявки в более чем 100 стран по всему миру и обслуживает треть населения мира.

2. Особенности системы управления финансами «Huawei»

В 2020 году глобальный доход от продаж Huawei достиг 891,4 млрд юаней, увеличившись в годовом исчислении на 3,8%, а чистая прибыль составила 64,6 млрд юаней, увеличившись в годовом исчислении на 3,2%. С точки зрения региональных показателей, бизнес Huawei в Китае сохранит быстрый рост в 2020 году, а его зарубежный бизнес серьезно пострадает.

	2020 (млн долл. США)	2020 (млн юаней)	2019 (млн юаней)	2018	2017	2016
Выручка	**136 717**	**891 368**	858 833	721 202	603 621	521 574
Операционная прибыль	**11 120**	**72 501**	77 835	73 287	56 384	47 515
Рентабельность по операционной прибыли	**8,1%**	**8,1%**	9,1%	10,2%	9,3%	9,1%
Чистая прибыль	**9 916**	**64 649**	62 656	59 345	47 455	37 052
Поступление денежных средств от операционной деятельности	**5 402**	**35 218**	91 384	74 659	96 336	49 218
Наличные средства и краткосрочные инвестиции	**54 812**	**357 366**	371 040	265 857	199 943	145 653
Оборотный капитал	**45 870**	**299 062**	257 638	170 864	118 503	116 231
Общая сумма активов	**134 491**	**876 854**	858 661	665 792	505 225	443 634
Общая сумма заимствованных средств	**21 751**	**141 811**	112 162	69 941	39 925	44 799
Собственный капитал	**50 678**	**330 408**	295 537	233 065	175 616	140 133
Коэффициент обязательств	**62,3%**	**62,3%**	65,6%	65,0%	65,2%	68,4%

Рис. 2. – Финансовый отчет Huawei за пять лет

Рис. 3. – Выручка от продаж и операционная прибыль

Судя по квартальным темпам роста, рост Huawei в 2020 году будет иметь тенденцию к взлетам и падениям. До включения в список организаций правительством США 16 мая прошлого года выручка Huawei в первом полугодии увеличилась на 23,2% в годовом исчислении, но во второй половине года выручка Huawei начала замедляться. вниз, с годовым ростом всего 7,7% в четвертом квартале.

Кроме того, рост чистой прибыли Huawei также значительно замедлился: компания упала с 25,1% в 2020 году до 5,6% в прошлом году, а маржа операционной прибыли также упала с 10,2% в 2020 году до 9,1% в прошлом году.

Сюй Чжицзюнь сказал, что снижение роста выручки в прошлом году легко понять. После того, как Huawei была включена в список юридических лиц США в 2020 году, компания определенно увеличит свои усилия в области исследований и разработок, чтобы заполнить дыру. количество поставщиков внезапно не может поставлять продукцию Huawei. Huawei хочет перестроить цепочку поставок компании. В таких условиях мы не можем получать прибыль в 2020 и 2020 годах. Сначала мы должны заполнить дыры, реструктурировать цепочку поставок, а затем сделать выживание своей первой целью.

(млн юаней)	2020	2019	По сравнению с предыдущим годом
Бизнес-группа по работе с операторами связи	302 621	301 965	0,2%
Бизнес-группа по работе с корпоративными клиентами	100 339	81 554	23,0%
Бизнес-группа по работе с потребителями	482 916	467 304	3,3%
Другое	5 492	8 010	(31,4)%
Всего	891 368	858 833	3,8%

Рис. 4. – Выручка трех основных бизнес-сегмента Huawei

Все три основных бизнес-сегмента Huawei продемонстрировали положительный рост, в том числе доход от операторского бизнеса составил 302,6 млрд юаней, увеличившись на 0,2% в годовом исчислении, доход от корпоративного бизнеса составил 100,3 млрд юаней, увеличившись в годовом исчислении на 23%., а доход от потребительского бизнеса составил 482,9 млрд юаней, увеличившись в годовом исчислении на 3,3%.

Выручка корпорации вырастет на 23% в 2020 году, впервые составив более 10% от всей выручки, достигнув 11,3%. В первом полугодии выручка составила всего 36,3 млрд юаней, увеличившись менее чем на 15% в годовом исчислении. После преобразования выручка во второй половине года составила 64 млрд юаней в годовом исчислении. -годовой прирост 28%. Станьте двигателем роста Huawei в 2020 году.

Ху Хоукунь сообщил, что эпидемия ускорила процесс цифровизации предприятий. С развитием эпидемии энтузиазм предприятий по переходу в облако как никогда высок. В прошлом году HUAWEI CLOUD быстро росла на внутреннем рынке общедоступных облачных сервисов, заняв второе место на рынке.

(млн юаней)	2020	2019	По сравнению с предыдущим годом
Китай	**584 910**	506 733	15,4%
Европа, Ближний Восток и Африка	**180 849**	206 007	(12,2)%
Азиатско-Тихоокеанский регион	**64 369**	70 533	(8,7)%
Северная и Южная Америка	**39 638**	52 478	(24,5)%
Другое	**21 602**	23 082	(6,4)%
Всего	**891 368**	858 833	3,8%

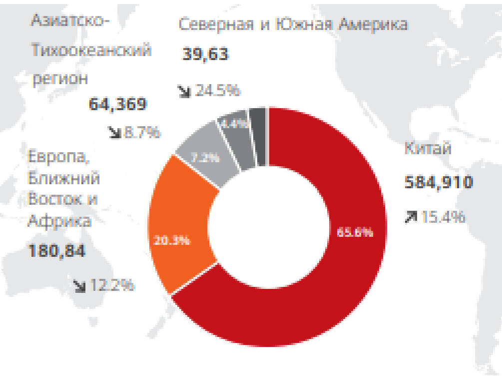

Рис. 5. – Мировой рыночный оборот

С точки зрения региональной эффективности, бизнес Huawei в Китае сохранит быстрый рост в 2020 году. Операторский бизнес выиграл от быстрого строительства сетей 5G в Китае; корпоративный бизнес воспользовался возможностью цифровой и интеллектуальной трансформации; потребительский бизнес еще больше улучшил стратегическую схему умной жизни во всех сценариях, таких как ПК, планшеты, умные устройства. носимых устройств и интеллектуальных экранов, а выручка от продаж составила 584,910 млрд юаней, что на 15,4% больше, чем в прошлом году. Около двух третей общего дохода. Зарубежные рынки снизились в разной степени.

Европа, Ближний Восток и Африка: операторский бизнес выиграл от строительства сети 5G и сохранил стабильную работу. Корпоративный бизнес сохранил хорошие темпы роста с помощью отраслевой цифровой трансформации. Он упал на 12,2% в годовом исчислении.

Азиатско-Тихоокеанский регион: операторский бизнес выиграл от строительства сети 5G и сохранил стабильную работу. Корпоративный бизнес выиграл от ускоренной цифровой трансформации предприятий и сохранил быстрый рост.Однако из-за неспособности потребительского бизнеса использовать экосистему GMS выручка от продаж составил 64,369 млрд юаней, увеличившись по сравнению с аналогичным периодом прошлого года на 64,369 млрд юаней, снизившись на 8,7%.

Америка: из-за колебаний рыночных инвестиций операторов в некоторых странах и невозможности использовать экосистему GMS для потребительского бизнеса выручка от продаж составила 39,638 млрд юаней, что на 24,5% меньше, чем в прошлом году.

Общие расходы Huawei на НИОКР составили 141,893 млрд юаней, что составляет 15,9% выручки от продаж, а совокупные расходы на НИОКР за последние десять лет превысили 720 млрд юаней.

В то же время персонал Huawei по исследованиям и разработкам также достиг нового максимума: около 105 000 человек, что составляет 53,4% от общего числа сотрудников компании. В настоящее время компания Huawei является одним из крупнейших патентообладателей в мире: по состоянию на конец 2020 года она владеет более чем 40 000 действующих разрешенных семейств патентов (более 100 000) по всему миру, и более 90 % патентов являются патентами на изобретения.

Huawei настаивает на том, что более 10% выручки от продаж ежегодно инвестируется в исследования и разработки, и продолжает активно инвестировать в технологические инновации и изобретения для достижения промышленного прогресса и развития. Помимо активного принятия мер по диверсификации всего предложения, настойчивое стремление Huawei инвестировать в технологические инновации на протяжении многих лет также является важной причиной роста его производительности.

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АНАЛИЗ КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ HUAWEI

Аннотация : Являясь вторым по величине в мире поставщиком оборудования для базовых станций телекоммуникаций, компания Huawei, опираясь на свои уникальные стратегические ресурсы, придерживается ориентации на клиента в высококонкурентной телекоммуникационной отрасли, принимает стратегию «интернационализации НИОКР» для продвижения технологических инноваций и развития, а также расширяет рынок На основные рынки Европы и Америки. Эта статья посвящена анализу успешного стратегического мышления Huawei, в надежде предоставить справочную информацию для других компаний.

Ключевые слова : Huawei, конкуренция предприятий, независимые инновации: стратегия интернационализации.

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HUAWEI ENTERPRISE STRATEGY ANALYSIS

Abstract: As the world's second largest telecommunications base station equipment supplier, Huawei, relying on its unique strategic resources, adheres to customer orientation in the highly competitive telecommunications industry, adopts the "R&D internationalization" strategy to promote technological innovation and development, and expands the market To the core markets of Europe and America. This article focuses on the analysis of Huawei's successful strategic thinking, hoping to provide reference for other companies.

Key words: Huawei; enterprise competition; independent innovation: internationalization strategy.

Huawei — профессиональный оператор связи со штаб-квартирой в Шэньчжэне, провинция Гуандун, Китай, который в основном производит и продает телекоммуникационное оборудование. Он был основан в 1988 году и предоставляет сетевое оборудование, услуги и решения для клиентов по всему миру. Высокотехнологичные предприятия Китая в market также являются наиболее важными поставщиками на телекоммуникационном рынке моей страны. К 2007 году количество сотрудников Huawei выросло до 70 000, а операционная прибыль достигла 100 млрд. Среди 500 крупнейших операторов мира 31 из них выбрали Huawei в качестве своего партнера.

1. Конкурентная среда, с которой сталкивается Huawei

Производство телекоммуникационного оборудования всегда считалось чрезвычайно конкурентной отраслью. Тем не менее, индустрия производства телекоммуникационного оборудования должна использовать обильный капитал, передовые технологии, научные инновации и поддержку со стороны национальной политики. Из-за ограничений одного или нескольких из вышеперечисленных факторов у новых бизнес-конкурентов меньше шансов выйти на рынок. Huawei Поддержка компании небольшая.

Huawei занимает второе место в мире в отрасли телекоммуникаций, лишь немного уступая Ericsson. К счастью, у Huawei есть сравнительные преимущества в ценовых уступках, технологических инновациях и хорошем обслуживании клиентов, так что у Huawei есть соответствующие силы и энергия, чтобы взять на себя инициативу, чтобы контратаковать, и далее взять на себя инициативу, чтобы вернуть себе более 50% китайского рынка. С тех пор Huawei, отечественная группа по производству коммуникационного оборудования, быстро развивалась и становилась сильнее в условиях жесткой конкуренции в стране и за рубежом.

2. Стратегические ресурсы Huawei

Во-первых, реорганизуйте уровень процесса. Группа Huawei фокусируется на управлении рынком, основных исследованиях и разработках продуктов, интегрированной цепочке поставок и управлении взаимоотношениями с клиентами. Кроме того, осуществляются проекты реформ, такие как финансы и человеческие ресурсы, для всесторонней реорганизации бизнес-процессов группы и внедрения лучших методов работы, которые практиковались в отрасли. Для поддержки этой операции создана полная сетевая архитектура.

Во-вторых, управлять финансовым аспектом. В 2007 году компания Huawei приступила к запуску проекта интегрированных финансовых услуг, и теперь в проекте задействованы все важные финансовые сферы компаний Huawei по всему миру. На данный момент Huawei создала систему финансового обслуживания и надзора и мониторинга, которая почти соответствует бизнесу группы. Он интегрировал и осуществил внедрение систем финансового управления, а также применение процессов и кодов, что улучшило возможности управления и эксплуатации Huawei. и способствовало дальнейшему расширению бизнеса в будущем будет способствовать установлению более глубоких отношений сотрудничества с ведущими мировыми операторами.

В-третьих, управлять уровнем цепочки поставок. Huawei Group придерживается гибкой цепочки поставок и добилась конкурентных преимуществ в виде быстрых, высококачественных, недорогих и эффективных гарантий поставок. Он построил плоскую структуру производственного процесса, которая, в свою очередь, обеспечивает надежную гарантию на спрос спроса на рынке. Настаивайте на серьезном реформировании цепочки поставок интегрированной организации и решительно внедряйте новые процессы и системы. Используйте качественные инженерные технологии для постоянного повышения уровня управления цепочками поставок и качества обслуживания клиентов, укрепления отношений сотрудничества с крупными продавцами и повышения эффективности закупок.

Huawei ориентируется на дорожную карту разработки продукта как на ориентацию на потребности клиентов, а на удовлетворение потребностей клиентов как на основную идею. Начиная с изменения линейки продуктов, Huawei взяла операционную группу компании и постоянный комитет продавцов в качестве ведущих организаций для увеличения доли рынка. Укрепить рациональное понимание потребностей торговцев на основе структуры рынка и правильно понять стратегическое направление. В то же время Huawei удовлетворяет потребности продавцов и способствует реализации общей стратегии Huawei посредством эффективного сотрудничества между группой по производству продуктов, комитетом по анализу инвестиций, группой управления операциями и доставкой и командой управления продажами.

Потребности продавцов являются первоначальной движущей силой быстрого развития Huawei Group, которая реализует глобальные операции и клиентоориентированные конкурентные стратегии и настаивает на том, что предоставление услуг клиентам является наиболее фундаментальной причиной существования предприятия. Предоставлять конкурентоспособные коммуникационные решения и услуги, продолжать предоставлять клиентам наилучшую ценность, придерживаться стратегической политики высокого качества, отличного обслуживания и низкой стоимости, уделять приоритетное внимание удовлетворению требований клиентов и дальнейшему повышению конкурентоспособности на рынке.

3. Непрерывные инновации Huawei

Для государственных предприятий, которым не хватает капитала и технического опыта, можно сказать, что это очень эффективная стратегия по совершенствованию технологий путем покупки передовой науки и технологий за рубежом, в сочетании с рыночной средой и соответствием потребностям предприятий в интеграции и инновациях. Именно благодаря этой стратегии Huawei добилась быстрого развития. В течение многих лет на основе стремления к разработке независимых инновационных технологий компания Huawei энергично развивала международные исследования и разработки продуктов, практическими действиями прорывая монополию и блокаду иностранных гигантов коммуникационного оборудования.

Huawei способствует развитию технологических инноваций со стратегией «Интернационализация НИОКР» Вместо того, чтобы проводить НИОКР только в Китае, компания расширяет деятельность НИОКР за рубежом, напрямую создавая иностранные институты, трансграничные слияния и поглощения или создавая международные технологические альянсы. Huawei всегда настаивала на том, чтобы инвестировать 10% своего оборота в исследования и разработки, уделяя особое внимание внесению существенных улучшений в технические исследования зарубежных компаний, которые удовлетворяют потребности компаний, в основном в области технического совершенствования инженерного проектирования. Для основной технологии, которой не хватает группе, благодаря стратегии покупки или оплаты патентных лицензионных сборов, товарный рынок был интернационализирован, и он завоевал возможности для роста в условиях жесткой конкуренции.Чтобы сэкономить много средств.

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БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЕТ И КОНТРОЛЬ РАСЧЕТОВ С ПЕРСОНАЛОМ ПО ОПЛАТЕ ТРУДА КОМПАНИИ В СФЕРЕ ЖИЛИЩНО-КОММУНАЛЬНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА

Аннотация: сущность, значение и виды заработной платы. Нормативное регулирование учета заработной платы на предприятии. Порядок расчетов начисления и отражения в учете заработной платы. Контроль оплаты труда.

Ключевые слова: экономика, предприятие, труд, заработная плата, анализ, контроль.

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ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL OF CALCULATIONS WITH PERSONNEL FOR COMPANY PAYMENTS IN THE SPHERE OF HOUSING AND UTILITIES

Abstract: The essence, value and types of wages. Normative regulation of payroll accounting in the enterprise. The procedure for calculating the calculation and reflection in the accounting of wages. Control of wages.

Key words: Economy, enterprise, labor, wages, analysis, control.

Понятие «заработная плата» на сегодняшний день захватывает все виды заработков (а также различных видов премии, доплат, надбавок и социальных льгот), начисленных в денежных и натуральных формах (независимо от источников финансирования), охватывая денежные суммы, начисленные сотрудникам в соответствии с законодательством за не отработанное время (ежегодный отпуск, праздничные и дни и тому подобное).

Системы организации труда и заработной платы должны обеспечивать сотрудникам материальные стимулы. Эти стимулы могут быть задействованы наиболее эффективно при жесткой индивидуализации заработной платы всех сотрудников, то есть при внедрении современных систем и моделей оплаты труда. При которой заработная плата сотрудника зависит от спроса на изготовляемую им продукцию и осуществляемые услуги, от качества и конкурентоспособности осуществляемых работ и, конечно, от финансового положения организации, в которой он работает.

Заработная плата в стоимости продукции производственно-технического назначения занимает особое место, имеет решающее значение в производственных отношениях, а также во взаимоотношениях сотрудников и руководства.

Учет расчетов с персоналом по оплате труда – это один из самых ответственных, трудоемких и важных участков бухгалтерского учета. Заработная плата — это показатель, характеризующий уровень потребления работника и его благосостояние. Оплата труда влияет и на затраты и уровень пополнения в бюджет.

Система оплаты труда — это правила, по которым работодатель начисляет зарплаты сотрудникам.

Существует две величины заработной платы:

- номинальная, или по-другому денежная, это сумма денег, полученная работником за отработанное время

- реальная, она зависит от уровня цен на товары и услуги, которые можно приобрести за номинальную заработную плату.

Методика начисления заработной платы зависит от принятой на предприятии (закрепленной в трудовом договоре) системы оплаты труда: сдельной и повременной. Зависит от системы оплаты труда, которое применяется в конкретном предприятии. Начисление заработной платы производится в соответствии штатного расписания и табеля выхода на работу.

От уровня оплаты труда зависит общий уровень затрат, конкурентоспособность продукции, мотивация персонала, стратегическое развитие компании. В связи с этим важно контролировать фонд оплаты труда (ФОТ), среднюю заработную плату и штатную численность по отдельным категориям персонала. Контрольные функции возлагаются на главного бухгалтера и проводится внутренний аудит, заключают договор с аудиторской компанией, или внутренний – который проводится самой организацией.

Документальное оформление операций по расчетам по заработной плате работников организации сопровождается большим количеством документов типовых и нетиповых форм. Руководитель предприятия на каждый первичный документ утверждает график документооборота.

Компания имеет право использовать любые документы для учета оплаты труда, заполняя в них данные реквизиты. При этом, согласно ст. 9 Федерального закона от 06.12.2011 № 402-ФЗ обязательным условием является факт утверждения таких документов в учетной политике. В организации для избежание ошибок и конфликтов разрабатывается такое положение.

Положение об оплате труда — это один из внутренних документов работодателя. Он необходим не только для описания применяемой системы расчета и вознаграждения за труд, но и для закрепления в организации системы материального стимулирования и поощрения работников.

В бухгалтерском учете зарплата включает основную и дополнительную. Основная — это выплаты за отработанное время, доплаты, премии и др., а дополнительная включает выплаты, предусмотренные законодательством.

Контроль расчетов с персоналом — это проверка соблюдений действующего законодательства о труде, правильности начисления заработной платы и удержаний из нее, документального оформления и отражения в учете всех видов расчетов между работодателем и его работниками. Проверка оплаты труда персоналу трудоемкая. К контролю относится внутренний контроль, который возложен на главного бухгалтера, аудит, ревизия, инвентаризация, а также налоговый контроль.

Инвентаризация расчетов с работниками не регламентирована законодательно, поэтому инвентаризацию обычно проводят один раз в год. Однако если проводить инвентаризацию ежеквартально, то это позволит избежать задолженности перед персоналом, а, следовательно, рисков проверок трудовой инспекции, споров с работниками и даже убытков компании, когда подотчетное лицо не вернуло денежные средства.

В заключении стоит отметить, что учет расчетов с персоналом по оплате труда является одним из наиболее сложных и трудоемких участков учётной работы бухгалтера и занимает одно из центральных мест во всей системе учета в учреждении. Сложность данного учета состоит не только в постоянном изменении в законодательстве, но и в том, что от правильности расчётов по оплате труда зависит налоговая база учреждения.

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ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЗАЩИТЫ ПОДРОСТКОВ ОТ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ УГРОЗ В УСЛОВИЯХ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ

Abstract: by the beginning of the XXI century, the interaction between the countries of the world has become so intense that it is safe to say that there is not a single state that would receive full protection from this process. Even countries that seek to side with international organizations, not wanting to join them, are not completely excluded from this process. Globalization is such a process that countries that say they stay away from it are becoming more and more affected by it. However, such involuntary exposure often leads to negative consequences. Today, rapidly developing globalization acquires a new meaning in the spirituality of every state, people, nation or humanity. In the development of society, "just as every social phenomenon has its pros and cons, the process of globalization is no exception. But along with such achievements, we must not forget that globalization also poses a spiritual threat to the national idea, ideology, beliefs and heritage of the past of individual peoples.

Keywords: countries of the world, interaction, globalization, social phenomenon, integration, foreign investment, capital and goods, modern communications, information technology, science.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PROTECTION OF ADOLESCENTS FROM INFORMATION THREATS IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

Аннотация: к началу XXI века взаимодействие между странами мира стало настолько интенсивным, что можно с полной уверенностью сказать, что нет ни одного государства, которое получило бы полную защиту от этого процесса. Даже страны, которые стремятся встать на сторону международных организаций, не желая вступать в них, не полностью исключены из этого процесса. Глобализация-это такой процесс, что страны, которые говорят, что держатся подальше от нее, становятся все более подверженными ее влиянию. Однако такое непроизвольное воздействие часто приводит к негативным последствиям. Сегодня стремительно развивающаяся глобализация приобретает новое

значение в духовности каждого государства, народа, нации или человечества. В развитии общества «подобно тому, как каждое социальное явление имеет свои плюсы и минусы, процесс глобализации не является исключением. Но вместе с такими достижениями мы не должны забывать, что глобализация также представляет духовную угрозу национальной идее, идеологии, верованиям и наследию прошлого отдельных народов.

Ключевые слова: страны мира, взаимодействие, глобализация, социальное явление, интеграция, иностранные инвестиции, капитал и товары, современные коммуникации, информационные технологии, наука.

Введение (INTRODUCTION)

XXI век ознаменовался новым общепланетарным порядком, сформировавшимся в мировом развитии, содержанием продовольственного этапа, расширением и усложнением взаимодействия между государствами и людьми, возникновением в мировом информационном пространстве совершенно новой ситуации на рынке капитала, товаров и рабочей силы, усилением техногенного воздействия на окружающую среду, широким распространением образцов массовой культуры, информационной-идеологический и характеризуется повышенной опасностью религиозно-экстремистских посягательств, ускорением процессов глобализации, информатизации. Первый Президент Республики Узбекистан Ислам Каримов остановился на сути процесса глобализации и охарактеризовал его следующим образом: “...говоря о феномене глобализации, следует отметить, что этот термин сегодня имеет очень широкое значение как научно-философское, жизненно важное понятие. С общей точки зрения этот процесс выражает формирование совершенно новой по смыслу хозяйственной, социально-политической, природно-биологической глобальной среды и одновременно превращение существующих национальных и региональных проблем в проблемы мирового масштаба”.

Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.Говоря о различных нападках на духовность в условиях глобализации, Мирзиеев особо подчеркивает: “учитывая, что сегодня вокруг нас растет опасность различных бедствий, таких как религиозный экстремизм, терроризм, наркотики, торговля людьми, нелегальная миграция, “массовая культура.

Национальные духовно-нравственные устои, заложенные в сердце и уме человека, неизменно побуждают его на протяжении всей жизни быть честным, чистым, образованным, служить народу, способствовать процветанию и прогрессу Родины, совершенствоваться как сознательная и свободная наблюдательная личность. В связи с этим одной из актуальных задач стало всестороннее разъяснение широкой общественности стратегии действий Узбекистана на пути к независимому развитию, целей и сроков узбекского народа по созданию великой державы, донесение до членов нашего общества истинной сущности процесса глобализации, его роли в эстетической культуре общества. В условиях глобализации защита народа, особенно подрастающей молодежи, от духовных угроз, привитие в их сердца идей добра последовательно осуществляется во всех сферах жизни общества. Во всех звеньях системы образования требуется рациональное использование эффективных методов и средств воспитания, пропаганды и агитации. Сегодня, в связи с глобализацией нашей общественной жизни, наш Президент Ш.М.Миризиев выразил мнение, что “в условиях нынешней глобализации, когда появляются новые угрозы, в том числе угроза «массовой культуры» и культа личности, возникает угроза утраты нравственности, ценностей, это приобретает исключительное значение. Поэтому, на мой взгляд, сохранение и обогащение ресурсов, определяющих духовный мир человека, культуры народов, сегодня важнее, чем когда-либо”, - подчеркивают они. В то время как Узбекистан переживает период национального возрождения в процессе независимого развития, возрождая наше культурное наследие, национальные традиции, ценности, мы становимся свидетелями нарастающего конфликта между добром и злом в мире. Любая идеология жизнеспособна, действенна только в том случае, если она учитывает духовные потребности народа с учетом его национальных традиций и образа жизни. Здесь в центре нашего внимания стоит задача реформирования молодежи в процессе глобализации по формированию новой эстетической культуры на основе национальной идеологии. Сегодня мировое развитие дошло до такой степени, что теперь идейная борьба, духовный потенциал вышли на передний план. Человеческое развитие оказалось под влиянием различных угроз, угрозы, направленные на подрыв его безопасности и стабильности и даже разрушение его жизни, усиливаются с каждым днем теперь можно двигаться вперед, сражаясь “только мысль против мысли, только идея против идеи”, а не оружие. Идейная борьба продолжается как внутри общества, страны, так и на международном и межгосударственном уровне. В настоящее время все более обостряются политические силы и движения, стремящиеся расширить сферу своего влияния идеологическими средствами. Обостряются идеологические посягательства, направленные против мира и стабильности конкретной нации, общества, государства, направленные на ослабление и подрыв политического и конституционного строя, угрожающие безопасности гражданина и общества. Те, кто прибегает к такой агрессии, стараются умело использовать любые методы для достижения своих злых целей, религиозные, национальные чувства людей, социально-экономические трудности, существующие в жизни. Сегодня людям становится все более очевидным, что они захватывают сердца и умы определенных слоев населения, особенно молодежи, с идеей, которая им нравится, то есть с такими эгоистичными целями, как подрывные идеи, религиозный экстремизм, внушение своих идей. Эти угрозы так мастерски распространяются различными деструктивными силами по всему миру, что благодаря своей притягательной силе влияния она изо дня в день притягивает к себе множество людей. Под "угрозой" можно понимать местную, территориальную, региональную социальную и историческую ситуацию, при которой жизнедеятельность человека, в целом, замешана в жизни и направлена на конкретную цель в течение исторического периода, ослабляя, тем самым, политическую основу государства.6.Конечно, не везде такие деструктивные идеи оказывают влияние на это, только если мы с уверенностью в себе выйдем на первый план наша борьба с этой деструктивной идеей будет способствовать дальнейшему развитию развития нашей страны.

В нынешний век глобализации спрос на информацию растет больше, чем когда-либо прежде. Таким образом, распространение объективной и достоверной информации, удовлетворение потребностей масс в этом продукте сегодня как никогда актуально. Известно, что в демократическом обществе средства массовой информации, теле-и радиоканалы-это средства, с помощью которых люди могут беспристрастно и правдиво передавать информацию, выражать гуманистические взгляды, прогрессивные идеи, рассматриваемые как свободная кафедра. На самом деле так оно и есть. Глобальные изменения, происходящие сегодня во всем мире, экономический прогресс, потрясающие человеческий разум новшества и изобретения в науке-все это становится известно через средства массовой информации.

Здесь мы хотим сосредоточиться на некоторых моментах наследия великого ученого Абу Райхана Беруни. Ученые писали так тысячу лет назад. "Информаторы приобретают оттенок правдивости и лжи из-за. Потому что есть много споров и споров между людьми, у которых разные цели. Будут люди, чья природа такова, что распространение ложных сообщений укоренилось в них, как если бы на него была возложена эта задача, и он не мог успокоиться без распространения сообщений. Это проистекает из дурных желаний и расположения искаженных мыслей по своей природе». Видите ли, наши предки, жившие десять веков назад, оспаривали сегодняшние реалии, особенно тех, кто называл себя справедливыми, правозащитниками, простыми словами, «журналистами». Вопросам защиты информации развитые страны придают большое значение. В связи с тем, что к настоящему времени международные отношения формируются на основе новых информационных технологий, защита информации и обеспечение безопасности компьютерных систем становятся одной из важнейших задач, стоящих перед обществом. "Сегодня, - сказал первый президент Республики Узбекистан Ислам Каримов, -имеющегося в руках человечества оружия хватит для многократного уничтожения земной коры. Мы все это прекрасно понимаем. Но самая большая опасность в наше время – это непрерывная идейная борьба за овладение сердцами и умами людей. Борьба, которая сейчас происходит на полях идеологии, а не на ядерных полях, решает многое».

Самое эффективное оружие в этом виде борьбы - информационное. Поэтому стремление информации служить своим целям приобретает острый характер. Информация также важна тем, что этапы ее передачи, обработки и сбора имеют свою специфику. То есть информация является и основой поведения человека, направленного на удовлетворение простых, повседневных потребностей, и источником решений стран мира, касающихся судьбы человечества. Это, в свою очередь, еще больше расширяет возможности идеологического воздействия. Судя по выводам экспертов, руководители, управленческий персонал тратят на работу с информацией от 30% до 80-95% своего времени. Это естественное состояние. Потому что наличие своевременной и достоверной информации, своевременная ее доставка и эффективное использование на практике являются условием обеспечения эффективного управления. Как мы уже отмечали выше, сегодня наиболее оптимальным способом распространения своих интересов по всему миру являются информационные атаки, а наиболее эффективным - информационные системы и средства. Настоящая цель идейной пропаганды и пропаганды, которая сейчас ведется по-разному, - борьба за сердца и умы нашей молодежи.

В целях снижения негативного воздействия этих информационных угроз необходимо проводить обучение и воспитание в образовательных учреждениях непрерывно, совместно. Целенаправленное воспитание в процессе воспитания, адекватное использование образовательной информации, методов в процессе воспитания всегда приобретают актуальное значение. При этом в процессе преподавания обществознания в образовательных учреждениях основное внимание уделяется развитию критического мышления у учащихся, а также обеспечению у них информационно-психологической безопасности, формированию механизмов психологической защиты. Родители должны учитывать наличие кризисных ситуаций, особенно связанных с возрастными периодами, и знать, что эти ситуации требуют особого внимания В подростковом возрасте. В условиях глобализации передача воспитания наших детей в распоряжение виртуального мира может привести к плохим последствиям. Необходимо не упускать из виду тот факт, что от всех нас зависит физическое, психологическое, моральное, духовное, культурное здоровье нашего общества, граждан нашей страны. При этом, конечно, важно, чтобы укреплялось сотрудничество семьи, образовательных учреждений, общественности, гражданских институтов, чтобы все они занимали активную гражданскую позицию. исходя из того, что сегодня защита молодежи от негативных влияний различных чуждых идей, виртуального мира является предметом внимания, вопросом уровня государственной политики, необходимо не ослаблять, последовательно и системно вести работу в этом направлении, воспитывать молодежь в духе патриотизма, формировать у нее идеологический иммунитет, культуру потребления информации, ставить перед широким научным сообществом, родителями и каждым сознательным гражданином одной из актуальных задач, стоящих перед нами.

Подводя итог, надо быть внимательными к таким процессам, которые сегодня происходят в нашем обществе, начинать молодежь на правильном пути. В этом:

- в них, формирование иммунитета к различным духовным угрозам;
- регулярно знакомить молодежь с образцами нашего духовного наследия;
- необходимо проводить разъяснительную работу с маленькими детьми о негативном воздействии мобильных телефонов и компьютерных игр на здоровье, духовность, разум человека.

Только тогда мы сможем сохранить нашу молодежь, а вместе с ней и наш народ, пережить потоки всевозможных злых сил и духовных угроз, сформировать в их сердцах чувства преданности Родине, любви к Родине.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СТРАТЕГИИ КОРПОРАТИВНОГО ИТ— АУТСОРСИНГА - НА ОСНОВЕ АНАЛИЗА КЕЙСОВ HAIER

Аннотация: аутсорсинг ИТ-бизнеса имеет как преимущества, так и риски. Однако в последние годы, в связи с быстрым ростом рынка услуг ИТ-аутсорсинга, исследования в области ИТ-аутсорсинга стали одним из основных направлений исследований.Из-за сложности самого ИТ-аутсорсинга и быстрого развития ИТ-технологий быстрый рост ИТ-аутсорсинга также сопровождается высокой частотой отказов.Как эффективно контролировать процесс внедрения аутсорсинга посредством эффективного управления отношениями с ИТ-аутсорсингом, снизить риски аутсорсинга и повысить вероятность успеха аутсорсинга стало предметом исследований в области аутсорсинга.Основываясь на успешных примерах ИТ-аутсорсинга Haier, в этой статье обобщается важность стратегии ИТ-аутсорсинга для развития предприятия и предлагаются соответствующие решения возможных проблем в ИТ-аутсорсинге Haier, основанные на соответствующих теориях и практических примерах.

Ключевые слова: ИТ-аутсорсинг; риск; взаимовыгодное сотрудничество

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CORPORATE IT OUTSOURCING STRATEGY RESEARCH — BASED ON THE ANALYSIS OF HAIER CASES

Summary: outsourcing of IT business has both advantages and risks. However, in recent years, due to the rapid growth of the IT outsourcing services market, research in the field of IT outsourcing has become one of the main areas of research.Due to the complexity of IT outsourcing itself and the rapid development of IT technologies, the rapid growth of IT outsourcing is also accompanied by a high failure rate.How to effectively control the process of outsourcing implementation through effective management of relations with IT *outsourcing, to reduce the risks of outsourcing and increase the probability of outsourcing success has become the subject of research in the field of outsourcing.Based on successful examples of Haier IT outsourcing, this article summarizes the importance of an IT outsourcing strategy for enterprise development and suggests appropriate solutions to possible problems in Haier IT outsourcing based on relevant theories and practical examples.*

Keywords: IT outsourcing; risk; mutually beneficial cooperation.

ИТ-аутсорсинг относится к стратегическому выбору предприятием внешних профессиональных технологических и сервисных ресурсов для замены внутренних отделов и персонала для осуществления эксплуатации, технического обслуживания и поддержки ИТ-системы предприятия или бизнес-процессов в системе. ИТ-услуги. Обе стороны совместно несут выгоды и риски, связанные с развитием информационных технологий.С момента своего появления в Соединенных Штатах в 1999 году ИТ-аутсорсинг быстро распространился по всему миру. Все больше и больше компаний хотят передать на аутсорсинг непрофильный ИТ-бизнес и сосредоточиться на развитии своих основных направлений, чтобы достичь цели повышения корпоративной эффективности.Существует три основных уровня ИТ-аутсорсинга: аутсорсинг технического обслуживания, аутсорсинг ИТ-систем и аутсорсинг прикладного бизнеса.В настоящее время внутренний аутсорсинг ИТ-бизнеса в основном сосредоточен на первом и втором уровнях, но уже есть транснациональные компании или крупные местные предприятия, которые передают ИТ-бизнес на аутсорсинг на втором и третьем уровнях, и постепенно наметилась тенденция[77].

1. Преимущества ИТ-аутсорсинга

В последние годы в большом количестве литературы в стране и за рубежом подробно обсуждались преимущества ИТ-аутсорсинга с разных точек зрения, и все они продемонстрировали важность разумного ИТ-аутсорсинга для успешной реализации корпоративных информационных стратегий и развития предприятия. Основное содержание резюмируется следующим образом: Во-первых, преимущества с точки зрения затрат Аутсорсинг ИТ-бизнеса может сэкономить затраты или обеспечить лучший контроль затрат.Предприятия заключают контракты на ИТ-проекты с профессиональными компаниями, предоставляющими ИТ-услуги, для их завершения, что более эффективно и может привести к масштабному эффекту, чем с компаниями, заключающими контракты на их выполнение собственными силами.Согласно соответствующей

[77] Не Юань.Риски и предотвращение аутсорсинга корпоративных информационных технологий [J], научно-технический прогресс и контрмеры,2002,19(4)：69-70.

статистике зарубежных исследований, в среднем компании-подрядчики могут добиться 9%-ной экономии затрат и 15%-ного повышения производственных мощностей и качества.Во-вторых, преимущества управления. Благодаря ИТ-аутсорсингу предприятия могут сосредоточиться на управлении своим основным бизнесом, чтобы добиться оптимального распределения внутренних ресурсов и повысить свою основную конкурентоспособность.В-третьих, ресурсные преимущества, аутсорсинг позволяет получить новые технологии и внешних экспертов.Когда зарождались новые технологии, крупные и влиятельные компании могли нанимать технических специалистов, которых они хотели, для самостоятельной разработки новых технологий, но у большого числа малых и средних предприятий не было условий для найма или обучения ИТ-специалистов со стороны, чтобы идти в ногу с темпами технологического развития.ИТ-аутсорсинг, использующий ведущие технические преимущества и таланты аутсорсеров в этой области, может позволить малым предприятиям быстро приобретать новые технологии и техническую экспертизу, достигать более высокого технологического уровня и получать более крупные и диверсифицированные конкурентные ресурсы.

2.Проблемы и решения ИТ-аутсорсинга

ИТ-аутсорсинг имеет свои преимущества, которые могут экономить затраты и приносить пользу предприятиям. В то же время существуют также различные риски, включая знакомство с корпоративной культурой и бизнес-процессами, сотрудничество между внутренним ИТ-персоналом и внешним персоналом, безопасность конфиденциальной информации компании, эффективное общение с аутсорсерами и способы избавиться от зависимости от аутсорсеров и т.д.

Анализируя литературу, можно сделать вывод, что ИТ-аутсорсинг является промышленным трендом. В настоящее время существует относительно зрелое теоретическое исследование конкретных стратегий внедрения ИТ-аутсорсинга и предотвращения рисков. Однако на практике предприятиям по-прежнему необходимо формулировать свои собственные стратегии аутсорсинга, основанные на их собственных конкретных обстоятельствах и соответствующих теориях.

Haier Group, одна из крупных международных компаний с высочайшей репутацией внутри страны и за рубежом, экспортирует свою продукцию в более чем 160 стран и регионов мира и является самым ценным брендом номер один в Китае.Haier Group всегда стремилась к непрерывному внедрению управленческих идей и совершенствованию бизнес-процессов, всегда настаивала на непрерывных инвестициях в создание ИТ-систем и использует ИТ-технологии для поддержки инноваций и оптимизации моделей управления и бизнес-процессов.С 1998 года Neusoft предоставляет Haier ряд решений во многих аспектах, таких как системы коммерческого учета, логистические системы, системы послепродажного обслуживания и услуги по техническому обслуживанию ИТ-систем. Услуги ИТ-аутсорсинга, предоставляемые Haier, охватывают коммерческий учет Haier Group и 42 ИТ-подразделения промышленности и торговли.За время сотрудничества Neusoft завоевала доверие Haier своим постоянным вниманием к технологиям, глубоким пониманием корпоративных бизнес-процессов и эффективной и трудолюбивой командой.За последние несколько лет сфера сотрудничества между двумя сторонами постоянно расширялась, а степень сотрудничества постоянно углублялась.Крупномасштабные инвестиции Haier в управленческие инновации и создание ИТ-систем, а также глубокое понимание решений Neusoft позволили создать превосходную модель взаимовыгодного сотрудничества для обеих сторон[78].

Успех Haier Group в сфере ИТ-аутсорсинга еще раз подтвердил преимущества и неизбежные тенденции развития стратегии ИТ-аутсорсинга. Однако Haier также столкнулась с некоторыми проблемами при внедрении аутсорсинга.К ним относятся: ① Культура и бизнес должны сочетаться.Аутсорсинговые компании не знакомы с культурой, стратегией и бизнес-процессами Haier. Для того и другого требуется определенный период обкатки, и вопрос в том, смогут ли они успешно обкататься. Эти риски напрямую повлияют на его бизнес.② Управление персоналом является сложной задачей, и ИТ-аутсорсинг должен опираться на внешние силы предприятия.Если ИТ-персонал предприятия не будет поддерживать его, это окажет негативное влияние на работу всего ИТ-бизнеса.③ Риски, связанные с контрактами и соглашениями. Контракты и соглашения - это лишь разновидность прогнозируемых ограничений и соглашений заранее. В конкретном процессе внедрения будут возникать конкретные проблемы. Если их не удастся решить должным образом, это также окажет большое влияние на информационное построение предприятий. Безопасность трудно гарантировать.В процессе ИТ-аутсорсинга иногда задействуются собственные основные данные предприятия и некоторая конфиденциальная информация, которые имеют жизненно важное значение для предприятия. Утечка информации также приведет к определенным катастрофам для предприятия.

Чтобы контролировать риски, связанные с ИТ-аутсорсингом, Haier и Neusoft совместно разрабатывают разумные решения для Haier.Сначала начните со среды внедрения ИТ-аутсорсинга.Haier внедрила не только аутсорсинг информационных технологий (ITO), но даже перешла на аутсорсинг бизнес-процессов (BPO), осуществляя стандартизацию бизнес-

[78] Не Юань.Риски и предотвращение аутсорсинга корпоративных информационных технологий [J], научно-технический прогресс и контрмеры,2002,19(4)：69-70.

систем и процессов.Чтобы сотрудничать в реализации этой стратегии, Neusoft участвовала на каждом этапе управленческих инноваций Haier и в каждом совершенствовании бизнес-процессов. Сотрудники Neusoft по разработке и внедрению тесно сотрудничают с бизнес-персоналом Haier, разрабатывая наиболее подходящие для них решения на основе их идей по улучшению бизнес-процессов, а также работайте с ними, чтобы способствовать изменениям в управлении и оптимизации бизнеса.Во-вторых, чтобы стандартизировать взаимную ответственность и поручительства и избежать ненужных споров, обе стороны подписали подробный контракт на оказание услуг ИТ-аутсорсинга.В форме контракта в нем подробно указаны обязательства, ответственность и сроки выполнения работ, которые NEUSOFT должна выполнять при предоставлении ИТ-услуг Haier Group. В то же время он вводит и обучает (одним из наиболее важных является тестовый период), а также стандарты, достигнутые сервисом (включая такие показатели, как качество и скорость отклика).Кроме того, для обеспечения основной конкурентоспособности качественного сервиса Haier Group.Сервисная команда Neusoft использует модель централизованной поддержки и поэтапного внедрения на местах, чтобы свести к минимуму возникновение проблем и повысить способность сервисной системы к быстрому реагированию.В режиме управления применяются методы технического обслуживания, и система регулярно обслуживается два раза в месяц по всем направлениям, а также проверяются безопасность, стабильность, резервное копирование базы данных и т.д., и получаются аналитические отчеты.Что касается системы обслуживания, то в Циндао был создан сервисный центр с сильной командой поддержки программного обеспечения, включающей старших разработчиков программного обеспечения и инженеров OCP с сертификацией базы данных, ответственных за поддержку второго уровня по национальным вопросам.

В целом, в Китае услуги ИТ-аутсорсинга не очень популярны, но они являются тенденцией.Основным препятствием на пути развития ИТ-аутсорсинга является то, что ИТ-аутсорсинг снижает затраты для предприятий, а также сопряжен со многими рисками для предприятий.В настоящее время крупные компании, такие как Haier Group и CDB, экспериментируют со стратегиями ИТ-аутсорсинга и достигли определенного успеха, а также извлекли много уроков для китайского пути ИТ-аутсорсинга.Стратегия ИТ-аутсорсинга имеет как теоретическую основу, так и уникальную инновацию, которая сочетает в себе собственную ситуацию.При внедрении ИТ-аутсорсинга предприятиям необходимо учитывать различные факторы, чтобы найти подходящую им стратегию ИТ-аутсорсинга.

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ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА И РИСКИ ЛОГИСТИЧЕСКОГО АУТСОРСИНГА ДЛЯ КОМПАНИЙ, ПРОИЗВОДЯЩИХ БЫТОВУЮ ТЕХНИКУ

Аннотация: на данном этапе аутсорсинг логистического бизнеса стал основным направлением в логистике в индустрии бытовой техники.Как взвесить преимущества и риски логистического аутсорсинга, стало проблемой, о которой компаниям, производящим бытовую технику, необходимо тщательно подумать при выборе логистической модели.Статья основана на анализе.Аутсорсинг логистики для предприятий бытовой техники способствует оптимизации управления предприятием, снижению затрат на логистику и повышению основной конкурентоспособности предприятий, но в то же время он также несет огромные бизнес-риски, управленческие риски, информационную асимметрию и риски информационного воздействия на предприятия бытовой техники.С этой целью были предложены соответствующие меры по предотвращению рисков, такие как развитие талантов в области управления логистикой, создание системы оценки эффективности логистического аутсорсинга, создание механизма оценки корпоративной добросовестности и создание платформы общественной информации.

Ключевые слова: логистический аутсорсинг; преимущества; риски.

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ADVANTAGES AND RISKS OF LOGISTICS OUTSOURCING FOR COMPANIES PRODUCING HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

Summary: at this stage, outsourcing of the logistics business has become the main direction in logistics in the home appliance industry.How to weigh the advantages and risks of logistics outsourcing has become a problem that companies producing household appliances need to think carefully about when choosing a logistics model.The article is based on the analysis.Outsourcing of *logistics for household appliances enterprises helps to optimize enterprise management, reduce logistics costs and increase the basic competitiveness of enterprises, but at the same time it also carries huge business risks, management risks, information asymmetry and risks of information impact on household appliances enterprises.To this end, appropriate risk prevention measures were proposed, such as the development of talents in the field of logistics management, the creation of a system for evaluating the effectiveness of logistics outsourcing, the creation of a mechanism for assessing corporate integrity and the creation of a public information platform.*

Keywords: logistics outsourcing; advantages; risks.

На данном этапе в нашей стране существует два основных способа логистики бытовой техники: один – самостоятельная логистика; другой - логистический аутсорсинг. Из-за большого объема продукции бытовой техники, полной обработки и складирования, а также большого объема логистики аутсорсинг логистического бизнеса также стал основной тенденцией в логистике индустрии бытовой техники.Логистический аутсорсинг относится к производственному или сбытовому предприятию (покупателю) для того, чтобы сосредоточиться на повышении основной конкурентоспособности предприятия и доверить свой логистический бизнес профессиональной логистической компании в форме контракта на эксплуатацию.Аутсорсинг - это долгосрочный, стратегический, взаимопроницаемый и взаимовыгодный способ передачи бизнеса и исполнения контрактов.Предприятия могут передать весь свой логистический бизнес на аутсорсинг.Часть бизнеса также может быть передана на аутсорсинг.Хотя логистический аутсорсинг может повысить скорость обращения материалов на предприятиях, сэкономить затраты на хранение и сократить отставание денежных средств в пути, а также принести большую выгоду как спросу, так и предложению, на практике, когда многие предприятия внедряют логистический аутсорсинг, логистический аутсорсинг часто прерывается или даже терпит неудачу по различным причинам.Таким образом, вопрос о том, как взвесить преимущества и риски логистического аутсорсинга, стал проблемой, о которой компаниям, производящим бытовую технику, необходимо тщательно подумать при выборе логистической модели.

1 Анализ преимуществ логистического аутсорсинга для предприятий бытовой техники в настоящее время. Китайская компания home appliance logistics разработала модель формирования собственной логистической компании в лице Haier и модель аутсорсинга логистики в лице Electrolux и Kelong.Для компаний, находящихся в центре рынка, создание логистической компании является испытанием, потому что логистические компании понесли политические убытки в предыдущие годы, что может

стать смертельным ударом для компаний, которые не являются сильными.Сейчас все больше и больше компаний изменили свое мнение и поняли, что передача логистики на аутсорсинг сторонним поставщикам на самом деле является беспроигрышным выбором[79].

1.1 Оптимизация управления предприятием

Компании, производящие бытовую технику, могут использовать стратегии аутсорсинга для уменьшения размера компании и оптимизации ее организации, тем самым облегчая проблемы организационной невосприимчивости и отсутствия инновационного духа, вызванные расширением масштабов.Дайте организациям возможность более гибко конкурировать.В то же время, после передачи логистического бизнеса на аутсорсинг, предприятие может ускорить реорганизацию и оптимизацию своей внутренней организационной структуры и процессов.Повысить эффективность управления и снизить системные риски, вызванные изменениями во внешней бизнес-среде.

1． 2 Сократите затраты на логистику

Аутсорсинг логистики обеспечивает прямую экономию затрат.Для предприятий вопросы затрат всегда были в центре их внимания. Только предоставляя высококачественные продукты и услуги при одновременном контроле эксплуатационных расходов предприятия, предприятие может победить в жесткой конкуренции.

1． 3 Повышение основной конкурентоспособности предприятий

Логистический аутсорсинг может помочь компаниям-производителям бытовой техники сосредоточиться на своей основной конкурентоспособности и создать свои бренды.Основная конкурентоспособность – это решающая сила, с помощью которой предприятие может получить и расширить свои преимущества в рыночной конкуренции.Если предприятие хочет иметь долгосрочное конкурентное преимущество, оно должно постоянно защищать и развивать свою основную конкурентоспособность.Что касается внутреннего рынка бытовой техники, то с повышением уровня потребления потребительский спрос на бытовую технику эволюционировал от спроса на многофункциональные изделия к текущему адаптивному спросу, и люди уделяют все больше внимания качеству продукции, узнаваемости бренда и сервису.С точки зрения международной обстановки.Китайские компании, производящие бытовую технику, по-прежнему находятся в конце цепочки создания стоимости мировой индустрии бытовой техники. Отсутствие основной конкурентоспособности и инвестиций в формирование основных

[79] Ван Суйюнь, Мэн Сянгру.Логистический аутсорсинг и управление.Далянь: Издательство Северо-Восточного финансово-экономического университета.2005.

возможностей стали основными препятствиями для участия индустрии бытовой техники в международной конкуренции. После вступления в ВТО появление иностранных брендов бытовой техники оказало большое влияние на индустрию бытовой техники в нашей стране. Если компаниям, производящим бытовую технику, по-прежнему придется нести ответственность за распространение своей собственной продукции и вкладывать слишком много энергии в непрофильный бизнес, это неизбежно скажется на выращивании и развитии основная конкурентоспособность компаний, производящих бытовую технику, и влияет на долгосрочные планы развития предприятий.Передавая логистику на аутсорсинг третьей стороне, индустрия производства бытовой техники может сосредоточиться на собственных эффективных ресурсах для исследований и разработок новых продуктов, управленческих инновациях и создании новых каналов сбыта, сократить время выхода продукции на рынок, повысить конкурентоспособность собственного бренда и сконцентрироваться на наращивании основных возможностей увеличить козырь для компаний, производящих бытовую технику, в конкурентной борьбе на международном рынке[80].

2. Меры для компаний, производящих бытовую технику, чтобы избежать риска аутсорсинга логистики

2. 1. Развивайте таланты в области управления логистикой

Логистика является более важной позицией в компаниях, производящих бытовую технику, которая включает в себя закупки, производство, продажи и другие звенья.Однако после аутсорсинга логистического бизнеса предприятиям по-прежнему нужны таланты в области управления логистикой.Профессиональные логистические услуги требуют от менеджеров не только владения навыками складирования и транспортировки, но и владения передовыми ИТ-системами, а также понимания управления цепочками поставок, планирования региональных распределительных центров и других аспектов знаний. талантам с различным профессиональным опытом трудно удовлетворить потребности в кадрах в одиночку на производственном предприятии.Таланты в области управления корпоративной логистикой - это комплексные таланты, которые владеют современными теориями и навыками в области экономики и торговли, транспорта и логистики, а также хорошо владеют английским языком в области управления международными торговыми перевозками и логистикой.

2.2. Создать систему оценки эффективности логистического аутсорсинга

[80] Ван Суйюнь, Мэн Сянгру.Логистический аутсорсинг и управление.Далянь: Издательство Северо-Восточного финансово-экономического университета.2005.

Показатели оценки эффективности логистического аутсорсинга включают показатели затрат на логистику и показатели качества обслуживания. Показатель затрат на логистику – это общая стоимость, необходимая для всего логистического аутсорсинга.Показатели качества обслуживания являются особой проблемой при аутсорсинге логистики бытовой техники. Они должны включать удовлетворенность клиентов, скорость своевременной доставки, точность и уровень потерь груза при логистических услугах, предоставляемых сторонними поставщиками логистических услуг.Показатели оценки эффективности должны систематически оценивать весь процесс логистических операций сторонних поставщиков логистических услуг.Точно отражают взаимоотношения между сторонними поставщиками логистики и кооперативными предприятиями и эффективно реализуют интеграцию сторонних поставщиков логистики и корпоративных пользователей бытовой техники[81].

2.3. Создать общественную информационную платформу по логистике

Информационная асимметрия является важным фактором, который вызывает риск аутсорсинга логистики, и уменьшение информационной асимметрии помогает снизить риск аутсорсинговых компаний.В настоящее время рынок бытовой техники относительно развит, а сеть продаж компаний, производящих бытовую технику, огромна, и для адаптации к нему необходима надежная логистическая сеть.Логистические предприятия могут создать общественную информационную платформу по логистике для повышения прозрачности процессов функционирования логистики. Метод, который может быть использован, заключается в создании обширной и эффективной системы обмена информацией и управления ею, а также в предоставлении возможности предприятиям аутсорсинга логистики, логистическим предприятиям, другим смежным отраслям промышленности и государственным органам осуществлять обмен информацией, управление и контроль за информационными ресурсами в максимально возможной степени.Создание информационной системы.Совместное использование информационных технологий позволило обеспечить быструю и точную передачу информации и данных по всем логистическим каналам.Компаниям, занимающимся логистическим аутсорсингом, будет проще использовать информационные технологии для общения и сотрудничества с логистическими компаниями, а каналы наблюдения и сбора информационного контента будут унифицированы, и асимметрия информационного контента в течение периода использования будет эффективно устранена.В то же время, благодаря своевременной передаче информации в информационной

[81] Суй Ен.Логистика бытовой техники подвержена рыночным ограничениям.Market Weekly, 2006(5): 26.

системе, коммуникация, координация и сотрудничество между двумя сторонами могут быть завершены за относительно короткое время.Устраняется временная асимметрия информации.Партнеры должны сохранять конфиденциальность друг друга при обмене информацией, и в случае утечки коммерческой тайны другой стороны они понесут соответствующую юридическую ответственность.

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КРАТКИЙ АНАЛИЗ СТРАТЕГИИ АУТСОРСИНГОВОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫМ БИЗНЕСОМ

Аннотация. В процессе производства, эксплуатации и управления предприятием бизнес-аутсорсинг является неизбежной работой. Это модель управления, которая позволяет предприятию снизить затраты, повысить эффективность и в полной мере реализовать свою основную конкурентоспособность.В процессе аутсорсингового управления производством и эксплуатацией предприятия должны в полной мере учитывать принципы управления, классификацию аутсорсингового бизнеса, ценовую стратегию аутсорсинга бизнеса, форму контракта, подготовку контракта, стратегию ведения переговоров, стратегию исполнения, надзор и оценку с точки зрения экономии производственных затрат на аутсорсинг. предприятия и повышение конкурентных преимуществ предприятия, с тем чтобы предприятие могло лучше продолжать здоровое развитие.

Ключевые слова: аутсорсинг бизнеса, стратегия, производственная эксплуатация, стоимость, конкуренция.

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BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE STRATEGY OF OUTSOURCING MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTION BUSINESS

Summary: in the process of production, operation and management of an enterprise, business outsourcing is an unavoidable job. This is a management model that allows the company to reduce costs, increase efficiency and fully realize its core competitiveness.In the process of outsourcing production and operation management, enterprises should fully take into account the management principles, the classification of outsourcing business, the pricing strategy of outsourcing business, the contract form, contract preparation, negotiation strategy, execution strategy, supervision and evaluation in terms of saving production costs for outsourcing. enterprises and increasing the

competitive advantages of the enterprise, so that the enterprise can better continue its healthy development.

Keywords: business outsourcing, strategy, production operation, cost, competition.

В повседневной эксплуатации и производственной деятельности предприятия потребляется много ресурсов, поэтому возникают различные издержки. Одной из функций управления капитальными затратами является управление этими расходами и потреблением, чтобы обеспечить рациональное использование различных ресурсов, таких как человеческие, материальные и финансовые ресурсы внутри предприятия, чтобы ресурсы предприятия были распределены оптимально. Аутсорсинг производственного и операционного бизнеса является основной расходной частью управления производством и эксплуатацией предприятия. Чтобы эффективно контролировать стоимость финансового капитала, предприятие должно снизить стоимость аутсорсинга производственного и операционного бизнеса в разумных и контролируемых пределах при условии соблюдения правил рынка функционирование и законы рынка. С этой целью предприятия должны сформулировать общие стратегии управления аутсорсингом производственного и операционного бизнеса. Только путем создания и совершенствования процесса управления аутсорсингом бизнеса и системы управления затратами, регулярной проверки контроля затрат аутсорсингового бизнеса и установления соответствующих механизмов поощрения и наказания предприятия могут повысить экономическую эффективность и по-настоящему реализовать устойчивое производство и эксплуатацию.

1. Принципы аутсорсингового управления производством и эксплуатацией бизнеса[82]

① Принцип безопасности и стабильности: Аутсорсинг производственного и эксплуатационного бизнеса должен обеспечивать динамическую стабильность операторов и плавный ход всей работы, а также обеспечивать безопасную, стабильную, долгосрочную, полноценную и отличную работу производственного оборудования.

② Экономический и практический принцип: не только стремиться к постоянной оптимизации затрат на выполнение коммерческих контрактов, но и учитывать объективную реальность численности персонала на предприятии, а также разумно выбирать гибкие и практичные формы контрактов и методы ведения бизнеса.

[82] Линь Янь, Янь Лин, Чжу Сяохай.Краткий анализ важной роли сторонних поставщиков в логистике бытовой техникиⅡ.Современная логистика, 2005 (6): 21-22.

③ Принцип централизованного управления: Назначьте профессиональный отдел для координации организации производственного и операционного аутсорсинга бизнеса, а другие отделы должны выполнять основные обязанности централизованного бизнеса по ведению переговоров, подписанию, надзору и оценке контрактов.

④ Принцип осторожного аутсорсинга основного бизнеса: Когда основной бизнес предприятия не имеет возможности осуществлять самостоятельно, следует принять принцип осторожного аутсорсинга. При осуществлении бизнес-аутсорсинга должен быть динамически сформулирован (скорректирован) план развития основного бизнеса предприятия, дорожная карта и график должен быть сформулирован, и аутсорсинг основного бизнеса должен постепенно сокращаться, пока он не будет полностью устранен.

⑤ Принципы соблюдения в соответствии с законом: Предприятия должны осуществлять соответствующее аутсорсинговое управление бизнесом в соответствии с соответствующими национальными законами и нормативными актами, соответствующими корпоративными системами и правилами управления.

⑥ Принцип контроля всего процесса: Предприятия должны осуществлять предварительный бюджет, контроль в ходе мероприятия, анализ и оценку после мероприятия с точки зрения бизнес-контроля; с точки зрения контроля за контрактом они должны уделять внимание не только процессу переговоров по контракту, но и процессу исполнения контракта, расчетов, оценки и самооценки.

⑦ Принцип своевременности бухгалтерского учета: Для обеспечения эффективного контроля различных расходов предприятия ежемесячные расчеты должны осуществляться в соответствии с требованиями принципа своевременности финансового учета.

⑧ Принцип недопущения дублирования и упущений: Бизнес-аутсорсинг предприятия должен всесторонне учитывать содержание работы в рамках объема работ, чтобы бизнес-содержание и расходы не дублировались и не пропускались.

⑨ Принцип четких полномочий и ответственности: Управление бизнес-аутсорсингом должно отражать принцип иерархического контроля и разъяснять полномочия и ответственность различных подразделений компании, соответствующие позициям на низовом уровне, централизованным должностям в отделах и руководителям отделов.

⑩ Принцип непрерывной оптимизации: Предприятия должны хорошо выполнять работу по анализу и оценке бизнес-аутсорсинга, а также постоянно оптимизировать аутсорсинг производства и эксплуатации.

2. Классификация аутсорсингового бизнеса

Предприятия должны выбирать методы аутсорсинга бизнеса научно и рационально в соответствии с различными методами ведения бизнеса.В соответствии с содержанием работы в сфере производственных операций бизнес по аутсорсингу производственных операций подразделяется на следующие типы[83]：

(1) Тип отправки персонала

Бизнес по отправке персонала - это вид бизнеса, который используется для выполнения повседневной работы за счет оплаты затрат на рабочую силу, и это основное содержание и базовая работа производственного и операционного аутсорсингового бизнеса предприятия.

Бизнес типа диспетчеризации персонала имеет повседневную непрерывность и долгосрочный характер. Необходимо уточнить относительно фиксированный персонал, уточнить команду, должность и квалификацию персонала, а также уточнить должностные обязанности и содержание работы персонала.

Направление персонала для выполнения соответствующих деловых операций и сопутствующей работы, организуемой предприятием в рамках должностных обязанностей от имени предприятия, в рабочее время в течение срока действия контракта.

(2) Тип бизнес-агентства

Тип бизнес-агентства относится к оплате деловых расходов и определенной доли агентских расходов, полагаясь на производственные и эксплуатационные ресурсы подразделения диспетчеризации персонала, действующего от имени предприятия Стороны А и третьих сторон для ведения соответствующего бизнеса. Этот вид бизнеса может иметь определенную периодичность, а стоимость линейно связана с конкретным объемом бизнеса.

Агентский тип бизнеса применим к предприятиям, где предприятие не располагает одинаковыми ресурсами. Если предприятие уже осуществляло такой же вид бизнеса, в принципе, агентский бизнес того же типа больше не должен появляться, и он должен быть включен в единое управление предприятием. Если предприятие имеет существующий бизнес и повторяет агентский бизнес, оно должно выйти из агентского бизнеса в течение ограниченного периода времени.

Подразделение диспетчеризации персонала не располагает соответствующими производственными и эксплуатационными ресурсами бизнеса, в принципе, бизнес-агентство не допускается, и предприятие

[83] Линь Янь, Янь Лин, Чжу Сяохай.Краткий анализ важной роли сторонних поставщиков в логистике бытовой техникиII.Современная логистика, 2005 (6): 21-22.

должно основываться на самостоятельном развитии сопутствующей работы.

Стратегия надзора и оценки

Отделы централизованного управления каждого подразделения предприятия должны сформулировать методы оценки бизнеса для централизованного подразделения, и методы оценки бизнеса должны разъяснять стандарты оценки бизнеса и применение результатов оценки. Метод оценки должен быть включен в условия контракта между двумя сторонами.

Предприятие должно регулярно организовывать оценку выполнения контракта на аутсорсинг производственного и операционного бизнеса, и результаты оценки должны включаться в исполнение контракта.

Предприятиям следует ежегодно организовывать углубленные мероприятия по бизнес-планированию на низовом уровне, постепенно проводить комплексные бизнес-планы для всех аутсорсинговых компаний и постоянно совершенствовать возможности компании по управлению бизнесом.

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КРАТКОЕ ИЗЛОЖЕНИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ТЕОРИИ АУТСОРСИНГА

Аннотация: аутсорсинг стал важным средством для транснациональных компаний в развитых странах использовать внешние ресурсы для улучшения своих конкурентных преимуществ, поэтому очень важно изучить значение и теоретические основы аутсорсинга.В статье сначала обсуждается определение аутсорсинга и изучаются основные теории аутсорсинга, такие как теория транзакционных издержек, теория цепочки создания стоимости, теория ключевых компетенций, теория ресурсной экономики и “теория баррелей”, чтобы у нас было более четкое понимание возникновения и развития аутсорсинга.

Ключевые слова: Аутсорсинг; Теория транзакционных издержек; Теория цепочки создания стоимости; Теория ключевых компетенций.

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SUMMARY OF THE STUDY OF OUTSOURCING THEORY

Summary: outsourcing has become an important means for multinational companies in developed countries to use external resources to improve their competitive advantages, so it is very important to study the meaning and theoretical foundations of outsourcing.The article first discusses the definition of outsourcing and examines the main theories of outsourcing, such as the theory of transaction costs, the theory of the value chain, the theory of key competencies, the theory of resource economics and the “theory of barrels”, so that we have a clearer understanding of the emergence and development of outsourcing.

Keywords: outsourcing; Transaction Cost Theory; Value Chain Theory; Theory of Key Competencies.

1. Основные понятия и коннотации аутсорсинга

(1) Основные понятия

Аутсорсинг или ресурсный аутсорсинг - это сокращение от "Использование внешних источников". Первым, кто точно предложил термин “аутсорсинг”, был С.К.Прахалад, Гэри Хэмел (1990) и Росс Перо открыли индустрию аутсорсинга.

В настоящее время понимание аутсорсинга академическим сообществом неоднозначно. За рубежом в основном существуют следующие репрезентативные описания: Институт аутсорсинга в Соединенных Штатах указал, что “аутсорсинг” - это своего рода корпоративный редизайн вокруг основных возможностей путем выборочной передачи некоторых функций (и их ежедневного управления) сторонним организациям. поставщики.Гривер считает, что "аутсорсинг" - это акт передачи организацией внутренних повторяющихся действий и полномочий по принятию решений внешним поставщикам посредством контрактов.Хейвуд считает, что "аутсорсинг" - это передача одной или нескольких бизнес-функций внутри предприятия вместе со связанными с ним активами внешнему поставщику или сервис-провайдеру, который предоставляет конкретные услуги по определенной, но ограниченной цене в течение определенного периода времени.Чен Суан Сун считает, что ”аутсорсинг" - это метод управления: он стратегически использует внешние ресурсы для выполнения действий, которые традиционно выполняются внутренним персоналом или ресурсами.Ричард Л.Данн считает, что "аутсорсинг" конкретно относится к передаче тех видов деятельности, которые могут быть выполнены внутри предприятия, внешним организациям в форме долгосрочных контрактов.Джон Мариотти считает, что ”аутсорсинг" - это стратегическое решение по получению товаров и услуг от независимых организаций за пределами юридических границ предприятия, а не от самодельных компаний для комплектации этих товаров и услуг.Артур Андерсен отметил, что хозяйствующий субъект передает бизнес, который должен был быть завершен внутри предприятия, другим хозяйствующим субъектам за пределами предприятия. Такое поведение называется аутсорсингом.

2. Теоретические основы аутсорсинга

Существует четыре основные репрезентативные теории аутсорсинга: теория транзакционных издержек; теория цепочки создания стоимости; теория ключевых компетенций; и теория экономики ресурсов. Некоторые ученые считают, что "бочкообразная теория" также является одним из теоретических источников аутсорсинга.

(1) Теория трансакционных издержек

Рональд Коуз отметил, что из-за ограниченности торговой деятельности функционирование рынка как институционального механизма сопряжено с издержками, то есть стоимостью рыночных транзакций.Из-за нехватки управленческих мероприятий функционирование предприятия также сопряжено с определенными управленческими издержками, которые называются внутренними транзакционными издержками предприятия.Стоимость рыночных сделок в основном включает в себя затраты на определение относительной цены сделки; затраты на ведение переговоров и контроль за выполнением рыночной сделки; затраты на неопределенность будущего и затраты на измерение, определение и защиту прав собственности.Наиболее разумным состоянием границ предприятия является то, что предельные комиссионные за транзакции на рынке равны предельным комиссионным за транзакции внутри предприятия. Размер внутренних и рыночных комиссионных за транзакции стал двумя важными факторами при определении границ предприятия.

Оливер Уильямсон считает, что существуют две группы факторов, определяющих трансакционные издержки: первая группа факторов - это две основные характеристики поведения субъекта транзакции, а именно ограниченная рациональность и оппортунизм; вторая группа факторов - это три измерения характеристик транзакции. Она включает в себя: частоту транзакций, неопределенность транзакций и специфику активов.

Согласно точке зрения Уильямсона, если частота повторения транзакций высока, а степень специфичности активов низка, компаниям следует отдавать приоритет методам аутсорсинга.С одной стороны, долгосрочные хорошие отношения с аутсорсингом могут снизить транзакционные издержки, вызванные ограниченной рациональностью и оппортунизмом людей, и способствовать укреплению сотрудничества двух сторон в изменчивой рыночной среде, углублению взаимного доверия и повышению способности совместно противостоять рискам.С другой стороны, с точки зрения трех аспектов характеристик транзакций, аутсорсинг может предоставить предприятиям возможность использовать выделенные активы поставщиков. Более высокая частота повторения транзакций будет способствовать установлению долгосрочных отношений с аутсорсингом, а долгосрочное взаимовыгодное сотрудничество с аутсорсингом может снизить затраты на аутсорсинг. оппортунистическое поведение и связанные с ним транзакционные издержки, вызванные неопределенностью процесса аутсорсинга.

Согласно теории трансакционных издержек, предприятия могут снизить рыночные трансакционные издержки за счет слияний и вертикальной интеграции, но расширение масштабов предприятий и “организационный провал” привели к увеличению внутренних трансакционных издержек. Именно в этой ситуации аутсорсинг стал новым институциональным механизмом для предприятий.

(2) Теория цепочки создания стоимости

Теория цепочки создания стоимости была предложена Майклом Портером. Он считает, что процесс создания стоимости предприятием может быть разложен на ряд различных, но взаимосвязанных видов деятельности с добавленной стоимостью, формируя таким образом “систему ценностей”. Каждая деятельность по управлению бизнесом является “цепочкой создания стоимости” в этой системе. Рассматривая предприятие в целом, невозможно распознать конкурентное преимущество. Конкурентное преимущество исходит из множества отдельных видов деятельности, осуществляемых предприятием в области проектирования, производства, маркетинга, доставки и других процессов, и вспомогательных процессов. Определенный уровень цепочки создания стоимости представляет собой комбинацию различных видов деятельности предприятия в конкретной отрасли. Деятельность по созданию ценности представляет собой совокупность различных отдельных видов деятельности, обеспечивающих конкурентное преимущество. Различия между цепочками создания стоимости конкурентов являются ключевыми источниками конкурентного преимущества.

Теория цепочки создания стоимости считает, что различные звенья цепочки создания стоимости взаимосвязаны и влияют друг на друга. Качество работы одного звена напрямую влияет на другие звенья и наносит фатальный ущерб цепочке создания стоимости в целом, что оказывает большое влияние на систему ценностей.Таким образом, посредством анализа бизнес-процесса предприятия выявляются звенья с добавленной и не добавленной стоимостью в цепочке создания стоимости предприятия, чтобы облегчить реорганизацию бизнес-процесса предприятия.Для звеньев, которые не создают добавленной стоимости, но имеют потенциал для создания добавленной стоимости, они могут быть преобразованы для получения возможностей с добавленной стоимостью посредством определенных реформ, в то время как для тех звеньев, которые не имеют потенциала для создания добавленной стоимости, или звеньев, которые требуют больших инвестиций в преобразование, но не являются экономически эффективными, предприятия могут передать слабое звено на аутсорсинг хорошему предприятию с помощью аутсорсинга для его внедрения и реализации производства корпоративных продуктов.С помощью аутсорсинга предприятия могут осуществлять виртуальную интеграцию цепочки создания стоимости, что может сформировать дополнительные преимущества между предприятиями и коренным образом улучшить качество деятельности в цепочке создания стоимости.Поскольку низшие звенья цепочки создания стоимости данного предприятия заменяются эффективными и сравнительно выгодными звеньями в цепочках создания стоимости других предприятий, фактически это виртуальная интеграция длинных и коротких звеньев между цепочками создания стоимости, которая может формировать комбинацию сравнительных преимуществ между цепочками создания стоимости.

(3) Теория основных компетенций предприятия

Теория ключевых компетенций, также известная как теория базовой конкурентоспособности, является важной теоретической основой аутсорсинга. Ключевая компетенция предприятия относится к способности предприятия поддерживать постоянное конкурентное преимущество и получать стабильную сверхприбыль за счет взаимодействия технологического прогресса, принятия стратегических решений, производства, маркетинга и внутренней организационной координации, и управления. Это уникальный вид органической интеграции активов, знаний и рабочие механизмы, установленные и разрабатываемые предприятием в процессе его индивидуального роста и развития. Основные возможности предприятия обладают такими характеристиками, как ценностное превосходство, гетерогенность, неподражаемость, не подлежащая транзакциям и труднозаменяемость. Это определяет общие возможности и перспективы развития предприятия.

Таким образом, как бизнес-стратегия и модель управления предприятием, аутсорсинг может снизить затраты и упростить операционный процесс предприятия, чтобы предприятие могло специализироваться на том, в чем оно лучше всего разбирается, в полной мере использовать существующие ресурсы, в полной мере использовать сравнительные преимущества и основную конкурентоспособность, снижая при этом неопределенность и риски в сделках, чтобы максимизировать корпоративную прибыль и реализовать быстрое развитие предприятия.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕПЛОИЗОЛЯЦИОННЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ В СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВЕ

Аннотация: в статье проводится анализ современных теплоизоляционных строительных материалов, состояние их производства в Республике Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: минеральные теплоизоляционные материалы, органические пенопласты, аэрогель, наружное утепление.

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MODERN THERMAL INSULATION MATERIALS IN CONSTRUCTION

Annotation: the article conducts an analysis of modern thermal insulation building materials, the state of their production in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: mineral thermal insulation materials, organic foam, airgel, external insulation.

Одной из актуальных проблем современной строительной индустрии является проблема повышения энергосбережения в строительстве зданий, конструкций и тепловых сетей. Современные теплоизоляционные материалы позволяют значительно сократить потребление тепла при эксплуатации как жилых домов, так и промышленных предприятий.

Посчитано, что строительство с использованием современных теплоизоляционных материалов, включая затраты на их разработку и строительство заводов, в три-четыре раза эффективней, чем традиционное строительство, ведущее к энергоемкому производству строительных материалов, освоению новых месторождений топлива, его добыче, транспортировке, переработке и сжиганию.[84] В странах Западной Европы работы по улучшению теплоэнергетических характеристик зданий начались с 70-х годов XX столетия и к 2010 году нормируемые величины теплозащиты ограждающих конструкций увеличились в 2-3,5 раза.[85]

Сокращение мировых запасов невозобновляемых источников энергии, в том числе, в Узбекистане, заставили руководство нашей страны пересмотреть строительные нормы, касающиеся повышения эффективности энергопотребления и начать в 2009 году реализацию проекта «Повышение энергоэффективности объектов социального значения в Узбекистане»[86]

Теплоизоляционные материалы можно разделить на две основные группы: минеральные волокнистые и органические пенопласты. У каждого из этих материалов есть свои достоинства и недостатки. К достоинствам минеральных материалов относятся химическая стойкость, стабильность размеров, низкое влагопоглощение и хорошие звукопоглощающие свойства. Благодаря своей структуре материал не горит – при высоких температурах он спекается, не выделяя при этом опасных для человека веществ. К достоинствам пенополистирола можно отнести более низкую, чем у минераловатных утеплителей, теплопроводность и высокую механическую прочность, что позволяет эффективно использовать его там, где изоляция подвергается высокой механической нагрузке, а также там, где невозможно или нецелесообразно использовать традиционные теплоизоляционные материалы из минерального волокна.

Современные теплоизоляционные материалы должны соответствовать таким параметрам, как долговечность, теплопроводность, водопоглощение и огнестойкость. Исходя из этого, основные

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[84] О. А. Голубчиков «Строительные теплоизоляционные материалы» «Современные наукоемкие технологии. Региональное приложение» №4 (24) 2010 стр. 72

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[86] Экономия энергии при застройке городов /Под ред. Р. Кортпи; Сокр. Пер.с англ. А.С. Гусева и др.; Под ред. Э.В. Сарнацкого – М.; Стройздат, 1983

характеристики некоторых теплоизоляционных материалов приведены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1.[87]

Основные характеристики теплоизоляционных материалов.

Тип материала/ характеристика сравнения	Область Приме-нения	Коэффициент теплопроводности Вт/(м-К)	Плотн-ость (жёст-кость) Кг/м^3	Горю-честь	Экологичность,экономичность
Минеральные	Наружное, внутреннее утепление, трубопроводы	0,038-0,045	35-160	НГ	Экологичность, долговечность
Стекловата	Наружное, внутреннее утепление, трубопроводы	0,037-0,046	13-85	Г1-Г4	Экологичность, долговечность
Вспененный пенополистирол	Утепление в слоистой кладке, внутри панелей	0,03-0,04	15-40	Г4	Экономичность, теплоэффективность
Экструдированный пенополистирол	Наружное утепление, утепление подземных частей	0,038-0,041	25-45	Г2-Г4	Долговечность, прочность
Пенополиуретан	Наружное утепление, внутри панелей, утепление трубопроводов	0,03-0,04	30-200	Г2-Г4	Удобство применения, теплоэффективность
K-FLEX	Утепление трубопроводов	0,03	40	Г4	Теплоэффективность, шумо-,звукоизоляционные свойства
Изоллат	Утепление наружных конструкций и трубопроводов	0,005	400	НГ	Высокая адгезия к изолируемой поверхности, тонкослойный
Аэрогель	Для промышленной изоляции емкостей и трубопроводов с высокими температурами	0,022	180	НГ	Эффективен при очень высоких температурах, очень прочный

[87] П. И. Горелик, Ю. С. Золотова «Современные теплоизоляционные материалы и особенности их применения» С.-П. 2018 г. с 97.

Приведённые выше теплоизоляционные материалы имеют как и преимущества, так и недостатки. Например, аэрогель, помимо перечисленных характеристик, водонепроницаем, но имеет очень существенный недостаток – высокую стоимость.

В последние годы в Узбекистане налажено производство эффективных теплоизоляционных материалов, таких как минеральная вата на ОАО «Ахангаранцемент», базальтовая вата на ООО «STROYTEPLOIZOLYASIYA BIZNES», теплоизоляционных пенополистирольных плит «ПОЛИПЛЕКС» и другие. Но объёмы производимых теплоизоляционных материалов, с учётом бурно развивающейся строительной отрасли, недостаточны. Некоторые технологии производства этих материалов устаревшие и энергозатратные. Именно поэтому необходимо разрабатывать новые виды теплоизоляционных материалов в нашей стране и совершенствовать технологии их производства на основе местного сырья и отходов, что позволит развивать их производство.

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РЕВМАТОИДНЫЙ АРТРИТ

Ревматоидный артрит (РА) – это системное воспалительное аутоиммунное заболевание неизвестной этиологии, характеризующееся хроническим воспалением синовиальной оболочки суставов, прогрессирующей деструкцией хрящевой и костной ткани. Согласно статистическим данным, в мире РА страдает более 20 млн человек.

Ключевые слова: ревматоидный артрит; актуальность; эпидемиология; социальное бремя; инвалидизация; потеря трудоспособности; качество жизни.

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RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a systemic inflammatory autoimmune disease of unknown etiology characterized by chronic inflammation of the synovial membrane of the joints, progressive destruction of cartilage and bone tissue. According to statistics, more than 20 million people suffer from RA in the world.

Key words: rheumatoid arthritis; relevance; epidemiology; social burden; disability; quality of life.

Введение. Ревматоидный артрит (РА) – это системное воспалительное аутоиммунное заболевание неизвестной этиологии, характеризующееся хроническим воспалением синовиальной оболочки суставов, прогрессирующей деструкцией хрящевой и костной ткани. Согласно статистическим данным, в мире РА страдает более 20 млн человек [1]. Около 2/3 больных РА являются нетрудоспособными к 10-му году болезни, имеют выраженные функциональные нарушения и ограничения в повседневной жизни. Пик заболеваемости РА приходится на интервал от 30 до 45 лет, который совпадает с самым активным периодом трудовой деятельности.

По данным E. Da Silva и соавт. [5], больные РА требуют более значительных ресурсов системы здравоохранения, чем пациенты с другими ревматическими заболеваниями.

Они нуждаются в более частом посещении врача, большем количестве лабораторных и других диагностических исследований, дорогостоящих лекарственных препаратах, частых госпитализациях, организации социальной помощи и ухода [5]. По оценкам F. Girard и соавт [6], около 1/3 пациентов через 10 лет от начала заболевания нуждаются в хирургическом вмешательстве – эндопротезировании суставов, артроскопической синовэктомии, корригирующих операциях на кистях и стопах. В целом больные РА посещают врачей общего профиля по крайней мере в два раза чаще, чем пациенты без РА.

Последние классификационные критерии РА, разработанные европейскими и американскими ревматологами (критерии ACR/EULAR 2010 г.), в основном направлены на раннюю диагностику РА при наличии активного воспаления в суставах, повышенных показателей СОЭ и острофазовых белков с учетом неблагоприятных факторов прогноза. Для постановки диагноза по новым критериям у пациента должно определяться 6 баллов из 10 возможных, при этом врач должен выявить у больного хотя бы 1 припухший сустав при исключении других заболеваний, которые могут сопровождаться воспалением суставов (системная красная волчанка, псориатический, реактивный артрит и др.). Классификационные критерии РА ACR/EULAR 2010 г. [5]:

• клинические признаки (припухлость и/или болезненность суставов) – максимально 5 баллов:

– 1 крупный сустав – 0 баллов;
– 2–10 крупных суставов – 1 балл;
– 1–3 мелких сустава – 2 балла;
– 4–10 мелких суставов – 3 балла;
– >10 суставов (хотя бы 1 мелкий) – 5 баллов;

• иммунологические показатели (РФ, антитела к циклическому цитруллинированному пептиду – АЦЦП) – максимально 3 балла:

– не выявлены – 0 баллов;
– слабоположительные – 2 балла;
– резко положительные (>3 норм) – 3 балла.

• показатели воспаления (СОЭ, СРБ), максимально 1 балл:

– нормальные значения – 0 баллов;
– повышение СОЭ или СРБ – 1 балл;

• длительность синовита – максимально 1 балл:

– менее 6 нед – 0 баллов;
– более 6 нед – 1 балл.

Примечание: суставы как исключения – дистальные межфаланговые, 1-е запястно-пястные и 1-е плюснефаланговые.

В настоящее время эффективность **медикаментозной терапии** РА определяется ее способностью обеспечивать достижение ремиссии или низкой активности, которые оцениваются с помощью суммарных индексов [6]. Итоговые значения этих индексов далеко не всегда сочетаются с наличием объективных признаков воспаления, таких как припухлость суставов, повышение уровня СРБ или СОЭ. На результат оценки суммарных индексов активности РА большое влияние оказывают значения параметров, оцениваемых как самим больным, так и при его участии [7], которые у некоторых пациентов даже при достаточном подавлении воспаления могут отражать наличие существенного дискомфорта, обусловленного действием невоспалительных механизмов.

R.J.O. Ferreira и соавт. [8] проанализировали состояние 309 больных РА с целью диагностики ремиссии с использованием критериев число припухших суставов (ЧПС) ≤1, число болезненных суставов (ЧБС) ≤1, уровень СРБ ≤1 мг/дл, общая оценка активности заболевания врачом (ООВ) ≤1 см, общая оценка больным состояния здоровья (ООБ) ≤1 см.

Также ими было выделено состояние, близкое к ремиссии (СБР), при котором ей соответствовали все показатели, кроме ООБ. По данным исследования, ремиссии достигли лишь 9,4% больных РА, а СБР – 37,2%. Повышенное значение ООБ было связано с утомляемостью, болью, тревогой и функциональными нарушениями. Авторы пришли к выводу, что повышение суммарных индексов, обусловленное такими причинами, не может служить основанием для коррекции иммуносупрессивной терапии.

Заключение. Основой для лечения больных с РА являются синтетические болезньмодифицирующие препараты, лечение которыми следует начинать сразу при установлении диагноза и проводить под тщательным контролем переносимости и эффективности препарата, что позволит достичь желаемой цели – ремиссии при раннем РА или минимальной активности при длительно текущей болезни (в зарубежной литературе – T2T: treat to target – лечение до цели). Схемы использования базисных противовоспалительных препаратов (БПВП) могут быть различными – в зависимости от активности процесса и наличия факторов неблагоприятного прогноза.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИХ РЕСУРСОВ НА СУБЪЕКТАХ МАЛОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА

Аннотация. В данной статье представлена информация о теоретических основах эффективного использования человеческих ресурсов в деятельности субъектов малого предпринимательства и механизме управления. Также были особо затронуты такие факторы, как понятие малого бизнеса и человеческих ресурсов в сфере экономического бизнеса.

Ключевые слова. малый бизнес, человеческие ресурсы, предприниматель, инфраструктура, экономический рост, механизм управления, управление.

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EFFECTIVE USE OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN SMALL BUSINESSES

Abstract. This article provides information on the theoretical foundations for the effective use of human resources in the activities of small businesses and the management mechanism. Factors such as the concept of small business and human resources in the field of economic business were also particularly touched upon.

Keywords. small business, human resources, entrepreneur, infrastructure, economic growth, management mechanism, management.

Введение. Для того, чтобы точно описать эффективность человеческих ресурсов в малом бизнесе, необходимо иметь общее представление о двух разных понятиях: «человеческие ресурсы» и «малый бизнес». Знание этих двух понятий является первым шагом к обучению эффективному использованию человеческих ресурсов в деятельности субъектов малого бизнеса. Поскольку любой бизнес невозможно представить без человеческих ресурсов, сначала будет описано понятие «человеческие ресурсы», а затем понятие «малый бизнес».Понятие человеческих ресурсов используется для описания людей, работающих на предприятии или в организации, а также отдела, отвечающего за управление всеми вопросами, связанными с персоналом. Вместе они являются одним из самых ценных ресурсов в любом бизнесе или организации.Концепция человеческих ресурсов является одной из молодых и новых концепций, если мы посмотрим на историю. Понятие эффективного использования человеческих ресурсов тесно связано с понятием управления. В древности для эффективного использования человеческих ресурсов издавна применялась практика постановки перед ними задач и задач. Примером тому является строительство египетских пирамид, строительство Великой Китайской стены и многие другие примеры. В 1766 году Адам Смит также выдвинул множество идей о разделении труда в своей книге «Богатство народов». В 1920-х годах исследователи управления более внимательно изучили человеческий фактор на работе и переменные, влияющие на поведение людей. Ранее Хьюго Мюнстерберг в своей книге «Психология и производительность труда» предложил, чтобы сотрудники подвергались психологическому тестированию, опросу, измерению и изучению.Этот короткий период был назван «Эпохой промышленной психологии».[1;67] **Анализ литературы по теме.** История управления человеческими ресурсами – это период современного развития с 1950 года по сегодняшний день. Это эпоха гражданской концепции труда, в которой работники имеют право на то, чтобы с ними консультировались при определении законов и правил, в соответствии с которыми они работают.Когда в производстве применялась фабричная система, многие рабочие стали работать вместе. Было необходимо, чтобы кто-то нанимал, развивал и заботился о благосостоянии этих рабочих. С этой целью в большинстве крупных организаций создан отдел производственных отношений, который в основном занимается рабочими. Однако с течением времени сложность управления человеческими ресурсами в крупных коммерческих организациях возросла. Сфера деятельности отдела производственных отношений распространилась на руководящий персонал, а затем и на управленческий персонал. Позже отдел производственных отношений был переименован в отдел кадров.**Методология исследования.** С 1980-х годов термин «управление персоналом» был заменен термином «управление человеческими ресурсами». Например, даже Американское общество управления персоналом, крупнейшая профессиональная ассоциация в области управления человеческими ресурсами, в 1990 году сменило название на Общество управления человеческими ресурсами. С этого периода и по настоящее время термины «управление персоналом» или «управление персоналом» используются взаимозаменяемо с термином «управление человеческими ресурсами».Понятие малого бизнеса тесно связано с понятием предпринимательства. Поэтому при изучении истории малого бизнеса рассматривается и история предпринимательства.[2;43]Ведь история зарождения и развития предпринимательства явилась главной причиной дальнейшего совершенствования и популяризации понятия малого бизнеса. Также в условиях рыночной экономики развитие предпринимательства трактуется как один из важных факторов экономики.Что на самом деле означают общепризнанные сегодня на мировом рынке понятия «бизнесмен» и «предприниматель»? Говоря о том, чем именно эти два термина близки друг другу и в чем сходство, прежде всего необходимо глубоко изучить и проанализировать процессы английских и французских экономистов, которые начинали развиваться как малый бизнес.**Анализ и результаты.** Любой экономический процесс изменяет свою деятельность под влиянием социальной среды, а также совершенствует свое содержание. В качестве примера можно сказать, что английский экономист Ришар Кантильон в своей концепции предпринимательства приводил в качестве основных экономических факторов два фактора: землю и труд, а его коллега, знаменитый французский экономист Ж. Б. Сэй, в 1803 г. Естественно, что в своем труде под названием «Экономический трактат» он определяет предпринимательство как исходный пункт малого бизнеса и перечисляет три основных фактора производства.По его словам, важны площадь для деятельности предпринимателя, то есть земля, инвестиционный капитал для открытия своего дела, а также уровень добросовестности трудовой деятельности для использования человеческих ресурсов в трудовой деятельности. [3;98] Можно также отметить, что талант предпринимателя играет главную роль в производстве любого продукта. [4;32] **Выводы и предложения.** В настоящее время, когда экономическое развитие, предпринимательство и бизнес, производство и конкуренция, движение рынка труда и человеческих ресурсов становятся политической силой в мире, любого предпринимателя, занимающегося предпринимательской деятельностью, можно назвать новатором.В конце концов, любые усилия, направленные на развитие экономического малого бизнеса на основе рыночного спроса, формы конкуренции и предлагаемых предложений в его деловой активности, должны рассматриваться как инновации в этой области.[5;76] Исходя из этого, я счел допустимым привести определение предпринимательства, данное американским ученым Р. Хизричем, как интерпретацию, соответствующую области и заключающую в себе все общие компоненты.«Предпринимательство — это процесс создания чего-то нового, имеющего собственную ценность, а предприниматель — это человек, который тратит на это все необходимое время и день, берет на себя все финансовые, психологические и социальные риски и довольствуется деньгами и достижениями как вознаграждение."

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АВТОМОБИЛ ЙЎЛЛАРИДА ҲАРАКАТ ХАВФСИЗЛИГИНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақола Автомобил йўлларида ҳаракат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш ҳақида бўлиб мавзу юзасидан тадқиқотчи олимларнинг фикр ва мулоҳазалари чуқур ўрганиб чиқилди. Йирик шаҳарларда транспортни ривожлантириш стратегияси жамоат автомобил транспортининг шахсий автомобил транспортига нисбатан имтиёзини таъминлашга ва шаҳарда автомобил транспортидан фойдаланишни камайтиришга қаратилган. Шундан келиб чиққан ҳолда ушбу мақолада йирик шаҳарларда, жумладан, Андижон шаҳрида йўл ҳаракатини ташкил этишдаги муаммолар ва уларнинг ечими бўйича таклифлар кўриб чиқилган.

Таянч сўзлар: йўл ҳаракат; транспорт оқими; хавфсиз ҳаракат, жамоат транспорти.

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ENSURING TRAFFIC SAFETY ON VEHICLE ROADS

Abstract. This article is about ensuring the safety of traffic on the roads, and the opinions and opinions of research scientists on the subject were studied in depth. The strategy for the development of transport in large cities is aimed at ensuring the preference of public car transport over private car transport and reducing the use of car transport in the city. Based on this, this article examines the problems of traffic management in large cities, including Andijan, and suggestions for their solution.

Key words: road, movement; traffic flow; safe movement, public transport.

Йўл ҳаракатини ташкил этиш - транспорт воситалари оқимини максимал даражада йўлнинг геометрик ўлчам имкониятларидан фойдаланиб, унинг ҳар хил бўлакларида хавфсиз ҳаракат тартибини ва юқори ўтказиш қобилиятини таъминлашга қаратилган тадбирлар тизимидан иборат. Йўл ҳаракатини ташкил этиш тамойиллари транспорт оқимини тўғри йўналтиришга, керак ҳолларда улами тезликлар бўйича гуруҳларга ажратишга, ҳар бир йўл бўлаги учун ратсионал тезликлами белгилашга, ҳайдовчиларга ўз вақтида ҳаракат маршрути ва йўл шароити тўғрисида ахборот беришга қаратилган. Йўл ҳаракатини ташкил этиш тамойиллари транспорт оқимини тўғри йўналтиришга, керак ҳолларда уларни тезликлар бўйича гуруҳларга ажратишга, ҳар бир йўл бўлаги учун ратсионал тезликларни белгилашга, ҳайдовчиларга ўз вақтида ҳаракат маршрути ва йўл шароити тўғрисида ахборот беришга қаратилган [1].

Ўзбекистон Республикаси мустақилликка эришгандан сўнг иқтисодий ўзгаришлар ҳаётга изчил жорий этила бошланди. Чунончи, автомобил ишлаб чиқариш саноати йўлга қўйилди, йўл қурилиши соҳаси жадаллаштирилди, шунингдек, чет давлатлар билан савдо алоқалари юқори даражага кўтарилди. Бу эса, табиий равишда республика автомобил йўлларида ҳаракат миқдори йилдан-йилга ортишига олиб келди. Ҳозирги ва истиқболдаги асосий масалалардан бири - автомобил йўлларида ҳаракат хавфсизлигини таъминлашдан иборат бўлиб, унда йўл-транспорт ҳодисалари, уларда ҳалок бўлувчилар ва тан жароҳати олувчилар сонини, кўриладиган умумий ижтимоий-иқтисодий зарарларни камайтиришга қаратилиши зарур [2].

Наманган вилоят майдони бўйича Фарғона вилоятидан 1,5 марта Бухоро вилоятидан 9,4 марта, Навоий вилоятидан 25,8 марта кичик бўлиб, республика ҳудудида майдон жиҳатидан энг кичик вилоят ҳисобланади. Яна шуни айтиш керакки, вилоят ҳудуди Фарғона водийсидан ўтган ва кесишган магистрал йўллар устида жойлашгандир. Вилоят ҳудудидан Қирғизистон ва бошқа томонларга борадиган йўллар ўтган. Наманган вилояти республика ҳудудида кичик майдонни эгаллашига қарамай, республиканинг 9% ортиқ аҳолиси яшайди. Яна шуни айтиш ўринлики, Андижон вилояти аҳолисининг зичлиги бўйича нафақат республикада, балки МДҲ бўйича энг зич вилоят бўлиб, 1 км.кв. га 1.01.2018 йилги маълумотга кўра 698 киши тўғри келади [3].

Кейинги йилларда шаҳарда олиб борилаётган йирик қурилишлар унинг транспорт ва инфраструктурасини қайта кўриб чиқишни тақозо қилади. Шундай экан, янги кўринишдаги пойтахтимизнинг кўчаларидаги йўл ҳаракатини ташкил этишни кўриб чиқиш мақсадга мувофиқ бўлар эди.

Йўл ҳаракатини ташкил этиш-йўл-транспорт ҳаракати хавфсизлигини таъминлашга қаратилган ташкилий-ҳуқуқий, ташкилий-техник тадбирлар ва автомобил йўлларида бошқариш бўйича тақсимловчи ҳаракатлар комплекцидир. Йўл ҳаракатини ташкил этишнинг асосий кўриниши автомобил транспорт воситаси ва пиёдаларнинг йўл ҳаракатини оптимал ташкил этиш ва такомиллаштириш бўйича лойиҳалаштиришга қаратилган [4, 57].

Йирик шаҳарларда транспортни ривожлантириш стратегияси жамоат автомобил транспортининг шахсий автомобил транспортига нисбатан имтиёзини таъминлашга ва шаҳарда автомобил транспортидан фойдаланишни камайтиришга қаратилган.

Наманган шаҳри кўчалари шаҳар архитектурасидан келиб чиқиб, асосан радиал кўринишда жойлашган. Бунги кунда шаҳар кўчаларида йўл ҳаракатини ташкил этиш илмий-тадқиқот натижалари асосида замонавий ташкилий-техник воситалар ёрдамида ташкил этилган. Андижон шаҳридаги ҳозирги транспорт ва инфратранспорт ўзгаришларини эътиборга олиб, йўл ҳаракатини ташкил этишдаги қуйидаги таклифлар тўғрисида айтиб ўтишимиз мумкин:

– шаҳар ҳудудини айрим ҳудудларга ажратиб чиқиш;

– аҳоли зич яшаш ҳудудлари (бу ҳудуд ичида автомобил ҳаракати учун маълум чекловларнинг ўрнатилиши лозим)га ажратиб чиқиш мумкин. Масалан, Парижда “Автомобилсиз марказ” дастури жорий қилинган;

шахсий автомобилларда шаҳар марказига кириш учун тўлов тизимини жорий этиш. Кириш масофасининг шаҳар марказида туриш жой масофасига боғлиқ равишда шаҳарга кириш учун белгиланган миқдорда тўловларни амалга ошириш ёки автомобилларни тўхтаб туриш жойида қолдириш (парковка қилиш) каби тадбирлар хориж тажрибасида амалга оширилган. Лекин мазкур тадбирлар бир қанча муаммоларни ҳам юзага келтириб чиқаради. Масалан, шаҳарга кириш ҳудудларида кенг автомобил тўхтаб туриш жойларини ташкил этиш, шаҳар жамоат транспортига ўтиб ўтириш учун маршрутларни қайта кўриб чиқиш, барчаси учун тўлов тизимини ишлаб чиқиш ва ҳ.к.;

– шаҳар жамоат йўловчи транспортини ривожлантириш. Шаҳар жамоат йўловчи транспорти ҳаракатини хавфсиз ташкил этиш усулларини жорий этиш. Масалан, шаҳар жамоат йўловчи транспорти ҳаракати учун алоҳида ҳаракатланиш йўлакчасини ташкил этиш. Бундай тажрибани Лондон, Берлин, Лос-Анжелос, София ва Москва шаҳар кўчаларида амалга оширилганини айтиб ўтиш жоиз;

– шаҳар кўчаларини такомиллаштириш. Юқори транспорт зичлигига эга бўлган шаҳар кўчаларида тезлик юқори бўлган магистралларни ташкил этиш. Лекин бундай шаҳар кўчаларини ташкил қилиш жуда катта илмий-лойиҳавий ишларни амалга оширишни тақозо қилади;

– йўл-транспорт ҳаракати иштирокчиларини йўл-транспорт ҳолатлари тўғрисида ахборотлар билан таъминлаш. Бундай ахборот маълумотлари автомобил йўлининг ҳолати, ундаги транспорт воситаларининг зичлик ҳолати (тирбандлик), шаҳар жамоат транспорти маршрутлари тўғрисидаги маълумотлар ва ҳ.к.ларни ўз ичига олиши мумкин. Келтириб ўтилган ахборот маълумотларини узатиш ва ундан фойдаланиш бўйича қатор инновациялар ишлаб чиқилган ва жорий этилган [5, 33].

Ҳаракат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш кенг қамровли тадбирларни ишлаб чиқишни тақозо этар экан, юқорида шаҳарларда йўл ҳаракатини ташкил этиш бўйича қайд этилган таклифлар Наманган шаҳридаги муаммоларнинг ечимига ҳам ҳисса қўшади, деб умид қиламиз.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КЛИНИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ У БУДУЩИХ ВРАЧЕЙ АКУШЕР-ГИНЕКОЛОГОВ

Аннотация. В статье анализируются эксперименты по формированию клинического мышления у будущих акушеров-гинекологов. А также была разработана методология использования кейс-технологий в области медицины.
Ключевые слова: медицина, акушер-гинеколог, клиническое мышление, кейс-технологии, проблемы, пациент, имитация, решение задач.

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FORMATION OF CLINICAL THINKING AMONG FUTURE OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS

Annotation. The article analyzes experiments on the formation of clinical thinking in future obstetricians and gynecologists. A methodology for the use of case technologies in the field of medicine was also developed.
Keywords: medicine, obstetrician-gynecologist, clinical thinking, case technologies, problems, patient, simulation, problem solving.

Актуальность. Клиническое мышление - это профессиональное, творческое решение вопросов диагностики, лечения и определения прогноза болезни у данного больного на основе знания, опыта и врачебной интуиции.

Академик А.Ф.Билибин определил клиническое мышление, как «интеллектуальную, логическую деятельность, благодаря которой врач находит особенности, характерные для данного патологического процесса у данной конкретной личности». При этом он отмечает, что «в понятие клинического мышления входит не только процесс объяснения наблюдаемых явлений, но и отношение врача к ним».

Клиническое мышление представляет собой одну из когнитивных функций, осуществляемую врачом в целях достижения определенного результата.

Этим результатом могут быть постановка правильного диагноза, грамотный выбор необходимого лечения.

Развитие клинического мышления у будущих врачей начинается со студенческой скамьи, где роль преподаватель и применения им различных методов обучения имеет большое значение. В настоящее время все большую популярность среди врачей-педагогов получает применение интерактивных методов обучения. Наиболее активно развивающимся среди них является Кейс-метод (Case Based Learning).

Применение кейс-метода дополняет традиционные методы обучения и направлено не столько на получение новых знаний, сколько на формирование профессиональной компетентности, умений и навыков мыслительной деятельности, включает обсуждение в небольших группах студентов сценария, представляющего какую-либо проблему.

Кейс-технология является средством формирования познавательной самостоятельности студентов в процессе обучения. В статье изложены вопросы внедрения кейс-технологии обучения на цикле «Разбор клинического случая для повышения клинического мышления будущих акушер-гинекологов» по теме «Тактика врача при вагинальном кровотечении в ранних сроках беременности».

Цель исследования:

1.Анализ выбора метода и методики преподавания клинических дисциплин в медицинском вузе.

2.Правильный выбор способа преподавания акушерства и гинекологии студентам с применением интерактивных методов.

3. Изучить преимущества кейс-технологий.

4. Возможность студентами неограниченного числа повторений при отработке навыков, позволяющих довести их выполнение до автоматизма.

5. Предоставить имитированный опыт ученикам для того, чтобы они практиковали навыки, связанные с решением проблем и принятием решений при терапии вагинального кровотечения в ранних сроках беременности, делая упор на быстрое клиническое мышление и реакцию.

Материал и методы исследования: В отделении акушерства и гинекологии были проведены несколько занятий с применением кейс-технологий с целью развития клинического мышления у студентов-будущих врачей.

Средства, необходимые для проведения данного исследования:

-учебное руководство по уходу после аборта и рекомендации по уходу после аборта и планированию семьи; муляж для тренировки родов; сфигмоманометр и стетоскоп; оборудование для проведения внутривенного вливания; шприцы, пробирки, корзина для отходов;

антисептический раствор и высокодезинфицированные стерильные хирургические перчатки.

Результаты исследования и их обсуждение. Деятельность должна осуществляться в самой, что ни на есть реальной обстановке как родовые отделения больниц, клинические и материнские центры, где имеется оборудование и материалы для немедленного вмешательства.

-один ученик играет роль пациента, а другой роль квалифицированного специалиста. Другие ученики могут быть привлечены для помощи специалисту.

-преподаватель представит ученику, играющему роль специалиста, информацию о состоянии здоровья пациента и будет задавать соответствующие вопросы.

-когда преподаватель предоставит информацию и задаст вопросы, от ученика требуется быстрое мышление и реакция(вмешательство).

-внутривенные процедуры и бимануальный осмотр разыгрываются в ролях с использованием соответствующего оборудования.

-сначала преподаватель и ученик обсуждают события, происходящие во время имитации для развития навыков по решению проблем и принятию решений. Вопросы в имитации помеченные курсивом, служат для данной цели.

-по мере закрепления навыков ученика, фокус имитации должен переместиться на оказание соответствующего ухода при жизнеопасной ситуации быстрым, эффективным, квалифицированным способом.

-все вопросы и обсуждения должны происходить после завершения имитации.

Выводы. По окончанию данного модуля обучаемый будет способен:

1.Определить присутствующие симптомы и признаки и поставить возможные диагнозы, связанные с вагинальным кровотечением в ранние сроки беременности.

2.Использовать упрощенные протоколы ведения определенных диагнозов, связанных с кровотечением в ранние сроки беременности.

3.Наблюдать за переливанием крови, в том числе распознавать реакции на переливание и вести больного в таких случаях.

4. Сформировать четкий клинический вопрос по принципу PICO;

5. Использовать протокол диагностики и лечения по выбранной нозологии;

6.Определить необходимый перечень диагностических и лечебных процедур для пациента, с применением уровней доказательства;

7.Четко излагать информацию, полученную в ходе обследования.

Таким образом, использование кейс-метода на практике врача – педагога способствуют улучшению организации активной познавательной деятельности учащихся, развитию логического мышления, анализа, обобщения, систематизации и оценки информации, формируют новые компетенции, реализации креативного потенциала а также развивают умение воспользоваться накопленными теоретическими данными с точки зрения конкретного проблемного задания (клинического случая), что и является основой повседневной деятельности врача.

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ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ ФАКТОР, ВЛИЯЮЩИЙ НА ФИНАНСОВУЮ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ ПЕНСИОННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. В статье анализируются основные демографические факторы финансовой устойчивости пенсионной реформы и обосновываются предложения по повышению государственных пенсионных обязательств.

Ключевое слово: страховых принципах, Прогноз демографической ситуации, Экономический эффект.

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DEMOGRAPHIC FACTOR AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF THE PENSION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. The article analyzes the main demographic factors of the financial sustainability of the pension reform and substantiates proposals for increasing state pension obligations.

Key word: Insurance principles, Forecast of the demographic situation, Economic effect.

Основным мотивом, побудившим к реформе пенсионной системы для Узбекистана основанном на страховых принципах, послужили социально-демографические тенденции, которые увеличивают пенсионную нагрузку на работающее население и несут серьезную угрозу финансовой устойчивости обеспеченности государственных пенсионных систем.

Эти процессы, наблюдаемые в республике, являются следствием не только демографической ситуации в начале 1990-х годов (высокая рождаемость, приверженность к традициям многодетности, массовость социальной защиты семей), но и социально-экономических реформ, происходивших в годы независимости. Демографическими особенностями

Узбекистана, влияющими на финансовую устойчивость пенсионной системы, являются:

-рост численности постоянного населения- по данным Государственного комитета Республики Узбекистан по статистике численность постоянного населения Республики Узбекистан на 1 января 2022 года составила 35271300 тыс. человек и увеличилась с начала текущего года на 712,4 тыс. человек или на 2,1 процента.

- высокий удельный вес детского населения в возрасте до 18 лет. В 2022 г удельный вес людей младше 15 лет составлял 28,2 % всего населения страны, удельный вес людей в возрасте от 15 до 60 лет составлял 62,6 % всего населения страны, удельный веслюдей старше 64 лет составлял 9,2 % всего населения страны. В условиях существующего в Узбекистане бесплатного образования, первичного и детского здравоохранения это создает высокую финансовую нагрузку на бюджет и общество в целом для развития и поддержания соответствующих социальных отраслей.

-высокий, но резко снижающийся в последние годы уровень рождаемости. Число мужчин и женщин в стране примерно равно: 49,9% - мужчины и 50,1% - женщины, темпы роста рождаемости и населения относительно высоки.

-высокая плотность проживания населения в отдельных регионах, чередующаяся с территориями с низкой плотностью проживания. На 1 января 2022 г. в стране проживало более 35 млн. человек, которые были расселены с достаточно высокой средней плотностью – 78.6 человек на 1 км2.

-рост миграционного оттока населения. В период за январь-апрель 2022 года по республике число прибывших составило 72,0 тыс. человек, число выбывших - 84,4 тыс. человек. Сальдо миграции составило минус 12,4 тыс. человек и по сравнению с предыдущим периодом 2021 года увеличилось на 1,0 тыс. человек (в 2021 году минус 13,4 тыс. человек).

-высокий уровень внешней трудовой миграции. К примеру, в РФ по официальным данным находиться более 3,5 млн. граждан Узбекистана. Если бы они платили только обязательные взносы социального страхования, их сумма только в 2022 году составила бы минимум 585 млн дол США (1 271 млрд сум или 13% от доходов ПФ).

С точки зрения существующих демографических характеристик, в частности, коэффициента зависимости для пожилого населения (количество людей пожилого возраста приходящегося на 100 человек в трудоспособном возрасте), пенсионная система Узбекистана находится в настоящее время в значительно более благоприятных условиях, чем пенсионные системы большинства других стран. Последние два десятилетия рост средней пенсии опережает как рост средней зарплаты, так и рост номинального ВВП на душу населения.

Однако динамика превышения роста населения над ростом численности пенсионеров не благоприятная с точки зрения обеспечения устойчивости пенсионной системы носит временный характер. В ближайшие 5-6 лет численность пенсионеров по возрасту начнет расти опережающими темпами, что означает существенное повышение нагрузки на пенсионную систему.

Прогноз демографической ситуации показывает, что темпы роста численности населения пенсионного возраста превышают темпы роста численности населения трудоспособного возраста, в результате чего уже прогнозная численность населения к 2050 г. по данным UNFPA составит 38,7 млн. чел, а число пенсионеров в Узбекистане достигнет 19,4% от общего числа населения страны. Это в свою очередь ухудшит финансовое состояние пенсионной системы, так как темпы роста расходной части пенсионного фонда превысят темпы роста его доходной части.

Повышение пенсионного возраста является одним из способов поддержания уровня пенсионного обеспечения при уменьшении соотношения численности плательщиков и пенсионеров.

Начиная с 2004 г., предпринимаются последовательные шаги по переводу государственной пенсионной системы на накопительные принципы финансирования, а начиная с 2007 года, в Узбекистане постепенно стали вводить страховую пенсию, основанную на учете размеров взносов. При этом гарантии получения минимальной государственной пенсии гражданам были сохранены, а ее страховая часть стала зависеть от суммы взносов на лицевом счете в Пенсионном фонде.

Реформа пенсионной системы, начатая Правительством Узбекистана в 2004 г. не предусматривала мер по повышению пенсионного возраста. Соотношение общего числа получателей пенсий к общей численности населения на протяженности долгих 10 лет с 1994 по 2004 гг. оставалась стабильной и колебалась на уровне 10,5-10,6%. Все это благотворно влияло на пенсионную систему Узбекистана с точки зрения существующих демографических характеристик

Реформа пенсионной системы Узбекистана исходила из того, что предлагаемая в ней модель формирования государственного пенсионного обеспечения с поэтапным введением накопительных элементов обеспечит сбалансированность доходов и обязательств Пенсионного фонда Республики Узбекистан в течение всего периода реформы.

В результате внесения поправки в Закон «О государственном пенсионном обеспечении граждан», исключающем право практически 90% претендентов на досрочную (льготную) пенсии, с 2011 по 2014 гг., наблюдаются снижения числа получателей пенсии. Кроме того, были отменены льготы для самых многочисленных категорий льготников: учителям общеобразовательных школ, медицинским работникам, многодетным матерям. В результате чего в 2010-2012 гг. общая численность пенсионеров сократилась на 144 449 человек. Кроме того, Главным контрольно-ревизионным управлением Министерства финансов были пересмотрены размеры назначенных ранее пенсий для всех пенсионеров в возрасте до 90 лет, в бюджет были возвращены излишне начисленные по вине государственных органов пенсии в размере более 300,0 млрд. сумов.

Это привело к сокращению численности пенсионеров по соотношению к общей численности населения, которая достигла в 2014 году исторического минимума - 8,9% (меньше чем в 1998 году на 1,7 процентных пункта или на 522 тыс. чел.).

Так же, одним из факторов снижения доли пенсионеров стало увеличение роста неофициальной занятости и, соответственно, невозможности подтверждения наличия необходимого стажа и уплаты страховых взносов. Из-за сложности с подтверждением стажа ввиду наличия с 1991 г. по объективным экономическим причинам многочисленных реорганизаций, банкротств предприятий, изменений в содержании архивов, количество не охваченных пенсионным обеспечением составила 10,5% от населения выше трудоспособного возрастам.

Многие страны переживают процесс уравнивания пенсионных возрастов, например, в Австрии, Великобритании, Бельгии, Греции пенсионный возраст женщин поднимается до уровня пенсионного возраста мужчин и составит 65 лет. В нынешней ситуации в Узбекистане женщина 55 лет в среднем получает пенсию в течение 21 год, а мужчина 60 лет – в течение 12 лет, разница составляет почти 10 лет. Таким образом, количество ресурсов, затрачиваемых на женщину в пенсионной системе в среднем примерно в 1,75 раза больше чем на одного мужчину. А соотношение уплачиваемых ЕСП и обязательных страховых взносов и получаемых пенсий для мужчин составляет 1,07, а для женщин – 0,49.

Эти цифры наглядно демонстрируют существенное различие участников пенсионной системы по половому признаку в рамках реализации пенсионных прав. Учитывая более высокую продолжительность жизни узбекских женщин, для повышения эффективности пенсионной системы необходимо повысить пенсионный возраст для женщин до 60 лет.

В связи с тем, что несмотря на то, что все возможные варианты решения финансовых проблем пенсионных систем в Узбекистане, уже фактически исчерпаны, дальнейшее снижение численности пенсионеров не может быть решена путем повышения или уравнивания пенсионного возраста выхода на пенсию, по следующим причинам.

Экономический эффект от повышения пенсионного возраста в таких государствах как Германия, Польша наблюдался лишь только в первые 10-

15 лет реформы, после чего пенсионная система начала нести все возрастающие дополнительные расходы.

Во-вторых, повышение пенсионного возраста приведет к тому, что у молодого поколения снизится продолжительность трудового стажа из-за более позднего вступления в трудовые отношения, так как пожилые люди будут дольше занимать рабочие места по причине более высокой конкурентоспособности, чем молодые, а также увеличится рост безработицы среди молодежи

Таким образом, в отечественной пенсионной системе необходимо разработать программу долгосрочного развития пенсионной системы, обеспечивающую социально приемлемый уровень пенсий по сравнению с заработной платой и в то же время исключающую как дальнейшее повышение ставки социальных взносов, так и рост пенсионного возраста

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПРОЕКТАМИ В НЕФТЕГАЗОВОМ КОМПЛЕКСЕ

Аннотация. Нефтегазовые проекты имеют особенности, которые требуют иной техники управления проектами. Развитие страны зависит от освоения запасов энергии за счет инвестиций в нефтегазовые проекты путем разведки, бурения и увеличения запасов на суше и на море. В статье рассматриваются основные особенности, возникающие при управлении нефтегазовыми компаниями, деятельность которых носит инновационный характер. Выявлены основные проблемы, препятствующие повышению производительность труда, снижению затрат времени и материальных ресурсов, возможности избежать простои рабочих и оборудования, снизить риск задержки сдачи нефтегазового проекта.

Ключевые слова: нефть, газ, менеджмент, проектный подход, инновации, нефтегазовый комплекс.

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FEATURES OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT IN THE OIL AND GAS COMPLEX

Annotation: Oil and gas projects have features that require a different project management technique. The development of the country depends on the development of energy reserves through investments in oil and gas projects through exploration, drilling and increasing reserves on land and at sea. The article discusses the main features that arise in the management of oil and gas companies whose activities are innovative in nature. The main problems preventing the increase of labor productivity, reduction of time and material *resources, the possibility to avoid downtime of workers and equipment, reduce the risk of delay in the delivery of an oil and gas project are identified.*

Keywords: oil, gas, management, project approach, innovation, oil and gas complex.

В современном, конкурентном мире технические специалисты и менеджеры сталкиваются с непреодолимой потребностью достичь абсолютной эффективности. Эта потребность заставляет организовывать и направлять свою энергию более творчески. Если достигнуть одной цели, другая установит планку еще выше и потребует дальнейших улучшений. Такая эффективность обычно является результатом использования накопленного опыта и извлеченных уроков, преобразования их в улучшенный метод или продукт по наиболее [1] конкурентоспособной цене.

С февраля 2022 г. разные страны ввели против России почти 11 000 санкций, подсчитала специализирующаяся на оценке рисков компания Castellum.AI. Несмотря на это, доходы российского бюджета от нефтегазовой отрасли в 2022 г. выросли на 28%, или на 2,5 трлн. руб., нефтедобыча по итогам года увеличилась на 10 млн. т. (+2%), достигнув 535 млн. т., выросло производство бензина и дизеля, продолжилась работа по реализации ключевых проектов в нефтегазохимии и модернизация нефтеперерабатывающих заводов.

Недавние прогнозы для нефтегазовой отрасли: в 2023 году добыча нефти в России составит 530 млн. тонн, т.е. вырастет на 1,1% относительно 2022 года, а в 2024 году снизится до 490 млн. тонн (- 7,5%), если брать показатели доходов бюджета 2022 года от добычи и экспорта нефти, то это уменьшит поступления в казну в 2023 году более чем на 500 млрд. рублей, все это указывает на значительный рост активности в ближайшие годы. Обычно это приводит к повышению осведомленности населения и, таким образом, привлекает больше людей в отрасль. Несомненно, будет ощущаться нехватка подготовленных и опытных менеджеров и технических специалистов (по данным исследования компании hh.ru, в 2023 году работодатели в сфере нефти и газа испытывают потребность в кадрах на 92 % больше, чем в 2022-м) для выполнения предстоящей рабочей нагрузки, поэтому компании будут вынуждены нанимать менее подготовленных и опытных членов команды для управления своими программами. В феврале 2023 года компания hh.ru провела опрос среди работодателей нефтегазовой сферы и выяснила, что 62% компаний испытывают сложности в подборе персонала. Сравнивая ситуацию с прошлым годом, 58% опрошенных отмечают, что нанимать новых людей стало труднее.

Заполнение нехватки людей — это одна из задач, следующая - подготовить их к лидерству. Это требует, чтобы компании прошли обучение, наняли опытных сотрудников или терпеливо проходили обучение, не останавливаясь на производстве, что может привести к различным результатам при быстром наращивании. Успех проекта обычно является результатом хорошего планирования, за которым следует хорошее исполнение, другими словами, хорошей системы управления проектом [2].

Управление проектом в большинстве случаев осуществляется по стандартному алгоритму, адаптированному к условиям конкретного проекта. В любом случае, этот процесс включает в себя: запуск, планирование, техническую поддержку и выполнение проекта. Участники имеют очень смутное представление о конечных затратах на начальном этапе разработки нефтегазового проекта, но с каждым последующим этапом планирования финансовая потребность становится более точной. Это включает в себя лучшее понимание таких вопросов, как лицензирование, доступ к технологиям, страхование и т.д. На этих этапах разрабатываются планы действий и решения, которые обеспечат финансовую устойчивость всего проекта в будущем [3]. Финансовая устойчивость – это характеристика стабильности финансового положения предприятия, это такое состояние, распределение и использование его финансовых ресурсов, которое обеспечивает развитие организации, в первую очередь, на основе собственных средств при сохранении платежеспособности и кредитоспособности в условиях допустимого уровня риска. Благосостояние федерального, регионального и местных бюджетов определяет устойчивое и неизменное состояние нефтегазовой отрасли, что в результате приводит к удовлетворению всех социальных, культурных и других потребностей. Хотя в прошлом нефтегазовую отрасль нельзя было назвать инновационной или высокотехнологичной, сегодня многие новые инвестиционные проекты неразрывно связаны с внедрением новых технологий, позволяющих успешно управлять труднодоступными пластами. Новые возможности для бизнеса, открывающиеся в связи с ростом мировых цен на углеводороды, геополитическими изменениями или техническими достижениями, являются основой для запуска крупных проектов в этой области [4].

Исчерпывающее исследование, проведенное на инвестиционной стадии, позволяет спонсорам уверенно переходить к следующим этапам проекта. Запуск проекта относится к любой форме предложения, теоретическому обоснованию будущих инвестиций. Конечно, на данном этапе участники не имеют четкого представления о будущих инвестиционных потребностях, денежных потоках, планах финансирования и сроках окупаемости проекта. Эта неопределенность усугубляется тем фактом, что цены на нефть, нефтепродукты и природный газ характеризуются крайней волатильностью и во многом зависят от геополитической ситуации и фазы глобального делового цикла. Таким образом, проект получит более четкие очертания на более поздних стадиях, когда участники составят определенный бюджет и предложат оптимальные модели финансирования [5].

Определение нефтегазового проекта направлено на постепенное сокращение количества инвестиционных возможностей, уточнение параметров и финансовых потребностей проекта. Профессиональные инженерные услуги играют решающую роль на этом этапе, закладывая основу для выбора необходимых технологических инструментов, оборудования и технических решений. На первом этапе разработки проекта участники должны рассмотреть такие темы, как: доставка материалов, приобретение технологий, логистика и рынки сбыта. Важно правильно распределить риски между сторонами, что оговорено в структуре [6] контракта.

Необходимо принимать во внимание контракт EPC (проектирование, снабжение, строительство), который широко используется в капиталоемких проектах. Это комплексный подход к заключению контрактов, который облегчает реализацию технически сложных идей за счет участия опытных подрядчиков. Структура проектирования позволяет компании формулировать технические требования и вступать в переговоры с инжиниринговыми компаниями. Проектная работа, включая полевые исследования, мониторинг окружающей среды и другие аспекты, позволяет EPC-подрядчику выбирать и закупать материалы и оборудование [7]. На этом этапе можно ожидать значительных изменений в бюджете проекта, поскольку инженеры могут столкнуться с непредвиденными трудностями. В результате, после завершения этапа проектирования участники могут приступить к выбору конкретных механизмов финансирования для будущего проекта, лучше понимая инвестиционные потребности и план расходов. Результаты этих исследований необходимы потенциальным кредиторам, когда они принимают решение о выдаче кредитов, особенно когда речь идет о финансировании. Обоснованность технических решений, принятых на данном этапе, оказывает значительное влияние на успех проекта и его финансовую жизнеспособность. Именно поэтому многие компании решают передать разработку нефтегазовых проектов специализированным компаниям с соответствующим опытом [8].

Тендеры, закупки и строительные тендеры, а также закупка оборудования занимают много времени и требуют высококвалифицированных специалистов [9]. На этом этапе важно найти наиболее подходящих поставщиков, выбрать конкретные типы и модификации оборудования для конкретного проекта, провести переговоры на различных этапах и заключить контракты на подходящих условиях. Поскольку нефтегазовая отрасль в значительной степени интернационализирована, в тендерах могут участвовать компании из десятков стран. Сложность технических, логистических и коммерческих решений в проектах такого типа требует профессионального подхода к закупкам. Учитывая сложность и долгосрочный характер современных нефтегазовых проектов, этап приобретения оборудования может быть осуществлен одновременно со стадией строительства. С приобретением и доставкой новых частей оборудования строительные бригады продолжат монтаж и подготовку объекта к вводу в эксплуатацию. Вместе с этими мероприятиями отдельные группы специалистов могут проводить проверки, настройку и обучение персонала [10].

Этап покупки и строительства считается одним из самых длительных и сложных. Более 70% затрат по проекту связаны с оборудованием и монтажом, поэтому стоимость каждого сбоя на данном этапе потенциально высока [11]. Кроме того, инвесторы и финансисты строго контролируют реализацию каждого этапа планируемого строительства и часто привязывают дополнительное финансирование к этим этапам. Объем и характер работ, связанных с вводом объекта в эксплуатацию, во многом зависит от типа проекта и его назначения. Например, важным этапом при вводе в эксплуатацию газопроводов является испытание давлением, проверка качества соединений и т.д. Высокотехнологичное оборудование нефтеперерабатывающих заводов проверяется в соответствии с их протоколами с участием производителя оборудования и независимых экспертов.

Существуют определенные стандарты безопасности, которым должен соответствовать проект, чтобы быть одобренным. Цели этого этапа включают в себя обеспечение безопасности объекта и проверку соответствия требованиям заказчика. Последнее подразумевает достижение запланированных показателей и, соответственно, генерирование денежных потоков, достаточных для погашения долгов по проекту.

Проектная группа должна своевременно координировать наиболее сложные этапы проекта, чтобы обеспечить плавный и непрерывный процесс строительства и ввода в эксплуатацию с минимальными затратами. Эти задачи охватывают очень широкий спектр квалификаций и охватывают широкие географические области. Координация этих команд требует менеджеров, обладающих глубокими знаниями нефтегазовой отрасли и способных работать в сложных и меняющихся условиях. Что касается человеческих ресурсов, то, как правило, в реализации масштабного проекта терминала сжиженного природного газа задействовано несколько тысяч человек из разных отраслей промышленности. Десятки тысяч людей часто вовлечены в международные нефтяные проекты, охватывающие различные стадии, от добычи до переработки и транспортировки нефти.

Таким образом, анализ особенности управления проектами в нефтегазовом комплексе дает возможность учитывать различия в уровнях управления проектами, а также выделить барьеры и проблемы выработки стратегии, которая создает предпосылки для более эффективного управления в нефтегазовом комплексе.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ АНТИКОРРУПЦИОННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН С УЧЕТОМ ОПЫТА ЭСТОНСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

Аннотация: статья посвящена рассмотрению наиболее успешных методов противодействия коррупции в Эстонской Республике, которые позволили этой стране добиться значительных успехов и найти свое место среди стран-лидеров в этой сфере. Также предполагается, что указанные в статье приемы и механизмы при должном исследовании могут быть внедрены в практику противодействия коррупции в Республике Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: коррупция, противодействие коррупции, антикоррупционная политика, антикоррупционная стратегия, международный опыт.

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IMPROVING THE ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE EXPERIENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA

Abstract: this article is devoted to the consideration of the most successful methods of combating corruption in the Republic of Estonia, which allowed this country to achieve significant success and find its place among the leading countries in this field. It is also assumed that the techniques and mechanisms indicated in this article, with proper research, can be introduced into the practice of combating corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: corruption, combating corruption, anti-corruption policy, anti-corruption strategy, international experience.

Введение.

После обретения независимости в 1991 году Эстония считалась одной из самых коррумпированных стран в европейском и балтийском регионах. На территории Эстонии процветали преступность, злоупотребление, превышение полномочий правоохранительными органами и государственными служащими и коррупция в различных ее проявлениях. Отчасти причиной этого были социальные установки и «нормы», которые плотно успели закрепиться в общественном сознании, где непотизм, фаворитизм, протекционизм, необычайно крепкие связи между государством и бизнес-средой и иные коррупционные проявления считались обычными, вполне себе приемлемыми явлениями.

Считается, что переломным периодом, изменившим коррупционное мышление в Эстонии, является исторический отрезок с 1995 года по 2004 год, когда была поставлена цель присоединения к Европейскому Союзу и данная цель была достигнута соответственно. Не достигнув таких значимых высот в борьбе с коррупцией Эстонская Республика не стала бы полноправным членом Европейского Союза и НАТО, что прекрасно понимали, как представители власти, так и общество, что в итоге привело к мощной консолидации политической воли и народного единения против колоссальной угрозы под названием коррупция. Однако одного лишь желания бороться с коррупцией было мало, в связи с чем были предприняты конкретные меры в этой сфере.

Методы исследования.

В рамках данной статьи использовались современные методы познания явлений и процессов. В ходе данного исследования использовались как общенаучные (диалектический, системный, метод контент-анализа, сравнение, классифицирование), так и частные методы (формально-юридический, сравнительно-правовой, системно-структурный, описательно-аналитический, статистический, исторический).

Результаты исследования.

Эстония присоединилась к Группе государств по борьбе с коррупцией (GRECO) 1 мая 1999 года. На сегодняшний день в рамках данной организации был пройден уже пятый оценочный раунд[88]. Эстония подписала Конвенцию Совета Европы о гражданской ответственности за коррупцию 24 января 2000 года, ратифицировала ее 8 декабря 2000 года. Эстония подписала Конвенцию Совета Европы об уголовной ответственности за коррупцию 8 июня 2000 года, ратифицировала ее 6 декабря 2001 года. В тот же период принимается концепция развития гражданского общества. Рамочное решение Совета Европейского Союза 2003/568/ПВД 22 июля 2003 года о борьбе с коррупцией в частном секторе также распространяется и на Эстонию. Конвенция ОЭСР по борьбе с подкупом иностранных должностных лиц при осуществлении международных коммерческих сделок была ратифицирована 14 декабря 2004 года. На сегодняшний день была завершена третья фаза мониторинга выполнения Конвенции[89]. Эстония присоединилась к Конвенции Организации Объединенных Наций против коррупции 20 января 2010 года. В соответствии со статьей 123 Конституции Эстонии Конвенция стала неотъемлемой частью национального законодательства и обладает преимущественной юридической силой над любыми другими противоречащими ей положениями национального законодательства. На сегодняшний день была пройдена первая стадия мониторинга выполнения Конвенции[90].

Поэтапно, а также во исполнение вышеуказанных актов были проведены реформы полиции, судебной системы, был принят ряд антикоррупционных мер, к примеру, некоторые из них предусматривали наказания за деяния, которые ранее не квалифицировались как коррупционные, а некоторые были направлены на учреждение специализированных служб, призванных бороться с коррупцией в рамках своей компетенции. Для повышения же прозрачности функционирования государственных органов были приняты законы о свободе доступа к информации касательно их деятельности.

В условиях ограниченных ресурсов правительство Эстонии решило пойти по иному пути развития государства в отличие от большинства европейский стран и сделать ставку на информатизацию, компьютеризацию и цифровизацию множества процессов в деятельности органов государственной власти и государственных учреждений. Данная программа, которая была направлена на снижение взаимоотношения «гражданин - чиновник», получила название «Электронное государство» и

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[88] Официальный Интернет-сайт Совета Европы / GRECO / Оценки / Эстонская Республика // URL: https://www.coe.int/en/web/greco/evaluations/estonia (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

[89] Официальный Интернет-сайт ОЭСР / Estonia - OECD Anti-Bribery Convention // URL: https://www.oecd.org/daf/anti-bribery/estonia-oecdanti-briberyconvention.htm (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

[90] Официальный Интернет-сайт Управления ООН по наркотикам и преступности / Конвенция ООН против коррупции / Профили стран / Эстония // URL: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/country-profile/countryprofile.html#?CountryProfileDetails=%2Funodc%2Fcorruption%2Fcountry-profile%2Fprofiles%2FEST.html (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

была принята в 2000 году. На сегодняшний день Эстония успела превратиться в одного из мировых лидеров по уровню доступа населения к сети Интернет, а также качеству предоставления интернет-услуг. Современные информационные технологии дали возможность Эстонии практически полностью перейти на документооборот в электронном формате, что существенно сокращает бюрократическую волокиту и снижает расходы населения. Государственные услуги в Эстонии в основном оказываются при помощи сети интернет в режиме online, что позволяет не только сэкономить время, но и исключает возможность личного общения с государственным служащими, снижая человеческий фактор и коррупционные риски. 12 марта 2003 года был запущен единый государственный Интернет-портал eesti.ee[91], на сегодняшний день в который входит более ста реестров по предоставлению различных услуг или практической помощи жителям страны.

Система «Электронного государства» стала одной из визитных карточек Эстонской Республики и наглядным примером того, как можно использовать современные технологии для эффективного противодействия коррупции. Данную точку зрения подтвердила и Премьер-министр Эстонии Кая Каллас, которая в интервью отметила, что одним из важнейших факторов успешного противодействия коррупции для Эстонии стало внедрение цифровых технологий. «Это действительно факт, когда вы сохраняете все данные онлайн, транзакции между гражданином и государством происходят онлайн, то вопрос конвертов с деньгами попросту становится неактуальным, такие меры определенно сводят коррупцию к минимуму»[92].

Также эффективность данного подхода была подтверждена многими международными экспертами и индексами. Из года в год Эстонская Республика продолжает улучшать свои позиции в большинстве существующих ныне рейтингов и индексов.

В частности Эстонская Республика в индексе развития электронного правительства[93] (*данный показатель оценивает готовность и возможности национальных государственных структур в использовании информационно-коммуникационных технологий для предоставления населению государственных услуг, а также изучает развитие электронного правительства*) поднялась с 20 места в 2010 году до 8 места в 2022 году среди стран-участниц ООН (см. *рисунок №1*) (для сравнения:

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91 Официальный Интернет-сайт Государственного портала Эстонской Республики // URL: https://www.eesti.ee/et (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

92 «Министры должны показывать, с кем встречаются». Эстонский премьер рассказала об опыте своей страны в борьбе с коррупцией / Интервью New Voice // URL: https://nv.ua/world/countries/borba-s-korrupciey-v-estonii-intervyu-premera-kayi-kallas-poslednie-novosti-50162440.html (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

93 E-Government Development Index // URL: https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Data-Center (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

Республика Узбекистан в рамках данного индекса поднялась с 87 места с показателем 0,4498 в 2010 году до 69 места с показателем 0,7265 в 2022 году).

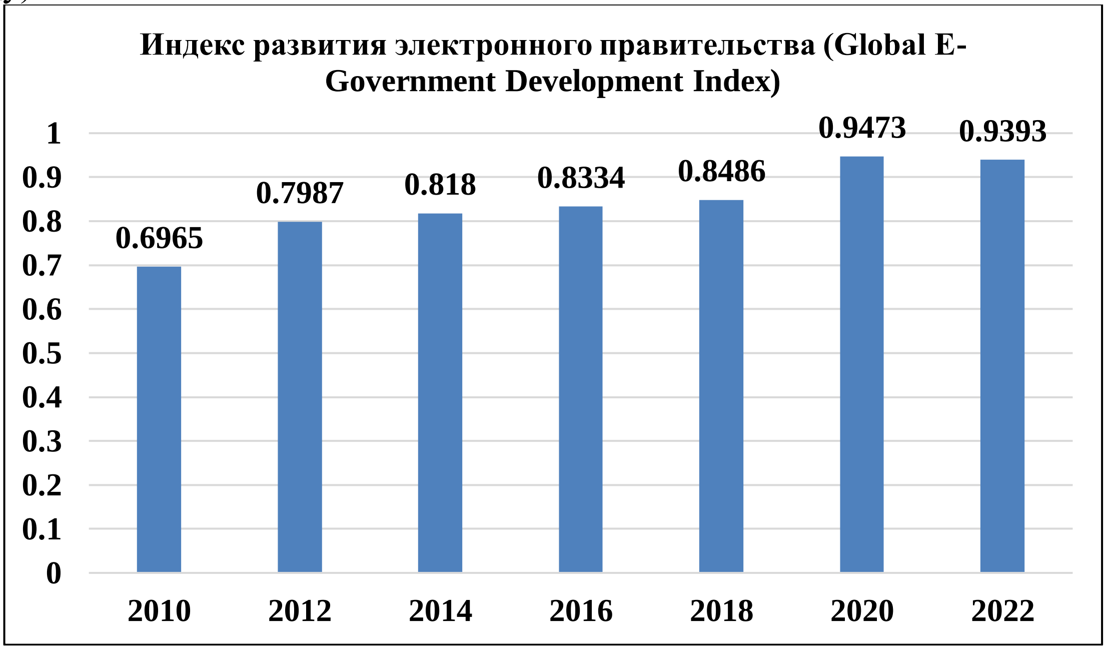

Рисунок №1

Также в Эстонии существует антикоррупционный портал www.korruptsioon.ee[94], которые освещает антикоррупционную деятельность в стране и повышает осведомленность о вреде коррупции среди всех слоев населения при помощи различных материалов, например, видеоролики; опросники; инструкции; антикоррупционные курсы для государственных служащих и сотрудников правоохранительных органов; статистические данные; информационно-аналитические материалы.

Антикоррупционной правовой базой служат Конституция, Уголовный кодекс, Уголовно-процессуальный кодекс, Закон «О борьбе с коррупцией» (1999 года) и Закон «О борьбе с отмыванием денежных средств и финансированием терроризма» (2007 года)[95]. 1 апреля 2013 года вступил в силу обновленный Закон «О борьбе с коррупцией», а последние изменения в данный акт были внесены 23 апреля 2021 года. На основании вышеуказанных и некоторых других актов в Эстонской Республике четко разграничены полномочия правоохранительных и превентивных органов, противодействующих коррупции (*см. рисунок №2 и рисунок №3*).

[94] Официальный Интернет-сайт антикоррупционной платформы Эстонской Республики // URL: https://www.korruptsioon.ee/ru (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

[95] Официальный Интернет-сайт Управления ООН по наркотикам и преступности / Конвенция ООН против коррупции / Профили стран / Эстония // URL: https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/ImplementationReviewGroup/ExecutiveSummaries/V1255518r.pdf (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

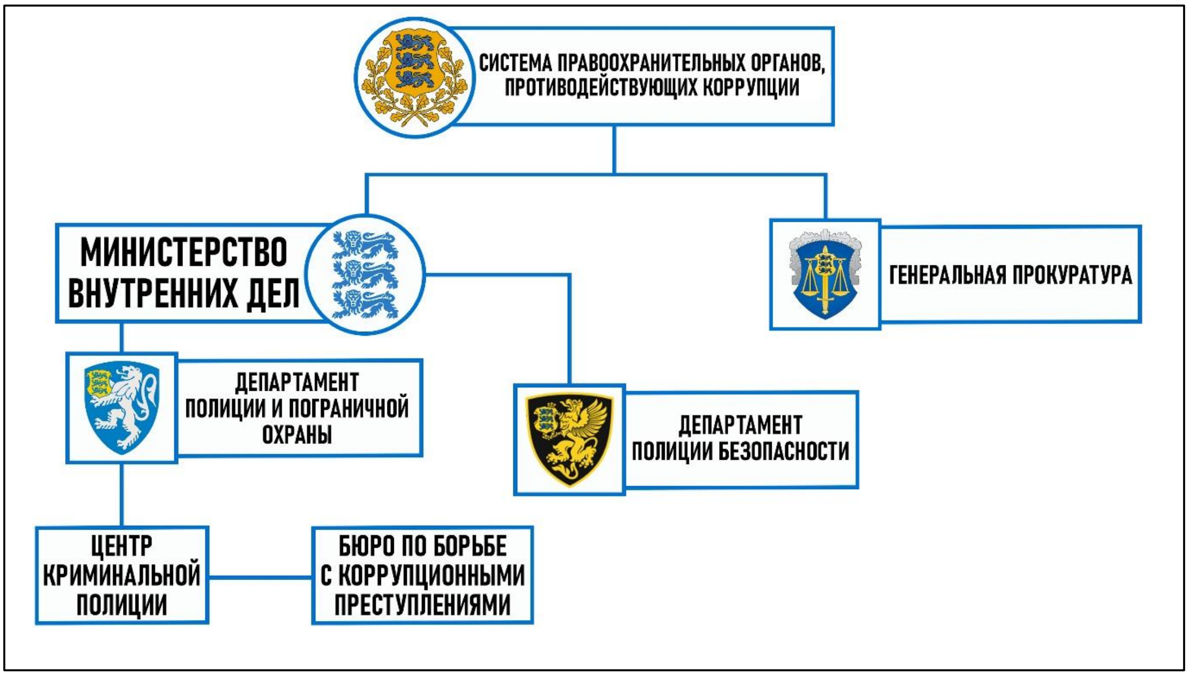

Рисунок №2

Система полиции в Эстонии находится в структуре Министерства внутренних дел. В Эстонии расследование коррупционных преступлений ведут Департамент полиции и пограничной охраны и Департамент полиции безопасности. В процессе расследования коррупционных дел взаимоподчиненность департаментов друг другу регулируется постановлением правительства.

Центральная Криминальная Полиция в качестве одного из трех основных подразделений Департамента полиции и пограничной охраны осуществляет функции центрального органа Эстонии по борьбе с различными формами организованной преступности, коррупции, серьезными экономическими преступлениями, отмыванием денег, преступлениями, связанными с наркотиками, преступлениями в сфере информационных технологий.

В рамках Центральной Криминальной Полиции производством по коррупционным виновным деяниям занимается бюро по борьбе с коррупционными преступлениями. Данное бюро ведет производство по большинству коррупционных преступлений, кроме тех, которые входят в компетенцию Департамента полиции безопасности.

Департамент полиции безопасности представляет собой ведомство, задачей которого является защита конституционного строя, борьба с терроризмом и коррупцией, защита государственных секретов и контрразведка.

На Департамент Полиции безопасности возложена задача по расследованию коррупционных деяний, которые совершаются высокопоставленными должностными лицами государственных и местных органов власти, а также различными высокопоставленными должностными лицами, если действия представляют угрозу безопасности, например, если коррупционное преступление совершил Президент Республики, член Рийгикогу (Парламент Эстонии), член Правительства Республики, государственный контролер, канцлер юстиции, судья, прокурор, руководитель правительственного учреждения, канцелярии Рийгикогу, Канцелярии Президента Республики, канцелярии канцлера юстиции, государственного контроля или суда или его структурного подразделения и т.д..

Генеральная прокуратура Эстонии, будучи структурной единицей Министерства Юстиции, осуществляет надзор за деятельностью полиции в пределах своей компетенции. Замечания прокурора подлежат обязательному рассмотрению полицией. Также прокуратура руководит досудебным производством по коррупционным преступлениям и представляет государственное обвинение в суде.

В прокуратуру следует обращаться, если коррупционное преступление было совершено должностным лицом правоохранительного органа.

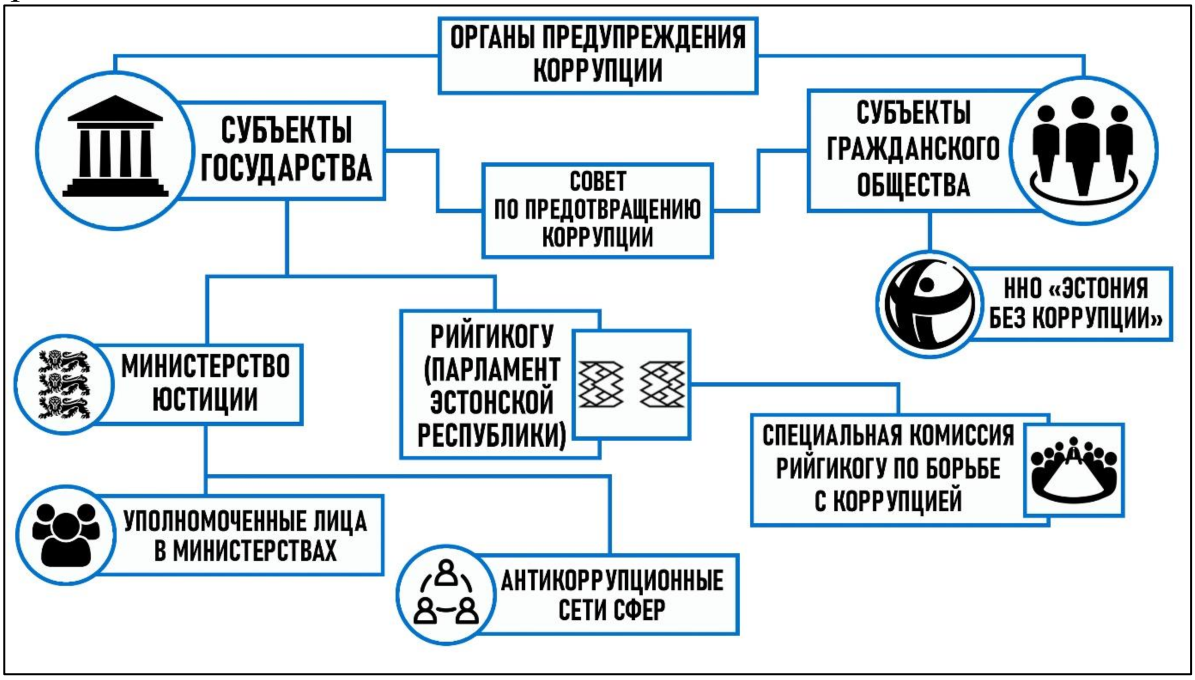

Рисунок №3

В Эстонской Республике отсутствует специализированный орган по противодействию коррупции, однако это никак не мешает успешно и эффективно бороться с этим негативным явлением государственным органам при активном участии гражданского общества.

Борьбой с коррупцией в Эстонии занимается целый ряд органов исполнительной власти: стратегию реализуют все министерства и правительственные учреждения. Согласно статье 8 Закона «О борьбе с коррупцией» Министерство Юстиции является ответственным органом за координацию антикоррупционной деятельности в стране. Также Министерство Юстиции проводит антикоррупционную политику, координирует и оценивает реализацию антикоррупционной стратегии, проводит исследования в этой области, отчитывается о выполнении стратегии перед Правительством Эстонской Республики.

Для успешной реализации антикоррупционной политики в каждом министерстве назначается координатор по предотвращению коррупции, который, среди прочего, также является контактным лицом по выполнению стратегии в своем министерстве. Данное лицо по требованию Министерства Юстиции предоставляет ежегодный отчет о реализации антикоррупционной стратегии в его сфере деятельности. Их задача состоит в том, чтобы наблюдать за выполнением задач, предусмотренных в антикоррупционной стратегии, а также вносить предложения по новым антикоррупционным мерам в своей сфере деятельности. Также данное лицо входит в антикоррупционную сеть в соответствующей сфере (сфера здравоохранения, сфера правоохранительных органов и т.д.). Обратиться с различными инициативами и предложениями по совершенствованию антикоррупционной деятельности можно по телефону или отправив письмо на электронную почту[96].

Антикоррупционные сети сфер тоже играют важную роль в противодействии коррупции, оценивая реализацию стратегии, анализируя предпринимаемые меры и действия, внося предложения по совершенствованию действующих мер и добавлению новых в своей сфере.

Парламентский контроль занимает важное место в антикоррупционной деятельности Эстонии, так основная часть работы Рийгикогу (Парламент Эстонии) ведется в комиссиях, которые подразделяются на два вида. Постоянные комиссии занимаются различными сферами жизни государства, их основная задача – обсуждение и подготовка законопроектов. Для решения же возникающих вопросов особой важности создаются специальные, следственные комиссии или комиссии по проблемам. Специальные комиссии создаются для решения конкретных вопросов особой важности. Коррупция отнесена именно к такого рода вопросам. В 2003 году во исполнение Закона «О борьбе с коррупцией» начала работу специальная комиссия парламента Эстонии. В этой комиссии хранятся декларации доходов высших должностных лиц, включая президента, судей, членов правительства и самого парламента. Комиссия проверяет сведения, представляемые чиновниками в декларациях, проверяет подозрения в коррупции, а при вскрытии

[96] Официальный Интернет-сайт антикоррупционной платформы Эстонской Республики / Контактные данные по предупреждению коррупции в министерствах // URL: https://www.korruptsioon.ee/ru/borba-s-korrupciey-v-estonii/kontaktnye-dannye-po-preduprezhdeniyu-korrupcii-v-ministerstvah (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

признаков правонарушений – передает материалы в Департамент полиции безопасности, который расследует коррупционные преступления. Специальная комиссия обсуждает возможные случаи коррупции, в которых задействованы указанные в антикоррупционном законе должностные лица, дает оценку этим случаям, осуществляет надзор за соблюдением членами Рийгикогу ограничений на занятие определенными видами деятельности, а также проверяет декларации экономических интересов. Один раз в год комиссия представляет Рийгикогу и общественности обзор своей деятельности. Специальная комиссия имеет право вызывать различных лиц, а также запрашивать данные и документы. Также имеет право вносить предложения о поправках или дополнениях к законам[97].

Совет по предотвращению коррупции призван анализировать деятельность по борьбе с коррупцией в Эстонии и вносить предложения министру юстиции по совершенствованию антикоррупционной деятельности. Членами совета становятся представители государственных, правоохранительных органов, бизнес-среды, общественности для того, чтобы привлекать все больше внимания к проблеме и угрозе под названием коррупция[98].

Заметной движущей силой и ячейкой гражданского общества в Эстонии является Объединение «Эстония без коррупции» – работающая в общественных интересах некоммерческая организация, целью которой является предотвращение коррупции, повышение осведомленности эстонского общества о коррупции и деятельность во имя прозрачности и демократии. С 2007 года объединение является аккредитованным в Эстонии представителем международной антикоррупционной организации Transparency International. При этом объединение постоянно участвует в анализе, мониторинге и воздействии на эстонскую антикоррупционную политику и законы, внося предложения по усилению мер по повышению структурной профилактики коррупции в стране. В своей деятельности объединение придерживается принципов независимости, аполитичности и профессионализма[99]. У данного объединения существует собственная программа действий на 2021 – 2024 годы, которая в качестве приоритетов выдвигает: прозрачное государственное управление; свободные от коррупции органы местного самоуправления; надежная защита информаторов; честное предпринимательство; сознательная молодежь.

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[97] Официальный Интернет-сайт Парламента Эстонской Республики / Специальная комиссия по борьбе с коррупцией // URL: https://www.riigikogu.ee/ru/rijgikogu/komissii/spetsialnaya-komissiya-po-borbe-s-korr/ (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

[98] Официальный Интернет-сайт антикоррупционной платформы Эстонской Республики / Совет по предотвращению коррупции // URL: https://www.korruptsioon.ee/en/anti-corruption-activity/corruption-prevention-council (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

[99] Официальный Интернет-сайт Объединения «Эстония без коррупции» // URL: https://transparency.ee/ru/o-nas (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

Борьба с коррупцией в Эстонии - это не просто принятие законов или создание антикоррупционных структур, это часть долгосрочной стратегии государства по борьбе с этим негативным явлением. До сегодняшнего дня уже было принято и реализовано три антикоррупционные стратегии: 2004 – 2008 гг.; 2008 – 2012 гг.; 2013 – 2020 гг. В настоящее время реализуется четвертая стратегия, которая рассчитана на 2021 – 2025 гг. Важной деталью является то, что каждая новая стратегия, несмотря на обозначение новых целей и задач, принимает во внимание успехи и неудачи реализации прошлых стратегий, являясь их прямым продолжением, что находит свое отражение в поиске актуальных подходов и путей для нерешенных проблем уже в рамках нового антикоррупционного плана. Также все стратегии объединяют общие цели, а именно: повышение осведомленности всего общества о вреде, который наносит коррупция; увеличение открытости и прозрачности деятельности государственных органов и принятия решений; развитие как превентивной, так и правоохранительной деятельности в борьбе с коррупцией.

Следует отметить, что с помощью поэтапных и последовательных реформ, обладая колоссальной политической волей и общественным стремлением побороть коррупцию, Эстония выбилась в лидеры, став одной из наиболее прогрессивных стран не только на постсоветском пространстве, но и во всем мире в этой сфере, что подтверждается международными экспертными группами и различными индексами, в том числе:

Эстонская Республика в индексе восприятия коррупции[100] поднялась с 32 места в 2012 году до 14 места в 2022 году среди стран мира (см. *рисунок №4*) (для сравнения: Республика Узбекистан поднялась со 170 места с показателем 17 в 2012 году до 126 места с показателем 31 в 2022 году).

[100] Официальный Интернет-сайт Transparency International / Corruption perceptions index // URL: https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2022 (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

Рисунок №4

Эстонская Республика по показателю качества государственного управления[101] (*исследование Группы Всемирного банка, анализирующее достижения стран мира в области качества и эффективности государственного управления*), в рамках которого рассматривается показатель, свидетельствующий об уровне сдерживания коррупции, повысила данный показатель с 80,57 в 2011 году до 89,9 в 2021 году среди стран мира (см. *рисунок №5*) (для сравнения: в Республике Узбекистан данный показатель в 2011 году составил 2,84, в 2021 году – 23,08).

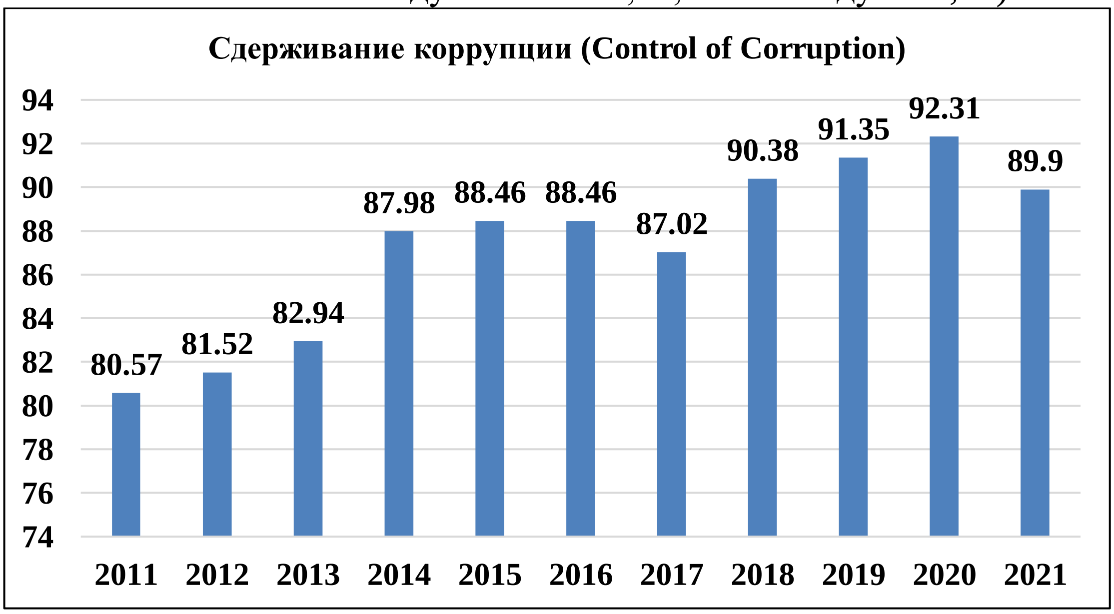

Рисунок №5

[101] Официальный Интернет-сайт Worldwide Governance Indicators // URL: https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

Эстонская Республика в рамках индекса верховенства закона[102] (*исследование и сопутствующий рейтинг, измеряющий достижения стран мира с точки зрения обеспечения ими правовой среды, которая базируется на универсальных принципах верховенства закона*), где среди восьми показателей есть один, который демонстрирует отсутствие коррупции, повысила данный показатель с 0,78 в 2015 году до 0,81 в 2022 году среди стран мира (см. *таблица №1*) (для сравнения: Республика Узбекистан поднялась с 81 места с показателем 0,35 в 2015 году до 78 места с показателем 0,47 в 2022 году).

Год	**Мировой рейтинг**	**Ограничение полномочий институтов власти**	**Отсутствие коррупции**	**Прозрачность институтов власти**	**Защита основных прав**	**Порядок и безопасность**	**Соблюдение законов**	**Гражданское правосудие**	**Уголовное правосудие**	**Общий результат**
2015	15/102	0,79	**0,78**	0,72	0,81	0,88	0,75	0,75	0,71	0,77
2016	14/113	0,80	**0,78**	0,81	0,80	0,85	0,78	0,77	0,70	0,79
2017-18	12/113	0,84	**0,79**	0,79	0,82	0,90	0,77	0,78	0,68	0,80
2019	10/126	0,84	**0,80**	0,80	0,83	0,89	0,79	0,80	0,71	0,81
2020	10/128	0,83	**0,79**	0,81	0,82	0,89	0,79	0,80	0,71	0,81
2021	11/139	0,83	**0,80**	0,80	0,82	0,89	0,79	0,80	0,72	0,81
2022	9/140	0,83	**0,81**	0,80	0,83	0,89	0,81	0,81	0,74	0,82

Таблица №1

Как отметил ***А.Х. Саидов***: «В нашей стране принимаются последовательные меры по внедрению системы предупреждения и бескомпромиссной борьбы с коррупцией, основанной на передовых международных стандартах»[103]. Опыт Эстонской Республики, а также наиболее эффективные и успешные методики в сфере противодействия коррупции следует рассмотреть, изучить их пригодность в рамках нашего государства с учетом всех его особенностей, а в дальнейшем внедрить их. Также считаем необходимым разработать и внедрить долгосрочную антикоррупционную стратегию Республики Узбекистан, которая будет рассчитана минимум на 4 года, данный подход мы считаем более продуктивным, так как подготовка и внедрение подобных стратегий требует более глубокого стратегического анализа и прогнозирования, а

[102] Официальный Интернет-сайт WJP Rule of Law Index // URL: https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/global/2022/Estonia/table (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

[103] Саидов А.Х. 2022. Политика Республики Узбекистан по противодействию коррупции: международные стандарты и национальная система. Uzbekistan Anti-Corruption Digest. 2, 1 (март 2022), 3 – 8. DOI: https://doi.org/10.47689/uacd-2181-3345--vol2-iss1-pp3-8

также более объемных исследований в сфере противодействия коррупции. Также для совершенствования института парламентского контроля целесообразным считаем обратить пристальное внимание на деятельность парламента Эстонии, в частности деятельность специальной комиссии по борьбе с коррупцией. Несмотря на поэтапное внедрение комплаенс-служб, департаментов по противодействию коррупции в государственных органах, опираясь на успешный опыт Эстонской Республики, предлагаем внедрять уполномоченных лиц в государственные министерства/ведомства, которые будут координировать и оценивать реализацию мер антикоррупционных стратегий в рамках обособленной сферы деятельности, также считаем интересным и актуальным предложение внедрить антикоррупционные сети сфер, которые могут стать площадкой для обсуждения осуществляемых мероприятий, их оценки, и предложения новых механизмов противодействия коррупции.

Также считаем крайне важным дальнейшую активизацию сотрудничества с международными и региональными организациями в сфере противодействия коррупции, расширение двустороннего и многостороннего международного сотрудничества в данной сфере, привлечение международных организаций к процессу совершенствования нормативной и организационно - практической базы, а также оценке проводимых и уже осуществленных мероприятий и реформ, развитие сотрудничества с антикоррупционными ведомствами зарубежных государств и дальнейший обмен опытом и успешными методиками.

А.С. Турсунов подчеркивает, что борьба с коррупцией - это комплексный процесс, в котором должны участвовать не только государственные органы, но и институты гражданского общества. Если, посмотреть на опыт стран, добившихся высоких результатов в борьбе с коррупцией, мы увидим, что в этих странах институты гражданского общества, являются одними из ключевых участников в борьбе с коррупцией. В целом, эффективность борьбы с коррупцией не может быть достигнута без участия институтов гражданского общества[104]. Поддерживая данную точку зрения, считаем необходимым продолжить активизацию гражданского общества Республики Узбекистан в сфере противодействия коррупции путем повышения правового сознания и культуры, использования антикоррупционной пропаганды, развития института общественного контроля, а также мобилизации аналитического центра «Прозрачность и открытость в Узбекистане» (Transparency Uzbekistan), зарегистрированного Министерством Юстиции в сентябре 2021 года, который, по нашему мнению, может использовать деятельность объединения «Эстония без коррупции» в качестве образца.

[104] Турсунов А.С. 2021. Участие институтов гражданского общества в борьбе с коррупцией. Uzbekistan Anti-Corruption Digest. 1, 1 (дек. 2021), 30–32. DOI: https://doi.org/10.47689/uacd-2181-3345--vol1-iss1-pp30-32

Передовой глобальный опыт показывает, что использование современных технологий, широкое внедрение открытых данных позволяет существенно повысить прозрачность процессов, как следствие минимизировать значительное число коррупционных факторов рисков[105]. Принимая во внимание складывающиеся тенденции в сфере информационных технологий, их постоянное развитие, а также эффективность используемых Эстонией методик в том числе и антикоррупционной платформы, полагаем, что необходимо и в дальнейшем в нашем государстве продолжать совершенствовать систему электронного правительства, расширять перечень государственных услуг, снижать человеческий фактор, убирать бюрократические преграды для развития предпринимательской среды и общества, повышая при этом не только уровень доступности сети Интернет для населения по всей стране, но и информационную и компьютерную грамотность.

Заключение.

Подытоживая вышеизложенное, следует отметить, что любой международный опыт, механизмы и приемы, которые эффективно и успешно работают в рамках какой-либо страны, не могут и не должны быть слепо скопированы и внедрены в практику нашего государства без тщательного их изучения, анализа, частичного изменения с учетом особенностей Республики Узбекистан.

Также в рамках заключения следует кратко обозначить указанные в статье предложения:

-необходимо разработать и внедрить Государственную (Национальную) программу по противодействию коррупции на 2023 – 2027 годы, в рамках которой будут определены приоритетные направления государственной политики, конкретные мероприятия, механизмы и сроки их реализации, ответственные за выполнение органы и должностные лица, критерии и механизмы оценки реализованных мер. При этом данная программа не должна быть статичной, в случае необходимости должны вноситься изменения и дополнения, с учетом постоянно меняющихся тенденций в данной сфере и постоянно растущей угрозы от коррупции. Данная стратегия в любой момент должна полностью и своевременно отвечать всевозможным вызовам в сфере противодействия коррупции;

-для дальнейшего совершенствования и усиления института парламентского контроля считаем целесообразным принять во внимание деятельность специальной комиссии по борьбе с коррупцией Парламента Эстонской Республики, чьи полномочия отличаются от ныне существующих комитетов в рамках палат Олий Мажлиса, в связи с чем, по

[105] Стайшюнайте Л. 2022. Реально ли оценить коррупционные риски в Узбекистане или как работает первая в Узбекистане антикоррупционная лаборатория. Антикоррупционный дайджест Узбекистана. 2, 1 (мар. 2022), 32–38.

нашему мнению, существует перспектива создания подобной комиссии и в нашем государстве;

-на сегодняшний день почти повсеместно появляются комплаенс-структуры и отделы по противодействию коррупции, мы считаем рациональным внедрение уполномоченного лица в качестве структурной единицы в министерствах/ведомствах, которое будет обладать отличающимися полномочиями от указанных выше структур тем, что данное лицо будет координировать и оценивать реализацию антикоррупционных мероприятий в рамках своей сферы деятельности (сфера здравоохранения, строительства и т.д.). Также несмотря на наличие Национального совета по противодействию коррупции, а также его территориальных подразделений, мы видим актуальным организовывать подобные советы в тех сферах деятельности, где существуют средние или же высокие коррупционные риски, данные советы могут стать оптимальной площадкой для обсуждения, поиска и принятия точечных, наиболее подходящих решений;

-необходимо в дальнейшем расширять и усиливать антикоррупционную пропаганду, повышать правовую культуру и сознание, вырабатывать у населения принцип нулевой терпимости к любым коррупционным проявлениям (используя при этом современные подходы и технологии, направленные на все слои населения, вне зависимости от возраста и вида деятельности), активизировать и развивать институт общественного контроля, поощрять наиболее активных субъектов в этом направлении, развивать деятельность негосударственных некоммерческих организаций, в том числе деятельность аналитического центра «Прозрачность и открытость в Узбекистане» (Transparency Uzbekistan);

-необходимо продолжать совершенствовать систему электронного правительства, расширять перечень государственных услуг, что будет способствовать снижению личного взаимодействия между государственными служащими и населением, а значит снижать потенциальные коррупционные риски.

Использованные источники:

1. Официальный Интернет-сайт Совета Европы / GRECO / Оценки / Эстонская Республика // URL: https://www.coe.int/en/web/greco/evaluations/estonia (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

2. Официальный Интернет-сайт ОЭСР / Estonia - OECD Anti-Bribery Convention // URL: https://www.oecd.org/daf/anti-bribery/estonia-oecdanti-briberyconvention.htm (дата обращения: 26.03.2023)

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ТЎРАҚЎРҒОН ИССИҚЛИК ЭЛЕКТР СТАНЦИЯСИДА ФОЙДАЛАНИЛАДИГАН СУВНИНГ КИМЁВИЙ ТАРКИБИНИ ЎЗГАРИШИГА ТУРЛИ ОМИЛЛАРНИНГ ТАЪСИРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада Тўрақўрғон иссиқлик электр станцияси электр энергияси ишлаб чиқариш учун оладиган Катта Наманган канали сувнинг асосий физик-кимёвий кўрсаткичлари ва унга таъсир этувчи омиллар бўйича олиб борилган тадқиқот натижалари келтирилган.

Ключевые слова: тепловая электростанция, химический состав воды, катионы, анионы, кальций, магний, хлориды, сульфаты, общая жесткость, сухой остаток, силикаты.

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THE INFLUENCE OF VARIOUS FACTORS ON THE CHANGE OF THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE WATER USED IN THE TORAKURGON THERMAL POWER STATION

Abstract. The article presents the results of a study of the main physical and chemical parameters of the water of the Katta Namangan canal, which is taken by the Torakurgan CHP for the production of electricity, and the factors influencing it.

Keywords: thermal power plant, chemical composition of water, cations, anions, calcium, magnesium, chlorides, sulfates, total hardness, dry residue, silicates.

Дунёда ҳозирги экологик вазият инсонларнинг кундалик ҳаётида - ҳам маиший мақсадларда, ҳам саноат мақсадларида, хусусан иссиқлик электр энергетикасида зарур бўлган сувнинг сифатига ҳам сўзсиз равишда таъсир кўрсатмоқда. Ҳисоб-китобларга кўра, иссиқлик электр станцияларида бир гигаватт электр энергиясини ишлаб чиқариш учун ҳар сонияда 32-42 куб метр сувдан фойдаланилади. Фақатгина иссиқлик электр станцияси энергия блокларидан бирининг турбинаси конденсаторини совутиш учун бир соатда 6000 -10000 куб метргача сув сарфланади.

Иссиқлик электр станцияларида сув асосий манба бўлиб, сув тайёрлаш энергетиканинг мазкур соҳаси технологиясида энг муҳим жараён ҳисобланади. Сувнинг талаб даражасида тайёрланиши ҳамда сув режимига қатьий риоя этилиши ҳар бир иссиқлик элекр станциясининг ишончли, узоқ муддат ҳамда тежамкор равишда эксплуатация қилинишининг кафолати эканлигини жаҳон амалиёти яққол кўрсатмоқда. Шунинг учун ҳам иссиқлик электр станцияларида фойдаланиладиган сувнинг сифатига қўйиладиган талаблар жуда юқоридир. Ушбу талаблар электр станциясининг сув сув-кимёвий таркиби юзасидан мунтазам ва босқичма-босқич равишда назорат олиб борувчи кимё цехида сувга физик-кимёвий усулда ишлов беришда ўз ифодасини топади. Иссиқлик электр станцияларида фойдаланиладиган сув сифатига қўйиладиган талабларнинг бажарилишига эътибор бермаслик ва бепарволик оғир оқибатларга – қимматбаҳо қурилмалар ва жиҳозларнинг ишдан чиқишига олиб келиши мумкин.

Тўрақўрғон иссиқлик электр станцияси электр энергияси ишлаб чиқариш учун зарур бўлган сувнинг асосий қисмини Катта Наманган каналидан олинади. Шунинг учун фойдаланиладиган сув таркибида жуда катта миқдорда тузлар, минерал ва органик моддалар, шунингдек қум, тупроқ ва сув ўсимликлари парчалари каби йирик дисперс моддалар мавжуд бўлади. Бундан ташқари табиий (қор, ёмғир, шамол) ва антропоген (заводлар ва қишлоқ хўжалиги оқавалари) омиллар сабабли ҳам канал суви таркибидаги қўшимча моддалар миқдори доимий ўзгариб туради.

Шунинг учун биз ўрганишларимизни Катта Наманган канали сувининг таркиби йил фасллари бўйича қандай ўзгариб боришига қаратдик. 2022 йил давомида турли вақтларда (январ, март, июн ва сентябр ойларида) Катта Наманган канали суви таркибидаги катионлар ва анионлар, силикатлар, умумий қаттиқлик, қуруқ қолдиқ ҳамда нефт маҳсулотлари миқдорларини ўзгаришини ўргандик.

1-жадвал

Катта Наманган канали суви таркибидаги катионлар миқдори

Сув намунаси олинган вақт	Катионлар, мг/дм^3				Умумий катионлар миқдори, мг-экв/дм^3
	Калций	Магний	Натрий	Темир	
11.01.2022	218,28	192,12	161,94	0,184	33,54
24.03.2022	58,03	47,4	89,7	0,06	10,7
21.06.2022	140,28	54,72	45,7	0,046	13,55
16.09.2022	59,2	20	21	1,8	5,59

Катта Наманган каналидан 11.01.2022 йил куни олинган намуна таркибида калций-218,28 мг/дм^3, магний-218,28 мг/дм^3, натрий-218,28 мг/дм^3 ва темир-0,184 мг/дм^3 ни ташкил этди. 24.03.2022 йил куни олинган намуна таркибида калций-58,03 мг/дм^3, магний-47,4 мг/дм^3, натрий-89,7 мг/дм^3 ва темир-0,06 мг/дм^3 ни ташкил этди. 21.06.2022 йил куни олинган намуна таркибида калций-140,28 мг/дм^3, магний-54,72 мг/дм^3, натрий-45,7 мг/дм^3 ва темир-0,046 мг/дм^3 ни ташкил этган бўлса 16.09.2022 йил куни олинган намуна таркибида эса калций-59,2 мг/дм^3, магний-20 мг/дм^3, натрий-21 мг/дм^3 ва темир-1,8 мг/дм^3 ни ташкил этди.

Канал суви таркибидаги катионларнинг умумий миқдори 11.01.2022 йил куни 33,54 мг-экв/дм^3, 24.03.2022 йил куни 10,7 мг-экв/дм^3, 21.06.2022 йил куни 13,55 мг-экв/дм^3 ни ташкил этган бўлса, 16.09.2022 йил куни эса 5,59 мг-экв/дм^3 га тенг бўлди (1-расм).

1-расм. Катта Наманган канали суви таркибидаги катионларнинг умумий миқдори

Натижалар Катта Наманган канали суви таркибидаги катионлар миқдори баҳор ва куз ойларида бирмунча кам, қиш ва ёз ойларида эса кескин ортишини кўрсатди.

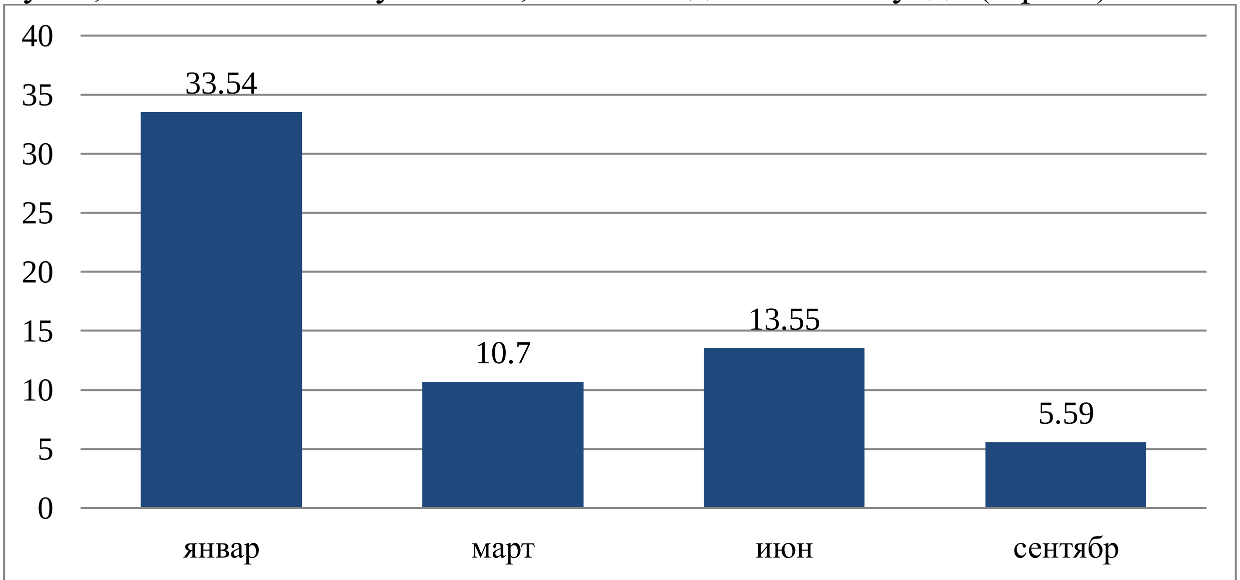
Катта Наманган каналидан 11.01.2022 йил куни олинган намуна таркибида хлорид-98,8 мг/дм^3, сульфат-1020 мг/дм^3, нитрат-32,5 мг/дм^3, нитрит-0,98 мг/дм^3, бикарбонат-317 мг/дм^3 ва карбонат-24,4 мг/дм^{3}ни ташкил этди. 24.03.2022 йил куни олинган намуна таркибида хлорид-57,6 мг/дм^3, сульфат-303 мг/дм^3, нитрат-4 мг/дм^3, нитрит-0,007 мг/дм^3, бикарбонат-170,8 мг/дм^3 ни ташкил этди. 21.06.2022 йил куни олинган намуна таркибида хлорид-39,9 мг/дм^3, сульфат-80,5 мг/дм^3, нитрат-11 мг/дм^3, нитрит-0,0006 мг/дм^3, бикарбонат-317,2 мг/дм^3 ни ташкил этган бўлса 16.09.2022 йил куни олинган намуна таркибида хлорид-42 мг/дм^3, сульфат-143 мг/дм^3, нитрат-7 мг/дм^3, нитрит-0,1 мг/дм^3, бикарбонат-158,6 мг/дм^{3}ни ташкил этди.

2-жадвал

Катта Наманган канали суви таркибидаги анионлар миқдори

Сув намунаси олинган вақт	Анионлар, мг/дм^3						Умумий анионлар миқдори, мг-экв/дм^3
	Хлорид	Сулфат	Нитрат	Нитрит	Бикарбонат	Карбонат	
11.01.2022	98,8	1020	32,5	0,98	317	24,4	33,54
24.03.2022	57,6	303	4	0,007	170,8	-	10,7
21.06.2022	39,9	80,5	11	0,0006	317,2	-	13,55
16.09.2022	42	143	7	0,1	158,6	-	5,59

Канал суви таркибидаги анионларнинг ҳам умумий миқдори ўрганилганда 11.01.2022 йил куни 33,54 мг-экв/дм^3, 24.03.2022 йил куни 10,7 мг-экв/дм^3, 21.06.2022 йил куни 13,55 мг-экв/дм^3 ни ташкил этган бўлса, 16.09.2022 йил куни эса 5,59 мг-экв/дм^3 га тенг бўлди (2-расм).



2-расм. Катта Наманган канали суви таркибидаги анионларнинг умумий миқдори

Натижалар Катта Наманган канали суви таркибидаги анионлар миқдорининг энг паст миқдори сентябр ойига, энг юқори миқдори эса январ ойига тўғри келди.

Катта Наманган канали сувининг умумий қаттиқлиги, қуруқ қолдиқ миқдори силикатлар ва нефт маҳсулотлари миқдори ҳам таҳлил қилинганда 11.01.2022 йил куни олинган сув намунасининг умумий қаттиқлиги 24 мг-экв/дм^3, қуруқ қолдиқ 2269 мг/дм^3, силикатлар 12,7 мг/дм^3 ва нефт маҳсулотлари 0,24 мг/дм^3 ни ташкил этди. 24.03.2022 йил куни олинган сув намунасининг умумий қаттиқлиги 6,8 мг-экв/дм^3, қуруқ қолдиқ 638 мг/дм^3, силикатлар 8,2 мг/дм^3 ва нефт маҳсулотлари 0,055 мг/дм^3 ни ташкил этди. 21.06.2022 йил куни олинган сув намунасининг умумий қаттиқлиги 11,5 мг-экв/дм^3, қуруқ қолдиқ 680 мг/дм^3, силикатлар 7,7 мг/дм^3 ва нефт маҳсулотлари 0,05 мг/дм^3 ни ташкил этди. 16.09.2022 йил куни олинган сув намунасининг умумий қаттиқлиги 12,5 мг-экв/дм^3, қуруқ қолдиқ 360 мг/дм^3, силикатлар 1,8 мг/дм^3 ташкил этди нефт маҳсулотлари эса аниқланмади.

3-жадвал

Катта Наманган канали сувининг умумий сифат кўрсаткичлари

Сув намунаси олинган вақт	Умумий қаттиқлик, мг-экв/дм^3	Қуруқ қолдиқ, мг/дм^3	Силикатлар, мг/дм^3	Нефт маҳсулотлари, мг/дм^3
11.01.2022	24	2269	12,7	0,24
24.03.2022	6,8	638	8,2	0,055
21.06.2022	11,5	680	7,7	0,05
16.09.2022	12,5	360	1,8	-

Натижалардан Катта Наманган канали сувининг умумий сифат кўрсаткичлари ҳам январ ойида энг юқори, сентябр ойида эса энг паст қийматга эга бўлишини кўриш мумкин.

Хулоса. Катта Наманган канали сувининг кимёвий таркибини йилнинг тўрт мавсумида ўрганилганда канал сувининг энг ёмон сифат кўрсаткичлари қиш ойларига тўғри келиши аниқланди. Бунинг асосий сабабини қиш мавсумда канал суви сатхининг камаяиши ва каналга сизот сувларнинг қўшилиши билан изоҳлаш мумкин. Тажридалардан канал сувининг кимёвий таркибидаги қўшимча моддалар миқдори ёз ойларида ҳам нисбатан юқори эканлигини кўришимиз мумкин. Бунинг сабабини ёз ойларида канал сувига қишлоқ хўжалиги оқаваланини қўшилиши билан тушунтирилади.

Хулоса ўрнида шуни таъкидлаш лозимки, саноат ишлаб чиқариши мақсадларида юқори сифатли сувдан фойдаланиш кўламининг ўсиб бориши сув заҳираларидан оқилона фойдаланиш ҳамда чиқинди сувларнинг атроф-муҳитга ташланишини камайтириш масалаларини долзарб қилиб қўймоқда. Ер куррасидаги мавжуд экологик вазият, иқлим ўзгаришлари ҳамда табиий сув заҳираларининг етишмаслиги – дунё микёсида саноат чиқинди сувларини тозалаш ҳамда улардан такроран фойдаланиш муаммосини ҳал қилишни тақозо этмоқда.

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ИНФРАСТРУКТУРА ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ СИСТЕМ В ЭПОХУ MOREN

Аннотация: Эта статья основана на основных последствиях информационной инфраструктуры в современном обществе. И это показывает, насколько возрастает роль инфраструктуры информационных систем.

Ключевые слова: Информационные системы, информационная инфраструктура, компьютерные информационные системы, информационно-коммуникационные технологии, глобальная экономика.

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INFRASTRUCTURE OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN THE AGE OF MOREN

Abstract: This article is based on the main implications of information infrastructure in modern society. And this shows how the role of information systems infrastructure is growing.

Key words: Information systems, information infrastructure, computer information systems, information and communication technologies, global economy.

Введение

Информационные системы играют решающую роль в организациях. Практически все компании и организации зависят от информационных систем и их операций. Таким образом, устойчивость и надежность являются ключевыми проблемами в информационных системах и инфраструктурах информационных систем. Надежность технологий и систем важна, а это означает, что они должны быть целями управления и развития информационных систем. В этой статье мы рассмотрим развитие надежности инфраструктуры информационных систем организации. Цель состоит в том, чтобы найти ключевые проблемы, влияющие на инфраструктуру, влияющие на надежность и непрерывность систем и технологий в организации. Информационные системы необходимо разрабатывать таким образом, чтобы надежность и гибкость могли быть встроены в информационные системы и инфраструктуры. Цель состоит в том, чтобы разработать системы, которые позволяют, а не ограничивают, чтобы системы служили надежной основой для деятельности и операций и позволяли достигать оперативных и стратегических целей.

Информационная инфраструктура состоит из физических объектов, служб и средств управления, которые поддерживают все общие вычислительные ресурсы в организации. Существует пять основных компонентов инфраструктуры: компьютерное оборудование, программное обеспечение, сети и средства связи (включая Интернет и интранет), базы данных и персонал по управлению информацией. Инфраструктуры включают в себя эти ресурсы, а также их интеграцию, эксплуатацию, документирование, обслуживание и управление.

Архитектура информационных технологий.

Архитектура информационных технологий — это высокоуровневая карта или план информационных активов в организации, включая физический дизайн здания, в котором находится аппаратное обеспечение. Это одновременно руководство по текущим операциям и план будущих направлений. ИТ-архитектура объединяет потребности всей организации в информации, ИТ-инфраструктуре и всех приложениях. ИТ-архитектура аналогична архитектуре дома. Архитектурный план описывает, как должен быть построен дом; включая то, как различные компоненты дома, такие как электрические системы, должны быть интегрированы. Точно так же ИТ-архитектура показывает, как все аспекты информационных технологий в организации сочетаются друг с другом. На рис. 1 показана ИТ-архитектура туристического агентства.

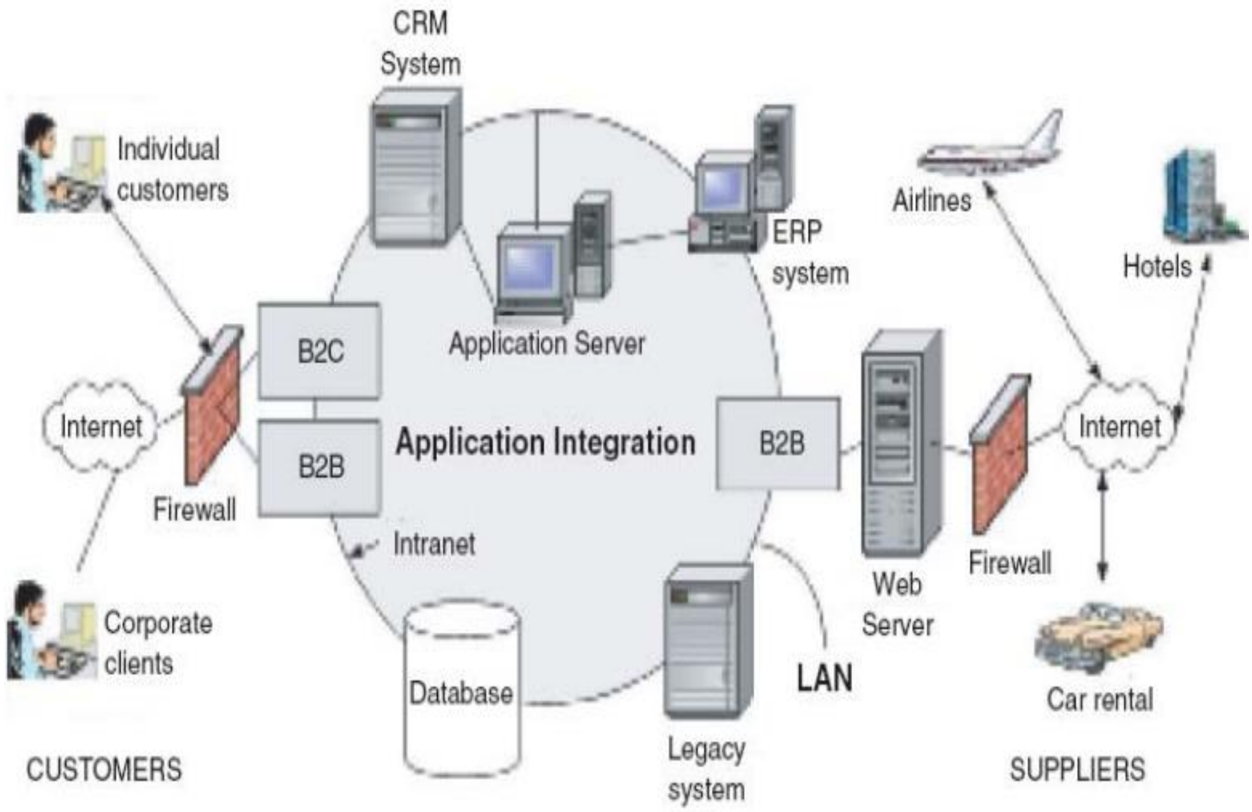

Рисунок 1. Архитектура туристического онлайн-агентства.

Инфраструктура информационных технологий (ИТ) организации состоит из физических объектов, ИТ-компонентов, ИТ-услуг и ИТ-персонала, которые поддерживают всю организацию. Начиная с нижней части рисунка 2, мы видим, что ИТ-компоненты — это компьютерное оборудование, программное обеспечение и коммуникационные технологии, которые обеспечивают основу для всех информационных систем организации. Двигаясь вверх по пирамиде, мы видим, что ИТ-персонал использует ИТ-компоненты для предоставления ИТ-услуг, которые включают управление данными, разработку систем и обеспечение безопасности. Компьютерные информационные системы ИТ-архитектура и ИТ-инфраструктура обеспечивают основу для всех информационных систем в организации. Информационная система (ИС) собирает, обрабатывает, хранит, анализирует и распространяет информацию для определенной цели. Компьютерная информационная система (CBIS) — это информационная система, использующая компьютерные технологии для выполнения некоторых или всех намеченных задач. Хотя не все информационные системы компьютеризированы, большинство из них. По этой причине термин «информационная система» обычно используется как синоним «компьютерной информационной системы».

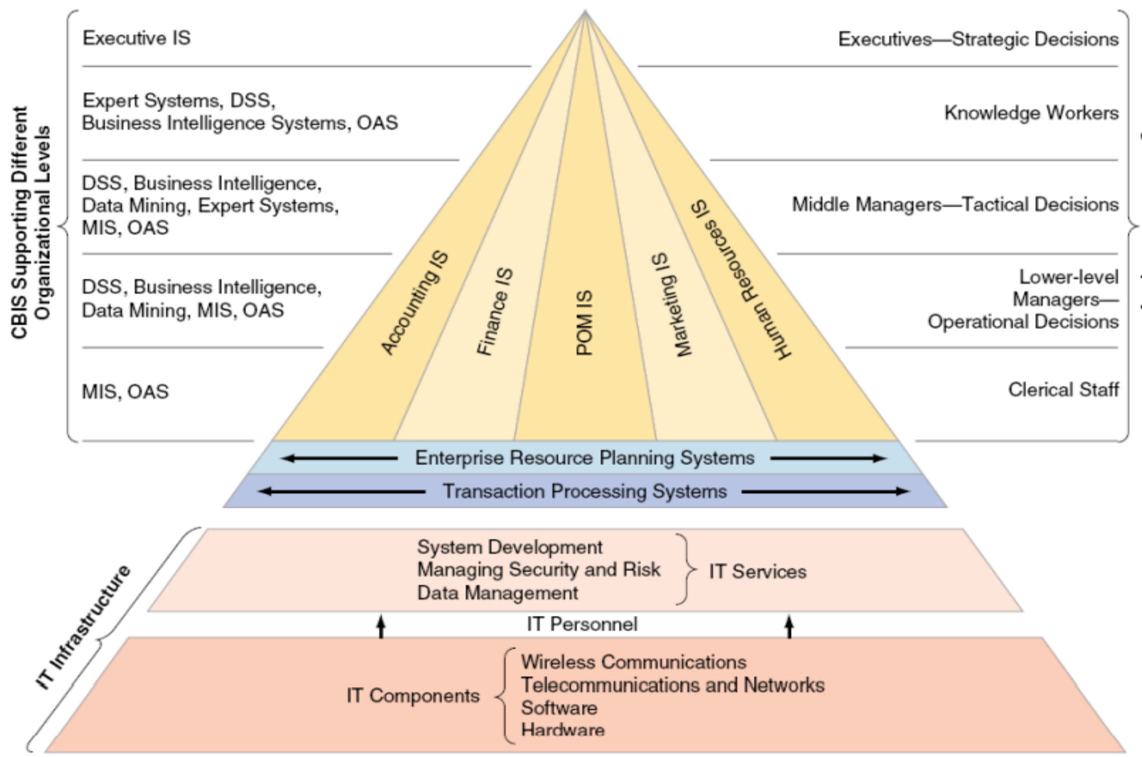

Рисунок 2. Архитектура онлайн-турагентства.

Основные возможности компьютерных информационных систем

• Выполнять высокоскоростные численные вычисления большого объема.

• Обеспечение быстрой и точной связи и совместной работы внутри и между организациями.

• Храните огромные объемы информации в удобном, но небольшом пространстве.

• Обеспечьте быстрый и недорогой доступ к огромным объемам информации по всему миру.

• Облегчить интерпретацию огромных объемов данных.

• Повысить эффективность и продуктивность людей, работающих в группах в одном месте или в нескольких местах, где угодно.

•Автоматизировать как полуавтоматические бизнес-процессы, так и ручные задачи.

прикладные программы

Прикладная программа — это компьютерная программа, предназначенная для поддержки конкретной задачи или процесса. В каждой функциональной области или отделе бизнес-организации используются десятки прикладных программ. Обратите внимание, что прикладные программы являются синонимами приложений. Например, отдел кадров иногда использует одно приложение для проверки кандидатов на работу, а другое — для отслеживания текучести кадров.

Совокупность прикладных программ в одном отделе обычно называют ведомственной информационной системой. Например, набор прикладных программ в области управления персоналом называется информационной системой управления персоналом (HRIS). На рис. 4.5 видно, как разнообразные приложения позволяют Commerce Bank успешно обслуживать своих клиентов. Создание ИТ-архитектуры — это циклический процесс, который определяется бизнес-архитектурой. Бизнес-архитектура описывает организационные планы, концепции, цели и проблемы, а также информацию, необходимую для их поддержки. Потенциальные пользователи ИТ должны играть решающую роль в создании бизнес-архитектуры, чтобы и бизнес-архитектура, и ИТ-архитектура соответствовали долгосрочным потребностям организации. Мы можем использовать архитектуру дома в качестве аналогии. При подготовке концептуального чертежа дома высокого уровня архитектору необходимо знать требования жителей и ограничения по строительству (время, деньги, материалы и т. д.). При подготовке ИТ-архитектуры проектировщику необходима аналогичная информация. Эта исходная информация содержится в бизнес-архитектуре. Как только бизнес-архитектура завершена, разработчик системы может приступить к пятиэтапному процессу построения ИТ-архитектуры, как показано на рис. 3. Обратите внимание, что преобразование бизнес-целей в ИТ-архитектуру может оказаться очень сложной задачей. Давайте теперь посмотрим на различные основные элементы ИТ-архитектуры.

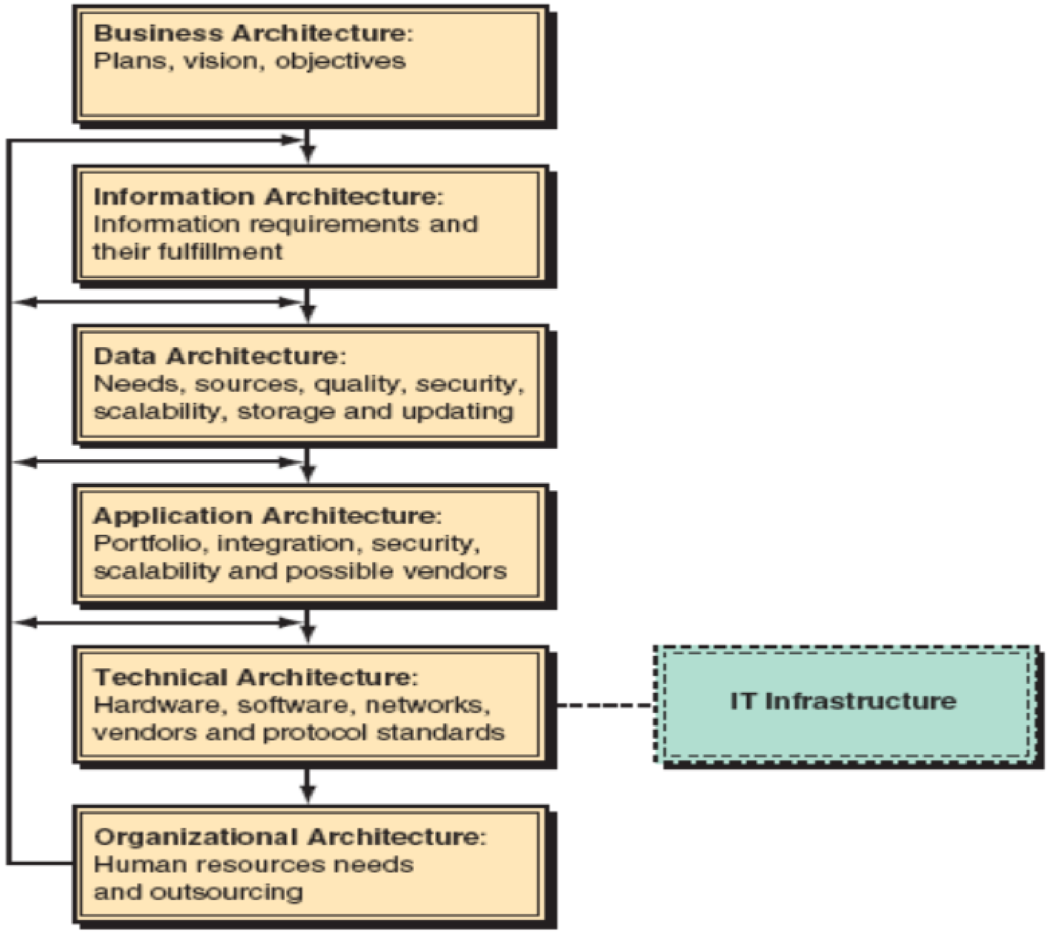

Рисунок 3. Этапы построения ИТ-архитектуры.

Управление информационными ресурсами Информационные ресурсы — это общий термин, который включает все оборудование, программное обеспечение (информационные системы и приложения), данные и сети в организации. В дополнение к вычислительным ресурсам существует множество приложений, и постоянно разрабатываются новые. Приложения имеют огромное стратегическое значение. Фирмы настолько сильно на них полагаются, что в некоторых случаях, когда они не работают (даже в течение короткого времени), организация не может функционировать. Кроме того, эти информационные системы очень дороги в приобретении, эксплуатации и обслуживании. Поэтому очень важно правильно ими управлять. Однако становится все труднее эффективно управлять информационными ресурсами организации. Причина этой трудности связана с эволюцией функции ИСУ в организации. Когда предприятия впервые начали использовать компьютеры в начале 1950-х годов, отдел информационных систем (ISD) владел единственным вычислительным ресурсом в организации — мейнфреймом. В то время конечные пользователи не взаимодействовали напрямую с мейнфреймом. Сегодня компьютеры расположены по всей организации, и почти все сотрудники используют компьютеры в своей работе. Эта система известна как вычисления конечного пользователя. В результате этого изменения ISD больше не владеет информационными ресурсами организации. Вместо этого между ISD и конечными пользователями установились партнерские отношения. ISD теперь действует больше как консультант для конечных пользователей, рассматривая их как клиентов. По сути, основная функция ISD — использовать ИТ для решения бизнес-задач конечных пользователей.

Управление информационными ресурсами.

Информационные ресурсы — это общий термин, который включает в себя все оборудование, программное обеспечение (информационные системы и приложения), данные и сети в организации. В дополнение к вычислительным ресурсам существует множество приложений, и постоянно разрабатываются новые. Приложения имеют огромное стратегическое значение. Фирмы настолько сильно на них полагаются, что в некоторых случаях, когда они не работают (даже в течение короткого времени), организация не может функционировать. Кроме того, эти информационные системы очень дороги в приобретении, эксплуатации и обслуживании. Поэтому очень важно правильно ими управлять. Однако становится все труднее эффективно управлять информационными ресурсами организации. Причина этой трудности связана с эволюцией функции ИСУ в организации. Когда предприятия впервые начали использовать компьютеры в начале 1950-х годов, отдел информационных систем (ISD) владел единственным вычислительным ресурсом в организации — мейнфреймом. В то время конечные пользователи не взаимодействовали напрямую с мейнфреймом. Сегодня компьютеры расположены по всей организации, и почти все сотрудники используют компьютеры в своей работе. Эта система известна как вычисления конечного пользователя. В результате этого изменения ISD больше не владеет информационными ресурсами организации. Вместо этого между ISD и конечными пользователями установились партнерские отношения. ISD теперь действует больше как консультант для конечных пользователей, рассматривая их как клиентов. По сути, основная функция ISD — использовать ИТ для решения бизнес-задач конечных пользователей.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ И ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ДИАМЕТРА РАБОЧЕГО ОРГАНА

Аннотация. В статье представлены теоретические и экспериментальные результаты определения диаметра рабочего органа, образующего искусственную трубу. По полученным результатам расход воды по полученной трубе и ее сопротивление силе тяжести представлены на основе графика.

Ключевые слова: хлопчатник, кротование, кротовина, кротообразование цилиндр; угол конуса, длина цилиндрической части, тяговой сопротивлений.

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INFLUENCE OF VERTICAL LOAD AND TIRE PRESSURE ON SOIL COMPACTION

Abstract. The article presents the theoretical and experimental results of determining the diameter of the working body forming an artificial pipe. According to the results obtained, the water flow through the resulting pipe and its resistance to gravity are presented on the basis of the graph.

Key words: cotton, mole, mole, mole formation cylinder; cone angle, length of the cylindrical part, traction resistance.

В сельском хозяйстве использование энергоресурсосберегающих технологий и внедрение их в производство неразрывно связаны между собой.

В последние годы неоднократные нехватки воды для орошения сельскохозяйственных культур вызывают большие проблемы. Поэтому целесообразно использовать водосберегающие технологии при рациональном использовании воды для орошения сельскохозяйственных культур.

В нашей республике существует ряд водосберегающих технологий полива хлопчатника, одной из которых является технология полива из-под почвы. При такой технологии полива при поливе хлопчатника экономится расход воды при поливе, предотвращается вымывание почвы, хорошо сохраняется зернистость верхнего слоя почвы.

При поливе хлопчатника из-под почвы через искусственные трубы, по сравнению с обычным поливом, экономится вода, снижается прорастание сорняков между рядами, сохраняется больше влаги, чем при обычном поливе [1, 2, 3].

Эксперименты по изучению влиянии диаметра кротоформировщика рабочего органа на показатели его работы были проведены при диаметре кротоформирующего рабочего органа от 40 мм до 70 мм с интервалом 10 мм, при этом длина его цилиндрической части была принята 100 мм, угол конусности 30º, глубина хода рабочего органа 22 см и скорость движения 1,4-1,8 м/с.

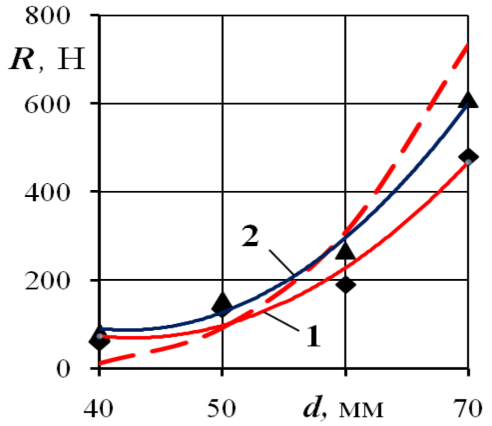
При изучении диаметра рабочего органа за основные принимали диаметр трубы, образовавшейся под почвой между краями рядов хлопчатника, лобовое сопротивление рабочего органа и расстояние протекания воды по сформированной трубе. индикаторы. Результаты экспериментов представлены на рисунках 1-2.

Как видно из графиков рис. 1 и 2, с увеличением диаметра трубоформа пропорционально увеличивались диаметр формируемой трубы и сопротивление сопротивления рабочего органа. Это можно объяснить тем, что объем грунта, на который воздействует трубообразователь, увеличивается с увеличением диаметра [4, 5, 6].

Скорость агрегата на диаметр сформированной кротовины существенно не повлиял, тяговое сопротивление рабочего органа при диаметре 40 мм и при скорости 1,4 м/с составило 150,2 Н, а при скорости

1,8 м/с – 172,3 Н.

Исследовано влияние диаметра рабочего органа трубоформа на его производительность. Диаметр трубообразователя рабочего органа изменялся с 40 мм на 70 мм с шагом 10 мм, длина цилиндрической части 100 мм, угол конусности 30°, заданная глубина проходки рабочего органа 22 см, а скорость движения 1,4 и 1,8 м/с. Проведены опыты (рис. 1-2).

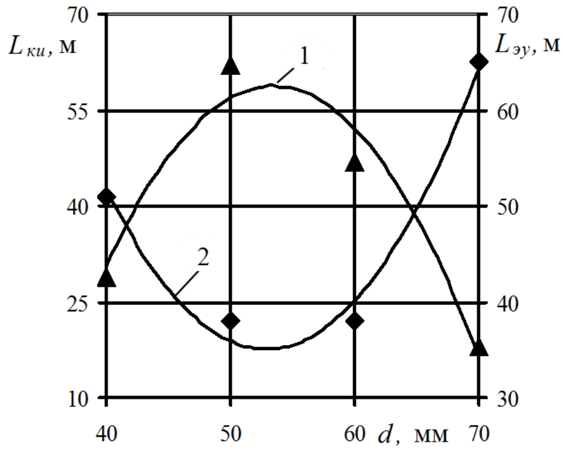


теоратические

экспериментальные

1 – V=1,4 м/с; 2 – V=1,8 м/с.

Рис.1. Влияние диаметра (dк) кротообразователя на его тяговое сопротивление (R)



1. $L_{ки} = f(d)$, 2. $L_{эу} = f(d)$

Рис.2. Влияние диаметра ($d_к$) кротообразо-вателя на расстояния протекания воды внутри кротовины ($L_{ки}$) и по поверхности борозды ($L_{эу}$)

Основными оценочными критериями были приняты формирование качественной кротовины в середине борозд междурядий, тяговое сопротивление рабочего органа и дальность протекания воды внутри сформированных кротовинах.

Основными показателями были формирование качественной трубы под почвой между кромками рядов, диаметр трубы, сопротивление рабочего органа и дальнобойность потока воды по трубе. С увеличением диаметра трубоформа увеличивались диаметр формируемой трубы и сопротивление сопротивления рабочего органа. Это можно объяснить тем, что с увеличением диаметра увеличивается его поверхность, воздействующая на почву [7, 8, 9,10].

При увеличении диаметра кротоформировщика диаметр кротовин и тяговое сопротивление рабочего органа увеличивались. Это можно объяснить тем, что при этом площадь взаимодействия его с почвой увеличивается.

Согласно графикам, приведенным на рисунке 6, при диаметре кротоформировщика от 50 до 60 мм под бороздой была формирована качественная кротовина. В сформированной кротовине наблюдалось протекание воды на длительные расстояния. При диаметре кротоформировщика 40 мм происходит увлажнение верхней части почвы, в результате чего наблюдалось оседание кротовины и смывание почвы. При диаметре кротоформировщика 70 мм наблюдалось нарушение кротовины из-за ее осыпания.

При диаметре кротоформировщика 5,0 и 6,0 см была формирована качественная кротовина в середине борозд междурядий и протекание воды через эти кротовины полностью соответствовали агротехническим требованиям.

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СПОСОБЫ НАБОРА ПЕРСОНАЛА В ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются особенности набора кадров и методы привлечения кандидатов в дошкольное образовательное учреждение.
Ключевые слова: дошкольное образовательное учреждение, привлечение специалистов, поиск персонала, подбор кадров.

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METHODS RECRUITING OF PERSONNEL IN THE ORGANIZATION PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Abstract: The article discusses the features of a set of personnel and methods of attracting candidates for a preschool educational institution.
Keywords: preschool educational institution, attracting specialists, search for staff, recruitment.

В системе дошкольного образования имеется своя специфика относительно методов набора персонала – воспитатель или педагог в дошкольном образовательном учреждении (далее - ДОУ) должен обладать профессиональными знаниями, умениями и навыками и соответствовать требованиям, предъявляемым к работникам образовательных учреждений: высокий уровень профессионализма, стремление создавать условия для гармоничного всестороннего развития личности детей, иметь мотивацию к совершенствованию воспитательного и учебного процесса, желание развивать свои практические умения и повышать квалификацию - всё это играет важную роль при поиске кандадата на должность. Можно выделить несколько причин, наличие которых не позволяет в полной мере препятствовать появлению сложноразрешимых противоречий между стремлением к качественному подбору персонала и имеющимися проблемами в дошкольных образовательных учреждениях:

- отсутствие специальной единицы в штате кадров для области профессионального подбора персонала в ДОУ;

- ДОУ недостаточно прислушиваются к потребностям потребителей их услуг – родителям дошкольников;

- постоянная потребность в квалифицированных педагогах при отсутствии условий для их профессионального отбора;

- медленное оснащение современной материально-технической базой в большинстве ДОУ, особенно в удаленных от города сельских регионах;

- стабильная острая нехватка воспитателей и помощников воспитателей и низкий спрос на должность в связи с низкой оплатой труда;

- низкие темпы внедрения передовых технологий в учебный и воспитательный процесс и др.

В детских садах редко появляются возможности для внутриштатной перестановки кадров. В основном такая ротация может быть реализована

путем назначения младшего воспитателя, получившего профессиональное педагогическое образование, на должность воспитателя, или путем перевода рядового педагога на администрирующую должность или должность заведующего детским садом. Поэтому детские сады в поисках новых сотрудников в основном ориентируются на внешние источники набора, основное значение среди которых занимает Интернет. На сегодняшний день с помощью глобальной сети можно ознакомиться с резюме педагогических работников на таких сайтах как OLX.KZ, ENBEK.KZ, HH.KZ, а также самостоятельно подать имеющуюся вакансию в образовательном учреждении на указанных источниках. Однако поиски работы для большинства педагогических работников основаны на

территориальном принципе. По статистике, педагоги занимают первое место среди представителей всех профессий, которые стараются найти работу недалеко от дома. Нередко желающие трудоустроиться воспитатели детских садов начинают поиски работы с телефонных звонков или визитов в ДОУ своего района, рассылку резюме на электронные адреса. Важную роль здесь играет размещение сведений о вакансиях в местных средствах массовой информации, а также расклейка объявлений на информационной доске детского сада и специальных табло для объявлений в близлежащих микрорайонах.

Детские сады не пользуются услугами специализированных агентств по подбору персонала, так как в статье расходов ДОУ финансирование на подобные услуги не предусматриваются, поэтому поиск персонала ложится целиком на плечи руководителя учреждения, он же в дальнейшем и осуществляет отбор кадров.

В связи с этим повышается значение государственных бирж труда. При этом специфическим источником подбора персонала для ДОУ является база вакансий в местных Центрах занятости населения, имеющаяся во всех районных управлениях образования, куда могут обращатся педагоги, желающие трудоустроиться.

При планировании потребности в персонале необходимо учитывать расстановку кадров в соответствии с утвержденной структурой организации, которая включает в себя руководящий состав, педагогических работников и обеспечивающих специалистов.

Процесс привлечения специалистов в ДОУ состоит из:

1) определения потребности в персонале

2) установления квалификационных требований

3) выбора способа набора кандидатов

Самыми доступными методами привлечения специалистов в ДОУ, которые должен применять сотрудник учреждения, отвечающий за набор кадров, являются:

1) Предоставление преимуществ собственным сотрудникам, преданным интересам образовательного учреждения, при решении вопросов должностного роста. При этом расширение штата достигается путем привлечения в детские сады выпускников вузов и колледжей, заинтересованных в педагогической работе. Такой метод пополнения персонала, именуемый «принципом пирамиды», направлен на обеспечение стабильности в кадровой политике организации, предотвращение текучести персонала, удовлетворенности работников занимаемой должностью и повышению чувства своей ценности в качестве работника в учреждении.

2) Заключение договоров на прохождение практики с местными колледжами и ВУЗами осуществляющие подготовку специальностей дошкольного образования, а затем создание базы кадрового резерва из выпускников которые хорошо себя проявили на педагогической практике.

3) Поиск персонала исключительно во внешних источниках. Применение указанного метода позволяет подобрать в штат квалифицированных специалистов, которые будут преданы педагогической работе, но не самому образовательному учреждению.

4) В поисках кадров приоритет отдается молодым специалистам. Такой метод обеспечивает обновление коллектива, но связан с определенными временными затратами на адаптацию «вчерашних студентов» к коллективу и к профессии, так же повышается риск несоответствия ожиданий и реальности у молодежи не имеющей трудовой опыт, а в последствии – быстрый рост неудовлетворенности профессией. В таких условиях важную роль играет грамотное руководство администрации дошкольного учреждения, необходимо создать программу адаптации и поощрения профессиональных достижений для молодых специалистов.

С учетом вышеназванных методов подбора персонала, можно обозначить источники привлечения потенциальных сотрудников: внешние и внутренние. Преимущества внешних источников состоят во внедрении в деятельность ДОУ новых методов и практик, уменьшении «кадрового голода», применении широкого спектра процедур отбора кандидатов и т.д. В случае, если детский сад планирует привлекать внутренние источники в деле, подбора персонала, его руководство сможет контролировать данный процесс, т.к уже ознакомлены достоинствами и недостатками, с возможностями и потенциалом каждого сотрудника, в отличие от тех кто приходит «со стороны»

Подведя итог сказанному, можно определить процесс привлечения кадров в образовательные учреждения в качествепоследовательности следующих действий: определение потребности в персонале, установление квалификационных требований и выбор способа набора кандидатов. При этом внешние источники привлечения новых работников являются наиболее предпочтительными для ДОУ, т.к обладают возможностями более широкого спектра возможностей для привлечения кандидатов.

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ТУРЛИ СИРТЛАРДА ИЛДИЗ МЕВАЛАРИНИНГ ИШҚАЛАНИШ КОЭФФИЦИЕНТЛАРИНИ АНИҚЛАШ УСУЛИ

Аннотация. Сирпаниб кесувчи ишчи органнинг ишлашини таҳлил қилиш пайтида, илдиз меваларнинг пичоқ, тупроқ ва бошқа бегона ўтлар илдизларга ишқаланиши аниқланди. Илдиз меваларнинг илдиз тизимининг турли сиртларда (бўялган пўлат ва бўялмаган пўлат) ишқаланиш коэффициентларини аниқлаш махсус қурилмада амалга оширилди.

Калит сўз: бегона ўтлар илдизлари, ишқаланиш коэффициенти, ишқаланиш юзаси, синов намунаси, тупроқ, пичоқ, чизғич, араваьча, пўлат, ишчи орган.

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METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE FRICTION COEFFICIENTS OF TUBERS ON DIFFERENT SURFACES

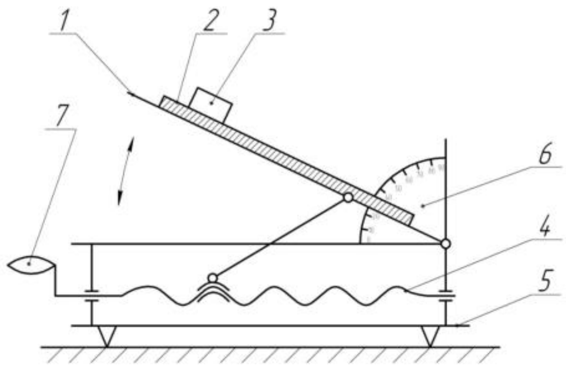
Abstract. During the analysis of the operation of the self-driving working body, it was found that the root of the weed, when combing it, makes friction on the working surface of the knife, the soil and on the roots of other weeds. On different surfaces of the root system of tubers (painted steel and unpainted steel) was carried out according to a well-known technique on a special device.

Keywords: weed roots, friction coefficient, friction surface, test sample, soil, knife, scratch, carriage, steel, working body.

Kirish

Сирпаниб кесувчи ишчи органнинг ишлашини таҳлил қилиш пайтида, илдиз меваларнинг пичоқ, тупроқ ва бошқа бегона ўтлар илдизларга ишқаланиши аниқланди. Шунга асосланиб, турли сиртларда илдиз меваларининг ишқаланиш коэффициентларини аниқлаш керак бўлди.

Илдиз меваларнинг илдиз тизимининг турли сиртларда (бўялган пўлат ва бўялмаган пўлат) ишқаланиш коэффициентларини аниқлаш махсус қурилмада амалга оширилди (1-расм). Ушбу қурилма икки плиталардан иборат бўлиб: горизонтал қўзғалмас пластинка 5 ва қўзғалувчи пластинка 1. Синов қилинадиган ишқаланиш юзаси 2 қўзғалувчи плита пластинкасига қисқичлар билан босилди ва унинг устига синов материали 3 қўйилди. Пластинканинг қиялик бурчаги винт 4 ни айлантириб синов материаллар сирпана бошлашига қадар ўзгартирилди.



1-расм. Ишқаланиш коэффициентларини аниқлаш қурилмаси

1-ҳаракатланувчи пластинка; 2-синов учун ишқаланиш юзаси; 3-синов материали; 4-винт; 5-горизонтал қўзғалмас пластинка; 6-шкала; 7-тутқич

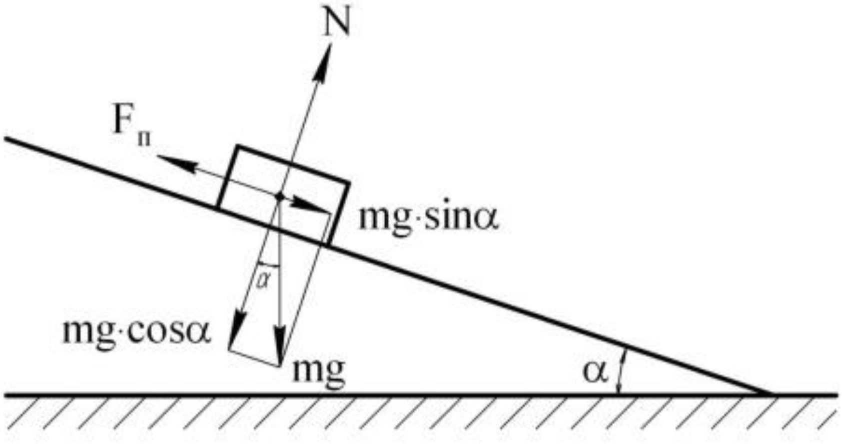
Намуна бошланғич статик ишқаланиш коэффициентига тўғри келади f_n пластинканинг бу ҳолати (2-расм) шартга кўра:

$$f_n = mgsina,(1)$$

бу ерда f_n - ишқаланиш кучи, $mgsina$ -тортишиш проекция кучи.

Бундан хулоса қилиш мумкинки, пластинканинг бурилиш бурчаги α ўрганилаётган материалнинг силжиши бошланган пайтда φ_nишқаланиш бурчагига тўғри келади [1].

Турли сиртларда бегона ўт илдизларининг ишқаланиш коэффициентлари қуйидагича аниқланди. Синов намунаси (металл текислигига ёпиштирилган бегона ўт илдизлари) горизонтал жойлаштирилган юзага жойлаштирилди. Кейин тутқич билан ҳаракат қилиб, синов учун ишқаланиш юзаси бурчаги оширила бошлади. Синов намунасининг ҳаракати бошланган мойил текисликнинг ҳолати қурилманинг шкаласи билан аниқланди [2].



2-расм-Синов материалига таъсир қилувчи кучлар схемаси

Намуна ҳаракатлана бошлагач, α бурчаги ўзгара бошлайди ва f_n ишқаланиш бурчаги аниқланди. Статик ишқаланиш коэффициенти формула бўйича аниқланди:

$$f_n = tg\varphi_n = tga, (2)$$

бу ерда: α-текисликнинг горизонталга мойиллик бурчаги, φ_n-харакат тўхтаган пайтида ишқаланиш бурчаги.

Ишқаланиш коэффициенти Г.В. Веденяпиннинг умумий тадқиқот методологиясига асосланиб, беш мартадан ўттиз марта такрорлашда экспериментал равишда аниқланди, шундан сўнг уларнинг ўртача қиймати ва стандарт оғиши

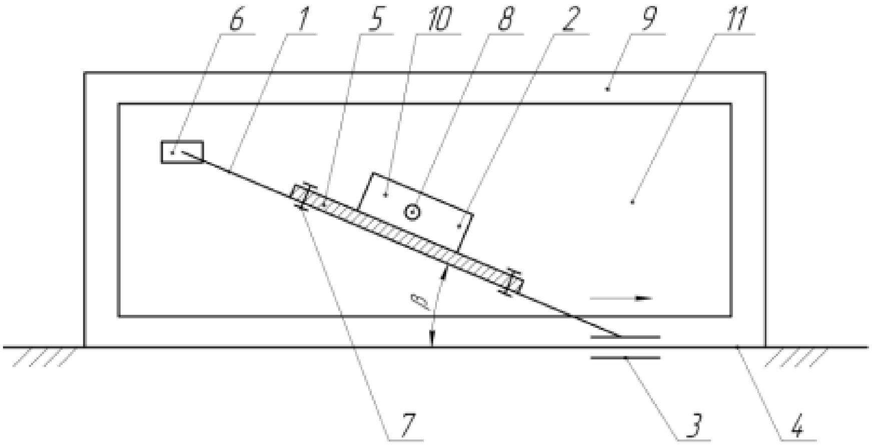
$$\bar{\alpha} = \sum_{I=1}^{n} \alpha_i (3)$$

$$\text{ва} \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(\alpha_i - \bar{\alpha})^2}{n-1}} (4)$$

формулалар ёрдамида ҳисоблаб чиқилди. [3].

Кейинги параметр турли сиртларда бегона ўтларнинг илдиз тизими учун ҳаракатнинг ишқаланиш коеффициенти (бўялган пўлат ва бўялмаган пўлат, тупроқ) академик В. А. Желиговского ҳаракатининг ишқаланиш коэффициентларини аниқлаш учун махсус қурилмада амалга оширилди.

Ушбу қурилма чизғичдан 1 иборат бўлиб бурчак β остида маҳкамланган йўналтирувчига 4 махкамланган. β бурчани шундай танланиш керакки, чизғич 1 нинг кейинги ҳаракати билан ўрганилаётган синов материал 10 остида ишқаланиш юзаси 5 бўйлаб силжийди. Чизғич 1 қўллаб-қувватлаш слайдида асосланади 6, Намунанинг ҳаракат траекториясини тасвирлайдиган қалам 8 аравача 2 га ўрнатилади. Синов қилинаётган ишқаланиш юзаси 5 чизғич 1 га қисқичлар 7 билан бириктирилган ва синов материали 10 (илдиз мева маҳсулотлари) аравага ўрнатилган [3, 4].



3-расм-Ҳаракатнинг ишқаланиш коэффициентини аниқлаш учун қурилманинг схемаси

1-чизғич; 2-аравача; 3 - судралувчи; 4 -йўналтирувчи; 5 - ишқаланиш юзаси; 6 - юргич; 7 - қисқич; 8 - қалам; 9 - горизонтал юзаси; 10-синов материали; 11- қоғоз бўлаги.

Ушбу қурилма горизонтал текислигига қоғоз бўлаги ёпиштирилган. Аравача харакатга келганда унда N нормал куч ва ишқаланиш кучи $\boldsymbol{F_c}$ ***пайдо бўлади.*** [5, 6] Бундан ташқари, араванинг ҳаракати тенг таъсир этувчи кучнинг $\boldsymbol{R_c}$ га тўғри келади (4-расм). Кейин, бу йўналишни аниқлаб, СМК учбурчаги қурилди. Олинган учбурчакдан ҳаракатнинг ишқаланиш коеффициенти f_c ва бурчакнинг бурчаклари φ_c аниқланди.

Ушбу схемада *СМК* учбурчаги *CNR$_c$* учбурчагига ўхшашлигини кўрсатади. Шунга кўра, f_c ишқаланиш бурчаги *МСК* бурчагига тенг бўлади ва шунинг учун ҳаракатнинг ишқаланиш коэффициентини формула бўйича ҳисоблаш мумкин:

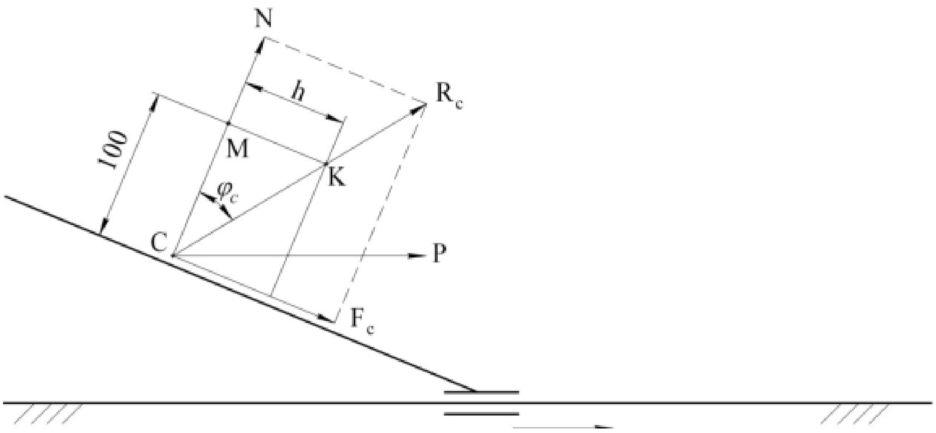
$$f_c = tg\varphi_c \frac{MK}{100}. \ (5)$$

Тажриба ўттиз ўлчовни беш марта такрорлашда амалга оширилди. Кейин ўртача қиймат, ўртача квадратик оғиш ва варьиация оралиғи мос равишда қуйидаги формула билан аниқланади

$$\bar{X} = \frac{x_1 n_1 + x_2 n_2 + \cdots x_m n_m}{n_1 + n_2 + \cdots + n_m} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i n_i}{n}, \ (6)$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}}, \ (7)$$

$$X = \bar{X} \pm t\delta \ (8)$$



4-расм- Аравачага таъсир қилувчи кучлар схемаси

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РАЗРАБОТКА РУЧНОЙ СЕЯЛКИ ДЛЯ ПОСЕВА МЕЛКИХ СЕМЯН

Аннотация. В статье представлен анализ разработки и принципа работы ручных сеялок. Посев мелких семян в фермерских и крестьянских хозяйствах производится вручную. В условиях нашей страны эффективнее сеять семена овощей в грунт непосредственно в поле. Поэтому разработка ручной сеялки для овощных культур является одним из актуальных вопросов.

Ключевые слова: ручной сеялка, сев, овощи, процесс, культура.

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DEVELOPMENT OF HAND SEEDER FOR PLANTING SMALL SEEDS

Abstract. The article presents an analysis of development and operation of hand seeders. Sowing small seeds in farms and peasant farms is done manually. In the conditions of our country, it is more efficient to sow truck-crops seeds into the ground directly in the field. Therefore, development of a hand seeder for truck-crops is one of the actuality tasks.

Key words: manual seeder, sowing, vegetables, process, culture.

В сельскохозяйственном производстве одним из решающих технологических процессов является сев. От качества сева и от сроков его проведения зависит будущий урожай сельскохозяйственной культуры. Наличие хорошей и современной посевной техники является здесь решающим фактором. Однако в республике остро ощущается дефицит парка посевной техники, приводящий к затягиванию сроков сева. Потребность сельского хозяйства Узбекистана в хлопковых сеялках составляет более 19 тыс. шт. Также необходимы сеялки для сева кукурузы, сои, арахиса, маша и др. культур весеннего и летнего сроков сева [1,2,3,4].

Из опыта сельскохозяйственного производства известно, что применение традиционных приемов при проведении посевных работ на малогабаритных землях влияется резко на расходе горюче-смазочных материалов, расходе семян, сроках и качестве посева. Поэтому одной из основных задач сегодняшнего дня является создание и производство сеялок, малогабаритных, быстро адаптируемых к посеву различных семян, энергоэффективных и экономически удобных [5,6,7].

При посеве семян рядами расстояние между семенами одинаковое и они образуют ряд. В зависимости от расположения растений этот способ может быть: узкими рядами, широкими рядами и полосами [3,7].

При способе посева семян узкорядным расстояние между рядами 6-20 см. При посадке бобовых этим методом рекомендуется расстояние 7,5–15 см. В основном этим способом получают зерно из маш и бобовых культур. При широкорядном способе посадки междурядья располагают на расстоянии 45, 60, 70 и 90 см друг от друга. Посев зернобобовых культур 60, 70, 90 см осуществляется в Мингбулокском и Папском районах Наманганской области. В районах с Турагоргонским, Уйчинским, Чустским и адырним районами распространена посадка между 60 и 70 см междурядьями [1,3,8]. Полосовая посадка – это тип широкорядной посадки, используемый для посадки овощей, конопли и семян. Семена высевают в два-три ряда полосой. Расстояние между рядами на ленте 5, 8, 10 и 32 см, а расстояние между полосами не менее 60 см.

К посадке семян предъявляется ряд требований. В посевной период влажность поля в пересчете на слои почвы составляет 13-16 % в слое 0-5 см, 14-19 % в слое 5-10 см, твердость почвы 0,2-0,4 и 0,3-1,0 МПа соответственно. Семена овощных культур, подготовленные к посеву, должны полностью соответствовать существующим требованиям по соответствующим стандартам.

Семена для посадки должны быть отсортированы и очищены от посторонних примесей, химически обработаны от болезней и вредителей. Всхожесть семян в лабораторных условиях должна быть не менее 95%. При посеве семян в открытый грунт по существующей технологии глубина заделки должна быть 2-6 см. В зависимости от почвенно-климатических условий и вида культуры аппарат должен быть оснащен приспособлениями, открывающими за один проход канавы на глубину 4-5 см, высаживающими на дно их семена овощных культур, засыпающими их фильм.

Плотность почвы, подготовленной к посадке, должна быть 1,1-1,2 г/см^3, влажность должна быть в пределах 13-19 процентов. Отклонение среднего значения глубины заделки семян должно составлять 0,5-1,0 см в зависимости от глубины заделки. Расстояние между высаживаемыми рядами должно быть 60, 70 и 90 см. Отклонение норм посадки от указанных величин не должно превышать 10 процентов.

В мелких фермерских и крестьянских хозяйствах посев мелких семян производится преимущественно ручным трудом. Посев с помощью техники приводит к повышенному расходу топлива и семян [3,8]. В условиях нашей страны при подготовке почвы к посадке влага испаряется за короткое время. В таких почвенно-климатических условиях эффективнее посев семена овощных культур прямо в поле. Поэтому одним из актуальных вопросов является изготовление ручной сеялки для мелкосемянных овощных культур и внедрение его в сельскохозяйственное производство.

Большинство семян овощных культур имеют неровную поверхность и очень низкую дисперсность. Семена овощных культур мелкие, глубина посадки составляет около 1-2 см. Это связано с тем, что верхний слой почвы быстро теряет влагу, поэтому семена не успеют прорасти. Дополнительное орошение увеличивает затраты и приводит к зарастанию полей сорняками.

На сегодняшний день для посева бобовых культур разработано несколько видов мини-сеялок [3]. В последнее время в связи с выделением населению 0,1–10 га земли под посев повторных культур потребность в мелко ручных сеялках возрастает. Сеялка с рукояткой, изготовлена из деревянной катушки для преодоления вышеуказанных дефектов. При этом древесный материал не повреждает семена при извлечении их из бункера [7,8]. Сеялка получает привод от основных движущихся колес через цепь. В процессе работы сеялки семена, находящиеся в бункере, подхватываются бункером через подготовленные по их размерам проводники и через семяпровод поступают к высевающему клапану. Изменение расстояния между посевами производится за счет увеличения или уменьшения количества семенных гнезд в катушки. При подготовке сеялки к работе проверяют пригодность семенного ящика на один метр, глубину залегания сошника и расстояние между рядами. Скорость посадки зависит от скорости вращения колес.

С опытным экземпляром ручной сеялки проведены полевые испытания. Испытания проводились на полях, свободных от колосовых культур в летний период.

На основании агротехнических требований к посадке семян в мини-сеялку, предназначенную для посева гранулированных семян, нами показано, что рельеф участка посева семян, неровность поля, характеристики сеялки посадочное устройство, скорость агрегата и т. д. имеют важное значение для получения высокого урожая с посевов.

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СОЗДАНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ БРУТТО-КОНТРАКТА В РАЗВИТИИ ГОРОДСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО ТРАНСПОРТА (НА ПРИМЕРЕ Г. НАМАНГАНА)

Аннотация. В этой статье рассмотрены вопрос организации городской транспортной инфраструктуры и развитию городского общественного транспорта. Приведены результаты анализа внедрение новая система брутто-контракта (Pool System) для совершенствования системы управления дорожным движением, обеспечение безопасности движения на городском общественном транспорте, повышение уровня развития магистралей и магистралей, автомагистралей и других технологических объектов в городе Наманганa.

Ключевые слова: перевозка пассажиров, транспорт, автобус, маршрут, брутто-контракт, общественный транспорт.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POOL SYSTEM IN DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORT (IN THE CASE OF THE CITY OF NAMANGAN)

Abstract. This article deals with the organization of urban transport infrastructure and the development of urban public transport. The results of the analysis are the introduction of a new system of gross contract (Pool System) to improve the traffic management system, ensure traffic safety in urban public transport, increase the level of development of highways and highways, highways and other technological facilities in the city of Namangan.

Key words: passenger transport, transport, bus, route, Pool System, public transport.

В Республике Узбекистан и мировом сообществе большое значение имеет развитие общественного транспорта в городах и плотнонаселенных районах [1,2,3,4]. В частности, нашим правительством был принят ряд постановлений и законов о создании и развитии регулярных автобусных маршрутов [5,6,7].

Постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан от 16 февраля 2023 года №59 «О мерах по реформированию системы общественного транспорта» постановлением Кабинета Министров №116 «Об установлении новой системы финансирования общественного транспорта был принят 18 марта текущего года [8,9].

Роль городской транспортной инфраструктуры в развитии современных городов очень велика. Ровные и удобные городские дороги являются основой городской инфраструктуры. Само собой разумеется, что экономики стран с развитой транспортной инфраструктурой развиваются быстрыми темпами, и транспортный потенциал страны остается одним из основных драйверов привлечения в страну иностранных инвестиций. В настоящее время многие зарубежные страны уделяют большое внимание всестороннему развитию городского общественного транспорта. Очень важно и дальше совершенствовать деятельность этого сектора, используя новые инновационные идеи в городском общественном транспорте, чтобы создать комфорт для жителей города и приезжих гостей [10,11,12,13].

Для развития транспортной инфраструктуры в современных городах система городского общественного транспорта должна быть более надежной, быстрой и удобной для населения. Необходимо внедрение новых видов транспорта, дальнейшее совершенствование системы управления дорожным движением, обеспечение безопасности движения на городском общественном транспорте, повышение уровня развития магистралей и магистралей, автомагистралей и других технологических объектов в городах.

На сегодняшний день одной из важнейших проблем в сфере пассажирских перевозок является недостаточный уровень доступа к услугам общественного транспорта [14,15,16].

В европейских странах наиболее отличительной чертой городского общественного транспорта, будь то наземный или подземный, является точность в отношении времени в пути. Если время прибытия автобуса написано на станции как 8:43, то автобус прибудет ровно через сорок три минуты восьми часов. Конечно, общественный транспорт, который движется с такой точностью, не перестанет привлекать горожан и гостей города. Следует отметить, что обеспечение движения городского общественного транспорта по заданному маршруту в конкретную единицу времени не требует от предприятия дополнительных затрат, в то же время повышает доверие клиентов к городскому общественному транспорту и потоку пассажиров к нему. Это, в свою очередь, обеспечивает увеличение доходов транспортных компаний [1,4,17,18].

Требования и условия брутто-контракту (Pool System)

Перевозчик: требования к автомобилю (вместимость, низкий пол, наличие системы обогрева-охлаждения); необходимый объем работы (точное количество поездок и расстояние, которое необходимо преодолеть); требования к внешнему и внутреннему оборудованию транспортных средств; требования к размещению рекламы на транспортных средствах; Требования к внешнему виду водителей (форменная форма).

Заказчик: акт сверки счетов; акт сдачи-приемки выполненных работ; расчет цены контракта; контроль выполнения условий договора; проведение оплаты.

Расчеты с перевозчиками производятся по критериям «путешествие» и «качество». В расчетах с перевозчиками формируется необходимое количество автобусов и рейсов в каждом направлении, пройденное расстояние на километр с учетом не менее 10 процентов рентабельности затрат, связанных с обеспечением качества обслуживания, содержанием и обновлением автобусов

Срок действия договора определяется по средним показателям года выпуска парка подвижного состава следующим образом:

Если до 2-х лет (включая 2-й год), то договор на 7 лет;

Если от 3 до 5 лет (включая 5-й год), то договор заключается на 5 лет;

Если от 6 до 7 лет (в том числе 7-й год), то контракт на 3 года;

Если до 10 лет (включая 10-й год), договор заключается на 1 год.

Порядок определения объема работ, выполняемых по брутто-контракту (Pool System), и размера оплаты, подлежащей уплате перевозчику.

1. Контроль за выполнением условий брутто-контракту осуществляется уполномоченным органом в течение срока действия договора через автоматизированную диспетчерскую службу и контролеров на маршруте.

Уполномоченный орган может привлекать представителей других органов для контроля качества обслуживания пассажиров.

2. Нарушение условий брутто-контракту подтверждается следующими факторами:

фиксируемые автоматизированной диспетчерской службой данные об объемах и качественных показателях трафика;

электронные документы, подготовленные надзорными органами по результатам маршрутного контроля с использованием специальных планшетов.

3. Определяется фактически пройденный перевозчиками маршрут движения по маршруту автоматизированной диспетчерской службой, путем измерения дальности движения транспортного средства через спутниковую навигационную систему на основании только установленных графиков движения и схемы маршрута.

Помимо меры удержания денежных средств, предусмотренной настоящим пунктом, могут быть предусмотрены и штрафы за нарушение его условий или ненадлежащее исполнение в валовом договоре.

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ГЕОИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В СИСТЕМЕ МЕЖДУГОРОДНОГО ПАССАЖИРСКОГО ТРАНСПОРТА

Аннотация. В этой статье рассмотрены вопрос перевозки пассажиров по видам транспорта на территории Узбекистана с использованием геоинформационных систем. Поскольку данные об объектах на поверхности Земли и составляют пространственную информацию, получается, что геоинформационные системы не только удачно подходят для управления транспортными объектами и сетями, но и позволяют планировать перевозки, контролировать их. В результате анализа выявлено, что больше всего перевозки пассажиров осуществляеться на территории Узбекистана, так как город считается центром автомобильных перевозок.

Ключевые слова: перевозки пассажиров, геоинформационая технология, транспорт, пассажирских перевозок.

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APPLICATION OF GEOINFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN INTERCITY PASSENGER TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Abstract. This article deals with the issue of transportation of passengers by means of transport on the territory of Uzbekistan using geographic information systems. Since data about objects on the Earth's surface constitute spatial information, it turns out that geoinformation systems are not only well suited for managing transport facilities and networks, but also allow you to plan

transportation and control them. As a result of the analysis, it was revealed that most of the transportation of passengers is carried out on the territory of Uzbekistan, since the city is considered the center of road transport.
Keywords: transportation of passengers, geoinformation technology, transport, passenger transportation.

Мобильность населения связана с масштабами расположения города, характером размещения населения по отношению к основным пассажирским и автомобильным трассам, уровнем развития транспортных станций, регулярностью движения, платой за проезд, и т. д. Пассажирское движение имеет свои законы и их необходимо постоянно изучать [1,2], чтобы правильно организовать пассажирские перевозки и полностью удовлетворить потребности населения [3,4].

Большой пассажиропоток в небольших районах города или крупных транспортных узлах является основой для организации пассажирских дорог или маршрутов, которые в совокупности образуют городскую транспортную сеть. Использование того или иного вида пассажирского транспорта зависит от характера его перевозки, величины первоначальных капитальных затрат и стоимости перевозки. В крупных городах рекомендуется использовать все виды пассажирского транспорта [5,6,7].

В целях оптимизации времени прибытия пассажира в пункт назначения учитываются все факторы, на него влияющие, то есть время, затрачиваемое пассажиром на дорогу от дома до остановки, время, затрачиваемое на ожидание транспорта на остановке, время на проезд в транспорте, время на повторную посадку в другой транспорт, время от остановки до места назначения, время в пути и влияющие на них параметры следует изучать отдельно [3,4].

Необходимость знать спрос на перевозки по направлениям о потребностях пассажиров служит основой для удовлетворения их потребностей. По этой причине необходимо проводить исследования, чтобы правильно организовать работу автобусов на маршрутах.

По данным экспертам Института прогнозирования и макроэкономических исследований [8] изменения в пассажирских перевозках по видам транспорта в Узбекистане за 2017-2022 годы, количество пассажиров, перевезенных всеми видами транспорта в Узбекистане, увеличилось с 5 679,0 млн человек в 2017 году до 6 170,8 млн человек в 2022 году, а пассажирооборот вырос со 130,0 млрд пасс-км до 144,7 млрд пасс-км. 2022 году доля автомобильного транспорта в общем количестве перевезенных пассажиров составила 97,5%, или 6 017,5 млн человек против 5 591,3 млн человек в 2017 году. В свою очередь, пассажиропоток на автомобильном транспорте увеличился со 117,7 млрд пасс-км до 129,2 млрд пасс-км соответственно.

Основным видом транспорта в Узбекистане является автомобильный транспорт. Поэтому для развития пассажирского транспорта в нашей стране необходимо охватить населенные пункты общественным транспортом и открыть новые автобусные маршруты. Несколько сложно организовать маршрут на дальние расстояния, что влияет на эффективность автобуса из-за застревания на остановках или проезда через центры городов, из-за технического обслуживания и других причин.

Сеть автомобильных дорог разрешает преодолевать географическую обособленность республики, неравномерность распределения населения и городских центров по ее территории. Автомобильным транспортом осуществляется основной объем внутри республиканских пассажирских перевозок [9]. Известно, что геоинформационная система (ГИС) – это благополучно развивающаяся информационная технология, эффективно применяющаяся во многих отраслях, в том числе и на транспорте. Поскольку у транспортных ГИС есть одна важная особенность - самый большой круг пользователей, которым необходимо транспортная информация. Данными пользователями считаемся мы, поскольку пользуемся транспортом для проезда. И всем нам, рядовым пассажирам и водителям, профессионалам перевозок и обслуживания дорог, необходимо информация о транспортных сетях и объектах [10].

Междугородные перевозки пассажиров организуются на автомобильных магистралях на расстояния 50-1000 км и более от городской черты для связи городов внутри области, между областями и между автономными республиками. Для больших расстояний пассажироперевозки требуется больше времени, а плату за проезд взимают по заранее объявленным тарифам. Для таких перевозок предоставляются автобусы согласно предварительным заказам с оплатой как по действующим тарифам, так и на договорных началах [10].

Оптимизация трафика, мониторинг и отслеживание – очень важная задача в сфере транспорта. Учитывается множество факторов, ширина дороги, средняя скорость и др. Одной из основных задач, решаемых в области ГИС-технологий, является создание плана перевозки с учетом безопасности и времени перевозки пассажиров (например, рис.1).

Одним из самых ответственных участков деятельности с применением ГИС, является оперативная работа, связанная с управлением движения. Применение ГИС – универсальная технология для работы с пространственными данными. На разных видах транспорта есть свои специфические задачи, которые могут эффективнее решаться с помощью ГИС. Некоторые из них: в автомобильном транспорте – планирование; проектирование; строительство; эксплуатация; мониторинг передвижения, сбор статистики по функционированию подведомственной дорожной сети, анализ аварий [11].

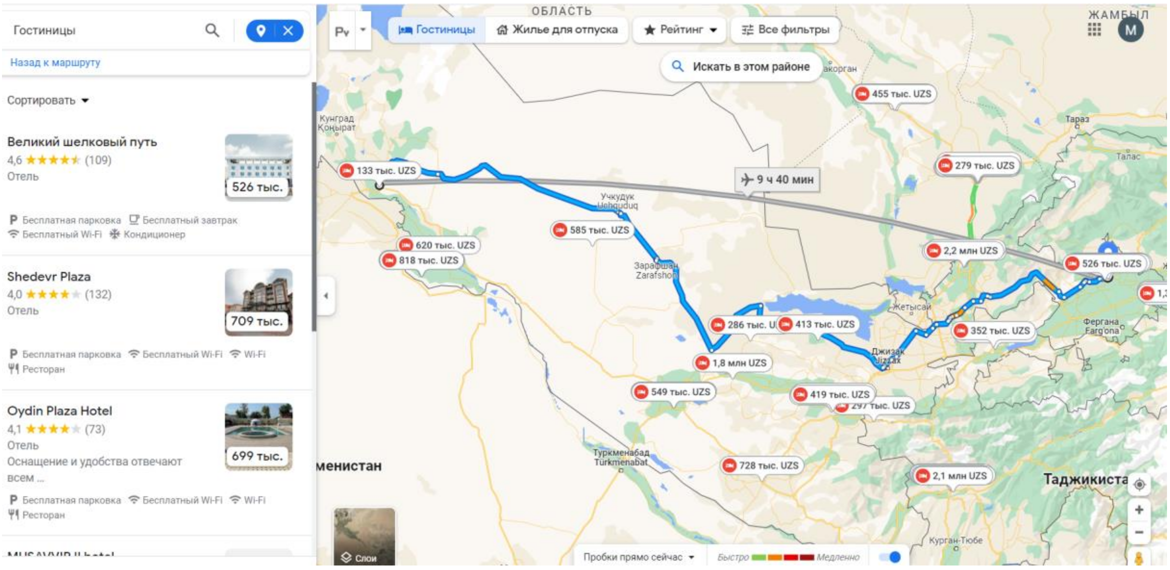

Рис.1. План маршрута с доступными отелями, их местами расположения, а также выбором ограничивающих условий, например, района или стоимости размещения.

Преимущества и недостатки перевозки пассажиров разными транспортными средствами различны. При железнодорожных перевозках в наиболее отдаленный район республики по маршруту, показанному на рис. 1, дополнительное время затрачивается только на остановки на остановках и промежуточных станциях, а в остальных случаях - в движении. С другой стороны, в случае пассажирского транспорта снижение скорости на остановках или в перегруженных районах при проезде через городские районы приводит к увеличению времени в пути. В воздушном транспорте требуется больше времени на начальной и конечной остановках. Время движения сведено к минимуму за счет высокой скорости. Все виды транспорта желательно использовать вместе в оптимальном варианте при составлении маршрута движения. Потому что использовать один вид транспорта для дальних перевозок не представляется возможным. В этом случае использование ГИС-системы позволяет в короткие сроки использовать маршрут и оптимальный вид транспорта.

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ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА ПАССАЖИРОПОТОК ГОРОДСКОГО ПАССАЖИРСКОГО ТРАНСПОРТА

Аннотация. В статье представлен анализ данных о загруженности, плотности и загруженности транспортных средств на перекрестках. Сделаны результаты и выводы по предотвращению пробок на пересечении улиц И.Каримова и Косонсой на Ферганской кольцевой дороге Наманганской области.

Ключевые слова: перекресток, транспортное средство, загруженность, пассажирный поток, плотность.

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FACTORS AFFECTING PASSENGER FLOW IN URBAN PASSENGER TRANSPORT

Abstract. The article provides an analysis of data on traffic, density and congestion at intersections. The results and conclusions on the prevention of traffic jams at the intersection of I.Karimov and Kosonsoy streets on the Fergana ring road of the Namangan region were made.

Keywords: intersection, vehicle, congestion, passenger flow, density.

Идеальное планирование городской инфраструктуры и хорошо организованный проект строительства городских дорог обеспечивают оптимальный транспортный поток. Как известно, транспортный поток – это количество автомобилей, проходящих через поперечное сечение улицы в данную единицу времени. Оптимизация транспортных потоков играет важную роль в обеспечении безопасности пассажирского и автомобильного движения в городе [1-3].

Одной из характеристик внутригородских маршрутов, резко отличающихся от других маршрутов, является большой коэффициент неравномерности распределения пассажиропотока по часам суток и протяженности маршрута [3-6]. В связи с тем, что количество существующих автобусов на маршруте меньше необходимого количества в «час пик», резко возрастает коэффициент использования вместимости автобусов, что вызывает массу неудобств при посадке и выезде с автобуса и передвижение на нем. Некоторые пассажиры вынуждены пользоваться другими видами транспорта [7-9].

Для решения этой проблемы требуется, чтобы проходимость дороги была приемлемой. Количество автомобилей, которые могут проехать через определенный участок дороги в единицу времени, называется пропускной способностью дороги. Оно определяется в авт/час или авт/день.

Исследование проводилось методом наблюдения и анализа. С целью устранения пробок были обследованы и исследованы Ферганская кольцевая дорога, проходящая через центр Туракурганского района, и пересечения с улицами И. Каримова и Косонсой (рис. 1). На начальном этапе исследования изучено транспортный поток по обеим сторонам улицы в течение трех дней недели. Полученные результаты были проанализированы и даны рекомендации. Исследования и наблюдения проводились в основном для времени суток, которое считается наиболее загруженным и транспортным потоком. При этом отдельно наблюдались и учитывались противоположные стороны дороги [9-11].

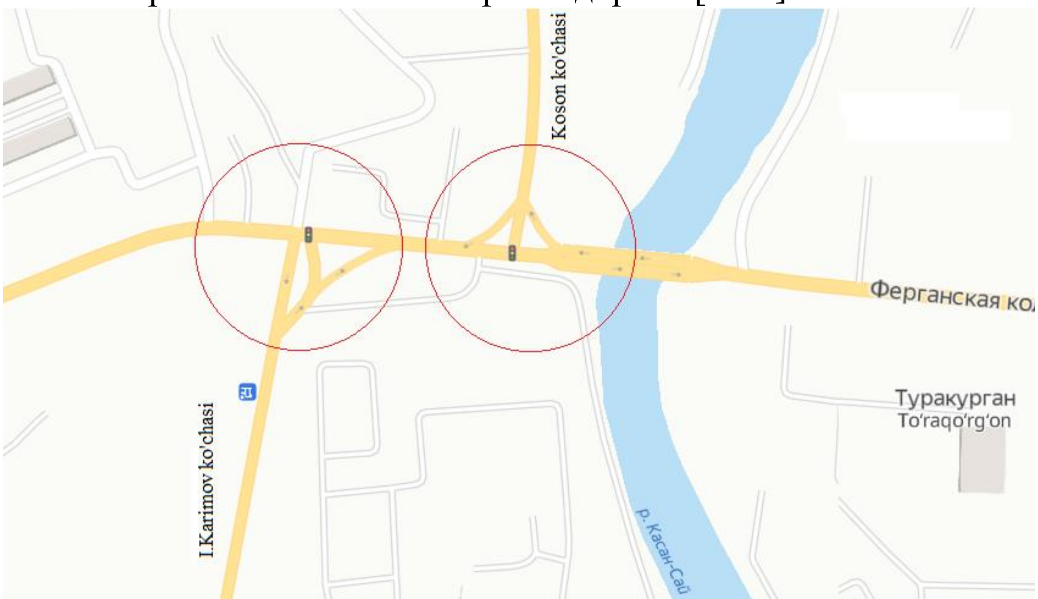

Рисунок 1. Перекресток в центре Туракургана

Максимальная теоретическая пропускная способность автомобильной дороги определяется следующим эмпирическим выражением [1,3,4]

$$P = \frac{1000V}{L_d}$$, **авт/ч** = 1000*40/10,5=3809,5 (1)

где V - скорость автомобиля, движущегося по полосе, км/ч;

L_d - динамический размер автомобиля, м.

Проходимость дороги является основным расчетным показателем, который зависит от состояния дороги и уровня организации дорожного движения. Уровень нагрузки на дорогу можно оценить следующим образом.

$Z=N/P$; =3727/3809,5=0,98(3)

где P – пропускная способность дороги, авт/ч; N – количество перемещений, авт/ч.

Используем среднесуточное значение результатов исследования, определенное стоя на краю дороги. Полученные результаты представлены в таблице 1. Значение N в выражении (3) получено для времени, когда поток на исследуемом транспортном участке дороги наиболее плотный и плотный.

Таблица 1

Интенсивность движения на перекрестке в центре Туракургана (авт/час)

Время / Будни	8.00-9.00	12.00-13.00	15.30-16.30	17.30-18.30	Средне-суточная
Понедельник	2350	2647	1919	1864	2195
Вторник	2464	2864	2198	2247	2443
Среда	2827	3727	2600	3278	3108
Четверг	2557	3215	2457	2895	2781

*примечание – исследовательская и мониторинговая работа проводилась в середине октября 2022 г.

Уровень нагрузки Ферганской кольцевой дороги, проходящей через центр Туракургана, определен Z=0,98. Это насыщенный поток или плотный поток [3,4].

В начале недели четыре дня и три раза в сутки количество автомобилей в движении определяли в период с 8:00 до 9:00 (табл. 1). Согласно исследованию, в понедельник с 8:30 до 09:00 было замечено до 2350 автомобилей, с 12:00 до 13:00 2647 автомобилей, с 15:30 до 18:00 3783 автомобилей. В остальных случаях транспортный поток изучался для времени суток, считающегося наиболее загруженным. Все транспортные средства, движущиеся в противоположном направлении, считались легковыми автомобилями.

Как видно из таблицы, количество автомобилей составило 2464 в период с 8:00 до 9:00 вторника. За период с 12:00 до 13:00 проехало 2864 автомобиля, а с 17:30 до 18:30 — 2198 автомобилей.

По результатам (таблица 1) анализа графика (рисунок 2) стало ясно, что транспортный поток на пересечениях с улицами И.Каримова и Косонсой на Ферганской кольцевой автодороге имеет переменный коэффициент проводимости. Отмечено, что транспортный поток увеличивался с понедельника по четверг, а с начала первых и вторых суток до вечера сначала увеличивался, а затем уменьшался. На третий и четвертый дни видно, что течение до вечера менялось неравномерно. Это связано с тем, что Ферганская кольцевая дорога расположена в направлении Ташкент-Наманган и является междугородной и межрайонной соединительной дорогой. Кроме того, в этом направлении перемещается большинство работников предприятий и организаций, расположенных в Наманганской области.

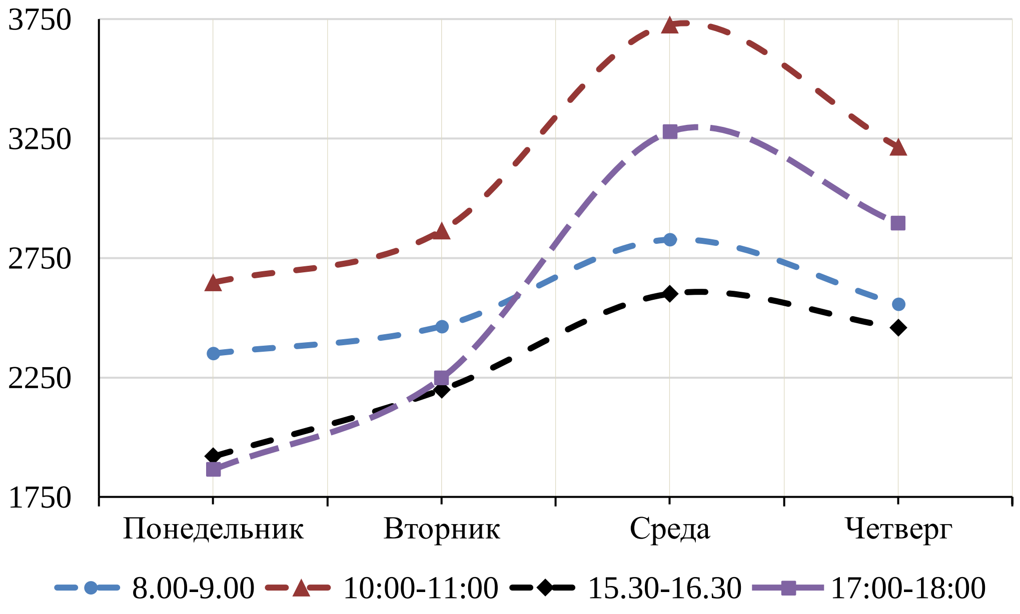

Рисунок 2. Перекресток в центре Туракургана

Поэтому в начале недели скорость утреннего транспортного потока резко возрастала, а к вечеру снижалась. В последующие дни, наоборот, к вечеру поток увеличился.

Из проведенного анализа следует, что проезжую часть дороги необходимо расширить, чтобы обеспечить приемлемость перевозок по этой дороге. Но этот перекресток требует строительства моста перед ним. С другой стороны, соединение Ферганской кольцевой дороги путем строительства эстакады над мостом позволит уменьшить загруженность дорог на городской или междугородной дороге, не мешая местному транспортному потоку. При этом можно будет обеспечить безопасность движения и пешеходов на дороге.

На пересечениях с улицами И.Каримова и Косонсой на Ферганской кольцевой дороге с понедельника по четверг увеличился поток транспорта. На третий и четвертый день стало известно, что до вечера поток будет нарастать неравномерно. В начале недели скорость утреннего транспортного потока резко возрастала, а к вечеру снижалась. В последующие дни, наоборот, к вечеру поток увеличился.

В целях обеспечения приемлемости перевозок по Ферганской кольцевой автомобильной дороге, расширение проезжей части дороги или строительство эстакады через мост через Ферганскую кольцевую автомобильную дорогу без создания помех местному транспортному потоку города или снижения интенсивности движения пробки на междугородной дороге. Это позволяет обеспечить безопасность дорожного движения и пешеходов.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ГРАМОТНОСТИ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ В ПРОЦЕССЕ УЧАСТИЯ В КОНКУРСЕ «БОЛЬШАЯ ПЕРЕМЕНА»

Аннотация. Настоящая статья посвящена вопросам развития функциональной грамотности у обучающихся школ. Автор работы обращается к средствам развития указанной компетенции учеников в рамках их подготовки к конкурсу «Большая перемена», а также участия в нём. В качестве результатов исследования очерчен круг способов воздействия на уровень функциональной грамотности обучающихся посредством прохождения испытаний, предусмотренных конкурсной программой.

Ключевые слова: функциональная грамотность, внеклассная деятельность, обучающиеся школы, «Большая перемена».

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DEVELOPMENT OF FUNCTIONAL LITERACY OF SCHOOLCHILDREN IN THE PROCESS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE COMPETITION «BIG BREAK»

Annotation. This article is devoted to the development of functional literacy among students in schools. The author of the work refers to the means of developing the specified competence of students in the framework of their preparation for the competition "Big Change", as well as participation in it. As a result of the study, a range of ways to influence the level of functional literacy of students through passing the tests provided for by the competitive program is outlined.

Key words: functional literacy, extra-curricular activities, learning schools, "Big Break".

Практически все сферы жизнедеятельности современного человека оказываются под большим воздействием со стороны глобализационных процессов, происходящих в мировом сообществе. Данного рода трансформации не обходят стороной и систему образования, призванную брать на себя всё новые функции, расширяя перечень целей образования. На сегодняшний день развитие функциональной грамотности школьников выступает в качестве одной из приоритетных задач обучения.

О сущности центрального для настоящей работы термина создан немалый массив научных разработок. За полувековую историю становления понятия «функциональная грамотность» его трактовка трансформировалась из изначального понимания термина как обучения грамоте «с целью повышения производительности труда» [2] (70-е гг. XX в.) в современное, основанное на принципах деятельностного и компетентностного подходов в образовании и отражено в ФГОС основного общего образования нового поколения, где наметился переход от разрозненного (в рамках отдельно взятой дисциплины) формирования ряда метапредметных результатов освоения учебной программы к их объединению в целостную систему. Это детерминировано экономическими, политическими и социокультурными реалиями, выводящими в качестве приоритетных направлений развития личности различные направления функциональной грамотности, куда исследователи относят читательскую, компьютерную, правовую, естественнонаучную, финансовую, математическую [4, с. 205].

Данный факт подвигает преподавателей школ к пересмотру содержания учебных предметов, форм и средств представления материала, а также к создаю специализированных курсов, направленных на развитие функциональной грамотности обучающихся [3].

Следует отметить, что для развития функциональной грамотности школьников плодотворным оказывается подход, состоящий в активном включении внеаудиторной работы в процесс реализации указанной задачи обучения. В частности, особую актуальность здесь обнаруживают конкурсные мероприятия различной направленности, где участники могут реализовать свой потенциал в различных областях знания.

Одним из наиболее масштабных конкурсов, направленных на выявление талантливой молодёжи, на сегодняшний день является Всероссийский проект «Большая перемена». В 2022 году он будет проводиться в третий раз и ориентируется на две возрастные категории школьников – 5–7 классы и 8–11 классы.

Конкурс проводится в несколько этапов, тематические направления («вызовы») и описание испытаний которых фиксируется в Положении о Всероссийском конкурсе «Большая перемена» [5]. В 2022 году предусмотрено 12 тематических направлений, широта которых позволяет поднять вопросы развития технических, экологических, педагогических, исторических наук («Создавай будущее!», «Сохраняй природу!», «Открывай новое!», «Помни!»), госбезопасности («Служи Отечеству!»), искусстве («Твори!»); проявить себя в качестве предпринимателя («Предпринимай!»), журналиста и блогера («Расскажи о главном!»); рассказать о волонтёрской деятельности и благотворительности («Делай добро!»), здоровом образе жизни («Будь здоров!»), закономерностях развития туристической сферы и урбанистики («Познавай Россию!», «Меняй мир вокруг!»).

В рамках названного документа также перечисляется ряд компетенций, которые оцениваются конкурсной комиссией. По результатам суммы накопленных баллов эксперты определяют победителей этапов и конкурса в целом. Таким образом, рассматриваемый конкурс «бросает вызов» традиционным форматам выявления одарённых детей посредством олимпиад и классической системы оценивания успеваемости [1, с. 11], о чём свидетельствует лозунг сообщества: «Здесь рулят не оценки, а способность нестандартно мыслить».

Среди компетенций, реализуемых в процессе прохождения конкурсных испытаний (для участия школьников 8–11-х классов), указываются следующие: интеллектуальное и организационное лидерство, креативность, сотрудничество, коммуникация, когнитивная гибкость, ориентация на результат [5, с. 21]. Несомненно, все они оказываются актуальными для обучающихся как в удовлетворении образовательных потребностей на современном этапе, а также будут востребованы в будущем, в процессе освоения программ профессионального образования.

Автор настоящей работы является педагогом-наставником участников Всероссийского конкурса, среди которых есть финалисты и победители Всероссийского испытания. На основании собственного опыта проанализируем возможности конкурсных испытаний в формировании функциональной грамотности школьников.

Так, в 2021 году проходила подготовка к выполнению кейсовых заданий тематического направления «Помни!», ориентированного на гражданско-патриотический блок воспитательного процесса молодёжи. Среди предложенных кейсов были те, что предполагали создание собственного инновационного продукта по актуализации славного военного прошлого нашего государства, его истории, культуры (например, медиаресурсы по распространению информации о великих людях родного города, программу мероприятий в ознаменование памятной для населённого пункта даты, решение для проведения торжественных мероприятий в условиях необходимости социального дистанцирования и т.д.). Каждый кейс сопровождается разделами «Твоя задача», где содержится описание продукта проектной деятельности, и «Погрузись в тему», который актуализирует работу с различными источниками по проблеме.

Таким образом, задание требует от участника применения навыков работы с информацией (активизирует компетенции в рамках читательской и компьютерной грамотности), критического и логического мышления, а также детерминирует проявление навыков сотрудничества, поскольку выполнение кейсов предполагает командную деятельность. Организаторские способности реализуются посредством грамотного с точки зрения эффективности (с учётом возможностей и ресурсов конкурсантов) распределения функций среди участников микрогруппы, попутно совершенствуют коммуникативные навыки школьников.

Проект «Большая перемена» обладает большим потенциалом в развитии функциональной грамотности обучающихся школ как в процессе подготовки к испытаниям, так и непосредственно во время их прохождения. Данная задача реализуется посредством использования в качестве основной проектно-исследовательской технологии, которая признаётся одной из эффективных в формировании компетенций школьников.

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Оглавление

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